NOTICE OF 30-DAY PERIOD FOR PUBLIC COMMENT

Preliminary Findings Regarding the Renewal of a Part 70 Operating Permit for U.S. Steel - Midwest Plant in Porter County

Part 70 Operating Permit No.: T 127-40699-00009

The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) has received an application from U.S. Steel - Midwest Plant located at U.S. Highway 12, Portage, Indiana for a renewal of its Part 70 Operating Permit issued on August 13, 2014. If approved by IDEM’s Office of Air Quality (OAQ), this proposed renewal would allow U.S. Steel - Midwest Plant to continue to operate its existing source.

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

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

Portage Public Library
2665 Irving Street
Portage, IN 46368

and

IDEM Northwest Regional Office
330 W. US Highway 30, Suites E & F
Valparaiso, IN 46385

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

A copy of the preliminary findings is also available via IDEM’s Virtual File Cabinet (VFC.) Please go to: http://www.in.gov/idem/ and enter VFC in the search box. You will then have the option to search for permit documents using a variety of criteria.

How can you participate in this process?

The date that this notice is posted on IDEM’s website (https://www.in.gov/idem/5474.htm) marks the beginning of a 30-day public comment period. If the 30th day of the comment period falls on a day when IDEM offices are closed for business, all comments must be postmarked or delivered in person on the next business day that IDEM is open.

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

Comments and supporting documentation, or a request for a public hearing should be sent in writing to IDEM at the address below. If you comment via e-mail, please include your full U.S. mailing address so that you can be added to IDEM’s mailing list to receive notice of future action related to this permit. If you do not want to comment at this time, but would like to receive notice of future action related to this permit application, please contact IDEM at the address below. Please refer to permit number T 127-40699-00009 in all correspondence.

Comments should be sent to:

Andrew Belt  
IDEM, Office of Air Quality  
100 North Senate Avenue  
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251  
(800) 451-6027, ask for Andrew Belt or (317) 232-3217  
Or dial directly: (317) 232-3217  
Fax: (317) 232-6749 attn: Andrew Belt  
E-mail: abelt@idem.IN.gov

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

For additional information about air permits and how the public and interested parties can participate, refer to the IDEM Air Permits page on the Internet at: http://www.in.gov/idem/airquality/2356.htm; and the Citizens’ Guide to IDEM on the Internet at: http://www.in.gov/idem/6900.htm.

What will happen after IDEM makes a decision?

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

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

Brian Williams, Section Chief  
Permits Branch  
Office of Air Quality
U.S. Steel - Midwest Plant  
U.S. Highway 12  
Portage, Indiana 46368

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

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

This permit is issued in accordance with 326 IAC 2 and 40 CFR Part 70 Appendix A and contains the conditions and provisions specified in 326 IAC 2-7 as required by 42 U.S.C. 7401, et. seq. (Clean Air Act as amended by the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments), 40 CFR Part 70.6, IC 13-15 and IC 13-17. This permit also addresses certain new source review requirements for existing equipment and is intended to fulfill the new source review procedures pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-10.5, applicable to those conditions.
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Attachment D: 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and
Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters
Attachment E: 40 CFR 60, Subpart III, New Source Performance Standards for Stationary
Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines
SECTION A  SOURCE SUMMARY

This permit is based on information requested by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM), Office of Air Quality (OAQ). The information describing the source contained in conditions A.1 through A.4 is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions. However, the Permittee should be aware that a physical change or a change in the method of operation that may render this descriptive information obsolete or inaccurate may trigger requirements for the Permittee to obtain additional permits or seek modification of this permit pursuant to 326 IAC 2, or change other applicable requirements presented in the permit application.

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

The Permittee owns and operates a stationary steel finishing facility.

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Source Address: U.S. Highway 12, Portage, Indiana 46368  
General Source Phone Number: (219) 763-5151  
SIC Code: 3316 (Cold-Rolled Steel Sheet, Strip, and Bars)  
County Location: Porter  
Source Location Status: Nonattainment for 8-hour ozone standard, attainment for all other criteria pollutants  
Source Status: Part 70 Operating Permit Program, Major Source, under PSD and Emission Offset Rules, Major Source, Section 112 of the Clean Air Act, 1 of 28 Source Categories

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

US Steel-Midwest Plant consists of a source with on-site contractors:

(a) US Steel-Midwest Plant, the primary operation, is located at U.S. Highway 12, Portage, Indiana 46368; and

(b) PVS Steel Services, Inc., the on-site contractor (an acid regeneration facility) is located at U.S. Highway 12, Portage, Indiana 46368.

(c) Portside Energy, the on-site contractor (a Cogeneration facility), is located at U.S. Highway 12, Portage, Indiana 46368

(d) Metal Working Lubricants, the on-site contractor (a used oil recycling facility), is located at U.S. Highway 12, Portage, Indiana 46368

IDEM has determined that US Steel-Midwest Plant and PVS Steel Services, Inc. (PVS), formally American Iron Oxide Company are not under the common control of US Steel-Midwest Plant and have different SIC. US Steel-Midwest Plant provides less than 50% of PVS's capacity for spent pickle liquor recycling purchases no iron oxide and receives less than 50% of the regenerated HCl from PVS. These two plants are considered separate major sources. Therefore, the term “source” in the Part 70 documents refers to US Steel-Midwest Plant. American Iron Oxide Company has obtained their own Part 70 permit (T127-14756-00085) which was transferred to PVS.

IDEM has determined that US Steel-Midwest Plant and Portside Energy Company are not under the common control of US Steel-Midwest Plant and have different SIC. These two plants are considered separate major sources. Therefore, the term “source” in the Part 70 documents refers to US Steel-Midwest Plant. Portside Energy has obtained their own Part 70 permit (127-24963-00067).

IDEM has determined that US Steel-Midwest Plant and Metal Working Lubricants, formally Oil
Technology, Inc. are under the common control of US Steel-Midwest Plant. These two plants are considered one source due to contractual control. Therefore, the term “source” in the Part 70 documents refers to both US Steel-Midwest Plant and Metal Working Lubricants as one source. One combined Part 70 permit will be issued to US Steel-Midwest Plant and Metal Working Lubricants.

A.3 Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summary

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

(a) No. 1 Galvanizing Line (Also known as 48” Galvanizing Line) (Installed in 1960), with a capacity rate of 25.6 net tons of steel coated per hour and 50.3 MMBtu/hr heat input, consisting of the following:

1. Pre-melt kettle that is electrically powered and exhausting through roof monitor.
2. Alkaline Electrolytic Cleaning Section (I020) with a fume washer, heated by steam, and exhausting through stack S008.
3. Annealing Furnace Section (U005) fired by natural gas, with a rated heat input of 40.02 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting through stack S023.
   Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, this is considered an existing process heater.
4. Hot Dip Galvanize Coating Section.
5. Chemical Treatment Section.
6. Post Anneal Furnace fired with natural gas and exhausting through stack S023a.
7. Roll Rig fired by natural gas exhausting through roof monitor.

(b) No. 2 Galvanizing Line (Also known as 72” Galvanizing Line) (Installed in 1970 and modified 1997), with a capacity rate of 65.6 net tons per hour of steel, consisting of the following:

1. Pre-melt kettle that is electrically powered and exhausting through roof monitor.
2. Alkaline Electrolytic Cleaning Section consisting of an electrolytic cleaning tank, a scrubber tank and a hot water rinse tank (U006a) with a fume washer (C006) and exhausting through stack S009.
3. Annealing Furnace Section (U006b).
   (A) one hundred forty nine (149) natural gas burners, each with a rated capacity of 0.375 MMBtu per hour in furnace zones 1-5, exhausting through stack S-20.
   Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, this is considered an existing process heater.
   (B) sixty-nine (69) natural gas burners, each with a rated capacity of 0.75 MMBtu per hour in furnace zones 6-9 and exhausting through stack S-20.
Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, this is considered an existing process heater.

(C) sixty-nine (69) natural gas burners, each with a rated capacity of 0.75 MMBtu per hour in furnace zones 10-13 and exhausting through stack S-20a.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, this is considered an existing process heater.

(4) Hot Dip Galvanize Coating Section.

(5) Chemical Treatment Section.

(6) Two (2) strip dryers, #1 and #2 with a rated capacity of 3.0 MMBtu per hour each fired by natural gas.

(7) One (1) roll rig with a rated capacity of 3.0 MMBtu per hour fired by natural gas and exhausting through a roof monitor.

(8) Galvanneal furnace, modified in 2016, fired by natural gas and rated at 6.2 MMBtu per hour exhausting through roof monitor.

(c) Continuous Anneal Line (installed in 1961), with a capacity rate of 46.2 net tons per hour and 79.8 MMBtu/hr, consisting of the following:

(1) Alkaline Electrolytic Cleaning Section (U017) with a fume washer, heated by steam, and exhausting through stack S004.

(2) Annealing Furnace (U007) fired by natural gas, with a rated heat input of 77.8 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting through a roof vent.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, this is considered an existing process heater.

(3) Two (2) 1.0 MMBtu per hour natural gas-fired strip dryers.

(d) Batch Annealing Furnaces (Installed in 1961), with a total capacity rate of 125.6 tons of steel coils per hour and 149 MMBtu/hr heat input, consisting of the following:

Twenty (20) Multi Stack Batch Annealing Furnaces with fifty (50) Multi Stack bases (U008), fired by natural gas and exhausting through three (3) wall-mounted building vents.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, this is considered an existing process heater.

(e) Pickle Line (Installed in 1961), modified in 2004 to increase the maximum capacity, with a maximum capacity rate of 222.0 tons per hour of steel, consisting of the following:

(1) Four (4) acid pickling tubs and one (1) rinse tub, (U010), with emissions controlled by a packed-bed scrubber at a design capacity of 58,000 cfm, designated as control device (C010), with emissions exhausting through stack S012.
(2) One (1) 30,000 gallon spent pickle liquor (SPL) tank, with emissions controlled by a packed-bed scrubber, designated as control device (C010), with emission exhausting through stack S012.

(3) Four (4) 10,000 gallon offline pickle solution storage tanks with uncontrolled fugitive emissions exhausting through vent F020.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart CCC, the Pickle Line is considered an existing affected facility.

(f) 80" Cold Reduction Mill (Tandem Mill) (Installed in 1970), with a maximum capacity rate of 175.0 net tons steel per hour, consisting of the following:

80" Tandem Mill (U011) with four (4) oil mist eliminators (C011), exhausting through roof vents S010a and S010b.

(g) 52" Cold Reduction Mill (Tandem Mill) (Installed in 1961), with a capacity rate of 73.6 net tons of steel per hour, consisting of the following:

52" Tandem Mill (U012) with two (2) oil mist eliminators (C012), exhausting through stack U011a and stack U011b.

(h) No. 3 Galvanizing Line (Installed in 1998), with a capacity rate of 50 net tons of steel per hour, consisting of the following:

(1) Water, Alkaline and Brush Cleaning Section (U015a), consisting of a water cleaning section with steam fired heater, an alkali cleaning section with steam fired heater and a brush cleaning and rinse section with steam fired heater with a common fume scrubber (C026) and exhausting through stack S026.

(2) Direct-fire Furnace Section (U015b), consisting of a furnace with a direct fired section containing a 50 MMBtu per hour natural gas-fired burner with emissions controlled by Selective Non-Catalytic NOx Reduction providing seventy-six percent (76%) reduction (C025) and exhausting through stack S025.

(3) Radiant Tube Anneal Section (U015c), consisting of a radiant tube heat section with a 10 MMBtu per hour natural gas-fired burner, and a radiant tube soak section with a 4 MMBtu per hour natural gas-fired burner exhausting through roof monitor (M015).

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, this is considered an existing process heater.

(4) Hot Dip Galvanize Coating Section and Chemical Treatment, consisting of a galvanizing coating section and a chemical treatment section.

(5) Two (2) strip dryers: Strip #1 with a 1.85 MMBtu per hour natural gas-fired burner and Strip #2 with a 2.5 MMBtu per hour natural gas-fired burner exhausting through roof monitor.

(6) Temper mill leveling section with water wash.

(7) Oil coating section.

(8) One (1) roll rig.
(9) Two (2) roll coaters placed in series, identified as RC-1 and RC-2, with a maximum acrylic application rate of 130 pounds per hour.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart SSSS, these are considered affected facilities.

(10) One (1) electric curing oven, identified as CO-1.

(11) One (1) cooling unit.

(i) Electrolytic Cleaning Line (Installed in 1963), with a capacity rate of 43.4 net tons of steel per hour, consisting of the following:

Alkaline Electrolytic Cleaning Tubs (U021) with a fume washer (C021) and exhausting through stack S006.

(j) Chrome Electroplate Line (Installed in 1972), with a capacity rate of 31.4 net tons of steel per hour, consisting of the following:

(1) Alkaline Electrolytic Cleaning Section (I018) with a fume washer and exhausting through stack S001.

(2) Acid Cleaning Section (U014) with a fume washer (C014) and exhausting through stack S001.

(3) Electroplating Section with Rinse and Chemical Treatment Tanks (I007) with a fume washer and exhausting through stack S001.

(k) Temper Mills with a capacity rate of 125.6 net tons of steel per hour at the Sheet Temper Mill (installed 1961), a capacity of 39.4 net tons of steel per hour at the No. 1 Tin Temper Mill (installed 1961) and a capacity of 70.8 net tons of steel per hour at the No. 2 Tin Temper Mill (installed 1972), consisting of the following:

(1) No. 1 Tin Temper Mill (Tin Plate) (I001) exhausting through a fume exhaust system.

(2) No. 2 Tin Temper Mill (Tin Plate) (I002) exhausting through roof monitor.

(3) Sheet Temper Mill (I008) with an oil mist eliminator and exhausting through stack S027.

(l) Tin Electroplate Line (Installed 1972), with a capacity rate of 38.2 net tons of steel per hour, consisting of the following:

(1) Alkaline Cleaning Section (I003) with a fume washer exhausting through stack S002.

(2) Acid Cleaning Section (I004) with a fume washer exhausting through stack S002.

(3) Electroplating Section with rinse (I005) exhausting to a fume scrubber and exhausting through stack S003.

(4) Chemical Treatment Section (I006) with a fume washer exhausting through stack S003.

(5) Two (2) Tin Cast Shop Melt Furnaces (0.5 MMBtu/hr each) fired by natural gas
and exhausting through stack S028.

(m) Diesel-fired emergency generators, constructed in 2016, with a rated capacity of 2,347 hp, each, consisting of the following:

1. One (1) diesel-fired emergency generator at #2 Galvanizing Line, identified as EG-1, using no controls, and exhausting to stack EG-1a.
2. One (1) diesel-fired emergency generator at #3 Galvanizing Line, identified as EG-2, using no controls, and exhausting to stack EG-2a.
3. One (1) diesel-fired emergency generator at the Lake Side Pump House, identified as EG-3, using no controls, and exhausting to stack EG-3a.

Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, emergency generators EG-1, EG-2, and EG-3 are stationary compression ignition internal combustion engines that commenced construction after July 11, 2005.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, emergency generators EG-1, EG-2, and EG-3 are considered new stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 horsepower located at a major source of HAP emissions.

A.4 Specifically Regulated Insignificant Activities

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

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

(b) Degreasing operations that do not exceed 145 gallons per 12 months, except if subject to 326 IAC 20-6.

(c) The following equipment related to manufacturing activities not resulting in the emission of HAPs: brazing equipment, cutting torches, soldering equipment, welding equipment.

(d) Other activities of categories not previously identified:

Insignificant Thresholds: Activities with emissions equal to or less than thresholds require listing only

- Lead (PB) = 0.6 ton/year or 3.29 lbs/day
- Carbon Monoxide (CO) = 25 lbs/day
- Sulfur Dioxide (SO2) = 5 lbs/hour or 25 lbs/day
- Particulate Matter (PM) = 5 lbs/hour or 25 lbs/day
- Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) = 5 lbs/hour or 25 lbs/day
- Volatile Organic Compounds = 3 lbs/hour or 15

(e) Paved and unpaved roads and parking lots with public access.

(f) Emergency diesel generators not exceeding 1600 horsepower.

1. Two (2) diesel-fired emergency generators, constructed in 1990, each with a maximum rated capacity of 130 horsepower.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, these generators are considered as affected sources.
The source also consists of the following insignificant activities:

(a) Space heaters, process heaters, or boilers using the following fuels:
   
   (1) Natural gas-fired combustion sources with heat input equal to or less than ten million (10,000,000) Btu per hour.
   
   (2) Propane or liquefied petroleum gas, or butane-fired combustion sources with heat input equal to or less than six million (6,000,000) Btu per hour.
   
   (3) Fuel oil-fired combustion sources with heat input equal to or less than two million (2,000,000) Btu per hour and firing fuel containing less than five-tenths (0.5) percent sulfur by weight.

(b) Combustion source flame safety purging on startup.

(c) A gasoline fuel transfer and dispensing operation handling less than or equal to 1,300 gallons per day, such as filling of tanks, locomotives, automobiles, having a storage capacity less than or equal to 10,500 gallons.

(d) A petroleum fuel, other than gasoline, dispensing facility having a storage capacity less than or equal to 10,500 gallons, and dispensing less than or equal to 230,000 gallons per month.

(e) The following VOC and HAP storage containers:
   
   (1) Storage tanks with capacity less than or equal to 1,000 gallons and annual throughput less than 12,000 gallons.
   
   (2) Vessels storing lubricating oils, hydraulic oils, machining oils, and machining fluids.

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

(g) Application of oils, greases, lubricants, or other nonvolatile materials applied as temporary protective coatings.

(h) Cleaners and solvents characterized as follows:
   
   (1) Having a vapor pressure equal to or less than 2 kPa; 15 mm Hg; or 0.3 psi measured at 38°C (100°F) or;
   
   (2) Having a vapor pressure equal to or less than 0.7 kPa; 5mm Hg; or 0.1 psi measured at 20°C (68°F); the use of which for all cleaners and solvents combined does not exceed 145 gallons per 12 months.

(i) Closed loop heating and cooling systems.

(j) Rolling oil recovery systems.

(k) Activities associated with the treatment of wastewater streams with an oil and grease content less than or equal to 1% by volume.

(l) Quenching operations used with heat treating processes.
(m) Heat exchanger cleaning and repair.
(n) Asbestos abatement projects regulated by 326 IAC 14-10.
(o) Purging of gas lines and vessels that is related to routing 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.
(p) Equipment used to collect any material that might be released during a malfunction, process upset, or spill cleanup, including catch tanks, temporary liquid separators, tanks, and fluid handling equipment.
(q) Blowdown for any of the following: sight glass; boiler; compressors; pumps; and cooling tower.
(r) On-site fire and emergency response training approved by the department.
(s) Purge double block and bleed valves.
(t) A laboratory as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21)(D).
(u) Oil recovery facility (Metal Working Lubricants) (I024).
   (1) One (1) alpha laval centrifuge to separate oil, water, and solids.
   (2) One (1) API sludge tank/processed oil tank with a capacity of 5,000 gallons.
(v) Grinding and machining operations controlled with fabric filters, scrubbers, mist collectors, wet collectors and electrostatic precipitators with a design grain loading of less than or equal to 0.03 grains per actual cubic foot and a gas flow rate less than or equal to 4000 actual cubic feet per minute, including the following:
   (1) Wheelabrator roll shot blast No.1 (I009) with a baghouse, having a maximum flow rate of 4000 acfm and grain loading of 0.015 gr/acf, exhausting through stack S005.
(w) Other activities of categories not previously identified:
   Insignificant Thresholds: Activities with emissions equal to or less than thresholds require listing only
   Lead (PB) = 0.6ton/year or 3.29 lbs/day  Carbon Monoxide (CO) = 25 lbs/day
   Sulfur Dioxide (SO2) = 5 lbs/hour or 25 lbs/day  Particulate Matter (PM) = 5 lbs/hour or 25 lbs/day
   Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) = 5 lbs/hour or 25 lbs/day  Volatile Organic Compounds = 3 lbs/hour or 15 lbs/day
   (1) Combination Line: Alkaline Cleaning Section (I019)
   (2) Tin Line: 6,000 gallon HCl tank
   (3) Two (2) Equalization basins (I023)
   (4) Hazardous waste landfill (U022)

A.5 Part 70 Permit Applicability [326 IAC 2-7-2]
This stationary source is required to have a Part 70 permit by 326 IAC 2-7-2 (Applicability) because:
(a) It is a major source, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(22);
(b) It is a source in a source category designated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) under 40 CFR 70.3 (Part 70 - Applicability).
SECTION B  GENERAL CONDITIONS

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

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

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

(a) This permit, T127-40699-00009, is issued for a fixed term of five (5) years from the issuance date of this permit, as determined in accordance with IC 4-21.5-3-5(f) and IC 13-15-5-3. Subsequent revisions, modifications, or amendments of this permit do not affect the expiration date of this permit.

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

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

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

(a) the condition is modified in a subsequent permit action pursuant to Title I of the Clean Air Act; or

(b) the emission unit to which the condition pertains permanently ceases operation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) The Permittee shall furnish to IDEM, OAQ, within a reasonable time, any information that IDEM, OAQ may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. Upon request, the Permittee shall also furnish to IDEM, OAQ copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

(b) For information furnished by the Permittee to IDEM, OAQ, the Permittee may include a claim of confidentiality in accordance with 326 IAC 17.1. When furnishing copies of requested records directly to U. S. EPA, the Permittee may assert a claim of confidentiality in accordance with 40 CFR 2, Subpart B.
B.8 Certification [326 IAC 2-7-4(f)][326 IAC 2-7-6(1)][326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)]

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

(1) it contains a certification by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(35), and

(2) the certification states that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.

(b) The Permittee may use the attached Certification Form, or its equivalent with each submittal requiring certification. One (1) certification may cover multiple forms in one (1) submittal.

(c) A "responsible official" is defined at 326 IAC 2-7-1(35).

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

(a) The Permittee shall annually submit a compliance certification report which addresses the status of the source’s compliance with the terms and conditions contained in this permit, including emission limitations, standards, or work practices. All certifications shall cover the time period from January 1 to December 31 of the previous year, and shall be submitted no later than April 15 of each year to:

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

and

United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5
Air and Radiation Division, Air Enforcement Branch - Indiana (AE-17J)
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60604-3590

(b) The annual compliance certification report required by this permit shall be considered timely if the date postmarked on the envelope or certified mail receipt, or affixed by the shipper on the private shipping receipt, is on or before the date it is due. If the document is submitted by any other means, it shall be considered timely if received by IDEM, OAQ on or before the date it is due.

(c) The annual compliance certification report shall include the following:

(1) The appropriate identification of each term or condition of this permit that is the basis of the certification;

(2) The compliance status;

(3) Whether compliance was continuous or intermittent;

(4) The methods used for determining the compliance status of the source, currently and over the reporting period consistent with 326 IAC 2-7-5(3); and
such other facts, as specified in Sections D of this permit, as IDEM, OAQ may require to determine the compliance status of the source.

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

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

(a) A Preventive Maintenance Plan meets the requirements of 326 IAC 1-6-3 if it includes, at a minimum:

(1) Identification of the individual(s) responsible for inspecting, maintaining, and repairing emission control devices;

(2) A description of the items or conditions that will be inspected and the inspection schedule for said items or conditions; and

(3) Identification and quantification of the replacement parts that will be maintained in inventory for quick replacement.

The Permittee shall implement the PMPs.

(b) If required by specific condition(s) in Section D of this permit where no PMP was previously required, the Permittee shall prepare and maintain Preventive Maintenance Plans (PMPs) no later than ninety (90) days after issuance of this permit or ninety (90) days after initial start-up, whichever is later, including the following information on each facility:

(1) Identification of the individual(s) responsible for inspecting, maintaining, and repairing emission control devices;

(2) A description of the items or conditions that will be inspected and the inspection schedule for said items or conditions; and

(3) Identification and quantification of the replacement parts that will be maintained in inventory for quick replacement.

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

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

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

The Permittee shall implement the PMPs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

   Telephone Number: 1-800-451-6027 (ask for Office of Air Quality, Compliance and Enforcement Branch), or

   Telephone Number: 317-233-0178 (ask for Office of Air Quality, Compliance and Enforcement Branch)

   Facsimile Number: 317-233-6865

   Northwest Regional Office phone: (219) 464-0233; fax: (219) 464-0553.

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

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

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

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

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

(C) Corrective actions taken.

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

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

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

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

(e) The Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency shall make records available upon request to ensure that failure to implement a PMP did not cause or contribute to an exceedance of any limitations on emissions. However, IDEM, OAQ may require that the Preventive Maintenance Plans required under 326 IAC 2-7-4(c)(8) be revised in response to an emergency.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) No permit shield shall apply to any permit term or condition that is determined after issuance of this permit to have been based on erroneous information supplied in the permit application. Erroneous information means information that the Permittee knew to be false, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have been known to be false, at the time the information was submitted.

(d) Nothing in 326 IAC 2-7-15 or in this permit shall alter or affect the following:

1. The provisions of Section 303 of the Clean Air Act (emergency orders), including the authority of the U.S. EPA under Section 303 of the Clean Air Act;

2. The liability of the Permittee for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of this permit’s issuance;

3. The applicable requirements of the acid rain program, consistent with Section 408(a) of the Clean Air Act; and

4. The ability of U.S. EPA to obtain information from the Permittee under Section 114 of the Clean Air Act.

(e) This permit shield is not applicable to any change made under 326 IAC 2-7-20(b)(2) (Sections 502(b)(10) of the Clean Air Act changes) and 326 IAC 2-7-20(c)(2) (trading based on State Implementation Plan (SIP) provisions).

(f) This permit shield is not applicable to modifications eligible for group processing until after IDEM, OAQ, has issued the modifications. [326 IAC 2-7-12(c)(7)]

(g) This permit shield is not applicable to minor Part 70 permit modifications until after IDEM, OAQ, has issued the modification. [326 IAC 2-7-12(b)(8)]

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

(a) All terms and conditions of permits established prior to T127-40699-00009 and issued pursuant to permitting programs approved into the state implementation plan have been either:

1. incorporated as originally stated,

2. revised under 326 IAC 2-7-10.5, or

3. deleted under 326 IAC 2-7-10.5.

(b) Provided that all terms and conditions are accurately reflected in this combined permit, all previous registrations and permits are superseded by this combined new source review and part 70 operating permit.

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

The Permittee’s right to operate this source terminates with the expiration of this permit unless a timely and complete renewal application is submitted at least nine (9) months prior to the date of expiration of the source’s existing permit, consistent with 326 IAC 2-7-3 and 326 IAC 2-7-4(a).
B.15 Permit Modification, Reopening, Revocation and Reissuance, or Termination

(a) This permit may be modified, reopened, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Permittee for a Part 70 Operating Permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any condition of this permit. [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(C)] The notification by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a “responsible official” as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(35).

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

1. That this permit contains a material mistake.
2. That inaccurate statements were made in establishing the emissions standards or other terms or conditions.
3. That this permit must be revised or revoked to assure compliance with an applicable requirement. [326 IAC 2-7-9(a)(3)]

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

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

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

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

Request for renewal shall be submitted to:

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

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

1. Submitted at least nine (9) months prior to the date of the expiration of this permit; and
2. If the date postmarked on the envelope or certified mail receipt, or affixed by the shipper on the private shipping receipt, is on or before the date it is due. If the
document is submitted by any other means, it shall be considered timely if received by IDEM, OAQ on or before the date it is due.

(c) If the Permittee submits a timely and complete application for renewal of this permit, the source’s failure to have a permit is not a violation of 326 IAC 2-7 until IDEM, OAQ takes final action on the renewal application, except that this protection shall cease to apply if, subsequent to the completeness determination, the Permittee fails to submit by the deadline specified, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-4(a)(2)(D), in writing by IDEM, OAQ any additional information identified as being needed to process the application.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) Any preconstruction approval required by 326 IAC 2-7-10.5 has been obtained;
(3) The changes do not result in emissions which exceed the limitations provided in this permit (whether expressed herein as a rate of emissions or in terms of total emissions);

(4) The Permittee notifies the:

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

and

United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5
Air and Radiation Division, Regulation Development Branch - Indiana (AR-18J)
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60604-3590

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

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

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

(b) The Permittee may make Section 502(b)(10) of the Clean Air Act changes (this term is defined at 326 IAC 2-7-1(37)) without a permit revision, subject to the constraint of 326 IAC 2-7-20(a). For each such Section 502(b)(10) of the Clean Air Act change, the required written notification shall include the following:

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

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

(3) Any change in emissions; and

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

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

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

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

B.20 Source Modification Requirement [326 IAC 2-7-10.5]
A modification, construction, or reconstruction is governed by the requirements of 326 IAC 2.

B.21 Inspection and Entry [326 IAC 2-7-6][IC 13-14-2-2][IC 13-30-3-1][IC 13-17-3-2]
Upon presentation of proper identification cards, credentials, and other documents as may be required by law, and subject to the Permittee’s right under all applicable laws and regulations to assert that the information collected by the agency is confidential and entitled to be treated as such, the Permittee shall allow IDEM, OAQ, U.S. EPA, or an authorized representative to perform the following:

(a) Enter upon the Permittee’s premises where a Part 70 source is located, or emissions related activity is conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

(b) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, have access to and copy any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

(c) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, inspect any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit;

(d) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, sample or monitor substances or parameters for the purpose of assuring compliance with this permit or applicable requirements; and

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

B.22 Transfer of Ownership or Operational Control [326 IAC 2-7-11]
(a) The Permittee must comply with the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-11 whenever the Permittee seeks to change the ownership or operational control of the source and no other change in the permit is necessary.

(b) Any application requesting a change in the ownership or operational control of the source shall contain a written agreement containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage and liability between the current and new Permittee. The application shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Permit Administration and Support Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251
Any such application does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(35).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Entire Source

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

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

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

C.2  Opacity  [326 IAC 5-1]

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

(a)  Opacity shall not exceed an average of forty percent (40%) in any one (1) six (6) minute averaging period as determined in 326 IAC 5-1-4.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C.6  Stack Height  [326 IAC 1-7]

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

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

(a)  Notification requirements apply to each owner or operator. If the combined amount of regulated asbestos containing material (RACM) to be stripped, removed or disturbed is at
least 260 linear feet on pipes or 160 square feet on other facility components, or at least thirty-five (35) cubic feet on all facility components, then the notification requirements of 326 IAC 14-10-3 are mandatory. All demolition projects require notification whether or not asbestos is present.

(b) The Permittee shall ensure that a written notification is sent on a form provided by the Commissioner at least ten (10) working days before asbestos stripping or removal work or before demolition begins, per 326 IAC 14-10-3, and shall update such notice as necessary, including, but not limited to the following:

(1) When the amount of affected asbestos containing material increases or decreases by at least twenty percent (20%); or

(2) If there is a change in the following:
   (A) Asbestos removal or demolition start date;
   (B) Removal or demolition contractor; or
   (C) Waste disposal site.

(c) The Permittee shall ensure that the notice is postmarked or delivered according to the guidelines set forth in 326 IAC 14-10-3(2).

(d) The notice to be submitted shall include the information enumerated in 326 IAC 14-10-3(3).

All required notifications shall be submitted to:

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

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

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

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

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

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

C.8 Performance Testing  [326 IAC 3-6]

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

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

no later than thirty-five (35) days prior to the intended test date. The protocol submitted by the Permittee does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(35).

(b) The Permittee shall notify IDEM, OAQ of the actual test date at least fourteen (14) days prior to the actual test date. The notification submitted by the Permittee does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(35).

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

Compliance Requirements  [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

C.9 Compliance Requirements  [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

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

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

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

(a) For new units:
Unless otherwise specified in the approval for the new emission unit(s), compliance monitoring for new emission units shall be implemented on and after the date of initial start-up.

(b) For existing units:
Unless otherwise specified in this permit, for all monitoring requirements not already legally required, the Permittee shall be allowed up to ninety (90) days from the date of permit issuance to begin such monitoring. If, due to circumstances beyond the Permittee's control, any monitoring equipment required by this permit cannot be installed and operated no later than ninety (90) days after permit issuance, the Permittee may extend the compliance schedule related to the equipment for an additional ninety (90) days provided the Permittee notifies:
in writing, prior to the end of the initial ninety (90) day compliance schedule, with full justification of the reasons for the inability to meet this date.

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

C.11 Instrument Specifications [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]

(a) When required by any condition of this permit, an analog instrument used to measure a parameter related to the operation of an air pollution control device shall have a scale such that the expected maximum reading for the normal range shall be no less than twenty percent (20%) of full scale. The analog instrument shall be capable of measuring values outside of the normal range.

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

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

C.12 Emergency Reduction Plans  [326 IAC 1-5-2] [326 IAC 1-5-3]

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

(a) The Permittee shall maintain the most recently submitted written emergency reduction plans (ERPs) consistent with safe operating procedures.

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

C.13 Risk Management Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(11)] [40 CFR 68]

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

C.14 Response to Excursions or Exceedances [326 IAC 2-7-5] [326 IAC 2-7-6]

Upon detecting an excursion where a response step is required by the D Section or an exceedance of a limitation in this permit:

(a) The Permittee shall take reasonable response steps to restore operation of the emissions unit (including any control device and associated capture system) to its normal or usual manner of operation as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing excess emissions.

(b) The response shall include minimizing the period of any startup, shutdown or malfunction. The response may include, but is not limited to, the following:

(1) initial inspection and evaluation;
(2) recording that operations returned or are returning to normal without operator action (such as through response by a computerized distribution control system); or

(3) any necessary follow-up actions to return operation to normal or usual manner of operation.

(c) A determination of whether the Permittee has used acceptable procedures in response to an excursion or exceedance will be based on information available, which may include, but is not limited to, the following:

(1) monitoring results;

(2) review of operation and maintenance procedures and records; and/or

(3) inspection of the control device, associated capture system, and the process.

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

(e) The Permittee shall record the reasonable response steps taken.

C.15 Actions Related to Noncompliance Demonstrated by a Stack Test [326 IAC 2-7-5][326 IAC 2-7-6]

(a) When the results of a stack test performed in conformance with Section C - Performance Testing, of this permit exceed the level specified in any condition of this permit, the Permittee shall submit a description of its response actions to IDEM, OAQ no later than seventy-five (75) days after the date of the test.

(b) A retest to demonstrate compliance shall be performed no later than one hundred eighty (180) days after the date of the test. Should the Permittee demonstrate to IDEM, OAQ that retesting in one hundred eighty (180) days is not practicable, IDEM, OAQ may extend the retesting deadline.

(c) IDEM, OAQ reserves the authority to take any actions allowed under law in response to noncompliant stack tests.

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

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

C.16 Emission Statement [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)(iii)][326 IAC 2-7-5(7)][326 IAC 2-7-19(c)][326 IAC 2-6]

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

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

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

The statement must be submitted to:
Indiana Department of Environmental Management  
Technical Support and Modeling Section, Office of Air Quality  
100 North Senate Avenue  
MC 61-50 IGCN 1003  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

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

C.17 General Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6]
[326 IAC 2-2][326 IAC 2-3]

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

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

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

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

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

(b) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, for all record keeping requirements not already legally required, the Permittee shall be allowed up to ninety (90) days from the date of permit issuance or the date of initial start-up, whichever is later, to begin such record keeping.

(c) If there is a reasonable possibility (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-8 (b)(6)(A), 326 IAC 2-2-8 (b)(6)(B), 326 IAC 2-3-2 (l)(6)(A), and/or 326 IAC 2-3-2 (l)(6)(B)) that a "project" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(oo) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(jj)) at an existing emissions unit, other than projects at a source with a Plantwide Applicability Limitation (PAL), which is not part of a "major modification" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(dd) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(yy)) may result in significant emissions increase and the Permittee elects to utilize the "projected actual emissions" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(pp) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(kk)), the Permittee shall comply with following:

(1) Before beginning actual construction of the "project" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(oo) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(jj)) at an existing emissions unit, document and maintain the following records:

(A) A description of the project.
(B) Identification of any emissions unit whose emissions of a regulated new source review pollutant could be affected by the project.

(C) A description of the applicability test used to determine that the project is not a major modification for any regulated NSR pollutant, including:

(i) Baseline actual emissions;

(ii) Projected actual emissions;

(iii) Amount of emissions excluded under section 326 IAC 2-2-1(pp)(2)(A)(iii) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1 (kk)(2)(A)(iii); and

(iv) An explanation for why the amount was excluded, and any netting calculations, if applicable.

(d) If there is a reasonable possibility (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-8 (b)(6)(A) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-2 (l)(6)(A)) that a "project" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(oo) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(jj)) at an existing emissions unit, other than projects at a source with a Plantwide Applicability Limitation (PAL), which is not part of a "major modification" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(dd) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(y)) may result in significant emissions increase and the Permittee elects to utilize the "projected actual emissions" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(pp) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(kk)), the Permittee shall comply with following:

(1) Monitor the emissions of any regulated NSR pollutant that could increase as a result of the project and that is emitted by any existing emissions unit identified in (1)(B) above; and

(2) Calculate and maintain a record of the annual emissions, in tons per year on a calendar year basis, for a period of five (5) years following resumption of regular operations after the change, or for a period of ten (10) years following resumption of regular operations after the change if the project increases the design capacity of or the potential to emit that regulated NSR pollutant at the emissions unit.

C.18 General Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [326 IAC 2-2][326 IAC 2-3]

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

(b) The address for report submittal is:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Unless otherwise specified in this permit, any notice, report, or other submission required by this permit shall be considered timely if the date postmarked on the envelope or certified mail receipt, or affixed by the shipper on the private shipping receipt, is on or before the date it is due. If the document is submitted by any other means, it shall be considered timely if received by IDEM, OAQ on or before the date it is due.

Reporting periods are based on calendar years, unless otherwise specified in this permit. For the purpose of this permit “calendar year” means the twelve (12) month period from January 1 to December 31 inclusive.

If the Permittee is required to comply with the recordkeeping provisions of (d) in Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements for any “project” (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1 (oo) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1 (jj)) at an existing emissions unit, and the project meets the following criteria, then the Permittee shall submit a report to IDEM, OAQ:

1. The annual emissions, in tons per year, from the project identified in (c)(1) in Section C- General Record Keeping Requirements exceed the baseline actual emissions, as documented and maintained under Section C- General Record Keeping Requirements (c)(1)(C)(i), by a significant amount, as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1 (ww) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1 (pp), for that regulated NSR pollutant, and

2. The emissions differ from the preconstruction projection as documented and maintained under Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements (c)(1)(C)(ii).

The report for project at an existing emissions unit shall be submitted no later than sixty (60) days after the end of the year and contain the following:

1. The name, address, and telephone number of the major stationary source.

2. The annual emissions calculated in accordance with (d)(1) and (2) in Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements.

3. The emissions calculated under the actual-to-projected actual test stated in 326 IAC 2-2-2(d)(3) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-2(c)(3).

4. Any other information that the Permittee wishes to include in this report such as an explanation as to why the emissions differ from the preconstruction projection.

Reports required in this part shall be submitted to:

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

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

C.19  Compliance with 40 CFR 82 and 326 IAC 22-1

Pursuant to 40 CFR 82 (Protection of Stratospheric Ozone), Subpart F, except as provided for motor vehicle air conditioners in Subpart B, the Permittee shall comply with applicable standards for recycling and emissions reduction.
SECTION D.1  EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emissions Unit Description:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) No. 1 Galvanizing Line (Also known as 48&quot; Galvanizing Line) (Installed in 1960), with a capacity rate of 25.6 net tons of steel coated per hour and 50.3 MMBtu/hr heat input, consisting of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Pre-melt kettle that is electrically powered and exhausting through roof monitor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Alkaline Electrolytic Cleaning Section (I020) with a fume washer, heated by steam, and exhausting through stack S008.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Annealing Furnace Section (U005) fired by natural gas, with a rated heat input of 40.02 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting through stack S023. Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, this is considered an existing process heater.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Hot Dip Galvanize Coating Section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Chemical Treatment Section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) Post Anneal Furnace fired with natural gas and exhausting through stack S023a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) Roll Rig fired by natural gas exhausting through roof monitor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

D.1.1 Particulate Emission Limitations [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the allowable particulate emissions rate from the No.1 Galvanizing Line shall not exceed 36.0 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 25.6 tons of metal per hour.

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

\[ E = 4.10 \cdot P^{0.67} \]

where \( E \) = rate of emission in pounds per hour; and \( P \) = process weight rate in tons per hour.

D.1.2 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan is required for this facility and its control device. Condition B - Preventative Maintenance Plan contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the preventative maintenance plan required by this condition.
SECTION D.2  EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

(b) No. 2 Galvanizing Line (Also known as 72" Galvanizing Line) (Installed in 1970 and modified 1997), with a capacity rate of 65.6 net tons per hour of steel, consisting of the following:

(1) Pre-melt kettle that is electrically powered and exhausting through roof monitor.

(2) Alkaline Electrolytic Cleaning Section consisting of an electrolytic cleaning tank, a scrubber tank and a hot water rinse tank (U006a) with a fume washer (C006) and exhausting through stack S009.

(3) Annealing Furnace Section (U006b).
   (A) one hundred forty nine (149) natural gas burners, each with a rated capacity of 0.375 MMBtu per hour in furnace zones 1-5, exhausting through stack S-20.
       Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, this is considered an existing process heater.
   (B) sixty-nine (69) natural gas burners, each with a rated capacity of 0.75 MMBtu per hour in furnace zones 6-9 and exhausting through stack S-20.
       Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, this is considered an existing process heater.
   (C) sixty-nine (69) natural gas burners, each with a rated capacity of 0.75 MMBtu per hour in furnace zones 10-13 and exhausting through stack S-20a.
       Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, this is considered an existing process heater.

(4) Hot Dip Galvanize Coating Section.

(5) Chemical Treatment Section.

(6) Two (2) strip dryers, #1 and #2 with a rated capacity of 3.0 MMBtu per hour each fired by natural gas.

(7) One (1) roll rig with a rated capacity of 3.0 MMBtu per hour fired by natural gas and exhausting through a roof monitor.

(8) Galvanneal furnace, modified in 2016, fired by natural gas and rated at 6.2 MMBtu per hour exhausting through roof monitor.

(The information describing the process contained in this emissions unit description box is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions.)
Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

D.2.1 Nitrogen Oxides (NOX) PSD and Emission Offset Limitations [326 IAC 2-2][326 IAC 2-3]
Pursuant to CP 127-6706-00009, issued November 19, 1996, and in order to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)) and 326 IAC 2-3 (Emission Offset) not applicable, the Permittee shall comply with the following:

(a) The NOx emissions from the No. 2 Galvanizing Line furnace stack S-20 shall not exceed 0.512 lbs/MBtu.

(b) The NOx emissions from the No. 2 Galvanizing Line furnace stack S-20a shall not exceed 0.388 lbs/MBtu.

D.2.2 Nitrogen Oxides (NOX) PSD and Emission Offset Limitations [326 IAC 2-2][326 IAC 2-3]
Pursuant to AA 127-8889-00009, issued on December 8, 1997, and in order to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)) and 326 IAC 2-3 (Emission Offset) not applicable the galvanneal furnace shall only be fired by natural gas and shall have a maximum heat-input rate of 7.8 MMBtu/hr.

D.2.3 Particulate Emission Limitations [326 IAC 6-3-2]
Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the allowable particulate emissions rate from the No.2 Galvanizing Line shall not exceed 47.1 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 65.6 tons of metal per hour.

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

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

\[ E = 55.0 \times P^{0.11} - 40 \]

where \( E \) = rate of emission in pounds per hour; and \( P \) = process weight rate in tons per hour

D.2.4 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan is required for this facility and its control device. Condition B - Preventative Maintenance Plan contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the preventative maintenance plan required by this condition.

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

D.2.5 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]
In order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.2.1, the Permittee shall perform NOx testing on the Annealing Furnace Section (U006b) stacks S-20 and S-20a utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner at least once every five (5) years from the date of the most recent valid compliance demonstration. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures). Section C - Performance Testing contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the performance testing required by this condition.

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

D.2.6 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.2.1, the Permittee shall maintain records of annual fuel consumption and fuel type using the emission factor derived from most recent stack test.

(b) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements contains the Permittee's obligations
with regard to the records required by this condition.
SECTION D.3  EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

(c) Continuous Anneal Line (installed in 1961), with a capacity rate of 46.2 net tons per hour and 79.8 MMBtu/hr, consisting of the following:

(1) Alkaline Electrolytic Cleaning Section (I017) with a fume washer, heated by steam, and exhausting through stack S004.

(2) Annealing Furnace (U007) fired by natural gas, with a rated heat input of 77.8 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting through a roof vent.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, this is considered an existing process heater.

(3) Two (2) 1.0 MMBtu per hour natural gas-fired strip dryers.

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

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

D.3.1 Particulate Emission Limitations [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the allowable particulate emissions rate from the Continuous Anneal Line shall not exceed 43.8 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 46.2 tons of metal per hour.

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

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

\[ E = 55.0 P^{0.11} - 40 \]

where \( E \) = rate of emission in pounds per hour; and \( P \) = process weight rate in tons per hour.
SECTION D.4  EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

(d)  Batch Annealing Furnaces (Installed in 1961), with a total capacity rate of 125.6 tons of steel coils per hour and 149 MMBtu/hr heat input, consisting of the following:

Twenty (20) Multi Stack Batch Annealing Furnaces with fifty (50) Multi Stack bases (U008), fired by natural gas and exhausting through three (3) wall-mounted building vents.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, this is considered an existing process heater.

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

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

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

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the allowable particulate emissions rate from the Batch Annealing Furnaces shall not exceed 53.6 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 125.6 tons of metal per hour.

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

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

\[
E = 55.0 P^{0.11} - 40
\]

where \( E \) = rate of emission in pounds per hour; and  
\( P \) = process weight rate in tons per hour
Emissions Unit Description:

(e) Pickle Line (Installed in 1961), modified in 2004 to increase the maximum capacity, with a maximum capacity rate of 222.0 tons per hour of steel, consisting of the following:

1. Four (4) acid pickling tubs and one (1) rinse tub, (U010), with emissions controlled by a packed-bed scrubber at a design capacity of 58,000 cfm, designated as control device (C010), with emissions exhausting through stack S012.

2. One (1) 30,000 gallon spent pickle liquor (SPL) tank, with emissions controlled by a packed-bed scrubber, designated as control device (C010), with emission exhausting through stack S012.

3. Four (4) 10,000 gallon offline pickle solution storage tanks with uncontrolled fugitive emissions exhausting through vent F020.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart CCC, the Pickle Line is considered an existing affected facility.

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

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

D.5.1 Particulate Emission Limitations [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the allowable particulate emissions rate from the Pickle Line shall not exceed 59.65 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 222.0 tons of metal per hour.

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

\[ E = 55.0 P^{0.11} - 40 \]

where \( E \) = rate of emission in pounds per hour; and \( P \) = process weight rate in tons per hour

D.5.2 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan is required for this facility and its control device. Condition B - Preventative Maintenance Plan contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the preventative maintenance plan required by this condition.
SECTION D.6  EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

(f)  80" Cold Reduction Mill (Tandem Mill) (Installed in 1970), with a maximum capacity rate of 175.0 net tons steel per hour, consisting of the following:

   80" Tandem Mill (U011) with four (4) oil mist eliminators (C011), exhausting through roof vents S010a and S010b.

(g)  52" Cold Reduction Mill (Tandem Mill) (Installed in 1961), with a capacity rate of 73.6 net tons of steel per hour, consisting of the following:

   52" Tandem Mill (U012) with two (2) oil mist eliminators (C012), exhausting through stack U011a and stack U011b.

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

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

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

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes):

(a)  the allowable particulate emissions rate from the 80" Tandem Mill shall not exceed 57.07 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 175.0 tons of metal per hour.

(b)  the allowable particulate emissions rate from the 52" Tandem Mill shall not exceed 48.3 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 73.6 tons of metal per hour.

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

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

\[ E = 55.0 \ P^{0.11} - 40 \]

where \( E \) = rate of emission in pounds per hour; and \( P \) = process weight rate in tons per hour.
SECTION D.7 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

**Emissions Unit Description:**

(h) **No. 3 Galvanizing Line (Installed in 1998), with a capacity rate of 50 net tons of steel per hour, consisting of the following:**

1. Water, Alkaline and Brush Cleaning Section (U015a), consisting of a water cleaning section with steam fired heater, an alkali cleaning section with steam fired heater and a brush cleaning and rinse section with steam fired heater with a common fume scrubber (C026) and exhausting through stack S026.

2. Direct-fire Furnace Section (U015b), consisting of a furnace with a direct fired section containing a 50 MMBtu per hour natural gas-fired burner with emissions controlled by Selective Non-Catalytic NOx Reduction providing seventy-six percent (76%) reduction (C025) and exhausting through stack S025.

3. Radiant Tube Anneal Section (U015c), consisting of a radiant tube heat section with a 10 MMBtu per hour natural gas-fired burner, and a radiant tube soak section with a 4 MMBtu per hour natural gas-fired burner exhausting through roof monitor (M015).

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, this is considered an existing process heater.

4. Hot Dip Galvanize Coating Section and Chemical Treatment, consisting of a galvanizing coating section and a chemical treatment section.

5. Two (2) strip dryers: Strip #1 with a 1.85 MMBtu per hour natural gas-fired burner and Strip #2 with a 2.5 MMBtu per hour natural gas-fired burner exhausting through roof monitor.

6. Temper mill leveling section with water wash.

7. Oil coating section.

8. One (1) roll rig.

9. Two (2) roll coaters placed in series, identified as RC-1 and RC-2, with a maximum acrylic application rate of 130 pounds per hour.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart SSSS, these are considered affected facilities.

10. One (1) electric curing oven, identified as CO-1.

11. One (1) cooling unit.

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

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

D.7.1 Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) PSD and Emission Offset Limitations [326 IAC 2-2][326 IAC 2-3]

Pursuant to CP 127-4814-00009, issued on February 12, 1996, and in order to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)) and 326 IAC 2-3 (Emission Offset) not applicable, the NOx emissions from the Direct-fire Furnace Section
controlled by a Selective Non-Catalytic NOx Reduction unit shall not exceed 3.24 lbs/hr.

D.7.2 VOC Limitation [326 IAC 8-2-4]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-2-4 (Coil Coating Operations), the volatile organic compound (VOC) discharge to the atmosphere shall be limited to 2.6 pounds VOC per gallon of coating less water delivered to the coating applicator for RC-1 and RC-2 from prime and topcoat or single coat operations.

D.7.3 Particulate Emission Limitations [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the allowable particulate emissions rate from the No. 3 Galvanizing Line shall not exceed 44.6 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 50.0 tons of metal per hour.

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

\[ E = 55.0 \times P^{0.11} - 40 \]

where \( E \) = rate of emission in pounds per hour; and \( P \) = process weight rate in tons per hour

D.7.4 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan is required for this facility and its control device. Condition B - Preventative Maintenance Plan contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the preventative maintenance plan required by this condition.

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

D.7.5 Selective Non-Catalytic NOx Reduction Unit

Pursuant to CP 127-4814-00009, issued on February 12, 1996, the Selective Non-Catalytic NOx Reduction unit shall be in operation at all times that the direct fire section of the furnace is in operation.

D.7.6 Volatile Organic Compounds

Compliance with the VOC content and usage limitations contained in Condition D.7.3 shall be determined pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-4(a)(3) and 326 IAC 8-1-2(a) by preparing or obtaining from the manufacturer the copies of the “as supplied” and “as applied” VOC data sheets. IDEM, OAQ, reserves the authority to determine compliance using Method 24 in conjunction with the analytical procedures specified in 326 IAC 8-1-4.

D.7.7 Continuous Emission Monitoring [326 IAC 3-5][326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)]

(a) In order to demonstrate compliance with Conditions D.7.2 and D.7.5, pursuant to CP 127-4814, issued on February 12, 1996 and 326 IAC 3-5 (Continuous Monitoring of Emissions), a continuous emission monitor (CEM) system for NOx shall be calibrated, maintained, and operated for measuring NOx, which meet all applicable performance specifications of 326 IAC 3-5-2.

(b) The continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) shall measure NOx emissions rate in pounds per hour. The use of CEMS to measure and record the NOx hourly emission rates over a twenty-four (24) operating hour block averaging period is sufficient to demonstrate compliance with the limits established in the condition D.7.1. The source shall maintain records of emission rates in pounds per hour.

(c) All continuous emissions monitoring systems are subject to monitor system certification requirements pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5-3.
(d) Nothing in this permit shall excuse the Permittee from complying with the requirements to operate a continuous emission monitoring system pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5.

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

#### D.7.8 NOx Continuous Emissions Monitoring (CEMS) Equipment Downtime

(a) In the event that a breakdown of a NOx continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) occurs, a record shall be made of the time and reason of the breakdown and efforts made to correct the problem.

(b) Whenever the NOx continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) is malfunctioning or is down for maintenance or repairs for a period of twenty-four (24) hours or more and a backup NOx CEMS is not online within twenty-four (24) hours of shutdown or malfunction of the primary NOx CEMS, the Permittee shall comply with the following:

Monitoring of the SNCR operating parameters for natural gas flow rate and urea flow rate shall be implemented. The parameters are as follows:

1. The Permittee shall record the natural gas flow rate and urea flow rate at least four (4) times per hour until the primary CEM or a backup CEM is brought online and functioning properly. The Preventive Maintenance Plan for the SNCR shall contain troubleshooting contingency and corrective actions for when the readings are outside of the normal range for any one reading during downtime of the NOx CEMS. When for any one reading, the natural gas flow rate and urea flow rate are outside the normal range during downtime of the NOx CEMS, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances.

2. The instrument used for determining the ammonia flow rate and inlet duct temperature shall comply with Section C - Instrument Specifications, of this permit, shall be subject to approval by IDEM, OAQ, and shall be calibrated or replaced at least once every six (6) months.

(c) Parametric monitoring shall begin not more than twenty-four (24) hours after the start of the malfunction or down time at least twice per day during normal operations, with at least four (4) hours between each set of readings, until a NOx CEMS is online.

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

#### D.7.9 Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(A)(iii)] [326 IAC 3-5]

(a) To document the compliance status with conditions D.7.1 and D.7.5, the Permittee shall record the output of the continuous monitoring system(s) NOx in pounds per hour and shall perform the required record keeping pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5-6 and 326 IAC 3-5-7.

(b) To document the compliance status with Conditions D.7.2 and D.7.6, the Permittee shall maintain records of the VOC content of each coating material and solvent used. Records shall include purchase orders, invoices, and material safety data sheets (MSDS) necessary to verify the VOC content used.

(c) In the event that a breakdown of the NOx continuous emission monitoring systems (CEMS) occurs, the Permittee shall maintain records of all CEMS malfunctions, out of control periods, calibration and adjustment activities, and repair or maintenance activities.

(d) To document the compliance status with conditions D.7.8, the Permittee shall maintain records of the natural gas flow rate per furnace and urea flow rate.
(e) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements, contains the Permittee’s obligation with regard to the records required by this condition.

D.7.10 Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(A)(iii)][326 IAC 3-5]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5-5(f)(1), the Permittee shall prepare and submit to IDEM, OAQ a written report for performance audits as follows:

(1) Owners or operators of emissions units required to conduct a:

(A) cylinder gas audit;
(B) relative accuracy test audit; or
(C) continuous opacity monitor calibration error audit;

on continuous emission monitors shall prepare a written report of the results of the performance audit for each calendar quarter, or for other periods required by the department. The owner or operator shall submit quarterly reports to the department within thirty (30) calendar days after the end of each quarter for cylinder gas audits and continuous opacity monitor calibration error audits and within forty-five (45) calendar days after the completion of the test for relative accuracy test audits.

(2) The report must contain the information required by 326 IAC 3-5-5(f)(2).

The report submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by the “responsible official” as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5-7(5), reporting of continuous monitoring system instrument downtime, except for zero (0) and span checks, which shall be reported separately, shall include the following:

(1) date of downtime;
(2) time of commencement;
(3) duration of each downtime;
(4) reasons for each downtime; and
(5) nature of system repairs and adjustments.

The report submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by the “responsible official” as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(35).
SECTION D.8 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

(i) Electrolytic Cleaning Line (Installed in 1963), with a capacity rate of 43.4 net tons of steel per hour, consisting of the following:

Alkaline Electrolytic Cleaning Tubs (U021) with a fume washer (C021) and exhausting through stack S006.

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

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

D.8.1 Particulate [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the allowable particulate emissions rate from the Electrolytic Cleaning Line shall not exceed 43.3 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 43.4 tons of metal per hour.

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

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

\[ E = 55.0 P^{0.11} - 40 \]

where \( E \) = rate of emission in pounds per hour; and \( P \) = process weight rate in tons per hour.
SECTION D.9  EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

(j) Chrome Electroplate Line (Installed in 1972), with a capacity rate of 31.4 net tons of steel per hour, consisting of the following:

(1) Alkaline Electrolytic Cleaning Section (I018) with a fume washer and exhausting through stack S001.

(2) Acid Cleaning Section (U014) with a fume washer (C014) and exhausting through stack S001.

(3) Electroplating Section with Rinse and Chemical Treatment Tanks (I007) with a fume washer and exhausting through stack S001.

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

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

D.9.1 Particulate Emission Limitations [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the allowable particulate emissions rate from the Chrome Electroplate Line shall not exceed 40.4 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 31.4 tons of metal per hour.

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

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

\[ E = 55.0 \times P^{0.11} - 40 \]

where \( E \) = rate of emission in pounds per hour; and \( P \) = process weight rate in tons per hour.
SECTION D.10  EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

(k) Temper Mills with a capacity rate of 125.6 net tons of steel per hour at the Sheet Temper Mill (installed 1961), a capacity of 39.4 net tons of steel per hour at the No. 1 Tin Temper Mill (installed 1961) and a capacity of 70.8 net tons of steel per hour at the No. 2 Tin Temper Mill (installed 1972), consisting of the following:

(1) No. 1 Tin Temper Mill (Tin Plate) (I001) exhausting through a fume exhaust system.

(2) No. 2 Tin Temper Mill (Tin Plate) (I002) exhausting through roof monitor.

(3) Sheet Temper Mill (I008) with an oil mist eliminator and exhausting through stack S027.

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

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

D.10.1 Particulate Emission Limitations [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes):

(a) the allowable particulate emissions rate from the No. 1 Tin Temper Mill shall not exceed 42.4 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 39.4 tons of metal per hour.

(b) the allowable particulate emissions rate from the No. 2 Tin Temper Mill shall not exceed 47.9 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 70.8 tons of metal per hour.

(c) the allowable particulate emissions rate from the Sheet Temper Mill shall not exceed 53.6 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 125.6 tons of metal per hour.

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

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

\[ E = 55.0 \ P^{0.11} - 40 \]

where \( E \) = rate of emission in pounds per hour; and

\( P \) = process weight rate in tons per hour
SECTION D.11  EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

(I)  Tin Electroplate Line (Installed 1972), with a capacity rate of 38.2 net tons of steel per hour, consisting of the following:

(1)  Alkaline Cleaning Section (I003) with a fume washer exhausting through stack S002.

(2)  Acid Cleaning Section (I004) with a fume washer exhausting through stack S002.

(3)  Electroplating Section with rinse (I005) exhausting to a fume scrubber and exhausting through stack S003.

(4)  Chemical Treatment Section (I006) with a fume washer exhausting through stack S003.

(5)  Two (2) Tin Cast Shop Melt Furnaces (0.5 MMBtu/hr each) fired by natural gas and exhausting through stack S028.

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

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

D.11.1 Particulate Emission Limitations [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the allowable particulate emissions rate from the Tin Electroplate Line shall not exceed 42.1 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 38.2 tons of metal per hour.

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

\[ E = 55.0 P^{0.11} - 40 \]

where \( E \) = rate of emission in pounds per hour; and
\( P \) = process weight rate in tons per hour
SECTION D.12  EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

Insignificant Activities:

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

(b) Degreasing operations that do not exceed 145 gallons per 12 months, except if subject to 326 IAC 20-6.

(c) The following equipment related to manufacturing activities not resulting in the emission of HAPs: brazing equipment, cutting torches, soldering equipment, welding equipment.

(d) Other activities of categories not previously identified:

   Insignificant Thresholds: Activities with emissions equal to or less than thresholds require listing only

   Lead (PB) = 0.6ton/year or 3.29 lbs/day
   Carbon Monoxide (CO) = 25 lbs/day
   Sulfur Dioxide (SO2) = 5 lbs/hour or 25 lbs/day
   Particulate Matter (PM) = 5 lbs/hour or 25 lbs/day
   Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) = 5 lbs/hour or 25 lbs/day
   Volatile Organic Compounds = 3 lbs/hour or 15 (1) Lime hopper (I012).

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

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

D.12.1 Particulate Emission Limitations [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the allowable particulate emissions rate from the machining, brazing equipment, cutting torches, soldering equipment, welding equipment, and lime hopper shall not exceed the pounds per hour emission rate established as “E” in the following equation:

\[
E = 4.10 P^{0.67}
\]

where \( E \) = rate of emission in pounds per hour; and \( P \) = process weight rate in tons per hour

D.12.2 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-3-2]

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

(a) The Permittee shall ensure the following control equipment and operating requirements are met:

   (1) Equip the degreaser with a cover.

   (2) Equip the degreaser with a device for draining cleaned parts.

   (3) Close the degreaser cover whenever parts are not being handled in the degreaser.
(4) Drain cleaned parts for at least fifteen (15) seconds or until dripping ceases.

(5) Provide a permanent, conspicuous label that lists the operating requirements in (a)(3), (a)(4), (a)(6), and (a)(7) of this condition.

(6) Store waste solvent only in closed containers.

(7) Prohibit the disposal or transfer of waste solvent in such a manner that could allow greater than twenty percent (20%) of the waste solvent (by weight) to evaporate into the atmosphere.

(b) The Permittee shall ensure the following additional control equipment and operating requirements are met:

(1) Equip the degreaser with one (1) of the following control devices if the solvent is heated to a temperature of greater than forty-eight and nine-tenths (48.9) degrees Celsius (one hundred twenty (120) degrees Fahrenheit):

   (A) A freeboard that attains a freeboard ratio of seventy-five hundredths (0.75) or greater.

   (B) A water cover when solvent used is insoluble in, and heavier than, water.

   (C) A refrigerated chiller.

   (D) Carbon adsorption.

   (E) An alternative system of demonstrated equivalent or better control as those outlined in (b)(1)(A) through (D) of this condition that is approved by the department. An alternative system shall be submitted to the U.S. EPA as a SIP revision.

(2) Ensure the degreaser cover is designed so that it can be easily operated with one (1) hand if the solvent is agitated or heated.

(3) If used, solvent spray:

   (A) must be a solid, fluid stream; and

   (B) shall be applied at a pressure that does not cause excessive splashing.

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

D.12.3 Organic Solvent Degreasing Operations [326 IAC 8-3-8]

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

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

D.12.4 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-8(c)(2), the following records shall be maintained for each purchase of cold cleaner degreaser solvent:

(1) The name and address of the solvent supplier.
(2) The date of purchase (or invoice/bill dates of contract servicer indicating service date).

(3) The type of solvent purchased.

(4) The total volume of the solvent purchased.

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

(b) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the records required by this condition.
### SECTION E.1 NESHAP

**Emissions Unit Description:**

(e) Pickle Line (Installed in 1961), modified in 2004 to increase the maximum capacity, with a maximum capacity rate of 222.0 tons per hour of steel, consisting of the following:

1. Four (4) acid pickling tubs and one (1) rinse tub, (U010), with emissions controlled by a packed-bed scrubber at a design capacity of 58,000 cfm, designated as control device (C010), with emissions exhausting through stack S012.

2. One (1) 30,000 gallon spent pickle liquor (SPL) tank, with emissions controlled by a packed-bed scrubber, designated as control device (C010), with emission exhausting through stack S012.

3. Four (4) 10,000 gallon offline pickle solution storage tanks with uncontrolled fugitive emissions exhausting through vent F020.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart CCC, the Pickle Line is considered an existing affected facility.

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

#### National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) Requirements

[326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]


- Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.1 the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-1, for the emission unit(s) listed above, except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCC.

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

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

**E.1.2 Steel Pickling-HCl Process Facilities and Hydrochloric Acid Regeneration Plants NESHAP [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCC] [326 IAC 20-29]**

The Permittee shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCC (included as Attachment A to the operating permit), which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-29, for the emission unit(s) listed above:

1. 40 CFR 63.1155
2. 40 CFR 63.1156
3. 40 CFR 63.1157(a)
4. 40 CFR 63.1159(b)
5. 40 CFR 63.1160(a) and (b)
6. 40 CFR 63.1161(a) and (b)
7. 40 CFR 63.1162(a) and (c)
(8) 40 CFR 63.1163
(9) 40 CFR 63.1164
(10) Table 1 to Subpart CCC of Part 63
Emissions Unit Description:

(h) No. 3 Galvanizing Line (Installed in 1998), with a capacity rate of 50 net tons of steel per hour, consisting of the following:

(9) Two (2) roll coaters placed in series, identified as RC-1 and RC-2, with a maximum acrylic application rate of 130 pounds per hour.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart SSSS, these are considered affected facilities.

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

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


(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.1, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-1, for the emission unit(s) listed above, except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart SSSS.

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

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

E.2.2 Surface Coating of Metal Coil NESHAP [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart SSSS] [326 IAC 20-64]

The Permittee shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart SSSS (included as Attachment B to the operating permit), which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-64, for the emission unit(s) listed above:

(1) 40 CFR 63.5080
(2) 40 CFR 63.5090
(3) 40 CFR 63.5100
(4) 40 CFR 63.5110
(5) 40 CFR 63.5120
(6) 40 CFR 63.3892(a)
(7) 40 CFR 63.5130
(8) 40 CFR 63.5140
(9) 40 CFR 63.5160(a), (b) and (c)
(10) 40 CFR 63.5170(a) and (b)
(11) 40 CFR 63.5180
(12) 40 CFR 63.5190
(13) Table 2 to Subpart SSSS of Part 63
Emissions Unit Description:

(m) Diesel-fired emergency generators, constructed in 2016, with a rated capacity of 2,347 hp each, consisting of the following:

(1) One (1) diesel-fired emergency generator at #2 Galvanizing Line, identified as EG-1, using no controls, and exhausting to stack EG-1a.

(2) One (1) diesel-fired emergency generator at #3 Galvanizing Line, identified as EG-2, using no controls, and exhausting to stack EG-2a.

(3) One (1) diesel-fired emergency generator at the Lake Side Pump House, identified as EG-3, using no controls, and exhausting to stack EG-3a.

Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, emergency generators EG-1, EG-2, and EG-3 are stationary compression ignition internal combustion engines that commenced construction after July 11, 2005.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, emergency generators EG-1, EG-2, and EG-3 are considered new stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 horsepower located at a major source of HAP emissions.

Insignificant Activities:

(f) Emergency diesel generators not exceeding 1600 horsepower.

(1) Two (2) diesel-fired emergency generators, constructed in 1990, each with a maximum rated capacity of 130 horsepower.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, these generators are considered as affected sources.

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

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


(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.1 the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-1, for the emission unit(s) listed above, except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

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

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251
E.3.2 Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines NESHAP [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ] [326 IAC 20-82]

The Permittee shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ (included as Attachment C to the operating permit), which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-82.

(a) Two (2) diesel-fired emergency generators, constructed in 1990, each with a maximum rated capacity of 130 horsepower:

(1) 40 CFR 63.6580
(2) 40 CFR 63.6585(a) and (b)
(3) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(1)(ii)
(4) 40 CFR 63.6595(a)(1) and (c)
(5) 40 CFR 63.6602
(6) 40 CFR 63.6605
(7) 40 CFR 63.6625(e)(2), (f), (h), and (i)
(8) 40 CFR 63.6640(a), (b), and (f)
(9) 40 CFR 63.6655(d) and (e)(2)
(10) 40 CFR 63.6660
(11) 40 CFR 63.6665
(12) 40 CFR 63.6670
(13) 40 CFR 63.6675
(14) Table 2c
(15) Table 6
(16) Table 8

(b) Emergency generators EG-1, EG-2, and EG-3:

(1) 40 CFR 63.6580
(2) 40 CFR 63.6585
(3) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(2)(i)
(4) 40 CFR 63.6590(b)(1)(i)
(5) 40 CFR 63.6595(a)(3) and (c)
(6) 40 CFR 63.6640(f)(1), (f)(2)(l), and (f)(3)
(7) 40 CFR 63.6645(c)
(8) 40 CFR 63.6645(f)
(9) 40 CFR 63.6665
(10) 40 CFR 63.6670
(11) 40 CFR 63.6675
### SECTION E.4 NESHAP

**Emissions Unit Description:**

(a) **No. 1 Galvanizing Line (Also known as 48" Galvanizing Line) (Installed in 1960), with a capacity rate of 25.6 net tons of steel coated per hour and 50.3 MMBtu/hr heat input,** consisting of the following:

| (3) Annealing Furnace Section (U005) fired by natural gas, with a rated heat input of 40.02 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting through stack S023. |
| Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, this is considered an existing process heater. |

(b) **No. 2 Galvanizing Line (Also known as 72" Galvanizing Line) (Installed in 1970 and modified 1997), with a capacity rate of 65.6 net tons per hour of steel, consisting of the following:**

| (3) Annealing Furnace Section (U006b). |
| (A) one hundred forty nine (149) natural gas burners, each with a rated capacity of 0.375 MMBtu per hour in furnace zones 1-5, exhausting through stack S-20. |
| Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, this is considered an existing process heater. |
| (B) sixty-nine (69) natural gas burners, each with a rated capacity of 0.75 MMBtu per hour in furnace zones 6-9 and exhausting through stack S-20. |
| Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, this is considered an existing process heater. |
| (C) sixty-nine (69) natural gas burners, each with a rated capacity of 0.75 MMBtu per hour in furnace zones 10-13 and exhausting through stack S-20a. |
| Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, this is considered an existing process heater. |

(c) **Continuous Anneal Line (installed in 1961), with a capacity rate of 46.2 net tons per hour and 79.8 MMBtu/hr, consisting of the following:**

| (2) Annealing Furnace (U007) fired by natural gas, with a rated heat input of 77.8 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting through a roof vent. |
| Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, this is considered an existing process heater. |

(d) **Batch Annealing Furnaces (Installed in 1961), with a total capacity rate of 125.6 tons of steel coils per hour and 149 MMBtu/hr heat input,** consisting of the following:

Twenty (20) Multi Stack Batch Annealing Furnaces with fifty (50) Multi Stack bases (U008), fired by natural gas and exhausting through three (3) wall-mounted building vents.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, this is considered an existing process heater.

(h) **No. 3 Galvanizing Line (Installed in 1998), with a capacity rate of 50 net tons of steel per**
hour, consisting of the following:

(3) Radiant Tube Anneal Section (U015c), consisting of a radiant tube heat section with a 10 MMBtu per hour natural gas-fired burner, and a radiant tube soak section with a 4 MMBtu per hour natural gas-fired burner exhausting through roof monitor (M015).

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, this is considered an existing process heater.

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

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


(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.1 the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-1, for the emission unit(s) listed above, except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD.

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

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

E.4.2 Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters NESHAP [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD] [326 IAC 20-95]

The Permittee shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD (included as Attachment D to the operating permit), which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-95, for the emission unit(s) listed above:

(1) 40 CFR 63.7480
(2) 40 CFR 63.7485
(3) 40 CFR 63.7490(a), (b), (c), and (d)
(4) 40 CFR 63.7495
(5) 40 CFR 63.7499
(6) 40 CFR 63.7500(a)(1), (a)(3), (e), and (f)
(7) 40 CFR 63.7501
(8) 40 CFR 63.7505(a)
(9) 40 CFR 63.7510(e), (f), and (g)
(10) 40 CFR 63.7515(d), (g)
(11) 40 CFR 63.7530(d), (e), (f)
(12) 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10), (a)(11), and (a)(13)
(13) 40 CFR 63.7545(a), (b), (c), (e), (f), and (h)
(14) 40 CFR 63.7550(a), (b), (c)(1), (c)(5)(i-iv), (c)(5)(xiv), (c)(5)(xvii), and (h)(3)
(15) 40 CFR 63.7555(a) and (h)
(16) 40 CFR 63.7560
(17) 40 CFR 63.7565
(18) 40 CFR 63.7570
(19) 40 CFR 63.7575
(20) Table 3
(21) Table 9
(22) Table 10
Emissions Unit Description:

(m) Diesel-fired emergency generators, constructed in 2016, with a rated capacity of 2,347 hp each, consisting of the following:

(1) One (1) diesel-fired emergency generator at #2 Galvanizing Line, identified as EG-1, using no controls, and exhausting to stack EG-1a.

(2) One (1) diesel-fired emergency generator at #3 Galvanizing Line, identified as EG-2, using no controls, and exhausting to stack EG-2a.

(3) One (1) diesel-fired emergency generator at the Lake Side Pump House, identified as EG-3, using no controls, and exhausting to stack EG-3a.

Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, emergency generators EG-1, EG-2, and EG-3 are stationary compression ignition internal combustion engines that commenced construction after July 11, 2005.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, emergency generators EG-1, EG-2, and EG-3 are considered new stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 horsepower located at a major source of HAP emissions.

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

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

E.5.1 General Provisions Relating to New Source Performance Standards [326 IAC 12-1] [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A]

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.1, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12-1, for the emission unit(s) listed above, except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII.

(b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.4, the Permittee shall submit all required notifications and reports to:

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

E.5.2 Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines NSPS [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII]

The Permittee shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII (included as Attachment E to the operating permit), which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12, for the emission unit(s) listed above:

(1) 40 CFR 60.4200(a)(2)
(2) 40 CFR 60.4205(b)
(3) 40 CFR 60.4206
(4) 40 CFR 60.4207(b)
(5) 40 CFR 60.4209(a)
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<td>(6)</td>
<td>40 CFR 60.4211(a), (c), (f)(1), (f)(2)(i), and (f)(3)</td>
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<td>Table 5 to Subpart III of Part 60</td>
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INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH
PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
CERTIFICATION

Source Name: U.S. Steel - Midwest Plant
Source Address: U.S. Highway 12, Portage, Indiana 46368
Part 70 Permit No.: T127-40699-00009

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

Please check what document is being certified:

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

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

Signature:
Printed Name:
Title/Position:
Phone:
Date:
PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
EMERGENCY OCCURRENCE REPORT

Source Name: U.S. Steel - Midwest Plant
Source Address: U.S. Highway 12, Portage, Indiana 46368
Part 70 Permit No.: T127-40699-00009

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

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

Facility/Equipment/Operation:

Control Equipment:

Permit Condition or Operation Limitation in Permit:

Description of the Emergency:

Describe the cause of the Emergency:
If any of the following are not applicable, mark N/A

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<tr>
<th>Date/Time Emergency started:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Date/Time Emergency was corrected:</td>
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<td>Was the facility being properly operated at the time of the emergency? Y N</td>
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<td>Type of Pollutants Emitted: TSP, PM-10, SO₂, VOC, NOₓ, CO, Pb, other:</td>
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<td>Estimated amount of pollutant(s) emitted during emergency:</td>
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<td>Describe the steps taken to mitigate the problem:</td>
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<td>Describe the corrective actions/response steps taken:</td>
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<td>Describe the measures taken to minimize emissions:</td>
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If applicable, describe the reasons why continued operation of the facilities are necessary to prevent imminent injury to persons, severe damage to equipment, substantial loss of capital investment, or loss of product or raw materials of substantial economic value:

Form Completed by:__________________________
Title / Position: ____________________________
Date:_____________________________________
Phone:____________________________________
INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH
PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
QUARTERLY DEVIATION AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING REPORT

Source Name: U.S. Steel - Midwest Plant
Source Address: U.S. Highway 12, Portage, Indiana 46368
Part 70 Permit No.: T127-40699-00009

Months: _________ to _________  Year: __________

This report shall be submitted quarterly based on a calendar year. Proper notice submittal under Section B –Emergency Provisions satisfies the reporting requirements of paragraph (a) of Section C- General Reporting. Any deviation from the requirements of this permit, the date(s) of each deviation, the probable cause of the deviation, and the response steps taken must be reported. A deviation required to be reported pursuant to an applicable requirement that exists independent of the permit, shall be reported according to the schedule stated in the applicable requirement and does not need to be included in this report. Additional pages may be attached if necessary. If no deviations occurred, please specify in the box marked "No deviations occurred this reporting period".

☐ NO DEVIATIONS OCCURRED THIS REPORTING PERIOD.

☐ THE FOLLOWING DEVIATIONS OCCURRED THIS REPORTING PERIOD

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Attachment A

Part 70 Operating Permit No: 127-40699-00009

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Electronic Code of Federal Regulations

Title 40: Protection of Environment

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

Subpart CCC—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Steel Pickling—HCl Process Facilities and Hydrochloric Acid Regeneration Plants

Source: 64 FR 33218, June 22, 1999, unless otherwise noted.

§ 63.1155 Applicability.

(a) The provisions of this subpart apply to the following facilities and plants that are major sources for hazardous air pollutants (HAP) or are parts of facilities that are major sources for HAP:

(1) All new and existing steel pickling facilities that pickle carbon steel using hydrochloric acid solution that contains 6 percent or more by weight HCl and is at a temperature of 100 °F or higher; and

(2) All new and existing hydrochloric acid regeneration plants.

(3) The provisions of this subpart do not apply to facilities that pickle carbon steel without using hydrochloric acid, to facilities that pickle only specialty steel, or to acid regeneration plants that regenerate only acids other than hydrochloric acid.

(b) For the purposes of implementing this subpart, the affected sources at a facility or plant subject to this subpart are as follows: Continuous and batch pickling lines, hydrochloric acid regeneration plants, and hydrochloric acid storage vessels.

(c) Table 1 to this subpart specifies the provisions of this part 63, subpart A that apply and those that do not apply to owners and operators of steel pickling facilities and hydrochloric acid regeneration plants subject to this subpart.

(d) In response to an action to enforce the standards set forth in this subpart, the owner or operator may assert an affirmative defense to a claim for civil penalties for violations of such standards that are caused by a malfunction, as defined in § 63.2. Appropriate penalties may be assessed, however, if the owner or operator fails to meet the burden of proving all the requirements in the affirmative defense. The affirmative defense shall not be available for claims for injunctive relief.

(1) To establish the affirmative defense in any action to enforce such a standard, the owner or operator must timely meet the reporting requirements of paragraph (d)(2) of this section, and must prove by a preponderance of evidence that:

(i) The violation was caused by a sudden, infrequent, and unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal and usual manner; and could not have been prevented through careful planning, proper design, or better operation and maintenance practices; and did not stem from any activity or event that could have been foreseen and avoided, or planned for; and was not part of a recurring pattern indicative of inadequate design, operation, or maintenance; and
(ii) Repairs were made as expeditiously as possible when exceeded violation occurred. Off-shift and overtime labor were used, to the extent practicable to make these repairs; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) Report. The owner or operator seeking to assert an affirmative defense shall submit a written report to the Administrator with all necessary supporting documentation, that it has met the requirements set forth in paragraph (d)(1) of this section. This affirmative defense report shall be included in the first periodic compliance, deviation report or excess emission report otherwise required after the initial occurrence of the violation of the relevant standard (which may be the end of any applicable averaging period). If such compliance, deviation report or excess emission report is due less than 45 days after the initial occurrence of the violation, the affirmation defense report may be included in the second compliance, deviation report or excess emission report due after the initial occurrence of the violation of the relevant standard.


§ 63.1156 Definitions.

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Clean Air Act, in subpart A of this part, or in this section as follows:

Affirmative defense means, in the context of an enforcement proceeding, a response or a defense put forward by a defendant, regarding which the defendant has the burden of proof, and the merits of which are independently and objectively evaluated in a judicial or administrative proceeding.

Batch pickling line means the collection of equipment and tanks configured for pickling metal in any form but usually in discrete shapes where the material is lowered in batches into a bath of acid solution, allowed to remain until the scale is dissolved, then removed from the solution, drained, and rinsed by spraying or immersion in one or more rinse tanks to remove residual acid.

Carbon steel means steel that contains approximately 2 percent or less carbon, 1.65 percent or less manganese, 0.6 percent or less silicon, and 0.6 percent or less copper.

Closed-vent system means a system that is not open to the atmosphere and that is composed of piping, ductwork, connections, and, if necessary, flow-inducing devices that transport emissions from a process unit or piece of equipment (e.g., pumps, pressure relief devices, sampling connections, open-ended valves or lines, connectors, and
instrumentation systems) back into a closed system or into any device that is capable of reducing or collecting emissions.

*Continuous pickling line* means the collection of equipment and tanks configured for pickling metal strip, rod, wire, tube, or pipe that is passed through an acid solution in a continuous or nearly continuous manner and rinsed in another tank or series of tanks to remove residual acid. This definition includes continuous spray towers.

*Hydrochloric acid regeneration plant* means the collection of equipment and processes configured to reconstitute fresh hydrochloric acid pickling solution from spent pickle liquor using a thermal treatment process.

*Hydrochloric acid regeneration plant production mode* means operation under conditions that result in production of usable regenerated acid or iron oxide.

*Hydrochloric acid storage vessel* means a stationary vessel used for the bulk containment of virgin or regenerated hydrochloric acid.

*Responsible maintenance official* means a person designated by the owner or operator as having the knowledge and the authority to sign records and reports required under this rule.

*Specialty steel* means a category of steel that includes silicon electrical, alloy, tool, and stainless steels.

*Spray tower* means an enclosed vertical tower in which acid pickling solution is sprayed onto moving steel strip in multiple vertical passes.

*Steel pickling* means the chemical removal of iron oxide mill scale that is formed on steel surfaces during hot rolling or hot forming of semi-finished steel products through contact with an aqueous solution of acid where such contact occurs prior to shaping or coating of the finished steel product. This definition does not include removal of light rust or scale from finished steel products or activation of the metal surface prior to plating or coating.

*Steel pickling facility* means any facility that operates one or more batch or continuous steel pickling lines.


**§ 63.1157 Emission standards for existing sources.**

(a) *Pickling lines.* No owner or operator of an existing affected continuous or batch pickling line at a steel pickling facility shall cause or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected pickling line:

(1) Any gases that contain HCl in a concentration in excess of 18 parts per million by volume (ppmv); or

(2) HCl at a mass emission rate that corresponds to a collection efficiency of less than 97 percent.

(b) *Hydrochloric acid regeneration plants.* (1) No owner or operator of an existing affected plant shall cause or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected plant any gases that contain HCl in a concentration greater than 25 ppmv.

(2) In addition to the requirement of paragraph (b)(1) of this section, no owner or operator of an existing plant shall cause or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected plant any gases that contain chlorine (Cl₂ ) in a concentration in excess of 6 ppmv.

§ 63.1158 Emission standards for new or reconstructed sources.

(a) Pickling lines — (1) Continuous pickling lines. No owner or operator of a new or reconstructed affected continuous pickling line at a steel pickling facility shall cause or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected pickling line:

(i) Any gases that contain HCl in a concentration in excess of 6 ppmv; or

(ii) HCl at a mass emission rate that corresponds to a collection efficiency of less than 99 percent.

(2) Batch pickling lines. No owner or operator of a new or reconstructed affected batch pickling line at a steel pickling facility shall cause or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected pickling line:

(i) Any gases that contain HCl in a concentration in excess of 18 ppmv; or

(ii) HCl at a mass emission rate that corresponds to a collection efficiency of less than 97 percent.

(b) Hydrochloric acid regeneration plants. (1) No owner or operator of a new or reconstructed affected plant shall cause or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected plant any gases that contain HCl in a concentration greater than 12 ppmv.

(2) In addition to the requirement of paragraph (b)(1) of this section, no owner or operator of a new or reconstructed affected plant shall cause or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected plant any gases that contain Cl₂ in a concentration in excess of 6 ppmv.

§ 63.1159 Operational and equipment standards for existing, new, or reconstructed sources.

(a) Hydrochloric acid regeneration plant. The owner or operator of an affected plant must operate the affected plant at all times while in production mode in a manner that minimizes the proportion of excess air fed to the process and maximizes the process offgas temperature consistent with producing usable regenerated acid or iron oxide.

(b) Hydrochloric acid storage vessels. The owner or operator of an affected vessel shall provide and operate, except during loading and unloading of acid, a closed-vent system for each vessel. Loading and unloading shall be conducted either through enclosed lines or each point where the acid is exposed to the atmosphere shall be equipped with a local fume capture system, ventilated through an air pollution control device.

(c) General duty to minimize emissions. At all times, each owner or operator must operate and maintain any affected source subject to the requirements of this subpart, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. The general duty to minimize emissions does not require the owner or operator to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by this standard have been achieved. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.


§ 63.1160 Compliance dates and maintenance requirements.

(a) Compliance dates. (1) The owner or operator of an affected existing steel pickling facility and/or hydrochloric acid regeneration plant subject to this subpart shall achieve initial compliance with the requirements of this subpart no later than June 22, 2001.

(2) The owner or operator of a new or reconstructed steel pickling facility and/or hydrochloric acid regeneration plant subject to this subpart that commences construction or reconstruction after September 18, 1997, shall achieve
compliance with the requirements of this subpart immediately upon startup of operations or by June 22, 1999, whichever is later.

(b) Maintenance requirements. (1) The owner or operator shall prepare an operation and maintenance plan for each emission control device to be implemented no later than the compliance date. The plan shall be incorporated by reference into the source's Title V permit. All such plans must be consistent with good maintenance practices, and, for a scrubber emission control device, must at a minimum:

(i) Require monitoring and recording the pressure drop across the scrubber once per shift while the scrubber is operating in order to identify changes that may indicate a need for maintenance;

(ii) Require the manufacturer's recommended maintenance at the recommended intervals on fresh solvent pumps, recirculating pumps, discharge pumps, and other liquid pumps, in addition to exhaust system and scrubber fans and motors associated with those pumps and fans;

(iii) Require cleaning of the scrubber internals and mist eliminators at intervals sufficient to prevent buildup of solids or other fouling;

(iv) Require an inspection of each scrubber at intervals of no less than 3 months with:

(A) Cleaning or replacement of any plugged spray nozzles or other liquid delivery devices;

(B) Repair or replacement of missing, misaligned, or damaged baffles, trays, or other internal components;

(C) Repair or replacement of droplet eliminator elements as needed;

(D) Repair or replacement of heat exchanger elements used to control the temperature of fluids entering or leaving the scrubber; and

(E) Adjustment of damper settings for consistency with the required air flow.

(v) If the scrubber is not equipped with a viewport or access hatch allowing visual inspection, alternate means of inspection approved by the Administrator may be used.

(vi) The owner or operator shall initiate procedures for corrective action within 1 working day of detection of an operating problem and complete all corrective actions as soon as practicable. Procedures to be initiated are the applicable actions that are specified in the maintenance plan. Failure to initiate or provide appropriate repair, replacement, or other corrective action is a violation of the maintenance requirement of this subpart.

(vii) The owner or operator shall maintain a record of each inspection, including each item identified in paragraph (b)(2)(iv) of this section, that is signed by the responsible maintenance official and that shows the date of each inspection, the problem identified, a description of the repair, replacement, or other corrective action taken, and the date of the repair, replacement, or other corrective action taken.

(2) The owner or operator of each hydrochloric acid regeneration plant shall develop and implement a written maintenance program. The program shall require:

(i) Performance of the manufacturer's recommended maintenance at the recommended intervals on all required systems and components;

(ii) Initiation of procedures for appropriate and timely repair, replacement, or other corrective action within 1 working day of detection; and

(iii) Maintenance of a daily record, signed by a responsible maintenance official, showing the date of each inspection for each requirement, the problems found, a description of the repair, replacement, or other action taken, and the date of repair or replacement.
§ 63.1161   Performance testing and test methods.

(a) Demonstration of compliance. The owner or operator shall conduct an initial performance test for each process or emission control device to determine and demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limitation according to the requirements in § 63.7 of subpart A of this part and in this section. Performance tests shall be conducted under such conditions as the Administrator specifies to the owner or operator based on representative performance of the affected source for the period being tested. Upon request, the owner or operator shall make available to the Administrator such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of performance tests.

(b) Establishment of scrubber operating parameters. During the performance test for each emission control device, the owner or operator using a wet scrubber to achieve compliance shall establish site-specific operating parameter values for the minimum scrubber makeup water flow rate and, for scrubbers that operate with recirculation, the minimum recirculation water flow rate. During the emission test, each operating parameter must be monitored continuously and recorded with sufficient frequency to establish a representative average value for that parameter, but no less frequently than once every 15 minutes. The owner or operator shall determine the operating parameter monitoring values as the averages of the values recorded during any of the runs for which results are used to establish the emission concentration or collection efficiency per paragraph (a)(2) of this section. An owner or operator may conduct multiple performance tests to establish alternative compliant operating parameter values. Also, an owner or operator may reestablish compliant operating parameter values as part of any performance test that is conducted subsequent to the initial test or tests.

(c) Establishment of hydrochloric acid regeneration plant operating parameters. (1) During the performance test for hydrochloric acid regeneration plants, the owner or operator shall establish site-specific operating parameter values for the minimum process offgas temperature and the maximum proportion of excess air fed to the process as described in § 63.1162(b)(1) of this subpart. During the emission test, each operating parameter must be monitored and recorded with sufficient frequency to establish a representative average value for that parameter, but no less frequently than once every 15 minutes for parameters that are monitored continuously. Amount of iron in the spent pickle liquor shall be determined for each run by sampling the liquor every 15 minutes and analyzing a composite of the samples. The owner or operator shall determine the compliant monitoring values as the averages of the values recorded during any of the runs for which results are used to establish the emission concentration per paragraph (a)(2) of this section. An owner or operator may conduct multiple performance tests to establish alternative compliant operating parameter values. Also, an owner or operator may reestablish compliant operating parameter values as part of any performance test that is conducted subsequent to the initial test or tests.

(2) [Reserved]

(d) Test methods. (1) The following test methods in appendix A of 40 CFR part 60 shall be used to determine compliance under §§ 63.1157(a), 63.1157(b), 63.1158(a), and 63.1158(b) of this subpart:

(i) Method 1, to determine the number and location of sampling points, with the exception that no traverse point shall be within one inch of the stack or duct wall;

(ii) Method 2, to determine gas velocity and volumetric flow rate;

(iii) Method 3, to determine the molecular weight of the stack gas;

(iv) Method 4, to determine the moisture content of the stack gas; and

(v) Method 26A, “Determination of Hydrogen Halide and Halogen Emissions from Stationary Sources—Isokinetic Method,” to determine the HCl mass flows at the inlet and outlet of a control device or the concentration of HCl discharged to the atmosphere, and also to determine the concentration of Cl2 discharged to the atmosphere from acid regeneration plants. If compliance with a collection efficiency standard is being demonstrated, inlet and outlet measurements shall be performed simultaneously. The minimum sampling time for each run shall be 60 minutes and the minimum sample volume 0.85 dry standard cubic meters (30 dry standard cubic feet). The concentrations of HCl and Cl2 shall be calculated for each run as follows:
$C_{\text{HCl}} \text{ (ppmv)} = 0.659 \ C_{\text{HCl}} \text{ (mg/dscm)},$

and $C_{\text{Cl}_2} \text{ (ppmv)} = 0.339 \ C_{\text{Cl}_2} \text{ (mg/dscm)},$

where $C_{\text{ppmv}}$ is concentration in ppmv and $C_{\text{mg/dscm}}$ is concentration in milligrams per dry standard cubic meter as calculated by the procedure given in Method 26A.

(2) The owner or operator may use equivalent alternative measurement methods approved by the Administrator.


§ 63.1162 Monitoring requirements.

(a) The owner or operator of a new, reconstructed, or existing steel pickling facility or acid regeneration plant subject to this subpart shall:

(1) Conduct performance tests to measure the HCl mass flows at the control device inlet and outlet or the concentration of HCl exiting the control device according to the procedures described in § 63.1161 of this subpart. Performance tests shall be conducted either annually or according to an alternative schedule that is approved by the applicable permitting authority, but no less frequently than every 2½ years or twice per title V permit term. If any performance test shows that the HCl emission limitation is being exceeded, then the owner or operator is in violation of the emission limit.

(2) In addition to conducting performance tests, if a wet scrubber is used as the emission control device, install, operate, and maintain systems for the measurement and recording of the scrubber makeup water flow rate and, if required, recirculation water flow rate. These flow rates must be monitored continuously and recorded at least once per shift while the scrubber is operating. Operation of the wet scrubber with excursions of scrubber makeup water flow rate and recirculation water flow rate less than the minimum values established during the performance test or tests will require initiation of corrective action as specified by the maintenance requirements in § 63.1160(b)(2) of this subpart.

(3) If an emission control device other than a wet scrubber is used, install, operate, and maintain systems for the measurement and recording of the appropriate operating parameters.

(4) Failure to record each of the operating parameters listed in paragraph (a)(2) of this section is a violation of the monitoring requirements of this subpart.

(5) Each monitoring device shall be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate to within 5 percent and shall be calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions but not less frequently than once per year.

(6) The owner or operator may develop and implement alternative monitoring requirements subject to approval by the Administrator.

(b) The owner or operator of a new, reconstructed, or existing acid regeneration plant subject to this subpart shall also install, operate, and maintain systems for the measurement and recording of the:

(1) Process offgas temperature, which shall be monitored continuously and recorded at least once every shift while the facility is operating in production mode; and

(2) Parameters from which proportion of excess air is determined. Proportion of excess air shall be determined by a combination of total air flow rate, fuel flow rate, spent pickle liquor addition rate, and amount of iron in the spent pickle liquor, or by any other combination of parameters approved by the Administrator in accordance with § 63.8(f) of subpart A of this part. Proportion of excess air shall be determined and recorded at least once every shift while the plant is operating in production mode.
(3) Each monitoring device must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate to within 5 percent and must be calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions but not less frequently than once per year.

(4) Operation of the plant with the process offgas temperature lower than the value established during performance testing or with the proportion of excess air greater than the value established during performance testing is a violation of the operational standard specified in § 63.1159(a) of this subpart.

(c) The owner or operator of an affected hydrochloric acid storage vessel shall inspect each vessel semiannually to determine that the closed-vent system and either the air pollution control device or the enclosed loading and unloading line, whichever is applicable, are installed and operating when required.

§ 63.1163 Notification requirements.

(a) Initial notifications. As required by § 63.9(b) of subpart A of this part, the owner or operator shall submit the following written notifications to the Administrator:

(1) The owner or operator of an area source that subsequently becomes subject to the requirements of the standard shall provide notification to the applicable permitting authority as required by § 63.9(b)(1) of subpart A of this part.

(2) As required by § 63.9(b)(2) of subpart A of this part, the owner or operator of an affected source that has an initial startup before June 22, 1999, shall notify the Administrator that the source is subject to the requirements of the standard. The notification shall be submitted not later than October 20, 1999 (or within 120 calendar days after the source becomes subject to this standard), and shall contain the information specified in §§ 63.9(b)(2)(i) through 63.9(b)(2)(v) of subpart A of this part.

(3) As required by § 63.9(b)(3) of subpart A of this part, the owner or operator of a new or reconstructed affected source, or a source that has been reconstructed such that it is an affected source, that has an initial startup after the effective date and for which an application for approval of construction or reconstruction is not required under § 63.5(d) of subpart A of this part, shall notify the Administrator in writing that the source is subject to the standards no later than 120 days after initial startup. The notification shall contain the information specified in §§ 63.9(b)(2)(i) through 63.9(b)(2)(v) of subpart A of this part, delivered or postmarked with the notification required in § 63.9(b)(5) of subpart A of this part.

(4) As required by § 63.9(b)(4) of subpart A of this part, the owner or operator of a new or reconstructed major affected source that has an initial startup after June 22, 1999, and for which an application for approval of construction or reconstruction is required under § 63.5(d) of subpart A of this part shall provide the information specified in §§ 63.9(b)(4)(i) through 63.9(b)(4)(v) of subpart A of this part.

(5) As required by § 63.9(b)(5) of subpart A of this part, the owner or operator who, after June 22, 1999, intends to construct a new affected source or reconstruct an affected source subject to this standard, or reconstruct a source such that it becomes an affected source subject to this standard, shall notify the Administrator, in writing, of the intended construction or reconstruction.

(b) Request for extension of compliance. As required by § 63.9(c) of subpart A of this part, if the owner or operator of an affected source cannot comply with this standard by the applicable compliance date for that source, or if the owner or operator has installed BACT or technology to meet LAER consistent with § 63.6(i)(5) of subpart A of this part, he/she may submit to the Administrator (or the State with an approved permit program) a request for an extension of compliance as specified in §§ 63.6(i)(4) through 63.6(i)(6) of subpart A of this part.

(c) Notification that source is subject to special compliance requirements. As required by § 63.9(d) of subpart A of this part, an owner or operator of a new source that is subject to special compliance requirements as specified in §§ 63.6(b)(3) and 63.6(b)(4) of subpart A of this part shall notify the Administrator of his/her compliance obligations not later than the notification dates established in § 63.9(b) of subpart A of this part for new sources that are not subject to the special provisions.

(d) Notification of performance test. As required by § 63.9(e) of subpart A of this part, the owner or operator of an affected source shall notify the Administrator in writing of his or her intention to conduct a performance test at least 60 calendar days before the performance test is scheduled to begin, to allow the Administrator to review and approve
the site-specific test plan required under § 63.7(c) of subpart A of this part and, if requested by the Administrator, to have an observer present during the test.

(e) Notification of compliance status. The owner or operator of an affected source shall submit a notification of compliance status as required by § 63.9(h) of subpart A of this part when the source becomes subject to this standard.

§ 63.1164 Reporting requirements.

(a) Reporting results of performance tests. Within 60 days after the date of completing each performance test (defined in § 63.2), as required by this subpart you must submit the results of the performance tests, including any associated fuel analyses, required by this subpart to the EPA's WebFIRE database by using the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) that is accessed through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (www.epa.gov/cdx). Performance test data must be submitted in the file format generated through use of the EPA's Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT) (see http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ert/index.html). Only data collected using test methods on the ERT Web site are subject to this requirement for submitting reports electronically to WebFIRE. Owners or operators who claim that some of the information being submitted for performance tests is confidential business information (CBI) must submit a complete ERT file including information claimed to be CBI on a compact disk, flash drive or other commonly used electronic storage media to the EPA. The electronic media must be clearly marked as CBI and mailed to U.S. EPA/OAPQS/CORE CBI Office, Attention: WebFIRE Administrator, MD C404-02, 4930 Old Page Rd., Durham, NC 27703. The same ERT file with the CBI omitted must be submitted to the EPA via CDX as described earlier in this paragraph. At the discretion of the delegated authority, you must also submit these reports, including the confidential business information, to the delegated authority in the format specified by the delegated authority. For any performance test conducted using test methods that are not listed on the ERT Web site, the owner or operator shall submit the results of the performance test to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in § 63.13.

(b) Progress reports. The owner or operator of an affected source who is required to submit progress reports under § 63.6(i) of subpart A of this part shall submit such reports to the Administrator (or the State with an approved permit program) by the dates specified in the written extension of compliance.

(c) Reporting malfunctions. The number, duration, and a brief description for each type of malfunction which occurred during the reporting period and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded shall be stated in a semiannual report. The report must also include a description of actions taken by an owner or operator during a malfunction of an affected source to minimize emissions in accordance with § 63.1159(c), including actions taken to correct a malfunction. The report, to be certified by the owner or operator or other responsible official, shall be submitted semiannually and delivered or postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each calendar half.


§ 63.1165 Recordkeeping requirements.

(a) General recordkeeping requirements. As required by § 63.10(b)(2) of subpart A of this part, the owner or operator shall maintain records for 5 years from the date of each record of:

(1) The occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation (i.e., process equipment);

(2) The occurrence and duration of each malfunction of the air pollution control equipment;

(3) All maintenance performed on the air pollution control equipment;

(4) Actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with § 63.1259(c) and the dates of such actions (including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation);

(5) All required measurements needed to demonstrate compliance with the standard and to support data that the source is required to report, including, but not limited to, performance test measurements (including initial and any
subsequent performance tests) and measurements as may be necessary to determine the conditions of the initial test or subsequent tests;

(6) All results of initial or subsequent performance tests;

(7) If the owner or operator has been granted a waiver from recordkeeping or reporting requirements under § 63.10(f) of subpart A of this part, any information demonstrating whether a source is meeting the requirements for a waiver of recordkeeping or reporting requirements;

(8) If the owner or operator has been granted a waiver from the initial performance test under § 63.7(h) of subpart A of this part, a copy of the full request and the Administrator's approval or disapproval;

(9) All documentation supporting initial notifications and notifications of compliance status required by § 63.9 of subpart A of this part; and

(10) Records of any applicability determination, including supporting analyses.

(b) Subpart CCC records. (1) In addition to the general records required by paragraph (a) of this section, the owner or operator shall maintain records for 5 years from the date of each record of:

(i) Scrubber makeup water flow rate and recirculation water flow rate if a wet scrubber is used;

(ii) Calibration and manufacturer certification that monitoring devices are accurate to within 5 percent; and

(iii) Each maintenance inspection and repair, replacement, or other corrective action.

(2) The owner or operator of an acid regeneration plant shall also maintain records for 5 years from the date of each record of process offgas temperature and parameters that determine proportion of excess air.

(3) The owner or operator shall keep the written operation and maintenance plan on record after it is developed to be made available for inspection, upon request, by the Administrator for the life of the affected source or until the source is no longer subject to the provisions of this subpart. In addition, if the operation and maintenance plan is revised, the owner or operator shall keep previous (i.e., superseded) versions of the plan on record to be made available for inspection by the Administrator for a period of 5 years after each revision to the plan.

(c) Recent records. General records and subpart CCC records for the most recent 2 years of operation must be maintained on site. Records for the previous 3 years may be maintained off site.


§ 63.1166 Implementation and enforcement.

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by the U.S. EPA, or a delegated authority such as the applicable State, local, or Tribal agency. If the U.S. EPA Administrator has delegated authority to a State, local, or Tribal agency, then that agency, in addition to the U.S. EPA, has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. Contact the applicable U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out if implementation and enforcement of this subpart is delegated to a State, local, or Tribal agency.

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or Tribal agency under subpart E of this part, the authorities contained in paragraph (c) of this section are retained by the Administrator of U.S. EPA and cannot be transferred to the State, local, or Tribal agency.

(c) The authorities that cannot be delegated to State, local, or Tribal agencies are as specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (8) of this section.

(1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§ 63.1155, 63.1157 through 63.1159, and 63.1160(a).
(2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart.

(3) Approval of any alternative measurement methods for HCl and Cl\textsubscript{2} to those specified in § 63.1161(d)(1).

(4) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under § 63.8(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart.

(5) Approval of any alternative monitoring requirements to those specified in §§ 63.1162(a)(2) through (5) and 63.1162(b)(1) through (3).

(6) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under § 63.10(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart.

(7) Waiver of recordkeeping requirements specified in § 63.1165.

(8) Approval of an alternative schedule for conducting performance tests to the requirement specified in § 63.1162(a)(1).

[68 FR 37356, June 23, 2003]

§§ 63.1167-63.1174  [Reserved]

Table 1 to Subpart CCC of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A) to Subpart CCC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Applies to Subpart CCC</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>63.1-63.5</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.6 (a)-(d)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.6(e)(1)(i)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>See § 63.1259(c) for general duty requirement. Any cross-reference to § 63.6(e)(1)(i) in any other general provision incorporated by reference shall be treated as a cross-reference to § 63.1259(c).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.6(e)(1)(ii)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>63.6(e)(1)(iii)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>63.6(e)(2)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Section reserved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.6(e)(3)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.6(f)(1)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.6(f)(2)-(3)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.6(g)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.6(h)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Subpart CCC does not contain an opacity or visible emission standard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.6 (i)-(j)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.7</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.8(a)-(c)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.8(d)(1)-(2)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.8(d)(3)</td>
<td>Yes, except for last sentence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.8(e)-(f)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.10(a)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.10(b)(1)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>Applies to Subpart CCC</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.10(b)(2)(i)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>See § 63.1265(a)(1) for recordkeeping of occurrence and duration of malfunctions. See § 63.1265(a)(4) for recordkeeping of actions taken during malfunction. Any cross-reference to § 63.10(b)(2)(ii) in any other general provision incorporated by reference shall be treated as a cross-reference to § 63.1265(a)(1).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.10(b)(2)(ii)</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>63.10(b)(2)(iii)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>63.10(b)(2)(iv)-(b)(2)(v)</td>
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<td>63.10(b)(2)(vi)-(b)(2)(xiv)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>63.10(b)(3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>63.10(c)(1)-(9)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>63.10(c)(10)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>See § 63.1164(c) for reporting malfunctions. Any cross-reference to § 63.10(c)(10) in any other general provision incorporated by reference shall be treated as a cross-reference to § 63.1164(c).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.10(c)(11)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>See § 63.1164(c) for reporting malfunctions. Any cross-reference to § 63.10(c)(11) in any other general provision incorporated by reference shall be treated as a cross-reference to § 63.1164(c).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.10(c)(12)-(c)(14)</td>
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<tr>
<td>63.10(c)(15)</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>63.10(d)(1)-(2)</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.10(d)(3)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Subpart CCC does not contain an opacity or visible emission standard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.10(d)(4)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.10(d)(5)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.10(e)-(f)</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Subpart CCC does not require the use of flares.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.12-63.15</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What This Subpart Covers

§63.5080 What is in this subpart?

This subpart describes the actions you must take to reduce emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) if you own or operate a facility that performs metal coil surface coating operations and is a major source of HAP. This subpart establishes emission standards and states what you must do to comply. Certain requirements apply to all who must comply with the subpart; others depend on the means you use to comply with an emission standard.

§63.5090 Does this subpart apply to me?

(a) The provisions of this subpart apply to each facility that is a major source of HAP, as defined in §63.2, at which a coil coating line is operated, except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) This subpart does not apply to any coil coating line that meets the criteria of paragraph (b)(1) or (2) of this section.

(1) A coil coating line that is part of research or laboratory equipment.

(2) A coil coating line on which at least 85 percent of the metal coil coated, based on surface area, is less than 0.15 millimeter (0.006 inch) thick, except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section.

(c) If you operate a coating line subject to subpart JJJJ of this part that also meets the criteria in either paragraph (c)(1) or (2) of this section, and you choose to comply with the requirements of this subpart, then such compliance constitutes compliance with subpart JJJJ. The coating line for which you choose this option is, therefore, included in the affected source for this subpart as defined in §63.5110 and shall not be included in the affected source for subpart JJJJ as defined in §63.3300.

(1) The coating line is used to coat metal coil of thicknesses both less than and greater than or equal to 0.15 millimeter (0.006 inch) thick, regardless of the percentage of surface area of each thickness coated.

(2) The coating line is used to coat only metal coil that is less than 0.15 millimeter (0.006 inch) thick and the coating line is controlled by a common control device that also receives organic HAP emissions from a coil coating line that is subject to the requirements of this subpart.

(d) Each coil coating line that does not comply with the provisions of this subpart because it meets the criteria in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, that for any rolling 12-month period fails to meet the criteria in paragraph (b)(2) would from that point forward become subject to the provisions of this subpart. After becoming subject to the provisions of
this subpart, the coil coating line would no longer be eligible to use the criteria of paragraph (b)(2) of this section, even if in subsequent 12-month periods at least 85 percent of the metal coil coated, based on surface area, is less than 0.15 millimeter (0.006 inch) thick.

§63.5100 Which of my emissions sources are affected by this subpart?

The affected source subject to this subpart is the collection of all of the coil coating lines at your facility.

§63.5110 What special definitions are used in this subpart?

All terms used in this subpart that are not defined in this section have the meaning given to them in the Clean Air Act (CAA) and in subpart A of this part.

Always-controlled work station means a work station associated with a curing oven from which the curing oven exhaust is delivered to a control device with no provision for the oven exhaust to bypass the control device. Sampling lines for analyzers and relief valves needed for safety purposes are not considered bypass lines.

Capture efficiency means the fraction of all organic HAP emissions generated by a process that is delivered to a control device, expressed as a percentage.

Capture system means a hood, enclosed room, or other means of collecting organic HAP emissions and conveying them to a control device.

Car-seal means a seal that is placed on a device that is used to change the position of a valve or damper (e.g., from open to closed) in such a way that the position of the valve or damper cannot be changed without breaking the seal.

Coating means material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for decorative, protective, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealants, inks, adhesives, maskants, and temporary coatings. Decorative, protective, or functional materials that consist only of solvents, protective oils, acids, bases, or any combination of these substances are not considered coatings for the purposes of this subpart.

Coating material means the coating and other products (e.g., a catalyst and resin in multi-component coatings) combined to make a single material at the coating facility that is applied to metal coil. For the purposes of this subpart, an organic solvent that is used to thin a coating prior to application to the metal coil is considered a coating material.

Coil coating line means a process and the collection of equipment used to apply an organic coating to the surface of metal coil. A coil coating line includes a web unwind or feed section, a series of one or more work stations, any associated curing oven, wet section, and quench station. A coil coating line does not include ancillary operations such as mixing/thinning, cleaning, wastewater treatment, and storage of coating material.

Control device means a device such as a solvent recovery device or oxidizer which reduces the organic HAP in an exhaust gas by recovery or by destruction.

Control device efficiency means the ratio of organic HAP emissions recovered or destroyed by a control device to the total organic HAP emissions that are introduced into the control device, expressed as a percentage.

Curing oven means the device that uses heat or radiation to dry or cure the coating material applied to the metal coil.

Day means a 24-consecutive-hour period.

Deviation means any instance in which an affected source, subject to this subpart, or an owner or operator of such a source:

(1) Fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this subpart including, but not limited to, any emission limitation (including any operating limit) or work practice standard;
(2) Fails to meet any term or condition that is adopted to implement an applicable requirement in this subpart and that is included in the operating permit for any affected source required to obtain such a permit; or

(3) Fails to meet any emission limitation (including any operating limit) or work practice standard in this subpart during start-up, shutdown, or malfunction, regardless of whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.

Existing affected source means an affected source the construction of which commenced on or before July 18, 2000, and it has not subsequently undergone reconstruction as defined in §63.2.

Facility means all contiguous or adjoining property that is under common ownership or control, including properties that are separated only by a road or other public right-of-way.

Flexible packaging means any package or part of a package the shape of which can be readily changed. Flexible packaging includes but is not limited to bags, pouches, labels, liners and wraps utilizing paper, plastic, film, aluminum foil, metalized or coated paper or film, or any combination of these materials.

HAP applied means the organic HAP content of all coating materials applied to a substrate by a coil coating line.

Intermittently-controllable work station means a work station associated with a curing oven with provisions for the curing oven exhaust to be delivered to a control device or diverted from a control device through a bypass line, depending on the position of a valve or damper. Sampling lines for analyzers and relief valves needed for safety purposes are not considered bypass lines.

Metal coil means a continuous metal strip that is at least 0.15 millimeter (0.006 inch) thick, which is packaged in a roll or coil prior to coating. After coating, it may or may not be rewound into a roll or coil. Metal coil does not include metal webs that are coated for use in flexible packaging.

Month means a calendar month or a pre-specified period of 28 days to 35 days to allow for flexibility in recordkeeping when data are based on a business accounting period.

Never-controlled work station means a work station which is not equipped with provisions by which any emissions, including those in the exhaust from any associated curing oven, may be delivered to a control device.

New affected source means an affected source the construction or reconstruction of which commenced after July 18, 2000.

Overall organic HAP control efficiency means the total efficiency of a control system, determined either by:

(1) The product of the capture efficiency as determined in accordance with the requirements of §63.5160(e) and the control device efficiency as determined in accordance with the requirements of §63.5160(a)(1)(i) and (ii) or §63.5160(d); or

(2) A liquid-liquid material balance in accordance with the requirements of §63.5170(e)(1).

Permanent total enclosure (PTE) means a permanently installed enclosure that meets the criteria of Method 204 of appendix M, 40 CFR part 51 for a PTE, and that directs all the exhaust gases from the enclosure to a control device.

Protective oil means an organic material that is applied to metal for the purpose of providing lubrication or protection from corrosion without forming a solid film. This definition of protective oil includes but is not limited to lubricating oils, evaporative oils (including those that evaporate completely), and extrusion oils.

Research or laboratory equipment means any equipment for which the primary purpose is to conduct research and development into new processes and products, where such equipment is operated under the close supervision of technically trained personnel and is not engaged in the manufacture of products for commercial sale in commerce, except in a de minimis manner.
Temporary total enclosure (TTE) means an enclosure constructed for the purpose of measuring the capture efficiency of pollutants emitted from a given source, as defined in Method 204 of 40 CFR part 51, appendix M.

Work station means a unit on a coil coating line where coating material is deposited onto the metal coil substrate.

Emission Standards and Compliance Dates

§63.5120 What emission standards must I meet?

(a) Each coil coating affected source must limit organic HAP emissions to the level specified in paragraph (a)(1), (2), or (3) of this section:

(1) No more than 2 percent of the organic HAP applied for each month during each 12-month compliance period (98 percent reduction); or

(2) No more than 0.046 kilogram (kg) of organic HAP per liter of solids applied during each 12-month compliance period; or

(3) If you use an oxidizer to control organic HAP emissions, operate the oxidizer such that an outlet organic HAP concentration of no greater than 20 parts per million by volume (ppmv) on a dry basis is achieved and the efficiency of the capture system is 100 percent.

(b) You must demonstrate compliance with one of these standards by following the applicable procedures in §63.5170.

§63.5121 What operating limits must I meet?

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, for any coil coating line for which you use an add-on control device, unless you use a solvent recovery system and conduct a liquid-liquid material balance according to §63.5170(e)(1), you must meet the applicable operating limits specified in Table 1 to this subpart. You must establish the operating limits during the performance test according to the requirements in §63.5160(d)(3). You must meet the operating limits at all times after you establish them.

(b) If you use an add-on control device other than those listed in Table 1 to this subpart, or wish to monitor an alternative parameter and comply with a different operating limit, you must apply to the Administrator for approval of alternative monitoring under §63.8(f).

§63.5130 When must I comply?

(a) For an existing affected source, the compliance date is 3 years after June 10, 2002.

(b) If you own or operate a new affected source subject to the provisions of this subpart, you must comply immediately upon start-up of the affected source, or by June 10, 2002, whichever is later.

(c) Affected sources which have undergone reconstruction are subject to the requirements for new affected sources.

(d) The initial compliance period begins on the applicable compliance date specified in paragraph (a) or (b) of this section and ends on the last day of the 12th month following the compliance date. If the compliance date falls on any day other than the first day of a month, then the initial compliance period extends through that month plus the next 12 months.

(e) For the purpose of demonstrating continuous compliance, a compliance period consists of 12 months. Each month after the end of the initial compliance period described in paragraph (d) of this section is the end of a compliance period consisting of that month and the preceding 11 months.
§63.5140 What general requirements must I meet to comply with the standards?

(a) You must be in compliance with the standards in this subpart at all times, except during periods of start-up, shutdown, and malfunction of any capture system and control device used to comply with this subpart. If you are complying with the emission standards of this subpart without the use of a capture system and control device, you must be in compliance with the standards at all times, including periods of start-up, shutdown, and malfunction.

(b) Table 2 of this subpart provides cross references to subpart A of this part, indicating the applicability of the General Provisions requirements to this subpart.

§63.5150 If I use a control device to comply with the emission standards, what monitoring must I do?

Table 1 to §63.5150—Control Device Monitoring Requirements Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If you operate a coil coating line and have the following:</th>
<th>Then you must:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Control device</td>
<td>Monitor control device operating parameters (§63.5150(a)(3)).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Capture system</td>
<td>Monitor capture system operating parameters (§63.5150(a)(4)).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Intermittently controllable work station</td>
<td>Monitor parameters related to possible exhaust flow through any bypass to a control device (§63.5150(a)(1)).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Continuous emission monitors</td>
<td>Operate continuous emission monitors and perform a quarterly audit (§63.5150(a)(2)).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) To demonstrate continuing compliance with the standards, you must monitor and inspect each capture system and each control device required to comply with §63.5120 following the date on which the initial performance test of the capture system and control device is completed. You must install and operate the monitoring equipment as specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) **Bypass monitoring.** If you operate coil coating lines with intermittently-controllable work stations, you must follow at least one of the procedures in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (iv) of this section for each curing oven associated with these work stations to monitor for potential bypass of the control device:

(i) **Flow control position indicator.** Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate according to the manufacturer's specifications a flow control position indicator that provides a record indicating whether the exhaust stream from the curing oven is directed to the control device or is diverted from the control device. The time and flow control position must be recorded at least once per hour, as well as every time the flow direction is changed. The flow control position indicator must be installed at the entrance to any bypass line that could divert the exhaust stream away from the control device to the atmosphere.

(ii) **Car-seal or lock-and-key valve closures.** Secure any bypass line valve in the closed position with a car-seal or a lock-and-key type configuration when the control device is in operation; a visual inspection of the seal or closure mechanism will be performed at least once every month to ensure that the valve or damper is maintained in the closed position, and the exhaust stream is not diverted through the bypass line.

(iii) **Valve closure continuous monitoring.** Ensure that any bypass line valve or damper is in the closed position through continuous monitoring of valve position when the control device is in operation. The monitoring system must be inspected at least once every month to verify that the monitor will indicate valve position.

(iv) **Automatic shutdown system.** Use an automatic shutdown system in which the coil coating line is stopped when flow is diverted away from the control device to any bypass line when the control device is in operation. The automatic shutdown system must be inspected at least once every month to verify that it will detect diversions of flow and shut down operations.
(2) Continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS). If you are demonstrating continuous compliance with the standards in §63.5120(a)(1) or (2) through continuous emission monitoring of a control device, you must install, calibrate, operate, and maintain continuous emission monitors to measure the total organic volatile matter concentration at both the control device inlet and outlet, and you must continuously monitor flow rate. If you are demonstrating continuous compliance with the outlet organic HAP concentration limit in §63.5120(a)(3), you must install, calibrate, operate, and maintain a continuous emission monitor to measure the total organic volatile matter concentration at the control device outlet.

(i) All CEMS must comply with performance specification 8 or 9 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, as appropriate for the detection principle you choose. The requirements of 40 CFR part 60, procedure 1, appendix F must also be followed. In conducting the quarterly audits of the monitors as required by procedure 1, appendix F, you must use compounds representative of the gaseous emission stream being controlled.

(ii) As specified in §63.8(c)(4)(ii), each CEMS and each flow rate monitor must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period. Information which must be determined for recordkeeping purposes, as required by §63.5190(a)(1)(i) includes:

(A) The hourly average of all recorded readings;

(B) The daily average of all recorded readings for each operating day; and

(C) The monthly average for each month during the semiannual reporting period.

(3) Temperature monitoring of oxidizers. If you are complying with the requirements of the standards in §63.5120 through the use of an oxidizer and demonstrating continuous compliance through monitoring of an oxidizer operating parameter, you must comply with paragraphs (a)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate temperature monitoring equipment according to manufacturer's specifications. The calibration of the chart recorder, data logger, or temperature indicator must be verified every 3 months; or the chart recorder, data logger, or temperature indicator must be replaced. You must replace the equipment either if you choose not to perform the calibration, or if the equipment cannot be calibrated properly. Each temperature monitoring device must be equipped with a continuous recorder. The device must have an accuracy of ±1 percent of the temperature being monitored in degrees Celsius, or ±1 °Celsius, whichever is greater.

(ii) For an oxidizer other than a catalytic oxidizer, to demonstrate continuous compliance with the operating limit established according to §63.5160(d)(3)(i), you must install the thermocouple or temperature sensor in the combustion chamber at a location in the combustion zone.

(iii) For a catalytic oxidizer, if you are demonstrating continuous compliance with the operating limit established according to §63.5160(d)(3)(ii)(A) and (B), then you must install the thermocouples or temperature sensors in the vent stream at the nearest feasible point to the inlet and outlet of the catalyst bed. Calculate the temperature difference across the catalyst. If you are demonstrating continuous compliance with the operating limit established according to §63.5160(d)(3)(ii)(C) and (D), then you must install the thermocouple or temperature sensor in the vent stream at the nearest feasible point to the inlet of the catalyst bed.

(4) Capture system monitoring. If you are complying with the requirements of the standards in §63.5120 through the use of a capture system and control device, you must develop a capture system monitoring plan containing the information specified in paragraphs (a)(4)(i) and (ii) of this section. You must monitor the capture system in accordance with paragraph (a)(4)(iii) of this section. You must make the monitoring plan available for inspection by the permitting authority upon request.

(i) The monitoring plan must identify the operating parameter to be monitored to ensure that the capture efficiency measured during the initial compliance test is maintained, explain why this parameter is appropriate for demonstrating ongoing compliance, and identify the specific monitoring procedures.

(ii) The plan also must specify operating limits at the capture system operating parameter value, or range of values, that demonstrates compliance with the standards in §63.5120. The operating limits must represent the conditions indicative of proper operation and maintenance of the capture system.
(iii) You must conduct monitoring in accordance with the plan.

(b) Any deviation from the required operating parameters which are monitored in accordance with paragraphs (a)(3) and (4) of this section, unless otherwise excused, will be considered a deviation from the operating limit.

§63.5160  What performance tests must I complete?

Table 1 to §63.5160—Required Performance Testing Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If you control HAP on your coil coating line by:</th>
<th>You must:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Limiting HAP or volatile matter content of coatings</td>
<td>Determine the HAP or volatile matter and solids content of coating materials according to the procedures in §63.5160(b) and (c).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Using a capture system and add-on control device</td>
<td>Conduct a performance test for each capture and control system to determine: (1) the destruction or removal efficiency of each control device according to §63.5160(d), and (2) the capture efficiency of each capture system according to §63.5160(e).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) If you use a control device to comply with the requirements of §63.5120, you are not required to conduct a performance test to demonstrate compliance if one or more of the criteria in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section are met:

(1) The control device is equipped with continuous emission monitors for determining total organic volatile matter concentration, and capture efficiency has been determined in accordance with the requirements of this subpart; and the continuous emission monitors are used to demonstrate continuous compliance in accordance with §63.5150(a)(2); or

(2) You have received a waiver of performance testing under §63.7(h); or

(3) The control device is a solvent recovery system and you choose to comply by means of a monthly liquid-liquid material balance.

(b) Organic HAP content. You must determine the organic HAP weight fraction of each coating material applied by following one of the procedures in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section:

(1) Method 311. You may test the material in accordance with Method 311 of appendix A of this part. The Method 311 determination may be performed by the manufacturer of the material and the results provided to you. The organic HAP content must be calculated according to the criteria and procedures in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Count only those organic HAP that are measured to be present at greater than or equal to 0.1 weight percent for Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)-defined carcinogens as specified in 29 CFR 1910.1200(d)(4) and greater than or equal to 1.0 weight percent for other organic HAP compounds.

(ii) Express the weight fraction of each organic HAP you count according to paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section as a value truncated to four places after the decimal point (for example, 0.3791).

(iii) Calculate the total weight fraction of organic HAP in the tested material by summing the counted individual organic HAP weight fractions and truncating the result to three places after the decimal point (for example, 0.763).

(2) Method 24. For coatings, you may determine the total volatile matter content as weight fraction of nonaqueous volatile matter and use it as a substitute for organic HAP, using Method 24 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A. The Method 24 determination may be performed by the manufacturer of the coating and the results provided to you.
(3) **Alternative method.** You may use an alternative test method for determining the organic HAP weight fraction once the Administrator has approved it. You must follow the procedure in §63.7(f) to submit an alternative test method for approval.

(4) **Formulation data.** You may use formulation data provided that the information represents each organic HAP present at a level equal to or greater than 0.1 percent for OSHA-defined carcinogens as specified in 29 CFR 1910.1200(d)(4) and equal to or greater than 1.0 percent for other organic HAP compounds in any raw material used, weighted by the mass fraction of each raw material used in the material. Formulation data may be provided to you by the manufacturer of the coating material. In the event of any inconsistency between test data obtained with the test methods specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section and formulation data, the test data will govern.

(c) **Solids content.** You must determine the solids content of each coating material applied. You may determine the volume solids content using ASTM D2697-86 (Reapproved 1998) or ASTM D6093-97 (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), or an EPA approved alternative method. The ASTM D2697-86 (Reapproved 1998) or ASTM D6093-97 determination may be performed by the manufacturer of the material and the results provided to you. Alternatively, you may rely on formulation data provided by material providers to determine the volume solids.

(d) **Control device destruction or removal efficiency.** If you are using an add-on control device, such as an oxidizer, to comply with the standard in §63.5120, you must conduct a performance test to establish the destruction or removal efficiency of the control device or the outlet HAP concentration achieved by the oxidizer, according to the methods and procedures in paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section. During the performance test, you must establish the operating limits required by §63.5121 according to paragraph (d)(3) of this section.

(1) An initial performance test to establish the destruction or removal efficiency of the control device must be conducted such that control device inlet and outlet testing is conducted simultaneously. To establish the outlet organic HAP concentration achieved by the oxidizer, only oxidizer outlet testing must be conducted. The data must be reduced in accordance with the test methods and procedures in paragraphs (d)(1)(i) through (ix).

(i) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, is used for sample and velocity traverses to determine sampling locations.

(ii) Method 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 2F, or 2G of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, is used to determine gas volumetric flow rate.


(iv) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, is used to determine stack gas moisture.

(v) Methods for determining gas volumetric flow rate, dry molecular weight, and stack gas moisture must be performed, as applicable, during each test run, as specified in paragraph (d)(1)(vii) of this section.

(vi) Method 25 or 25A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, is used to determine total gaseous non-methane organic matter concentration. Use the same test method for both the inlet and outlet measurements, which must be conducted simultaneously. You must submit notification of the intended test method to the Administrator for approval along with notification of the performance test required under §63.7 (b). You must use Method 25A if any of the conditions described in paragraphs (d)(1)(vi)(A) through (D) of this section apply to the control device.

(A) The control device is not an oxidizer.

(B) The control device is an oxidizer, but an exhaust gas volatile organic matter concentration of 50 ppmv or less is required to comply with the standards in §63.5120; or

(C) The control device is an oxidizer, but the volatile organic matter concentration at the inlet to the control system and the required level of control are such that they result in exhaust gas volatile organic matter concentrations of 50 ppmv or less; or
(D) The control device is an oxidizer, but because of the high efficiency of the control device, the anticipated volatile organic matter concentration at the control device exhaust is 50 ppmv or less, regardless of inlet concentration.

(vii) Each performance test must consist of three separate runs, except as provided by §63.7(e)(3); each run must be conducted for at least 1 hour under the conditions that exist when the affected source is operating under normal operating conditions. For the purpose of determining volatile organic matter concentrations and mass flow rates, the average of the results of all runs will apply. If you are demonstrating initial compliance with the outlet organic HAP concentration limit in §63.5120(a)(3), only the average outlet volatile organic matter concentration must be determined.

(viii) If you are determining the control device destruction or removal efficiency, for each run, determine the volatile organic matter mass flow rates using Equation 1 of this section:

\[ M_f = Q_{sd} C_c (12)(0.0416)(10^{-5}) \]  \hspace{1cm} (Eq. 1)

Where:

\( M_f \) = total organic volatile matter mass flow rate, kg/per hour (h).

\( C_c \) = concentration of organic compounds as carbon in the vent gas, as determined by Method 25 or Method 25A, ppmv, dry basis.

\( Q_{sd} \) = volumetric flow rate of gases entering or exiting the control device, as determined by Method 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 2F, or 2G, dry standard cubic meters (dscm)/h.

0.0416 = conversion factor for molar volume, kg-moles per cubic meter (mol/m3) (@ 293 Kelvin (K) and 760 millimeters of mercury (mmHg)).

(ix) For each run, determine the control device destruction or removal efficiency, DRE, using Equation 2 of this section:

\[ DRE = \frac{M_{fi} - M_{fo}}{M_{fi}} \times 100 \]  \hspace{1cm} (Eq. 2)

Where:

DRE=organic emissions destruction or removal efficiency of the add-on control device, percent.

\( M_{fi} \) = organic volatile matter mass flow rate at the inlet to the control device, kg/h.

\( M_{fo} \) = organic volatile matter mass flow rate at the outlet of the control device, kg/h.

(x) The control device destruction or removal efficiency is determined as the average of the efficiencies determined in the three test runs and calculated in Equation 2 of this section.

(2) You must record such process information as may be necessary to determine the conditions in existence at the time of the performance test. Operations during periods of start-up, shutdown, and malfunction will not constitute representative conditions for the purpose of a performance test.

(3) Operating limits. If you are using a capture system and add-on control device other than a solvent recovery system for which you conduct a liquid-liquid material balance to comply with the requirements in §63.5120, you must establish the applicable operating limits required by §63.5121. These operating limits apply to each capture system and to each add-on emission control device that is not monitored by CEMS, and you must establish the operating
limits during the performance test required by paragraph (d) of this section according to the requirements in paragraphs (d)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) \textit{Thermal oxidizer.} If your add-on control device is a thermal oxidizer, establish the operating limits according to paragraphs (d)(3)(i)(A) and (B) of this section.

(A) During the performance test, you must monitor and record the combustion temperature at least once every 15 minutes during each of the three test runs. You must monitor the temperature in the firebox of the thermal oxidizer or immediately downstream of the firebox before any substantial heat exchange occurs.

(B) Use the data collected during the performance test to calculate and record the average combustion temperature maintained during the performance test. This average combustion temperature is the minimum operating limit for your thermal oxidizer.

(ii) \textit{Catalytic oxidizer.} If your add-on control device is a catalytic oxidizer, establish the operating limits according to either paragraphs (d)(3)(ii)(A) and (B) or paragraphs (d)(3)(ii)(C) and (D) of this section.

(A) During the performance test, you must monitor and record the temperature just before the catalyst bed and the temperature difference across the catalyst bed at least once every 15 minutes during each of the three test runs.

(B) Use the data collected during the performance test to calculate and record the average temperature just before the catalyst bed and the average temperature difference across the catalyst bed maintained during the performance test. These are the minimum operating limits for your catalytic oxidizer.

(C) As an alternative to monitoring the temperature difference across the catalyst bed, you may monitor the temperature at the inlet to the catalyst bed and implement a site-specific inspection and maintenance plan for your catalytic oxidizer as specified in paragraph (d)(3)(ii)(D) of this section. During the performance test, you must monitor and record the temperature just before the catalyst bed at least once every 15 minutes during each of the three test runs. Use the data collected during the performance test to calculate and record the average temperature just before the catalyst bed during the performance test. This is the minimum operating limit for your catalytic oxidizer.

(D) You must develop and implement an inspection and maintenance plan for your catalytic oxidizer(s) for which you elect to monitor according to paragraph (d)(3)(ii)(C) of this section. The plan must address, at a minimum, the elements specified in paragraphs (d)(3)(ii)(D)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Annual sampling and analysis of the catalyst activity (i.e., conversion efficiency) following the manufacturer's or catalyst supplier's recommended procedures.

(2) Monthly inspection of the oxidizer system including the burner assembly and fuel supply lines for problems and,

(3) Annual internal and monthly external visual inspection of the catalyst bed to check for channeling, abrasion, and settling. If problems are found, you must take corrective action consistent with the manufacturer's recommendations and conduct a new performance test to determine destruction efficiency according to §63.5160.

(iii) \textit{Other types of control devices.} If you use a control device other than an oxidizer or a solvent recovery system for which you choose to comply by means of a monthly liquid-liquid material balance, or wish to monitor an alternative parameter and comply with a different operating limit, you must apply to the Administrator for approval of alternative monitoring under §63.8(f).

(e) \textit{Capture efficiency.} If you are required to determine capture efficiency to meet the requirements of §63.5170(e)(2), (f)(1) through (2), (h)(2) through (4), or (i)(2) through (3), you must determine capture efficiency using the procedures in paragraph (e)(1), (2), or (3) of this section, as applicable.

(1) For an enclosure that meets the criteria for a PTE, you may assume it achieves 100 percent capture efficiency. You must confirm that your capture system is a PTE by demonstrating that it meets the requirements of section 6 of EPA Method 204 of 40 CFR part 51, appendix M (or an EPA approved alternative method), and that all exhaust gases from the enclosure are delivered to a control device.
(2) You may determine capture efficiency, CE, according to the protocols for testing with temporary total enclosures that are specified in Method 204A through F of 40 CFR part 51, appendix M. You may exclude never-controlled work stations from such capture efficiency determinations.

(3) As an alternative to the procedures specified in paragraphs (e)(1) and (2) of this section, if you are required to conduct a capture efficiency test, you may use any capture efficiency protocol and test methods that satisfy the criteria of either the Data Quality Objective or the Lower Confidence Limit approach as described in appendix A to subpart KK of this part. You may exclude never-controlled work stations from such capture efficiency determinations.

Requirements for Showing Compliance

§63.5170 How do I demonstrate compliance with the standards?

You must include all coating materials (as defined in §63.5110) used in the affected source when determining compliance with the applicable emission limit in §63.5120. To make this determination, you must use at least one of the four compliance options listed in Table 1 of this section. You may apply any of the compliance options to an individual coil coating line, or to multiple lines as a group, or to the entire affected source. You may use different compliance options for different coil coating lines, or at different times on the same line. However, you may not use different compliance options at the same time on the same coil coating line. If you switch between compliance options for any coil coating line or group of lines, you must document this switch as required by §63.5190(a), and you must report it in the next semiannual compliance report required in §63.5180.

Table 1 to §63.5170—Compliance Demonstration Requirements Index

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<td>a. Each coating material used during the 12-month compliance period does not exceed 0.046 kg HAP per liter solids, as purchased. Paragraph (a) of this section.</td>
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<td>2. Use of &quot;as applied&quot; compliant coatings</td>
<td>a. Each coating material used does not exceed 0.046 kg HAP per liter solids on a rolling 12-month average as applied basis, determined monthly. Paragraphs (b)(1) of this section; or</td>
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<td>b. Average of all coating materials used does not exceed 0.046 kg HAP per liter solids on a rolling 12-month average as applied basis, determined monthly. Paragraph (b)(2) of this section.</td>
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<td>3. Use of a capture system and control device</td>
<td>Overall organic HAP control efficiency is at least 98 percent on a monthly basis for individual or groups of coil coating lines; or overall organic HAP control efficiency is at least 98 percent during initial performance test and operating limits are achieved continuously for individual coil coating lines; or oxidizer outlet HAP concentration is no greater than 20 ppmv and there is 100 percent capture efficiency during initial performance test and operating limits are achieved continuously for individual coil coating lines. Paragraph (c) of this section.</td>
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<td>4. Use of a combination of compliant coatings and control devices and maintaining an acceptable equivalent emission rate</td>
<td>Average equivalent emission rate does not exceed 0.046 kg HAP per liter solids on a rolling 12-month average as applied basis, determined monthly. Paragraph (d) of this section.</td>
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(a) As-purchased compliant coatings. If you elect to use coatings that individually meet the organic HAP emission limit in §63.5120(a)(2) as-purchased, to which you will not add HAP during distribution or application, you must demonstrate that each coating material applied during the 12-month compliance period contains no more than 0.046 kg HAP per liter of solids on an as-purchased basis.

(1) Determine the organic HAP content for each coating material in accordance with §63.5160(b) and the volume solids content in accordance with §63.5160(c).

(2) Combine these results using Equation 1 of this section and compare the result to the organic HAP emission limit in §63.5120(a)(2) to demonstrate that each coating material contains no more organic HAP than the limit.
Where:

\[ H_{\text{ap}} = \frac{C_i D_i}{V_{si}} \]  \hspace{1cm} (Eq. 1)

Where:

- \( H_{\text{ap}} \) = as-purchased, organic HAP to solids ratio of coating material, i, kg organic HAP/liter solids applied.
- \( C_i \) = organic HAP content of coating material, i, expressed as a weight-fraction, kg/kg.
- \( D_i \) = density of coating material, i, kg/l.
- \( V_{si} \) = volume fraction of solids in coating, i, l/l.

(b) As-applied compliant coatings. If you choose to use “as-applied” compliant coatings, you must demonstrate that the average of each coating material applied during the 12-month compliance period contains no more than 0.046 kg of organic HAP per liter of solids applied in accordance with (b)(1) of this section, or demonstrate that the average of all coating materials applied during the 12-month compliance period contain no more than 0.046 kg of organic HAP per liter of solids applied in accordance with paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(1) To demonstrate that the average organic HAP content on the basis of solids applied for each coating material applied, \( H_{\text{ap yr}} \), is less than 0.046 kg HAP per liter solids applied for the 12-month compliance period, use Equation 2 of this section:

\[
H_{\text{ap yr}} = \frac{1}{12} \left[ \sum_{y=1}^{12} V_i D_i C_{aik} + \sum_{j=1}^{4} \frac{V_j D_j C_{hij}}{V_{si}} \right] \]  \hspace{1cm} (Eq. 2)

Where:

- \( H_{\text{ap yr}} \) = average for the 12-month compliance period, as-applied, organic HAP to solids ratio of material, i, kg organic HAP/liter solids applied.
- \( V_i \) = volume of coating material, i, l.
- \( D_i \) = density of coating material, i, kg/l.
- \( C_{aik} \) = monthly average, as-applied, organic HAP content of solids-containing coating material, i, expressed as a weight fraction, kilogram (kg)/kg.
- \( V_j \) = volume of solvent, j, l.
- \( D_j \) = density of solvent, j, kg/l.
- \( C_{hij} \) = organic HAP content of solvent, j, added to coating material, i, expressed as a weight fraction, kg/kg.
- \( V_{si} \) = volume fraction of solids in coating, i, l/l.
- \( y \) = identifier for months.
q = number of different solvents, thinners, reducers, diluents, or other non-solids-containing coating materials applied in a month.

(2) To demonstrate that the average organic HAP content on the basis of solids applied, $H_{S \ yr}$, of all coating materials applied is less than 0.046 kg HAP per liter solids applied for the 12-month compliance period, use Equation 3 of this section:

$$H_{S \ yr} = \left( \frac{\sum_{y=1}^{12} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{q} V_i D_i C_{ahi} + \sum_{j=1}^{p} V_j D_j C_{hij} \right] + \sum_{j=1}^{q} V_{si}}{\sum_{y=1}^{12} \sum_{i=1}^{q} V_i V_{si}} \right)$$  (Eq. 3)

Where:

$H_{S \ yr}$ = average for the 12-month compliance period, as-applied, organic HAP to solids ratio of all materials applied, kg organic HAP/liter solids applied.

$V_i$ = volume of coating material, i, l.

$D_i$ = density of coating material, i, kg/l.

$C_{ahi}$ = monthly average, as-applied, organic HAP content of solids-containing coating material, i, expressed as a weight fraction, kilogram (kg)/kg.

$V_j$ = volume of solvent, j, l.

$D_j$ = density of solvent, j, kg/l.

$C_{hij}$ = organic HAP content of solvent, j, added to coating material, i, expressed as a weight fraction, kg/kg.

$V_{si}$ = volume fraction of solids in coating, i, l/l.

$p$ = number of different coating materials applied in a month.

$q$ = number of different solvents, thinners, reducers, diluents, or other non-solids-containing coating materials applied in a month.

$y$ = identifier for months.

(c) Capture and control to reduce emissions to no more than the allowable limit. If you use one or more capture systems and one or more control devices and demonstrate an average overall organic HAP control efficiency of at least 98 percent for each month to comply with §63.5120(a)(1); or operate a capture system and oxidizer so that the capture efficiency is 100 percent and the oxidizer outlet HAP concentration is no greater than 20 ppmv on a dry basis to comply with §63.5120(a)(3), you must follow one of the procedures in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section. Alternatively, you may demonstrate compliance for an individual coil coating line by operating its capture system and control device and continuous parameter monitoring system according to the procedures in paragraph (i) of this section.

(1) If the affected source uses one compliance procedure to limit organic HAP emissions to the level specified in §63.5120(a)(1) or (2) and has only always-controlled work stations, then you must demonstrate compliance with the provisions of paragraph (e) of this section when emissions from the affected source are controlled by one or more solvent recovery devices.
(2) If the affected source uses one compliance procedure to limit organic HAP emissions to the level specified in §63.5120(a)(1) or (2) and has only always-controlled work stations, then you must demonstrate compliance with the provisions of paragraph (f) of this section when emissions are controlled by one or more oxidizers.

(3) If the affected source operates both solvent recovery and oxidizer control devices, one or more never-controlled work stations, or one or more intermittently-controllable work stations, or uses more than one compliance procedure, then you must demonstrate compliance with the provisions of paragraph (g) of this section.

(4) The method of limiting organic HAP emissions to the level specified in §63.5120(a)(3) is the installation and operation of a PTE around each work station and associated curing oven in the coating line and the ventilation of all organic HAP emissions from each PTE to an oxidizer with an outlet organic HAP concentration of no greater than 20 ppmv on a dry basis. An enclosure that meets the requirements in §63.5160(e)(1) is considered a PTE. Initial compliance of the oxidizer with the outlet organic HAP concentration limit is demonstrated either through continuous emission monitoring according to paragraph (c)(4)(ii) of this section or through performance tests using the procedure in §63.5160(d). If this method is selected, you must meet the requirements of paragraph (c)(4)(i) of this section to demonstrate continuing achievement of 100 percent capture of organic HAP emissions and either paragraph (c)(4)(ii) or paragraph (c)(4)(iii) of this section, respectively, to demonstrate continuous compliance with the oxidizer outlet organic HAP concentration limit through continuous emission monitoring or continuous operating parameter monitoring:

(i) Whenever a work station is operated, continuously monitor the capture system operating parameter established in accordance with §63.5150(a)(4).

(ii) To demonstrate that the value of the exhaust gas organic HAP concentration at the outlet of the oxidizer is no greater than 20 ppmv, on a dry basis, install, calibrate, operate, and maintain CEMS according to the requirements of §63.5150(a)(2).

(iii) To demonstrate continuous compliance with operating limits established in accordance with §63.5150(a)(3), whenever a work station is operated, continuously monitor the applicable oxidizer operating parameter.

(d) Capture and control to achieve the emission rate limit. If you use one or more capture systems and one or more control devices and limit the organic HAP emission rate to no more than 0.046 kg organic HAP emitted per liter of solids applied on a 12-month average as-applied basis, then you must follow one of the procedures in paragraphs (d)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) If you use one or more solvent recovery devices, you must demonstrate compliance with the provisions in paragraph (e) of this section.

(2) If you use one or more oxidizers, you must demonstrate compliance with the provisions in paragraph (f) of this section.

(3) If you use both solvent recovery devices and oxidizers, or operate one or more never-controlled work stations or one or more intermittently controllable work stations, you must demonstrate compliance with the provisions in paragraph (g) of this section.

(e) Use of solvent recovery to demonstrate compliance. If you use one or more solvent recovery devices to control emissions from always-controlled work stations, you must show compliance by following the procedures in either paragraph (e)(1) or (2) of this section:

(1) Liquid-liquid material balance. Perform a liquid-liquid material balance for each month as specified in paragraphs (e)(1)(i) through (vi) of this section and use Equations 4 through 6 of this section to convert the data to units of this standard. All determinations of quantity of coating and composition of coating must be made at a time and location in the process after all ingredients (including any dilution solvent) have been added to the coating, or appropriate adjustments must be made to account for any ingredients added after the amount of coating has been determined.

(i) Measure the mass of each coating material applied on the work station or group of work stations controlled by one or more solvent recovery devices during the month.
(ii) If demonstrating compliance with the organic HAP emission rate based on solids applied, determine the organic HAP content of each coating material applied during the month following the procedure in §63.5160(b).

(iii) Determine the volatile matter content of each coating material applied during the month following the procedure in §63.5160(c).

(iv) If demonstrating compliance with the organic HAP emission rate based on solids applied, determine the solids content of each coating material applied during the month following the procedure in §63.5160(c).

(v) For each solvent recovery device used to comply with §63.5120(a), install, calibrate, maintain, and operate according to the manufacturer’s specifications, a device that indicates the cumulative amount of volatile matter recovered by the solvent recovery device on a monthly basis. The device must be initially certified by the manufacturer to be accurate to within ±2.0 percent.

(vi) For each solvent recovery device used to comply with §63.5120(a), measure the amount of volatile matter recovered for the month.

(vii) **Recovery efficiency, $R_v$.** Calculate the volatile organic matter collection and recovery efficiency, $R_v$, using Equation 4 of this section:

$$R_v = 100 \left( \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{s} M_{kvr}}{\sum_{i=1}^{p} M_i C_{vi} + \sum_{j=1}^{q} M_j} \right) \tag{Eq. 4}$$

Where:

- $R_v =$ organic volatile matter collection and recovery efficiency, percent.
- $M_{kvr} =$ mass of volatile matter recovered in a month by solvent recovery device, $k$, kg.
- $M_i =$ mass of coating material, $i$, applied in a month, kg.
- $C_{vi} =$ volatile matter content of coating material, $i$, expressed as a weight fraction, kg/kg.
- $M_j =$ mass of solvent, thinner, reducer, diluent, or other non-solids-containing coating material (excluding H2O), $j$, applied in a month, kg.
- $p =$ number of different coating materials applied in a month.
- $q =$ number of different solvents, thinners, reducers, diluents, or other non-solids-containing coating materials applied in a month.
- $s =$ number of solvent recovery devices used to comply with the standard of §63.5120 of this subpart, in the facility.

(viii) **Organic HAP emitted, $H_e$.** Calculate the mass of organic HAP emitted during the month, $H_e$, using Equation 5 of this section:

$$H_e = \left[ 1 - \frac{R_v}{100} \right] \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{p} \left( C_{vi} M_i + \sum_{j=1}^{q} C_{wj} M_j \right) \right] \tag{Eq. 5}$$
Where:

$H_e = \text{total monthly organic HAP emitted, kg.}$

$R_v = \text{organic volatile matter collection and recovery efficiency, percent.}$

$C_{hi} = \text{organic HAP content of coating material, i, expressed as a weight-fraction, kg/kg.}$

$M_i = \text{mass of coating material, i, applied in a month, kg.}$

$C_{hij} = \text{organic HAP content of solvent, j, added to coating material, i, expressed as a weight fraction, kg/kg.}$

$M_{ij} = \text{mass of solvent, thinner, reducer, diluent, or other non-solids-containing coating material, j, added to solids-containing coating material, i, in a month, kg.}$

$p = \text{number of different coating materials applied in a month.}$

$q = \text{number of different solvents, thinners, reducers, diluents, or other non-solids-containing coating materials applied in a month.}$

(ix) **Organic HAP emission rate based on solids applied for the 12-month compliance period, $L_{\text{ANNUAL}}$.** Calculate the organic HAP emission rate based on solids applied for the 12-month compliance period, $L_{\text{ANNUAL}}$, using Equation 6 of this section:

$$L_{\text{ANNUAL}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{p} H_e \sum_{j=1}^{q} C_{hij} M_{ij}}{\sum_{y=1}^{12} \sum_{y=1}^{p} C_{si} M_{yi}} \quad (Eq. 6)$$

Where:

$L_{\text{ANNUAL}} = \text{mass organic HAP emitted per volume of solids applied for the 12-month compliance period, kg/liter.}$

$H_e = \text{total monthly organic HAP emitted, kg.}$

$C_{si} = \text{solids content of coating material, i, expressed as liter of solids/kg of material.}$

$M_i = \text{mass of coating material, i, applied in a month, kg.}$

$y = \text{identifier for months.}$

$p = \text{number of different coating materials applied in a month.}$

(x) **Compare actual performance to performance required by compliance option.** The affected source is in compliance with §63.5120(a) if it meets the requirement in either paragraph (e)(1)(x)(A) or (B) of this section:

(A) The average volatile organic matter collection and recovery efficiency, $R_v$, is 98 percent or greater each month of the 12-month compliance period; or

(B) The organic HAP emission rate based on solids applied for the 12-month compliance period, $L_{\text{ANNUAL}}$, is 0.046 kg organic HAP per liter solids applied or less.
(2) Continuous emission monitoring of control device performance. Use continuous emission monitors to demonstrate recovery efficiency, conduct an initial performance test of capture efficiency and volumetric flow rate, and continuously monitor a site specific operating parameter to ensure that capture efficiency and volumetric flow rate are maintained following the procedures in paragraphs (e)(2)(i) through (xi) of this section:

(i) Control device destruction or removal efficiency, DRE. For each control device used to comply with §63.5120(a), continuously monitor the gas stream entering and exiting the control device to determine the total volatile organic matter mass flow rate (e.g., by determining the concentration of the vent gas in grams per cubic meter and the volumetric flow rate in cubic meters per second, such that the total volatile organic matter mass flow rate in grams per second can be calculated using Equation 1 of §63.5160, and the percent destruction or removal efficiency, DRE, of the control device can be calculated for each month using Equation 2 of §63.5160.

(ii) Determine the percent capture efficiency, CE, for each work station in accordance with §63.5160(e).

(iii) Capture efficiency monitoring. Whenever a work station is operated, continuously monitor the operating parameter established in accordance with §63.5150(a)(4).

(iv) Control efficiency, R. Calculate the overall organic HAP control efficiency, R, achieved for each month using Equation 7 of this section:

\[
R = 100 \left( \frac{DRE_k \cdot CE_A \cdot \left( \sum_{i=1}^{w} M_{Ai} C_{vi} + \sum_{j=1}^{q} M_{Aj} \right)}{\sum_{i=1}^{w} M_{Ai} C_{vi} + \sum_{j=1}^{q} M_{Aj}} \right) \]  

(Eq. 7)

Where:

- R = overall organic HAP control efficiency, percent.
- DREk = organic volatile matter destruction or removal efficiency of control device, k, percent.
- CE_A = organic volatile matter capture efficiency of the capture system for work station, A, percent.
- M_{Ai} = mass of coating material, i, applied on work station, A, in a month, kg.
- C_{vi} = volatile matter content of coating material, i, expressed as a weight fraction, kg/kg.
- M_{Aj} = mass of solvent, thinner, reducer, diluent, or other non-solids-containing coating material (including H2O), j, applied on work station, A, in a month, kg.
- M_i = mass of coating material, i, applied in a month, kg.
- M_j = mass of solvent, thinner, reducer, diluent, or other non-solids-containing coating material (excluding H2O), j, applied in a month, kg.
- w = number of always-controlled work stations in the facility.
- p = number of different coating materials applied in a month.
- q = number of different solvents, thinners, reducers, diluents, or other non-solids-containing coating materials applied in a month.
(v) If demonstrating compliance with the organic HAP emission rate based on solids applied, measure the mass of each coating material applied on each work station during the month.

(vi) If demonstrating compliance with the organic HAP emission rate based on solids applied, determine the organic HAP content of each coating material applied during the month in accordance with §63.5160(b).

(vii) If demonstrating compliance with the organic HAP emission rate based on solids applied, determine the solids content of each coating material applied during the month in accordance with §63.5160(c).

(viii) If demonstrating compliance with the organic HAP emission rate based on solids applied, calculate the organic HAP emitted during the month, \( H_e \), for each month using Equation 8 of this section:

\[
H_e = \sum_{	ext{w}} \left[ 1 - \left( \text{DRE}_k \times \text{CE}_A \right) \left( \sum_{	ext{i} = 1}^{\text{p}} \left( C_{\text{hi}} \times M_{\text{ai}} \right) + \sum_{j = 1}^{\text{q}} C_{\text{hij}} \times M_{\text{aj}} \right) \right] \quad (\text{Eq. 8})
\]

Where:

\( H_e \) = total monthly organic HAP emitted, kg.

\( \text{DRE}_k \) = organic volatile matter destruction or removal efficiency of control device, \( k \), percent.

\( \text{CE}_A \) = organic volatile matter capture efficiency of the capture system for work station, \( A \), percent.

\( C_{\text{hi}} \) = organic HAP content of coating material, \( i \), expressed as a weight-fraction, kg/kg.

\( M_{\text{ai}} \) = mass of coating material, \( i \), applied on work station, \( A \), in a month, kg.

\( C_{\text{hij}} \) = organic HAP content of solvent, \( j \), added to coating material, \( i \), expressed as a weight fraction, kg/kg.

\( M_{\text{aj}} \) = mass of solvent, thinner, reducer, diluent, or other non-solids-containing coating material, \( j \), added to solids-containing coating material, \( i \), applied on work station, \( A \), in a month, kg.

\( w \) = number of always-controlled work stations in the facility.

\( p \) = number of different coating materials applied in a month.

\( q \) = number of different solvents, thinners, reducers, diluents, or other non-solids-containing coating materials applied in a month.

(ix) Organic HAP emission rate based on solids applied for the 12-month compliance period, \( \text{LANNUAL} \). Calculate the organic HAP emission rate based on solids applied for the 12-month compliance period, \( \text{LANNUAL} \), using Equation 6 of this section.

(x) Compare actual performance to performance required by compliance option. The affected source is in compliance with §63.5120(a) if each capture system operating parameter is operated at an average value greater than or less than (as appropriate) the operating parameter value established in accordance with §63.5150 for each 3-hour period; and

(A) The overall organic HAP control efficiency, \( R \), is 98 percent or greater for each; or

(B) The organic HAP emission rate based on solids applied for the 12-month compliance period, \( \text{LANNUAL} \), is 0.046 kg organic HAP per liter solids applied or less.
(f) **Use of oxidation to demonstrate compliance.** If you use one or more oxidizers to control emissions from always controlled work stations, you must follow the procedures in either paragraph (f)(1) or (2) of this section:

(1) **Continuous monitoring of capture system and control device operating parameters.** Demonstrate initial compliance through performance tests of capture efficiency and control device efficiency and continuing compliance through continuous monitoring of capture system and control device operating parameters as specified in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (xi) of this section:

(i) For each oxidizer used to comply with §63.5120(a), determine the oxidizer destruction or removal efficiency, DRE, using the procedure in §63.5160(d).

(ii) Whenever a work station is operated, continuously monitor the operating parameter established in accordance with §63.5150(a)(3).

(iii) Determine the capture system capture efficiency, CE, for each work station in accordance with §63.5160(e).

(iv) Whenever a work station is operated, continuously monitor the operating parameter established in accordance with §63.5150(a)(4).

(v) Calculate the overall organic HAP control efficiency, R, achieved using Equation 7 of this section.

(vi) If demonstrating compliance with the organic HAP emission rate based on solids applied, measure the mass of each coating material applied on each work station during the month.

(vii) If demonstrating compliance with the organic HAP emission rate based on solids applied, determine the organic HAP content of each coating material applied during the month following the procedure in §63.5160(b).

(viii) If demonstrating compliance with the organic HAP emission rate based on solids applied, determine the solids content of each coating material applied during the month following the procedure in §63.5160(c).

(ix) Calculate the organic HAP emitted during the month, He, for each month:

(A) For each work station and its associated oxidizer, use Equation 8 of this section.

(B) For periods when the oxidizer has not operated within its established operating limit, the control device efficiency is determined to be zero.

(x) **Organic HAP emission rate based on solids applied for the 12-month compliance period, L\text{\textsc{anual}}.** If demonstrating compliance with the organic HAP emission rate based on solids applied for the 12-month compliance period, calculate the organic HAP emission rate based on solids applied, L\text{\textsc{anual}}, for the 12-month compliance period using Equation 6 of this section.

(xi) **Compare actual performance to performance required by compliance option.** The affected source is in compliance with §63.5120(a) if each oxidizer is operated such that the average operating parameter value is greater than the operating parameter value established in §63.5150(a)(3) for each 3-hour period, and each capture system operating parameter average value is greater than or less than (as appropriate) the operating parameter value established in §63.5150(a)(4) for each 3-hour period; and the requirement in either paragraph (f)(1)(xi)(A) or (B) of this section is met.

(A) The overall organic HAP control efficiency, R, is 98 percent or greater for each; or

(B) The organic HAP emission rate based on solids applied, L\text{\textsc{anual}}, is 0.046 kg organic HAP per liter solids applied or less for the 12-month compliance period.

(2) **Continuous emission monitoring of control device performance.** Use continuous emission monitors, conduct an initial performance test of capture efficiency, and continuously monitor a site specific operating parameter to ensure
that capture efficiency is maintained. Compliance must be demonstrated in accordance with paragraph (e)(2) of this section.

(g) Combination of capture and control. You must demonstrate compliance according to the procedures in paragraphs (g)(1) through (8) of this section if both solvent recovery and oxidizer control devices, one or more never controlled coil coating stations, or one or more intermittently controllable coil coating stations are operated; or more than one compliance procedure is used.

(1) Solvent recovery system using liquid/liquid material balance compliance demonstration. For each solvent recovery system used to control one or more work stations for which you choose to comply by means of a liquid-liquid material balance, you must determine the organic HAP emissions each month of the 12-month compliance period for those work stations controlled by that solvent recovery system according to either paragraph (g)(1)(i) or (ii) of this section:

(i) In accordance with paragraphs (e)(1)(i) through (iii) and (e)(1)(v) through (viii) of this section if the work stations controlled by that solvent recovery system are only always-controlled work stations; or

(ii) In accordance with paragraphs (e)(1)(ii) through (iii), (e)(1)(v) through (vi), and (h) of this section if the work stations controlled by that solvent recovery system include one or more never-controlled or intermittently-controllable work stations.

(2) Solvent recovery system using performance test and continuous monitoring compliance demonstration. For each solvent recovery system used to control one or more coil coating stations for which you choose to comply by means of an initial test of capture efficiency, continuous emission monitoring of the control device, and continuous monitoring of a capture system operating parameter, each month of the 12-month compliance period you must meet the requirements of paragraphs (g)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section:

(i) For each capture system delivering emissions to that solvent recovery system, monitor an operating parameter established in §63.5150(a)(4) to ensure that capture system efficiency is maintained; and

(ii) Determine the organic HAP emissions for those work stations served by each capture system delivering emissions to that solvent recovery system according to either paragraph (g)(2)(ii)(A) or (B) of this section:

(A) In accordance with paragraphs (e)(2)(i) through (iii) and (e)(2)(v) through (viii) of this section if the work stations served by that capture system are only always-controlled coil coating stations; or

(B) In accordance with paragraphs (e)(2)(i) through (iii), (e)(2)(v) through (vii), and (h) of this section if the work stations served by that capture system include one or more never-controlled or intermittently-controllable work stations.

(3) Oxidizer using performance test and continuous monitoring of operating parameters compliance demonstration. For each oxidizer used to control emissions from one or more work stations for which you choose to demonstrate compliance through performance tests of capture efficiency, control device efficiency, and continuing compliance through continuous monitoring of capture system and control device operating parameters, each month of the 12-month compliance period you must meet the requirements of paragraphs (g)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section:

(i) Monitor an operating parameter established in §63.5150(a)(3) to ensure that control device destruction or removal efficiency is maintained; and

(ii) For each capture system delivering emissions to that oxidizer, monitor an operating parameter established in §63.5150(a)(4) to ensure capture efficiency; and

(iii) Determine the organic HAP emissions for those work stations served by each capture system delivering emissions to that oxidizer according to either paragraph (g)(3)(iii)(A) or (B) of this section:

(A) In accordance with paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (v) and (ix) of this section if the work stations served by that capture system are only always-controlled work stations; or
(B) In accordance with paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (v), (ix), and (h) of this section if the work stations served by that capture system include one or more never-controlled or intermittently-controllable work stations.

(4) Oxidizer using continuous emission monitoring compliance demonstration. For each oxidizer used to control emissions from one or more work stations for which you choose to demonstrate compliance through an initial capture efficiency test, continuous emission monitoring of the control device, and continuous monitoring of a capture system operating parameter, each month of the 12-month compliance period you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (g)(4)(i) and (ii) of this section:

(i) For each capture system delivering emissions to that oxidizer, monitor an operating parameter established in §63.5150(a)(4) to ensure capture efficiency; and

(ii) Determine the organic HAP emissions for those work stations served by each capture system delivering emissions to that oxidizer according to either paragraph (g)(4)(ii)(A) or (B) of this section:

(A) In accordance with paragraphs (e)(2)(i) through (iii) and (e)(2)(v) through (viii) of this section if the work stations served by that capture system are only always-controlled work stations; or

(B) In accordance with paragraphs (e)(2)(i) through (iii), (e)(2)(v) through (vii), and (h) of this section if the work stations served by that capture system include one or more never-controlled or intermittently-controllable work stations.

(5) Uncontrolled work stations. For uncontrolled work stations, each month of the 12-month compliance period you must determine the organic HAP applied on those work stations using Equation 9 of this section. The organic HAP emitted from an uncontrolled work station is equal to the organic HAP applied on that work station:

\[ H_m = \sum_{A=1}^{x} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{p} C_{ni} M_{Ai} + \sum_{j=1}^{q} C_{nij} M_{Aj} \right) \]  

(Eq. 9)

Where:

\( H_m \) = facility total monthly organic HAP applied on uncontrolled coil coating stations, kg.

\( C_{ni} \) = organic HAP content of coating material, i, expressed as a weight-fraction, kg/kg.

\( M_{Ai} \) = mass of coating material, i, applied on work station, A, in a month, kg.

\( C_{nij} \) = organic HAP content of solvent, j, added to coating material, i, expressed as a weight fraction, kg/kg.

\( M_{Aj} \) = mass of solvent, thinner, reducer, diluent, or other non-solids-containing coating material, j, added to solids-containing coating material, i, applied on work station, A, in a month, kg.

\( x \) = number of uncontrolled work stations in the facility.

\( p \) = number of different coating materials applied in a month.

\( q \) = number of different solvents, thinners, reducers, diluents, or other non-solids-containing coating materials applied in a month.

(6) If demonstrating compliance with the organic HAP emission rate based on solids applied, each month of the 12-month compliance period you must determine the solids content of each coating material applied during the month following the procedure in §63.5160(c).
(7) **Organic HAP emitted.** You must determine the organic HAP emissions for the affected source for each 12-month compliance period by summing all monthly organic HAP emissions calculated according to paragraphs (g)(1), (g)(2)(ii), (g)(3)(iii), (g)(4)(ii), and (g)(5) of this section.

(8) **Compare actual performance to performance required by compliance option.** The affected source is in compliance with §63.5120(a) for the 12-month compliance period if all operating parameters required to be monitored under paragraphs (g)(2) through (4) of this section were maintained at the values established in §63.5150; and it meets the requirement in either paragraph (g)(8)(i) or (ii) of this section.

(i) The total mass of organic HAP emitted by the affected source was not more than 0.046 kg HAP per liter of solids applied for the 12-month compliance period; or

(ii) The total mass of organic HAP emitted by the affected source was not more than 2 percent of the total mass of organic HAP applied by the affected source each month. You must determine the total mass of organic HAP applied by the affected source in each month of the 12-month compliance period using Equation 9 of this section.

(h) **Organic HAP emissions from intermittently-controllable or never-controlled coil coating stations.** If you have been expressly referenced to this paragraph by paragraphs (g)(1)(ii), (g)(2)(ii)(B), (g)(3)(iii)(B), or (g)(4)(ii)(B) of this section for calculation procedures to determine organic HAP emissions, you must for your intermittently-controllable or never-controlled work stations meet the requirements of paragraphs (h)(1) through (6) of this section:

(1) Determine the sum of the mass of all solids-containing coating materials which are applied on intermittently-controllable work stations in bypass mode, and the mass of all solids-containing coating materials which are applied on never-controlled coil coating stations during each month of the 12-month compliance period, $M_{b}$. 

(2) Determine the sum of the mass of all solvents, thinners, reducers, diluents, and other nonsolids-containing coating materials which are applied on intermittently-controllable work stations in bypass mode, and the mass of all solvents, thinners, reducers, diluents and other nonsolids-containing coating materials which are applied on never-controlled work stations during each month of the 12-month compliance period, $M_{b}$. 

(3) Determine the sum of the mass of all solids-containing coating materials which are applied on intermittently-controllable work stations in controlled mode, and the mass of all solids-containing coating materials which are applied on always-controlled work stations during each month of the 12-month compliance period, $M_{c}$. 

(4) Determine the sum of the mass of all solvents, thinners, reducers, diluents, and other nonsolids-containing coating materials which are applied on intermittently-controllable work stations in controlled mode, and the mass of all solvents, thinners, reducers, diluents, and other nonsolids-containing coating materials which are applied on always-controlled work stations during each month of the 12-month compliance period, $M_{c}$. 

(5) **Liquid-liquid material balance calculation of HAP emitted.** For each work station or group of work stations for which you use the provisions of paragraph (g)(1)(ii) of this section, you must calculate the organic HAP emitted during the month using Equation 10 of this section:

$$H_e = \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{2} M_A C_{i} + \sum_{j=1}^{4} M_Q C_{j} \right] \left[ 1 - \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{4} M_{kr}}{\sum_{i=1}^{2} M_A C_{i} + \sum_{j=1}^{4} M_Q C_{j}} \right] + \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{2} M_B C_{i} + \sum_{j=1}^{4} M_R C_{j} \right]$$

(Eq. 10)

Where:

$H_e = \text{total monthly organic HAP emitted, kg.}$

$M_{b} = \text{sum of the mass of solids-containing coating material, } i, \text{ applied on intermittently-controllable work stations operating in controlled mode and the mass of solids-containing coating material, } i, \text{ applied on always-controlled work stations, in a month, kg.}$
\[ C_{ni} = \text{organic HAP content of coating material, } i, \text{ expressed as a weight-fraction, kg/kg.} \]

\[ M_{ij} = \text{sum of the mass of solvent, thinner, reducer, diluent, or other non-solids-containing coating material, } j, \text{ applied on intermittently-controllable work stations operating in controlled mode and the mass of solvent, thinner, reducer, diluent, or other non-solids-containing coating material, } j, \text{ applied on always-controlled work stations in a month, kg.} \]

\[ C_{nj} = \text{organic HAP content of solvent, } j, \text{ expressed as a weight fraction, kg/kg.} \]

\[ M_{kvr} = \text{mass of volatile matter recovered in a month by solvent recovery device, } k, \text{ kg.} \]

\[ C_{vi} = \text{volatile matter content of coating material, } i, \text{ expressed as a weight fraction, kg/kg.} \]

\[ M_{bi} = \text{sum of the mass of solids-containing coating material, } i, \text{ applied on intermittently-controllable work stations operating in bypass mode and the mass of solids-containing coating material, } i, \text{ applied on never-controlled work stations, in a month, kg.} \]

\[ M_{bj} = \text{sum of the mass of solvent, thinner, reducer, diluent, or other non-solids-containing coating material, } j, \text{ applied on intermittently-controllable work stations operating in bypass mode and the mass of solvent, thinner, reducer, diluent, or other non-solids-containing coating material, } j, \text{ applied on never-controlled work stations, in a month, kg.} \]

\[ p = \text{number of different coating materials applied in a month.} \]

\[ q = \text{number of different solvents, thinners, reducers, diluents, or other non-solids-containing coating materials applied in a month.} \]

\[ s = \text{number of solvent recovery devices used to comply with the standard of §63.5120 of this subpart, in the facility.} \]

(6) **Control efficiency calculation of HAP emitted.** For each work station or group of work stations for which you use the provisions of paragraphs (g)(2)(ii)(B), (g)(3)(iii)(B), or (g)(4)(ii)(B) of this section, you must calculate the organic HAP emitted during the month, \( H_e \), using Equation 11 of this section:

\[
\varepsilon = \sum_{k=1}^{s} \left[ \left( \sum_{i=1}^{p} M_{ci} C_{ki} \right) + \left( \sum_{j=1}^{q} M_{cj} C_{kj} \right) \left( 1 - \text{DRE}_k \text{CE}_A \right) \right] + \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{p} M_{bi} C_{bi} \right] + \left[ \sum_{j=1}^{q} M_{bj} C_{bj} \right] \quad (\text{Eq. 11})
\]

Where:

\[ H_e = \text{total monthly organic HAP emitted, kg.} \]

\[ M_{ci} = \text{sum of the mass of solids-containing coating material, } i, \text{ applied on intermittently-controllable work stations operating in controlled mode and the mass of solids-containing coating material, } i, \text{ applied on always-controlled work stations, in a month, kg.} \]

\[ C_{ni} = \text{organic HAP content of coating material, } i, \text{ expressed as a weight-fraction, kg/kg.} \]

\[ M_{cj} = \text{sum of the mass of solvent, thinner, reducer, diluent, or other non-solids-containing coating material, } j, \text{ applied on intermittently-controllable work stations operating in controlled mode and the mass of solvent, thinner, reducer, diluent, or other non-solids-containing coating material, } j, \text{ applied on always-controlled work stations in a month, kg.} \]

\[ C_{nj} = \text{organic HAP content of solvent, } j, \text{ expressed as a weight fraction, kg/kg.} \]

\[ \text{DRE}_k = \text{organic volatile matter destruction or removal efficiency of control device, } k, \text{ percent.} \]

\[ \text{CE}_A = \text{organic volatile matter capture efficiency of the capture system for work station, } A, \text{ percent.} \]
MBi = sum of the mass of solids-containing coating material, i, applied on intermittently-controllable work stations operating in bypass mode and the mass of solids-containing coating material, i, applied on never-controlled work stations, in a month, kg.

MBj = sum of the mass of solvent, thinner, reducer, diluent, or other non-solids-containing coating material, j, applied on intermittently-controllable work stations operating in bypass mode and the mass of solvent, thinner, reducer, diluent, or other non-solids-containing coating material, j, applied on never-controlled work stations, in a month, kg.

wi = number of intermittently-controllable work stations in the facility.

p = number of different coating materials applied in a month.

q = number of different solvents, thinners, reducers, diluents, or other non-solids-containing coating materials applied in a month.

(i) Capture and control system compliance demonstration procedures using a CPMS for a coil coating line. If you use an add-on control device, to demonstrate initial compliance for each capture system and each control device through performance tests and continuing compliance through continuous monitoring of capture system and control device operating parameters, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (i)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Conduct an initial performance test to determine the control device destruction or removal efficiency, DRE, using the applicable test methods and procedures in §63.5160(d).

(2) Determine the emission capture efficiency, CE, in accordance with §63.5160(e).

(3) Whenever a coil coating line is operated, continuously monitor the operating parameters established according to §63.5150(a)(3) and (4) to ensure capture and control efficiency.

Reporting and Recordkeeping

§63.5180 What reports must I submit?

(a) Submit the reports specified in paragraphs (b) through (i) of this section to the EPA Regional Office that serves the State or territory in which the affected source is located and to the delegated State agency:

(b) You must submit an initial notification required in §63.9(b).

(1) Submit an initial notification for an existing source no later than 2 years after June 10, 2002.

(2) Submit an initial notification for a new or reconstructed source as required by §63.9(b).

(3) For the purpose of this subpart, a title V permit application may be used in lieu of the initial notification required under §63.9(b), provided the same information is contained in the permit application as required by §63.9(b), and the State to which the permit application has been submitted has an approved operating permit program under part 70 of this chapter and has received delegation of authority from the EPA.

(4) Submit a title V permit application used in lieu of the initial notification required under §63.9(b) by the same due dates as those specified in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section for the initial notifications.

(c) You must submit a Notification of Performance Test as specified in §§63.7 and 63.9(e) if you are complying with the emission standard using a control device. This notification and the site-specific test plan required under §63.7(c)(2) must identify the operating parameter to be monitored to ensure that the capture efficiency measured during the performance test is maintained. You may consider the operating parameter identified in the site-specific test plan to be approved unless explicitly disapproved, or unless comments received from the Administrator require monitoring of an alternate parameter.
(d) You must submit a Notification of Compliance Status as specified in §63.9(h). You must submit the Notification of Compliance Status no later than 30 calendar days following the end of the initial 12-month compliance period described in §63.5130.

(e) You must submit performance test reports as specified in §63.10(d)(2) if you are using a control device to comply with the emission standards and you have not obtained a waiver from the performance test requirement.

(f) You must submit start-up, shutdown, and malfunction reports as specified in §63.10(d)(5) if you use a control device to comply with this subpart.

(1) If your actions during a start-up, shutdown, or malfunction of an affected source (including actions taken to correct a malfunction) are not completely consistent with the procedures specified in the source's start-up, shutdown, and malfunction plan specified in §63.6(e)(3), you must state such information in the report. The start-up, shutdown, or malfunction report will consist of a letter containing the name, title, and signature of the responsible official who is certifying its accuracy, that will be submitted to the Administrator.

(2) Separate start-up, shutdown, or malfunction reports are not required if the information is included in the report specified in paragraph (g) of this section.

(g) You must submit semi-annual compliance reports containing the information specified in paragraphs (g)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Compliance report dates.

(i) The first semiannual reporting period begins 1 day after the end of the initial compliance period described in §63.5130(d) that applies to your affected source and ends 6 months later.

(ii) The first semiannual compliance report must cover the first semiannual reporting period and be postmarked or delivered no later than 30 days after the reporting period ends.

(iii) Each subsequent compliance report must cover the semiannual reporting period from January 1 through June 30 or the semiannual reporting period from July 1 through December 31.

(iv) Each subsequent compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the semiannual reporting period.

(v) For each affected source that is subject to permitting regulations pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or part 71, and the permitting authority has established dates for submitting semiannual reports pursuant to 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), you may submit the first and subsequent compliance reports according to the dates the permitting authority has established instead of according to the dates in paragraphs (g)(1)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(2) The semi-annual compliance report must contain the following information:

(i) Company name and address.

(ii) Statement by a responsible official with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the accuracy of the content of the report.

(iii) Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period. The reporting period is the 6-month period ending on June 30 or December 31. Note that the information reported for each of the 6 months in the reporting period will be based on the last 12 months of data prior to the date of each monthly calculation.

(iv) Identification of the compliance option or options specified in Table 1 to §63.5170 that you used on each coating operation during the reporting period. If you switched between compliance options during the reporting period, you must report the beginning dates you used each option.
(v) A statement that there were no deviations from the standards during the reporting period, and that no CEMS were inoperative, inactive, malfunctioning, out-of-control, repaired, or adjusted.

(h) You must submit, for each deviation occurring at an affected source where you are not using CEMS to comply with the standards in this subpart, the semi-annual compliance report containing the information in paragraphs (g)(2)(i) through (iv) of this section and the information in paragraphs (h)(1) through (3) of this section:

1. The total operating time of each affected source during the reporting period.

2. Information on the number, duration, and cause of deviations (including unknown cause, if applicable) as applicable, and the corrective action taken.

3. Information on the number, duration, and cause for monitor downtime incidents (including unknown cause other than downtime associated with zero and span and other daily calibration checks, if applicable).

(i) You must submit, for each deviation occurring at an affected source where you are using CEMS to comply with the standards in this subpart, the semi-annual compliance report containing the information in paragraphs (g)(2)(i) through (iv) of this section, and the information in paragraphs (i)(1) through (12) of this section:

1. The date and time that each malfunction started and stopped.

2. The date and time that each CEMS was inoperative, except for zero (low-level) and high-level checks.

3. The date and time that each CEMS was out-of-control, including the information in §63.8(c)(8).

4. The date and time that each deviation started and stopped, and whether each deviation occurred during a period of start-up, shutdown, or malfunction or during another period.

5. A summary of the total duration of the deviation during the reporting period, and the total duration as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

6. A breakdown of the total duration of the deviations during the reporting period into those that are due to start-up, shutdown, control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and other unknown causes.

7. A summary of the total duration of CEMS downtime during the reporting period, and the total duration of CEMS downtime as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

8. A breakdown of the total duration of CEMS downtime during the reporting period into periods that are due to monitoring equipment malfunctions, nonmonitoring equipment malfunctions, quality assurance/quality control calibrations, other known causes, and other unknown causes.

9. A brief description of the metal coil coating line.

10. The monitoring equipment manufacturer(s) and model number(s).

11. The date of the latest CEMS certification or audit.

12. A description of any changes in CEMS, processes, or controls since the last reporting period.


§63.5190 What records must I maintain?

(a) You must maintain the records specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section in accordance with §63.10(b)(1):
(1) Records of the coating lines on which you used each compliance option and the time periods (beginning and
ending dates and times) you used each option.

(2) Records specified in §63.10(b)(2) of all measurements needed to demonstrate compliance with this subpart,
including:

(i) Continuous emission monitor data in accordance with §63.5150(a)(2);

(ii) Control device and capture system operating parameter data in accordance with §63.5150(a)(1), (3), and (4);

(iii) Organic HAP content data for the purpose of demonstrating compliance in accordance with §63.5160(b);

(iv) Volatile matter and solids content data for the purpose of demonstrating compliance in accordance with §63.5160(c);

(v) Overall control efficiency determination or alternative outlet HAP concentration using capture efficiency tests and
control device destruction or removal efficiency tests in accordance with §63.5160(d), (e), and (f); and

(vi) Material usage, HAP usage, volatile matter usage, and solids usage and compliance demonstrations using these
data in accordance with §63.5170(a), (b), and (d);

(3) Records specified in §63.10(b)(3); and

(4) Additional records specified in §63.10(c) for each continuous monitoring system operated by the owner or
operator in accordance with §63.5150(a)(2).

(b) Maintain records of all liquid-liquid material balances that are performed in accordance with the requirements of §63.5170.

Delegation of Authority

§63.5200 What authorities may be delegated to the States?

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by us, the EPA, or a delegated authority such as your State, local,
or tribal agency. If the EPA Administrator has delegated authority to your State, local, or tribal agency, then that
agency has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. You should contact your EPA Regional Office to find
out if this subpart is delegated to your State, local, or tribal agency.

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or tribal agency under
section 40 CFR part 63, subpart E, the authorities contained in paragraph (c) of this section are retained by the EPA
Administrator and not transferred to the State, local, or tribal agency.

(c) Authority which will not be delegated to States, local, or tribal agencies:

(1) Approval of alternatives to the emission limitations in §63.5120;

(2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under §63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f) and as defined in §63.5160;

(3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under §63.8(f) and as defined in §63.5150; and

(4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under §63.10(f) and as defined in §§63.5180 and
63.5190.
Table 1 to Subpart SSSS of Part 63—Operating Limits if Using Add-on Control Devices and Capture System

If you are required to comply with operating limits by §63.5121, you must comply with the applicable operating limits in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For the following device . . .</th>
<th>You must meet the following operating limit . . .</th>
<th>And you must demonstrate continuous compliance with the operating limit by . . .</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. thermal oxidizer</td>
<td>a. the average combustion temperature in any 3-hour period must not fall below the combustion temperature limit established according to §63.5160(d)(3)(i)</td>
<td>i. collecting the combustion temperature data according to §63.5150(a)(3); ii. reducing the data to 3-hour block averages; and iii. maintaining the 3-hour average combustion temperature at or above the temperature limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. catalytic oxidizer</td>
<td>a. the average temperature measured just before the catalyst bed in any 3-hour period must not fall below the limit established according to §63.5160(d)(3)(ii); and either b. ensure that the average temperature difference across the catalyst bed in any 3-hour period does not fall below the temperature difference limit established according to §63.5160(d)(3)(ii); or</td>
<td>i. collecting the temperature data according to §63.5150(a)(3); ii. reducing the data to 3-hour block averages; and iii. maintaining the 3-hour average temperature before the catalyst bed at or above the temperature limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. emission capture system</td>
<td>c. develop and implement an inspection and maintenance plan according to §63.5160(d)(3)(ii)</td>
<td>maintaining an up-to-date inspection and maintenance plan, records of annual catalyst activity checks, records of monthly inspections of the oxidizer system, and records of the annual internal inspections of the catalyst bed. If a problem is discovered during a monthly or annual inspection required by §63.5160(d)(3)(ii), you must take corrective action as soon as practicable consistent with the manufacturer’s recommendations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 to Subpart SSSS of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart SSSS

You must comply with the applicable General Provisions requirements according to the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General provisions reference</th>
<th>Applicable to subpart SSSS</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>§63.1(a)(1)-(4)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.1(a)(5)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Reserved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.1(a)(6)-(8)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.1(a)(9)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Reserved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.1(a)(10)-(14)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.1(b)(1)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Subpart SSSS specifies applicability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.1(b)(2)-(3)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.1(c)(1)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General provisions reference</td>
<td>Applicable to subpart SSSS</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.1(c)(2)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.1(c)(3)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Reserved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.1(c)(4)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.1(c)(5)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.1(d)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Reserved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.1(e)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.2</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Additional definitions in subpart SSSS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.3(a)-(c)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.4(a)(1)-(3)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.4(a)(4)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Reserved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.4(a)(5)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.4(b)-(c)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.5(a)(1)-(2)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.5(b)(1)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.5(b)(2)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Reserved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.5(b)(3)-(6)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.5(c)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Reserved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.5(d)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Only total HAP emissions in terms of tons per year are required for §63.5(d)(1)(ii)(H).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.5(e)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.5(f)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.6(a)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.6(b)(1)-(5)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.6(b)(6)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Reserved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.6(b)(7)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.6(c)(1)-(2)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.6(c)(3)-(4)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Reserved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.6(c)(5)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.6(d)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Reserved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.6(e)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Provisions in §63.6(e)(3) pertaining to startups, shutdowns, malfunctions, and CEMS only apply if an add-on control system is used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.6(f)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.6(g)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.6(h)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Subpart SSSS does not require continuous opacity monitoring systems (COMS).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.6(i)(1)-(14)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.6(i)(15)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Reserved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.6(i)(16)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.6(j)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.7</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>With the exception of §63.7(a)(2)(vii) and (viii), which are reserved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.8(a)(1)-(2)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.8(a)(3)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Reserved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.8(a)(4)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.8(b)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General provisions reference</td>
<td>Applicable to subpart SSSS</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.8(c)(1)-(3)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Provisions only apply if an add-on control system is used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.8(c)(4)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.8(c)(5)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Subpart SSSS does not require COMS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.8(c)(6)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Provisions only apply if CEMS are used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.8(c)(7)-(8)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.8(d)(e)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Provisions only apply if CEMS are used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.8(f)(1)-(5)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.8(f)(6)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Section 63.8(f)(6) provisions are not applicable because subpart SSSS does not require CEMS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.8(g)(1)-(4)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.8(g)(5)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.9(a)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.9(b)(1)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.9(b)(2)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>With the exception that §63.5180(b)(1) provides 2 years after the proposal date for submittal of the initial notification.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.9(b)(3)-(5)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.9(c)(e)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.9(f)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Subpart SSSS does not require opacity and visible emissions observations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.9(g)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Provisions for COMS are not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.9(h)(1)-(3)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.9(h)(4)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Reserved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.9(h)(5)-(6)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.9(i)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.9(j)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.10(a)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.10(b)(1)-(3)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Provisions pertaining to startups, shutdowns, malfunctions, and maintenance of air pollution control equipment and to CEMS do not apply unless an add-on control system is used. Also, paragraphs (b)(2)(vi), (x), (xi), and (xiii) do not apply.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.10(c)(1)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.10(c)(2)-(4)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Reserved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.10(c)(5)-(8)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.10(c)(9)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Reserved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.10(c)(10)-(15)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.10(d)(1)-(2)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.10(d)(3)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Subpart SSSS does not require opacity and visible emissions observations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.10(d)(4)-(5)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.10(e)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.10(f)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.12</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.13</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.14</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Subpart SSSS includes provisions for alternative ASTM and ASME test methods that are incorporated by reference.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.15</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Attachment C**

**Part 70 Operating Permit No: 127-40699-00009**

[Downloaded from the eCFR on July 23, 2014]

**Electronic Code of Federal Regulations**

**Title 40: Protection of Environment**

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

**Subpart ZZZZ—National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines**

Source: 69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, unless otherwise noted.

**What This Subpart Covers**

**§63.6580 What is the purpose of subpart ZZZZ?**

Subpart ZZZZ establishes national emission limitations and operating limitations for hazardous air pollutants (HAP) emitted from stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) located at major and area sources of HAP emissions. This subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations.

[73 FR 3603, Jan. 18, 2008]

**§63.6585 Am I subject to this subpart?**

You are subject to this subpart if you own or operate a stationary RICE at a major or area source of HAP emissions, except if the stationary RICE is being tested at a stationary RICE test cell/stand.

(a) A stationary RICE is any internal combustion engine which uses reciprocating motion to convert heat energy into mechanical work and which is not mobile. Stationary RICE differ from mobile RICE in that a stationary RICE is not a non-road engine as defined at 40 CFR 1068.30, and is not used to propel a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition.

(b) A major source of HAP emissions is a plant site that emits or has the potential to emit any single HAP at a rate of 10 tons (9.07 megagrams) or more per year or any combination of HAP at a rate of 25 tons (22.68 megagrams) or more per year, except that for oil and gas production facilities, a major source of HAP emissions is determined for each surface site.

(c) An area source of HAP emissions is a source that is not a major source.

(d) If you are an owner or operator of an area source subject to this subpart, your status as an entity subject to a standard or other requirements under this subpart does not subject you to the obligation to obtain a permit under 40 CFR part 70 or 71, provided you are not required to obtain a permit under 40 CFR 70.3(a) or 40 CFR 71.3(a) for a reason other than your status as an area source under this subpart. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, you must continue to comply with the provisions of this subpart as applicable.

(e) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary RICE used for national security purposes, you may be eligible to request an exemption from the requirements of this subpart as described in 40 CFR part 1068, subpart C.
(f) The emergency stationary RICE listed in paragraphs (f)(1) through (3) of this section are not subject to this subpart. The stationary RICE must meet the definition of an emergency stationary RICE in §63.6675, which includes operating according to the provisions specified in §63.6640(f).

(1) Existing residential emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions that do not operate or are not contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) and that do not operate for the purpose specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii).

(2) Existing commercial emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions that do not operate or are not contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) and that do not operate for the purpose specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii).

(3) Existing institutional emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions that do not operate or are not contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) and that do not operate for the purpose specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii).


§63.6590 What parts of my plant does this subpart cover?

This subpart applies to each affected source.

(a) Affected source. An affected source is any existing, new, or reconstructed stationary RICE located at a major or area source of HAP emissions, excluding stationary RICE being tested at a stationary RICE test cell/stand.

(1) Existing stationary RICE.

(i) For stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake horsepower (HP) located at a major source of HAP emissions, a stationary RICE is existing if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the stationary RICE before December 19, 2002.

(ii) For stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, a stationary RICE is existing if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the stationary RICE before June 12, 2006.

(iii) For stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, a stationary RICE is existing if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the stationary RICE before June 12, 2006.

(iv) A change in ownership of an existing stationary RICE does not make that stationary RICE a new or reconstructed stationary RICE.

(2) New stationary RICE. (i) A stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions is new if you commenced construction of the stationary RICE on or after December 19, 2002.

(ii) A stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions is new if you commenced construction of the stationary RICE on or after June 12, 2006.

(iii) A stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions is new if you commenced construction of the stationary RICE on or after June 12, 2006.

(3) Reconstructed stationary RICE. (i) A stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions is reconstructed if you meet the definition of reconstruction in §63.2 and reconstruction is commenced on or after December 19, 2002.
(ii) A stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions is reconstructed if you meet the definition of reconstruction in §63.2 and reconstruction is commenced on or after June 12, 2006.

(iii) A stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions is reconstructed if you meet the definition of reconstruction in §63.2 and reconstruction is commenced on or after June 12, 2006.

(b) Stationary RICE subject to limited requirements. (1) An affected source which meets either of the criteria in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (ii) of this section does not have to meet the requirements of this subpart and of subpart A of this part except for the initial notification requirements of §63.6645(f).

(i) The stationary RICE is a new or reconstructed emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that does not operate or is not contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii).

(ii) The stationary RICE is a new or reconstructed limited use stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(2) A new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis must meet the initial notification requirements of §63.6645(f) and the requirements of §§63.6625(c), 63.6650(g), and 63.6655(c). These stationary RICE do not have to meet the emission limitations and operating limitations of this subpart.

(3) The following stationary RICE do not have to meet the requirements of this subpart and of subpart A of this part, including initial notification requirements:

(i) Existing spark ignition 2 stroke lean burn (2SLB) stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(ii) Existing spark ignition 4 stroke lean burn (4SLB) stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(iii) Existing emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that does not operate or is not contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii).

(iv) Existing limited use stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(v) Existing stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis;

(c) Stationary RICE subject to Regulations under 40 CFR Part 60. An affected source that meets any of the criteria in paragraphs (c)(1) through (7) of this section must meet the requirements of this part by meeting the requirements of 40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII, for compression ignition engines or 40 CFR part 60 subpart JJJJ, for spark ignition engines. No further requirements apply for such engines under this part.

(1) A new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source;

(2) A new or reconstructed 2SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(3) A new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of less than 250 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;
(4) A new or reconstructed spark ignition 4 stroke rich burn (4SRB) stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(5) A new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis;

(6) A new or reconstructed emergency or limited use stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(7) A new or reconstructed compression ignition (CI) stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

§63.6595 When do I have to comply with this subpart?

(a) Affected sources. (1) If you have an existing stationary RICE, excluding existing non-emergency CI stationary RICE, with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations, operating limitations and other requirements no later than June 15, 2007. If you have an existing non-emergency CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, an existing stationary CI RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, or an existing stationary CI RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements no later than May 3, 2013. If you have an existing stationary SI RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, or an existing stationary SI RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements no later than October 19, 2013.

(2) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before August 16, 2004, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart no later than August 16, 2004.

(3) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions after August 16, 2004, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

(4) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before January 18, 2008, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart no later than January 18, 2008.

(5) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions after January 18, 2008, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

(6) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions before January 18, 2008, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart no later than January 18, 2008.

(7) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions after January 18, 2008, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

(b) Area sources that become major sources. If you have an area source that increases its emissions or its potential to emit such that it becomes a major source of HAP, the compliance dates in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section apply to you.
(1) Any stationary RICE for which construction or reconstruction is commenced after the date when your area source becomes a major source of HAP must be in compliance with this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

(2) Any stationary RICE for which construction or reconstruction is commenced before your area source becomes a major source of HAP must be in compliance with the provisions of this subpart that are applicable to RICE located at major sources within 3 years after your area source becomes a major source of HAP.

(c) If you own or operate an affected source, you must meet the applicable notification requirements in §63.6645 and in 40 CFR part 63, subpart A.


Emission and Operating Limitations

§63.6600 What emission limitations and operating limitations must I meet if I own or operate a stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?

Compliance with the numerical emission limitations established in this subpart is based on the results of testing the average of three 1-hour runs using the testing requirements and procedures in §63.6620 and Table 4 to this subpart.

(a) If you own or operate an existing, new, or reconstructed spark ignition 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the emission limitations in Table 1a to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 1b to this subpart which apply to you.

(b) If you own or operate a new or reconstructed 2SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at major source of HAP emissions, a new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at major source of HAP emissions, or a new or reconstructed CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the emission limitations in Table 2a to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 2b to this subpart which apply to you.

(c) If you own or operate any of the following stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the emission limitations in Tables 1a, 2a, 2c, and 2d to this subpart or operating limitations in Tables 1b and 2b to this subpart: an existing 2SLB stationary RICE; an existing 4SLB stationary RICE; a stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis; an emergency stationary RICE; or a limited use stationary RICE.

(d) If you own or operate an existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the emission limitations in Table 2c to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 2b to this subpart which apply to you.


§63.6601 What emission limitations must I meet if I own or operate a new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 brake HP and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?

Compliance with the numerical emission limitations established in this subpart is based on the results of testing the average of three 1-hour runs using the testing requirements and procedures in §63.6620 and Table 4 to this subpart. If you own or operate a new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 brake HP and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at major source of HAP emissions manufactured on or after January 1, 2008, you must comply with the emission limitations in Table 2a to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 2b to this subpart which apply to you.

§63.6602 What emission limitations and other requirements must I meet if I own or operate an existing stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?

If you own or operate an existing stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the emission limitations and other requirements in Table 2c to this subpart which apply to you. Compliance with the numerical emission limitations established in this subpart is based on the results of testing the average of three 1-hour runs using the testing requirements and procedures in §63.6620 and Table 4 to this subpart.

[78 FR 6701, Jan. 30, 2013]

§63.6603 What emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements must I meet if I own or operate an existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions?

Compliance with the numerical emission limitations established in this subpart is based on the results of testing the average of three 1-hour runs using the testing requirements and procedures in §63.6620 and Table 4 to this subpart.

(a) If you own or operate an existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the requirements in Table 2d to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 2b to this subpart that apply to you.

(b) If you own or operate an existing stationary non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located at an area source of HAP that meets either paragraph (b)(1) or (2) of this section, you do not have to meet the numerical CO emission limitations specified in Table 2d of this subpart. Existing stationary non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located at an area source of HAP that meet either paragraph (b)(1) or (2) of this section must meet the management practices that are shown for stationary non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 300 HP in Table 2d of this subpart.

(1) The area source is located in an area of Alaska that is not accessible by the Federal Aid Highway System (FAHS).

(2) The stationary RICE is located at an area source that meets paragraphs (b)(2)(i), (ii), and (iii) of this section.

(i) The only connection to the FAHS is through the Alaska Marine Highway System (AMHS), or the stationary RICE operation is within an isolated grid in Alaska that is not connected to the statewide electrical grid referred to as the Alaska Railbelt Grid.

(ii) At least 10 percent of the power generated by the stationary RICE on an annual basis is used for residential purposes.

(iii) The generating capacity of the area source is less than 12 megawatts, or the stationary RICE is used exclusively for backup power for renewable energy.

(c) If you own or operate an existing stationary non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located on an offshore vessel that is an area source of HAP and is a nonroad vehicle that is an Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) source as defined in 40 CFR 55.2, you do not have to meet the numerical CO emission limitations specified in Table 2d of this subpart. You must meet all of the following management practices:

(1) Change oil every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first. Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in §63.6625(i) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement.

(2) Inspect and clean air filters every 750 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

(3) Inspect fuel filters and belts, if installed, every 750 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.
(4) Inspect all flexible hoses every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

(d) If you own or operate an existing non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that is certified to the Tier 1 or Tier 2 emission standards in Table 1 of 40 CFR 89.112 and that is subject to an enforceable state or local standard that requires the engine to be replaced no later than June 1, 2018, you may until January 1, 2015, or 12 years after the installation date of the engine (whichever is later), but not later than June 1, 2018, choose to comply with the management practices that are shown for stationary non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 300 HP in Table 2d of this subpart instead of the applicable emission limitations in Table 2d, operating limitations in Table 2b, and crankcase ventilation system requirements in §63.6625(g). You must comply with the emission limitations in Table 2d and operating limitations in Table 2b that apply for non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions by January 1, 2015, or 12 years after the installation date of the engine (whichever is later), but not later than June 1, 2018. You must also comply with the crankcase ventilation system requirements in §63.6625(g) by January 1, 2015, or 12 years after the installation date of the engine (whichever is later), but not later than June 1, 2018.

(e) If you own or operate an existing non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that is certified to the Tier 3 (Tier 2 for engines above 560 kilowatt (kW)) emission standards in Table 1 of 40 CFR 89.112, you may comply with the requirements under this part by meeting the requirements for Tier 3 engines (Tier 2 for engines above 560 kW) in 40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII instead of the emission limitations and other requirements that would otherwise apply under this part for existing non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions.

(f) An existing non-emergency SI 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 HP located at area sources of HAP must meet the definition of remote stationary RICE in §63.6675 on the initial compliance date for the engine, October 19, 2013, in order to be considered a remote stationary RICE under this subpart. Owners and operators of existing non-emergency SI 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 HP located at area sources of HAP that meet the definition of remote stationary RICE in §63.6675 of this subpart as of October 19, 2013 must evaluate the status of their stationary RICE every 12 months. Owners and operators must keep records of the initial and annual evaluation of the status of the engine. If the evaluation indicates that the stationary RICE no longer meets the definition of remote stationary RICE in §63.6675 of this subpart, the owner or operator must comply with all of the requirements for existing non-emergency SI 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 HP located at area sources of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE within 1 year of the evaluation.


§63.6604 What fuel requirements must I meet if I own or operate a stationary CI RICE?  
(a) If you own or operate an existing non-emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 300 brake HP with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that uses diesel fuel, you must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements in 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel.

(b) Beginning January 1, 2015, if you own or operate an existing emergency CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 100 brake HP and a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that uses diesel fuel and operates or is contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) or that operates for the purpose specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(iii), you must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements in 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel, except that any existing diesel fuel purchased (or otherwise obtained) prior to January 1, 2015, may be used until depleted.

(c) Beginning January 1, 2015, if you own or operate a new emergency CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP and a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder located at a major source of HAP that uses diesel fuel and operates or is contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii), you must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements in 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel, except that any existing diesel fuel purchased (or otherwise obtained) prior to January 1, 2015, may be used until depleted.
(d) Existing CI stationary RICE located in Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, at area sources in areas of Alaska that meet either §63.6603(b)(1) or §63.6603(b)(2), or are on offshore vessels that meet §63.6603(c) are exempt from the requirements of this section.

[78 FR 6702, Jan. 30, 2013]

General Compliance Requirements

§63.6605 What are my general requirements for complying with this subpart?

(a) You must be in compliance with the emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements in this subpart that apply to you at all times.

(b) At all times you must operate and maintain any affected source, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. The general duty to minimize emissions does not require you to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by this standard have been achieved. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.


Testing and Initial Compliance Requirements

§63.6610 By what date must I conduct the initial performance tests or other initial compliance demonstrations if I own or operate a stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?

If you own or operate a stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions you are subject to the requirements of this section.

(a) You must conduct the initial performance test or other initial compliance demonstrations in Table 4 to this subpart that apply to you within 180 days after the compliance date that is specified for your stationary RICE in §63.6595 and according to the provisions in §63.7(a)(2).

(b) If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004 and own or operate stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must demonstrate initial compliance with either the proposed emission limitations or the promulgated emission limitations no later than February 10, 2005 or no later than 180 days after startup of the source, whichever is later, according to §63.7(a)(2)(ix).

(c) If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004 and own or operate stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, and you chose to comply with the proposed emission limitations when demonstrating initial compliance, you must conduct a second performance test to demonstrate compliance with the promulgated emission limitations by December 13, 2007 or after startup of the source, whichever is later, according to §63.7(a)(2)(ix).

(d) An owner or operator is not required to conduct an initial performance test on units for which a performance test has been previously conducted, but the test must meet all of the conditions described in paragraphs (d)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) The test must have been conducted using the same methods specified in this subpart, and these methods must have been followed correctly.

(2) The test must not be older than 2 years.
(3) The test must be reviewed and accepted by the Administrator.

(4) Either no process or equipment changes must have been made since the test was performed, or the owner or operator must be able to demonstrate that the results of the performance test, with or without adjustments, reliably demonstrate compliance despite process or equipment changes.

(5) The test must be conducted at any load condition within plus or minus 10 percent of 100 percent load.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3605, Jan. 18, 2008]

§63.6611 By what date must I conduct the initial performance tests or other initial compliance demonstrations if I own or operate a new or reconstructed 4SLB SI stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?

If you own or operate a new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must conduct an initial performance test within 240 days after the compliance date that is specified for your stationary RICE in §63.6595 and according to the provisions specified in Table 4 to this subpart, as appropriate.


§63.6612 By what date must I conduct the initial performance tests or other initial compliance demonstrations if I own or operate an existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions or an existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions?

If you own or operate an existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions or an existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions you are subject to the requirements of this section.

(a) You must conduct any initial performance test or other initial compliance demonstration according to Tables 4 and 5 to this subpart that apply to you within 180 days after the compliance date that is specified for your stationary RICE in §63.6595 and according to the provisions in §63.7(a)(2).

(b) An owner or operator is not required to conduct an initial performance test on a unit for which a performance test has been previously conducted, but the test must meet all of the conditions described in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) The test must have been conducted using the same methods specified in this subpart, and these methods must have been followed correctly.

(2) The test must not be older than 2 years.

(3) The test must be reviewed and accepted by the Administrator.

(4) Either no process or equipment changes must have been made since the test was performed, or the owner or operator must be able to demonstrate that the results of the performance test, with or without adjustments, reliably demonstrate compliance despite process or equipment changes.


§63.6615 When must I conduct subsequent performance tests?

If you must comply with the emission limitations and operating limitations, you must conduct subsequent performance tests as specified in Table 3 of this subpart.
§63.6620 What performance tests and other procedures must I use?

(a) You must conduct each performance test in Tables 3 and 4 of this subpart that applies to you.

(b) Each performance test must be conducted according to the requirements that this subpart specifies in Table 4 to this subpart. If you own or operate a non-operational stationary RICE that is subject to performance testing, you do not need to start up the engine solely to conduct the performance test. Owners and operators of a non-operational engine can conduct the performance test when the engine is started up again. The test must be conducted at any load condition within plus or minus 10 percent of 100 percent load for the stationary RICE listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(2) New non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(3) New non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(4) New non-emergency CI stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) You must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in §63.7(e)(3). Each test run must last at least 1 hour, unless otherwise specified in this subpart.

(e)(1) You must use Equation 1 of this section to determine compliance with the percent reduction requirement:

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

Where:

- \( C_i \) = concentration of carbon monoxide (CO), total hydrocarbons (THC), or formaldehyde at the control device inlet,

- \( C_o \) = concentration of CO, THC, or formaldehyde at the control device outlet, and

- \( R \) = percent reduction of CO, THC, or formaldehyde emissions.

(2) You must normalize the CO, THC, or formaldehyde concentrations at the inlet and outlet of the control device to a dry basis and to 15 percent oxygen, or an equivalent percent carbon dioxide (CO₂). If pollutant concentrations are to be corrected to 15 percent oxygen and CO₂ concentration is measured in lieu of oxygen concentration measurement, a CO₂ correction factor is needed. Calculate the CO₂ correction factor as described in paragraphs (e)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

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

\[
F_o = \frac{0.209}{F_c} \quad (Eq. 2)
\]

Where:
Fo = Fuel factor based on the ratio of oxygen volume to the ultimate CO2 volume produced by the fuel at zero percent excess air.

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

Fd = Ratio of the volume of dry effluent gas to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm3/J (dscf/106 Btu).

Fc = Ratio of the volume of CO2 produced to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm3/J (dscf/106 Btu)

(ii) Calculate the CO2 correction factor for correcting measurement data to 15 percent O2, as follows:

\[ X_{CO2} = \frac{5.9}{F_O} \]  \hspace{1cm} (Eq. 3)

Where:

\( X_{CO2} \) = CO2 correction factor, percent.

5.9 = 20.9 percent O2—15 percent O2, the defined O2 correction value, percent.

(iii) Calculate the CO, THC, and formaldehyde gas concentrations adjusted to 15 percent O2 using CO2 as follows:

\[ C_{adj} = C_d \frac{X_{CO2}}{1 + %CO2} \]  \hspace{1cm} (Eq. 4)

Where:

\( C_{adj} \) = Calculated concentration of CO, THC, or formaldehyde adjusted to 15 percent O2.

\( C_d \) = Measured concentration of CO, THC, or formaldehyde, uncorrected.

\( X_{CO2} \) = CO2 correction factor, percent.

\( %CO2 \) = Measured CO2 concentration measured, dry basis, percent.

(f) If you comply with the emission limitation to reduce CO and you are not using an oxidation catalyst, if you comply with the emission limitation to reduce formaldehyde and you are not using NSCR, or if you comply with the emission limitation to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and you are not using an oxidation catalyst or NSCR, you must petition the Administrator for operating limitations to be established during the initial performance test and continuously monitored thereafter; or for approval of no operating limitations. You must not conduct the initial performance test until after the petition has been approved by the Administrator.

(g) If you petition the Administrator for approval of operating limitations, your petition must include the information described in paragraphs (g)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Identification of the specific parameters you propose to use as operating limitations;

(2) A discussion of the relationship between these parameters and HAP emissions, identifying how HAP emissions change with changes in these parameters, and how limitations on these parameters will serve to limit HAP emissions;

(3) A discussion of how you will establish the upper and/or lower values for these parameters which will establish the limits on these parameters in the operating limitations;
(4) A discussion identifying the methods you will use to measure and the instruments you will use to monitor these parameters, as well as the relative accuracy and precision of these methods and instruments; and

(5) A discussion identifying the frequency and methods for recalibrating the instruments you will use for monitoring these parameters.

(h) If you petition the Administrator for approval of no operating limitations, your petition must include the information described in paragraphs (h)(1) through (7) of this section.

(1) Identification of the parameters associated with operation of the stationary RICE and any emission control device which could change intentionally (e.g., operator adjustment, automatic controller adjustment, etc.) or unintentionally (e.g., wear and tear, error, etc.) on a routine basis or over time;

(2) A discussion of the relationship, if any, between changes in the parameters and changes in HAP emissions;

(3) For the parameters which could change in such a way as to increase HAP emissions, a discussion of whether establishing limitations on the parameters would serve to limit HAP emissions;

(4) For the parameters which could change in such a way as to increase HAP emissions, a discussion of how you could establish upper and/or lower values for the parameters which would establish limits on the parameters in operating limitations;

(5) For the parameters, a discussion identifying the methods you could use to measure them and the instruments you could use to monitor them, as well as the relative accuracy and precision of the methods and instruments;

(6) For the parameters, a discussion identifying the frequency and methods for recalibrating the instruments you could use to monitor them; and

(7) A discussion of why, from your point of view, it is infeasible or unreasonable to adopt the parameters as operating limitations.

(i) The engine percent load during a performance test must be determined by documenting the calculations, assumptions, and measurement devices used to measure or estimate the percent load in a specific application. A written report of the average percent load determination must be included in the notification of compliance status. The following information must be included in the written report: the engine model number, the engine manufacturer, the year of purchase, the manufacturer's site-rated brake horsepower, the ambient temperature, pressure, and humidity during the performance test, and all assumptions that were made to estimate or calculate percent load during the performance test must be clearly explained. If measurement devices such as flow meters, kilowatt meters, beta analyzers, stain gauges, etc. are used, the model number of the measurement device, and an estimate of its accurate in percentage of true value must be provided.


§63.6625 What are my monitoring, installation, collection, operation, and maintenance requirements?

(a) If you elect to install a CEMS as specified in Table 5 of this subpart, you must install, operate, and maintain a CEMS to monitor CO and either O\textsubscript{2} or CO\textsubscript{2} according to the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section. If you are meeting a requirement to reduce CO emissions, the CEMS must be installed at both the inlet and outlet of the control device. If you are meeting a requirement to limit the concentration of CO, the CEMS must be installed at the outlet of the control device.

(1) Each CEMS must be installed, operated, and maintained according to the applicable performance specifications of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B.

(2) You must conduct an initial performance evaluation and an annual relative accuracy test audit (RATA) of each CEMS according to the requirements in §63.8 and according to the applicable performance specifications of 40 CFR
part 60, appendix B as well as daily and periodic data quality checks in accordance with 40 CFR part 60, appendix F, procedure 1.

3) As specified in §63.8(c)(4)(ii), each CEMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period. You must have at least two data points, with each representing a different 15-minute period, to have a valid hour of data.

4) The CEMS data must be reduced as specified in §63.8(g)(2) and recorded in parts per million or parts per billion (as appropriate for the applicable limitation) at 15 percent oxygen or the equivalent CO₂ concentration.

(b) If you are required to install a continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) as specified in Table 5 of this subpart, you must install, operate, and maintain each CPMS according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (6) of this section. For an affected source that is complying with the emission limitations and operating limitations on March 9, 2011, the requirements in paragraph (b) of this section are applicable September 6, 2011.

1) You must prepare a site-specific monitoring plan that addresses the monitoring system design, data collection, and the quality assurance and quality control elements outlined in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (v) of this section and in §63.8(d). As specified in §63.8(f)(4), you may request approval of monitoring system quality assurance and quality control procedures alternative to those specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section in your site-specific monitoring plan.

(i) The performance criteria and design specifications for the monitoring system equipment, including the sample interface, detector signal analyzer, and data acquisition and calculations;

(ii) Sampling interface (e.g., thermocouple) location such that the monitoring system will provide representative measurements;

(iii) Equipment performance evaluations, system accuracy audits, or other audit procedures;

(iv) Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with provisions in §63.8(c)(1)(ii) and (c)(3); and

(v) Ongoing reporting and recordkeeping procedures in accordance with provisions in §63.10(c), (e)(1), and (e)(2)(i).

2) You must install, operate, and maintain each CPMS in continuous operation according to the procedures in your site-specific monitoring plan.

3) The CPMS must collect data at least once every 15 minutes (see also §63.6635).

4) For a CPMS for measuring temperature range, the temperature sensor must have a minimum tolerance of 2.8 degrees Celsius (5 degrees Fahrenheit) or 1 percent of the measurement range, whichever is larger.

5) You must conduct the CPMS equipment performance evaluation, system accuracy audits, or other audit procedures specified in your site-specific monitoring plan at least annually.

6) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each CPMS in accordance with your site-specific monitoring plan.

(c) If you are operating a new or reconstructed stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, you must monitor and record your fuel usage daily with separate fuel meters to measure the volumetric flow rate of each fuel. In addition, you must operate your stationary RICE in a manner which reasonably minimizes HAP emissions.

(d) If you are operating a new or reconstructed emergency 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must install a non-resettable hour meter prior to the startup of the engine.
(e) If you own or operate any of the following stationary RICE, you must operate and maintain the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or develop your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions:

1. An existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than 100 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

2. An existing emergency or black start stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

3. An existing emergency or black start stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions;

4. An existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE with a site rating less than or equal to 300 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions;

5. An existing non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions;

6. An existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis.

7. An existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating less than or equal to 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions;

8. An existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating less than or equal to 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions;

9. An existing, non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating greater than 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that is operated 24 hours or less per calendar year; and

10. An existing, non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating greater than 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that is operated 24 hours or less per calendar year.

(f) If you own or operate an existing emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions or an existing emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must install a non-resettable hour meter if one is not already installed.

(g) If you own or operate an existing non-emergency, non-black start CI engine greater than or equal to 300 HP that is not equipped with a closed crankcase ventilation system, you must comply with either paragraph (g)(1) or paragraph (2) of this section. Owners and operators must follow the manufacturer's specified maintenance requirements for operating and maintaining the open or closed crankcase ventilation systems and replacing the crankcase filters, or can request the Administrator to approve different maintenance requirements that are as protective as manufacturer requirements. Existing CI engines located at area sources in areas of Alaska that meet either §63.6603(b)(1) or §63.6603(b)(2) do not have to meet the requirements of this paragraph (g). Existing CI engines located on offshore vessels that meet §63.6603(c) do not have to meet the requirements of this paragraph (g).

1. Install a closed crankcase ventilation system that prevents crankcase emissions from being emitted to the atmosphere, or

2. Install an open crankcase filtration emission control system that reduces emissions from the crankcase by filtering the exhaust stream to remove oil mist, particulates and metals.

(h) If you operate a new, reconstructed, or existing stationary engine, you must minimize the engine’s time spent at idle during startup and minimize the engine’s startup time to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the emission standards applicable to all times other than startup in Tables 1a, 2a, 2c, and 2d to this subpart apply.
(i) If you own or operate a stationary CI engine that is subject to the work, operation or management practices in items 1 or 2 of Table 2c to this subpart or in items 1 or 4 of Table 2d to this subpart, you have the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Tables 2c and 2d to this subpart. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in Table 2c or 2d to this subpart. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Base Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Base Number is less than 30 percent of the Total Base Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the engine owner or operator is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 business days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 business days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. The owner or operator must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine.

(j) If you own or operate a stationary SI engine that is subject to the work, operation or management practices in items 6, 7, or 8 of Table 2c to this subpart or in items 5, 6, 7, 9, or 11 of Table 2d to this subpart, you have the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Tables 2c and 2d to this subpart. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in Table 2c or 2d to this subpart. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Acid Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Acid Number increases by more than 3.0 milligrams of potassium hydroxide (KOH) per gram from Total Acid Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the engine owner or operator is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 business days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 business days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. The owner or operator must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine.

§63.6630 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements?

(a) You must demonstrate initial compliance with each emission limitation, operating limitation, and other requirement that applies to you according to Table 5 of this subpart.

(b) During the initial performance test, you must establish each operating limitation in Tables 1b and 2b of this subpart that applies to you.

(c) You must submit the Notification of Compliance Status containing the results of the initial compliance demonstration according to the requirements in §63.6645.

(d) Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more can demonstrate initial compliance with the formaldehyde emission limit by testing for THC instead of formaldehyde. The testing must be conducted according to the requirements in Table 4 of this subpart. The average reduction of emissions of THC determined from the performance test must be equal to or greater than 30 percent.

(e) The initial compliance demonstration required for existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year must be conducted according to the following requirements:

(1) The compliance demonstration must consist of at least three test runs.
(2) Each test run must be of at least 15 minute duration, except that each test conducted using the method in appendix A to this subpart must consist of at least one measurement cycle and include at least 2 minutes of test data phase measurement.

(3) If you are demonstrating compliance with the CO concentration or CO percent reduction requirement, you must measure CO emissions using one of the CO measurement methods specified in Table 4 of this subpart, or using appendix A to this subpart.

(4) If you are demonstrating compliance with the THC percent reduction requirement, you must measure THC emissions using Method 25A, reported as propane, of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.

(5) You must measure O2 using one of the O2 measurement methods specified in Table 4 of this subpart. Measurements to determine O2 concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for CO or THC concentration.

(6) If you are demonstrating compliance with the CO or THC percent reduction requirement, you must measure CO or THC emissions and O2 emissions simultaneously at the inlet and outlet of the control device.


Continuous Compliance Requirements

§63.6635  How do I monitor and collect data to demonstrate continuous compliance?

(a) If you must comply with emission and operating limitations, you must monitor and collect data according to this section.

(b) Except for monitor malfunctions, associated repairs, required performance evaluations, and required quality assurance or control activities, you must monitor continuously at all times that the stationary RICE is operating. A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring to provide valid data. Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

(c) You may not use data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities in data averages and calculations used to report emission or operating levels. You must, however, use all the valid data collected during all other periods.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 76 FR 12867, Mar. 9, 2011]

§63.6640  How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements?

(a) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limitation, operating limitation, and other requirements in Tables 1a and 1b, Tables 2a and 2b, Table 2c, and Table 2d to this subpart that apply to you according to methods specified in Table 6 to this subpart.

(b) You must report each instance in which you did not meet each emission limitation or operating limitation in Tables 1a and 1b, Tables 2a and 2b, Table 2c, and Table 2d to this subpart that apply to you. These instances are deviations from the emission and operating limitations in this subpart. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in §63.6650. If you change your catalyst, you must reestablish the values of the operating parameters measured during the initial performance test. When you reestablish the values of your operating parameters, you must also conduct a performance test to demonstrate that you are meeting the required emission limitation applicable to your stationary RICE.

(c) The annual compliance demonstration required for existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year must be conducted according to the following requirements:
(1) The compliance demonstration must consist of at least one test run.

(2) Each test run must be of at least 15 minute duration, except that each test conducted using the method in appendix A to this subpart must consist of at least one measurement cycle and include at least 2 minutes of test data phase measurement.

(3) If you are demonstrating compliance with the CO concentration or CO percent reduction requirement, you must measure CO emissions using one of the CO measurement methods specified in Table 4 of this subpart, or using appendix A to this subpart.

(4) If you are demonstrating compliance with the THC percent reduction requirement, you must measure THC emissions using Method 25A, reported as propane, of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.

(5) You must measure O₂ using one of the O₂ measurement methods specified in Table 4 of this subpart. Measurements to determine O₂ concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for CO or THC concentration.

(6) If you are demonstrating compliance with the CO or THC percent reduction requirement, you must measure CO or THC emissions and O₂ emissions simultaneously at the inlet and outlet of the control device.

(7) If the results of the annual compliance demonstration show that the emissions exceed the levels specified in Table 6 of this subpart, the stationary RICE must be shut down as soon as safely possible, and appropriate corrective action must be taken (e.g., repairs, catalyst cleaning, catalyst replacement). The stationary RICE must be retested within 7 days of being restarted and the emissions must meet the levels specified in Table 6 of this subpart. If the retest shows that the emissions continue to exceed the specified levels, the stationary RICE must again be shut down as soon as safely possible, and the stationary RICE may not operate, except for purposes of startup and testing, until the owner/operator demonstrates through testing that the emissions do not exceed the levels specified in Table 6 of this subpart.

(d) For new, reconstructed, and rebuilt stationary RICE, deviations from the emission or operating limitations that occur during the first 200 hours of operation from engine startup (engine burn-in period) are not violations. Rebuilt stationary RICE means a stationary RICE that has been rebuilt as that term is defined in 40 CFR 94.11(a).

(e) You must also report each instance in which you did not meet the requirements in Table 8 to this subpart that apply to you. If you own or operate a new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions (except new or reconstructed 4SLB engines greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP), a new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, or any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the requirements in Table 8 to this subpart: An existing 2SLB stationary RICE, an existing 4SLB stationary RICE, an existing emergency stationary RICE, an existing limited use stationary RICE, or an existing stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis. If you own or operate any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the requirements in Table 8 to this subpart, except for the initial notification requirements: a new or reconstructed stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, a new or reconstructed emergency stationary RICE, or a new or reconstructed limited use stationary RICE.

(f) If you own or operate an emergency stationary RICE, you must operate the emergency stationary RICE according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1) through (4) of this section. In order for the engine to be considered an emergency stationary RICE under this subpart, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, emergency demand response, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in paragraphs (f)(1) through (4) of this section, is prohibited. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1) through (4) of this section, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under this subpart and must meet all requirements for non-emergency engines.

(1) There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations.
(2) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE for any combination of the purposes specified in paragraphs (f)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed by paragraphs (f)(3) and (4) of this section counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed by this paragraph (f)(2).

(i) Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that federal, state, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency RICE beyond 100 hours per calendar year.

(ii) Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for emergency demand response for periods in which the Reliability Coordinator under the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standard EOP-002-3, Capacity and Energy Emergencies (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), or other authorized entity as determined by the Reliability Coordinator, has declared an Energy Emergency Alert Level 2 as defined in the NERC Reliability Standard EOP-002-3.

(iii) Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for periods where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency of 5 percent or greater below standard voltage or frequency.

(3) Emergency stationary RICE located at major sources of HAP may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations. The 50 hours of operation in non-emergency situations are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance and testing and emergency demand response provided in paragraph (f)(2) of this section. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.

(4) Emergency stationary RICE located at area sources of HAP may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations. The 50 hours of operation in non-emergency situations are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance and testing and emergency demand response provided in paragraph (f)(2) of this section. Except as provided in paragraphs (f)(4)(i) and (ii) of this section, the 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.

(i) Prior to May 3, 2014, the 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations can be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response to generate income for a facility, or to otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity if the engine is operated as part of a peak shaving (load management program) with the local distribution system operator and the power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local distribution system.

(ii) The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations can be used to supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity if all of the following conditions are met:

(A) The engine is dispatched by the local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator.

(B) The dispatch is intended to mitigate local transmission and/or distribution limitations so as to avert potential voltage collapse or line overloads that could lead to the interruption of power supply in a local area or region.

(C) The dispatch follows reliability, emergency operation or similar protocols that follow specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines.

(D) The power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local transmission and distribution system.

(E) The owner or operator identifies and records the entity that dispatches the engine and the specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines that are being followed for dispatching the
engine. The local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator may keep these records on behalf of the engine owner or operator.


Notifications, Reports, and Records

§63.6645 What notifications must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit all of the notifications in §§63.7(b) and (c), 63.8(e), (f)(4) and (f)(6), 63.9(b) through (e), and (g) and (h) that apply to you by the dates specified if you own or operate any of the following:

1. An existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

2. An existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions.

3. A stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

4. A new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(b) As specified in §63.9(b)(2), if you start up your stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before the effective date of this subpart, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than December 13, 2004.

(c) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions on or after August 16, 2004, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 120 days after you become subject to this subpart.

(d) As specified in §63.9(b)(2), if you start up your stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before the effective date of this subpart and you are required to submit an initial notification, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than July 16, 2008.

(e) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions on or after March 18, 2008 and you are required to submit an initial notification, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 120 days after you become subject to this subpart.

(f) If you are required to submit an Initial Notification but are otherwise not affected by the requirements of this subpart, in accordance with §63.6590(b), your notification should include the information in §63.9(b)(2)(i) through (v), and a statement that your stationary RICE has no additional requirements and explain the basis of the exclusion (for example, that it operates exclusively as an emergency stationary RICE if it has a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions).

(g) If you are required to conduct a performance test, you must submit a Notification of Intent to conduct a performance test at least 60 days before the performance test is scheduled to begin as required in §63.7(b)(1).

(h) If you are required to conduct a performance test or other initial compliance demonstration as specified in Tables 4 and 5 to this subpart, you must submit a Notification of Compliance Status according to §63.9(h)(2)(ii).
(1) For each initial compliance demonstration required in Table 5 to this subpart that does not include a performance test, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status before the close of business on the 30th day following the completion of the initial compliance demonstration.

(2) For each initial compliance demonstration required in Table 5 to this subpart that includes a performance test conducted according to the requirements in Table 3 to this subpart, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status, including the performance test results, before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of the performance test according to §63.10(d)(2).

(i) If you own or operate an existing non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that is certified to the Tier 1 or Tier 2 emission standards in Table 1 of 40 CFR 89.112 and subject to an enforceable state or local standard requiring engine replacement and you intend to meet management practices rather than emission limits, as specified in §63.6603(d), you must submit a notification by March 3, 2013, stating that you intend to use the provision in §63.6603(d) and identifying the state or local regulation that the engine is subject to.


§63.6650 What reports must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit each report in Table 7 of this subpart that applies to you.

(b) Unless the Administrator has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under §63.10(a), you must submit each report by the date in Table 7 of this subpart and according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(9) of this section.

(1) For semiannual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.6595 and ending on June 30 or December 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for your source in §63.6595.

(2) For semiannual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date follows the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.6595.

(3) For semiannual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must cover the semiannual reporting period from January 1 through June 30 or the semiannual reporting period from July 1 through December 31.

(4) For semiannual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the semiannual reporting period.

(5) For each stationary RICE that is subject to permitting regulations pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 71, and if the permitting authority has established dates for submitting semiannual reports pursuant to 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), you may submit the first and subsequent Compliance reports according to the dates the permitting authority has established instead of according to the dates in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(4) of this section.

(6) For annual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.6595 and ending on December 31.

(7) For annual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than January 31 following the end of the first calendar year after the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.6595.

(8) For annual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must cover the annual reporting period from January 1 through December 31.
(9) For annual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than January 31.

(c) The Compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (6) of this section.

(1) Company name and address.

(2) Statement by a responsible official, with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the accuracy of the content of the report.

(3) Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.

(4) If you had a malfunction during the reporting period, the compliance report must include the number, duration, and a brief description for each type of malfunction which occurred during the reporting period and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded. The report must also include a description of actions taken by an owner or operator during a malfunction of an affected source to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.6605(b), including actions taken to correct a malfunction.

(5) If there are no deviations from any emission or operating limitations that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission or operating limitations during the reporting period.

(6) If there were no periods during which the continuous monitoring system (CMS), including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were no periods during which the CMS was out-of-control during the reporting period.

(d) For each deviation from an emission or operating limitation that occurs for a stationary RICE where you are not using a CMS to comply with the emission or operating limitations in this subpart, the Compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section and the information in paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) The total operating time of the stationary RICE at which the deviation occurred during the reporting period.

(2) Information on the number, duration, and cause of deviations (including unknown cause, if applicable), as applicable, and the corrective action taken.

(e) For each deviation from an emission or operating limitation occurring for a stationary RICE where you are using a CMS to comply with the emission and operating limitations in this subpart, you must include information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) and (e)(1) through (12) of this section.

(1) The date and time that each malfunction started and stopped.

(2) The date, time, and duration that each CMS was inoperative, except for zero (low-level) and high-level checks.

(3) The date, time, and duration that each CMS was out-of-control, including the information in §63.8(c)(8).

(4) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped, and whether each deviation occurred during a period of malfunction or during another period.

(5) A summary of the total duration of the deviation during the reporting period, and the total duration as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(6) A breakdown of the total duration of the deviations during the reporting period into those that are due to control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and other unknown causes.
(7) A summary of the total duration of CMS downtime during the reporting period, and the total duration of CMS downtime as a percent of the total operating time of the stationary RICE at which the CMS downtime occurred during that reporting period.

(8) An identification of each parameter and pollutant (CO or formaldehyde) that was monitored at the stationary RICE.

(9) A brief description of the stationary RICE.

(10) A brief description of the CMS.

(11) The date of the latest CMS certification or audit.

(12) A description of any changes in CMS, processes, or controls since the last reporting period.

(f) Each affected source that has obtained a title V operating permit pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 71 must report all deviations as defined in this subpart in the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A). If an affected source submits a Compliance report pursuant to Table 7 of this subpart along with, or as part of, the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), and the Compliance report includes all required information concerning deviations from any emission or operating limitation in this subpart, submission of the Compliance report shall be deemed to satisfy any obligation to report the same deviations in the semiannual monitoring report. However, submission of a Compliance report shall not otherwise affect any obligation the affected source may have to report deviations from permit requirements to the permit authority.

(g) If you are operating as a new or reconstructed stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, you must submit an annual report according to Table 7 of this subpart by the date specified unless the Administrator has approved a different schedule, according to the information described in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(5) of this section. You must report the data specified in (g)(1) through (g)(3) of this section.

(1) Fuel flow rate of each fuel and the heating values that were used in your calculations. You must also demonstrate that the percentage of heat input provided by landfill gas or digester gas is equivalent to 10 percent or more of the total fuel consumption on an annual basis.

(2) The operating limits provided in your federally enforceable permit, and any deviations from these limits.

(3) Any problems or errors suspected with the meters.

(h) If you own or operate an emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 100 brake HP that operates or is contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) or that operates for the purpose specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii), you must submit an annual report according to the requirements in paragraphs (h)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) The report must contain the following information:

(i) Company name and address where the engine is located.

(ii) Date of the report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.

(iii) Engine site rating and model year.

(iv) Latitude and longitude of the engine in decimal degrees reported to the fifth decimal place.

(v) Hours operated for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii), including the date, start time, and end time for engine operation for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii).
(vi) Number of hours the engine is contractually obligated to be available for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii).

(vii) Hours spent for operation for the purpose specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii), including the date, start time, and end time for engine operation for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii). The report must also identify the entity that dispatched the engine and the situation that necessitated the dispatch of the engine.

(viii) If there were no deviations from the fuel requirements in §63.6604 that apply to the engine (if any), a statement that there were no deviations from the fuel requirements during the reporting period.

(ix) If there were deviations from the fuel requirements in §63.6604 that apply to the engine (if any), information on the number, duration, and cause of deviations, and the corrective action taken.

(2) The first annual report must cover the calendar year 2015 and must be submitted no later than March 31, 2016. Subsequent annual reports for each calendar year must be submitted no later than March 31 of the following calendar year.

(3) The annual report must be submitted electronically using the subpart specific reporting form in the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) that is accessed through EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (www.epa.gov/cdx). However, if the reporting form specific to this subpart is not available in CEDRI at the time that the report is due, the written report must be submitted to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in §63.13.


§63.6655 What records must I keep?

(a) If you must comply with the emission and operating limitations, you must keep the records described in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(5), (b)(1) through (b)(3) and (c) of this section.

(1) A copy of each notification and report that you submitted to comply with this subpart, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status that you submitted, according to the requirement in §63.10(b)(2)(xiv).

(2) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation (i.e., process equipment) or the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(3) Records of performance tests and performance evaluations as required in §63.10(b)(2)(viii).

(4) Records of all required maintenance performed on the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(5) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.6605(b), including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

(b) For each CEMS or CPMS, you must keep the records listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Records described in §63.10(b)(2)(vi) through (xi).

(2) Previous (i.e., superseded) versions of the performance evaluation plan as required in §63.8(d)(3).

(3) Requests for alternatives to the relative accuracy test for CEMS or CPMS as required in §63.8(f)(6)(i), if applicable.

(c) If you are operating a new or reconstructed stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, you must keep the records of your daily fuel usage monitors.
(d) You must keep the records required in Table 6 of this subpart to show continuous compliance with each emission or operating limitation that applies to you.

(e) You must keep records of the maintenance conducted on the stationary RICE in order to demonstrate that you operated and maintained the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to your own maintenance plan if you own or operate any of the following stationary RICE:

(1) An existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than 100 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(2) An existing stationary emergency RICE.

(3) An existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions subject to management practices as shown in Table 2d to this subpart.

(f) If you own or operate any of the stationary RICE in paragraphs (f)(1) through (2) of this section, you must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner or operator must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation. If the engine is used for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) or (iii) or §63.6640(f)(4)(ii), the owner or operator must keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the date, start time, and end time of engine operation for these purposes.

(1) An existing emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines.

(2) An existing emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines.

§63.6660 In what form and how long must I keep my records?

(a) Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review according to §63.10(b)(1).

(b) As specified in §63.10(b)(1), you must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

(c) You must keep each record readily accessible in hard copy or electronic form for at least 5 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to §63.10(b)(1).

§63.6665 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 8 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§63.1 through 63.15 apply to you. If you own or operate a new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions (except new or reconstructed 4SLB engines greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP), a new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, or any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with any of the requirements of the General Provisions specified in Table 8: An existing 2SLB stationary RICE, an existing 4SLB stationary RICE, an existing stationary RICE that combuts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, an existing emergency stationary RICE, or an existing limited use stationary RICE. If you own or operate any of the following RICE with a
site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with
the requirements in the General Provisions specified in Table 8 except for the initial notification requirements: A new
stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on
an annual basis, a new emergency stationary RICE, or a new limited use stationary RICE.

[75 FR 9678, Mar. 3, 2010]

§63.6670 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

(a) This subpart is implemented and enforced by the U.S. EPA, or a delegated authority such as your State, local, or
tribal agency. If the U.S. EPA Administrator has delegated authority to your State, local, or tribal agency, then that
agency (as well as the U.S. EPA) has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. You should contact your
U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out whether this subpart is delegated to your State, local, or tribal agency.

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or tribal agency under 40
CFR part 63, subpart E, the authorities contained in paragraph (c) of this section are retained by the Administrator of
the U.S. EPA and are not transferred to the State, local, or tribal agency.

(c) The authorities that will not be delegated to State, local, or tribal agencies are:

(1) Approval of alternatives to the non-opacity emission limitations and operating limitations in §63.6600 under
§63.6(g).

(2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under §63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f) and as defined in §63.90.

(3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under §63.8(f) and as defined in §63.90.

(4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under §63.10(f) and as defined in §63.90.

(5) Approval of a performance test which was conducted prior to the effective date of the rule, as specified in
§63.6610(b).

§63.6675 What definitions apply to this subpart?

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Clean Air Act (CAA); in 40 CFR 63.2, the General Provisions of this
part; and in this section as follows:

Alaska Railbelt Grid means the service areas of the six regulated public utilities that extend from Fairbanks to
Anchorage and the Kenai Peninsula. These utilities are Golden Valley Electric Association; Chugach Electric
Association; Matanuska Electric Association; Homer Electric Association; Anchorage Municipal Light & Power; and
the City of Seward Electric System.

Area source means any stationary source of HAP that is not a major source as defined in part 63.

Associated equipment as used in this subpart and as referred to in section 112(n)(4) of the CAA, means equipment
associated with an oil or natural gas exploration or production well, and includes all equipment from the well bore to
the point of custody transfer, except glycol dehydration units, storage vessels with potential for flash emissions,
combustion turbines, and stationary RICE.

Backup power for renewable energy means an engine that provides backup power to a facility that generates
electricity from renewable energy resources, as that term is defined in Alaska Statute 42.45.045(l)(5) (incorporated by
reference, see §63.14).

Black start engine means an engine whose only purpose is to start up a combustion turbine.

CAA means the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq., as amended by Public Law 101-549, 104 Stat. 2399).
Commercial emergency stationary RICE means an emergency stationary RICE used in commercial establishments such as office buildings, hotels, stores, telecommunications facilities, restaurants, financial institutions such as banks, doctor's offices, and sports and performing arts facilities.

Compression ignition means relating to a type of stationary internal combustion engine that is not a spark ignition engine.

Custody transfer means the transfer of hydrocarbon liquids or natural gas: After processing and/or treatment in the producing operations, or from storage vessels or automatic transfer facilities or other such equipment, including product loading racks, to pipelines or any other forms of transportation. For the purposes of this subpart, the point at which such liquids or natural gas enters a natural gas processing plant is a point of custody transfer.

Deviation means any instance in which an affected source subject to this subpart, or an owner or operator of such a source:

(1) Fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this subpart, including but not limited to any emission limitation or operating limitation;

(2) Fails to meet any term or condition that is adopted to implement an applicable requirement in this subpart and that is included in the operating permit for any affected source required to obtain such a permit; or

(3) Fails to meet any emission limitation or operating limitation in this subpart during malfunction, regardless or whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.

(4) Fails to satisfy the general duty to minimize emissions established by §63.6(e)(1)(i).

Diesel engine means any stationary RICE in which a high boiling point liquid fuel injected into the combustion chamber ignites when the air charge has been compressed to a temperature sufficiently high for auto-ignition. This process is also known as compression ignition.

Diesel fuel means any liquid obtained from the distillation of petroleum with a boiling point of approximately 150 to 360 degrees Celsius. One commonly used form is fuel oil number 2. Diesel fuel also includes any non-distillate fuel with comparable physical and chemical properties (e.g. biodiesel) that is suitable for use in compression ignition engines.

Digester gas means any gaseous by-product of wastewater treatment typically formed through the anaerobic decomposition of organic waste materials and composed principally of methane and CO2.

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

Emergency stationary RICE means any stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine that meets all of the criteria in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this definition. All emergency stationary RICE must comply with the requirements specified in §63.6640(f) in order to be considered emergency stationary RICE. If the engine does not comply with the requirements specified in §63.6640(f), then it is not considered to be an emergency stationary RICE under this subpart.

(1) The stationary RICE is operated to provide electrical power or mechanical work during an emergency situation. Examples include stationary RICE used to produce power for critical networks or equipment (including power supplied to portions of a facility) when electric power from the local utility (or the normal power source, if the facility runs on its own power production) is interrupted, or stationary RICE used to pump water in the case of fire or flood, etc.

(2) The stationary RICE is operated under limited circumstances for situations not included in paragraph (1) of this definition, as specified in §63.6640(f).
(3) The stationary RICE operates as part of a financial arrangement with another entity in situations not included in paragraph (1) of this definition only as allowed in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) or (iii) and §63.6640(f)(4)(i) or (ii).

**Engine startup** means the time from initial start until applied load and engine and associated equipment reaches steady state or normal operation. For stationary engine with catalytic controls, engine startup means the time from initial start until applied load and engine and associated equipment, including the catalyst, reaches steady state or normal operation.

**Four-stroke engine** means any type of engine which completes the power cycle in two crankshaft revolutions, with intake and compression strokes in the first revolution and power and exhaust strokes in the second revolution.

**Gaseous fuel** means a material used for combustion which is in the gaseous state at standard atmospheric temperature and pressure conditions.

**Gasoline** means any fuel sold in any State for use in motor vehicles and motor vehicle engines, or nonroad or stationary engines, and commonly or commercially known or sold as gasoline.

**Glycol dehydration unit** means a device in which a liquid glycol (including, but not limited to, ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, or triethylene glycol) absorbent directly contacts a natural gas stream and absorbs water in a contact tower or absorption column (absorber). The glycol contacts and absorbs water vapor and other gas stream constituents from the natural gas and becomes "rich" glycol. This glycol is then regenerated in the glycol dehydration unit reboiler. The "lean" glycol is then recycled.

**Hazardous air pollutants (HAP)** means any air pollutants listed in or pursuant to section 112(b) of the CAA.

**Institutional emergency stationary RICE** means an emergency stationary RICE used in institutional establishments such as medical centers, nursing homes, research centers, institutions of higher education, correctional facilities, elementary and secondary schools, libraries, religious establishments, police stations, and fire stations.

**ISO standard day conditions** means 288 degrees Kelvin (15 degrees Celsius), 60 percent relative humidity and 101.3 kilopascals pressure.

**Landfill gas** means a gaseous by-product of the land application of municipal refuse typically formed through the anaerobic decomposition of waste materials and composed principally of methane and CO₂.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) For oil and gas production facilities, emissions from processes, operations, or equipment that are not part of the same oil and gas production facility, as defined in §63.1271 of subpart HHH of this part, shall not be aggregated;
(3) For production field facilities, only HAP emissions from glycol dehydration units, storage vessel with the potential for flash emissions, combustion turbines and reciprocating internal combustion engines shall be aggregated for a major source determination; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

_Propane_ means a colorless gas derived from petroleum and natural gas, with the molecular structure C3H8.
Remote stationary RICE means stationary RICE meeting any of the following criteria:

1. Stationary RICE located in an offshore area that is beyond the line of ordinary low water along that portion of the coast of the United States that is in direct contact with the open seas and beyond the line marking the seaward limit of inland waters.

2. Stationary RICE located on a pipeline segment that meets both of the criteria in paragraphs (2)(i) and (ii) of this definition.
   
   (i) A pipeline segment with 10 or fewer buildings intended for human occupancy and no buildings with four or more stories within 220 yards (200 meters) on either side of the centerline of any continuous 1-mile (1.6 kilometers) length of pipeline. Each separate dwelling unit in a multiple dwelling unit building is counted as a separate building intended for human occupancy.

   (ii) The pipeline segment does not lie within 100 yards (91 meters) of either a building or a small, well-defined outside area (such as a playground, recreation area, outdoor theater, or other place of public assembly) that is occupied by 20 or more persons on at least 5 days a week for 10 weeks in any 12-month period. The days and weeks need not be consecutive. The building or area is considered occupied for a full day if it is occupied for any portion of the day.

   (iii) For purposes of this paragraph (2), the term pipeline segment means all parts of those physical facilities through which gas moves in transportation, including but not limited to pipe, valves, and other appurtenance attached to pipe, compressor units, metering stations, regulator stations, delivery stations, holders, and fabricated assemblies. Stationary RICE located within 50 yards (46 meters) of the pipeline segment providing power for equipment on a pipeline segment are part of the pipeline segment. Transportation of gas means the gathering, transmission, or distribution of gas by pipeline, or the storage of gas. A building is intended for human occupancy if its primary use is for a purpose involving the presence of humans.

3. Stationary RICE that are not located on gas pipelines and that have 5 or fewer buildings intended for human occupancy and no buildings with four or more stories within a 0.25 mile radius around the engine. A building is intended for human occupancy if its primary use is for a purpose involving the presence of humans.

Residential emergency stationary RICE means an emergency stationary RICE used in residential establishments such as homes or apartment buildings.

Responsible official means responsible official as defined in 40 CFR 70.2.

Rich burn engine means any four-stroke spark ignited engine where the manufacturer's recommended operating air/fuel ratio divided by the stoichiometric air/fuel ratio at full load conditions is less than or equal to 1.1. Engines originally manufactured as rich burn engines, but modified prior to December 19, 2002 with passive emission control technology for NOx (such as pre-combustion chambers) will be considered lean burn engines. Also, existing engines where there are no manufacturer's recommendations regarding air/fuel ratio will be considered a rich burn engine if the excess oxygen content of the exhaust at full load conditions is less than or equal to 2 percent.

Site-rated HP means the maximum manufacturer's design capacity at engine site conditions.

Spark ignition means relating to either: A gasoline-fueled engine; or any other type of engine with a spark plug (or other sparking device) and with operating characteristics significantly similar to the theoretical Otto combustion cycle. Spark ignition engines usually use a throttle to regulate intake air flow to control power during normal operation. Dual-fuel engines in which a liquid fuel (typically diesel fuel) is used for CI and gaseous fuel (typically natural gas) is used as the primary fuel at an annual average ratio of less than 2 parts diesel fuel to 100 parts total fuel on an energy equivalent basis are spark ignition engines.

Stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine (RICE) means any reciprocating internal combustion engine which uses reciprocating motion to convert heat energy into mechanical work and which is not mobile. Stationary RICE differ from mobile RICE in that a stationary RICE is not a non-road engine as defined at 40 CFR 1068.30, and is not used to propel a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition.
*Stationary RICE test cell/stand* means an engine test cell/stand, as defined in subpart PPPPP of this part, that tests stationary RICE.

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

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

*Subpart* means 40 CFR part 63, subpart ZZZZ.

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

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


**Table 1a to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Emission Limitations for Existing, New, and Reconstructed Spark Ignition, 4SRB Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions**

As stated in §§63.6600 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following emission limitations at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent for existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For each</th>
<th>You must meet the following emission limitation, except during periods of startup . . .</th>
<th>During periods of startup you must . . .</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 4SRB stationary RICE</td>
<td>a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more. If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004, you may reduce formaldehyde emissions by 75 percent or more until June 15, 2007 or.</td>
<td>Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Table 1b to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Operating Limitations for Existing, New, and Reconstructed SI 4SRB Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§63.6600, 63.6603, 63.6630 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following operating limitations for existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For each . . .</th>
<th>You must meet the following operating limitation, except during periods of startup . . .</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more (or by 75 percent or more, if applicable) and using NSCR; or existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O\textsubscript{2} and using NSCR;</td>
<td>a. maintain your catalyst so that the pressure drop across the catalyst does not change by more than 2 inches of water at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent from the pressure drop across the catalyst measured during the initial performance test; and b. maintain the temperature of your stationary RICE exhaust so that the catalyst inlet temperature is greater than or equal to 750 °F and less than or equal to 1250 °F.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more (or by 75 percent or more, if applicable) and not using NSCR; or</td>
<td>Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O\textsubscript{2} and not using NSCR.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(f) for a different temperature range.

[78 FR 6706, Jan. 30, 2013]

Table 2a to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Emission Limitations for New and Reconstructed 2SLB and Compression Ignition Stationary RICE >500 HP and New and Reconstructed 4SLB Stationary RICE ≥250 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§63.6600 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following emission limitations for new and reconstructed lean burn and new and reconstructed compression ignition stationary RICE at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For each . . .</th>
<th>You must meet the following emission limitation, except during periods of startup . . .</th>
<th>During periods of startup you must . . .</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 2SLB stationary RICE</td>
<td>a. Reduce CO emissions by 58 percent or more; or b. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 12 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O\textsubscript{2}. If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004, you may limit concentration of formaldehyde to 17 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O\textsubscript{2} until June 15, 2007</td>
<td>Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 4SLB stationary RICE</td>
<td>a. Reduce CO emissions by 93 percent or more; or b. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 14 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O\textsubscript{2}</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For each . . . You must meet the following emission limitation, except during periods of startup . . . During periods of startup you must . . .

3. CI stationary RICE
   a. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more; or
   b. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 580 ppbvd or less at 15 percent \(O_2\)

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

[75 FR 9680, Mar. 3, 2010]

Table 2b to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Operating Limitations for New and Reconstructed 2SLB and CI Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions, New and Reconstructed 4SLB Stationary RICE ≥250 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions, Existing CI Stationary RICE >500 HP

As stated in §§63.6600, 63.6601, 63.6603, 63.6630, and 63.6640, you must comply with the following operating limitations for new and reconstructed 2SLB and CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions; new and reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions; and existing CI stationary RICE >500 HP:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For each . . .</th>
<th>You must meet the following operating limitation, except during periods of startup . . .</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. New and reconstructed 2SLB and CI stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions and new and reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to reduce CO emissions and using an oxidation catalyst; and New and reconstructed 2SLB and CI stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions and new and reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using an oxidation catalyst.</td>
<td>a. maintain your catalyst so that the pressure drop across the catalyst does not change by more than 2 inches of water at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent from the pressure drop across the catalyst that was measured during the initial performance test; and b. maintain the temperature of your stationary RICE exhaust so that the catalyst inlet temperature is greater than or equal to 450 °F and less than or equal to 1350 °F.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Existing CI stationary RICE &gt;500 HP complying with the requirement to limit or reduce the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust and using an oxidation catalyst</td>
<td>a. maintain your catalyst so that the pressure drop across the catalyst does not change by more than 2 inches of water from the pressure drop across the catalyst that was measured during the initial performance test; and b. maintain the temperature of your stationary RICE exhaust so that the catalyst inlet temperature is greater than or equal to 450 °F and less than or equal to 1350 °F.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. New and reconstructed 2SLB and CI stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions and new and reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to reduce CO emissions and not using an oxidation catalyst; and New and reconstructed 2SLB and CI stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions and new and reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using an oxidation catalyst; and</td>
<td>Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For each . . . | You must meet the following operating limitation, except during periods of startup . . .
---|---
existing CI stationary RICE >500 HP complying with the requirement to limit or reduce the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using an oxidation catalyst.

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1Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(f) for a different temperature range.

[78 FR 6707, Jan. 30, 2013]

Table 2c to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Existing Compression Ignition Stationary RICE Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions and Existing Spark Ignition Stationary RICE ≤500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§63.6600, 63.6602, and 63.6640, you must comply with the following requirements for existing compression ignition stationary RICE located at a major source of HAP emissions and existing spark ignition stationary RICE ≤500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For each . . .</th>
<th>You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .</th>
<th>During periods of startup you must . . .</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Emergency stationary CI RICE and black start stationary CI RICE&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first.&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt; b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply.&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE &lt;100 HP</td>
<td>a. Change oil and filter every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first.&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt; b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 100≤HP≤300 HP</td>
<td>Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 230 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O&lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt;.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For each . . .</td>
<td>You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .</td>
<td>During periods of startup you must . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 300&lt;HP≤500</td>
<td>a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 49 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O2; or b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE &gt;500 HP</td>
<td>a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 23 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O2; or b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Emergency stationary SI RICE and black start stationary SI RICE.¹</td>
<td>a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;² b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary SI RICE &lt;100 HP that are not 2SLB stationary RICE</td>
<td>a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;² b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Non-Emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary SI RICE &lt;100 HP</td>
<td>a. Change oil and filter every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;² b. Inspect spark plugs every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For each . . . | You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . . | During periods of startup you must . . .
---|---|---
9. Non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500 | Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 225 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O₂. |  
10. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500 | Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 47 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O₂. |  
11. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500 | Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 10.3 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O₂. |  
12. Non-emergency, non-black start stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500 which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis | Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 177 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O₂. |  

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

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

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

[78 FR 6708, Jan. 30, 2013, as amended at 78 FR 14457, Mar. 6, 2013]
Table 2d to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Existing Stationary RICE Located at Area Sources of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§63.6603 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following requirements for existing stationary RICE located at area sources of HAP emissions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For each . . .</th>
<th>You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .</th>
<th>During periods of startup you must . . .</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE ≤300 HP | a. Change oil and filter every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;¹  
   b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary;  
   c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. | Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply. |
| 2. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 300<HP≤500 | a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 49 ppmvd at 15 percent O₂; or  
   b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more. |  |
| 3. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE >500 HP | a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 23 ppmvd at 15 percent O₂; or  
   b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more. |  |
| 4. Emergency stationary CI RICE and black start stationary CI RICE.² | a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;¹  
   b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and  
   c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. |  |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For each . . .</th>
<th>You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .</th>
<th>During periods of startup you must . . .</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5. Emergency stationary SI RICE; black start stationary SI RICE; non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year; non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year.2</td>
<td>a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;1; b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE</td>
<td>a. Change oil and filter every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Inspect spark plugs every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE ≤500 HP</td>
<td>a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB remote stationary RICE &gt;500 HP</td>
<td>a. Change oil and filter every 2,160 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Inspect spark plugs every 2,160 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For each . . .</td>
<td>You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .</td>
<td>During periods of startup you must . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP that are not remote stationary RICE and that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year</td>
<td>Install an oxidation catalyst to reduce HAP emissions from the stationary RICE.</td>
<td>c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 2,160 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE ≤500 HP</td>
<td>a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;¹</td>
<td>b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB remote stationary RICE &gt;500 HP</td>
<td>a. Change oil and filter every 2,160 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;¹</td>
<td>b. Inspect spark plugs every 2,160 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 2,160 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP that are not remote stationary RICE and that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year</td>
<td>Install NSCR to reduce HAP emissions from the stationary RICE.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Non-emergency, non-black start stationary RICE which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis</td>
<td>a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;¹</td>
<td>b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For each . . . | You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . . | During periods of startup you must . . .
---|---|---
c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

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

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

[78 FR 6709, Jan. 30, 2013]

Table 3 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Subsequent Performance Tests

As stated in §§63.6615 and 63.6620, you must comply with the following subsequent performance test requirements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For each . . .</th>
<th>Complying with the requirement to . . .</th>
<th>You must . . .</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. New or reconstructed 2SLB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at major sources; new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at major sources; and new or reconstructed CI stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at major sources</td>
<td>Reduce CO emissions and not using a CEMS</td>
<td>Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 4SRB stationary RICE ≥5,000 HP located at major sources</td>
<td>Reduce formaldehyde emissions</td>
<td>Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at major sources and new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at major sources</td>
<td>Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust</td>
<td>Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Existing non-emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE &gt;500 HP that are not limited use stationary RICE</td>
<td>Limit or reduce CO emissions and not using a CEMS</td>
<td>Conduct subsequent performance tests every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Existing non-emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE &gt;500 HP that are limited use stationary RICE</td>
<td>Limit or reduce CO emissions and not using a CEMS</td>
<td>Conduct subsequent performance tests every 8,760 hours or 5 years, whichever comes first.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

[78 FR 6711, Jan. 30, 2013]
Table 4 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Performance Tests

As stated in §§63.6610, 63.6611, 63.6620, and 63.6640, you must comply with the following requirements for performance tests for stationary RICE:

Table 4 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Performance Tests

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For each</th>
<th>Complying with the requirement to . . .</th>
<th>You must . . .</th>
<th>Using . . .</th>
<th>According to the following requirements . . .</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 2SLB, 4SLB, and CI stationary RICE</td>
<td>a. reduce CO emissions</td>
<td>i. Select the sampling port location and the number/location of traverse points at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and</td>
<td>(a) For CO and O\textsubscript{2} measurement, ducts ≤6 inches in diameter may be sampled at a single point located at the duct centroid and ducts &gt;6 and ≤12 inches in diameter may be sampled at 3 traverse points located at 16.7, 50.0, and 83.3% of the measurement line ('3-point long line'). If the duct is &gt;12 inches in diameter and the sampling port location meets the two and half-diameter criterion of Section 11.1.1 of Method 1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1, the duct may be sampled at '3-point long line'; otherwise, conduct the stratification testing and select sampling points according to Section 8.1.2 of Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Measurements to determine O\textsubscript{2} must be made at the same time as the measurements for CO concentration.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(1) Measure the O\textsubscript{2} at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2, or ASTM Method D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005)\textsuperscript{ac} (heated probe not necessary)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iii. Measure the CO at the inlet and the outlet of the control device</td>
<td>(c) The CO concentration must be at 15 percent O\textsubscript{2}, dry basis.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For each . . .</td>
<td>Complying with the requirement to . . .</td>
<td>You must . . .</td>
<td>Using . . .</td>
<td>According to the following requirements . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
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<td>----------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 4SRB stationary RICE</td>
<td>a. reduce formaldehyde emissions</td>
<td>i. Select the sampling port location and the number/location of traverse points at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and</td>
<td>(1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2, or ASTM Method D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005)(^a) (heated probe not necessary)</td>
<td>(a) For formaldehyde, (O_2), and moisture measurement, ducts (\leq 6) inches in diameter may be sampled at a single point located at the duct centroid and ducts (&gt;6) and (\leq 12) inches in diameter may be sampled at 3 traverse points located at 16.7, 50.0, and 83.3% of the measurement line (‘3-point long line’). If the duct is (&gt;12) inches in diameter and the sampling port location meets the two and half-diameter criterion of Section 11.1.1 of Method 1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, the duct may be sampled at ‘3-point long line’; otherwise, conduct the stratification testing and select sampling points according to Section 8.1.2 of Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ii. Measure (O_2) at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and</td>
<td>(1) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3, or Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348-03(^a)</td>
<td>(a) Measurements to determine (O_2) concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for formaldehyde or THC concentration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iii. Measure moisture content at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and</td>
<td>(1) Method 320 or 323 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A; or ASTM D6348-03(^a), provided in ASTM D6348-03 Annex A5 (Analyte Spiking Technique), the percent R must be greater than or equal to 70 and less than or equal to 130</td>
<td>(a) Formaldehyde concentration must be at 15 percent (O_2), dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iv. If demonstrating compliance with the formaldehyde percent reduction requirement, measure formaldehyde at the inlet and the outlet of the control device</td>
<td>(1) Method 25A, reported as propane, of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7</td>
<td>(a) THC concentration must be at 15 percent (O_2), dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>v. If demonstrating compliance with the THC percent reduction requirement, measure THC at the inlet and the outlet of the control device</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For each</td>
<td>Complying with the requirement to . . .</td>
<td>You must . . .</td>
<td>Using . . .</td>
<td>According to the following requirements . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Stationary RICE</td>
<td>a. limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust</td>
<td>i. Select the sampling port location and the number/location of traverse points at the exhaust of the stationary RICE; and</td>
<td>(a) For formaldehyde, CO, O₂, and moisture measurement, ducts ≤6 inches in diameter may be sampled at a single point located at the duct centroid and ducts &gt;6 and ≤12 inches in diameter may be sampled at 3 traverse points located at 16.7, 50.0, and 83.3% of the measurement line (‘3-point long line’). If the duct is &gt;12 inches in diameter and the sampling port location meets the two and half-diameter criterion of Section 11.1.1 of Method 1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, the duct may be sampled at ‘3-point long line’; otherwise, conduct the stratification testing and select sampling points according to Section 8.1.2 of Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A. If using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ii. Determine the O₂ concentration of the stationary RICE exhaust at the sampling port location; and</td>
<td>(1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2, or ASTM Method D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005)ᵃ (heated probe not necessary) (a) Measurements to determine O₂ concentration must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde or CO concentration.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iii. Measure moisture content of the stationary RICE exhaust at the sampling port location; and</td>
<td>(1) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3, or Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348-03ᵃ (a) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde or CO concentration.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iv. Measure formaldehyde at the exhaust of the stationary RICE; or</td>
<td>(1) Method 320 or 323 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A; or ASTM D6348-03ᵃ, provided in ASTM D6348-03 Annex A5 (Analyte Spiking Technique), the percent R must be greater than or equal to 70 and less than or equal to 130 (a) Formaldehyde concentration must be at 15 percent O₂, dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>v. measure CO at the exhaust of the stationary RICE</td>
<td>(1) Method 10 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4, ASTM Method D6522-00 (2005)ᵇᶜ, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348-03ᵃ (a) CO concentration must be at 15 percent O₂, dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As stated in §§63.6612, 63.6625 and 63.6630, you must initially comply with the emission and operating limitations as required by the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For each . . .</th>
<th>Complying with the requirement to . . .</th>
<th>You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP | a. Reduce CO emissions and using oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS | i. The average reduction of emissions of CO determined from the initial performance test achieves the required CO percent reduction; and
ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test. |
| 2. Non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP | a. Limit the concentration of CO, using oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS | i. The average CO concentration determined from the initial performance test is less than or equal to the CO emission limitation; and
ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test. |
| 3. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP | a. Reduce CO emissions and not using oxidation catalyst | i. The average reduction of emissions of CO determined from the initial performance test achieves the required CO percent reduction; and
ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For each . . .</th>
<th>Complying with the requirement to . . .</th>
<th>You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 4. Non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP | a. Limit the concentration of CO, and not using oxidation catalyst | i. The average CO concentration determined from the initial performance test is less than or equal to the CO emission limitation; and  
ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and |
| | | iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test. |
| 5. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP | a. Reduce CO emissions, and using a CEMS | i. You have installed a CEMS to continuously monitor CO and either O₂ or CO₂ at both the inlet and outlet of the oxidation catalyst according to the requirements in §63.6625(a); and  
ii. You have conducted a performance evaluation of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B; and |
| | | iii. The average reduction of CO calculated using §63.6620 equals or exceeds the required percent reduction. The initial test comprises the first 4-hour period after successful validation of the CEMS. Compliance is based on the average percent reduction achieved during the 4-hour period. |
| 6. Non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP | a. Limit the concentration of CO, and using a CEMS | i. You have installed a CEMS to continuously monitor CO and either O₂ or CO₂ at the outlet of the oxidation catalyst according to the requirements in §63.6625(a); and  
ii. You have conducted a performance evaluation of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B; and |
<p>| | | iii. The average concentration of CO calculated using §63.6620 is less than or equal to the CO emission limitation. The initial test comprises the first 4-hour period after successful validation of the CEMS. Compliance is based on the average concentration measured during the 4-hour period. |
| 7. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at a major source of HAP | a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and using NSCR | i. The average reduction of emissions of formaldehyde determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required formaldehyde percent reduction, or the average reduction of emissions of THC determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than 30 percent; and |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For each . . .</th>
<th>Complying with the requirement to . . .</th>
<th>You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at a major source of HAP</td>
<td>a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and not using NSCR</td>
<td>i. The average reduction of emissions of formaldehyde determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required formaldehyde percent reduction or the average reduction of emissions of THC determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than 30 percent; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at a major source of HAP</td>
<td>a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR</td>
<td>i. The average formaldehyde concentration, corrected to 15 percent O₂, dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde emission limitation; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at a major source of HAP</td>
<td>a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using NSCR</td>
<td>i. The average formaldehyde concentration, corrected to 15 percent O₂, dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde emission limitation; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Existing non-emergency stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE 300≤HP≤500 located at an area source of HAP</td>
<td>a. Reduce CO emissions</td>
<td>i. The average reduction of emissions of CO or formaldehyde, as applicable determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required CO or formaldehyde, as applicable, percent reduction.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 6 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Continuous Compliance With Emission Limitations, and Other Requirements

As stated in §63.6640, you must continuously comply with the emissions and operating limitations and work or management practices as required by the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For each . . .</th>
<th>Complying with the requirement to . . .</th>
<th>You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, and new or reconstructed non-emergency CI stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at a major source of HAP</td>
<td>a. Reduce CO emissions and using an oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS</td>
<td>i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for CO to demonstrate that the required CO percent reduction is achieved; and ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For each . . .</td>
<td>Complying with the requirement to . . .</td>
<td>You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .</td>
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<tr>
<td>iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and</td>
<td>v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, and new or reconstructed non-emergency CI stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at a major source of HAP</td>
<td>a. Reduce CO emissions and not using an oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS</td>
<td>i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for CO to demonstrate that the required CO percent reduction is achieved; and ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE &gt;500 HP</td>
<td>a. Reduce CO emissions or limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using a CEMS</td>
<td>i. Collecting the monitoring data according to §63.6625(a), reducing the measurements to 1-hour averages, calculating the percent reduction or concentration of CO emissions according to §63.6620; and ii. Demonstrating that the catalyst achieves the required percent reduction of CO emissions over the 4-hour averaging period, or that the emission remain at or below the CO concentration limit; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at a major source of HAP</td>
<td>a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and using NSCR</td>
<td>i. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and ii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and iv. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For each . . .</td>
<td>Complying with the requirement to . . .</td>
<td>You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at a major source of HAP</td>
<td>a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and not using NSCR</td>
<td>i. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and</td>
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<td>iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE with a brake HP ≥5,000 located at a major source of HAP</td>
<td>a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions</td>
<td>Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that the required formaldehyde percent reduction is achieved, or to demonstrate that the average reduction of emissions of THC determined from the performance test is equal to or greater than 30 percent.a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at a major source of HAP and new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP</td>
<td>a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR</td>
<td>i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that your emissions remain at or below the formaldehyde concentration limita; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and</td>
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<td></td>
<td>iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at a major source of HAP and new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP</td>
<td>a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR</td>
<td>i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that your emissions remain at or below the formaldehyde concentration limita; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For each . . .</td>
<td>Complying with the requirement to . . .</td>
<td>You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>----------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Existing emergency and black start stationary RICE ≤500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary RICE &lt;100 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing emergency and black start stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE ≤300 HP located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary SI RICE located at an area source of HAP which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE ≤500 HP located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year, and existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are remote stationary RICE</td>
<td>a. Work or Management practices</td>
<td>i. Operating and maintaining the stationary RICE according to the manufacturer’s emission-related operation and maintenance instructions; or ii. Develop and follow your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Existing stationary CI RICE &gt;500 HP that are not limited use stationary RICE</td>
<td>a. Reduce CO emissions, or limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using oxidation catalyst</td>
<td>i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Existing stationary CI RICE &gt;500 HP that are not limited use stationary RICE</td>
<td>a. Reduce CO emissions, or limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and not using oxidation catalyst</td>
<td>i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For each . . .</td>
<td>Complying with the requirement to . . .</td>
<td>You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .</td>
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<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 12. Existing limited use CI stationary RICE >500 HP | a. Reduce CO emissions or limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using an oxidation catalyst | iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and  
iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test. |
| 13. Existing limited use CI stationary RICE >500 HP | a. Reduce CO emissions or limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and not using an oxidation catalyst | i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 5 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and  
ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and  
iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and  
v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For each...</th>
<th>Complying with the requirement to...</th>
<th>You must demonstrate continuous compliance by...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14. Existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year</td>
<td>a. Install an oxidation catalyst</td>
<td>i. Conducting annual compliance demonstrations as specified in §63.6640(c) to show that the average reduction of emissions of CO is 93 percent or more, or the average CO concentration is less than or equal to 47 ppmvd at 15 percent O₂; and either ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b), reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the limitation of greater than 450 °F and less than or equal to 1350 °F for the catalyst inlet temperature; or iii. Immediately shutting down the engine if the catalyst inlet temperature exceeds 1350 °F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year</td>
<td>a. Install NSCR</td>
<td>i. Conducting annual compliance demonstrations as specified in §63.6640(c) to show that the average reduction of emissions of CO is 75 percent or more, the average CO concentration is less than or equal to 270 ppmvd at 15 percent O₂, or the average reduction of emissions of THC is 30 percent or more; and either ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b), reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the limitation of greater than or equal to 750 °F and less than or equal to 1250 °F for the catalyst inlet temperature; or iii. Immediately shutting down the engine if the catalyst inlet temperature exceeds 1250 °F.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

[78 FR 6715, Jan. 30, 2013]
Table 7 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Reports

As stated in §63.6650, you must comply with the following requirements for reports:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For each . . .</th>
<th>You must submit a . . .</th>
<th>The report must contain . . .</th>
<th>You must submit the report . . .</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE &gt;500 HP located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at a major source of HAP; and new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP</td>
<td>Compliance report</td>
<td>a. If there are no deviations from any emission limitations or operating limitations that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limitations or operating limitations during the reporting period. If there were no periods during which the CMS, including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were not periods during which the CMS was out-of-control during the reporting period; or</td>
<td>i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b)(1)-(5) for engines that are not limited use stationary RICE subject to numerical emission limitations; and ii. Annually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b)(6)-(9) for engines that are limited use stationary RICE subject to numerical emission limitations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis</td>
<td>Report</td>
<td>b. If you had a deviation from any emission limitation or operating limitation during the reporting period, the information in §63.6650(c). If there were periods during which the CMS, including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in §63.8(c)(7), the information in §63.6650(e); or</td>
<td>i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year</td>
<td>Compliance report</td>
<td>a. The results of the annual compliance demonstration, if conducted during the reporting period.</td>
<td>i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b)(1)-(5).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For each . . .

You must submit a . . .
The report must contain . . .
You must submit the report . . .

4. Emergency stationary RICE that operate or are contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) or that operate for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii)

Report

a. The information in §63.6650(h)(1)

i. annually according to the requirements in §63.6650(h)(2)-(3).

[78 FR 6719, Jan. 30, 2013]

Table 8 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart ZZZZ.

As stated in §63.6665, you must comply with the following applicable general provisions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General provisions citation</th>
<th>Subject of citation</th>
<th>Applies to subpart</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>§63.1</td>
<td>General applicability of the General Provisions</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.2</td>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Additional terms defined in §63.6675.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.3</td>
<td>Units and abbreviations</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.4</td>
<td>Prohibited activities and circumvention</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.5</td>
<td>Construction and reconstruction</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.6(a)</td>
<td>Applicability</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.6(b)(1)-(4)</td>
<td>Compliance dates for new and reconstructed sources</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.6(b)(5)</td>
<td>Notification</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.6(b)(6)</td>
<td>[Reserved]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.6(b)(7)</td>
<td>Compliance dates for new and reconstructed area sources that become major sources</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.6(c)(1)-(2)</td>
<td>Compliance dates for existing sources</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.6(c)(3)-(4)</td>
<td>[Reserved]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.6(c)(5)</td>
<td>Compliance dates for existing area sources that become major sources</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.6(d)</td>
<td>[Reserved]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.6(e)</td>
<td>Operation and maintenance</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.6(f)(1)</td>
<td>Applicability of standards</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.6(f)(2)</td>
<td>Methods for determining compliance</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.6(f)(3)</td>
<td>Finding of compliance</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.6(g)(1)-(3)</td>
<td>Use of alternate standard</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.6(h)</td>
<td>Opacity and visible emission standards</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or visible emission standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.6(i)</td>
<td>Compliance extension procedures and criteria</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>General provisions citation</strong></td>
<td><strong>Subject of citation</strong></td>
<td><strong>Applies to subpart</strong></td>
<td><strong>Explanation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.6(j)</td>
<td>Presidential compliance exemption</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Subpart ZZZZ contains performance test dates at §§63.6610, 63.6611, and 63.6612.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.7(a)(1)-(2)</td>
<td>Performance test dates</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Subpart ZZZZ contains performance test dates at §§63.6610, 63.6611, and 63.6612.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.7(a)(3)</td>
<td>CAA section 114 authority</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Subpart ZZZZ contains performance test dates at §§63.6610, 63.6611, and 63.6612.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.7(b)(1)</td>
<td>Notification of performance test</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Subpart ZZZZ contains performance test dates at §§63.6610, 63.6611, and 63.6612.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.7(b)(2)</td>
<td>Notification of rescheduling</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Subpart ZZZZ contains performance test dates at §§63.6610, 63.6611, and 63.6612.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.7(c)</td>
<td>Quality assurance/test plan</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Subpart ZZZZ contains performance test dates at §§63.6610, 63.6611, and 63.6612.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.7(d)</td>
<td>Testing facilities</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Subpart ZZZZ contains performance test dates at §§63.6610, 63.6611, and 63.6612.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.7(e)(1)</td>
<td>Conditions for conducting performance tests</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Subpart ZZZZ contains performance test dates at §§63.6610, 63.6611, and 63.6612.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.7(e)(2)</td>
<td>Conduct of performance tests and reduction of data</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Subpart ZZZZ contains performance test dates at §§63.6610, 63.6611, and 63.6612.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.7(e)(3)</td>
<td>Test run duration</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Subpart ZZZZ contains performance test dates at §§63.6610, 63.6611, and 63.6612.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.7(e)(4)</td>
<td>Administrator may require other testing under section 114 of the CAA</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Subpart ZZZZ contains performance test dates at §§63.6610, 63.6611, and 63.6612.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.7(f)</td>
<td>Alternative test method provisions</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Subpart ZZZZ contains performance test dates at §§63.6610, 63.6611, and 63.6612.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.7(g)</td>
<td>Performance test data analysis, recordkeeping, and reporting</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Subpart ZZZZ contains performance test dates at §§63.6610, 63.6611, and 63.6612.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.7(h)</td>
<td>Waiver of tests</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Subpart ZZZZ contains performance test dates at §§63.6610, 63.6611, and 63.6612.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.8(a)(1)</td>
<td>Applicability of monitoring requirements</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Subpart ZZZZ contains specific requirements for monitoring at §§63.6620.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.8(a)(2)</td>
<td>Performance specifications</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Subpart ZZZZ contains specific requirements for monitoring at §§63.6620.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.8(a)(3)</td>
<td>[Reserved]</td>
<td></td>
<td>Subpart ZZZZ contains specific requirements for monitoring at §§63.6620.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.8(a)(4)</td>
<td>Monitoring for control devices</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Subpart ZZZZ contains specific requirements for monitoring at §§63.6620.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.8(b)(1)</td>
<td>Monitoring</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Subpart ZZZZ contains specific requirements for monitoring at §§63.6620.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.8(b)(2)-(3)</td>
<td>Multiple effluents and multiple monitoring systems</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Subpart ZZZZ contains specific requirements for monitoring at §§63.6620.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.8(c)(1)</td>
<td>Monitoring system operation and maintenance</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Subpart ZZZZ contains specific requirements for monitoring at §§63.6620.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.8(c)(1)(i)</td>
<td>Routine and predictable SSM</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Subpart ZZZZ contains specific requirements for monitoring at §§63.6620.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.8(c)(1)(ii)</td>
<td>SSM not in Startup Shutdown Malfunction Plan</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Subpart ZZZZ contains specific requirements for monitoring at §§63.6620.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.8(c)(1)(iii)</td>
<td>Compliance with operation and maintenance requirements</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Subpart ZZZZ contains specific requirements for monitoring at §§63.6620.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.8(c)(2)-(3)</td>
<td>Monitoring system installation</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Subpart ZZZZ contains specific requirements for monitoring at §§63.6620.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.8(c)(4)</td>
<td>Continuous monitoring system (CMS) requirements</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Subpart ZZZZ contains specific requirements for monitoring at §§63.6620.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.8(c)(5)</td>
<td>COMS minimum procedures</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Subpart ZZZZ contains specific requirements for monitoring at §§63.6620.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.8(c)(6)-(8)</td>
<td>CMS requirements</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Subpart ZZZZ contains specific requirements for monitoring at §§63.6620.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General provisions citation</td>
<td>Subject of citation</td>
<td>Applies to subpart</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.8(d)</td>
<td>CMS quality control</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.8(e)</td>
<td>CMS performance evaluation</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Except for §63.8(e)(5)(ii), which applies to COMS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.8(f)(1)-(5)</td>
<td>Alternative monitoring method</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Except that §63.8(f)(4) only applies as specified in §63.6645.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.8(f)(6)</td>
<td>Alternative to relative accuracy test</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Except that §63.8(f)(6) only applies as specified in §63.6645.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.8(g)</td>
<td>Data reduction</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Except that provisions for COMS are not applicable. Averaging periods for demonstrating compliance are specified at §§63.6635 and 63.6640.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.9(a)</td>
<td>Applicability and State delegation of notification requirements</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.9(b)(1)-(5)</td>
<td>Initial notifications</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Except that §63.9(b)(3) is reserved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.9(c)</td>
<td>Request for compliance extension</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Except that §63.9(c) only applies as specified in §63.6645.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.9(d)</td>
<td>Notification of special compliance requirements for new sources</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Except that §63.9(d) only applies as specified in §63.6645.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.9(e)</td>
<td>Notification of performance test</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Except that §63.9(e) only applies as specified in §63.6645.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.9(f)</td>
<td>Notification of visible emission (VE)/opacity test</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.9(g)(1)</td>
<td>Notification of performance evaluation</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Except that §63.9(g) only applies as specified in §63.6645.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.9(g)(2)</td>
<td>Notification of use of COMS data</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.9(g)(3)</td>
<td>Notification that criterion for alternative to RATA is exceeded</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>If alternative is in use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.9(h)(1)-(6)</td>
<td>Notification of compliance status</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Except that notifications for sources using a CEMS are due 30 days after completion of performance evaluations. §63.9(h)(4) is reserved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.9(i)</td>
<td>Adjustment of submittal deadlines</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.9(j)</td>
<td>Change in previous information</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.10(a)</td>
<td>Administrative provisions for recordkeeping/reporting</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General provisions citation</td>
<td>Subject of citation</td>
<td>Applies to subpart</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
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<td>--------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.10(b)(1)</td>
<td>Record retention</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Except that the most recent 2 years of data do not have to be retained on site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.10(b)(2)(i)-(v)</td>
<td>Records related to SSM</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.10(b)(2)(vi)-(xi)</td>
<td>Records</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.10(b)(2)(xii)</td>
<td>Record when under waiver</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.10(b)(2)(xiii)</td>
<td>Records when using alternative to RATA</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>For CO standard if using RATA alternative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.10(b)(2)(xiv)</td>
<td>Records of supporting documentation</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.10(b)(3)</td>
<td>Records of applicability determination</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.10(c)</td>
<td>Additional records for sources using CEMS</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Except that §63.10(c)(2)-(4) and (9) are reserved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.10(d)(1)</td>
<td>General reporting requirements</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.10(d)(2)</td>
<td>Report of performance test results</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.10(d)(3)</td>
<td>Reporting opacity or VE observations</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.10(d)(4)</td>
<td>Progress reports</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.10(d)(5)</td>
<td>Startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.10(e)(1) and (2)(i)</td>
<td>Additional CMS Reports</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.10(e)(2)(ii)</td>
<td>COMS-related report</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.10(e)(3)</td>
<td>Excess emission and parameter exceedances reports</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Except that §63.10(e)(3)(l)(C) is reserved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.10(e)(4)</td>
<td>Reporting COMS data</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.10(f)</td>
<td>Waiver for recordkeeping/reporting</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.11</td>
<td>Flares</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.12</td>
<td>State authority and delegations</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.13</td>
<td>Addresses</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.14</td>
<td>Incorporation by reference</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.15</td>
<td>Availability of information</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Appendix A—Protocol for Using an Electrochemical Analyzer to Determine Oxygen and Carbon Monoxide Concentrations From Certain Engines

1.0 Scope and Application. What is this Protocol?

This protocol is a procedure for using portable electrochemical (EC) cells for measuring carbon monoxide (CO) and oxygen (O2) concentrations in controlled and uncontrolled emissions from existing stationary 4-stroke lean burn and 4-stroke rich burn reciprocating internal combustion engines as specified in the applicable rule.

1.1 Analytes. What does this protocol determine?

This protocol measures the engine exhaust gas concentrations of carbon monoxide (CO) and oxygen (O2).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Analyte</th>
<th>CAS No.</th>
<th>Sensitivity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbon monoxide (CO)</td>
<td>630-08-0</td>
<td>Minimum detectable limit should be 2 percent of the nominal range or 1 ppm, whichever is less restrictive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxygen (O2)</td>
<td>7782-44-7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.2 Applicability. When is this protocol acceptable?

This protocol is applicable to 40 CFR part 63, subpart ZZZZ. Because of inherent cross sensitivities of EC cells, you must not apply this protocol to other emissions sources without specific instruction to that effect.

1.3 Data Quality Objectives. How good must my collected data be?

Refer to Section 13 to verify and document acceptable analyzer performance.

1.4 Range. What is the targeted analytical range for this protocol?

The measurement system and EC cell design(s) conforming to this protocol will determine the analytical range for each gas component. The nominal ranges are defined by choosing up-scale calibration gas concentrations near the maximum anticipated flue gas concentrations for CO and O2, or no more than twice the permitted CO level.

1.5 Sensitivity. What minimum detectable limit will this protocol yield for a particular gas component?

The minimum detectable limit depends on the nominal range and resolution of the specific EC cell used, and the signal to noise ratio of the measurement system. The minimum detectable limit should be 2 percent of the nominal range or 1 ppm, whichever is less restrictive.

2.0 Summary of Protocol

In this protocol, a gas sample is extracted from an engine exhaust system and then conveyed to a portable EC analyzer for measurement of CO and O2 gas concentrations. This method provides measurement system performance specifications and sampling protocols to ensure reliable data. You may use additions to, or modifications of vendor supplied measurement systems (e.g., heated or unheated sample lines, thermocouples, flow meters, selective gas scrubbers, etc.) to meet the design specifications of this protocol. Do not make changes to the measurement system from the as-verified configuration (Section 3.12).

3.0 Definitions

3.1 Measurement System. The total equipment required for the measurement of CO and O2 concentrations. The measurement system consists of the following major subsystems:
3.1.1 Data Recorder. A strip chart recorder, computer or digital recorder for logging measurement data from the analyzer output. You may record measurement data from the digital data display manually or electronically.

3.1.2 Electrochemical (EC) Cell. A device, similar to a fuel cell, used to sense the presence of a specific analyte and generate an electrical current output proportional to the analyte concentration.

3.1.3 Interference Gas Scrubber. A device used to remove or neutralize chemical compounds that may interfere with the selective operation of an EC cell.

3.1.4 Moisture Removal System. Any device used to reduce the concentration of moisture in the sample stream so as to protect the EC cells from the damaging effects of condensation and to minimize errors in measurements caused by the scrubbing of soluble gases.

3.1.5 Sample Interface. The portion of the system used for one or more of the following: sample acquisition; sample transport; sample conditioning or protection of the EC cell from any degrading effects of the engine exhaust effluent; removal of particulate matter and condensed moisture.

3.2 Nominal Range. The range of analyte concentrations over which each EC cell is operated (normally 25 percent to 150 percent of up-scale calibration gas value). Several nominal ranges can be used for any given cell so long as the calibration and repeatability checks for that range remain within specifications.

3.3 Calibration Gas. A vendor certified concentration of a specific analyte in an appropriate balance gas.

3.4 Zero Calibration Error. The analyte concentration output exhibited by the EC cell in response to zero-level calibration gas.

3.5 Up-Scale Calibration Error. The mean of the difference between the analyte concentration exhibited by the EC cell and the certified concentration of the up-scale calibration gas.

3.6 Interference Check. A procedure for quantifying analytical interference from components in the engine exhaust gas other than the targeted analytes.

3.7 Repeatability Check. A protocol for demonstrating that an EC cell operated over a given nominal analyte concentration range provides a stable and consistent response and is not significantly affected by repeated exposure to that gas.

3.8 Sample Flow Rate. The flow rate of the gas sample as it passes through the EC cell. In some situations, EC cells can experience drift with changes in flow rate. The flow rate must be monitored and documented during all phases of a sampling run.

3.9 Sampling Run. A timed three-phase event whereby an EC cell's response rises and plateaus in a sample conditioning phase, remains relatively constant during a measurement data phase, then declines during a refresh phase. The sample conditioning phase exposes the EC cell to the gas sample for a length of time sufficient to reach a constant response. The measurement data phase is the time interval during which gas sample measurements can be made that meet the acceptance criteria of this protocol. The refresh phase then purges the EC cells with CO-free air. The refresh phase replenishes requisite O₂ and moisture in the electrolyte reserve and provides a mechanism to degas or desorb any interference gas scrubbers or filters so as to enable a stable CO EC cell response. There are four primary types of sampling runs: pre-sampling calibrations; stack gas sampling; post-sampling calibration checks; and measurement system repeatability checks. Stack gas sampling runs can be chained together for extended evaluations, providing all other procedural specifications are met.

3.10 Sampling Day. A time not to exceed twelve hours from the time of the pre-sampling calibration to the post-sampling calibration check. During this time, stack gas sampling runs can be repeated without repeated recalibrations, providing all other sampling specifications have been met.

3.11 Pre-Sampling Calibration/Post-Sampling Calibration Check. The protocols executed at the beginning and end of each sampling day to bracket measurement readings with controlled performance checks.
3.12 Performance-Established Configuration. The EC cell and sampling system configuration that existed at the time that it initially met the performance requirements of this protocol.

4.0 Interferences.

When present in sufficient concentrations, NO and NO₂ are two gas species that have been reported to interfere with CO concentration measurements. In the likelihood of this occurrence, it is the protocol user's responsibility to employ and properly maintain an appropriate CO EC cell filter or scrubber for removal of these gases, as described in Section 6.2.12.

5.0 Safety. [Reserved]

6.0 Equipment and Supplies.

6.1 What equipment do I need for the measurement system?

The system must maintain the gas sample at conditions that will prevent moisture condensation in the sample transport lines, both before and as the sample gas contacts the EC cells. The essential components of the measurement system are described below.

6.2 Measurement System Components.

6.2.1 Sample Probe. A single extraction-point probe constructed of glass, stainless steel or other non-reactive material, and of length sufficient to reach any designated sampling point. The sample probe must be designed to prevent plugging due to condensation or particulate matter.

6.2.2 Sample Line. Non-reactive tubing to transport the effluent from the sample probe to the EC cell.

6.2.3 Calibration Assembly (optional). A three-way valve assembly or equivalent to introduce calibration gases at ambient pressure at the exit end of the sample probe during calibration checks. The assembly must be designed such that only stack gas or calibration gas flows in the sample line and all gases flow through any gas path filters.

6.2.4 Particulate Filter (optional). Filters before the inlet of the EC cell to prevent accumulation of particulate material in the measurement system and extend the useful life of the components. All filters must be fabricated of materials that are non-reactive to the gas mixtures being sampled.

6.2.5 Sample Pump. A leak-free pump to provide undiluted sample gas to the system at a flow rate sufficient to minimize the response time of the measurement system. If located upstream of the EC cells, the pump must be constructed of a material that is non-reactive to the gas mixtures being sampled.

6.2.8 Sample Flow Rate Monitoring. An adjustable rotameter or equivalent device used to adjust and maintain the sample flow rate through the analyzer as prescribed.

6.2.9 Sample Gas Manifold (optional). A manifold to divert a portion of the sample gas stream to the analyzer and the remainder to a by-pass discharge vent. The sample gas manifold may also include provisions for introducing calibration gases directly to the analyzer. The manifold must be constructed of a material that is non-reactive to the gas mixtures being sampled.

6.2.10 EC cell. A device containing one or more EC cells to determine the CO and O₂ concentrations in the sample gas stream. The EC cell(s) must meet the applicable performance specifications of Section 13 of this protocol.

6.2.11 Data Recorder. A strip chart recorder, computer or digital recorder to make a record of analyzer output data. The data recorder resolution (i.e., readability) must be no greater than 1 ppm for CO; 0.1 percent for O₂; and one degree (either °C or °F) for temperature. Alternatively, you may use a digital or analog meter having the same resolution to observe and manually record the analyzer responses.
6.2.12 *Interference Gas Filter or Scrubber.* A device to remove interfering compounds upstream of the CO EC cell. Specific interference gas filters or scrubbers used in the performance-established configuration of the analyzer must continue to be used. Such a filter or scrubber must have a means to determine when the removal agent is exhausted. Periodically replace or replenish it in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

7.0 Reagents and Standards. What calibration gases are needed?

7.1 *Calibration Gases.* CO calibration gases for the EC cell must be CO in nitrogen or CO in a mixture of nitrogen and O₂. Use CO calibration gases with labeled concentration values certified by the manufacturer to be within ±5 percent of the label value. Dry ambient air (20.9 percent O₂) is acceptable for calibration of the O₂ cell. If needed, any lower percentage O₂ calibration gas must be a mixture of O₂ in nitrogen.

7.1.1 *Up-Scale CO Calibration Gas Concentration.* Choose one or more up-scale gas concentrations such that the average of the stack gas measurements for each stack gas sampling run are between 25 and 150 percent of those concentrations. Alternatively, choose an up-scale gas that does not exceed twice the concentration of the applicable outlet standard. If a measured gas value exceeds 150 percent of the up-scale CO calibration gas value at any time during the stack gas sampling run, the run must be discarded and repeated.

7.1.2 *Up-Scale O₂ Calibration Gas Concentration.*

Select an O₂ gas concentration such that the difference between the gas concentration and the average stack gas measurement or reading for each sample run is less than 15 percent O₂. When the average exhaust gas O₂ readings are above 6 percent, you may use dry ambient air (20.9 percent O₂) for the up-scale O₂ calibration gas.

7.1.3 *Zero Gas.* Use an inert gas that contains less than 0.25 percent of the up-scale CO calibration gas concentration. You may use dry air that is free from ambient CO and other combustion gas products (e.g., CO₂).

8.0 Sample Collection and Analysis

8.1 Selection of Sampling Sites.

8.1.1 Control Device Inlet. Select a sampling site sufficiently downstream of the engine so that the combustion gases should be well mixed. Use a single sampling extraction point near the center of the duct (e.g., within the 10 percent centroidal area), unless instructed otherwise.

8.1.2 Exhaust Gas Outlet. Select a sampling site located at least two stack diameters downstream of any disturbance (e.g., turbocharger exhaust, crossover junction or recirculation take-off) and at least one-half stack diameter upstream of the gas discharge to the atmosphere. Use a single sampling extraction point near the center of the duct (e.g., within the 10 percent centroidal area), unless instructed otherwise.

8.2 Stack Gas Collection and Analysis. Prior to the first stack gas sampling run, conduct the pre-sampling calibration in accordance with Section 10.1. Use Figure 1 to record all data. Zero the analyzer with zero gas. Confirm and record that the scrubber media color is correct and not exhausted. Then position the probe at the sampling point and begin the sampling run at the same flow rate used during the up-scale calibration. Record the start time. Record all EC cell output responses and the flow rate during the “sample conditioning phase” once per minute until constant readings are obtained. Then begin the “measurement data phase” and record readings every 15 seconds for at least two minutes (or eight readings), or as otherwise required to achieve two continuous minutes of data that meet the specification given in Section 13.1. Finally, perform the “refresh phase” by introducing dry air, free from CO and other combustion gases, until several minute-to-minute readings of consistent value have been obtained. For each run use the “measurement data phase” readings to calculate the average stack gas CO and O₂ concentrations.

8.3 EC Cell Rate. Maintain the EC cell sample flow rate so that it does not vary by more than ±10 percent throughout the pre-sampling calibration, stack gas sampling and post-sampling calibration check. Alternatively, the EC cell sample flow rate can be maintained within a tolerance range that does not affect the gas concentration readings by more than ±3 percent, as instructed by the EC cell manufacturer.

9.0 Quality Control (Reserved)
10.0 Calibration and Standardization

10.1 Pre-Sampling Calibration. Conduct the following protocol once for each nominal range to be used on each EC cell before performing a stack gas sampling run on each field sampling day. Repeat the calibration if you replace an EC cell before completing all of the sampling runs. There is no prescribed order for calibration of the EC cells; however, each cell must complete the measurement data phase during calibration. Assemble the measurement system by following the manufacturer's recommended protocols including for preparing and preconditioning the EC cell. Assure the measurement system has no leaks and verify the gas scrubbing agent is not depleted. Use Figure 1 to record all data.

10.1.1 Zero Calibration. For both the O₂ and CO cells, introduce zero gas to the measurement system (e.g., at the calibration assembly) and record the concentration reading every minute until readings are constant for at least two consecutive minutes. Include the time and sample flow rate. Repeat the steps in this section at least once to verify the zero calibration for each component gas.

10.1.2 Zero Calibration Tolerance. For each zero gas introduction, the zero level output must be less than or equal to ±3 percent of the up-scale gas value or ±1 ppm, whichever is less restrictive, for the CO channel and less than or equal to ±0.3 percent O₂ for the O₂ channel.

10.1.3 Up-Scale Calibration. Individually introduce each calibration gas to the measurement system (e.g., at the calibration assembly) and record the start time. Record all EC cell output responses and the flow rate during this “sample conditioning phase” once per minute until readings are constant for at least two minutes. Then begin the “measurement data phase” and record readings every 15 seconds for a total of two minutes, or as otherwise required. Finally, perform the “refresh phase” by introducing dry air, free from CO and other combustion gases, until readings are constant for at least two consecutive minutes. Then repeat the steps in this section at least once to verify the calibration for each component gas. Introduce all gases to flow through the entire sample handling system (i.e., at the exit end of the sampling probe or the calibration assembly).

10.1.4 Up-Scale Calibration Error. The mean of the difference of the “measurement data phase” readings from the reported standard gas value must be less than or equal to ±5 percent or ±1 ppm for CO or ±0.5 percent O₂, whichever is less restrictive, respectively. The maximum allowable deviation from the mean measured value of any single “measurement data phase” reading must be less than or equal to ±2 percent or ±1 ppm for CO or ±0.5 percent O₂, whichever is less restrictive, respectively.

10.2 Post-Sampling Calibration Check. Conduct a stack gas post-sampling calibration check after the stack gas sampling run or set of runs and within 12 hours of the initial calibration. Conduct up-scale and zero calibration checks using the protocol in Section 10.1. Make no changes to the sampling system or EC cell calibration until all post-sampling calibration checks have been recorded. If either the zero or up-scale calibration error exceeds the respective specification in Sections 10.1.2 and 10.1.4 then all measurement data collected since the previous successful calibrations are invalid and re-calibration and re-sampling are required. If the sampling system is disassembled or the EC cell calibration is adjusted, repeat the calibration check before conducting the next analyzer sampling run.

11.0 Analytical Procedure

The analytical procedure is fully discussed in Section 8.

12.0 Calculations and Data Analysis

Determine the CO and O₂ concentrations for each stack gas sampling run by calculating the mean gas concentrations of the data recorded during the “measurement data phase”.

13.0 Protocol Performance

Use the following protocols to verify consistent analyzer performance during each field sampling day.

13.1 Measurement Data Phase Performance Check. Calculate the mean of the readings from the “measurement data phase”. The maximum allowable deviation from the mean for each of the individual readings is ±2 percent, or ±1 ppm,
whichever is less restrictive. Record the mean value and maximum deviation for each gas monitored. Data must conform to Section 10.1.4. The EC cell flow rate must conform to the specification in Section 8.3.

Example: A measurement data phase is invalid if the maximum deviation of any single reading comprising that mean is greater than ±2 percent or ±1 ppm (the default criteria). For example, if the mean = 30 ppm, single readings of below 29 ppm and above 31 ppm are disallowed).

13.2 Interference Check. Before the initial use of the EC cell and interference gas scrubber in the field, and semi-annually thereafter, challenge the interference gas scrubber with NO and NO₂ gas standards that are generally recognized as representative of diesel-fueled engine NO and NO₂ emission values. Record the responses displayed by the CO EC cell and other pertinent data on Figure 1 or a similar form.

13.2.1 Interference Response. The combined NO and NO₂ interference response should be less than or equal to ±5 percent of the up-scale CO calibration gas concentration.

13.3 Repeatability Check. Conduct the following check once for each nominal range that is to be used on the CO EC cell within 5 days prior to each field sampling program. If a field sampling program lasts longer than 5 days, repeat this check every 5 days. Immediately repeat the check if the EC cell is replaced or if the EC cell is exposed to gas concentrations greater than 150 percent of the highest up-scale gas concentration.

13.3.1 Repeatability Check Procedure. Perform a complete EC cell sampling run (all three phases) by introducing the CO calibration gas to the measurement system and record the response. Follow Section 10.1.3. Use Figure 1 to record all data. Repeat the run three times for a total of four complete runs. During the four repeatability check runs, do not adjust the system except where necessary to achieve the correct calibration gas flow rate at the analyzer.

13.3.2 Repeatability Check Calculations. Determine the highest and lowest average "measurement data phase" CO concentrations from the four repeatability check runs and record the results on Figure 1 or a similar form. The absolute value of the difference between the maximum and minimum average values recorded must not vary more than ±3 percent or ±1 ppm of the up-scale gas value, whichever is less restrictive.

14.0 Pollution Prevention (Reserved)

15.0 Waste Management (Reserved)

16.0 Alternative Procedures (Reserved)

17.0 References


(3) "ICAC Test Protocol for Periodic Monitoring", EMC Conditional Test Protocol 34 (CTM-034), The Institute of Clean Air Companies, September 8, 1999.

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Title 40: Protection of Environment

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

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

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

What This Subpart Covers

§63.7480 What is the purpose of this subpart?

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

§63.7485 Am I subject to this subpart?

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

[78 FR 7162, Jan. 31, 2013]

§63.7490 What is the affected source of this subpart?

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

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

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

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

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

(d) A boiler or process heater is existing if it is not new or reconstructed.
(e) An existing electric utility steam generating unit (EGU) that meets the applicability requirements of this subpart after the effective date of this final rule due to a change (e.g., fuel switch) is considered to be an existing source under this subpart.

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

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

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

(a) An electric utility steam generating unit (EGU) covered by subpart UUUUU of this part or a natural gas-fired EGU as defined in subpart UUUUU of this part firing at least 85 percent natural gas on an annual heat input basis.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(j) Temporary boilers and process heaters as defined in this subpart.

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

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

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

(n) Residential boilers as defined in this subpart.


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

(a) If you have a new or reconstructed boiler or process heater, you must comply with this subpart by April 1, 2013, or upon startup of your boiler or process heater, whichever is later.
(b) If you have an existing boiler or process heater, you must comply with this subpart no later than January 31, 2016, except as provided in §63.6(i).

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

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

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

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

(e) If you own or operate an industrial, commercial, or institutional boiler or process heater and would be subject to this subpart except for the exemption in §63.7491(l) for commercial and industrial solid waste incineration units covered by part 60, subpart CCCC or subpart DDDD, and you cease combusting solid waste, you must be in compliance with this subpart and are no longer subject to part 60, subparts CCCC or DDDD beginning on the effective date of the switch as identified under the provisions of §60.2145(a)(2) and (3) or §60.2710(a)(2) and (3).

(f) If you own or operate an existing EGU that becomes subject to this subpart after January 31, 2016, you must be in compliance with the applicable existing source provisions of this subpart on the effective date such unit becomes subject to this subpart.

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

(h) If you own or operate an existing industrial, commercial, or institutional boiler or process heater and have switched fuels or made a physical change to the boiler or process heater that resulted in the applicability of a different subcategory after the compliance date of this subpart, you must be in compliance with the applicable existing source provisions of this subpart on the effective date of the fuel switch or physical change.

(i) If you own or operate a new industrial, commercial, or institutional boiler or process heater and have switched fuels or made a physical change to the boiler or process heater that resulted in the applicability of a different subcategory, you must be in compliance with the applicable new source provisions of this subpart on the effective date of the fuel switch or physical change.


Emission Limitations and Work Practice Standards

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

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

(a) Pulverized coal/solid fossil fuel units.

(b) Stokers designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel.

(c) Fluidized bed units designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel.

(d) Stokers/sloped grate/other units designed to burn kiln dried biomass/bio-based solid.
(e) Fluidized bed units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid.

(f) Suspension burners designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid.

(g) Fuel cells designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid.

(h) Hybrid suspension/grate burners designed to burn wet biomass/bio-based solid.

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

(j) Dutch ovens/pile burners designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid.

(k) Units designed to burn liquid fuel that are non-continental units.

(l) Units designed to burn gas 1 fuels.

(m) Units designed to burn gas 2 (other) gases.

(n) Metal process furnaces.

(o) Limited-use boilers and process heaters.

(p) Units designed to burn solid fuel.

(q) Units designed to burn liquid fuel.

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

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

(t) Units designed to burn heavy liquid fuel.

(u) Units designed to burn light liquid fuel.

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

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

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

(1) You must meet each emission limit and work practice standard in Tables 1 through 3, and 11 through 13 to this subpart that applies to your boiler or process heater, for each boiler or process heater at your source, except as provided under §63.7522. The output-based emission limits, in units of pounds per million Btu of steam output, in Tables 1 or 2 to this subpart are an alternative applicable only to boilers and process heaters that generate either steam, cogenerate steam with electricity, or both. The output-based emission limits, in units of pounds per megawatt-hour, in Tables 1 or 2 to this subpart are an alternative applicable only to boilers that generate only electricity. Boilers that perform multiple functions (cogeneration and electricity generation) or supply steam to common headers would calculate a total steam energy output using equation 21 of §63.7575 to demonstrate compliance with the output-based emission limits, in units of pounds per million Btu of steam output, in Tables 1 or 2 to this subpart. If you operate a new boiler or process heater, you can choose to comply with alternative limits as discussed in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section, but on or after January 31, 2016, you must comply with the emission limits in Table 1 to this subpart.
(i) If your boiler or process heater commenced construction or reconstruction after June 4, 2010 and before May 20, 2011, you may comply with the emission limits in Table 1 or 11 to this subpart until January 31, 2016.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(f) These standards apply at all times the affected unit is operating, except during periods of startup and shutdown during which time you must comply only with items 5 and 6 of Table 3 to this subpart.


§63.7501 [Reserved]

General Compliance Requirements

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

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

(b) [Reserved]
(c) You must demonstrate compliance with all applicable emission limits using performance stack testing, fuel analysis, or continuous monitoring systems (CMS), including a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS), or particulate matter continuous parameter monitoring system (PM CPMS), where applicable. You may demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for hydrogen chloride (HCl), mercury, or total selected metals (TSM) using fuel analysis if the emission rate calculated according to §63.7530(c) is less than the applicable emission limit. (For gaseous fuels, you may not use fuel analyses to comply with the TSM alternative standard or the HCl standard.) Otherwise, you must demonstrate compliance for HCl, mercury, or TSM using performance stack testing, if subject to an applicable emission limit listed in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(e) If you have an applicable emission limit, and you choose to comply using definition (2) of “startup” in §63.7575, you must develop and implement a written startup and shutdown plan (SSP) according to the requirements in Table 3 to this subpart. The SSP must be maintained onsite and available upon request for public inspection.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) If your boiler or process heater is subject to a carbon monoxide (CO) limit, your initial compliance demonstration for CO is to conduct a performance test for CO according to Table 5 to this subpart or conduct a performance evaluation of your continuous CO monitor, if applicable, according to §63.7525(a). Boilers and process heaters that use a CO CEMS to comply with the applicable alternative CO CEMS emission standard listed in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, as specified in §63.7525(a), are exempt from the initial CO performance testing and oxygen concentration operating limit requirements specified in paragraph (a) of this section.

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

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

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

(g) For new or reconstructed affected sources (as defined in §63.7490), you must demonstrate initial compliance with the applicable work practice standards in Table 3 to this subpart within the applicable annual, biennial, or 5-year schedule as specified in §63.7515(d) following the initial compliance date specified in §63.7495(a). Thereafter, you are required to complete the applicable annual, biennial, or 5-year tune-up as specified in §63.7515(d).

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

(i) For an existing EGU that becomes subject after January 31, 2016, you must demonstrate compliance within 180 days after becoming an affected source.

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

(k) For affected sources, as defined in §63.7490, that switch subcategories consistent with §63.7545(h) after the initial compliance date, you must demonstrate compliance within 60 days of the effective date of the switch, unless you had previously conducted your compliance demonstration for this subcategory within the previous 12 months.


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

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

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

(c) If a performance test shows emissions exceeded the emission limit or 75 percent of the emission limit (as specified in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart) for a pollutant, you must conduct annual performance
(d) If you are required to meet an applicable tune-up work practice standard, you must conduct an annual, biennial, or 5-year performance tune-up according to §63.7540(a)(10), (11), or (12), respectively. Each annual tune-up specified in §63.7540(a)(10) must be no more than 13 months after the previous tune-up. Each biennial tune-up specified in §63.7540(a)(11) must be conducted no more than 25 months after the previous tune-up. Each 5-year tune-up specified in §63.7540(a)(12) must be conducted no more than 61 months after the previous tune-up. For a new or reconstructed affected source (as defined in §63.7490), the first annual, biennial, or 5-year tune-up must be no later than 13 months, 25 months, or 61 months, respectively, after April 1, 2013 or the initial startup of the new or reconstructed affected source, whichever is later.

(e) If you demonstrate compliance with the mercury, HCl, or TSM based on fuel analysis, you must conduct a monthly fuel analysis according to §63.7521 for each type of fuel burned that is subject to an emission limit in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart. You may comply with this monthly requirement by completing the fuel analysis any time within the calendar month as long as the analysis is separated from the previous analysis by at least 14 calendar days. If you burn a new type of fuel, you must conduct a fuel analysis before burning the new type of fuel in your boiler or process heater. You must still meet all applicable continuous compliance requirements in §63.7540. If each of 12 consecutive monthly fuel analyses demonstrates 75 percent or less of the compliance level, you may increase the fuel analysis frequency to quarterly for that fuel. If any quarterly sample exceeds 75 percent of the compliance level or you begin burning a new type of fuel, you must return to monthly monitoring for that fuel, until 12 months of fuel analyses are again less than 75 percent of the compliance level. If sampling is conducted on one day per month, samples should be no less than 14 days apart, but if multiple samples are taken per month, the 14-day restriction does not apply.

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

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

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

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


§63.7520  What stack tests and procedures must I use?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) You must include the information contained in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (vi) of this section in your fuel analysis plan.
(i) The identification of all fuel types anticipated to be burned in each boiler or process heater.

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

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

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

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

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

(c) You must obtain composite fuel samples for each fuel type according to the procedures in paragraph (c)(1) or (2) of this section, or the methods listed in Table 6 to this subpart, or use an automated sampling mechanism that provides representative composite fuel samples for each fuel type that includes both coarse and fine material. At a minimum, for demonstrating initial compliance by fuel analysis, you must obtain three composite samples. For monthly fuel analyses, at a minimum, you must obtain a single composite sample. For fuel analyses as part of a performance stack test, as specified in §63.7510(a), you must obtain a composite fuel sample during each performance test run.

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

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

(ii) Each composite sample will consist of a minimum of three samples collected at approximately equal one-hour intervals during the testing period for sampling during performance stack testing.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) You must break large sample pieces (e.g., larger than 3 inches) into smaller sizes.
(3) You must make a pie shape with the entire composite sample and subdivide it into four equal parts.

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

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

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

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

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

(f) To demonstrate that a gaseous fuel other than natural gas or refinery gas qualifies as an other gas 1 fuel, as defined in §63.7575, you must conduct a fuel specification analyses for mercury according to the procedures in paragraphs (g) through (i) of this section and Table 6 to this subpart, as applicable, except as specified in paragraph (f)(1) through (4) of this section, or as an alternative where fuel specification analysis is not practical, you must measure mercury concentration in the exhaust gas when firing only the gaseous fuel to be demonstrated as an other gas 1 fuel in the boiler or process heater according to the procedures in Table 6 to this subpart.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(vi) If you will be using fuel analysis from a fuel supplier in lieu of site-specific sampling and analysis, the fuel supplier must use the analytical methods required by Table 6 to this subpart. When using a fuel supplier's fuel analysis, the owner or operator is not required to submit the information in §63.7521(g)(2)(iii).

(h) You must obtain a single fuel sample for each fuel type for fuel specification of gaseous fuels.

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


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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(iv) Fluidized bed units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid.
(v) Suspension burners designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid.

(vi) Dutch ovens/pile burners designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid.

(vii) Fuel Cells designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid.

(viii) Hybrid suspension/grate burners designed to burn wet biomass/bio-based solid.

(ix) Units designed to burn heavy liquid fuel.

(x) Units designed to burn light liquid fuel.

(xi) Units designed to burn liquid fuel that are non-continental units.

(xii) Units designed to burn gas 2 (other) gases.

(c) For each existing boiler or process heater in the averaging group, the emission rate achieved during the initial compliance test for the HAP being averaged must not exceed the emission level that was being achieved on April 1, 2013 or the control technology employed during the initial compliance test must not be less effective for the HAP being averaged than the control technology employed on April 1, 2013.

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

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

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

Where:

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

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

\[
\text{Hm} = \text{Maximum rated heat input capacity of unit, i, in units of million Btu per hour.}
\]

\[
\text{n} = \text{Number of units participating in the emissions averaging option.}
\]

1.1 = Required discount factor.
Where:

\[ \text{AveWeightedEmissions} = 1.1 \times \left( \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left( \text{Er} \times \text{So} \right) / \sum_{i=1}^{n} \text{So} \right) \quad \text{(Eq. 1b)} \]

\[ \text{AveWeightedEmissions} = 1.1 \times \left( \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left( \text{Er} \times \text{Eo} \right) / \sum_{i=1}^{n} \text{Eo} \right) \quad \text{(Eq. 1c)} \]

\[ \text{AveWeightedEmissions} = 1.1 \times \left( \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left( \text{Er} \times \text{Sn} \times C_{ij} \right) / \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left( \text{Sn} \times C_{ij} \right) \right) \quad \text{(Eq. 2)} \]

Where:

\( \text{AveWeightedEmissions} = \text{Average weighted emissions for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of steam output.} \)

\( \text{Er} = \text{Emission rate (as determined during the initial compliance demonstration) of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury from unit, i, in units of pounds per million Btu of steam output. Determine the emission rate for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury by performance testing according to Table 5 to this subpart, or by fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM using the applicable equation in §63.7530(c). If you are taking credit for energy conservation measures from a unit according to §63.7533, use the adjusted emission level for that unit, Eadj, determined according to §63.7533 for that unit.} \)

\( \text{So} = \text{Maximum steam output capacity of unit, i, in units of million Btu per hour, as defined in §63.7575.} \)

\( n = \text{Number of units participating in the emissions averaging option.} \)

\( 1.1 = \text{Required discount factor.} \)

\( \text{Eo} = \text{Maximum electric generating output capacity of unit, i, in units of megawatt hour, as defined in §63.7575.} \)

\( n = \text{Number of units participating in the emissions averaging option.} \)

\( 1.1 = \text{Required discount factor.} \)

(2) If you are not capable of determining the maximum rated heat input capacity of one or more boilers that generate steam, you may use Equation 2 of this section as an alternative to using Equation 1a of this section to demonstrate that the PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury emissions from all existing units participating in the emissions averaging option do not exceed the emission limits for that pollutant in Table 2 to this subpart that are in pounds per million Btu of heat input.
Er = Emission rate (as determined during the most recent compliance demonstration) of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury from unit, i, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input. Determine the emission rate for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury by performance testing according to Table 5 to this subpart, or by fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM using the applicable equation in §63.7530(c).

Sm = Maximum steam generation capacity by unit, i, in units of pounds per hour.

Cfi = Conversion factor, calculated from the most recent compliance test, in units of million Btu of heat input per pounds of steam generated for unit, i.

1.1 = Required discount factor.

(f) After the initial compliance demonstration described in paragraph (e) of this section, you must demonstrate compliance on a monthly basis determined at the end of every month (12 times per year) according to paragraphs (f)(1) through (3) of this section. The first monthly period begins on the compliance date specified in §63.7495. If the affected source elects to collect monthly data for up the 11 months preceding the first monthly period, these additional data points can be used to compute the 12-month rolling average in paragraph (f)(3) of this section.

(1) For each calendar month, you must use Equation 3a or 3b or 3c of this section to calculate the average weighted emission rate for that month. Use Equation 3a and the actual heat input for the month for each existing unit participating in the emissions averaging option if you are complying with emission limits on a heat input basis. Use Equation 3b and the actual steam generation for the month if you are complying with the emission limits on a steam generation (output) basis. Use Equation 3c and the actual electrical generation for the month if you are complying with the emission limits on an electrical generation (output) basis.

\[
\text{AveWeightedEmissions} = 1.1 \times \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (Er \times Hb)}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Hb} \quad (\text{Eq. 3a})
\]

Where:

\[
\text{AveWeightedEmissions} = \text{Average weighted emission level for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input, for that calendar month.}
\]

Er = Emission rate (as determined during the most recent compliance demonstration) of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury from unit, i, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input. Determine the emission rate for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury by performance testing according to Table 5 to this subpart, or by fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM according to Table 6 to this subpart.

Hb = The heat input for that calendar month to unit, i, in units of million Btu.

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

1.1 = Required discount factor.

\[
\text{AveWeightedEmissions} = 1.1 \times \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (Er \times So)}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} So} \quad (\text{Eq. 3b})
\]

Where:

\[
\text{AveWeightedEmissions} = \text{Average weighted emission level for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of steam output, for that calendar month.}
\]

Er = Emission rate (as determined during the most recent compliance demonstration) of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury from unit, i, in units of pounds per million Btu of steam output. Determine the emission rate for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury by performance testing according to Table 5 to this subpart, or by fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM according to Table 6 to this subpart. If you are taking credit for energy conservation measures from a unit
according to §63.7533, use the adjusted emission level for that unit, Eadj, determined according to §63.7533 for that unit.

So = The steam output for that calendar month from unit, i, in units of million Btu, as defined in §63.7575.

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

1.1 = Required discount factor.

\[ \text{AveWeightedEmissions} = 1.1 \times \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left( E_r \times E_o \right) \div \sum_{i=1}^{n} E_o \quad \text{(Eq. 3c)} \]

Where:

AveWeightedEmissions = Average weighted emission level for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per megawatt hour, for that calendar month.

Er = Emission rate (as determined during the most recent compliance demonstration) of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury from unit, i, in units of pounds per megawatt hour. Determine the emission rate for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury by performance testing according to Table 5 to this subpart, or by fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM according to Table 6 to this subpart. If you are taking credit for energy conservation measures from a unit according to §63.7533, use the adjusted emission level for that unit, Eadj, determined according to §63.7533 for that unit.

Eo = The electric generating output for that calendar month from unit, i, in units of megawatt hour, as defined in §63.7575.

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

1.1 = Required discount factor.

(2) If you are not capable of monitoring heat input, you may use Equation 4 of this section as an alternative to using Equation 3a of this section to calculate the average weighted emission rate using the actual steam generation from the boilers participating in the emissions averaging option.

\[ \text{AveWeightedEmissions} = 1.1 \times \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left( E_r \times S_a \times C_f i \right) \div \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left( S_a \times C_f i \right) \quad \text{(Eq. 4)} \]

Where:

AveWeightedEmissions = average weighted emission level for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input for that calendar month.

Er = Emission rate (as determined during the most recent compliance demonstration of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury from unit, i, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input. Determine the emission rate for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury by performance testing according to Table 5 to this subpart, or by fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM according to Table 6 to this subpart.

Sa = Actual steam generation for that calendar month by boiler, i, in units of pounds.

Cfi = Conversion factor, as calculated during the most recent compliance test, in units of million Btu of heat input per pounds of steam generated for boiler, i.

1.1 = Required discount factor.
(3) Until 12 monthly weighted average emission rates have been accumulated, calculate and report only the average weighted emission rate determined under paragraph (f)(1) or (2) of this section for each calendar month. After 12 monthly weighted average emission rates have been accumulated, for each subsequent calendar month, use Equation 5 of this section to calculate the 12-month rolling average of the monthly weighted average emission rates for the current calendar month and the previous 11 calendar months.

\[ E_{avg} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{12} E_{Ri}}{12} \]  

Where:

\( E_{avg} \) = 12-month rolling average emission rate, (pounds per million Btu heat input)

\( E_{Ri} \) = Monthly weighted average, for calendar month “i” (pounds per million Btu heat input), as calculated by paragraph (f)(1) or (2) of this section.

(g) You must develop, and submit upon request to the applicable Administrator for review and approval, an implementation plan for emission averaging according to the following procedures and requirements in paragraphs (g)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) If requested, you must submit the implementation plan no later than 180 days before the date that the facility intends to demonstrate compliance using the emission averaging option.

(2) You must include the information contained in paragraphs (g)(2)(i) through (vii) of this section in your implementation plan for all emission sources included in an emissions average:

(i) The identification of all existing boilers and process heaters in the averaging group, including for each either the applicable HAP emission level or the control technology installed as of January 31, 2013 and the date on which you are requesting emission averaging to commence;

(ii) The process parameter (heat input or steam generated) that will be monitored for each averaging group;

(iii) The specific control technology or pollution prevention measure to be used for each emission boiler or process heater in the averaging group and the date of its installation or application. If the pollution prevention measure reduces or eliminates emissions from multiple boilers or process heaters, the owner or operator must identify each boiler or process heater;

(iv) The test plan for the measurement of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury emissions in accordance with the requirements in §63.7520;

(v) The operating parameters to be monitored for each control system or device consistent with §63.7500 and Table 4, and a description of how the operating limits will be determined;

(vi) If you request to monitor an alternative operating parameter pursuant to §63.7525, you must also include:

(A) A description of the parameter(s) to be monitored and an explanation of the criteria used to select the parameter(s); and

(B) A description of the methods and procedures that will be used to demonstrate that the parameter indicates proper operation of the control device; the frequency and content of monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements; and a demonstration, to the satisfaction of the Administrator, that the proposed monitoring frequency is sufficient to represent control device operating conditions; and

(vii) A demonstration that compliance with each of the applicable emission limit(s) will be achieved under representative operating load conditions. Following each compliance demonstration and until the next compliance
demonstration, you must comply with the operating limit for operating load conditions specified in Table 4 to this subpart.

(3) If submitted upon request, the Administrator shall review and approve or disapprove the plan according to the following criteria:

(i) Whether the content of the plan includes all of the information specified in paragraph (g)(2) of this section; and

(ii) Whether the plan presents sufficient information to determine that compliance will be achieved and maintained.

(4) The applicable Administrator shall not approve an emission averaging implementation plan containing any of the following provisions:

(i) Any averaging between emissions of differing pollutants or between differing sources; or

(ii) The inclusion of any emission source other than an existing unit in the same subcategories.

(h) For a group of two or more existing affected units, each of which vents through a single common stack, you may average PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury emissions to demonstrate compliance with the limits for that pollutant in Table 2 to this subpart if you satisfy the requirements in paragraph (i) or (j) of this section.

(i) For a group of two or more existing units in the same subcategory, each of which vents through a common emissions control system to a common stack, that does not receive emissions from units in other subcategories or categories, you may treat such averaging group as a single existing unit for purposes of this subpart and comply with the requirements of this subpart as if the group were a single unit.

(j) For all other groups of units subject to the common stack requirements of paragraph (h) of this section, including situations where the exhaust of affected units are each individually controlled and then sent to a common stack, the owner or operator may elect to:

(1) Conduct performance tests according to procedures specified in §63.7520 in the common stack if affected units from other subcategories vent to the common stack. The emission limits that the group must comply with are determined by the use of Equation 6 of this section.

\[ E_n = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{\text{Units}} (E_{Li} \times H_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{\text{Units}} H_i} \quad \text{(Eq. 6)} \]

Where:

\( E_n \) = HAP emission limit, pounds per million British thermal units (lb/MMBtu) or parts per million (ppm).

\( E_{Li} \) = Appropriate emission limit from Table 2 to this subpart for unit \( i \), in units of lb/MMBtu or ppm.

\( H_i \) = Heat input from unit \( i \), MMBtu.

(2) Conduct performance tests according to procedures specified in §63.7520 in the common stack. If affected units and non-affected units vent to the common stack, the non-affected units must be shut down or vented to a different stack during the performance test unless the facility determines to demonstrate compliance with the non-affected units venting to the stack; and

(3) Meet the applicable operating limit specified in §63.7540 and Table 8 to this subpart for each emissions control system (except that, if each unit venting to the common stack has an applicable opacity operating limit, then a single continuous opacity monitoring system may be located in the common stack instead of in each duct to the common stack).
(k) The common stack of a group of two or more existing boilers or process heaters in the same subcategories subject to paragraph (h) of this section may be treated as a separate stack for purposes of paragraph (b) of this section and included in an emissions averaging group subject to paragraph (b) of this section.


§63.7525 What are my monitoring, installation, operation, and maintenance requirements?

(a) If your boiler or process heater is subject to a CO emission limit in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, you must install, operate, and maintain an oxygen analyzer system, as defined in §63.7575, or install, certify, operate and maintain continuous emission monitoring systems for CO and oxygen (or carbon dioxide (CO2)) according to the procedures in paragraphs (a)(1) through (6) of this section.

(1) Install the CO CEMS and oxygen (or CO2) analyzer by the compliance date specified in §63.7495. The CO and oxygen (or CO2) levels shall be monitored at the same location at the outlet of the boiler or process heater. An owner or operator may request an alternative test method under §63.7 of this chapter, in order that compliance with the CO emissions limit be determined using CO2 as a diluent correction in place of oxygen at 3 percent. EPA Method 19 F - factors and EPA Method 19 equations must be used to generate the appropriate CO2 correction percentage for the fuel type burned in the unit, and must also take into account that the 3 percent oxygen correction is to be done on a dry basis. The alternative test method request must account for any CO2 being added to, or removed from, the emissions gas stream as a result of limestone injection, scrubber media, etc.

(2) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable alternative CO CEMS emission standard listed in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, you must install, certify, operate, and maintain a CO CEMS and an oxygen analyzer according to the applicable procedures under Performance Specification 4, 4A, or 4B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix B; part 75 of this chapter (if an CO2 analyzer is used); the site-specific monitoring plan developed according to §63.7505(d); and the requirements in §63.7540(a)(8) and paragraph (a) of this section. Any boiler or process heater that has a CO CEMS that is compliant with Performance Specification 4, 4A, or 4B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, a site-specific monitoring plan developed according to §63.7505(d), and the requirements in §63.7540(a)(8) and paragraph (a) of this section must use the CO CEMS to comply with the applicable alternative CO CEMS emission standard listed in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart.

(i) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each CO CEMS according to the requirements in §63.8(e) and according to Performance Specification 4, 4A, or 4B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix B.

(ii) During each relative accuracy test run of the CO CEMS, you must collect emission data for CO concurrently (or within a 30- to 60-minute period) by both the CO CEMS and by Method 10, 10A, or 10B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4. The relative accuracy testing must be at representative operating conditions.

(iii) You must follow the quality assurance procedures (e.g., quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests) of Procedure 1 of appendix F to part 60. The measurement span value of the CO CEMS must be two times the applicable CO emission limit, expressed as a concentration.

(iv) Any CO CEMS that does not comply with §63.7525(a) cannot be used to meet any requirement in this subpart to demonstrate compliance with a CO emission limit listed in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart.

(v) For a new unit, complete the initial performance evaluation no later than July 30, 2013, or 180 days after the date of initial startup, whichever is later. For an existing unit, complete the initial performance evaluation no later than July 29, 2016.

(vi) When CO2 is used to correct CO emissions and CO2 is measured on a wet basis, correct for moisture as follows: Install, operate, maintain, and quality assure a continuous moisture monitoring system for measuring and recording the moisture content of the flue gases, in order to correct the measured hourly volumetric flow rates for moisture when calculating CO concentrations. The following continuous moisture monitoring systems are acceptable: A continuous moisture sensor; an oxygen analyzer (or analyzers) capable of measuring O2 both on a wet basis and on a dry basis; or a stack temperature sensor and a moisture look-up table, i.e., a psychrometric chart (for saturated gas streams following wet scrubbers or other demonstrably saturated gas streams, only). The moisture monitoring system shall include as a component the automated data acquisition and handling system (DAHS) for recording and
reporting both the raw data (e.g., hourly average wet-and dry basis O2 values) and the hourly average values of the stack gas moisture content derived from those data. When a moisture look-up table is used, the moisture monitoring system shall be represented as a single component, the certified DAHS, in the monitoring plan for the unit or common stack.

(3) Complete a minimum of one cycle of CO and oxygen (or CO2) CEMS operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period. Collect CO and oxygen (or CO2) data concurrently. Collect at least four CO and oxygen (or CO2) CEMS data values representing the four 15-minute periods in an hour, or at least two 15-minute data values during an hour when CEMS calibration, quality assurance, or maintenance activities are being performed.

(4) Reduce the CO CEMS data as specified in §63.8(g)(2).

(5) Calculate one-hour arithmetic averages, corrected to 3 percent oxygen (or corrected to an CO2 percentage determined to be equivalent to 3 percent oxygen) from each hour of CO CEMS data in parts per million CO concentration. The one-hour arithmetic averages required shall be used to calculate the 30-day or 10-day rolling average emissions. Use Equation 19-19 in section 12.4.1 of Method 19 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7 for calculating the average CO concentration from the hourly values.

(6) For purposes of collecting CO data, operate the CO CEMS as specified in §63.7535(b). You must use all the data collected during all periods in calculating data averages and assessing compliance, except that you must exclude certain data as specified in §63.7535(c). Periods when CO data are unavailable may constitute monitoring deviations as specified in §63.7535(d).

(7) Operate an oxygen trim system with the oxygen level set no lower than the lowest hourly average oxygen concentration measured during the most recent CO performance test as the operating limit for oxygen according to Table 7 to this subpart.

(b) If your boiler or process heater is in the unit designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel subcategory or the unit designed to burn heavy liquid subcategory and has an average annual heat input rate greater than 250 MMBtu per hour from solid fossil fuel and/or heavy liquid, and you demonstrate compliance with the PM limit instead of the alternative TSM limit, you must install, maintain, and operate a PM CPMS monitoring emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system as specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section. As an alternative to use of a PM CPMS to demonstrate compliance with the PM limit, you may choose to use a PM CEMS. If you choose to use a PM CEMS to demonstrate compliance with the PM limit instead of the alternative TSM limit, you must install, certify, maintain, and operate a PM CEMS monitoring emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system as specified in paragraph (b)(5) through (8) of this section. For other boilers or process heaters, you may elect to use a PM CPMS or PM CEMS operated in accordance with this section in lieu of using other CMS for monitoring PM compliance (e.g., bag leak detectors, ESP secondary power, and PM scrubber pressure). Owners of boilers and process heaters who elect to comply with the alternative TSM limit are not required to install a PM CPMS.

(1) Install, operate, and maintain your PM CPMS according to the procedures in your approved site-specific monitoring plan developed in accordance with §63.7505(d), the requirements in §63.7540(a)(9), and paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) The operating principle of the PM CPMS must be based on in-stack or extractive light scatter, light scintillation, beta attenuation, or mass accumulation detection of PM in the exhaust gas or representative exhaust gas sample. The reportable measurement output from the PM CPMS must be expressed as milliamps.

(ii) The PM CPMS must have a cycle time (i.e., period required to complete sampling, measurement, and reporting for each measurement) no longer than 60 minutes.

(iii) The PM CPMS must have a documented detection limit of 0.5 milligram per actual cubic meter, or less.

(2) For a new unit, complete the initial performance evaluation no later than July 30, 2013, or 180 days after the date of initial startup, whichever is later. For an existing unit, complete the initial performance evaluation no later than July 29, 2016.
(3) Collect PM CPMS hourly average output data for all boiler or process heater operating hours except as indicated in §63.7535(a) through (d). Express the PM CPMS output as milliamps.

(4) Calculate the arithmetic 30-day rolling average of all of the hourly average PM CPMS output data collected during all boiler or process heater operating hours (milliamps).

(5) Install, certify, operate, and maintain your PM CEMS according to the procedures in your approved site-specific monitoring plan developed in accordance with §63.7505(d), the requirements in §63.7540(a)(9), and paragraphs (b)(5)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) You shall conduct a performance evaluation of the PM CEMS according to the applicable requirements of §60.8(e), and Performance Specification 11 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix B of this chapter.

(ii) During each PM correlation testing run of the CEMS required by Performance Specification 11 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix B of this chapter, you shall collect PM and oxygen (or carbon dioxide) data concurrently (or within a 30-to 60-minute period) by both the CEMS and conducting performance tests using Method 5 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3 or Method 17 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-6 of this chapter.

(iii) You shall perform quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests in accordance with Procedure 2 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix F of this chapter. You must perform Relative Response Audits annually and perform Response Correlation Audits every 3 years.

(iv) Within 60 days after the date of completing each CEMS relative accuracy test audit or performance test conducted to demonstrate compliance with this subpart, you must submit the relative accuracy test audit data and performance test data to the EPA by successfully submitting the data electronically into the EPA's Central Data Exchange by using the Electronic Reporting Tool (see http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ert/erttool.html/).

(6) For a new unit, complete the initial performance evaluation no later than July 30, 2013, or 180 days after the date of initial startup, whichever is later. For an existing unit, complete the initial performance evaluation no later than July 29, 2016.

(7) Collect PM CEMS hourly average output data for all boiler or process heater operating hours except as indicated in §63.7535(a) through (d).

(8) Calculate the arithmetic 30-day rolling average of all of the hourly average PM CEMS output data collected during all boiler or process heater operating hours.

(c) If you have an applicable opacity operating limit in this rule, and are not otherwise required or elect to install and operate a PM CPMS, PM CEMS, or a bag leak detection system, you must install, operate, certify and maintain each COMS according to the procedures in paragraphs (c)(1) through (7) of this section by the compliance date specified in §63.7495.

(1) Each COMS must be installed, operated, and maintained according to Performance Specification 1 at appendix B to part 60 of this chapter.

(2) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each COMS according to the requirements in §63.8(e) and according to Performance Specification 1 at appendix B to part 60 of this chapter.

(3) As specified in §63.8(c)(4)(i), each COMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of sampling and analyzing for each successive 10-second period and one cycle of data recording for each successive 6-minute period.

(4) The COMS data must be reduced as specified in §63.8(g)(2).

(5) You must include in your site-specific monitoring plan procedures and acceptance criteria for operating and maintaining each COMS according to the requirements in §63.8(d). At a minimum, the monitoring plan must include a daily calibration drift assessment, a quarterly performance audit, and an annual zero alignment audit of each COMS.
(6) You must operate and maintain each COMS according to the requirements in the monitoring plan and the
requirements of §63.8(e). You must identify periods the COMS is out of control including any periods that the COMS
fails to pass a daily calibration drift assessment, a quarterly performance audit, or an annual zero alignment audit.
Any 6-minute period for which the monitoring system is out of control and data are not available for a required
calculation constitutes a deviation from the monitoring requirements.

(7) You must determine and record all the 6-minute averages (and daily block averages as applicable) collected for
periods during which the COMS is not out of control.

(d) If you have an operating limit that requires the use of a CMS other than a PM CPMS or COMS, you must install,
operate, and maintain each CMS according to the procedures in paragraphs (d)(1) through (5) of this section by the
compliance date specified in §63.7495.

(1) The CPMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation every 15-minutes. You must have a minimum of
four successive cycles of operation, one representing each of the four 15-minute periods in an hour, to have a valid
hour of data.

(2) You must operate the monitoring system as specified in §63.7535(b), and comply with the data calculation
requirements specified in §63.7535(c).

(3) Any 15-minute period for which the monitoring system is out-of-control and data are not available for a required
calculation constitutes a deviation from the monitoring requirements. Other situations that constitute a monitoring
deviation are specified in §63.7535(d).

(4) You must determine the 30-day rolling average of all recorded readings, except as provided in §63.7535(c).

(5) You must record the results of each inspection, calibration, and validation check.

(e) If you have an operating limit that requires the use of a flow monitoring system, you must meet the requirements
in paragraphs (d) and (e)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) You must install the flow sensor and other necessary equipment in a position that provides a representative flow.

(2) You must use a flow sensor with a measurement sensitivity of no greater than 2 percent of the design flow rate.

(3) You must minimize, consistent with good engineering practices, the effects of swirling flow or abnormal velocity
distributions due to upstream and downstream disturbances.

(4) You must conduct a flow monitoring system performance evaluation in accordance with your monitoring plan at
the time of each performance test but no less frequently than annually.

(f) If you have an operating limit that requires the use of a pressure monitoring system, you must meet the
requirements in paragraphs (d) and (f)(1) through (6) of this section.

(1) Install the pressure sensor(s) in a position that provides a representative measurement of the pressure (e.g., PM
scrubber pressure drop).

(2) Minimize or eliminate pulsating pressure, vibration, and internal and external corrosion consistent with good
engineering practices.

(3) Use a pressure sensor with a minimum tolerance of 1.27 centimeters of water or a minimum tolerance of 1
percent of the pressure monitoring system operating range, whichever is less.

(4) Perform checks at least once each process operating day to ensure pressure measurements are not obstructed
(e.g., check for pressure tap pluggage daily).
(5) Conduct a performance evaluation of the pressure monitoring system in accordance with your monitoring plan at the time of each performance test but no less frequently than annually.

(6) If at any time the measured pressure exceeds the manufacturer's specified maximum operating pressure range, conduct a performance evaluation of the pressure monitoring system in accordance with your monitoring plan and confirm that the pressure monitoring system continues to meet the performance requirements in your monitoring plan. Alternatively, install and verify the operation of a new pressure sensor.

(g) If you have an operating limit that requires a pH monitoring system, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (d) and (g) (1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Install the pH sensor in a position that provides a representative measurement of scrubber effluent pH.

(2) Ensure the sample is properly mixed and representative of the fluid to be measured.

(3) Calibrate the pH monitoring system in accordance with your monitoring plan and according to the manufacturer's instructions. Clean the pH probe at least once each process operating day. Maintain on-site documentation that your calibration frequency is sufficient to maintain the specified accuracy of your device.

(4) Conduct a performance evaluation (including a two-point calibration with one of the two buffer solutions having a pH within 1 of the pH of the operating limit) of the pH monitoring system in accordance with your monitoring plan at the time of each performance test but no less frequently than annually.

(h) If you have an operating limit that requires a secondary electric power monitoring system for an electrostatic precipitator (ESP) operated with a wet scrubber, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (h) (1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Install sensors to measure (secondary) voltage and current to the precipitator collection plates.

(2) Conduct a performance evaluation of the electric power monitoring system in accordance with your monitoring plan at the time of each performance test but no less frequently than annually.

(i) If you have an operating limit that requires the use of a monitoring system to measure sorbent injection rate (e.g., weigh belt, weigh hopper, or hopper flow measurement device), you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (d) and (i) (1) through (2) of this section.

(1) Install the system in a position(s) that provides a representative measurement of the total sorbent injection rate.

(2) Conduct a performance evaluation of the sorbent injection rate monitoring system in accordance with your monitoring plan at the time of each performance test but no less frequently than annually.

(j) If you are not required to use a PM CPMS and elect to use a fabric filter bag leak detection system to comply with the requirements of this subpart, you must install, calibrate, maintain, and continuously operate the bag leak detection system as specified in paragraphs (j) (1) through (6) of this section.

(1) You must install a bag leak detection sensor(s) in a position(s) that will be representative of the relative or absolute PM loadings for each exhaust stack, roof vent, or compartment (e.g., for a positive pressure fabric filter) of the fabric filter.

(2) Conduct a performance evaluation of the bag leak detection system in accordance with your monitoring plan and consistent with the guidance provided in EPA-454/R-98-015 (incorporated by reference, see §63.14).

(3) Use a bag leak detection system certified by the manufacturer to be capable of detecting PM emissions at concentrations of 10 milligrams per actual cubic meter or less.

(4) Use a bag leak detection system equipped with a device to record continuously the output signal from the sensor.
(5) Use a bag leak detection system equipped with a system that will alert plant operating personnel when an increase in relative PM emissions over a preset level is detected. The alert must easily recognizable (e.g., heard or seen) by plant operating personnel.

(6) Where multiple bag leak detectors are required, the system's instrumentation and alert may be shared among detectors.

(k) For each unit that meets the definition of limited-use boiler or process heater, you must keep fuel use records for the days the boiler or process heater was operating.

(l) For each unit for which you decide to demonstrate compliance with the mercury or HCl emissions limits in Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 of this subpart by use of a CEMS for mercury or HCl, you must install, certify, maintain, and operate a CEMS measuring emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system as specified in paragraphs (l)(1) through (8) of this section. For HCl, this option for an affected unit takes effect on the date a final performance specification for a HCl CEMS is published in the FEDERAL REGISTER or the date of approval of a site-specific monitoring plan.

(1) Notify the Administrator one month before starting use of the CEMS, and notify the Administrator one month before stopping use of the CEMS.

(2) Each CEMS shall be installed, certified, operated, and maintained according to the requirements in §63.7540(a)(14) for a mercury CEMS and §63.7540(a)(15) for a HCl CEMS.

(3) For a new unit, you must complete the initial performance evaluation of the CEMS by the latest of the dates specified in paragraph (l)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) No later than July 30, 2013.

(ii) No later 180 days after the date of initial startup.

(iii) No later 180 days after notifying the Administrator before starting to use the CEMS in place of performance testing or fuel analysis to demonstrate compliance.

(4) For an existing unit, you must complete the initial performance evaluation by the latter of the two dates specified in paragraph (l)(4)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) No later than July 29, 2016.

(ii) No later 180 days after notifying the Administrator before starting to use the CEMS in place of performance testing or fuel analysis to demonstrate compliance.

(5) Compliance with the applicable emissions limit shall be determined based on the 30-day rolling average of the hourly arithmetic average emissions rates using the continuous monitoring system outlet data. The 30-day rolling arithmetic average emission rate (lb/MMBtu) shall be calculated using the equations in EPA Reference Method 19 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7, but substituting the mercury or HCl concentration for the pollutant concentrations normally used in Method 19.

(6) Collect CEMS hourly averages for all operating hours on a 30-day rolling average basis. Collect at least four CMS data values representing the four 15-minute periods in an hour, or at least two 15-minute data values during an hour when CMS calibration, quality assurance, or maintenance activities are being performed.

(7) The one-hour arithmetic averages required shall be expressed in lb/MMBtu and shall be used to calculate the boiler 30-day and 10-day rolling average emissions.

(8) You are allowed to substitute the use of the PM, mercury or HCl CEMS for the applicable fuel analysis, annual performance test, and operating limits specified in Table 4 to this subpart to demonstrate compliance with the PM,
mercury or HCl emissions limit, and if you are using an acid gas wet scrubber or dry sorbent injection control technology to comply with the HCl emission limit, you are allowed to substitute the use of a sulfur dioxide (SO2) CEMS for the applicable fuel analysis, annual performance test, and operating limits specified in Table 4 to this subpart to demonstrate compliance with HCl emissions limit.

(m) If your unit is subject to a HCl emission limit in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 of this subpart and you have an acid gas wet scrubber or dry sorbent injection control technology and you elect to use an SO2 CEMS to demonstrate continuous compliance with the HCl emission limit, you must install the monitor at the outlet of the boiler or process heater, downstream of all emission control devices, and you must install, certify, operate, and maintain the CEMS according to either part 60 or part 75 of this chapter.

(1) The SO2 CEMS must be installed by the compliance date specified in §63.7495.

(2) For on-going quality assurance (QA), the SO2 CEMS must meet either the applicable daily and quarterly requirements in Procedure 1 of appendix F of part 60 or the applicable daily, quarterly, and semiannual or annual requirements in sections 2.1 through 2.3 of appendix B to part 75 of this chapter, with the following addition: You must perform the linearity checks required in section 2.2 of appendix B to part 75 of this chapter if the SO2 CEMS has a span value of 30 ppm or less.

(3) For a new unit, the initial performance evaluation shall be completed no later than July 30, 2013, or 180 days after the date of initial startup, whichever is later. For an existing unit, the initial performance evaluation shall be completed no later than July 29, 2016.

(4) For purposes of collecting SO2 data, you must operate the SO2 CEMS as specified in §63.7535(b). You must use all the data collected during all periods in calculating data averages and assessing compliance, except that you must exclude certain data as specified in §63.7535(c). Periods when SO2 data are unavailable may constitute monitoring deviations as specified in §63.7535(d).

(5) Collect CEMS hourly averages for all operating hours on a 30-day rolling average basis.

(6) Use only unadjusted, quality-assured SO2 concentration values in the emissions calculations; do not apply bias adjustment factors to the part 75 SO2 data and do not use part 75 substitute data values.


§63.7530 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limitations, fuel specifications and work practice standards?

(a) You must demonstrate initial compliance with each emission limit that applies to you by conducting initial performance tests and fuel analyses and establishing operating limits, as applicable, according to §63.7520, paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, and Tables 5 and 7 to this subpart. The requirement to conduct a fuel analysis is not applicable for units that burn a single type of fuel, as specified by §63.7510(a)(2). If applicable, you must also install, operate, and maintain all applicable CMS (including CEMS, COMS, and CPMS) according to §63.7525.

(b) If you demonstrate compliance through performance stack testing, you must establish each site-specific operating limit in Table 4 to this subpart that applies to you according to the requirements in §63.7520. Table 7 to this subpart, and paragraph (b)(4) of this section, as applicable. You must also conduct fuel analyses according to §63.7521 and establish maximum fuel pollutant input levels according to paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section, as applicable, and as specified in §63.7510(a)(2). (Note that §63.7510(a)(2) exempts certain fuels from the fuel analysis requirements.) However, if you switch fuel(s) and cannot show that the new fuel(s) does (do) not increase the chlorine, mercury, or TSM input into the unit through the results of fuel analysis, then you must repeat the performance test to demonstrate compliance while burning the new fuel(s).

(1) You must establish the maximum chlorine fuel input (Clinput) during the initial fuel analysis according to the procedures in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) You must determine the fuel type or fuel mixture that you could burn in your boiler or process heater that has the highest content of chlorine.
(ii) During the fuel analysis for hydrogen chloride, you must determine the fraction of the total heat input for each fuel type burned ($Q_i$) based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of chlorine, and the average chlorine concentration of each fuel type burned ($C_i$).

(iii) You must establish a maximum chlorine input level using Equation 7 of this section.

$$Cl_{input} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left( C_i \times Q_i \right) \quad (Eq. 7)$$

Where:

$Cl_{input} =$ Maximum amount of chlorine entering the boiler or process heater through fuels burned in units of pounds per million Btu.

$C_i =$ Arithmetic average concentration of chlorine in fuel type, $i$, analyzed according to §63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

$Q_i =$ Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, $i$, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of chlorine during the initial compliance test. If you do not burn multiple fuel types during the performance testing, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of “1” for $Q_i$. For continuous compliance demonstration, the actual fraction of the fuel burned during the month should be used.

$n =$ Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest content of chlorine.

(2) You must establish the maximum mercury fuel input level ($Mercury_{input}$) during the initial fuel analysis using the procedures in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) You must determine the fuel type or fuel mixture that you could burn in your boiler or process heater that has the highest content of mercury.

(ii) During the compliance demonstration for mercury, you must determine the fraction of total heat input for each fuel burned ($Q_i$) based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of mercury, and the average mercury concentration of each fuel type burned ($HGi$).

(iii) You must establish a maximum mercury input level using Equation 8 of this section.

$$Mercury_{input} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left( HGi \times Q_i \right) \quad (Eq. 8)$$

Where:

$Mercury_{input} =$ Maximum amount of mercury entering the boiler or process heater through fuels burned in units of pounds per million Btu.

$HGi =$ Arithmetic average concentration of mercury in fuel type, $i$, analyzed according to §63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

$Q_i =$ Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, $i$, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest mercury content during the initial compliance test. If you do not burn multiple fuel types during the performance test, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of “1” for $Q_i$. For continuous compliance demonstration, the actual fraction of the fuel burned during the month should be used.

$n =$ Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest content of mercury.
(3) If you opt to comply with the alternative TSM limit, you must establish the maximum TSM fuel input (TSMinput) for solid or liquid fuels during the initial fuel analysis according to the procedures in paragraphs (b)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) You must determine the fuel type or fuel mixture that you could burn in your boiler or process heater that has the highest content of TSM.

(ii) During the fuel analysis for TSM, you must determine the fraction of the total heat input for each fuel type burned (Qi) based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of TSM, and the average TSM concentration of each fuel type burned (TSMi).

(iii) You must establish a maximum TSM input level using Equation 9 of this section.

\[
TSM_{input} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (TSM_i \times Qi)
\]

Where:

- TSMinput = Maximum amount of TSM entering the boiler or process heater through fuels burned in units of pounds per million Btu.
- TSMi = Arithmetic average concentration of TSM in fuel type, i, analyzed according to §63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.
- Qi = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of TSM during the initial compliance test. If you do not burn multiple fuel types during the performance testing, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of “1” for Qi. For continuous compliance demonstration, the actual fraction of the fuel burned during the month should be used.
- n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest content of TSM.

(4) You must establish parameter operating limits according to paragraphs (b)(4)(i) through (ix) of this section. As indicated in Table 4 to this subpart, you are not required to establish and comply with the operating parameter limits when you are using a CEMS to monitor and demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for that control device parameter.

(i) For a wet acid gas scrubber, you must establish the minimum scrubber effluent pH and liquid flow rate as defined in §63.7575, as your operating limits during the performance test during which you demonstrate compliance with your applicable limit. If you use a wet scrubber and you conduct separate performance tests for HCl and mercury emissions, you must establish one set of minimum scrubber effluent pH, liquid flow rate, and pressure drop operating limits. The minimum scrubber effluent pH operating limit must be established during the HCl performance test. If you conduct multiple performance tests, you must set the minimum liquid flow rate operating limit at the higher of the minimum values established during the performance tests.

(ii) For any particulate control device (e.g., ESP, particulate wet scrubber, fabric filter) for which you use a PM CPMS, you must establish your PM CPMS operating limit and determine compliance with it according to paragraphs (b)(4)(ii)(A) through (F) of this section.

(A) Determine your operating limit as the average PM CPMS output value recorded during the most recent performance test run demonstrating compliance with the filterable PM emission limit or at the PM CPMS output value corresponding to 75 percent of the emission limit if your PM performance test demonstrates compliance below 75 percent of the emission limit. You must verify an existing or establish a new operating limit after each repeated performance test. You must repeat the performance test annually and reassess and adjust the site-specific operating limit in accordance with the results of the performance test.
Your PM CPMS must provide a 4-20 milliamp output and the establishment of its relationship to manual reference method measurements must be determined in units of milliamps.

Your PM CPMS operating range must be capable of reading PM concentrations from zero to at least two times your allowable emission limit. If your PM CPMS is an auto-ranging instrument capable of multiple scales, the primary range of the instrument must be capable of reading PM concentration from zero to a level equivalent to two times your allowable emission limit.

During the initial performance test or any such subsequent performance test that demonstrates compliance with the PM limit, record and average all milliamp output values from the PM CPMS for the periods corresponding to the compliance test runs (e.g., average all your PM CPMS output values for three corresponding 2-hour Method 5I test runs).

If the average of your three PM performance test runs are below 75 percent of your PM emission limit, you must calculate an operating limit by establishing a relationship of PM CPMS signal to PM concentration using the PM CPMS instrument zero, the average PM CPMS values corresponding to the three compliance test runs, and the average PM concentration from the Method 5 or performance test with the procedures in paragraphs (b)(4)(ii)(B)(1) through (4) of this section.

Determine your instrument zero output with one of the following procedures:

(i) Zero point data for *in-situ* instruments should be obtained by removing the instrument from the stack and monitoring ambient air on a test bench.

(ii) Zero point data for *extractive* instruments should be obtained by removing the extractive probe from the stack and drawing in clean ambient air.

(iii) The zero point may also be established by performing manual reference method measurements when the flue gas is free of PM emissions or contains very low PM concentrations (e.g., when your process is not operating, but the fans are operating or your source is combusting only natural gas) and plotting these with the compliance data to find the zero intercept.

(iv) If none of the steps in paragraphs (b)(4)(ii)(B)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section are possible, you must use a zero output value provided by the manufacturer.

Determine your PM CPMS instrument average in milliamps, and the average of your corresponding three PM compliance test runs, using equation 10.

\[ X = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i, Y = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} Y_i \quad \text{(Eq. 10)} \]

Where:

\[ X_i = \text{the PM CPMS data points for the three runs constituting the performance test}, \]

\[ Y_i = \text{the PM concentration value for the three runs constituting the performance test}, \]

\[ n = \text{the number of data points}. \]

With your instrument zero expressed in milliamps, your three run average PM CPMS milliamp value, and your three run average PM concentration from your three compliance tests, determine a relationship of lb/MMBtu per milliamp with equation 11.

\[ R = \frac{Y}{(X_z - z)} \quad \text{(Eq. 11)} \]
Where:

\[ R = \text{the relative lb/MMBtu per milliamp for your PM CPMS}, \]

\[ Y_1 = \text{the three run average lb/MMBtu PM concentration}, \]

\[ X_1 = \text{the three run average milliamp output from your PM CPMS}, \] and

\[ z = \text{the milliamp equivalent of your instrument zero determined from (B)(i)}. \]

(4) Determine your source specific 30-day rolling average operating limit using the lb/MMBtu per milliamp value from Equation 11 in equation 12, below. This sets your operating limit at the PM CPMS output value corresponding to 75 percent of your emission limit.

\[ O_h = z + \frac{0.75L}{R} \quad \text{(Eq. 12)} \]

Where:

\[ O_h = \text{the operating limit for your PM CPMS on a 30-day rolling average, in milliamps.} \]

\[ L = \text{your source emission limit expressed in lb/MMBtu}, \]

\[ z = \text{your instrument zero in milliamps, determined from (B)(i), and} \]

\[ R = \text{the relative lb/MMBtu per milliamp for your PM CPMS, from Equation 11.} \]

(C) If the average of your three PM compliance test runs is at or above 75 percent of your PM emission limit you must determine your 30-day rolling average operating limit by averaging the PM CPMS milliamp output corresponding to your three PM performance test runs that demonstrate compliance with the emission limit using equation 13 and you must submit all compliance test and PM CPMS data according to the reporting requirements in paragraph (b)(4)(ii)(F) of this section.

\[ O_h = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i \quad \text{(Eq. 13)} \]

Where:

\[ X_i = \text{the PM CPMS data points for all runs } i, \]

\[ n = \text{the number of data points, and} \]

\[ O_h = \text{your site specific operating limit, in milliamps.} \]

(D) To determine continuous compliance, you must record the PM CPMS output data for all periods when the process is operating and the PM CPMS is not out-of-control. You must demonstrate continuous compliance by using all quality-assured hourly average data collected by the PM CPMS for all operating hours to calculate the arithmetic average operating parameter in units of the operating limit (milliamps) on a 30-day rolling average basis, updated at the end of each new operating hour. Use Equation 14 to determine the 30-day rolling average.

\[ 30 - \text{day} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} H_{prim}}{n} \quad \text{(Eq. 14)} \]
Where:

30-day = 30-day average.

Hpvi = is the hourly parameter value for hour i

n = is the number of valid hourly parameter values collected over the previous 30 operating days.

(E) Use EPA Method 5 of appendix A to part 60 of this chapter to determine PM emissions. For each performance test, conduct three separate runs under the conditions that exist when the affected source is operating at the highest load or capacity level reasonably expected to occur. Conduct each test run to collect a minimum sample volume specified in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, as applicable, for determining compliance with a new source limit or an existing source limit. Calculate the average of the results from three runs to determine compliance. You need not determine the PM collected in the impingers (“back half”) of the Method 5 particulate sampling train to demonstrate compliance with the PM standards of this subpart. This shall not preclude the permitting authority from requiring a determination of the “back half” for other purposes.

(F) For PM performance test reports used to set a PM CPMS operating limit, the electronic submission of the test report must also include the make and model of the PM CPMS instrument, serial number of the instrument, analytical principle of the instrument (e.g. beta attenuation), span of the instrument’s primary analytical range, milliamp value equivalent to the instrument zero output, technique by which this zero value was determined, and the average milliamp signals corresponding to each PM compliance test run.

(iii) For a particulate wet scrubber, you must establish the minimum pressure drop and liquid flow rate as defined in §63.7575, as your operating limits during the three-run performance test during which you demonstrate compliance with your applicable limit. If you use a wet scrubber and you conduct separate performance tests for PM and TSM emissions, you must establish one set of minimum scrubber liquid flow rate and pressure drop operating limits. The minimum scrubber effluent pH operating limit must be established during the HCl performance test. If you conduct multiple performance tests, you must set the minimum liquid flow rate and pressure drop operating limits at the higher of the minimum values established during the performance tests.

(iv) For an electrostatic precipitator (ESP) operated with a wet scrubber, you must establish the minimum total secondary electric power input, as defined in §63.7575, as your operating limit during the three-run performance test during which you demonstrate compliance with your applicable limit. (These operating limits do not apply to ESP that are operated as dry controls without a wet scrubber.)

(v) For a dry scrubber, you must establish the minimum sorbent injection rate for each sorbent, as defined in §63.7575, as your operating limit during the three-run performance test during which you demonstrate compliance with your applicable limit.

(vi) For activated carbon injection, you must establish the minimum activated carbon injection rate, as defined in §63.7575, as your operating limit during the three-run performance test during which you demonstrate compliance with your applicable limit.

(vii) The operating limit for boilers or process heaters with fabric filters that demonstrate continuous compliance through bag leak detection systems is that a bag leak detection system be installed according to the requirements in §63.7525, and that each fabric filter must be operated such that the bag leak detection system alert is not activated more than 5 percent of the operating time during a 6-month period.

(viii) For a minimum oxygen level, if you conduct multiple performance tests, you must set the minimum oxygen level at the lower of the minimum values established during the performance tests.

(ix) The operating limit for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate continuous compliance with the HCl emission limit using a SO2 CEMS is to install and operate the SO2 according to the requirements in §63.7525(m) establish a maximum SO2 emission rate equal to the highest hourly average SO2 measurement during the most recent three-run performance test for HCl.
(c) If you elect to demonstrate compliance with an applicable emission limit through fuel analysis, you must conduct fuel analyses according to §63.7521 and follow the procedures in paragraphs (c)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) If you burn more than one fuel type, you must determine the fuel mixture you could burn in your boiler or process heater that would result in the maximum emission rates of the pollutants that you elect to demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis.

(2) You must determine the 90th percentile confidence level fuel pollutant concentration of the composite samples analyzed for each fuel type using the one-sided t-statistic test described in Equation 15 of this section.

\[
P_{90} = \text{mean} + (SD \times t)
\]  
(Eq. 15)

Where:

\(P_{90}\) = 90th percentile confidence level pollutant concentration, in pounds per million Btu.

\(\text{Mean}\) = Arithmetic average of the fuel pollutant concentration in the fuel samples analyzed according to §63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

\(\text{SD}\) = Standard deviation of the mean of pollutant concentration in the fuel samples analyzed according to §63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu. SD is calculated as the sample standard deviation divided by the square root of the number of samples.

\(t\) = t distribution critical value for 90th percentile (\(t_{0.1}\)) probability for the appropriate degrees of freedom (number of samples minus one) as obtained from a t-Distribution Critical Value Table.

(3) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for HCl, the HCl emission rate that you calculate for your boiler or process heater using Equation 16 of this section must not exceed the applicable emission limit for HCl.

\[
HCl = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (Ci_{90} \times Qi \times 1.028)
\]  
(Eq. 16)

Where:

\(HCl\) = HCl emission rate from the boiler or process heater in units of pounds per million Btu.

\(Ci_{90}\) = 90th percentile confidence level concentration of chlorine in fuel type, \(i\), in units of pounds per million Btu as calculated according to Equation 15 of this section.

\(Qi\) = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, \(i\), based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of chlorine. If you do not burn multiple fuel types, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of “1” for \(Qi\). For continuous compliance demonstration, the actual fraction of the fuel burned during the month should be used.

\(n\) = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest content of chlorine.

1.028 = Molecular weight ratio of HCl to chlorine.

(4) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for mercury, the mercury emission rate that you calculate for your boiler or process heater using Equation 17 of this section must not exceed the applicable emission limit for mercury.

\[
\text{Mercury} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (Hgi_{90} \times Qi)
\]  
(Eq. 17)
Where:

Mercury = Mercury emission rate from the boiler or process heater in units of pounds per million Btu.

\[ H\text{g}_{90} \] = 90th percentile confidence level concentration of mercury in fuel, i, in units of pounds per million Btu as calculated according to Equation 15 of this section.

\[ Q_i \] = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest mercury content. If you do not burn multiple fuel types, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of "1" for \( Q_i \). For continuous compliance demonstration, the actual fraction of the fuel burned during the month should be used.

\[ n \] = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest mercury content.

(5) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for TSM for solid or liquid fuels, the TSM emission rate that you calculate for your boiler or process heater from solid fuels using Equation 18 of this section must not exceed the applicable emission limit for TSM.

\[ Metals = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (TSM_{90i} \times Q_i) \quad (\text{Eq. 18}) \]

Where:

Metals = TSM emission rate from the boiler or process heater in units of pounds per million Btu.

\[ TSM_{90i} \] = 90th percentile confidence level concentration of TSM in fuel, i, in units of pounds per million Btu as calculated according to Equation 15 of this section.

\[ Q_i \] = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest TSM content. If you do not burn multiple fuel types, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of "1" for \( Q_i \). For continuous compliance demonstration, the actual fraction of the fuel burned during the month should be used.

\[ n \] = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest TSM content.

(d)[Reserved]

(e) You must include with the Notification of Compliance Status a signed certification that either the energy assessment was completed according to Table 3 to this subpart, and that the assessment is an accurate depiction of your facility at the time of the assessment, or that the maximum number of on-site technical hours specified in the definition of energy assessment applicable to the facility has been expended.

(f) You must submit the Notification of Compliance Status containing the results of the initial compliance demonstration according to the requirements in §63.7545(e).

(g) If you elect to demonstrate that a gaseous fuel meets the specifications of another gas fuel as defined in §63.7575, you must conduct an initial fuel specification analyses according to §63.7521(f) through (i) and according to the frequency listed in §63.7540(c) and maintain records of the results of the testing as outlined in §63.7555(g). For samples where the initial mercury specification has not been exceeded, you will include a signed certification with the Notification of Compliance Status that the initial fuel specification test meets the gas specification outlined in the definition of other gas fuels.

(h) If you own or operate a unit subject to emission limits in Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart, you must meet the work practice standard according to Table 3 of this subpart. During startup and shutdown, you must only follow the work practice standards according to items 5 and 6 of Table 3 of this subpart.
(i) If you opt to comply with the alternative SO₂ CEMS operating limit in Tables 4 and 8 to this subpart, you may do so only if your affected boiler or process heater:

1. Has a system using wet scrubber or dry sorbent injection and SO₂ CEMS installed on the unit; and

2. At all times, you operate the wet scrubber or dry sorbent injection for acid gas control on the unit consistent with §63.7500(a)(3); and

3. You establish a unit-specific maximum SO₂ operating limit by collecting the maximum hourly SO₂ emission rate on the SO₂ CEMS during the paired 3-run test for HCl. The maximum SO₂ operating limit is equal to the highest hourly average SO₂ concentration measured during the HCl performance test.


§63.7533 Can I use efficiency credits earned from implementation of energy conservation measures to comply with this subpart?

(a) If you elect to comply with the alternative equivalent output-based emission limits, instead of the heat input-based limits listed in Table 2 to this subpart, and you want to take credit for implementing energy conservation measures identified in an energy assessment, you may demonstrate compliance using efficiency credits according to the procedures in this section. You may use this compliance approach for an existing affected boiler for demonstrating initial compliance according to §63.7522(e) and for demonstrating monthly compliance according to §63.7522(f). Owners or operators using this compliance approach must establish an emissions benchmark, calculate and document the efficiency credits, develop an Implementation Plan, comply with the general reporting requirements, and apply the efficiency credit according to the procedures in paragraphs (b) through (f) of this section. You cannot use this compliance approach for a new or reconstructed affected boiler. Additional guidance from the Department of Energy on efficiency credits is available at: http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/boiler/boilerpg.html.

(b) For each existing affected boiler for which you intend to apply emissions credits, establish a benchmark from which emission reduction credits may be generated by determining the actual annual fuel heat input to the affected boiler before initiation of an energy conservation activity to reduce energy demand (i.e., fuel usage) according to paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section. The benchmark shall be expressed in trillion Btu per year heat input.

1. The benchmark from which efficiency credits may be generated shall be determined by using the most representative, accurate, and reliable process available for the source. The benchmark shall be established for a one-year period before the date that an energy demand reduction occurs, unless it can be demonstrated that a different time period is more representative of historical operations.

2. Determine the starting point from which to measure progress. Inventory all fuel purchased and generated on-site (off-gases, residues) in physical units (MMBtu, million cubic feet, etc.).

3. Document all uses of energy from the affected boiler. Use the most recent data available.

4. Collect non-energy related facility and operational data to normalize, if necessary, the benchmark to current operations, such as building size, operating hours, etc. If possible, use actual data that are current and timely rather than estimated data.

(c) Efficiency credits can be generated if the energy conservation measures were implemented after January 1, 2008 and if sufficient information is available to determine the appropriate value of credits.

1. The following emission points cannot be used to generate efficiency credits:

   i. Energy conservation measures implemented on or before January 1, 2008, unless the level of energy demand reduction is increased after January 1, 2008, in which case credit will be allowed only for change in demand reduction achieved after January 1, 2008.
(ii) Efficiency credits on shut-down boilers. Boilers that are shut down cannot be used to generate credits unless the facility provides documentation linking the permanent shutdown to energy conservation measures identified in the energy assessment. In this case, the bench established for the affected boiler to which the credits from the shutdown will be applied must be revised to include the benchmark established for the shutdown boiler.

(2) For all points included in calculating emissions credits, the owner or operator shall:

(i) Calculate annual credits for all energy demand points. Use Equation 19 to calculate credits. Energy conservation measures that meet the criteria of paragraph (c)(1) of this section shall not be included, except as specified in paragraph (c)(1)(i) of this section.

(3) Credits are generated by the difference between the benchmark that is established for each affected boiler, and the actual energy demand reductions from energy conservation measures implemented after January 1, 2008. Credits shall be calculated using Equation 19 of this section as follows:

(i) The overall equation for calculating credits is:

\[
ECredits = \sum_{i=1}^{n} EIS_{\text{actual}} + El_{\text{baseline}} \quad (Eq. \ 19)
\]

Where:

\( ECredits \) = Energy Input Savings for all energy conservation measures implemented for an affected boiler, expressed as a decimal fraction of the baseline energy input.

\( EIS_{\text{actual}} \) = Energy Input Savings for each energy conservation measure, \( i \), implemented for an affected boiler, million Btu per year.

\( El_{\text{baseline}} \) = Energy Input baseline for the affected boiler, million Btu per year.

\( n \) = Number of energy conservation measures included in the efficiency credit for the affected boiler.

(ii) [Reserved]

(d) The owner or operator shall develop, and submit for approval upon request by the Administrator, an Implementation Plan containing all of the information required in this paragraph for all boilers to be included in an efficiency credit approach. The Implementation Plan shall identify all existing affected boilers to be included in applying the efficiency credits. The Implementation Plan shall include a description of the energy conservation measures implemented and the energy savings generated from each measure and an explanation of the criteria used for determining that savings. If requested, you must submit the implementation plan for efficiency credits to the Administrator for review and approval no later than 180 days before the date on which the facility intends to demonstrate compliance using the efficiency credit approach.

(e) The emissions rate as calculated using Equation 20 of this section from each existing boiler participating in the efficiency credit option must be in compliance with the limits in Table 2 to this subpart at all times the affected unit is subject to numeric emission limits, following the compliance date specified in §63.7495.

(f) You must use Equation 20 of this section to demonstrate initial compliance by demonstrating that the emissions from the affected boiler participating in the efficiency credit compliance approach do not exceed the emission limits in Table 2 to this subpart.

\[
E_{\text{eq}} = E_{\text{eq}} \times (1 - ECredits) \quad (Eq. \ 20)
\]

Where:
E_{adj} = \text{Emission level adjusted by applying the efficiency credits earned, lb per million Btu steam output (or lb per MWh) for the affected boiler.}

E_m = \text{Emissions measured during the performance test, lb per million Btu steam output (or lb per MWh) for the affected boiler.}

E_{Credits} = \text{Efficiency credits from Equation 19 for the affected boiler.}

(g) As part of each compliance report submitted as required under §63.7550, you must include documentation that the energy conservation measures implemented continue to generate the credit for use in demonstrating compliance with the emission limits.


Continuous Compliance Requirements

§63.7535 Is there a minimum amount of monitoring data I must obtain?

(a) You must monitor and collect data according to this section and the site-specific monitoring plan required by §63.7505(d).

(b) You must operate the monitoring system and collect data at all required intervals at all times that each boiler or process heater is operating and compliance is required, except for periods of monitoring system malfunctions or out of control periods (see §63.8(c)(7) of this part), and required monitoring system quality assurance or control activities, including, as applicable, calibration checks, required zero and span adjustments, and scheduled CMS maintenance as defined in your site-specific monitoring plan. A monitoring system malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring system to provide valid data. Monitoring system failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions. You are required to complete monitoring system repairs in response to monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods and to return the monitoring system to operation as expeditiously as practicable.

(c) You may not use data recorded during periods of startup and shutdown, monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods, or required monitoring system quality assurance or control activities in data averages and calculations used to report emissions or operating levels. You must record and make available upon request results of CMS performance audits and dates and duration of periods when the CMS is out of control to completion of the corrective actions necessary to return the CMS to operation consistent with your site-specific monitoring plan. You must use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing compliance and the operation of the control device and associated control system.

(d) Except for periods of monitoring system malfunctions, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions, and required monitoring system quality assurance or quality control activities (including, as applicable, system accuracy audits, calibration checks, and required zero and span adjustments), failure to collect required data is a deviation of the monitoring requirements. In calculating monitoring results, do not use any data collected during periods of startup and shutdown, while conducting repairs associated with periods when the monitoring system is out of control, or while conducting required monitoring system quality assurance or quality control activities. You must calculate monitoring results using all other monitoring data collected while the process is operating. You must report all periods when the monitoring system is out of control in your semi-annual report.


§63.7540 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations, fuel specifications and work practice standards?

(a) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limit in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart, the work practice standards in Table 3 to this subpart, and the operating limits in Table 4 to this subpart that applies to you according to the methods specified in Table 8 to this subpart and paragraphs (a)(1) through (19) of this section.
(1) Following the date on which the initial compliance demonstration is completed or is required to be completed under §§63.7 and 63.7510, whichever date comes first, operation above the established maximum or below the established minimum operating limits shall constitute a deviation of established operating limits listed in Table 4 of this subpart except during performance tests conducted to determine compliance with the emission limits or to establish new operating limits. Operating limits must be confirmed or reestablished during performance tests.

(2) As specified in §63.7555(d), you must keep records of the type and amount of all fuels burned in each boiler or process heater during the reporting period to demonstrate that all fuel types and mixtures of fuels burned would result in either of the following:

(i) Equal to or lower emissions of HCl, mercury, and TSM than the applicable emission limit for each pollutant, if you demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis.

(ii) Equal to or lower fuel input of chlorine, mercury, and TSM than the maximum values calculated during the last performance test, if you demonstrate compliance through performance testing.

(3) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable HCl emission limit through fuel analysis for a solid or liquid fuel and you plan to burn a new type of solid or liquid fuel, you must recalculate the HCl emission rate using Equation 16 of §63.7530 according to paragraphs (a)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section. You are not required to conduct fuel analyses for the fuels described in §63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii). You may exclude the fuels described in §63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) when recalculating the HCl emission rate.

(i) You must determine the chlorine concentration for any new fuel type in units of pounds per million Btu, based on supplier data or your own fuel analysis, according to the provisions in your site-specific fuel analysis plan developed according to §63.7521(b).

(ii) You must determine the new mixture of fuels that will have the highest content of chlorine.

(iii) Recalculate the HCl emission rate from your boiler or process heater under these new conditions using Equation 16 of §63.7530. The recalculated HCl emission rate must be less than the applicable emission limit.

(4) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable HCl emission limit through performance testing and you plan to burn a new type of fuel or a new mixture of fuels, you must recalculate the maximum chlorine input using Equation 7 of §63.7530. If the results of recalculating the maximum chlorine input using Equation 7 of §63.7530 are greater than the maximum chlorine input level established during the previous performance test, then you must conduct a new performance test within 60 days of burning the new fuel type or fuel mixture according to the procedures in §63.7520 to demonstrate that the HCl emissions do not exceed the emission limit. You must also establish new operating limits based on this performance test according to the procedures in §63.7530(b). In recalculating the maximum chlorine input and establishing the new operating limits, you are not required to conduct fuel analyses for and include the fuels described in §63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii).

(5) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable mercury emission limit through fuel analysis, and you plan to burn a new type of fuel, you must recalculate the mercury emission rate using Equation 17 of §63.7530 according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (a)(5)(i) through (iii) of this section. You are not required to conduct fuel analyses for the fuels described in §63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii). You may exclude the fuels described in §63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) when recalculating the mercury emission rate.

(i) You must determine the mercury concentration for any new fuel type in units of pounds per million Btu, based on supplier data or your own fuel analysis, according to the provisions in your site-specific fuel analysis plan developed according to §63.7521(b).

(ii) You must determine the new mixture of fuels that will have the highest content of mercury.

(iii) Recalculate the mercury emission rate from your boiler or process heater under these new conditions using Equation 17 of §63.7530. The recalculated mercury emission rate must be less than the applicable emission limit.

(6) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable mercury emission limit through performance testing, and you plan to burn a new type of fuel or a new mixture of fuels, you must recalculate the maximum mercury input using
Equation 8 of §63.7530. If the results of recalculating the maximum mercury input using Equation 8 of §63.7530 are higher than the maximum mercury input level established during the previous performance test, then you must conduct a new performance test within 60 days of burning the new fuel type or fuel mixture according to the procedures in §63.7520 to demonstrate that the mercury emissions do not exceed the emission limit. You must also establish new operating limits based on this performance test according to the procedures in §63.7530(b). You are not required to conduct fuel analyses for the fuels described in §63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii). You may exclude the fuels described in §63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) when recalculating the mercury emission rate.

(7) If your unit is controlled with a fabric filter, and you demonstrate continuous compliance using a bag leak detection system, you must initiate corrective action within 1 hour of a bag leak detection system alert and complete corrective actions as soon as practical, and operate and maintain the fabric filter system such that the periods which would cause an alert are no more than 5 percent of the operating time during a 6-month period. You must also keep records of the date, time, and duration of each alert, the time corrective action was initiated and completed, and a brief description of the cause of the alert and the corrective action taken. You must also record the percent of the operating time during each 6-month period that the conditions exist for an alert. In calculating this operating time percentage, if inspection of the fabric filter demonstrates that no corrective action is required, no alert time is counted. If corrective action is required, each alert shall be counted as a minimum of 1 hour. If you take longer than 1 hour to initiate corrective action, the alert time shall be counted as the actual amount of time taken to initiate corrective action.

(8) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable alternative CO CEMS emission limit listed in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (a)(8)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) Continuously monitor CO according to §§63.7525(a) and 63.7535.

(ii) Maintain a CO emission level below or at your applicable alternative CO CEMS-based standard in Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart at all times the affected unit is subject to numeric emission limits.

(iii) Keep records of CO levels according to §63.7555(b).

(iv) You must record and make available upon request results of CO CEMS performance audits, dates and duration of periods when the CO CEMS is out of control to completion of the corrective actions necessary to return the CO CEMS to operation consistent with your site-specific monitoring plan.

(9) The owner or operator of a boiler or process heater using a PM CPMS or a PM CEMS to meet requirements of this subpart shall install, certify, operate, and maintain the PM CPMS or PM CEMS in accordance with your site-specific monitoring plan as required in §63.7505(d).

(10) If your boiler or process heater has a heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater, you must conduct an annual tune-up of the boiler or process heater to demonstrate continuous compliance as specified in paragraphs (a)(10)(i) through (vi) of this section. You must conduct the tune-up while burning the type of fuel (or fuels in case of units that routinely burn a mixture) that provided the majority of the heat input to the boiler or process heater over the 12 months prior to the tune-up. This frequency does not apply to limited-use boilers and process heaters, as defined in §63.7575, or units with continuous oxygen trim systems that maintain an optimum air to fuel ratio.

(i) As applicable, inspect the burner, and clean or replace any components of the burner as necessary (you may perform the burner inspection any time prior to the tune-up or delay the burner inspection until the next scheduled unit shutdown). Units that produce electricity for sale may delay the burner inspection until the first outage, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection. At units where entry into a piece of process equipment or into a storage vessel is required to complete the tune-up inspections, inspections are required only during planned entries into the storage vessel or process equipment;

(ii) Inspect the flame pattern, as applicable, and adjust the burner as necessary to optimize the flame pattern. The adjustment should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available;

(iii) Inspect the system controlling the air-to-fuel ratio, as applicable, and ensure that it is correctly calibrated and functioning properly (you may delay the inspection until the next scheduled unit shutdown). Units that produce electricity for sale may delay the inspection until the first outage, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection;
(iv) Optimize total emissions of CO. This optimization should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available, and with any NOx requirement to which the unit is subject;

(v) Measure the concentrations in the effluent stream of CO in parts per million, by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, before and after the adjustments are made (measurements may be either on a dry or wet basis, as long as it is the same basis before and after the adjustments are made). Measurements may be taken using a portable CO analyzer; and

(vi) Maintain on-site and submit, if requested by the Administrator, a report containing the information in paragraphs (a)(10)(vi)(A) through (C) of this section,

(A) The concentrations of CO in the effluent stream in parts per million by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, measured at high fire or typical operating load, before and after the tune-up of the boiler or process heater;

(B) A description of any corrective actions taken as a part of the tune-up; and

(C) The type and amount of fuel used over the 12 months prior to the tune-up, but only if the unit was physically and legally capable of using more than one type of fuel during that period. Units sharing a fuel meter may estimate the fuel used by each unit.

(11) If your boiler or process heater has a heat input capacity of less than 10 million Btu per hour (except as specified in paragraph (a)(12) of this section), you must conduct a biennial tune-up of the boiler or process heater as specified in paragraphs (a)(10)(i) through (vi) of this section to demonstrate continuous compliance.

(12) If your boiler or process heater has a continuous oxygen trim system that maintains an optimum air to fuel ratio, or a heat input capacity of less than or equal to 5 million Btu per hour and the unit is in the units designed to burn gas 1; units designed to burn gas 2 (other); or units designed to burn light liquid subcategories, or meets the definition of limited-use boiler or process heater in §63.7575, you must conduct a tune-up of the boiler or process heater every 5 years as specified in paragraphs (a)(10)(i) through (vi) of this section to demonstrate continuous compliance. You may delay the burner inspection specified in paragraph (a)(10)(i) of this section until the next scheduled or unscheduled unit shutdown, but you must inspect each burner at least once every 72 months. If an oxygen trim system is utilized on a unit without emission standards to reduce the tune-up frequency to once every 5 years, set the oxygen level no lower than the oxygen concentration measured during the most recent tune-up.

(13) If the unit is not operating on the required date for a tune-up, the tune-up must be conducted within 30 calendar days of startup.

(14) If you are using a CEMS measuring mercury emissions to meet requirements of this subpart you must install, certify, operate, and maintain the mercury CEMS as specified in paragraphs (a)(14)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) Operate the mercury CEMS in accordance with performance specification 12A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B or operate a sorbent trap based integrated monitor in accordance with performance specification 12B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B. The duration of the performance test must be 30 operating days if you specified a 30 operating day basis in §63.7545(e)(2)(iii) for mercury CEMS or it must be 720 hours if you specified a 720 hour basis in §63.7545(e)(2)(iii) for mercury CEMS. For each day in which the unit operates, you must obtain hourly mercury concentration data, and stack gas volumetric flow rate data.

(ii) If you are using a mercury CEMS, you must install, operate, calibrate, and maintain an instrument for continuously measuring and recording the mercury mass emissions rate to the atmosphere according to the requirements of performance specifications 6 and 12A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, and quality assurance procedure 6 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix F.

(15) If you are using a CEMS to measure HCl emissions to meet requirements of this subpart, you must install, certify, operate, and maintain the HCl CEMS as specified in paragraphs (a)(15)(i) and (ii) of this section. This option for an affected unit takes effect on the date a final performance specification for an HCl CEMS is published in the FEDERAL REGISTER or the date of approval of a site-specific monitoring plan.
(i) Operate the continuous emissions monitoring system in accordance with the applicable performance specification in 40 CFR part 60, appendix B. The duration of the performance test must be 30 operating days if you specified a 30 operating day basis in §63.7545(e)(2)(iii) for HCl CEMS or it must be 720 hours if you specified a 720 hour basis in §63.7545(e)(2)(iii) for HCl CEMS. For each day in which the unit operates, you must obtain hourly HCl concentration data, and stack gas volumetric flow rate data.

(ii) If you are using a HCl CEMS, you must install, operate, calibrate, and maintain an instrument for continuously measuring and recording the HCl mass emissions rate to the atmosphere according to the requirements of the applicable performance specification of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, and the quality assurance procedures of 40 CFR part 60, appendix F.

(16) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable TSM emission limit through performance testing, and you plan to burn a new type of fuel or a new mixture of fuels, you must recalculate the maximum TSM input using Equation 9 of §63.7530. If the results of recalculating the maximum TSM input using Equation 9 of §63.7530 are higher than the maximum total selected input level established during the previous performance test, then you must conduct a new performance test within 60 days of burning the new fuel type or fuel mixture according to the procedures in §63.7520 to demonstrate that the TSM emissions do not exceed the emission limit. You must also establish new operating limits based on this performance test according to the procedures in §63.7530(b). You are not required to conduct fuel analyses for the fuels described in §63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii). You may exclude the fuels described in §63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) when recalculating the TSM emission rate.

(17) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable TSM emission limit through fuel analysis for solid or liquid fuels, and you plan to burn a new type of fuel, you must recalculate the TSM emission rate using Equation 18 of §63.7530 according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (a)(5)(i) through (iii) of this section. You are not required to conduct fuel analyses for the fuels described in §63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii). You may exclude the fuels described in §63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) when recalculating the TSM emission rate.

(i) You must determine the TSM concentration for any new fuel type in units of pounds per million Btu, based on supplier data or your own fuel analysis, according to the provisions in your site-specific fuel analysis plan developed according to §63.7521(b).

(ii) You must determine the new mixture of fuels that will have the highest content of TSM.

(iii) Recalculate the TSM emission rate from your boiler or process heater under these new conditions using Equation 18 of §63.7530. The recalculated TSM emission rate must be less than the applicable emission limit.

(18) If you demonstrate continuous PM emissions compliance with a PM CPMS you will use a PM CPMS to establish a site-specific operating limit corresponding to the results of the performance test demonstrating compliance with the PM limit. You will conduct your performance test using the test method criteria in Table 5 of this subpart. You will use the PM CPMS to demonstrate continuous compliance with this operating limit. You must repeat the performance test annually and reassess and adjust the site-specific operating limit in accordance with the results of the performance test.

(i) To determine continuous compliance, you must record the PM CPMS output data for all periods when the process is operating and the PM CPMS is not out-of-control. You must demonstrate continuous compliance by using all quality-assured hourly average data collected by the PM CPMS for all operating hours to calculate the arithmetic average operating parameter in units of the operating limit (milliamps) on a 30-day rolling average basis.

(ii) For any deviation of the 30-day rolling PM CPMS average value from the established operating parameter limit, you must:

(A) Within 48 hours of the deviation, visually inspect the air pollution control device (APCD);

(B) If inspection of the APCD identifies the cause of the deviation, take corrective action as soon as possible and return the PM CPMS measurement to within the established value; and

(C) Within 30 days of the deviation or at the time of the annual compliance test, whichever comes first, conduct a PM emissions compliance test to determine compliance with the PM emissions limit and to verify or re-establish the
CPMS operating limit. You are not required to conduct additional testing for any deviations that occur between the time of the original deviation and the PM emissions compliance test required under this paragraph.

(iii) PM CPMS deviations from the operating limit leading to more than four required performance tests in a 12-month operating period constitute a separate violation of this subpart.

(19) If you choose to comply with the PM filterable emissions limit by using PM CEMS you must install, certify, operate, and maintain a PM CEMS and record the output of the PM CEMS as specified in paragraphs (a)(19)(i) through (vii) of this section. The compliance limit will be expressed as a 30-day rolling average of the numerical emissions limit value applicable for your unit in Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 of this subpart.

(i) Install and certify your PM CEMS according to the procedures and requirements in Performance Specification 11—Specifications and Test Procedures for Particulate Matter Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems at Stationary Sources in Appendix B to part 60 of this chapter, using test criteria outlined in Table V of this rule. The reportable measurement output from the PM CEMS must be expressed in units of the applicable emissions limit (e.g., lb/MMBtu, lb/MWh).

(ii) Operate and maintain your PM CEMS according to the procedures and requirements in Procedure 2—Quality Assurance Requirements for Particulate Matter Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems at Stationary Sources in Appendix F to part 60 of this chapter.

(A) You must conduct the relative response audit (RRA) for your PM CEMS at least once annually.

(B) You must conduct the relative correlation audit (RCA) for your PM CEMS at least once every 3 years.

(iii) Collect PM CEMS hourly average output data for all boiler operating hours except as indicated in paragraph (v) of this section.

(iv) Calculate the arithmetic 30-day rolling average of all of the hourly average PM CEMS output data collected during all nonexempt boiler or process heater operating hours.

(v) You must collect data using the PM CEMS at all times the unit is operating and at the intervals specified this paragraph (a), except for periods of monitoring system malfunctions, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions, and required monitoring system quality assurance or quality control activities.

(vi) You must use all the data collected during all boiler or process heater operating hours in assessing the compliance with your operating limit except:

(A) Any data collected during monitoring system malfunctions, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions, or required monitoring system quality assurance or control activities conducted during monitoring system malfunctions in calculations and report any such periods in your annual deviation report;

(B) Any data collected during periods when the monitoring system is out of control as specified in your site-specific monitoring plan, repairs associated with periods when the monitoring system is out of control, or required monitoring system quality assurance or control activities conducted during out of control periods in calculations used to report emissions or operating levels and report any such periods in your annual deviation report;

(C) Any data recorded during periods of startup or shutdown.

(vii) You must record and make available upon request results of PM CEMS system performance audits, dates and duration of periods when the PM CEMS is out of control to completion of the corrective actions necessary to return the PM CEMS to operation consistent with your site-specific monitoring plan.

(b) You must report each instance in which you did not meet each emission limit and operating limit in Tables 1 through 4 or 11 through 13 to this subpart that apply to you. These instances are deviations from the emission limits or operating limits, respectively, in this subpart. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in §63.7550.
(c) If you elected to demonstrate that the unit meets the specification for mercury for the unit designed to burn gas 1 subcategory, you must follow the sampling frequency specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section and conduct this sampling according to the procedures in §63.7521(f) through (i).

(1) If the initial mercury constituents in the gaseous fuels are measured to be equal to or less than half of the mercury specification as defined in §63.7575, you do not need to conduct further sampling.

(2) If the initial mercury constituents are greater than half but equal to or less than 75 percent of the mercury specification as defined in §63.7575, you will conduct semi-annual sampling. If 6 consecutive semi-annual fuel analyses demonstrate 50 percent or less of the mercury specification, you do not need to conduct further sampling. If any semi-annual sample exceeds 75 percent of the mercury specification, you must return to monthly sampling for that fuel, until 12 months of fuel analyses again are less than 75 percent of the compliance level.

(3) If the initial mercury constituents are greater than 75 percent of the mercury specification as defined in §63.7575, you will conduct monthly sampling. If 12 consecutive monthly fuel analyses demonstrate 75 percent or less of the mercury specification, you may decrease the fuel analysis frequency to semi-annual for that fuel.

(4) If the initial sample exceeds the mercury specification as defined in §63.7575, each affected boiler or process heater combusting this fuel is not part of the unit designed to burn gas 1 subcategory and must be in compliance with the emission and operating limits for the appropriate subcategory. You may elect to conduct additional monthly sampling while complying with these emissions and operating limits to demonstrate that the fuel qualifies as another gas 1 fuel. If 12 consecutive monthly fuel analyses samples are at or below the mercury specification as defined in §63.7575, each affected boiler or process heater combusting the fuel can elect to switch back into the unit designed to burn gas 1 subcategory until the mercury specification is exceeded.

(d) For startup and shutdown, you must meet the work practice standards according to items 5 and 6 of Table 3 of this subpart.


§63.7541 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance under the emissions averaging provision?

(a) Following the compliance date, the owner or operator must demonstrate compliance with this subpart on a continuous basis by meeting the requirements of paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) For each calendar month, demonstrate compliance with the average weighted emissions limit for the existing units participating in the emissions averaging option as determined in §63.7522(f) and (g).

(2) You must maintain the applicable opacity limit according to paragraphs (a)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) For each existing unit participating in the emissions averaging option that is equipped with a dry control system and not vented to a common stack, maintain opacity at or below the applicable limit.

(ii) For each group of units participating in the emissions averaging option where each unit in the group is equipped with a dry control system and vented to a common stack that does not receive emissions from non-affected units, maintain opacity at or below the applicable limit at the common stack.

(3) For each existing unit participating in the emissions averaging option that is equipped with a wet scrubber, maintain the 30-day rolling average parameter values at or above the operating limits established during the most recent performance test.

(4) For each existing unit participating in the emissions averaging option that has an approved alternative operating parameter, maintain the 30-day rolling average parameter values consistent with the approved monitoring plan.

(5) For each existing unit participating in the emissions averaging option venting to a common stack configuration containing affected units from other subcategories, maintain the appropriate operating limit for each unit as specified in Table 4 to this subpart that applies.
(b) Any instance where the owner or operator fails to comply with the continuous monitoring requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this section is a deviation.

[76 FR 15664, Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at 78 FR 7182, Jan. 31, 2013]

**Notification, Reports, and Records**

§63.7545 What notifications must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit to the Administrator all of the notifications in §§63.7(b) and (c), 63.8(e), (f)(4) and (6), and 63.9(b) through (h) that apply to you by the dates specified.

(b) As specified in §63.9(b)(2), if you startup your affected source before January 31, 2013, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 120 days after January 31, 2013.

(c) As specified in §63.9(b)(4) and (5), if you startup your new or reconstructed affected source on or after January 31, 2013, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 15 days after the actual date of startup of the affected source.

(d) If you are required to conduct a performance test you must submit a Notification of Intent to conduct a performance test at least 60 days before the performance test is scheduled to begin.

(e) If you are required to conduct an initial compliance demonstration as specified in §63.7530, you must submit a Notification of Compliance Status according to §63.9(h)(2)(ii). For the initial compliance demonstration for each boiler or process heater, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status, including all performance test results and fuel analyses, before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of all performance test and/or other initial compliance demonstrations for all boiler or process heaters at the facility according to §63.10(d)(2). The Notification of Compliance Status report must contain all the information specified in paragraphs (e)(1) through (8) of this section, as applicable. If you are not required to conduct an initial compliance demonstration as specified in §63.7530(a), the Notification of Compliance Status must only contain the information specified in paragraphs (e)(1) and (8) of this section and must be submitted within 60 days of the compliance date specified at §63.7495(b).

(1) A description of the affected unit(s) including identification of which subcategories the unit is in, the design heat input capacity of the unit, a description of the add-on controls used on the unit to comply with this subpart, description of the fuel(s) burned, including whether the fuel(s) were a secondary material determined by you or the EPA through a petition process to be a non-waste under §241.3 of this chapter, whether the fuel(s) were a secondary material processed from discarded non-hazardous secondary materials within the meaning of §241.3 of this chapter, and justification for the selection of fuel(s) burned during the compliance demonstration.

(2) Summary of the results of all performance tests and fuel analyses, and calculations conducted to demonstrate initial compliance including all established operating limits, and including:

(i) Identification of whether you are complying with the PM emission limit or the alternative TSM emission limit.

(ii) Identification of whether you are complying with the output-based emission limits or the heat input-based (i.e., lb/MMBtu or ppm) emission limits.

(iii) Identification of whether you are complying the arithmetic mean of all valid hours of data from the previous 30 operating days or of the previous 720 hours. This identification shall be specified separately for each operating parameter.

(3) A summary of the maximum CO emission levels recorded during the performance test to show that you have met any applicable emission standard in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, if you are not using a CO CEMS to demonstrate compliance.

(4) Identification of whether you plan to demonstrate compliance with each applicable emission limit through performance testing, a CEMS, or fuel analysis.
(5) Identification of whether you plan to demonstrate compliance by emissions averaging and identification of whether you plan to demonstrate compliance by using efficiency credits through energy conservation:

(i) If you plan to demonstrate compliance by emission averaging, report the emission level that was being achieved or the control technology employed on January 31, 2013.

(ii) [Reserved]

(6) A signed certification that you have met all applicable emission limits and work practice standards.

(7) If you had a deviation from any emission limit, work practice standard, or operating limit, you must also submit a description of the deviation, the duration of the deviation, and the corrective action taken in the Notification of Compliance Status report.

(8) In addition to the information required in §63.9(h)(2), your notification of compliance status must include the following certification(s) of compliance, as applicable, and signed by a responsible official:

(i) “This facility completed the required initial tune-up for all of the boilers and process heaters covered by 40 CFR part 63 subpart DDDDD at this site according to the procedures in §63.7540(a)(10)(i) through (vi).”

(ii) “This facility has had an energy assessment performed according to §63.7530(e).”

(iii) Except for units that burn only natural gas, refinery gas, or other gas 1 fuel, or units that qualify for a statutory exemption as provided in section 129(g)(1) of the Clean Air Act, include the following: “No secondary materials that are solid waste were combusted in any affected unit.”

(f) If you operate a unit designed to burn natural gas, refinery gas, or other gas 1 fuels that is subject to this subpart, and you intend to use a fuel other than natural gas, refinery gas, gaseous fuel subject to another subpart of this part, part 60, 61, or 65, or other gas 1 fuel to fire the affected unit during a period of natural gas curtailment or supply interruption, as defined in §63.7575, you must submit a notification of alternative fuel use within 48 hours of the declaration of each period of natural gas curtailment or supply interruption, as defined in §63.7575. The notification must include the information specified in paragraphs (f)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Company name and address.

(2) Identification of the affected unit.

(3) Reason you are unable to use natural gas or equivalent fuel, including the date when the natural gas curtailment was declared or the natural gas supply interruption began.

(4) Type of alternative fuel that you intend to use.

(5) Dates when the alternative fuel use is expected to begin and end.

(g) If you intend to commence or recommence combustion of solid waste, you must provide 30 days prior notice of the date upon which you will commence or recommence combustion of solid waste. The notification must identify:

(1) The name of the owner or operator of the affected source, as defined in §63.7490, the location of the source, the boiler(s) or process heater(s) that will commence burning solid waste, and the date of the notice.

(2) The currently applicable subcategories under this subpart.

(3) The date on which you became subject to the currently applicable emission limits.

(4) The date upon which you will commence combusting solid waste.
(h) If you have switched fuels or made a physical change to the boiler or process heater and the fuel switch or physical change resulted in the applicability of a different subcategory, you must provide notice of the date upon which you switched fuels or made the physical change within 30 days of the switch/change. The notification must identify:

(1) The name of the owner or operator of the affected source, as defined in §63.7490, the location of the source, the boiler(s) and process heater(s) that have switched fuels, were physically changed, and the date of the notice.

(2) The currently applicable subcategory under this subpart.

(3) The date upon which the fuel switch or physical change occurred.


§63.7550 What reports must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit each report in Table 9 to this subpart that applies to you.

(b) Unless the EPA Administrator has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under §63.10(a), you must submit each report, according to paragraph (h) of this section, by the date in Table 9 to this subpart and according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section. For units that are subject only to a requirement to conduct subsequent annual, biennial, or 5-year tune-up according to §63.7540(a)(10), (11), or (12), respectively, and not subject to emission limits or Table 4 operating limits, you may submit only an annual, biennial, or 5-year compliance report, as applicable, as specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section, instead of a semi-annual compliance report.

(1) The first semi-annual compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for each boiler or process heater in §63.7495 and ending on June 30 or December 31, whichever date is the first date that occurs at least 180 days after the compliance date that is specified for your source in §63.7495. If submitting an annual, biennial, or 5-year compliance report, the first compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for each boiler or process heater in §63.7495 and ending on December 31 within 1, 2, or 5 years, as applicable, after the compliance date that is specified for your source in §63.7495.

(2) The first semi-annual compliance report must be postmarked or submitted no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for each boiler or process heater in §63.7495. The first annual, biennial, or 5-year compliance report must be postmarked or submitted no later than January 31.

(3) Each subsequent semi-annual compliance report must cover the semiannual reporting period from January 1 through June 30 or the semiannual reporting period from July 1 through December 31. Annual, biennial, and 5-year compliance reports must cover the applicable 1-, 2-, or 5-year periods from January 1 to December 31.

(4) Each subsequent semi-annual compliance report must be postmarked or submitted no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the semiannual reporting period. Annual, biennial, and 5-year compliance reports must be postmarked or submitted no later than January 31.

(5) For each affected source that is subject to permitting regulations pursuant to part 70 or part 71 of this chapter, and if the permitting authority has established dates for submitting semiannual reports pursuant to 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), you may submit the first and subsequent compliance reports according to the dates the permitting authority has established in the permit instead of according to the dates in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section.

(c) A compliance report must contain the following information depending on how the facility chooses to comply with the limits set in this rule.
(1) If the facility is subject to the requirements of a tune up you must submit a compliance report with the information in paragraphs (c)(5)(i) through (iii) of this section, (xiv) and (xvii) of this section, and paragraph (c)(5)(iv) of this section for limited-use boiler or process heater.

(2) If you are complying with the fuel analysis you must submit a compliance report with the information in paragraphs (c)(5)(i) through (iii), (vi), (x), (xi), (xiii), (xv), (xvii), (xviii) and paragraph (d) of this section.

(3) If you are complying with the applicable emissions limit with performance testing you must submit a compliance report with the information in (c)(5)(i) through (iii), (vi), (vii), (viii), (ix), (xi), (xiii), (xv), (xvii), (xviii) and paragraph (d) of this section.

(4) If you are complying with an emissions limit using a CMS the compliance report must contain the information required in paragraphs (c)(5)(i) through (iii), (v), (vi), (xi) through (xiii), (xv) through (xviii), and paragraph (e) of this section.

(5)(i) Company and Facility name and address.

(ii) Process unit information, emissions limitations, and operating parameter limitations.

(iii) Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.

(iv) The total operating time during the reporting period.

(v) If you use a CMS, including CEMS, COMS, or CPMS, you must include the monitoring equipment manufacturer(s) and model numbers and the date of the last CMS certification or audit.

(vi) The total fuel use by each individual boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit within the reporting period, including, but not limited to, a description of the fuel, whether the fuel has received a non-waste determination by the EPA or your basis for concluding that the fuel is not a waste, and the total fuel usage amount with units of measure.

(vii) If you are conducting performance tests once every 3 years consistent with §63.7515(b) or (c), the date of the last 2 performance tests and a statement as to whether there have been any operational changes since the last performance test that could increase emissions.

(viii) A statement indicating that you burned no new types of fuel in an individual boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit. Or, if you did burn a new type of fuel and are subject to a HCl emission limit, you must submit the calculation of chlorine input, using Equation 7 of §63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum chlorine input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing) or you must submit the calculation of HCl emission rate using Equation 16 of §63.7530 that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for HCl emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis). If you burned a new type of fuel and are subject to a mercury emission limit, you must submit the calculation of mercury input, using Equation 8 of §63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum mercury input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing), or you must submit the calculation of mercury emission rate using Equation 17 of §63.7530 that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for mercury emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis).

(ix) If you wish to burn a new type of fuel in an individual boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit and you cannot demonstrate compliance with the maximum chlorine input operating limit using Equation 7 of §63.7530 or the maximum mercury input operating limit using Equation 8 of §63.7530, or the maximum TSM input operating limit using Equation 9 of §63.7530, you must submit the calculation of TSM input, using Equation 18 of §63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for TSM emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis).
using Equation 9 of §63.7530 you must include in the compliance report a statement indicating the intent to conduct a new performance test within 60 days of starting to burn the new fuel.

(x) A summary of any monthly fuel analyses conducted to demonstrate compliance according to §§63.7521 and 63.7530 for individual boilers or process heaters subject to emission limits, and any fuel specification analyses conducted according to §§63.7521(f) and 63.7530(g).

(xi) If there are no deviations from any emission limits or operating limits in this subpart that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limits or operating limits during the reporting period.

(xii) If there were no deviations from the monitoring requirements including no periods during which the CMSs, including CEMS, COMS, and CPMS, were out of control as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were no deviations and no periods during which the CMS were out of control during the reporting period.

(xiii) If a malfunction occurred during the reporting period, the report must include the number, duration, and a brief description for each type of malfunction which occurred during the reporting period and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded. The report must also include a description of actions taken by you during a malfunction of a boiler, process heater, or associated air pollution control device or CMS to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.7500(a)(3), including actions taken to correct the malfunction.

(xiv) Include the date of the most recent tune-up for each unit subject to only the requirement to conduct an annual, biennial, or 5-year tune-up according to §63.7540(a)(10), (11), or (12) respectively. Include the date of the most recent burner inspection if it was not done annually, biennially, or on a 5-year period and was delayed until the next scheduled or unscheduled unit shutdown.

(xv) If you plan to demonstrate compliance by emission averaging, certify the emission level achieved or the control technology employed is no less stringent than the level or control technology contained in the notification of compliance status in §63.7545(e)(5)(i).

(xvi) For each reporting period, the compliance reports must include all of the calculated 30 day rolling average values for CEMS (CO, HCl, SO2, and mercury), 10 day rolling average values for CO CEMS when the limit is expressed as a 10 day instead of 30 day rolling average, and the PM CPMS data.

(xvii) Statement by a responsible official with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the content of the report.

(xviii) For each instance of startup or shutdown include the information required to be monitored, collected, or recorded according to the requirements of §63.7555(d).

(d) For each deviation from an emission limit or operating limit in this subpart that occurs at an individual boiler or process heater where you are not using a CMS to comply with that emission limit or operating limit, or from the work practice standards for periods if startup and shutdown, the compliance report must additionally contain the information required in paragraphs (d)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) A description of the deviation and which emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard from which you deviated.

(2) Information on the number, duration, and cause of deviations (including unknown cause), as applicable, and the corrective action taken.

(3) If the deviation occurred during an annual performance test, provide the date the annual performance test was completed.

(e) For each deviation from an emission limit, operating limit, and monitoring requirement in this subpart occurring at an individual boiler or process heater where you are using a CMS to comply with that emission limit or operating limit, the compliance report must additionally contain the information required in paragraphs (e)(1) through (9) of this section. This includes any deviations from your site-specific monitoring plan as required in §63.7505(d).
(1) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped and description of the nature of the deviation (i.e., what you deviated from).

(2) The date and time that each CMS was inoperative, except for zero (low-level) and high-level checks.

(3) The date, time, and duration that each CMS was out of control, including the information in §63.8(c)(8).

(4) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped.

(5) A summary of the total duration of the deviation during the reporting period and the total duration as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(6) A characterization of the total duration of the deviations during the reporting period into those that are due to control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and other unknown causes.

(7) A summary of the total duration of CMS’s downtime during the reporting period and the total duration of CMS downtime as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(8) A brief description of the source for which there was a deviation.

(9) A description of any changes in CMSs, processes, or controls since the last reporting period for the source for which there was a deviation.

(f)-(g) [Reserved]

(h) You must submit the reports according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (h)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Within 60 days after the date of completing each performance test (as defined in §63.2) required by this subpart, you must submit the results of the performance tests, including any fuel analyses, following the procedure specified in either paragraph (h)(1)(i) or (ii) of this section.

(i) For data collected using test methods supported by the EPA’s Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT) as listed on the EPA’s ERT Web site (http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ert/index.html), you must submit the results of the performance test to the EPA via the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI). (CEDRI can be accessed through the EPA’s Central Data Exchange (CDX) (https://cdx.epa.gov/).) Performance test data must be submitted in a file format generated through use of the EPA’s ERT or an electronic file format consistent with the extensible markup language (XML) schema listed on the EPA’s ERT Web site. If you claim that some of the performance test information being submitted is confidential business information (CBI), you must submit a complete file generated through the use of the EPA’s ERT or an alternate electronic file consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA’s ERT Web site, including information claimed to be CBI, on a compact disc, flash drive, or other commonly used electronic storage media to the EPA. The electronic media must be clearly marked as CBI and mailed to U.S. EPA/OAPQS/CORE CBI Office, Attention: Group Leader, Measurement Policy Group, MD C404-02, 4930 Old Page Rd., Durham, NC 27703. The same ERT or alternate file with the CBI omitted must be submitted to the EPA via the EPA’s CDX as described earlier in this paragraph.

(ii) For data collected using test methods that are not supported by the EPA’s ERT as listed on the EPA’s ERT Web site at the time of the test, you must submit the results of the performance test to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in §63.13.

(2) Within 60 days after the date of completing each CEMS performance evaluation (as defined in 63.2), you must submit the results of the performance evaluation following the procedure specified in either paragraph (h)(2)(i) or (ii) of this section.

(i) For performance evaluations of continuous monitoring systems measuring relative accuracy test audit (RATA) pollutants that are supported by the EPA’s ERT as listed on the EPA’s ERT Web site at the time of the evaluation, you must submit the results of the performance evaluation to the EPA via the CEDRI. (CEDRI can be accessed through the EPA’s CDX.) Performance evaluation data must be submitted in a file format generated through the use
of the EPA’s ERT or an alternate file format consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA’s ERT Web site. If you claim that some of the performance evaluation information being transmitted is CBI, you must submit a complete file generated through the use of the EPA’s ERT or an alternate electronic file consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA’s ERT Web site, including information claimed to be CBI, on a compact disc, flash drive, or other commonly used electronic storage media to the EPA. The electronic media must be clearly marked as CBI and mailed to U.S. EPA/OAPQS/CORE CBI Office, Attention: Group Leader, Measurement Policy Group, MD C404-02, 4930 Old Page Rd., Durham, NC 27703. The same ERT or alternate file with the CBI omitted must be submitted to the EPA via the EPA’s CDX as described earlier in this paragraph.

(ii) For any performance evaluations of continuous monitoring systems measuring RATA pollutants that are not supported by the EPA’s ERT as listed on the ERT Web site at the time of the evaluation, you must submit the results of the performance evaluation to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in §63.13.

(3) You must submit all reports required by Table 9 of this subpart electronically to the EPA via the CEDRI. (CEDRI can be accessed through the EPA’s CDX.) You must use the appropriate electronic report in CEDRI for this subpart. Instead of using the electronic report in CEDRI for this subpart, you may submit an alternate electronic file consistent with the XML schema listed on the CEDRI Web site (http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/cedri/index.html), once the XML schema is available. If the reporting form specific to this subpart is not available in CEDRI at the time that the report is due, you must submit the report to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in §63.13. You must begin submitting reports via CEDRI no later than 90 days after the form becomes available in CEDRI.


§63.7555 What records must I keep?

(a) You must keep records according to paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) A copy of each notification and report that you submitted to comply with this subpart, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status or semiannual compliance report that you submitted, according to the requirements in §63.10(b)(2)(xiv).

(2) Records of performance tests, fuel analyses, or other compliance demonstrations and performance evaluations as required in §63.10(b)(2)(viii).

(3) For units in the limited use subcategory, you must keep a copy of the federally enforceable permit that limits the annual capacity factor to less than or equal to 10 percent and fuel use records for the days the boiler or process heater was operating.

(b) For each CEMS, COMS, and continuous monitoring system you must keep records according to paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Records described in §63.10(b)(2)(vii) through (xi).

(2) Monitoring data for continuous opacity monitoring system during a performance evaluation as required in §63.6(h)(7)(i) and (ii).

(3) Previous (i.e., superseded) versions of the performance evaluation plan as required in §63.8(d)(3).

(4) Request for alternatives to relative accuracy test for CEMS as required in §63.8(f)(6)(i).

(5) Records of the date and time that each deviation started and stopped.

(c) You must keep the records required in Table 8 to this subpart including records of all monitoring data and calculated averages for applicable operating limits, such as opacity, pressure drop, pH, and operating load, to show continuous compliance with each emission limit and operating limit that applies to you.
(d) For each boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, you must also keep the applicable records in paragraphs (d)(1) through (11) of this section.

(1) You must keep records of monthly fuel use by each boiler or process heater, including the type(s) of fuel and amount(s) used.

(2) If you combust non-hazardous secondary materials that have been determined not to be solid waste pursuant to §241.3(b)(1) and (2) of this chapter, you must keep a record that documents how the secondary material meets each of the legitimacy criteria under §241.3(d)(1) of this chapter. If you combust a fuel that has been processed from a discarded non-hazardous secondary material pursuant to §241.3(b)(4) of this chapter, you must keep records as to how the operations that produced the fuel satisfy the definition of processing in §241.2 of this chapter. If the fuel received a non-waste determination pursuant to the petition process submitted under §241.3(c) of this chapter, you must keep a record that documents how the fuel satisfies the requirements of the petition process. For operating units that combust non-hazardous secondary materials as fuel per §241.4 of this chapter, you must keep records documenting that the material is listed as a non-waste under §241.4(a) of this chapter. Units exempt from the incinerator standards under section 129(g)(1) of the Clean Air Act because they are qualifying facilities burning a homogeneous waste stream do not need to maintain the records described in this paragraph (d)(2).

(3) A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum chlorine fuel input, using Equation 7 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the HCl emission limit, for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of HCl emission rates, using Equation 16 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate compliance with the HCl emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum chlorine fuel input or HCl emission rates. You can use the results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers and process heaters provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, you must calculate chlorine fuel input, or HCl emission rate, for each boiler and process heater.

(4) A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum mercury fuel input, using Equation 8 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the mercury emission limit for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of mercury emission rates, using Equation 17 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate compliance with the mercury emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum mercury fuel input or mercury emission rates. You can use the results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers and process heaters provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, you must calculate mercury fuel input, or mercury emission rates, for each boiler and process heater.

(5) If, consistent with §63.7515(b), you choose to stack test less frequently than annually, you must keep a record that documents that your emissions in the previous stack test(s) were less than 75 percent of the applicable emission limit (or, in specific instances noted in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart, less than the applicable emission limit), and document that there was no change in source operations including fuel composition and operation of air pollution control equipment that would cause emissions of the relevant pollutant to increase within the past year.

(6) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of the boiler or process heater, or of the associated air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(7) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with the general duty to minimize emissions in §63.7500(a)(3), including corrective actions to restore the malfunctioning boiler or process heater, air pollution control, or monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

(8) A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum TSM fuel input, using Equation 9 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the TSM emission limit for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of TSM emission rates, using Equation 18 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate compliance with the TSM emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum TSM fuel input or TSM emission rates. You can use the results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers and process heaters provided they are all burning
the same fuel type. However, you must calculate TSM fuel input, or TSM emission rates, for each boiler and process heater.

(9) You must maintain records of the calendar date, time, occurrence and duration of each startup and shutdown.

(10) You must maintain records of the type(s) and amount(s) of fuels used during each startup and shutdown.

(11) For each startup period, for units selecting paragraph (2) of the definition of “startup” in §63.7575 you must maintain records of the time that clean fuel combustion begins; the time when you start feeding fuels that are not clean fuels; the time when useful thermal energy is first supplied; and the time when the PM controls are engaged.

(12) If you choose to rely on paragraph (2) of the definition of “startup” in §63.7575, for each startup period, you must maintain records of the hourly steam temperature, hourly steam pressure, hourly steam flow, hourly flue gas temperature, and all hourly average CMS data (e.g., CEMS, PM CPMS, COMS, ESP total secondary electric power input, scrubber pressure drop, scrubber liquid flow rate) collected during each startup period to confirm that the control devices are engaged. In addition, if compliance with the PM emission limit is demonstrated using a PM control device, you must maintain records as specified in paragraphs (d)(12)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) For a boiler or process heater with an electrostatic precipitator, record the number of fields in service, as well as each field's secondary voltage and secondary current during each hour of startup.

(ii) For a boiler or process heater with a fabric filter, record the number of compartments in service, as well as the differential pressure across the baghouse during each hour of startup.

(iii) For a boiler or process heater with a wet scrubber needed for filterable PM control, record the scrubber's liquid flow rate and the pressure drop during each hour of startup.

(13) If you choose to use paragraph (2) of the definition of “startup” in §63.7575 and you find that you are unable to safely engage and operate your PM control(s) within 1 hour of first firing of non-clean fuels, you may choose to rely on paragraph (1) of definition of “startup” in §63.7575 or you may submit to the delegated permitting authority a request for a variance with the PM controls requirement, as described below.

(i) The request shall provide evidence of a documented manufacturer-identified safety issue.

(ii) The request shall provide information to document that the PM control device is adequately designed and sized to meet the applicable PM emission limit.

(iii) In addition, the request shall contain documentation that:

(A) The unit is using clean fuels to the maximum extent possible to bring the unit and PM control device up to the temperature necessary to alleviate or prevent the identified safety issues prior to the combustion of primary fuel;

(B) The unit has explicitly followed the manufacturer's procedures to alleviate or prevent the identified safety issue; and

(C) Identifies with specificity the details of the manufacturer's statement of concern.

(iv) You must comply with all other work practice requirements, including but not limited to data collection, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements.

(e) If you elect to average emissions consistent with §63.7522, you must additionally keep a copy of the emission averaging implementation plan required in §63.7522(g), all calculations required under §63.7522, including monthly records of heat input or steam generation, as applicable, and monitoring records consistent with §63.7541.
(f) If you elect to use efficiency credits from energy conservation measures to demonstrate compliance according to §63.7533, you must keep a copy of the Implementation Plan required in §63.7533(d) and copies of all data and calculations used to establish credits according to §63.7533(b), (c), and (f).

(g) If you elected to demonstrate that the unit meets the specification for mercury for the unit designed to burn gas 1 subcategory, you must maintain monthly records (or at the frequency required by §63.7540(c)) of the calculations and results of the fuel specification for mercury in Table 6.

(h) If you operate a unit in the unit designed to burn gas 1 subcategory that is subject to this subpart, and you use an alternative fuel other than natural gas, refinery gas, gaseous fuel subject to another subpart under this part, other gas 1 fuel, or gaseous fuel subject to another subpart of this part or part 60, 61, or 65, you must keep records of the total hours per calendar year that alternative fuel is burned and the total hours per calendar year that the unit operated during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply emergencies.


§63.7560 In what form and how long must I keep my records?

(a) Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review, according to §63.10(b)(1).

(b) As specified in §63.10(b)(1), you must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

(c) You must keep each record on site, or they must be accessible from on site (for example, through a computer network), for at least 2 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to §63.10(b)(1). You can keep the records off site for the remaining 3 years.

Other Requirements and Information

§63.7565 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 10 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§63.1 through 63.15 apply to you.

§63.7570 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by the EPA, or an Administrator such as your state, local, or tribal agency. If the EPA Administrator has delegated authority to your state, local, or tribal agency, then that agency (as well as the EPA) has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. You should contact your EPA Regional Office to find out if this subpart is delegated to your state, local, or tribal agency.

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a state, local, or tribal agency under 40 CFR part 63, subpart E, the authorities listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section are retained by the EPA Administrator and are not transferred to the state, local, or tribal agency, however, the EPA retains oversight of this subpart and can take enforcement actions, as appropriate.

(1) Approval of alternatives to the emission limits and work practice standards in §63.7500(a) and (b) under §63.6(g), except as specified in §63.7555(d)(13).

(2) Approval of major change to test methods in Table 5 to this subpart under §63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f) and as defined in §63.90, and alternative analytical methods requested under §63.7521(b)(2).

(3) Approval of major change to monitoring under §63.8(f) and as defined in §63.90, and approval of alternative operating parameters under §§63.7500(a)(2) and 63.7522(g)(2).

(4) Approval of major change to recordkeeping and reporting under §63.10(e) and as defined in §63.90.
§63.7575  What definitions apply to this subpart?

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Clean Air Act, in §63.2 (the General Provisions), and in this section as follows:

10-day rolling average means the arithmetic mean of the previous 240 hours of valid operating data. Valid data excludes hours during startup and shutdown, data collected during periods when the monitoring system is out of control as specified in your site-specific monitoring plan, while conducting repairs associated with periods when the monitoring system is out of control, or while conducting required monitoring system quality assurance or quality control activities, and periods when this unit is not operating. The 240 hours should be consecutive, but not necessarily continuous if operations were intermittent.

30-day rolling average means the arithmetic mean of the previous 720 hours of valid CO CEMS data. The 720 hours should be consecutive, but not necessarily continuous if operations were intermittent. For parameters other than CO, 30-day rolling average means either the arithmetic mean of all valid hours of data from 30 successive operating days or the arithmetic mean of the previous 720 hours of valid operating data. Valid data excludes hours during startup and shutdown, data collected during periods when the monitoring system is out of control as specified in your site-specific monitoring plan, while conducting repairs associated with periods when the monitoring system is out of control, or while conducting required monitoring system quality assurance or quality control activities, and periods when this unit is not operating.

Annual capacity factor means the ratio between the actual heat input to a boiler or process heater from the fuels burned during a calendar year and the potential heat input to the boiler or process heater had it been operated for 8,760 hours during a year at the maximum steady state design heat input capacity.

Annual heat input means the heat input for the 12 months preceding the compliance demonstration.

Average annual heat input rate means total heat input divided by the hours of operation for the 12 months preceding the compliance demonstration.

Bag leak detection system means a group of instruments that are capable of monitoring particulate matter loadings in the exhaust of a fabric filter (i.e., baghouse) in order to detect bag failures. A bag leak detection system includes, but is not limited to, an instrument that operates on electrodynamic, triboelectric, light scattering, light transmittance, or other principle to monitor relative particulate matter loadings.

Benchmark means the fuel heat input for a boiler or process heater for the one-year period before the date that an energy demand reduction occurs, unless it can be demonstrated that a different time period is more representative of historical operations.

Biodiesel means a mono-alkyl ester derived from biomass and conforming to ASTM D6751-11b, Standard Specification for Biodiesel Fuel Blend Stock (B100) for Middle Distillate Fuels (incorporated by reference, see §63.14).

Biomass or bio-based solid fuel means any biomass-based solid fuel that is not a solid waste. This includes, but is not limited to, wood residue; wood products (e.g., trees, tree stumps, tree limbs, bark, lumber, sawdust, sandier dust, chips, scraps, slabs, millings, and shavings); animal manure, including litter and other bedding materials; vegetative agricultural and silvicultural materials, such as logging residues (slash), nut and grain hulls and chaff (e.g., almond, walnut, peanut, rice, and wheat), bagasse, orchard prunings, corn stalks, coffee bean hulls and grounds. This definition of biomass is not intended to suggest that these materials are or are not solid waste.

Blast furnace gas fuel-fired boiler or process heater means an industrial/commercial/institutional boiler or process heater that receives 90 percent or more of its total annual gas volume from blast furnace gas.

Boiler means an enclosed device using controlled flame combustion and having the primary purpose of recovering thermal energy in the form of steam or hot water. Controlled flame combustion refers to a steady-state, or near steady-state, process wherein fuel and/or oxidizer feed rates are controlled. A device combusting solid waste, as
defined in §241.3 of this chapter, is not a boiler unless the device is exempt from the definition of a solid waste incineration unit as provided in section 129(g)(1) of the Clean Air Act. Waste heat boilers are excluded from this definition.

*Boiler system* means the boiler and associated components, such as, the feed water system, the combustion air system, the fuel system (including burners), blowdown system, combustion control systems, steam systems, and condensate return systems.

*Calendar year* means the period between January 1 and December 31, inclusive, for a given year.

*Clean dry biomass* means any biomass-based solid fuel that have not been painted, pigment-stained, or pressure treated, does not contain contaminants at concentrations not normally associated with virgin biomass materials and has a moisture content of less than 20 percent and is not a solid waste.

*Coal* means all solid fuels classifiable as anthracite, bituminous, sub-bituminous, or lignite by ASTM D388 (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), coal refuse, and petroleum coke. For the purposes of this subpart, this definition of “coal” includes synthetic fuels derived from coal, including but not limited to, solvent-refined coal, coal-oil mixtures, and coal-water mixtures. Coal derived gases are excluded from this definition.

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

*Commercial/institutional boiler* means a boiler used in commercial establishments or institutional establishments such as medical centers, nursing homes, research centers, institutions of higher education, elementary and secondary schools, libraries, religious establishments, governmental buildings, hotels, restaurants, and laundries to provide electricity, steam, and/or hot water.

*Common stack* means the exhaust of emissions from two or more affected units through a single flue. Affected units with a common stack may each have separate air pollution control systems located before the common stack, or may have a single air pollution control system located after the exhausts come together in a single flue.

*Cost-effective energy conservation measure* means a measure that is implemented to improve the energy efficiency of the boiler or facility that has a payback (return of investment) period of 2 years or less.

*Daily block average* means the arithmetic mean of all valid emission concentrations or parameter levels recorded when a unit is operating measured over the 24-hour period from 12 a.m. (midnight) to 12 a.m. (midnight), except for periods of startup and shutdown or downtime.

*Deviation*. (1) *Deviation* means any instance in which an affected source subject to this subpart, or an owner or operator of such a source:

(i) Fails to meet any applicable requirement or obligation established by this subpart including, but not limited to, any emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard; or

(ii) Fails to meet any term or condition that is adopted to implement an applicable requirement in this subpart and that is included in the operating permit for any affected source required to obtain such a permit.

(2) A deviation is not always a violation.

*Dioxins/furans* means tetra- through octa-chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans.

*Distillate oil* means fuel oils that contain 0.05 weight percent nitrogen or less and comply with the specifications for fuel oil numbers 1 and 2, as defined by the American Society of Testing and Materials in ASTM D396 (incorporated by reference, see §63.14) or diesel fuel oil numbers 1 and 2, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D975 (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), kerosene, and biodiesel as defined by the American Society of Testing and Materials in ASTM D6751-11b (incorporated by reference, see §60.14).
Dry scrubber means an add-on air pollution control system that injects dry alkaline sorbent (dry injection) or sprays an alkaline sorbent (spray dryer) to react with and neutralize acid gas in the exhaust stream forming a dry powder material. Sorbent injection systems used as control devices in fluidized bed boilers and process heaters are included in this definition. A dry scrubber is a dry control system.

Dutch oven means a unit having a refractory-walled cell connected to a conventional boiler setting. Fuel materials are introduced through an opening in the roof of the dutch oven and burn in a pile on its floor. Fluidized bed boilers are not part of the dutch oven design category.

Efficiency credit means emission reductions above those required by this subpart. Efficiency credits generated may be used to comply with the emissions limits. Credits may come from pollution prevention projects that result in reduced fuel use by affected units. Boilers that are shut down cannot be used to generate credits unless the facility provides documentation linking the permanent shutdown to implementation of the energy conservation measures identified in the energy assessment.

Electric utility steam generating unit (EGU) means a fossil fuel-fired combustion unit of more than 25 megawatts electric (MWe) that serves a generator that produces electricity for sale. A fossil fuel-fired unit that cogenerates steam and electricity and supplies more than one-third of its potential electric output capacity and more than 25 MWe output to any utility power distribution system for sale is considered an electric utility steam generating unit. To be “capable of combusting” fossil fuels, an EGU would need to have these fuels allowed in their operating permits and have the appropriate fuel handling facilities on-site or otherwise available (e.g., coal handling equipment, including coal storage area, belts and conveyors, pulverizers, etc.; oil storage facilities). In addition, fossil fuel-fired EGU means any EGU that fired fossil fuel for more than 10.0 percent of the average annual heat input in any 3 consecutive calendar years or for more than 15.0 percent of the annual heat input during any one calendar year after April 16, 2012.

Electrostatic precipitator (ESP) means an add-on air pollution control device used to capture particulate matter by charging the particles using an electrostatic field, collecting the particles using a grounded collecting surface, and transporting the particles into a hopper. An electrostatic precipitator is usually a dry control system.

Energy assessment means the following for the emission units covered by this subpart:

1. The energy assessment for facilities with affected boilers and process heaters with a combined heat input capacity of less than 0.3 trillion Btu (TBTu) per year will be 8 on-site technical labor hours in length maximum, but may be longer at the discretion of the owner or operator of the affected source. The boiler system(s), process heater(s), and any on-site energy use system(s) accounting for at least 50 percent of the affected boiler(s) energy (e.g., steam, hot water, process heat, or electricity) production, as applicable, will be evaluated to identify energy savings opportunities, within the limit of performing an 8-hour on-site energy assessment.

2. The energy assessment for facilities with affected boilers and process heaters with a combined heat input capacity of 0.3 to 1.0 TBTu/year will be 24 on-site technical labor hours in length maximum, but may be longer at the discretion of the owner or operator of the affected source. The boiler system(s), process heater(s), and any on-site energy use system(s) accounting for at least 33 percent of the energy (e.g., steam, hot water, process heat, or electricity) production, as applicable, will be evaluated to identify energy savings opportunities, within the limit of performing a 24-hour on-site energy assessment.

3. The energy assessment for facilities with affected boilers and process heaters with a combined heat input capacity greater than 1.0 TBTu/year will be up to 24 on-site technical labor hours in length for the first TBTu/yr plus 8 on-site technical labor hours for every additional 1.0 TBTu/yr not to exceed 160 on-site technical hours, but may be longer at the discretion of the owner or operator of the affected source. The boiler system(s), process heater(s), and any on-site energy use system(s) accounting for at least 20 percent of the energy (e.g., steam, process heat, hot water, or electricity) production, as applicable, will be evaluated to identify energy savings opportunities, within the limit of performing a 24-hour on-site energy assessment.

4. The on-site energy use systems serving as the basis for the percent of affected boiler(s) and process heater(s) energy production in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of this definition may be segmented by production area or energy use area as most logical and applicable to the specific facility being assessed (e.g., product X manufacturing area; product Y drying area; Building Z).

Energy management practices means the set of practices and procedures designed to manage energy use that are demonstrated by the facility's energy policies, a facility energy manager and other staffing responsibilities, energy
performance measurement and tracking methods, an energy saving goal, action plans, operating procedures, internal reporting requirements, and periodic review intervals used at the facility.

*Energy management program* means a program that includes a set of practices and procedures designed to manage energy use that are demonstrated by the facility's energy policies, a facility energy manager and other staffing responsibilities, energy performance measurement and tracking methods, an energy saving goal, action plans, operating procedures, internal reporting requirements, and periodic review intervals used at the facility. Facilities may establish their program through energy management systems compatible with ISO 50001.

*Energy use system* includes the following systems located on-site that use energy (steam, hot water, or electricity) provided by the affected boiler or process heater: process heating; compressed air systems; machine drive (motors, pumps, fans); process cooling; facility heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning systems; hot water systems; building envelop; and lighting; or other systems that use steam, hot water, process heat, or electricity provided by the affected boiler or process heater. Energy use systems are only those systems using energy clearly produced by affected boilers and process heaters.

*Equivalent* means the following only as this term is used in Table 6 to this subpart:

1. An equivalent sample collection procedure means a published voluntary consensus standard or practice (VCS) or EPA method that includes collection of a minimum of three composite fuel samples, with each composite consisting of a minimum of three increments collected at approximately equal intervals over the test period.

2. An equivalent sample compositing procedure means a published VCS or EPA method to systematically mix and obtain a representative subsample (part) of the composite sample.

3. An equivalent sample preparation procedure means a published VCS or EPA method that: Clearly states that the standard, practice or method is appropriate for the pollutant and the fuel matrix; or is cited as an appropriate sample preparation standard, practice or method for the pollutant in the chosen VCS or EPA determinative or analytical method.

4. An equivalent procedure for determining heat content means a published VCS or EPA method to obtain gross calorific (or higher heating) value.

5. An equivalent procedure for determining fuel moisture content means a published VCS or EPA method to obtain moisture content. If the sample analysis plan calls for determining metals (especially the mercury, selenium, or arsenic) using an aliquot of the dried sample, then the drying temperature must be modified to prevent vaporizing these metals. On the other hand, if metals analysis is done on an "as received" basis, a separate aliquot can be dried to determine moisture content and the metals concentration mathematically adjusted to a dry basis.

6. An equivalent pollutant (mercury, HCl) determinative or analytical procedure means a published VCS or EPA method that clearly states that the standard, practice, or method is appropriate for the pollutant and the fuel matrix and has a published detection limit equal or lower than the methods listed in Table 6 to this subpart for the same purpose.

*Fabric filter* means an add-on air pollution control device used to capture particulate matter by filtering gas streams through filter media, also known as a baghouse. A fabric filter is a dry control system.

*Federally enforceable* means all limitations and conditions that are enforceable by the EPA Administrator, including, but not limited to, the requirements of 40 CFR parts 60, 61, 63, and 65, requirements within any applicable state implementation plan, and any permit requirements established under 40 CFR 52.21 or under 40 CFR 51.18 and 40 CFR 51.24.

*Fluidized bed boiler* means a boiler utilizing a fluidized bed combustion process that is not a pulverized coal boiler.

*Fluidized bed boiler with an integrated fluidized bed heat exchanger* means a boiler utilizing a fluidized bed combustion where the entire tube surface area is located outside of the furnace section at the exit of the cyclone section and exposed to the flue gas stream for conductive heat transfer. This design applies only to boilers in the unit designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel subcategory that fire coal refuse.
Fluidized bed combustion means a process where a fuel is burned in a bed of granulated particles, which are maintained in a mobile suspension by the forward flow of air and combustion products.

Fossil fuel means natural gas, oil, coal, and any form of solid, liquid, or gaseous fuel derived from such material.

Fuel cell means a boiler type in which the fuel is dropped onto suspended fixed grates and is fired in a pile. The refractory-lined fuel cell uses combustion air preheating and positioning of secondary and tertiary air injection ports to improve boiler efficiency. Fluidized bed, dutch oven, pile burner, hybrid suspension grate, and suspension burners are not part of the fuel cell subcategory.

Fuel type means each category of fuels that share a common name or classification. Examples include, but are not limited to, bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, lignite, anthracite, biomass, distillate oil, residual oil. Individual fuel types received from different suppliers are not considered new fuel types.

Gaseous fuel includes, but is not limited to, natural gas, process gas, landfill gas, coal derived gas, refinery gas, and biogas. Blast furnace gas and process gases that are regulated under another subpart of this part, or part 60, part 61, or part 65 of this chapter, are exempted from this definition.

Heat input means heat derived from combustion of fuel in a boiler or process heater and does not include the heat input from preheated combustion air, recirculated flue gases, returned condensate, or exhaust gases from other sources such as gas turbines, internal combustion engines, kilns, etc.

Heavy liquid includes residual oil and any other liquid fuel not classified as a light liquid.

Hourly average means the arithmetic average of at least four CMS data values representing the four 15-minute periods in an hour, or at least two 15-minute data values during an hour when CMS calibration, quality assurance, or maintenance activities are being performed.

Hot water heater means a closed vessel with a capacity of no more than 120 U.S. gallons in which water is heated by combustion of gaseous, liquid, or biomass/bio-based solid fuel and is withdrawn for use external to the vessel. Hot water boilers (i.e., not generating steam) combusting gaseous, liquid, or biomass fuel with a heat input capacity of less than 1.6 million Btu per hour are included in this definition. The 120 U.S. gallon capacity threshold to be considered a hot water heater is independent of the 1.6 MMBtu/hr heat input capacity threshold for hot water boilers. Hot water heater also means a tankless unit that provides on demand hot water.

Hybrid suspension grate boiler means a boiler designed with air distributors to spread the fuel material over the entire width and depth of the boiler combustion zone. The biomass fuel combusted in these units exceeds a moisture content of 40 percent on an as-fired annual heat input basis as demonstrated by monthly fuel analysis. The drying and much of the combustion of the fuel takes place in suspension, and the combustion is completed on the grate or floor of the boiler. Fluidized bed, dutch oven, and pile burner designs are not part of the hybrid suspension grate boiler design category.

Industrial boiler means a boiler used in manufacturing, processing, mining, and refining or any other industry to provide steam, hot water, and/or electricity.

Light liquid includes distillate oil, biodiesel, or vegetable oil.

Limited-use boiler or process heater means any boiler or process heater that burns any amount of solid, liquid, or gaseous fuels and has a federally enforceable annual capacity factor of no more than 10 percent.

Liquid fuel includes, but is not limited to, light liquid, heavy liquid, any form of liquid fuel derived from petroleum, used oil, liquid biofuels, biodiesel, and vegetable oil.

Load fraction means the actual heat input of a boiler or process heater divided by heat input during the performance test that established the minimum sorbent injection rate or minimum activated carbon injection rate, expressed as a fraction (e.g., for 50 percent load the load fraction is 0.5). For boilers and process heaters that co-fire natural gas or refinery gas with a solid or liquid fuel, the load fraction is determined by the actual heat input of the solid or liquid fuel
divided by heat input of the solid or liquid fuel fired during the performance test (e.g., if the performance test was conducted at 100 percent solid fuel firing, for 100 percent load firing 50 percent solid fuel and 50 percent natural gas the load fraction is 0.5).

Major source for oil and natural gas production facilities, as used in this subpart, shall have the same meaning as in §63.2, except that:

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

(2) Emissions from processes, operations, or equipment that are not part of the same facility, as defined in this section, shall not be aggregated; and

(3) For facilities that are production field facilities, only HAP emissions from glycol dehydration units and storage vessels with the potential for flash emissions shall be aggregated for a major source determination. For facilities that are not production field facilities, HAP emissions from all HAP emission units shall be aggregated for a major source determination.

Metal process furnaces are a subcategory of process heaters, as defined in this subpart, which include natural gas-fired annealing furnaces, preheat furnaces, reheat furnaces, aging furnaces, heat treat furnaces, and homogenizing furnaces.

Million Btu (MMBtu) means one million British thermal units.

Minimum activated carbon injection rate means load fraction multiplied by the lowest hourly average activated carbon injection rate measured according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limit.

Minimum oxygen level means the lowest hourly average oxygen level measured according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limit.

Minimum pressure drop means the lowest hourly average pressure drop measured according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limit.

Minimum scrubber effluent pH means the lowest hourly average sorbent liquid pH measured at the inlet to the wet scrubber according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable hydrogen chloride emission limit.

Minimum scrubber liquid flow rate means the lowest hourly average liquid flow rate (e.g., to the PM scrubber or to the acid gas scrubber) measured according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance stack test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limit.

Minimum scrubber pressure drop means the lowest hourly average scrubber pressure drop measured according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limit.

Minimum sorbent injection rate means:

(1) The load fraction multiplied by the lowest hourly average sorbent injection rate for each sorbent measured according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limits; or

(2) For fluidized bed combustion not using an acid gas wet scrubber or dry sorbent injection control technology to comply with the HCl emission limit, the lowest average ratio of sorbent to sulfur measured during the most recent performance test.
Minimum total secondary electric power means the lowest hourly average total secondary electric power determined from the values of secondary voltage and secondary current to the electrostatic precipitator measured according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limits.

Natural gas means:

(1) A naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbon and nonhydrocarbon gases found in geologic formations beneath the earth’s surface, of which the principal constituent is methane; or

(2) Liquefied petroleum gas, as defined in ASTM D1835 (incorporated by reference, see §63.14); or

(3) A mixture of hydrocarbons that maintains a gaseous state at ISO conditions. Additionally, natural gas must either be composed of at least 70 percent methane by volume or have a gross calorific value between 35 and 41 megajoules (MJ) per dry standard cubic meter (950 and 1,100 Btu per dry standard cubic foot); or

(4) Propane or propane derived synthetic natural gas. Propane means a colorless gas derived from petroleum and natural gas, with the molecular structure C3H8.

Opacity means the degree to which emissions reduce the transmission of light and obscure the view of an object in the background.

Operating day means a 24-hour period between 12 midnight and the following midnight during which any fuel is combusted at any time in the boiler or process heater unit. It is not necessary for fuel to be combusted for the entire 24-hour period. For calculating rolling average emissions, an operating day does not include the hours of operation during startup or shutdown.

Other combustor means a unit designed to burn solid fuel that is not classified as a dutch oven, fluidized bed, fuel cell, hybrid suspension grate boiler, pulverized coal boiler, stoker, sloped grate, or suspension boiler as defined in this subpart.

Other gas fuel means a gaseous fuel that is not natural gas or refinery gas and does not exceed a maximum concentration of 40 micrograms/cubic meters of mercury.

Oxygen analyzer system means all equipment required to determine the oxygen content of a gas stream and used to monitor oxygen in the boiler or process heater flue gas, boiler or process heater, firebox, or other appropriate location. This definition includes oxygen trim systems. The source owner or operator must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate the oxygen analyzer system in accordance with the manufacturer’s recommendations.

Oxygen trim system means a system of monitors that is used to maintain excess air at the desired level in a combustion device over its operating load range. A typical system consists of a flue gas oxygen and/or CO monitor that automatically provides a feedback signal to the combustion air controller or draft controller.

Particulate matter (PM) means any finely divided solid or liquid material, other than uncombined water, as measured by the test methods specified under this subpart, or an approved alternative method.

Period of gas curtailment or supply interruption means a period of time during which the supply of gaseous fuel to an affected boiler or process heater is restricted or halted for reasons beyond the control of the facility. The act of entering into a contractual agreement with a supplier of natural gas established for curtailment purposes does not constitute a reason that is under the control of a facility for the purposes of this definition. An increase in the cost or unit price of natural gas due to normal market fluctuations not during periods of supplier delivery restriction does not constitute a period of natural gas curtailment or supply interruption. On-site gaseous fuel system emergencies or equipment failures qualify as periods of supply interruption when the emergency or failure is beyond the control of the facility.

Pile burner means a boiler design incorporating a design where the anticipated biomass fuel has a high relative moisture content. Grates serve to support the fuel, and underfire air flowing up through the grates provides oxygen for
combustion, cools the grates, promotes turbulence in the fuel bed, and fires the fuel. The most common form of pile burning is the dutch oven.

*Process heater* means an enclosed device using controlled flame, and the unit's primary purpose is to transfer heat indirectly to a process material (liquid, gas, or solid) or to a heat transfer material (e.g., glycol or a mixture of glycol and water) for use in a process unit, instead of generating steam. Process heaters are devices in which the combustion gases do not come into direct contact with process materials. A device combusting solid waste, as defined in §241.3 of this chapter, is not a process heater unless the device is exempt from the definition of a solid waste incineration unit as provided in section 129(g)(1) of the Clean Air Act. Process heaters do not include units used for comfort heat or space heat, food preparation for on-site consumption, or autoclaves. Waste heat process heaters are excluded from this definition.

*Pulverized coal boiler* means a boiler in which pulverized coal or other solid fossil fuel is introduced into an air stream that carries the coal to the combustion chamber of the boiler where it is fired in suspension.

*Qualified energy assessor* means:

(1) Someone who has demonstrated capabilities to evaluate energy savings opportunities for steam generation and major energy using systems, including, but not limited to:

(i) Boiler combustion management.

(ii) Boiler thermal energy recovery, including

(A) Conventional feed water economizer,

(B) Conventional combustion air preheater, and

(C) Condensing economizer.

(iii) Boiler blowdown thermal energy recovery.

(iv) Primary energy resource selection, including

(A) Fuel (primary energy source) switching, and

(B) Applied steam energy versus direct-fired energy versus electricity.

(v) Insulation issues.

(vi) Steam trap and steam leak management.

(vi) Condensate recovery.

(viii) Steam end-use management.

(2) Capabilities and knowledge includes, but is not limited to:

(i) Background, experience, and recognized abilities to perform the assessment activities, data analysis, and report preparation.

(ii) Familiarity with operating and maintenance practices for steam or process heating systems.

(iii) Additional potential steam system improvement opportunities including improving steam turbine operations and reducing steam demand.
(iv) Additional process heating system opportunities including effective utilization of waste heat and use of proper process heating methods.

(v) Boiler-steam turbine cogeneration systems.

(vi) Industry specific steam end-use systems.

*Refinery gas* means any gas that is generated at a petroleum refinery and is combusted. Refinery gas includes natural gas when the natural gas is combined and combusted in any proportion with a gas generated at a refinery. Refinery gas includes gases generated from other facilities when that gas is combined and combusted in any proportion with gas generated at a refinery.

*Regulated gas stream* means an offgas stream that is routed to a boiler or process heater for the purpose of achieving compliance with a standard under another subpart of this part or part 60, part 61, or part 65 of this chapter.

*Residential boiler* means a boiler used to provide heat and/or hot water and/or as part of a residential combined heat and power system. This definition includes boilers located at an institutional facility (e.g., university campus, military base, church grounds) or commercial/industrial facility (e.g., farm) used primarily to provide heat and/or hot water for:

1. A dwelling containing four or fewer families; or

2. A single unit residence dwelling that has since been converted or subdivided into condominiums or apartments.

*Residual oil* means crude oil, fuel oil that does not comply with the specifications under the definition of distillate oil, and all fuel oil numbers 4, 5, and 6, as defined by the American Society of Testing and Materials in ASTM D396-10 (incorporated by reference, see §63.14(b)).

*Responsible official* means responsible official as defined in §70.2.

*Rolling average* means the average of all data collected during the applicable averaging period. For demonstration of compliance with a CO CEMS-based emission limit based on CO concentration a 30-day (10-day) rolling average is comprised of the average of all the hourly average concentrations over the previous 720 (240) operating hours calculated each operating day. To demonstrate compliance on a 30-day rolling average basis for parameters other than CO, you must indicate the basis of the 30-day rolling average period you are using for compliance, as discussed in §63.7545(e)(2)(iii). If you indicate the 30 operating day basis, you must calculate a new average value each operating day and shall include the measured hourly values for the preceding 30 operating days. If you select the 720 operating hours basis, you must average of all the hourly average concentrations over the previous 720 operating hours calculated each operating day.

*Secondary material* means the material as defined in §241.2 of this chapter.

*Shutdown* means the period in which cessation of operation of a boiler or process heater is initiated for any purpose. Shutdown begins when the boiler or process heater no longer supplies useful thermal energy (such as heat or steam) for heating, cooling, or process purposes and/or generates electricity or when no fuel is being fed to the boiler or process heater, whichever is earlier. Shutdown ends when the boiler or process heater no longer supplies useful thermal energy (such as steam or heat) for heating, cooling, or process purposes and/or generates electricity, and no fuel is being combusted in the boiler or process heater.

*Sloped grate* means a unit where the solid fuel is fed to the top of the grate from where it slides downwards; while sliding the fuel first dries and then ignites and burns. The ash is deposited at the bottom of the grate. Fluidized bed, dutch oven, pile burner, hybrid suspension grate, suspension burners, and fuel cells are not considered to be a sloped grate design.

*Solid fossil fuel* includes, but is not limited to, coal, coke, petroleum coke, and tire derived fuel.

*Solid fuel* means any solid fossil fuel or biomass or bio-based solid fuel.
Startup means:

(1) Either the first-ever firing of fuel in a boiler or process heater for the purpose of supplying useful thermal energy for heating and/or producing electricity, or for any other purpose, or the firing of fuel in a boiler after a shutdown event for any purpose. Startup ends when any of the useful thermal energy from the boiler or process heater is supplied for heating, and/or producing electricity, or for any other purpose, or

(2) The period in which operation of a boiler or process heater is initiated for any purpose. Startup begins with either the first-ever firing of fuel in a boiler or process heater for the purpose of supplying useful thermal energy (such as steam or heat) for heating, cooling or process purposes, or producing electricity, or the firing of fuel in a boiler or process heater for any purpose after a shutdown event. Startup ends four hours after when the boiler or process heater supplies useful thermal energy (such as heat or steam) for heating, cooling, or process purposes, or generates electricity, whichever is earlier.

Steam output means:

(1) For a boiler that produces steam for process or heating only (no power generation), the energy content in terms of MMBtu of the boiler steam output,

(2) For a boiler that cogenerates process steam and electricity (also known as combined heat and power), the total energy output, which is the sum of the energy content of the steam exiting the turbine and sent to process in MMBtu and the energy of the electricity generated converted to MMBtu at a rate of 10,000 Btu per kilowatt-hour generated (10 MMBtu per megawatt-hour), and

(3) For a boiler that generates only electricity, the alternate output-based emission limits would be the appropriate emission limit from Table 1 or 2 of this subpart in units of pounds per million Btu heat input (lb per MWh).

(4) For a boiler that performs multiple functions and produces steam to be used for any combination of paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of this definition that includes electricity generation of paragraph (3) of this definition, the total energy output, in terms of MMBtu of steam output, is the sum of the energy content of steam sent directly to the process and/or used for heating ($S_1$), the energy content of turbine steam sent to process plus energy in electricity according to paragraph (2) of this definition ($S_2$), and the energy content of electricity generated by a electricity only turbine as paragraph (3) of this definition ($MW_{(3)}$) and would be calculated using Equation 21 of this section. In the case of boilers supplying steam to one or more common heaters, $S_1$, $S_2$, and MW$_{(3)}$ for each boiler would be calculated based on the its (steam energy) contribution (fraction of total steam energy) to the common heater.

\[ SO_m = S_1 + S_2 + (MW_{(3)} \times CF_n) \]  
\[ (Eq. 21) \]

Where:

$SO_m$ = Total steam output for multi-function boiler, MMBtu

$S_1$ = Energy content of steam sent directly to the process and/or used for heating, MMBtu

$S_2$ = Energy content of turbine steam sent to the process plus energy in electricity according to (2) above, MMBtu

$MW_{(3)}$ = Electricity generated according to paragraph (3) of this definition, MWh

$CF_n$ = Conversion factor for the appropriate subcategory for converting electricity generated according to paragraph (3) of this definition to equivalent steam energy, MMBtu/MWh

$CF_n$ for emission limits for boilers in the unit designed to burn solid fuel subcategory = 10.8

$CF_n$ PM and CO emission limits for boilers in one of the subcategories of units designed to burn coal = 11.7

$CF_n$ PM and CO emission limits for boilers in one of the subcategories of units designed to burn biomass = 12.1
CFn for emission limits for boilers in one of the subcategories of units designed to burn liquid fuel = 11.2

CFn for emission limits for boilers in the unit designed to burn gas 2 (other) subcategory = 6.2

*Stoker* means a unit consisting of a mechanically operated fuel feeding mechanism, a stationary or moving grate to support the burning of fuel and admit under-grate air to the fuel, an overfire air system to complete combustion, and an ash discharge system. This definition of stoker includes air swept stokers. There are two general types of stokers: Underfeed and overfeed. Overfeed stokers include mass feed and spreader stokers. Fluidized bed, dutch oven, pile burner, hybrid suspension grate, suspension burners, and fuel cells are not considered to be a stoker design.

*Stoker/sloped grate/other unit designed to burn kiln dried biomass* means the unit is in the units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid subcategory that is either a stoker, sloped grate, or other combustor design and is not in the stoker/sloped grate/other units designed to burn wet biomass subcategory.

*Stoker/sloped grate/other unit designed to burn wet biomass* means the unit is in the units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid subcategory that is either a stoker, sloped grate, or other combustor design and any of the biomass/bio-based solid fuel combusted in the unit exceeds 20 percent moisture on an annual heat input basis.

*Suspension burner* means a unit designed to fire dry biomass/biobased solid particles in suspension that are conveyed in an airstream to the furnace like pulverized coal. The combustion of the fuel material is completed on a grate or floor below. The biomass/biobased fuel combusted in the unit shall not exceed 20 percent moisture on an annual heat input basis. Fluidized bed, dutch oven, pile burner, and hybrid suspension grate units are not part of the suspension burner subcategory.

*Temporary boiler* means any gaseous or liquid fuel boiler or process heater that is designed to, and is capable of, being carried or moved from one location to another by means of, for example, wheels, skids, carrying handles, dollies, trailers, or platforms. A boiler or process heater is not a temporary boiler or process heater if any one of the following conditions exists:

1. The equipment is attached to a foundation.
2. The boiler or process heater or a replacement remains at a location within the facility and performs the same or similar function for more than 12 consecutive months, unless the regulatory agency approves an extension. An extension may be granted by the regulating agency upon petition by the owner or operator of a unit specifying the basis for such a request. Any temporary boiler or process heater that replaces a temporary boiler or process heater at a location and performs the same or similar function will be included in calculating the consecutive time period.
3. The equipment is located at a seasonal facility and operates during the full annual operating period of the seasonal facility, remains at the facility for at least 2 years, and operates at that facility for at least 3 months each year.
4. The equipment is moved from one location to another within the facility but continues to perform the same or similar function and serve the same electricity, process heat, steam, and/or hot water system in an attempt to circumvent the residence time requirements of this definition.

*Total selected metals (TSM)* means the sum of the following metallic hazardous air pollutants: arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, lead, manganese, nickel and selenium.

*Traditional fuel* means the fuel as defined in §241.2 of this chapter.

*Tune-up* means adjustments made to a boiler or process heater in accordance with the procedures outlined in §63.7540(a)(10).

*Ultra low sulfur liquid fuel* means a distillate oil that has less than or equal to 15 ppm sulfur.
Unit designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid subcategory includes any boiler or process heater that burns at least 10 percent biomass or bio-based solids on an annual heat input basis in combination with solid fossil fuels, liquid fuels, or gaseous fuels.

Unit designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel subcategory includes any boiler or process heater that burns any coal or other solid fossil fuel alone or at least 10 percent coal or other solid fossil fuel on an annual heat input basis in combination with liquid fuels, gaseous fuels, or less than 10 percent biomass and bio-based solids on an annual heat input basis.

Unit designed to burn gas 1 subcategory includes any boiler or process heater that burns only natural gas, refinery gas, and/or other gas 1 fuels. Gaseous fuel boilers and process heaters that burn liquid fuel for periodic testing of liquid fuel, maintenance, or operator training, not to exceed a combined total of 48 hours during any calendar year, are included in this definition. Gaseous fuel boilers and process heaters that burn liquid fuel during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply interruptions of any duration are also included in this definition.

Unit designed to burn gas 2 (other) subcategory includes any boiler or process heater that is not in the unit designed to burn gas 1 subcategory and burns any gaseous fuels either alone or in combination with less than 10 percent coal/solid fossil fuel, and less than 10 percent biomass/bio-based solid fuel on an annual heat input basis, and no liquid fuels. Gaseous fuel boilers and process heaters that are not in the unit designed to burn gas 1 subcategory and that burn liquid fuel for periodic testing of liquid fuel, maintenance, or operator training, not to exceed a combined total of 48 hours during any calendar year, are included in this definition. Gaseous fuel boilers and process heaters that are not in the unit designed to burn gas 1 subcategory and that burn liquid fuel during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply interruption of any duration are also included in this definition.

Unit designed to burn heavy liquid subcategory means a unit in the unit designed to burn liquid subcategory where at least 10 percent of the heat input from liquid fuels on an annual heat input basis comes from heavy liquids.

Unit designed to burn light liquid subcategory means a unit in the unit designed to burn liquid subcategory that is not part of the unit designed to burn heavy liquid subcategory.

Unit designed to burn liquid subcategory includes any boiler or process heater that burns any liquid fuel, but less than 10 percent coal/solid fossil fuel and less than 10 percent biomass/bio-based solid fuel on an annual heat input basis, either alone or in combination with gaseous fuels. Units in the unit design to burn gas 1 or unit designed to burn gas 2 (other) subcategories that burn liquid fuel for periodic testing of liquid fuel, maintenance, or operator training, not to exceed a combined total of 48 hours during any calendar year are not included in this definition. Units in the unit design to burn gas 1 or unit designed to burn gas 2 (other) subcategories during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply interruption of any duration are also not included in this definition.

Unit designed to burn liquid fuel that is a non-continental unit means an industrial, commercial, or institutional boiler or process heater meeting the definition of the unit designed to burn liquid subcategory located in the State of Hawaii, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or the Northern Mariana Islands.

Unit designed to burn solid fuel subcategory means any boiler or process heater that burns only solid fuels or at least 10 percent solid fuel on an annual heat input basis in combination with liquid fuels or gaseous fuels.

Useful thermal energy means energy (i.e., steam, hot water, or process heat) that meets the minimum operating temperature, flow, and/or pressure required by any energy use system that uses energy provided by the affected boiler or process heater.

Vegetable oil means oils extracted from vegetation.

Voluntary Consensus Standards or VCS mean technical standards (e.g., materials specifications, test methods, sampling procedures, business practices) developed or adopted by one or more voluntary consensus bodies. EPA/Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, by precedent, has only used VCS that are written in English. Examples of VCS bodies are: American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM 100 Barr Harbor Drive, P.O. Box CB700, West Conshohocken, Pennsylvania 19428-B2959, (800) 262-1373, http://www.astm.org), American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME ASME, Three Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016-5990, (800) 843-2763, http://www.asme.org), International Standards Organization (ISO 1, ch. de la Voie-Creuse, Case postale 56, CH-1211
Waste heat boiler means a device that recovers normally unused energy (i.e., hot exhaust gas) and converts it to usable heat. Waste heat boilers are also referred to as heat recovery steam generators. Waste heat boilers are heat exchangers generating steam from incoming hot exhaust gas from an industrial (e.g., thermal oxidizer, kiln, furnace) equipment. Duct burners are sometimes used to increase the temperature of the incoming hot exhaust gas.

Waste heat process heater means an enclosed device that recovers normally unused energy (i.e., hot exhaust gas) and converts it to usable heat. Waste heat process heaters are also referred to as recuperative process heaters. This definition includes both fired and unfired waste heat process heaters.

Wet scrubber means any add-on air pollution control device that mixes an aqueous stream or slurry with the exhaust gases from a boiler or process heater to control emissions of particulate matter or to absorb and neutralize acid gases, such as hydrogen chloride. A wet scrubber creates an aqueous stream or slurry as a byproduct of the emissions control process.

Work practice standard means any design, equipment, work practice, or operational standard, or combination thereof, that is promulgated pursuant to section 112(h) of the Clean Air Act.

Table 1 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Emission Limits for New or Reconstructed Boilers and Process Heaters

As stated in §63.7500, you must comply with the following applicable emission limits:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .</th>
<th>For the following pollutants . . .</th>
<th>The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .</th>
<th>Or the emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .</th>
<th>Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Units in all subcategories designed to burn solid fuel.</td>
<td>a. HCl</td>
<td>2.2E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input</td>
<td>2.5E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 0.28 lb per MWh</td>
<td>For M26A, collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run; for M26 collect a minimum of 120 liters per run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory</td>
<td>For the following pollutants</td>
<td>The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown</td>
<td>Or the emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown</td>
<td>Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Mercury</td>
<td>8.0E-07(a) lb per MMBtu of heat input</td>
<td>8.7E-07(a) lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.1E-05(a) lb per MWh</td>
<td>For M29, collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784(b), collect a minimum of 4 dscm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Units designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel</td>
<td>a. Filterable PM (or TSM)</td>
<td>1.1E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.3E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)</td>
<td>1.1E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.4E-02 lb per MWh or (2.7E-05 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 2.9E-04 lb per MWh)</td>
<td>Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Pulverized coal boilers designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel</td>
<td>a. Carbon monoxide (CO) (or CEMS)</td>
<td>130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (320 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen,(d) 30-day rolling average)</td>
<td>0.11 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.4 lb per MWh; 3-run average</td>
<td>1 hr minimum sampling time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Stokers/others designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel</td>
<td>a. CO (or CEMS)</td>
<td>130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (340 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen,(d) 30-day rolling average)</td>
<td>0.12 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.4 lb per MWh; 3-run average</td>
<td>1 hr minimum sampling time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Fluidized bed units designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel</td>
<td>a. CO (or CEMS)</td>
<td>130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (230 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen,(d) 30-day rolling average)</td>
<td>0.11 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.4 lb per MWh; 3-run average</td>
<td>1 hr minimum sampling time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Fluidized bed units with an integrated heat exchanger designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel</td>
<td>a. CO (or CEMS)</td>
<td>140 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (150 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen,(d) 30-day rolling average)</td>
<td>1.2E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.5 lb per MWh; 3-run average</td>
<td>1 hr minimum sampling time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Stokers/sloped grate/others designed to burn wet biomass fuel</td>
<td>a. CO (or CEMS)</td>
<td>620 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (390 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen,(d) 30-day rolling average)</td>
<td>5.8E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 6.8 lb per MWh; 3-run average</td>
<td>1 hr minimum sampling time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .</td>
<td>For the following pollutants . . .</td>
<td>The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .</td>
<td>Or the emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .</td>
<td>Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .</td>
</tr>
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<td>---------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Filterable PM (or TSM)</td>
<td>3.0E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input or (2.6E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)</td>
<td>3.5E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 4.2E-01 lb per MWh or (2.7E-05 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 3.7E-04 lb per MWh)</td>
<td>Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Stokers/sloped grate/others designed to burn kiln-dried biomass fuel</td>
<td>a. CO 460 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen</td>
<td>4.2E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 5.1 lb per MWh</td>
<td>1 hr minimum sampling time.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Filterable PM (or TSM) 3.0E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input or (4.0E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input)</td>
<td>3.5E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 4.2E-01 lb per MWh or (4.2E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 5.6E-02 lb per MWh)</td>
<td>Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Fluidized bed units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids</td>
<td>a. CO (or CEMS) 230 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (310 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 30-day rolling average)</td>
<td>2.2E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 2.6 lb per MWh; 3-run average</td>
<td>1 hr minimum sampling time.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Filterable PM (or TSM) 9.8E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input or (8.3E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)</td>
<td>1.2E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 0.14 lb per MWh or (1.1E-04 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.2E-03 lb per MWh)</td>
<td>Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Suspension burners designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids</td>
<td>a. CO (or CEMS) 2,400 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (2,000 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 10-day rolling average)</td>
<td>1.9 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 27 lb per MWh; 3-run average</td>
<td>1 hr minimum sampling time.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Filterable PM (or TSM) 3.0E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input or (6.5E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input)</td>
<td>3.1E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 4.2E-01 lb per MWh or (6.6E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 9.1E-02 lb per MWh)</td>
<td>Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subcategory</th>
<th>For the following pollutants</th>
<th>The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown</th>
<th>Or the emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown</th>
<th>Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11. Dutch Ovens/Pile burners designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids</td>
<td>a. CO (or CEMS) 330 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (520 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 10-day rolling average)</td>
<td>3.5E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 3.6 lb per MWh; 3-run average</td>
<td>Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Filterable PM (or TSM) 3.2E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (3.9E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)</td>
<td>4.3E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 4.5E-02 lb per MWh; or (5.2E-05 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 5.5E-04 lb per MWh)</td>
<td>Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Fuel cell units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids</td>
<td>a. CO 910 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen</td>
<td>1.1 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.0E + 01 lb per MWh</td>
<td>1 hr minimum sampling time.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Filterable PM (or TSM) 2.0E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.9E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)</td>
<td>3.0E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 2.8E-01 lb per MWh; or (5.1E-05 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 4.1E-04 lb per MWh)</td>
<td>Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Hybrid suspension grate boiler designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids</td>
<td>a. CO (or CEMS) 1,100 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (900 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 30-day rolling average)</td>
<td>1.4 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 12 lb per MWh; 3-run average</td>
<td>1 hr minimum sampling time.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Filterable PM (or TSM) 2.6E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (4.4E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input)</td>
<td>3.3E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 3.7E-01 lb per MWh; or (5.5E-04 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 6.2E-03 lb per MWh)</td>
<td>Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Units designed to burn liquid fuel</td>
<td>a. HCl 4.4E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input</td>
<td>4.8E-04 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 6.1E-03 lb per MWh</td>
<td>For M26A: Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 240 liters per run.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory</td>
<td>For the following pollutants</td>
<td>The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown</td>
<td>Or the emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown</td>
<td>Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration</td>
</tr>
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<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Mercury</td>
<td>4.8E-07a lb per MMBtu of heat input</td>
<td>5.3E-07a lb per MMBtu of steam output or 6.7E-06a lb per MWh</td>
<td>For M29, collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784b collect a minimum of 4 dscm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Units designed to burn heavy liquid fuel</td>
<td>a. CO</td>
<td>130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average</td>
<td>0.13 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.4 lb per MWh; 3-run average</td>
<td>1 hr minimum sampling time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Filterable PM (or TSM)</td>
<td>1.3E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (7.5E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)</td>
<td>1.5E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.8E-01 lb per MWh; or (8.2E-05 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.1E-03 lb per MWh)</td>
<td>Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Units designed to burn light liquid fuel</td>
<td>a. CO</td>
<td>130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen</td>
<td>0.13 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.4 lb per MWh</td>
<td>1 hr minimum sampling time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Filterable PM (or TSM)</td>
<td>1.1E-03a lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.9E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)</td>
<td>1.2E-03a lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.6E-02a lb per MWh; or (3.2E-05 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 4.0E-04 lb per MWh)</td>
<td>Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Units designed to burn liquid fuel that are non-continental units</td>
<td>a. CO</td>
<td>130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average based on stack test</td>
<td>0.13 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.4 lb per MWh; 3-run average</td>
<td>1 hr minimum sampling time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Filterable PM (or TSM)</td>
<td>2.3E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (8.6E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input)</td>
<td>2.5E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 3.2E-01 lb per MWh; or (9.4E-04 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.2E-02 lb per MWh)</td>
<td>Collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Units designed to burn gas 2 (other) gases</td>
<td>a. CO</td>
<td>130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen</td>
<td>0.16 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.0 lb per MWh</td>
<td>1 hr minimum sampling time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. HCl</td>
<td>1.7E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input</td>
<td>2.9E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.8E-02 lb per MWh</td>
<td>For M26A, Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 240 liters per run.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory, for the following pollutants, the emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown. Or the emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown. Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant</th>
<th>Emission Limit Details</th>
<th>Sampling Volume or Test Run Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>c. Mercury</td>
<td>7.9E-06 lb per MMBtu of heat input; 1.4E-05 lb per MMBtu of steam output; 8.3E-05 lb per MWh</td>
<td>For M29, collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784, collect a minimum of 3 dscm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Filterable PM (or TSM)</td>
<td>6.7E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; (2.1E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input); 1.2E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output; (7.0E-02 lb per MWh; (3.5E-04 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 2.2E-03 lb per MWh)</td>
<td>Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

aIf you are conducting stack tests to demonstrate compliance and your performance tests for this pollutant for at least 2 consecutive years show that your emissions are at or below this limit, you can skip testing according to §63.7515 if all of the other provisions of §63.7515 are met. For all other pollutants that do not contain a footnote “a”, your performance tests for this pollutant for at least 2 consecutive years must show that your emissions are at or below 75 percent of this limit in order to qualify for skip testing.

bIncorporated by reference, see §63.14.

cIf your affected source is a new or reconstructed affected source that commenced construction or reconstruction after June 4, 2010, and before April 1, 2013, you may comply with the emission limits in Tables 11, 12 or 13 to this subpart until January 31, 2016. On and after January 31, 2016, you must comply with the emission limits in Table 1 to this subpart.

dAn owner or operator may request an alternative test method under §63.7 of this chapter, in order that compliance with the carbon monoxide emissions limit be determined using carbon dioxide as a diluent correction in place of oxygen at 3%. EPA Method 19 F-factors and EPA Method 19 equations must be used to generate the appropriate CO2 correction percentage for the fuel type burned in the unit, and must also take into account that the 3% oxygen correction is to be done on a dry basis. The alternative test method request must account for any CO2 being added to, or removed from, the emissions gas stream as a result of limestone injection, scrubber media, etc.

Table 2 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Emission Limits for Existing Boilers and Process Heaters

As stated in §63.7500, you must comply with the following applicable emission limits:

[Units with heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .</th>
<th>For the following pollutants . . .</th>
<th>The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .</th>
<th>The emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .</th>
<th>Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Units in all subcategories designed to burn solid fuel</td>
<td>a. HCl</td>
<td>2.2E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input</td>
<td>2.5E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 0.27 lb per MWh</td>
<td>For M26A, Collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 120 liters per run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Mercury</td>
<td>5.7E-06 lb per MMBtu of heat input</td>
<td>6.4E-06 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 7.3E-05 lb per MWh</td>
<td>For M29, collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784 collect a minimum of 3 dscm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Units design to burn coal/solid fossil fuel</td>
<td>a. Filterable PM (or TSM)</td>
<td>4.0E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input</td>
<td>4.2E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 4.9E-01 lb per MWh; or (5.6E-05 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 6.5E-04 lb per MWh)</td>
<td>Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Mercury</td>
<td>130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (320 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 30-day rolling average)</td>
<td>0.11 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.4 lb per MWh; 3-run average</td>
<td>1 hr minimum sampling time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Pulverized coal boilers designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel</td>
<td>a. CO (or CEMS)</td>
<td>160 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (340 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 30-day rolling average)</td>
<td>0.14 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.7 lb per MWh; 3-run average</td>
<td>1 hr minimum sampling time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Stokers/others designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel</td>
<td>a. CO (or CEMS)</td>
<td>130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (230 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 30-day rolling average)</td>
<td>0.12 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.4 lb per MWh; 3-run average</td>
<td>1 hr minimum sampling time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Fluidized bed units designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel</td>
<td>a. CO (or CEMS)</td>
<td>130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (230 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 30-day rolling average)</td>
<td>0.12 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.4 lb per MWh; 3-run average</td>
<td>1 hr minimum sampling time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . . | For the following pollutants . . . | The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown . . . | The emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown . . . | Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .
---|---|---|---|---
6. Fluidized bed units with an integrated heat exchanger designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel | a. CO (or CEMS) | 140 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (150 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen,≥ 30-day rolling average) | 1.3E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.5 lb per MWh; 3-run average | 1 hr minimum sampling time. |
| |  | | | |
| | | | | |
| 7. Stokers/sloped grate/others designed to burn wet biomass fuel | a. CO (or CEMS) | 1,500 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (720 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen,≥ 30-day rolling average) | 1.4 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 17 lb per MWh; 3-run average | 1 hr minimum sampling time. |
| | b. Filterable PM (or TSM) | 3.7E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.4E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input) | 4.3E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 5.2E-01 lb per MWh; or (2.8E-04 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 3.4E-04 lb per MWh) | Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run. |
| 8. Stokers/sloped grate/others designed to burn kiln-dried biomass fuel | a. CO | 460 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen | 4.2E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 5.1 lb per MWh | 1 hr minimum sampling time. |
| | b. Filterable PM (or TSM) | 3.2E-01 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (4.0E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input) | 3.7E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 4.5 lb per MWh; or (4.6E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 5.6E-02 lb per MWh) | Collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run. |
| 9. Fluidized bed units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid | a. CO (or CEMS) | 470 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (310 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen,≥ 30-day rolling average) | 4.6E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 5.2 lb per MWh; 3-run average | 1 hr minimum sampling time. |
| | b. Filterable PM (or TSM) | 1.1E-01 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (1.2E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input) | 1.4E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.6 lb per MWh; or (1.5E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.7E-02 lb per MWh) | Collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run. |
If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For the following pollutants</th>
<th>The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown.</th>
<th>The emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown.</th>
<th>Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10. Suspension burners designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid</td>
<td>a. CO (or CEMS) 2,400 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (2,000 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 10-day rolling average)</td>
<td>1.9 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 27 lb per MWh; 3-run average</td>
<td>1 hr minimum sampling time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Filterable PM (or TSM) 5.1E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (6.5E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input)</td>
<td>5.2E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 7.1E-01 lb per MWh; or (6.6E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 9.1E-02 lb per MWh)</td>
<td>Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Dutch Ovens/Pile burners designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid</td>
<td>a. CO (or CEMS) 770 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (520 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 10-day rolling average)</td>
<td>8.4E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 8.4 lb per MWh; 3-run average</td>
<td>1 hr minimum sampling time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Filterable PM (or TSM) 2.8E-01 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.0E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input)</td>
<td>3.9E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 3.9 lb per MWh; or (2.8E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 2.8E-02 lb per MWh)</td>
<td>Collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Fuel cell units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid</td>
<td>a. CO 1,100 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen</td>
<td>2.4 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 12 lb per MWh</td>
<td>1 hr minimum sampling time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Filterable PM (or TSM) 2.0E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (5.8E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input)</td>
<td>5.5E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 2.8E-01 lb per MWh; or (1.6E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 8.1E-02 lb per MWh)</td>
<td>Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Hybrid suspension grate units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid</td>
<td>a. CO (or CEMS) 3,500 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (900 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 30-day rolling average)</td>
<td>3.5 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 39 lb per MWh; 3-run average</td>
<td>1 hr minimum sampling time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For the following pollutants . . .</th>
<th>The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .</th>
<th>The emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .</th>
<th>Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b. Filterable PM (or TSM)</td>
<td>4.4E-01 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (4.5E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input)</td>
<td>5.5E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 6.2 lb per MWh; or (5.7E-04 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 6.3E-03 lb per MWh)</td>
<td>Collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14. Units designed to burn liquid fuel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a. HCl</th>
<th>1.1E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input</th>
<th>1.4E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.6E-02 lb per MWh</th>
<th>For M26A, collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 240 liters per run.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b. Mercury</td>
<td>2.0E-06² lb per MMBtu of heat input</td>
<td>2.5E-06² lb per MMBtu of steam output or 2.8E-05 lb per MWh</td>
<td>For M29, collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B collect a minimum sample as specified in the method, for ASTM D6784,² collect a minimum of 2 dscm.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15. Units designed to burn heavy liquid fuel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a. CO</th>
<th>130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average</th>
<th>0.13 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.4 lb per MWh; 3-run average</th>
<th>1 hr minimum sampling time.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b. Filterable PM (or TSM)</td>
<td>6.2E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.0E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input)</td>
<td>7.5E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 8.6E-01 lb per MWh; or (2.5E-04 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 2.8E-03 lb per MWh)</td>
<td>Collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16. Units designed to burn light liquid fuel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a. CO</th>
<th>130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen</th>
<th>0.13 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.4 lb per MWh</th>
<th>1 hr minimum sampling time.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b. Filterable PM (or TSM)</td>
<td>7.9E-03² lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (6.2E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)</td>
<td>9.6E-03² lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.1E-01² lb per MWh; or (7.5E-05 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 8.6E-04 lb per MWh)</td>
<td>Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

17. Units designed to burn liquid fuel that are non-continental units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a. CO</th>
<th>130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average based on stack test</th>
<th>0.13 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.4 lb per MWh; 3-run average</th>
<th>1 hr minimum sampling time.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b. Filterable PM (or TSM)</td>
<td>2.7E-01 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (8.6E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input)</td>
<td>3.3E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 3.8 lb per MWh; or (1.1E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.2E-02 lb per MWh)</td>
<td>Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . . For the following pollutants . . . The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown . . . The emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown . . . Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>18. Units designed to burn gas 2 (other) gases</th>
<th>a. CO</th>
<th>130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen</th>
<th>0.16 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.0 lb per MWh</th>
<th>1 hr minimum sampling time.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b. HCl</td>
<td>1.7E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input</td>
<td>2.9E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.8E-02 lb per MWh</td>
<td>For M26A, collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 240 liters per run.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Mercury</td>
<td>7.9E-06 lb per MMBtu of heat input</td>
<td>1.4E-05 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 8.3E-05 lb per MWh</td>
<td>For M29, collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784 collect a minimum of 2 dscm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Filterable PM (or TSM)</td>
<td>6.7E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input or (2.1E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input)</td>
<td>1.2E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 7.0E-02 lb per MWh; or (3.5E-04 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 2.2E-03 lb per MWh)</td>
<td>Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you are conducting stack tests to demonstrate compliance and your performance tests for this pollutant for at least 2 consecutive years show that your emissions are at or below this limit, you can skip testing according to §63.7515 if all of the other provisions of §63.7515 are met. For all other pollutants that do not contain a footnote a, your performance tests for this pollutant for at least 2 consecutive years must show that your emissions are at or below 75 percent of this limit in order to qualify for skip testing.

Incorporated by reference, see §63.14.

An owner or operator may request an alternative test method under §63.7 of this chapter, in order that compliance with the carbon monoxide emissions limit be determined using carbon dioxide as a diluent correction in place of oxygen at 3%. EPA Method 19 F-factors and EPA Method 19 equations must be used to generate the appropriate CO₂ correction percentage for the fuel type burned in the unit, and must also take into account that the 3% oxygen correction is to be done on a dry basis. The alternative test method request must account for any CO₂ being added to, or removed from, the emissions gas stream as a result of limestone injection, scrubber media, etc.

Table 3 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Work Practice Standards

As stated in §63.7500, you must comply with the following applicable work practice standards:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If your unit is . . .</th>
<th>You must meet the following . . .</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. A new or existing boiler or process heater with a continuous oxygen trim system that maintains an optimum air to fuel ratio, or a heat input capacity of less than or equal to 5 million Btu per hour in any of the following subcategories: unit designed to burn gas 1; unit designed to burn gas 2 (other); or unit designed to burn light liquid, or a limited use boiler or process heater</td>
<td>Conduct a tune-up of the boiler or process heater every 5 years as specified in §63.7540.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. A new or existing boiler or process heater without a continuous oxygen trim system and with heat input capacity of less than 10 million Btu per hour in the unit designed to burn heavy liquid or unit designed to burn solid fuel subcategories; or a new or existing boiler or process heater with heat input capacity of less than 10 million Btu per hour, but greater than 5 million Btu per hour, in any of the following subcategories: unit designed to burn gas 1; unit designed to burn gas 2 (other); or unit designed to burn light liquid</td>
<td>Conduct a tune-up of the boiler or process heater biennially as specified in §63.7540.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. A new or existing boiler or process heater without a continuous oxygen trim system and with heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater</td>
<td>Conduct a tune-up of the boiler or process heater annually as specified in §63.7540. Units in either the Gas 1 or Metal Process Furnace subcategories will conduct this tune-up as a work practice for all regulated emissions under this subpart. Units in all other subcategories will conduct this tune-up as a work practice for dioxins/furans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. An existing boiler or process heater located at a major source facility, not including limited use units</td>
<td>Must have a one-time energy assessment performed by a qualified energy assessor. An energy assessment completed on or after January 1, 2008, that meets or is amended to meet the energy assessment requirements in this table, satisfies the energy assessment requirement. A facility that operated under an energy management program developed according to the ENERGY STAR guidelines for energy management or compatible with ISO 50001 for at least one year between January 1, 2008 and the compliance date specified in §63.7495 that includes the affected units also satisfies the energy assessment requirement. The energy assessment must include the following with extent of the evaluation for items a. to e. appropriate for the on-site technical hours listed in §63.7575:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. A visual inspection of the boiler or process heater system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. An evaluation of operating characteristics of the boiler or process heater systems, specifications of energy using systems, operating and maintenance procedures, and unusual operating constraints.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. An inventory of major energy use systems consuming energy from affected boilers and process heaters and which are under the control of the boiler/process heater owner/operator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If your unit is . . .</td>
<td>You must meet the following . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. A review of available architectural and engineering plans, facility operation and maintenance procedures and logs, and fuel usage.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. A review of the facility's energy management program and provide recommendations for improvements consistent with the definition of energy management program, if identified.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. A list of cost-effective energy conservation measures that are within the facility's control.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. A list of the energy savings potential of the energy conservation measures identified.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. A comprehensive report detailing the ways to improve efficiency, the cost of specific improvements, benefits, and the time frame for recouping those investments.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. An existing or new boiler or process heater subject to emission limits in Table 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart during startup

| a. You must operate all CMS during startup. |
| b. For startup of a boiler or process heater, you must use one or a combination of the following clean fuels: Natural gas, synthetic natural gas, propane, other Gas 1 fuels, distillate oil, syngas, ultra-low sulfur diesel, fuel oil-soaked rags, kerosene, hydrogen, paper, cardboard, refinery gas, liquefied petroleum gas, clean dry biomass, and any fuels meeting the appropriate HCl, mercury and TSM emission standards by fuel analysis. |
| c. You have the option of complying using either of the following work practice standards. |
| (1) If you choose to comply using definition (1) of “startup” in §63.7575, once you start firing fuels that are not clean fuels, you must vent emissions to the main stack(s) and engage all of the applicable control devices except limestone injection in fluidized bed combustion (FBC) boilers, dry scrubber, fabric filter, and selective catalytic reduction (SCR). You must start your limestone injection in FBC boilers, dry scrubber, fabric filter, and SCR systems as expeditiously as possible. Startup ends when steam or heat is supplied for any purpose. OR |
| (2) If you choose to comply using definition (2) of “startup” in §63.7575, once you start to feed fuels that are not clean fuels, you must vent emissions to the main stack(s) and engage all of the applicable control devices so as to comply with the emission limits within 4 hours of start of supplying useful thermal energy. You must engage and operate PM control within one hour of first feeding fuels that are not clean fuels. You must start all applicable control devices as expeditiously as possible, but, in any case, when necessary to comply with other standards applicable to the source by a permit limit or a rule other than this subpart that require operation of the control devices. You must develop and implement a written startup and shutdown plan, as specified in §63.7505(e). |
| d. You must comply with all applicable emission limits at all times except during startup and shutdown periods at which time you must meet this work practice. You must collect monitoring data during periods of startup, as specified in §63.7535(b). You must keep records during periods of startup. You must provide reports concerning activities and periods of startup, as specified in §63.7555. |
If your unit is . . .

You must meet the following . . .

6. An existing or new boiler or process heater subject to emission limits in Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart during shutdown

You must operate all CMS during shutdown. While firing fuels that are not clean fuels during shutdown, you must vent emissions to the main stack(s) and operate all applicable control devices, except limestone injection in FBC boilers, dry scrubber, fabric filter, and SCR but, in any case, when necessary to comply with other standards applicable to the source that require operation of the control device.

If, in addition to the fuel used prior to initiation of shutdown, another fuel must be used to support the shutdown process, that additional fuel must be one or a combination of the following clean fuels: Natural gas, synthetic natural gas, propane, other Gas 1 fuels, distillate oil, syngas, ultra-low sulfur diesel, refinery gas, and liquefied petroleum gas. You must comply with all applicable emissions limits at all times except for startup or shutdown periods conforming with this work practice. You must collect monitoring data during periods of shutdown, as specified in §63.7535(b). You must keep records during periods of shutdown. You must provide reports concerning activities and periods of shutdown, as specified in §63.7555.

As specified in §63.7555(d)(13), the source may request an alternative timeframe with the PM controls requirement to the permitting authority (state, local, or tribal agency) that has been delegated authority for this subpart by EPA. The source must provide evidence that (1) it is unable to safely engage and operate the PM control(s) to meet the “fuel firing + 1 hour” requirement and (2) the PM control device is appropriately designed and sized to meet the filterable PM emission limit. It is acknowledged that there may be another control device that has been installed other than ESP that provides additional PM control (e.g., scrubber).


Table 4 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Operating Limits for Boilers and Process Heaters

As stated in §63.7500, you must comply with the applicable operating limits:

Table 4 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Operating Limits for Boilers and Process Heaters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>When complying with a Table 1, 2, 11, 12, or 13 numerical emission limit using . . .</th>
<th>You must meet these operating limits . . .</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Wet PM scrubber control on a boiler or process heater not using a PM CPMS</td>
<td>Maintain the 30-day rolling average pressure drop and the 30-day rolling average liquid flow rate at or above the lowest one-hour average pressure drop and the lowest one-hour average liquid flow rate, respectively, measured during the performance test demonstrating compliance with the PM emission limitation according to §63.7530(b) and Table 7 to this subpart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Wet acid gas (HCl) scrubber control on a boiler or process heater not using a HCl CEMS</td>
<td>Maintain the 30-day rolling average effluent pH at or above the lowest one-hour average pH and the 30-day rolling average liquid flow rate at or above the lowest one-hour average liquid flow rate measured during the performance test demonstrating compliance with the HCl emission limitation according to §63.7530(b) and Table 7 to this subpart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Fabric filter control on a boiler or process heater not using a PM CPMS</td>
<td>a. Maintain opacity to less than or equal to 10 percent opacity or the highest hourly average opacity reading measured during the performance test run demonstrating compliance with the PM (or TSM) emission limitation (daily block average); or</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
When complying with a Table 1, 2, 11, 12, or 13 numerical emission limit using . . .

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>You must meet these operating limits . . .</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b. Install and operate a bag leak detection system according to §63.7525 and operate the fabric filter such that the bag leak detection system alert is not activated more than 5 percent of the operating time during each 6-month period.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Electrostatic precipitator control on a boiler or process heater not using a PM CPMS

a. This option is for boilers and process heaters that operate dry control systems (i.e., an ESP without a wet scrubber). Existing and new boilers and process heaters must maintain opacity to less than or equal to 10 percent opacity or the highest hourly average opacity reading measured during the performance test run demonstrating compliance with the PM (or TSM) emission limitation (daily block average). |

b. This option is only for boilers and process heaters not subject to PM CPMS or continuous compliance with an opacity limit (i.e., dry ESP). Maintain the 30-day rolling average total secondary electric power input of the electrostatic precipitator at or above the operating limits established during the performance test according to §63.7530(b) and Table 7 to this subpart. |

5. Dry scrubber or carbon injection control on a boiler or process heater not using a mercury CEMS

Maintain the minimum sorbent or carbon injection rate as defined in §63.7575 of this subpart. |

6. Any other add-on air pollution control type on a boiler or process heater not using a PM CPMS

This option is for boilers and process heaters that operate dry control systems. Existing and new boilers and process heaters must maintain opacity to less than or equal to 10 percent opacity or the highest hourly average opacity reading measured during the performance test run demonstrating compliance with the PM (or TSM) emission limitation (daily block average). |

7. Performance testing

For boilers and process heaters that demonstrate compliance with a performance test, maintain the 30-day rolling average operating load of each unit such that it does not exceed 110 percent of the highest hourly average operating load recorded during the performance test. |

8. Oxygen analyzer system

For boilers and process heaters subject to a CO emission limit that demonstrate compliance with an O₂ analyzer system as specified in §63.7525(a), maintain the 30-day rolling average oxygen content at or above the lowest hourly average oxygen concentration measured during the CO performance test, as specified in Table 8. This requirement does not apply to units that install an oxygen trim system since these units will set the trim system to the level specified in §63.7525(a). |

9. SO₂ CEMS

For boilers or process heaters subject to an HCl emission limit that demonstrate compliance with an SO₂ CEMS, maintain the 30-day rolling average SO₂ emission rate at or below the highest hourly average SO₂ concentration measured during the HCl performance test, as specified in Table 8. |

A wet acid gas scrubber is a control device that removes acid gases by contacting the combustion gas with an alkaline slurry or solution. Alkaline reagents include, but not limited to, lime, limestone and sodium. |

[80 FR 72874, Nov. 20, 2015]
Table 5 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Performance Testing Requirements

As stated in §63.7520, you must comply with the following requirements for performance testing for existing, new or reconstructed affected sources:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To conduct a performance test for the following pollutant . . .</th>
<th>You must . . .</th>
<th>Using, as appropriate . . .</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Filterable PM</td>
<td>a. Select sampling ports location and the number of traverse points</td>
<td>Method 1 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Determine velocity and volumetric flow-rate of the stack gas</td>
<td>Method 2, 2F, or 2G at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 or A-2 to part 60 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. Determine oxygen or carbon dioxide concentration of the stack gas</td>
<td>Method 3A or 3B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2 to part 60 of this chapter, or ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981.a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas</td>
<td>Method 4 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e. Measure the PM emission concentration</td>
<td>Method 5 or 17 (positive pressure fabric filters must use Method 5D) at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3 or A-6 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>f. Convert emissions concentration to lb per MMBtu emission rates</td>
<td>Method 19 F-factor methodology at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. TSM</td>
<td>a. Select sampling ports location and the number of traverse points</td>
<td>Method 1 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Determine velocity and volumetric flow-rate of the stack gas</td>
<td>Method 2, 2F, or 2G at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 or A-2 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. Determine oxygen or carbon dioxide concentration of the stack gas</td>
<td>Method 3A or 3B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 of this chapter, or ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981.a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas</td>
<td>Method 4 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e. Measure the TSM emission concentration</td>
<td>Method 29 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-8 of this chapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>f. Convert emissions concentration to lb per MMBtu emission rates</td>
<td>Method 19 F-factor methodology at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Hydrogen chloride</td>
<td>a. Select sampling ports location and the number of traverse points</td>
<td>Method 1 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Determine velocity and volumetric flow-rate of the stack gas</td>
<td>Method 2, 2F, or 2G at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. Determine oxygen or carbon dioxide concentration of the stack gas</td>
<td>Method 3A or 3B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2 of this chapter, or ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981.a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To conduct a performance test for the following pollutant . . . | You must . . . | Using, as appropriate . . . |
--- | --- | --- |
| d. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas | Method 4 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3 of this chapter. |
| e. Measure the hydrogen chloride emission concentration | Method 26 or 26A (M26 or M26A) at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-8 of this chapter. |
| f. Convert emissions concentration to lb per MMBtu emission rates | Method 19 F-factor methodology at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7 of this chapter. |

4. Mercury

| a. Select sampling ports location and the number of traverse points | Method 1 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 of this chapter. |
| b. Determine velocity and volumetric flow-rate of the stack gas | Method 2, 2F, or 2G at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 or A-2 of this chapter. |
| c. Determine oxygen or carbon dioxide concentration of the stack gas | Method 3A or 3B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 of this chapter, or ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981.³ |
| d. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas | Method 4 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3 of this chapter. |
| e. Measure the mercury emission concentration | Method 29, 30A, or 30B (M29, M30A, or M30B) at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-8 of this chapter or Method 101A at 40 CFR part 61, appendix B of this chapter, or ASTM Method D6784.³ |
| f. Convert emissions concentration to lb per MMBtu emission rates | Method 19 F-factor methodology at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7 of this chapter. |

5. CO

| a. Select the sampling ports location and the number of traverse points | Method 1 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 of this chapter. |
| b. Determine oxygen concentration of the stack gas | Method 3A or 3B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3 of this chapter, or ASTM D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005), or ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981.³ |
| c. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas | Method 4 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3 of this chapter. |
| d. Measure the CO emission concentration | Method 10 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4 of this chapter. Use a measurement span value of 2 times the concentration of the applicable emission limit. |

³Incorporated by reference, see §63.14.

Table 6 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Fuel Analysis Requirements

As stated in §63.7521, you must comply with the following requirements for fuel analysis testing for existing, new or reconstructed affected sources. However, equivalent methods (as defined in §63.7575) may be used in lieu of the prescribed methods at the discretion of the source owner or operator:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To conduct a fuel analysis for the following pollutant . . .</th>
<th>You must . . .</th>
<th>Using . . .</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Mercury</td>
<td>a. Collect fuel samples</td>
<td>Procedure in §63.7521(c) or ASTM D5192, or ASTM D7430, or ASTM D6883, or ASTM D2234/D2234M (for coal) or ASTM D6323 (for solid), or ASTM D4177 (for liquid), or ASTM D4057 (for liquid), or equivalent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Composite fuel samples</td>
<td>Procedure in §63.7521(d) or equivalent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. Prepare composited fuel samples</td>
<td>EPA SW-846-3050B (for solid samples), ASTM D2013/D2013M (for coal), ASTM D5198 (for biomass), or EPA 3050 (for solid fuel), or EPA 821-R-01-013 (for liquid or solid), or equivalent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d. Determine heat content of the fuel type</td>
<td>ASTM D5865 (for coal) or ASTM E711 (for biomass), or ASTM D5864 (for liquids and other solids, or ASTM D240 or equivalent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e. Determine moisture content of the fuel type</td>
<td>ASTM D3173, ASTM E871, or ASTM D5864, or ASTM D240, or ASTM D95 (for liquid fuels), or ASTM D4006 (for liquid fuels), or equivalent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>f. Measure mercury concentration in fuel sample</td>
<td>ASTM D6722 (for coal), EPA SW-846-7471B or EPA 1631 or EPA 1631E (for solid samples), or EPA SW-846-7470A (for liquid samples), or EPA 821-R-01-013 (for liquid or solid), or equivalent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>g. Convert concentration into units of pounds of mercury per MMBtu of heat content</td>
<td>For fuel mixtures use Equation 8 in §63.7530.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. HCl</td>
<td>a. Collect fuel samples</td>
<td>Procedure in §63.7521(c) or ASTM D5192, or ASTM D7430, or ASTM D6883, or ASTM D2234/D2234M (for coal) or ASTM D6323 (for coal or biomass), ASTM D4177 (for liquid fuels) or ASTM D4057 (for liquid fuels), or equivalent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Composite fuel samples</td>
<td>Procedure in §63.7521(d) or equivalent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. Prepare composited fuel samples</td>
<td>EPA SW-846-3050B (for solid samples), ASTM D2013/D2013M (for coal), or ASTM D5198 (for biomass), or EPA 3050 (for solid fuel), or EPA 821-R-01-013 (for liquid or solid), or equivalent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d. Determine heat content of the fuel type</td>
<td>ASTM D5865 (for coal) or ASTM E711 (for biomass), ASTM D5864, ASTM D240 or equivalent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e. Determine moisture content of the fuel type</td>
<td>ASTM D3173, ASTM E871, or ASTM D5864, or ASTM D240, or ASTM D95 (for liquid fuels), or ASTM D4006 (for liquid fuels), or equivalent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>f. Measure chlorine concentration in fuel sample</td>
<td>EPA SW-846-9250, ASTM D6721, ASTM D4208 (for coal), or EPA SW-846-5050 (or ASTM E776 (for solid fuel), or EPA SW-846-9056 (or SW-846-9076) (for solids or liquids) or equivalent.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To conduct a fuel analysis for the following pollutant . . .

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>You must . . .</th>
<th>Using . . .</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>g. Convert concentrations into units of pounds of HCl per MMBtu of heat content</td>
<td>For fuel mixtures use Equation 7 in §63.7530 and convert from chlorine to HCl by multiplying by 1.028.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3. Mercury Fuel Specification for other gas 1 fuels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a. Measure mercury concentration in the fuel sample and convert to units of micrograms per cubic meter, or</th>
<th>Method 30B (M30B) at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-8 of this chapter or ASTM D5954, ASTM D6350, ISO 6978-1:2003(E), or ISO 6978-2:2003(E), or EPA-1631 or equivalent.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b. Measure mercury concentration in the exhaust gas when firing only the other gas 1 fuel is fired in the boiler or process heater</td>
<td>Method 29, 30A, or 30B (M29, M30A, or M30B) at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-8 of this chapter or Method 101A or Method 102 at 40 CFR part 61, appendix B of this chapter, or ASTM Method D6784 or equivalent.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4. TSM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a. Collect fuel samples</th>
<th>Procedure in §63.7521(c) or ASTM D5192, ASTM D7430, ASTM D6883, ASTM D2234/D2234M (for coal) or ASTM D6323 (for coal or biomass), or ASTM D4177 (for liquid fuels) or ASTM D4057 (for liquid fuels), or equivalent.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b. Composite fuel samples</td>
<td>Procedure in §63.7521(d) or equivalent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Prepare composited fuel samples</td>
<td>EPA SW-846-3050B (for solid samples), ASTM D2013/D2013M (for coal), ASTM D5198 or TAPPI T266 (for biomass), or EPA 3050 or equivalent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Determine heat content of the fuel type</td>
<td>ASTM D5865 (for coal) or ASTM E711 (for biomass), or ASTM D5864 (for liquids and other solids, or ASTM D240 or equivalent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Determine moisture content of the fuel type</td>
<td>ASTM D3173 or ASTM E871, or D5864, or ASTM D240, or ASTM D95 (for liquid fuels), or ASTM D4006 (for liquid fuels), or ASTM D4177 (for liquid fuels) or ASTM D4057 (for liquid fuels), or equivalent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Measure TSM concentration in fuel sample</td>
<td>ASTM D3683, or ASTM D4606, or ASTM D6357, or EPA 200.8 or EPA SW-846-6020, or EPA SW-846-6020A, or EPA SW-846-6010C, or EPA 7060 or EPA 7060A (for arsenic only), or EPA SW-846-7740 (for selenium only).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. Convert concentrations into units of pounds of TSM per MMBtu of heat content</td>
<td>For fuel mixtures use Equation 9 in §63.7530.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

*Incorporated by reference, see §63.14.

[80 FR 72825, Nov. 20, 2015]
Table 7 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Establishing Operating Limits

As stated in §63.7520, you must comply with the following requirements for establishing operating limits:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If you have an applicable emission limit for . . .</th>
<th>And your operating limits are based on . . .</th>
<th>You must . . .</th>
<th>Using . . .</th>
<th>According to the following requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. PM, TSM, or mercury</td>
<td>a. Wet scrubber operating parameters</td>
<td>i. Establish a site-specific minimum scrubber pressure drop and minimum flow rate operating limit according to §63.7530(b)</td>
<td>(1) Data from the scrubber pressure drop and liquid flow rate monitors and the PM, TSM, or mercury performance test</td>
<td>(a) You must collect scrubber pressure drop and liquid flow rate data every 15 minutes during the entire period of the performance tests. (b) Determine the lowest hourly average scrubber pressure drop and liquid flow rate by computing the hourly averages using all of the 15-minute readings taken during each performance test.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Electrostatic precipitator operating parameters (option only for units that operate wet scrubbers)</td>
<td>i. Establish a site-specific minimum total secondary electric power input according to §63.7530(b)</td>
<td>(1) Data from the voltage and secondary amperage monitors during the PM or mercury performance test</td>
<td>(a) You must collect secondary voltage and secondary amperage for each ESP cell and calculate total secondary electric power input data every 15 minutes during the entire period of the performance tests. (b) Determine the average total secondary electric power input by computing the hourly averages using all of the 15-minute readings taken during each performance test.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. Opacity</td>
<td>i. Establish a site-specific maximum opacity level</td>
<td>(1) Data from the opacity monitoring system during the PM performance test</td>
<td>(a) You must collect opacity readings every 15 minutes during the entire period of the performance tests. (b) Determine the average hourly opacity reading for each performance test run by computing the hourly averages using all of the 15-minute readings taken during each performance test run. (c) Determine the highest hourly average opacity reading measured during the test run demonstrating compliance with the PM (or TSM) emission limitation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If you have an applicable emission limit for . . .  | And your operating limits are based on . . .  | You must . . .  | Using . . .  | According to the following requirements
---|---|---|---|---
2. HCl  | a. Wet scrubber operating parameters  | i. Establish site-specific minimum effluent pH and flow rate operating limits according to §63.7530(b)  | (1) Data from the pH and liquid flow-rate monitors and the HCl performance test  | (a) You must collect pH and liquid flow-rate data every 15 minutes during the entire period of the performance tests. (b) Determine the hourly average pH and liquid flow rate by computing the hourly averages using all of the 15-minute readings taken during each performance test.  

b. Dry scrubber operating parameters  | i. Establish a site-specific minimum sorbent injection rate operating limit according to §63.7530(b). If different acid gas sorbents are used during the HCl performance test, the average value for each sorbent becomes the site-specific operating limit for that sorbent  | (1) Data from the sorbent injection rate monitors and HCl or mercury performance test  | (a) You must collect sorbent injection rate data every 15 minutes during the entire period of the performance tests. (b) Determine the hourly average sorbent injection rate by computing the hourly averages using all of the 15-minute readings taken during each performance test. (c) Determine the lowest hourly average of the three test run averages established during the performance test as your operating limit. When your unit operates at lower loads, multiply your sorbent injection rate by the load fraction, as defined in §63.7575, to determine the required injection rate.  

c. Alternative Maximum SO₂emission rate  | i. Establish a site-specific maximum SO₂emission rate operating limit according to §63.7530(b)  | (1) Data from SO₂CEMS and the HCl performance test  | (a) You must collect the SO₂emissions data according to §63.7525(m) during the most recent HCl performance tests. (b) The maximum SO₂emission rate is equal to the highest hourly average SO₂emission rate measured during the most recent HCl performance tests.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If you have an applicable emission limit for . . .</th>
<th>And your operating limits are based on . . .</th>
<th>You must . . .</th>
<th>Using . . .</th>
<th>According to the following requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. Mercury</td>
<td>a. Activated carbon injection</td>
<td>i. Establish a site-specific minimum activated carbon injection rate operating limit according to §63.7530(b)</td>
<td>(1) Data from the activated carbon rate monitors and mercury performance test</td>
<td>(a) You must collect activated carbon injection rate data every 15 minutes during the entire period of the performance tests. (b) Determine the hourly average activated carbon injection rate by computing the hourly averages using all of the 15-minute readings taken during each performance test. (c) Determine the lowest hourly average established during the performance test as your operating limit. When your unit operates at lower loads, multiply your activated carbon injection rate by the load fraction, as defined in §63.7575, to determine the required injection rate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Carbon monoxide for which compliance is demonstrated by a performance test</td>
<td>a. Oxygen</td>
<td>i. Establish a unit-specific limit for minimum oxygen level according to §63.7530(b)</td>
<td>(1) Data from the oxygen analyzer system specified in §63.7525(a)</td>
<td>(a) You must collect oxygen data every 15 minutes during the entire period of the performance tests. (b) Determine the hourly average oxygen concentration by computing the hourly averages using all of the 15-minute readings taken during each performance test. (c) Determine the lowest hourly average established during the performance test as your minimum operating limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Any pollutant for which compliance is demonstrated by a performance test</td>
<td>a. Boiler or process heater operating load</td>
<td>i. Establish a unit specific limit for maximum operating load according to §63.7520(c)</td>
<td>(1) Data from the operating load monitors or from steam generation monitors</td>
<td>(a) You must collect operating load or steam generation data every 15 minutes during the entire period of the performance test. (b) Determine the average operating load by computing the hourly averages using all of the 15-minute readings taken during each performance test. (c) Determine the highest hourly average of the three test run averages during the performance test, and multiply this by 1.1 (110 percent) as your operating limit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Operating limits must be confirmed or reestablished during performance tests.*
If you conduct multiple performance tests, you must set the minimum liquid flow rate and pressure drop operating limits at the higher of the minimum values established during the performance tests. For a minimum oxygen level, if you conduct multiple performance tests, you must set the minimum oxygen level at the lower of the minimum values established during the performance tests.

[80 FR 72827, Nov. 20, 2015]

Table 8 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Demonstrating Continuous Compliance

As stated in §63.7540, you must show continuous compliance with the emission limitations for each boiler or process heater according to the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If you must meet the following operating limits or work practice standards . . .</th>
<th>You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Opacity</td>
<td>a. Collecting the opacity monitoring system data according to §63.7525(c) and §63.7535; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Reducing the opacity monitoring data to 6-minute averages; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. Maintaining daily block average opacity to less than or equal to 10 percent or the highest hourly average opacity reading measured during the performance test run demonstrating compliance with the PM (or TSM) emission limitation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. PM CPMS</td>
<td>a. Collecting the PM CPMS output data according to §63.7525;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Reducing the data to 30-day rolling averages; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. Maintaining the 30-day rolling average PM CPMS output data to less than the operating limit established during the performance test according to §63.7530(b)(4).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Fabric Filter Bag Leak Detection Operation</td>
<td>Installing and operating a bag leak detection system according to §63.7525 and operating the fabric filter such that the requirements in §63.7540(a)(7) are met.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Wet Scrubber Pressure Drop and Liquid Flow-rate</td>
<td>a. Collecting the pressure drop and liquid flow rate monitoring system data according to §§63.7525 and 63.7535; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Reducing the data to 30-day rolling averages; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. Maintaining the 30-day rolling average pressure drop and liquid flow-rate at or above the operating limits established during the performance test according to §63.7530(b).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Wet Scrubber pH</td>
<td>a. Collecting the pH monitoring system data according to §§63.7525 and 63.7535; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Reducing the data to 30-day rolling averages; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. Maintaining the 30-day rolling average pH at or above the operating limit established during the performance test according to §63.7530(b).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Dry Scrubber Sorbent or Carbon Injection Rate</td>
<td>a. Collecting the sorbent or carbon injection rate monitoring system data for the dry scrubber according to §§63.7525 and 63.7535; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Reducing the data to 30-day rolling averages; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. Maintaining the 30-day rolling average sorbent or carbon injection rate at or above the minimum sorbent or carbon injection rate as defined in §63.7575.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Electrostatic Precipitator Total Secondary Electric Power Input</td>
<td>a. Collecting the total secondary electric power input monitoring system data for the electrostatic precipitator according to §§63.7525 and 63.7535; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Reducing the data to 30-day rolling averages; and</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If you must meet the following operating limits or work practice standards . . .

You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .

| 8. Emission limits using fuel analysis | a. Conduct monthly fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM according to Table 6 to this subpart; and |
|                                         | b. Reduce the data to 12-month rolling averages; and |
|                                         | c. Maintain the 12-month rolling average at or below the applicable emission limit for HCl or mercury or TSM in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart. |
|                                         | d. Calculate the HCl, mercury, and/or TSM emission rate from the boiler or process heater in units of lb/MMBtu using Equation 15 and Equations 17, 18, and/or 19 in §63.7530. |

| 9. Oxygen content | a. Continuously monitor the oxygen content using an oxygen analyzer system according to §63.7525(a). This requirement does not apply to units that install an oxygen trim system since these units will set the trim system to the level specified in §63.7525(a)(7). |
|                   | b. Reducing the data to 30-day rolling averages; and |
|                   | c. Maintain the 30-day rolling average oxygen content at or above the lowest hourly average oxygen level measured during the CO performance test. |

| 10. Boiler or process heater operating load | a. Collecting operating load data or steam generation data every 15 minutes. |
|                                           | b. Reducing the data to 30-day rolling averages; and |
|                                           | c. Maintaining the 30-day rolling average operating load such that it does not exceed 110 percent of the highest hourly average operating load recorded during the performance test according to §63.7520(c). |

| 11. SO₂ emissions using SO₂ CEMS | a. Collecting the SO₂ CEMS output data according to §63.7525; |
|                                  | b. Reducing the data to 30-day rolling averages; and |
|                                  | c. Maintaining the 30-day rolling average SO₂ CEMS emission rate to a level at or below the highest hourly SO₂ rate measured during the HCl performance test according to §63.7530. |


Table 9 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Reporting Requirements

As stated in §63.7550, you must comply with the following requirements for reports:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>You must submit a(n)</th>
<th>The report must contain . . .</th>
<th>You must submit the report . . .</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Compliance report</td>
<td>a. Information required in §63.7550(c)(1) through (5); and</td>
<td>Semiannually, annually, biennially, or every 5 years according to the requirements in §63.7550(b).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 10 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart DDDDD

As stated in §63.7565, you must comply with the applicable General Provisions according to the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Citation</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Applies to subpart DDDDD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>§63.1</td>
<td>Applicability</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.2</td>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>Yes. Additional terms defined in §63.7575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.3</td>
<td>Units and Abbreviations</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.4</td>
<td>Prohibited Activities and Circumvention</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.5</td>
<td>Preconstruction Review and Notification Requirements</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.6(a), (b)(1)-(b)(5), (b)(7), (c)</td>
<td>Compliance with Standards and Maintenance Requirements</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.6(e)(1)(i)</td>
<td>General duty to minimize emissions.</td>
<td>No. See §63.7500(a)(3) for the general duty requirement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.6(e)(1)(ii)</td>
<td>Requirement to correct malfunctions as soon as practicable.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.6(e)(3)</td>
<td>Startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan requirements.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citation</td>
<td>Subject</td>
<td>Applies to subpart DDDDD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.6(f)(1)</td>
<td>Startup, shutdown, and malfunction exemptions for compliance with non-opacity emission standards.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.6(f)(2) and (3)</td>
<td>Compliance with non-opacity emission standards.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.6(g)</td>
<td>Use of alternative standards</td>
<td>Yes, except §63.7555(d)(13) specifies the procedure for application and approval of an alternative timeframe with the PM controls requirement in the startup work practice (2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.6(h)(1)</td>
<td>Startup, shutdown, and malfunction exemptions to opacity standards.</td>
<td>No. See §63.7500(a).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.6(h)(2) to (h)(9)</td>
<td>Determining compliance with opacity emission standards</td>
<td>No. Subpart DDDDD specifies opacity as an operating limit not an emission standard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.6(i)</td>
<td>Extension of compliance</td>
<td>Yes. Note: Facilities may also request extensions of compliance for the installation of combined heat and power, waste heat recovery, or gas pipeline or fuel feeding infrastructure as a means of complying with this subpart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.6(j)</td>
<td>Presidential exemption.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.7(a), (b), (c), and (d)</td>
<td>Performance Testing Requirements</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.7(e)(1)</td>
<td>Conditions for conducting performance tests</td>
<td>No. Subpart DDDDD specifies conditions for conducting performance tests at §63.7520(a) to (c).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.7(e)(2)-(e)(9), (f), (g), and (h)</td>
<td>Performance Testing Requirements</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.8(a) and (b)</td>
<td>Applicability and Conduct of Monitoring</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.8(c)(1)</td>
<td>Operation and maintenance of CMS</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.8(c)(1)(i)</td>
<td>General duty to minimize emissions and CMS operation</td>
<td>No. See §63.7500(a)(3).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.8(c)(1)(ii)</td>
<td>Operation and maintenance of CMS</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.8(c)(1)(iii)</td>
<td>Startup, shutdown, and malfunction plans for CMS</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.8(c)(2) to (c)(9)</td>
<td>Operation and maintenance of CMS</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.8(d)(1) and (2)</td>
<td>Monitoring Requirements, Quality Control Program</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citation</td>
<td>Subject</td>
<td>Applies to subpart DDDDD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.8(d)(3)</td>
<td>Written procedures for CMS</td>
<td>Yes, except for the last sentence, which refers to a startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan. Startup, shutdown, and malfunction plans are not required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.8(e)</td>
<td>Performance evaluation of a CMS</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.8(f)</td>
<td>Use of an alternative monitoring method.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.8(g)</td>
<td>Reduction of monitoring data</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.9</td>
<td>Notification Requirements</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.10(a), (b)(1)</td>
<td>Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.10(b)(2)(i)</td>
<td>Recordkeeping of occurrence and duration of startups or shutdowns</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.10(b)(2)(ii)</td>
<td>Recordkeeping of malfunctions</td>
<td>No. See §63.7555(d)(7) for recordkeeping of occurrence and duration and §63.7555(d)(8) for actions taken during malfunctions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.10(b)(2)(iii)</td>
<td>Maintenance records</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.10(b)(2)(iv)</td>
<td>Actions taken to minimize emissions during startup, shutdown, or malfunction</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.10(b)(2)(vi)</td>
<td>Recordkeeping for CMS malfunctions</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.10(b)(2)(vii)</td>
<td>Other CMS requirements</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.10(b)(3)</td>
<td>Recordkeeping requirements for applicability determinations</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.10(c)(1) to (9)</td>
<td>Recordkeeping for sources with CMS</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.10(c)(10) and (11)</td>
<td>Recording nature and cause of malfunctions, and corrective actions</td>
<td>No. See §63.7555(d)(7) for recordkeeping of occurrence and duration and §63.7555(d)(8) for actions taken during malfunctions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.10(c)(12) and (13)</td>
<td>Recordkeeping for sources with CMS</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.10(c)(15)</td>
<td>Use of startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.10(d)(1) and (2)</td>
<td>General reporting requirements</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.10(d)(3)</td>
<td>Reporting opacity or visible emission observation results</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.10(d)(4)</td>
<td>Progress reports under an extension of compliance</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§63.10(d)(5)</td>
<td>Startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports</td>
<td>No. See §63.7550(c)(11) for malfunction reporting requirements.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Citation | Subject | Applies to subpart DDDDD
--- | --- | ---
§63.10(e) | Additional reporting requirements for sources with CMS | Yes.
§63.10(f) | Waiver of recordkeeping or reporting requirements | Yes.
§63.11 | Control Device Requirements | No.
§63.12 | State Authority and Delegation | Yes.
§63.13-63.16 | Addresses, Incorporation by Reference, Availability of Information, Performance Track Provisions | Yes.
§63.1(a)(5),(a)(7)-(a)(9), (b)(2), (c)(3)-(4), (d), 63.6(b)(6), (c)(3), (c)(4), (d), (e)(2), (e)(3)(ii), (h)(3), (h)(5)(iv), 63.8(a)(3), 63.9(b)(3), (h)(4), 63.10(c)(2)-(4), (c)(9). | Reserved | No.


Table 11 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Alternative Emission Limits for New or Reconstructed Boilers and Process Heaters That Commenced Construction or Reconstruction After June 4, 2010, and Before May 20, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .</th>
<th>For the following pollutants . . .</th>
<th>The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during periods of startup and shutdown . . .</th>
<th>Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Units in all subcategories designed to burn solid fuel</td>
<td>a. HCl</td>
<td>0.022 lb per MMBtu of heat input</td>
<td>For M26A, collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run; for M26 collect a minimum of 120 liters per run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Units in all subcategories designed to burn solid fuel that combust at least 10 percent biomass/bio-based solids on an annual heat input basis and less than 10 percent coal/solid fossil fuels on an annual heat input basis</td>
<td>a. Mercury</td>
<td>8.0E-07 lb per MMBtu of heat input</td>
<td>For M29, collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784b collect a minimum of 4 dscm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Units in all subcategories designed to burn solid fuel that combust at least 10 percent coal/solid fossil fuels on an annual heat input basis and less than 10 percent biomass/bio-based solids on an annual heat input basis</td>
<td>a. Mercury</td>
<td>2.0E-06 lb per MMBtu of heat input</td>
<td>For M29, collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784b collect a minimum of 4 dscm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Units design to burn coal/solid fossil fuel</td>
<td>a. Filterable PM (or TSM)</td>
<td>1.1E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.3E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)</td>
<td>Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . . | For the following pollutants . . . | The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during periods of startup and shutdown . . . | Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .
---|---|---|---
5. Pulverized coal boilers designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel | a. Carbon monoxide (CO) (or CEMS) | 130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (320 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 30-day rolling average) | 1 hr minimum sampling time.
6. Stokers designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel | a. CO (or CEMS) | 130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (340 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 10-day rolling average) | 1 hr minimum sampling time.
7. Fluidized bed units designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel | a. CO (or CEMS) | 130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (230 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 30-day rolling average) | 1 hr minimum sampling time.
8. Fluidized bed units with an integrated heat exchanger designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel | a. CO (or CEMS) | 140 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (150 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 30-day rolling average) | 1 hr minimum sampling time.
9. Stokers/sloped grate/others designed to burn wet biomass fuel | a. CO (or CEMS) | 620 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (390 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 30-day rolling average) | 1 hr minimum sampling time.
b. Filterable PM (or TSM) | 3.0E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.6E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input) | Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.
10. Stokers/sloped grate/others designed to burn kiln-dried biomass fuel | a. CO | 560 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average | 1 hr minimum sampling time.
b. Filterable PM (or TSM) | 3.0E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (4.0E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input) | Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.
11. Fluidized bed units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids | a. CO (or CEMS) | 230 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (310 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 30-day rolling average) | 1 hr minimum sampling time.
b. Filterable PM (or TSM) | 9.8E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (8.3E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input) | Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .</th>
<th>For the following pollutants . . .</th>
<th>The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during periods of startup and shutdown . . .</th>
<th>Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12. Suspension burners designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids</td>
<td>a. CO (or CEMS)</td>
<td>2,400 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (2,000 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, (^c) 10-day rolling average)</td>
<td>1 hr minimum sampling time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Filterable PM (or TSM)</td>
<td>3.0E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (6.5E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input)</td>
<td>Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Dutch Ovens/Pile burners designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids</td>
<td>a. CO (or CEMS)</td>
<td>1,010 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (520 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, (^c) 10-day rolling average)</td>
<td>1 hr minimum sampling time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Filterable PM (or TSM)</td>
<td>8.0E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (3.9E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)</td>
<td>Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Fuel cell units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids</td>
<td>a. CO</td>
<td>910 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average</td>
<td>1 hr minimum sampling time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Filterable PM (or TSM)</td>
<td>2.0E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.9E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)</td>
<td>Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Hybrid suspension grate boiler designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids</td>
<td>a. CO (or CEMS)</td>
<td>1,100 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (900 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, (^c) 30-day rolling average)</td>
<td>1 hr minimum sampling time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Filterable PM (or TSM)</td>
<td>2.6E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (4.4E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input)</td>
<td>Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Units designed to burn liquid fuel</td>
<td>a. HCl</td>
<td>4.4E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input</td>
<td>For M26A: Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 240 liters per run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Mercury</td>
<td>4.8E-07a lb per MMBtu of heat input</td>
<td>For M29, collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784b collect a minimum of 4 dscm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Units designed to burn heavy liquid fuel</td>
<td>a. CO</td>
<td>130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average</td>
<td>1 hr minimum sampling time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For the following pollutants . . .</th>
<th>The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during periods of startup and shutdown . . .</th>
<th>Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b. Filterable PM (or TSM)</td>
<td>1.3E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (7.5E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)</td>
<td>Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

18. Units designed to burn light liquid fuel

| a. CO                             | 130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average | 1 hr minimum sampling time. |

| b. Filterable PM (or TSM)         | 2.0E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.9E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input) | Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run. |

19. Units designed to burn liquid fuel that are non-continental units

| a. CO                             | 130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average based on stack test | 1 hr minimum sampling time. |

| b. Filterable PM (or TSM)         | 2.3E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (8.6E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input) | Collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run. |

20. Units designed to burn gas 2 (other) gases

| a. CO                             | 130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average | 1 hr minimum sampling time. |

| b. HCl                            | 1.7E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input | For M26A, Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 240 liters per run. |

| c. Mercury                        | 7.9E-06 lb per MMBtu of heat input | For M29, collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784b collect a minimum of 3 dscm. |

| d. Filterable PM (or TSM)         | 6.7E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.1E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input) | Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run. |

---

*aIf you are conducting stack tests to demonstrate compliance and your performance tests for this pollutant for at least 2 consecutive years show that your emissions are at or below this limit, you can skip testing according to §63.7515 if all of the other provision of §63.7515 are met. For all other pollutants that do not contain a footnote “a”, your performance tests for this pollutant for at least 2 consecutive years must show that your emissions are at or below 75 percent of this limit in order to qualify for skip testing.

*bIncorporated by reference, see §63.14.

*cAn owner or operator may request an alternative test method under §63.7 of this chapter, in order that compliance with the carbon monoxide emissions limit be determined using carbon dioxide as a diluent correction in place of oxygen at 3%. EPA Method 19 F-factors and EPA Method 19 equations must be used to generate the appropriate CO₂ correction percentage for the fuel type burned in the unit, and must also take into account that the 3% oxygen correction is to be done on a dry basis. The alternative test method request must account for any CO₂ being added to, or removed from, the emissions gas stream as a result of limestone injection, scrubber media, etc.
Table 12 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Alternative Emission Limits for New or Reconstructed Boilers and Process Heaters That Commenced Construction or Reconstruction After May 20, 2011, and Before December 23, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .</th>
<th>For the following pollutants . . .</th>
<th>The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during periods of startup and shutdown . . .</th>
<th>Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Units in all subcategories designed to burn solid fuel</td>
<td>a. HCl</td>
<td>0.022 lb per MMBtu of heat input</td>
<td>For M26A, collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run; for M26 collect a minimum of 120 liters per run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Mercury</td>
<td>3.5E-06 lb per MMBtu of heat input</td>
<td>For M29, collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784 collect a minimum of 3 dscm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Units design to burn coal/solid fossil fuel</td>
<td>a. Filterable PM (or TSM)</td>
<td>1.1E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.3E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)</td>
<td>Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Pulverized coal boilers designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel</td>
<td>a. Carbon monoxide (CO) (or CEMS)</td>
<td>130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (320 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 30-day rolling average)</td>
<td>1 hr minimum sampling time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Stokers designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel</td>
<td>a. CO (or CEMS)</td>
<td>130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (340 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 10-day rolling average)</td>
<td>1 hr minimum sampling time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Fluidized bed units designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel</td>
<td>a. CO (or CEMS)</td>
<td>130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (230 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 30-day rolling average)</td>
<td>1 hr minimum sampling time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Fluidized bed units with an integrated heat exchanger designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel</td>
<td>a. CO (or CEMS)</td>
<td>140 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (150 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 30-day rolling average)</td>
<td>1 hr minimum sampling time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Stokers/sloped grate/others designed to burn wet biomass fuel</td>
<td>a. CO (or CEMS)</td>
<td>620 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (390 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 30-day rolling average)</td>
<td>1 hr minimum sampling time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Filterable PM (or TSM)</td>
<td>3.0E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.6E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)</td>
<td>Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory</td>
<td>For the following pollutants</td>
<td>The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during periods of startup and shutdown</td>
<td>Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 8. Stokers/sloped grate/others designed to burn kiln-dried biomass fuel | a. CO  
 b. Filterable PM (or TSM) | 460 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average  
 3.0E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (4.0E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input) | 1 hr minimum sampling time. Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run. |
| 9. Fluidized bed units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids | a. CO (or CEMS)  
 b. Filterable PM (or TSM) | 260 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (310 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 30-day rolling average) | 1 hr minimum sampling time. |
| 10. Suspension burners designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids | a. CO (or CEMS)  
 b. Filterable PM (or TSM) | 2,400 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (2,000 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 10-day rolling average) | 1 hr minimum sampling time. |
| 11. Dutch Ovens/Pile burners designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids | a. CO (or CEMS)  
 b. Filterable PM (or TSM) | 470 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (520 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 10-day rolling average) | 1 hr minimum sampling time. |
| 12. Fuel cell units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids | a. CO  
 b. Filterable PM (or TSM) | 910 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average  
 2.0E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.9E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input) | 1 hr minimum sampling time. Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run. |
| 13. Hybrid suspension grate boiler designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids | a. CO (or CEMS)  
 b. Filterable PM (or TSM) | 1,500 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (900 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 30-day rolling average) | 1 hr minimum sampling time. |
| 14. Units designed to burn liquid fuel | a. HCl | 4.4E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input | For M26A: Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 240 liters per run. |
If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . . | For the following pollutants . . . | The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during periods of startup and shutdown . . . | Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . . |
---|---|---|---|
| b. Mercury | 4.8E-07\(^a\) lb per MMBtu of heat input | For M29, collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784, collect a minimum of 4 dscm. |

15. Units designed to burn heavy liquid fuel

| a. CO | 130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average | 1 hr minimum sampling time. |

| b. Filterable PM (or TSM) | 1.3E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (7.5E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input) | Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run. |

16. Units designed to burn light liquid fuel

| a. CO | 130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average | 1 hr minimum sampling time. |

| b. Filterable PM (or TSM) | 1.3E-03\(^a\) lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.9E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input) | Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run. |

17. Units designed to burn liquid fuel that are non-continental units

| a. CO | 130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average based on stack test | 1 hr minimum sampling time. |

| b. Filterable PM (or TSM) | 2.3E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (8.6E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input) | Collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run. |

18. Units designed to burn gas 2 (other) gases

| a. CO | 130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average | 1 hr minimum sampling time. |

| b. HCl | 1.7E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input | For M26A, Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 240 liters per run. |

| c. Mercury | 7.9E-06 lb per MMBtu of heat input | For M29, collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784, collect a minimum of 3 dscm. |

| d. Filterable PM (or TSM) | 6.7E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.1E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input) | Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run. |

\(^a\)If you are conducting stack tests to demonstrate compliance and your performance tests for this pollutant for at least 2 consecutive years show that your emissions are at or below this limit, you can skip testing according to §63.7515 if all of the other provision of §63.7515 are met. For all other pollutants that do not contain a footnote “a”, your performance tests for this pollutant for at least 2 consecutive years must show that your emissions are at or below 75 percent of this limit in order to qualify for skip testing.

\(^b\)Incorporated by reference, see §63.14.
An owner or operator may request an alternative test method under §63.7 of this chapter, in order that compliance with the carbon monoxide emissions limit be determined using carbon dioxide as a diluent correction in place of oxygen at 3%. EPA Method 19 F-factors and EPA Method 19 equations must be used to generate the appropriate CO₂ correction percentage for the fuel type burned in the unit, and must also take into account that the 3% oxygen correction is to be done on a dry basis. The alternative test method request must account for any CO₂ being added to, or removed from, the emissions gas stream as a result of limestone injection, scrubber media, etc.

[80 FR 72834, Nov. 20, 2015]

Table 13 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Alternative Emission Limits for New or Reconstructed Boilers and Process Heaters That Commenced Construction or Reconstruction After December 23, 2011, and Before April 1, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .</th>
<th>For the following pollutants . . .</th>
<th>The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during periods of startup and shutdown . . .</th>
<th>Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Units in all subcategories designed to burn solid fuel</td>
<td>a. HCl</td>
<td>0.022 lb per MMBtu of heat input</td>
<td>For M26A, collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run; for M26 collect a minimum of 120 liters per run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Mercury</td>
<td>8.6E-07 lb per MMBtu of heat input</td>
<td>For M29, collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784 collect a minimum of 4 dscm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Pulverized coal boilers designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel</td>
<td>a. Carbon monoxide (CO) (or CEMS)</td>
<td>130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (320 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, a 30-day rolling average)</td>
<td>1 hr minimum sampling time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Filterable PM (or TSM)</td>
<td>1.1E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.8E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)</td>
<td>Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Stokers designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel</td>
<td>a. CO (or CEMS)</td>
<td>130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (340 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, a 10-day rolling average)</td>
<td>1 hr minimum sampling time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Filterable PM (or TSM)</td>
<td>2.8E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.3E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)</td>
<td>Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Fluidized bed units designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel</td>
<td>a. CO (or CEMS)</td>
<td>130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (230 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, a 30-day rolling average)</td>
<td>1 hr minimum sampling time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Filterable PM (or TSM)</td>
<td>1.1E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.3E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)</td>
<td>Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Fluidized bed units with an integrated heat exchanger designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel</td>
<td>a. CO (or CEMS)</td>
<td>140 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (150 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, a 30-day rolling average)</td>
<td>1 hr minimum sampling time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . . | For the following pollutants . . . | The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during periods of startup and shutdown . . . | Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . . |
---|---|---|---|
| b. Filterable PM (or TSM) | 1.1E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.3E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input) | Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run. |
6. Stokers/sloped grate/others designed to burn wet biomass fuel | a. CO (or CEMS) | 620 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (410 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 10-day rolling average) | 1 hr minimum sampling time. |
| b. Filterable PM (or TSM) | 3.0E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.6E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input) | Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run. |
7. Stokers/sloped grate/others designed to burn kiln-dried biomass fuel | a. CO | 460 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen | 1 hr minimum sampling time. |
| b. Filterable PM (or TSM) | 3.2E-01 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (4.0E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input) | Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run. |
8. Fluidized bed units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids | a. CO (or CEMS) | 230 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (310 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 30-day rolling average) | 1 hr minimum sampling time. |
| b. Filterable PM (or TSM) | 9.8E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (6.3E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input) | Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run. |
9. Suspension burners designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids | a. CO (or CEMS) | 2,400 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (2,000 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 10-day rolling average) | 1 hr minimum sampling time. |
| b. Filterable PM (or TSM) | 5.1E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (6.5E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input) | Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run. |
10. Dutch Ovens/Pile burners designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids | a. CO (or CEMS) | 810 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (520 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 10-day rolling average) | 1 hr minimum sampling time. |
| b. Filterable PM (or TSM) | 3.6E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (3.9E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input) | Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run. |
11. Fuel cell units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids | a. CO | 910 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen | 1 hr minimum sampling time. |
| b. Filterable PM (or TSM) | 2.0E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.9E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input) | Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run. |
12. Hybrid suspension grate boiler designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids | a. CO (or CEMS) | 1,500 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (900 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 30-day rolling average) | 1 hr minimum sampling time. |
If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory...  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For the following pollutants...</th>
<th>The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during periods of startup and shutdown...</th>
<th>Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b. Filterable PM (or TSM)</td>
<td>2.6E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (4.4E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input)</td>
<td>Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13. Units designed to burn liquid fuel

| a. HCl                           | 1.2E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input            | For M26A: Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 240 liters per run. |
| b. Mercury                      | 4.9E-07 lb per MMBtu of heat input            | For M29, collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784b collect a minimum of 4 dscm. |

14. Units designed to burn heavy liquid fuel

| a. CO (or CEMS)                  | 130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (18 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen,10-day rolling average) | 1 hr minimum sampling time. |

15. Units designed to burn light liquid fuel

| a. CO (or CEMS)                  | 130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen; or (60 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen,1-day block average) | 1 hr minimum sampling time. |
| b. Filterable PM (or TSM)        | 1.1E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.9E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input) | Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run. |

16. Units designed to burn liquid fuel that are non-continental units

| a. CO                            | 130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average based on stack test; or (91 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-hour rolling average) | 1 hr minimum sampling time. |
| b. Filterable PM (or TSM)        | 2.3E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (8.6E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input) | Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run. |

17. Units designed to burn gas 2 (other) gases

| a. CO                            | 130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen | 1 hr minimum sampling time. |
| b. HCl                           | 1.7E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input | For M26A, Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 240 liters per run. |
| c. Mercury                       | 7.9E-06 lb per MMBtu of heat input | For M29, collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784b collect a minimum of 3 dscm. |
| d. Filterable PM (or TSM)        | 6.7E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.1E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input) | Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run. |

*a If you are conducting stack tests to demonstrate compliance and your performance tests for this pollutant for at least 2 consecutive years show that your emissions are at or below this limit and you are not required to conduct testing for CEMS or CPMS monitor certification, you can skip testing according to §63.7515 if all of the other provision of
§63.7515 are met. For all other pollutants that do not contain a footnote “a”, your performance tests for this pollutant for at least 2 consecutive years must show that your emissions are at or below 75 percent of this limit in order to qualify for skip testing.

bIncorporated by reference, see §63.14.

cAn owner or operator may request an alternative test method under §63.7 of this chapter, in order that compliance with the carbon monoxide emissions limit be determined using carbon dioxide as a diluent correction in place of oxygen at 3%. EPA Method 19 F-factors and EPA Method 19 equations must be used to generate the appropriate CO$_2$ correction percentage for the fuel type burned in the unit, and must also take into account that the 3% oxygen correction is to be done on a dry basis. The alternative test method request must account for any CO$_2$ being added to, or removed from, the emissions gas stream as a result of limestone injection, scrubber media, etc.

What This Subpart Covers

§60.4200 Am I subject to this subpart?

(a) The provisions of this subpart are applicable to manufacturers, owners, and operators of stationary compression ignition (CI) internal combustion engines (ICE) and other persons as specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section. For the purposes of this subpart, the date that construction commences is the date the engine is ordered by the owner or operator.

(1) Manufacturers of stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder where the model year is:

   (i) 2007 or later, for engines that are not fire pump engines;

   (ii) The model year listed in Table 3 to this subpart or later model year, for fire pump engines.

(2) Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE that commence construction after July 11, 2005, where the stationary CI ICE are:

   (i) Manufactured after April 1, 2006, and are not fire pump engines, or

   (ii) Manufactured as a certified National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) fire pump engine after July 1, 2006.

(3) Owners and operators of any stationary CI ICE that are modified or reconstructed after July 11, 2005 and any person that modifies or reconstructs any stationary CI ICE after July 11, 2005.

(4) The provisions of §60.4208 of this subpart are applicable to all owners and operators of stationary CI ICE that commence construction after July 11, 2005.

(b) The provisions of this subpart are not applicable to stationary CI ICE being tested at a stationary CI ICE test cell/stand.

(c) If you are an owner or operator of an area source subject to this subpart, you are exempt from the obligation to obtain a permit under 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71, provided you are not required to obtain a permit under 40 CFR 70.3(a) or 40 CFR 71.3(a) for a reason other than your status as an area source under this subpart. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, you must continue to comply with the provisions of this subpart applicable to area sources.
(d) Stationary CI ICE may be eligible for exemption from the requirements of this subpart as described in 40 CFR part 1068, subpart C (or the exemptions described in 40 CFR part 89, subpart J and 40 CFR part 94, subpart J, for engines that would need to be certified to standards in those parts), except that owners and operators, as well as manufacturers, may be eligible to request an exemption for national security.

(e) Owners and operators of facilities with CI ICE that are acting as temporary replacement units and that are located at a stationary source for less than 1 year and that have been properly certified as meeting the standards that would be applicable to such engine under the appropriate nonroad engine provisions, are not required to meet any other provisions under this subpart with regard to such engines.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37967, June 28, 2011]

Emission Standards for Manufacturers

§60.4201 What emission standards must I meet for non-emergency engines if I am a stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturer?

(a) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2007 model year and later non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 2,237 kilowatt (KW) (3,000 horsepower (HP)) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder to the certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in 40 CFR 89.112, 40 CFR 89.113, 40 CFR 1039.101, 40 CFR 1039.102, 40 CFR 1039.104, 40 CFR 1039.105, 40 CFR 1039.107, and 40 CFR 1039.115, as applicable, for all pollutants, for the same model year and maximum engine power.

(b) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2007 through 2010 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder to the emission standards in table 1 to this subpart, for all pollutants, for the same maximum engine power.

(c) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2011 model year and later non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder to the certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in 40 CFR 1039.101, 40 CFR 1039.102, 40 CFR 1039.104, 40 CFR 1039.105, 40 CFR 1039.107, and 40 CFR 1039.115, as applicable, for all pollutants, for the same maximum engine power.

(d) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify the following non-emergency stationary CI ICE to the certification emission standards for new marine CI engines in 40 CFR 94.8, as applicable, for all pollutants, for the same displacement and maximum engine power:

(1) Their 2007 model year through 2012 non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder;

(2) Their 2013 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 3,700 KW (4,958 HP) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 15 liters per cylinder; and

(3) Their 2013 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 15 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder.

(e) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify the following non-emergency stationary CI ICE to the certification emission standards and other requirements for new marine CI engines in 40 CFR 1042.101, 40 CFR 1042.107, 40 CFR 1042.110, 40 CFR 1042.115, 40 CFR 1042.120, and 40 CFR 1042.145, as applicable, for all pollutants, for the same displacement and maximum engine power:

(1) Their 2013 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than 3,700 KW (4,958 HP) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 15 liters per cylinder; and
(2) Their 2014 model year and later non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder.

(f) Notwithstanding the requirements in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section, stationary non-emergency CI ICE identified in paragraphs (a) and (c) may be certified to the provisions of 40 CFR part 94 or, if Table 1 to 40 CFR 1042.1 identifies 40 CFR part 1042 as being applicable, 40 CFR part 1042, if the engines will be used solely in either or both of the following locations:

(1) Remote areas of Alaska; and

(2) Marine offshore installations.

(g) Notwithstanding the requirements in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section, stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers are not required to certify reconstructed engines; however manufacturers may elect to do so. The reconstructed engine must be certified to the emission standards specified in paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section that are applicable to the model year, maximum engine power, and displacement of the reconstructed stationary CI ICE.

(h) Stationary CI ICE certified to the standards in 40 CFR part 1039 and equipped with auxiliary emission control devices (AECDS) as specified in 40 CFR 1039.665 must meet the Tier 1 certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in 40 CFR 89.112 while the AECD is activated during a qualified emergency situation. A qualified emergency situation is defined in 40 CFR 1039.665. When the qualified emergency situation has ended and the AECD is deactivated, the engine must resume meeting the otherwise applicable emission standard specified in this section.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37967, June 28, 2011; 81 FR 44219, July 7, 2016]

§60.4202 What emission standards must I meet for emergency engines if I am a stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturer?

(a) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines to the emission standards specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (2) of this section.

(1) For engines with a maximum engine power less than 37 KW (50 HP):

(i) The certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines for the same model year and maximum engine power in 40 CFR 89.112 and 40 CFR 89.113 for all pollutants for model year 2007 engines, and


(2) For engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 37 KW (50 HP), the certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines for the same model year and maximum engine power in 40 CFR 89.112 and 40 CFR 89.113 for all pollutants beginning in model year 2007.

(b) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines to the emission standards specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (2) of this section.

(1) For 2007 through 2010 model years, the emission standards in table 1 to this subpart, for all pollutants, for the same maximum engine power.

(2) For 2011 model year and later, the certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines for engines of the same model year and maximum engine power in 40 CFR 89.112 and 40 CFR 89.113 for all pollutants.
(c) [Reserved]

(d) Beginning with the model years in table 3 to this subpart, stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their fire pump stationary CI ICE to the emission standards in table 4 to this subpart, for all pollutants, for the same model year and NFPA nameplate power.

(e) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify the following emergency stationary CI ICE that are not fire pump engines to the certification emission standards for new marine CI engines in 40 CFR 94.8, as applicable, for all pollutants, for the same displacement and maximum engine power:

1. Their 2007 model year through 2012 emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder;

2. Their 2013 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 3,700 KW (4,958 HP) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 15 liters per cylinder;

3. Their 2013 model year emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 15 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder; and

4. Their 2014 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 2,000 KW (2,682 HP) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 15 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder.

(f) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify the following emergency stationary CI ICE to the certification emission standards and other requirements applicable to Tier 3 new marine CI engines in 40 CFR 1042.101, 40 CFR 1042.107, 40 CFR 1042.115, 40 CFR 1042.120, and 40 CFR 1042.145, for all pollutants, for the same displacement and maximum engine power:

1. Their 2013 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than 3,700 KW (4,958 HP) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 15 liters per cylinder; and

2. Their 2014 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than 2,000 KW (2,682 HP) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 15 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder.

(g) Notwithstanding the requirements in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section, stationary emergency CI internal combustion engines identified in paragraphs (a) and (c) may be certified to the provisions of 40 CFR part 94 or, if Table 2 to 40 CFR 1042.101 identifies Tier 3 standards as being applicable, the requirements applicable to Tier 3 engines in 40 CFR part 1042, if the engines will be used solely in either or both of the following locations:

1. Remote areas of Alaska; and


(h) Notwithstanding the requirements in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section, stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers are not required to certify reconstructed engines; however manufacturers may elect to do so. The reconstructed engine must be certified to the emission standards specified in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section that are applicable to the model year, maximum engine power and displacement of the reconstructed emergency stationary CI ICE.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37968, June 28, 2011; 81 FR 44219, July 7, 2016]
§60.4203 How long must my engines meet the emission standards if I am a manufacturer of stationary CI internal combustion engines?

Engines manufactured by stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must meet the emission standards as required in §§60.4201 and 60.4202 during the certified emissions life of the engines.

[76 FR 37968, June 28, 2011]

Emission Standards for Owners and Operators

§60.4204 What emission standards must I meet for non-emergency engines if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

(a) Owners and operators of pre-2007 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder must comply with the emission standards in table 1 to this subpart. Owners and operators of pre-2007 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder must comply with the emission standards in 40 CFR 94.8(a)(1).

(b) Owners and operators of 2007 model year and later non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder must comply with the emission standards for new CI engines in §60.4201 for their 2007 model year and later stationary CI ICE, as applicable.

(c) Owners and operators of non-emergency stationary CI engines with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder must meet the following requirements:

(1) For engines installed prior to January 1, 2012, limit the emissions of NOx in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to the following:

   (i) 17.0 grams per kilowatt-hour (g/KW-hr) (12.7 grams per horsepower-hour (g/HP-hr)) when maximum engine speed is less than 130 revolutions per minute (rpm);

   (ii) $45 \cdot n^{0.2}$ g/KW-hr ($34 \cdot n^{0.2}$ g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is 130 or more but less than 2,000 rpm, where $n$ is maximum engine speed; and

   (iii) 9.8 g/KW-hr (7.3 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is 2,000 rpm or more.

(2) For engines installed on or after January 1, 2012 and before January 1, 2016, limit the emissions of NOx in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to the following:

   (i) 14.4 g/KW-hr (10.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is less than 130 rpm;

   (ii) $44 \cdot n^{0.23}$ g/KW-hr ($33 \cdot n^{0.23}$ g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is greater than or equal to 130 but less than 2,000 rpm and where $n$ is maximum engine speed; and

   (iii) 7.7 g/KW-hr (5.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is greater than or equal to 2,000 rpm.

(3) For engines installed on or after January 1, 2016, limit the emissions of NOx in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to the following:

   (i) 3.4 g/KW-hr (2.5 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is less than 130 rpm;

   (ii) $9.0 \cdot n^{0.20}$ g/KW-hr ($6.7 \cdot n^{0.20}$ g/HP-hr) where $n$ (maximum engine speed) is 130 or more but less than 2,000 rpm; and

   (iii) 2.0 g/KW-hr (1.5 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is greater than or equal to 2,000 rpm.
(4) Reduce particulate matter (PM) emissions by 60 percent or more, or limit the emissions of PM in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to 0.15 g/KW-hr (0.11 g/HP-hr).

(d) Owners and operators of non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder who conduct performance tests in-use must meet the not-to-exceed (NTE) standards as indicated in §60.4212.

(e) Owners and operators of any modified or reconstructed non-emergency stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart must meet the emission standards applicable to the model year, maximum engine power, and displacement of the modified or reconstructed non-emergency stationary CI ICE that are specified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section.

(f) Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE certified to the standards in 40 CFR part 1039 and equipped with AECDs as specified in 40 CFR 1039.665 must meet the Tier 1 certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in 40 CFR 89.112 while the AECD is activated during a qualified emergency situation. A qualified emergency situation is defined in 40 CFR 1039.665. When the qualified emergency situation has ended and the AECD is deactivated, the engine must resume meeting the otherwise applicable emission standard specified in this section.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37968, June 28, 2011; 81 FR 44219, July 7, 2016]

§60.4205 What emission standards must I meet for emergency engines if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

(a) Owners and operators of pre-2007 model year emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines must comply with the emission standards in Table 1 to this subpart. Owners and operators of pre-2007 model year emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines must comply with the emission standards in 40 CFR 94.8(a)(1).

(b) Owners and operators of 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines must comply with the emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in §60.4202, for all pollutants, for the same model year and maximum engine power for their 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE.

(c) Owners and operators of fire pump engines with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder must comply with the emission standards in table 4 to this subpart, for all pollutants.

(d) Owners and operators of emergency stationary CI engines with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder must meet the requirements in this section.

(1) For engines installed prior to January 1, 2012, limit the emissions of NOx in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to the following:

(i) 17.0 g/KW-hr (12.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is less than 130 rpm;

(ii) \[ 45 \cdot n^{-0.2} \text{ g/KW-hr} \] \[ (34 \cdot n^{-0.2} \text{ g/HP-hr}) \] when maximum engine speed is 130 or more but less than 2,000 rpm, where \( n \) is maximum engine speed; and

(iii) 9.8 g/KW-hr (7.3 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is 2,000 rpm or more.

(2) For engines installed on or after January 1, 2012, limit the emissions of NOx in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to the following:

(i) 14.4 g/KW-hr (10.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is less than 130 rpm;

(ii) \[ 44 \cdot n^{-0.23} \text{ g/KW-hr} \] \[ (33 \cdot n^{-0.23} \text{ g/HP-hr}) \] when maximum engine speed is greater than or equal to 130 but less than 2,000 rpm and where \( n \) is maximum engine speed; and
(iii) 7.7 g/KW-hr (5.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is greater than or equal to 2,000 rpm.

(3) Limit the emissions of PM in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to 0.40 g/KW-hr (0.30 g/HP-hr).

(e) Owners and operators of emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder who conduct performance tests in-use must meet the NTE standards as indicated in §60.4212.

(f) Owners and operators of any modified or reconstructed emergency stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart must meet the emission standards applicable to the model year, maximum engine power, and displacement of the modified or reconstructed CI ICE that are specified in paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37969, June 28, 2011]

§60.4206 How long must I meet the emission standards if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE must operate and maintain stationary CI ICE that achieve the emission standards as required in §§60.4204 and 60.4205 over the entire life of the engine.

[76 FR 37969, June 28, 2011]

Fuel Requirements for Owners and Operators

§60.4207 What fuel requirements must I meet if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine subject to this subpart?

(a) Beginning October 1, 2007, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart that use diesel fuel must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(a).

(b) Beginning October 1, 2010, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that use diesel fuel must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel, except that any existing diesel fuel purchased (or otherwise obtained) prior to October 1, 2010, may be used until depleted.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) Beginning June 1, 2012, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder are no longer subject to the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section, and must use fuel that meets a maximum per-gallon sulfur content of 1,000 parts per million (ppm).

(e) Stationary CI ICE that have a national security exemption under §60.4200(d) are also exempt from the fuel requirements in this section.


Other Requirements for Owners and Operators

§60.4208 What is the deadline for importing or installing stationary CI ICE produced in previous model years?

(a) After December 31, 2008, owners and operators may not install stationary CI ICE (excluding fire pump engines) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2007 model year engines.
(b) After December 31, 2009, owners and operators may not install stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of less than 19 KW (25 HP) (excluding fire pump engines) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2008 model year engines.

(c) After December 31, 2014, owners and operators may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 19 KW (25 HP) and less than 56 KW (75 HP) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2013 model year non-emergency engines.

(d) After December 31, 2013, owners and operators may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 56 KW (75 HP) and less than 130 KW (175 HP) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2012 model year non-emergency engines.

(e) After December 31, 2012, owners and operators may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 130 KW (175 HP), including those above 560 KW (750 HP), that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2011 model year non-emergency engines.

(f) After December 31, 2016, owners and operators may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 560 KW (750 HP) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2015 model year non-emergency engines.

(g) After December 31, 2018, owners and operators may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 600 KW (804 HP) and less than 2,000 KW (2,680 HP) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2017 model year non-emergency engines.

(h) In addition to the requirements specified in §§60.4201, 60.4202, 60.4204, and 60.4205, it is prohibited to import stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that do not meet the applicable requirements specified in paragraphs (a) through (g) of this section after the dates specified in paragraphs (a) through (g) of this section.

(i) The requirements of this section do not apply to owners or operators of stationary CI ICE that have been modified, reconstructed, and do not apply to engines that were removed from one existing location and reinstalled at a new location.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37969, June 28, 2011]

§60.4209 What are the monitoring requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

If you are an owner or operator, you must meet the monitoring requirements of this section. In addition, you must also meet the monitoring requirements specified in §60.4211.

(a) If you are an owner or operator of an emergency stationary CI internal combustion engine that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, you must install a non-resettable hour meter prior to startup of the engine.

(b) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine equipped with a diesel particulate filter to comply with the emission standards in §60.4204, the diesel particulate filter must be installed with a backpressure monitor that notifies the owner or operator when the high backpressure limit of the engine is approached.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37969, June 28, 2011]
Compliance Requirements

§60.4210 What are my compliance requirements if I am a stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturer?

(a) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder to the emission standards specified in §60.4201(a) through (c) and §60.4202(a), (b) and (d) using the certification procedures required in 40 CFR part 89, subpart B, or 40 CFR part 1039, subpart C, as applicable, and must test their engines as specified in those parts. For the purposes of this subpart, engines certified to the standards in table 1 to this subpart shall be subject to the same requirements as engines certified to the standards in 40 CFR part 89. For the purposes of this subpart, engines certified to the standards in table 4 to this subpart shall be subject to the same requirements as engines certified to the standards in 40 CFR part 89, except that engines with NFPA nameplate power of less than 37 KW (50 HP) certified to model year 2011 or later standards shall be subject to the same requirements as engines certified to the standards in 40 CFR part 1039.

(b) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder to the emission standards specified in §60.4201(d) and (e) and §60.4202(e) and (f) using the certification procedures required in 40 CFR part 94, subpart C, or 40 CFR part 1042, subpart C, as applicable, and must test their engines as specified in 40 CFR part 94 or 1042, as applicable.

(c) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must meet the requirements of 40 CFR 1039.120, 1039.125, 1039.130, and 1039.135, and 40 CFR part 1068 for engines that are certified to the emission standards in 40 CFR part 1039. Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must meet the corresponding provisions of 40 CFR part 89, 40 CFR part 94, or 40 CFR part 1042 for engines that would be covered by that part if they were nonroad (including marine) engines. Labels on such engines must refer to stationary engines, rather than or in addition to nonroad or marine engines, as appropriate. Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must label their engines according to paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Stationary CI internal combustion engines manufactured from January 1, 2006 to March 31, 2006 (January 1, 2006 to June 30, 2006 for fire pump engines), other than those that are part of certified engine families under the nonroad CI engine regulations, must be labeled according to 40 CFR 1039.20.

(2) Stationary CI internal combustion engines manufactured from April 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006 (or, for fire pump engines, July 1, 2006 to December 31 of the year preceding the year listed in table 3 to this subpart) must be labeled according to paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section:

(i) Stationary CI internal combustion engines that are part of certified engine families under the nonroad regulations must meet the labeling requirements for nonroad CI engines, but do not have to meet the labeling requirements in 40 CFR 1039.20.

(ii) Stationary CI internal combustion engines that meet Tier 1 requirements (or requirements for fire pumps) under this subpart, but do not meet the requirements applicable to nonroad CI engines must be labeled according to 40 CFR 1039.20. The engine manufacturer may add language to the label clarifying that the engine meets Tier 1 requirements (or requirements for fire pumps) of this subpart.

(iii) Stationary CI internal combustion engines manufactured after April 1, 2006 that do not meet Tier 1 requirements of this subpart, or fire pumps engines manufactured after July 1, 2006 that do not meet the requirements for fire pumps under this subpart, may not be used in the U.S. If any such engines are manufactured in the U.S. after April 1, 2006 (July 1, 2006 for fire pump engines), they must be exported or must be brought into compliance with the appropriate standards prior to initial operation. The export provisions of 40 CFR 1068.230 would apply to engines for export and the manufacturers must label such engines according to 40 CFR 1068.230.

(3) Stationary CI internal combustion engines manufactured after January 1, 2007 (for fire pump engines, after January 1 of the year listed in table 3 to this subpart, as applicable) must be labeled according to paragraphs (c)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section.
(i) Stationary CI internal combustion engines that meet the requirements of this subpart and the corresponding requirements for nonroad (including marine) engines of the same model year and HP must be labeled according to the provisions in 40 CFR parts 89, 94, 1039 or 1042, as appropriate.

(ii) Stationary CI internal combustion engines that meet the requirements of this subpart, but are not certified to the standards applicable to nonroad (including marine) engines of the same model year and HP must be labeled according to the provisions in 40 CFR parts 89, 94, 1039 or 1042, as appropriate, but the words “stationary” must be included instead of “nonroad” or “marine” on the label. In addition, such engines must be labeled according to 40 CFR 1039.20.

(iii) Stationary CI internal combustion engines that do not meet the requirements of this subpart must be labeled according to 40 CFR 1068.230 and must be exported under the provisions of 40 CFR 1068.230.

(d) An engine manufacturer certifying an engine family or families to standards under this subpart that are identical to standards applicable under 40 CFR parts 89, 94, 1039 or 1042 for that model year may certify any such family that contains both nonroad (including marine) and stationary engines as a single engine family and/or may include any such family containing stationary engines in the averaging, banking and trading provisions applicable for such engines under those parts.

(e) Manufacturers of engine families discussed in paragraph (d) of this section may meet the labeling requirements referred to in paragraph (c) of this section for stationary CI ICE by either adding a separate label containing the information required in paragraph (c) of this section or by adding the words “and stationary” after the word “nonroad” or “marine,” as appropriate, to the label.

(f) Starting with the model years shown in table 5 to this subpart, stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must add a permanent label stating that the engine is for stationary emergency use only to each new emergency stationary CI internal combustion engine greater than or equal to 19 KW (25 HP) that meets all the emission standards for emergency engines in §60.4202 but does not meet all the emission standards for non-emergency engines in §60.4201. The label must be added according to the labeling requirements specified in 40 CFR 1039.135(b). Engine manufacturers must specify in the owner’s manual that operation of emergency engines is limited to emergency operations and required maintenance and testing.

(g) Manufacturers of fire pump engines may use the test cycle in table 6 to this subpart for testing fire pump engines and may test at the NFPA certified nameplate HP, provided that the engine is labeled as “Fire Pump Applications Only”.

(h) Engine manufacturers, including importers, may introduce into commerce uncertified engines or engines certified to earlier standards that were manufactured before the new or changed standards took effect until inventories are depleted, as long as such engines are part of normal inventory. For example, if the engine manufacturers’ normal industry practice is to keep on hand a one-month supply of engines based on its projected sales, and a new tier of standards starts to apply for the 2009 model year, the engine manufacturer may manufacture engines based on the normal inventory requirements late in the 2008 model year, and sell those engines for installation. The engine manufacturer may not circumvent the provisions of §60.4201 or §60.4202 by stockpiling engines that are built before new or changed standards take effect. Stockpiling of such engines beyond normal industry practice is a violation of this subpart.

(i) The replacement engine provisions of 40 CFR 89.1003(b)(7), 40 CFR 94.1103(b)(3), 40 CFR 94.1103(b)(4) and 40 CFR 1068.240 are applicable to stationary CI engines replacing existing equipment that is less than 15 years old.

(j) Stationary CI ICE manufacturers may equip their stationary CI internal combustion engines certified to the emission standards in 40 CFR part 1039 with AECDs for qualified emergency situations according to the requirements of 40 CFR 1039.665. Manufacturers of stationary CI ICE equipped with AECDs as allowed by 40 CFR 1039.665 must meet all of the requirements in 40 CFR 1039.665 that apply to manufacturers. Manufacturers must document that the engine complies with the Tier 1 standard in 40 CFR 89.112 when the AECD is activated. Manufacturers must provide any relevant testing, engineering analysis, or other information in sufficient detail to support such statement when applying for certification (including amending an existing certificate) of an engine equipped with an AECD as allowed by 40 CFR 1039.665.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37969, June 28, 2011; 81 FR 44219, July 7, 2016]
§60.4211 What are my compliance requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

(a) If you are an owner or operator and must comply with the emission standards specified in this subpart, you must do all of the following, except as permitted under paragraph (g) of this section:

1. Operate and maintain the stationary CI internal combustion engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions;

2. Change only those emission-related settings that are permitted by the manufacturer; and

3. Meet the requirements of 40 CFR parts 89, 94 and/or 1068, as they apply to you.

(b) If you are an owner or operator of a pre-2007 model year stationary CI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in §§60.4204(a) or 60.4205(a), or if you are an owner or operator of a CI fire pump engine that is manufactured prior to the model years in table 3 to this subpart and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4205(c), you must demonstrate compliance according to one of the methods specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section.

1. Purchasing an engine certified according to 40 CFR part 89 or 40 CFR part 94, as applicable, for the same model year and maximum engine power. The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's specifications.

2. Keeping records of performance test results for each pollutant for a test conducted on a similar engine. The test must have been conducted using the same methods specified in this subpart and these methods must have been followed correctly.

3. Keeping records of engine manufacturer data indicating compliance with the standards.

4. Keeping records of control device vendor data indicating compliance with the standards.

5. Conducting an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards according to the requirements specified in §60.4212, as applicable.

(c) If you are an owner or operator of a 2007 model year and later stationary CI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4204(b) or §60.4205(b), or if you are an owner or operator of a CI fire pump engine that is manufactured during or after the model year that applies to your fire pump engine power rating in table 3 to this subpart and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4205(c), you must demonstrate compliance according to the methods specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (5) of this section.

1. Conducting an initial performance test to demonstrate initial compliance with the emission standards as specified in §60.4213.

2. Establishing operating parameters to be monitored continuously to ensure the stationary internal combustion engine continues to meet the emission standards. The owner or operator must petition the Administrator for approval of operating parameters to be monitored continuously. The petition must include the information described in paragraphs (d)(2)(i) through (v) of this section.

(i) Identification of the specific parameters you propose to monitor continuously;
(ii) A discussion of the relationship between these parameters and NOx and PM emissions, identifying how the emissions of these pollutants change with changes in these parameters, and how limitations on these parameters will serve to limit NOx and PM emissions;

(iii) A discussion of how you will establish the upper and/or lower values for these parameters which will establish the limits on these parameters in the operating limitations;

(iv) A discussion identifying the methods and the instruments you will use to monitor these parameters, as well as the relative accuracy and precision of these methods and instruments; and

(v) A discussion identifying the frequency and methods for recalibrating the instruments you will use for monitoring these parameters.

(3) For non-emergency engines with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder, conducting annual performance tests to demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission standards as specified in §60.4213.

(e) If you are an owner or operator of a modified or reconstructed stationary CI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4204(e) or §60.4205(f), you must demonstrate compliance according to one of the methods specified in paragraphs (e)(1) or (2) of this section.

(1) Purchasing, or otherwise owning or operating, an engine certified to the emission standards in §60.4204(e) or §60.4205(f), as applicable.

(2) Conducting a performance test to demonstrate initial compliance with the emission standards according to the requirements specified in §60.4212 or §60.4213, as appropriate. The test must be conducted within 60 days after the engine commences operation after the modification or reconstruction.

(f) If you own or operate an emergency stationary ICE, you must operate the emergency stationary ICE according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1) through (3) of this section. In order for the engine to be considered an emergency stationary ICE under this subpart, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, emergency demand response, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in paragraphs (f)(1) through (3) of this section, is prohibited. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1) through (3) of this section, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under this subpart and must meet all requirements for non-emergency engines.

(1) There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations.

(2) You may operate your emergency stationary ICE for any combination of the purposes specified in paragraphs (f)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed by paragraph (f)(3) of this section counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed by this paragraph (f)(2).

(i) Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that federal, state, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency ICE beyond 100 hours per calendar year.

(ii) Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for emergency demand response for periods in which the Reliability Coordinator under the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standard EOP-002-3, Capacity and Energy Emergencies (incorporated by reference, see §60.17), or other authorized entity as determined by the Reliability Coordinator, has declared an Energy Emergency Alert Level 2 as defined in the NERC Reliability Standard EOP-002-3.
Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for periods where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency of 5 percent or greater below standard voltage or frequency.

Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations. The 50 hours of operation in non-emergency situations are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance and testing and emergency demand response provided in paragraph (f)(2) of this section. Except as provided in paragraph (f)(3)(i) of this section, the 50 hours per calendar year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.

The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations can be used to supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity if all of the following conditions are met:

(A) The engine is dispatched by the local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator;

(B) The dispatch is intended to mitigate local transmission and/or distribution limitations so as to avert potential voltage collapse or line overloads that could lead to the interruption of power supply in a local area or region.

(C) The dispatch follows reliability, emergency operation or similar protocols that follow specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines.

(D) The power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local transmission and distribution system.

(E) The owner or operator identifies and records the entity that dispatches the engine and the specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines that are being followed for dispatching the engine. The local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator may keep these records on behalf of the engine owner or operator.

(ii) [Reserved]

If you do not install, configure, operate, and maintain your engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or you change emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer, you must demonstrate compliance as follows:

(1) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine with maximum engine power less than 100 HP, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance to demonstrate compliance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, if you do not install and configure the engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or you change the emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer, you must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards within 1 year of such action.

(2) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine greater than or equal to 100 HP and less than or equal to 500 HP, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, you must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards within 1 year of startup, or within 1 year after an engine and control device is no longer installed, configured, operated, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or within 1 year after you change emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer.

(3) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine greater than 500 HP, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, you must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards within 1 year of startup, or within 1 year after an engine and control device is no longer installed, configured, operated, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or within 1 year after you change emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer. You must conduct subsequent
performance testing every 8,760 hours of engine operation or 3 years, whichever comes first, thereafter to
demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards.

(h) The requirements for operators and prohibited acts specified in 40 CFR 1039.665 apply to owners or operators of
stationary CI ICE equipped with AECDs for qualified emergency situations as allowed by 40 CFR 1039.665.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37970, June 28, 2011; 78 FR 6695, Jan. 30, 2013; 81 FR 44219,
July 7, 2016]

Testing Requirements for Owners and Operators

§60.4212 What test methods and other procedures must I use if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI
internal combustion engine with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder?

Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder who conduct
performance tests pursuant to this subpart must do so according to paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section.

(a) The performance test must be conducted according to the in-use testing procedures in 40 CFR part 1039, subpart
F, for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder, and according to 40 CFR part 1042,
subpart F, for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30
liters per cylinder.

(b) Exhaust emissions from stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines in
40 CFR part 1039 must not exceed the not-to-exceed (NTE) standards for the same model year and maximum
engine power as required in 40 CFR 1039.101(e) and 40 CFR 1039.102(g)(1), except as specified in 40 CFR
1039.104(d). This requirement starts when NTE requirements take effect for nonroad diesel engines under 40 CFR
part 1039.

(c) Exhaust emissions from stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines in
40 CFR 89.112 or 40 CFR 94.8, as applicable, must not exceed the NTE numerical requirements, rounded to the
same number of decimal places as the applicable standard in 40 CFR 89.112 or 40 CFR 94.8, as applicable,
determined from the following equation:

\[
\text{NTE requirement for each pollutant} = (1.25) \times (\text{STD}) \quad (\text{Eq. 1})
\]

Where:

\(\text{STD} = \text{The standard specified for that pollutant in 40 CFR 89.112 or 40 CFR 94.8, as applicable.}\)

Alternatively, stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines in 40 CFR 89.112
or 40 CFR 94.8 may follow the testing procedures specified in §60.4213 of this subpart, as appropriate.

(d) Exhaust emissions from stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for pre-2007 model year
ingines in §60.4204(a), §60.4205(a), or §60.4205(c) must not exceed the NTE numerical requirements, rounded to
the same number of decimal places as the applicable standard in §60.4204(a), §60.4205(a), or §60.4205(c),
determined from the equation in paragraph (c) of this section.

Where:

\(\text{STD} = \text{The standard specified for that pollutant in } \S60.4204(\text{a}), \S60.4205(\text{a}), \text{or } \S60.4205(\text{c}).\)

Alternatively, stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for pre-2007 model year engines in
§60.4204(a), §60.4205(a), or §60.4205(c) may follow the testing procedures specified in §60.4213, as appropriate.
(e) Exhaust emissions from stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines in 40 CFR part 1042 must not exceed the NTE standards for the same model year and maximum engine power as required in 40 CFR 1042.101(c).

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37971, June 28, 2011]

§60.4213 What test methods and other procedures must I use if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder?

Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder must conduct performance tests according to paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section.

(a) Each performance test must be conducted according to the requirements in §60.8 and under the specific conditions that this subpart specifies in table 7. The test must be conducted within 10 percent of 100 percent peak (or the highest achievable) load.

(b) You may not conduct performance tests during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, as specified in §60.8(c).

(c) You must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in §60.8(f). Each test run must last at least 1 hour.

(d) To determine compliance with the percent reduction requirement, you must follow the requirements as specified in paragraphs (d)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) You must use Equation 2 of this section to determine compliance with the percent reduction requirement:

\[
\frac{C_i - C_o}{C_i} \times 100 = R \quad \text{(Eq. 2)}
\]

Where:

- \( C_i \) = concentration of NOX or PM at the control device inlet,
- \( C_o \) = concentration of NOX or PM at the control device outlet, and
- \( R \) = percent reduction of NOX or PM emissions.

(2) You must normalize the NOX or PM concentrations at the inlet and outlet of the control device to a dry basis and to 15 percent oxygen (O2) using Equation 3 of this section, or an equivalent percent carbon dioxide (CO2) using the procedures described in paragraph (d)(3) of this section.

\[
C_{adj} = C_d \frac{5.9}{20.9 - \% O_2} \quad \text{(Eq. 3)}
\]

Where:

- \( C_{adj} \) = Calculated NOX or PM concentration adjusted to 15 percent O2.
- \( C_d \) = Measured concentration of NOX or PM, uncorrected.

5.9 = 20.9 percent O2−15 percent O2, the defined O2 correction value, percent.
%O₂ = Measured O₂ concentration, dry basis, percent.

(3) If pollutant concentrations are to be corrected to 15 percent O₂ and CO₂ concentration is measured in lieu of O₂ concentration measurement, a CO₂ correction factor is needed. Calculate the CO₂ correction factor as described in paragraphs (d)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Calculate the fuel-specific $F_0$ value for the fuel burned during the test using values obtained from Method 19, Section 5.2, and the following equation:

$$F_0 = \frac{0.209 F_d}{F_c} \quad \text{(Eq. 4)}$$

Where:

$F_0 = \text{Fuel factor based on the ratio of O₂ volume to the ultimate CO₂ volume produced by the fuel at zero percent excess air.}$

0.209 = Fraction of air that is O₂, percent/100.

$F_d = \text{Ratio of the volume of dry effluent gas to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm}^3/J (\text{dscf}/10^6 \text{ Btu}).$

$F_c = \text{Ratio of the volume of CO₂ produced to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm}^3/J (\text{dscf}/10^6 \text{ Btu}).$

(ii) Calculate the CO₂ correction factor for correcting measurement data to 15 percent O₂, as follows:

$$X_{CO₂} = \frac{5.9}{F_0} \quad \text{(Eq. 5)}$$

Where:

$X_{CO₂} = \text{CO₂ correction factor, percent.}$

5.9 = 20.9 percent O₂−15 percent O₂, the defined O₂ correction value, percent.

(iii) Calculate the NOₓ and PM gas concentrations adjusted to 15 percent O₂ using CO₂ as follows:

$$C_{adj} = C_d \frac{X_{CO₂}}{\%CO₂} \quad \text{(Eq. 6)}$$

Where:

$C_{adj} = \text{Calculated NOₓ or PM concentration adjusted to 15 percent O₂.}$

$C_d = \text{Measured concentration of NOₓ or PM, uncorrected.}$

\%CO₂ = Measured CO₂ concentration, dry basis, percent.

(e) To determine compliance with the NOₓ mass per unit output emission limitation, convert the concentration of NOₓ in the engine exhaust using Equation 7 of this section:
Where:

\[
ER = \frac{C_d \times 1.912 \times 10^{-3} \times Q \times T}{KW\text{-}hour} \quad (Eq. 7)
\]

\[
ER = \text{Emission rate in grams per KW\text{-}hour.}
\]

\[
C_d = \text{Measured NO}_x \text{ concentration in ppm.}
\]

\[
1.912 \times 10^{-3} = \text{Conversion constant for ppm NO}_x \text{ to grams per standard cubic meter at 25 degrees Celsius.}
\]

\[
Q = \text{Stack gas volumetric flow rate, in standard cubic meter per hour.}
\]

\[
T = \text{Time of test run, in hours.}
\]

\[
KW\text{-}hour = \text{Brake work of the engine, in KW\text{-}hour.}
\]

(f) To determine compliance with the PM mass per unit output emission limitation, convert the concentration of PM in the engine exhaust using Equation 8 of this section:

\[
ER = \frac{C_{adj} \times Q \times T}{KW\text{-}hour} \quad (Eq. 8)
\]

Where:

\[
ER = \text{Emission rate in grams per KW\text{-}hour.}
\]

\[
C_{adj} = \text{Calculated PM concentration in grams per standard cubic meter.}
\]

\[
Q = \text{Stack gas volumetric flow rate, in standard cubic meter per hour.}
\]

\[
T = \text{Time of test run, in hours.}
\]

\[
KW\text{-}hour = \text{Energy output of the engine, in KW.}
\]

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37971, June 28, 2011]

Notification, Reports, and Records for Owners and Operators

§60.4214 What are my notification, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

(a) Owners and operators of non-emergency stationary CI ICE that are greater than 2,237 KW (3,000 HP), or have a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder, or are pre-2007 model year engines that are greater than 130 KW (175 HP) and not certified, must meet the requirements of paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Submit an initial notification as required in §60.7(a)(1). The notification must include the information in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (v) of this section.

(i) Name and address of the owner or operator;

(ii) The address of the affected source;
(iii) Engine information including make, model, engine family, serial number, model year, maximum engine power, and engine displacement;

(iv) Emission control equipment; and

(v) Fuel used.

(2) Keep records of the information in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) All notifications submitted to comply with this subpart and all documentation supporting any notification.

(ii) Maintenance conducted on the engine.

(iii) If the stationary CI internal combustion is a certified engine, documentation from the manufacturer that the engine is certified to meet the emission standards.

(iv) If the stationary CI internal combustion is not a certified engine, documentation that the engine meets the emission standards.

(b) If the stationary CI internal combustion engine is an emergency stationary internal combustion engine, the owner or operator is not required to submit an initial notification. Starting with the model years in table 5 to this subpart, if the emergency engine does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines in the applicable model year, the owner or operator must keep records of the operation of the engine in emergency and non-emergency service that are recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner must record the time of operation of the engine and the reason the engine was in operation during that time.

(c) If the stationary CI internal combustion engine is equipped with a diesel particulate filter, the owner or operator must keep records of any corrective action taken after the backpressure monitor has notified the owner or operator that the high backpressure limit of the engine is approached.

(d) If you own or operate an emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power more than 100 HP that operates or is contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §60.4211(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) or that operates for the purposes specified in §60.4211(f)(3)(i), you must submit an annual report according to the requirements in paragraphs (d)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) The report must contain the following information:

(i) Company name and address where the engine is located.

(ii) Date of the report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.

(iii) Engine site rating and model year.

(iv) Latitude and longitude of the engine in decimal degrees reported to the fifth decimal place.

(v) Hours operated for the purposes specified in §60.4211(f)(2)(ii) and (iii), including the date, start time, and end time for engine operation for the purposes specified in §60.4211(f)(2)(ii) and (iii).

(vi) Number of hours the engine is contractually obligated to be available for the purposes specified in §60.4211(f)(2)(ii) and (iii).

(vii) Hours spent for operation for the purposes specified in §60.4211(f)(3)(i), including the date, start time, and end time for engine operation for the purposes specified in §60.4211(f)(3)(i). The report must also identify the entity that dispatched the engine and the situation that necessitated the dispatch of the engine.
(2) The first annual report must cover the calendar year 2015 and must be submitted no later than March 31, 2016. Subsequent annual reports for each calendar year must be submitted no later than March 31 of the following calendar year.

(3) The annual report must be submitted electronically using the subpart specific reporting form in the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) that is accessed through EPA’s Central Data Exchange (CDX) (www.epa.gov/cdx). However, if the reporting form specific to this subpart is not available in CEDRI at the time that the report is due, the written report must be submitted to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in §60.4.

(e) Owners or operators of stationary CI ICE equipped with AECDs pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 1039.665 must report the use of AECDs as required by 40 CFR 1039.665(e).


Special Requirements

§60.4215 What requirements must I meet for engines used in Guam, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands?

(a) Stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that are used in Guam, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands are required to meet the applicable emission standards in §§60.4202 and 60.4205.

(b) Stationary CI ICE that are used in Guam, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands are not required to meet the fuel requirements in §60.4207.

(c) Stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder that are used in Guam, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands are required to meet the following emission standards:

(1) For engines installed prior to January 1, 2012, limit the emissions of NOX in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to the following:

(i) 17.0 g/KW-hr (12.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is less than 130 rpm;

(ii) 45 · n^{-0.2} g/KW-hr (34 · n^{-0.2} g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is 130 or more but less than 2,000 rpm, where n is maximum engine speed; and

(iii) 9.8 g/KW-hr (7.3 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is 2,000 rpm or more.

(2) For engines installed on or after January 1, 2012, limit the emissions of NOX in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to the following:

(i) 14.4 g/KW-hr (10.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is less than 130 rpm;

(ii) 44 · n^{-0.23} g/KW-hr (33 · n^{-0.23} g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is greater than or equal to 130 but less than 2,000 rpm and where n is maximum engine speed; and

(iii) 7.7 g/KW-hr (5.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is greater than or equal to 2,000 rpm.

(3) Limit the emissions of PM in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to 0.40 g/KW-hr (0.30 g/HP-hr).

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37971, June 28, 2011]
§60.4216 What requirements must I meet for engines used in Alaska?

(a) Prior to December 1, 2010, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder located in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS should refer to 40 CFR part 69 to determine the diesel fuel requirements applicable to such engines.

(b) Except as indicated in paragraph (c) of this section, manufacturers, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder located in remote areas of Alaska may meet the requirements of this subpart by manufacturing and installing engines meeting the requirements of 40 CFR parts 94 or 1042, as appropriate, rather than the otherwise applicable requirements of 40 CFR parts 89 and 1039, as indicated in §§60.4201(f) and 60.4202(g).

(c) Manufacturers, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE that are located in remote areas of Alaska may choose to meet the applicable emission standards for emergency engines in §§60.4202 and 60.4205, and not those for non-emergency engines in §§60.4201 and 60.4204, except that for 2014 model year and later non-emergency CI ICE, the owner or operator of any such engine that was not certified as meeting Tier 4 PM standards, must meet the applicable requirements for PM in §§60.4201 and 60.4204 or install a PM emission control device that achieves PM emission reductions of 85 percent, or 60 percent for engines with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder, compared to engine-out emissions.

(d) The provisions of §60.4207 do not apply to owners and operators of pre-2014 model year stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart that are located in remote areas of Alaska.

(e) The provisions of §60.4208(a) do not apply to owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart that are located in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS until after December 31, 2009.

(f) The provisions of this section and §60.4207 do not prevent owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart that are located in remote areas of Alaska from using fuels mixed with used lubricating oil, in volumes of up to 1.75 percent of the total fuel. The sulfur content of the used lubricating oil must be less than 200 parts per million. The used lubricating oil must meet the on-specification levels and properties for used oil in 40 CFR 279.11.

[76 FR 37971, June 28, 2011, as amended at 81 FR 44219, July 7, 2016]

§60.4217 What emission standards must I meet if I am an owner or operator of a stationary internal combustion engine using special fuels?

Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE that do not use diesel fuel may petition the Administrator for approval of alternative emission standards, if they can demonstrate that they use a fuel that is not the fuel on which the manufacturer of the engine certified the engine and that the engine cannot meet the applicable standards required in §60.4204 or §60.4205 using such fuels and that use of such fuel is appropriate and reasonably necessary, considering cost, energy, technical feasibility, human health and environmental, and other factors, for the operation of the engine.

[76 FR 37972, June 28, 2011]

General Provisions

§60.4218 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 8 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§60.1 through 60.19 apply to you.
Definitions

§60.4219 What definitions apply to this subpart?

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

Alaska Railbelt Grid means the service areas of the six regulated public utilities that extend from Fairbanks to Anchorage and the Kenai Peninsula. These utilities are Golden Valley Electric Association; Chugach Electric Association; Matanuska Electric Association; Homer Electric Association; Anchorage Municipal Light & Power; and the City of Seward Electric System.

Certified emissions life means the period during which the engine is designed to properly function in terms of reliability and fuel consumption, without being remanufactured, specified as a number of hours of operation or calendar years, whichever comes first. The values for certified emissions life for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder are given in 40 CFR 1039.101(g). The values for certified emissions life for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder are given in 40 CFR 94.9(a).

Combustion turbine means all equipment, including but not limited to the turbine, the fuel, air, lubrication and exhaust gas systems, control systems (except emissions control equipment), and any ancillary components and sub-components comprising any simple cycle combustion turbine, any regenerative/recuperative cycle combustion turbine, the combustion turbine portion of any cogeneration cycle combustion system, or the combustion turbine portion of any combined cycle steam/electric generating system.

Compression ignition means relating to a type of stationary internal combustion engine that is not a spark ignition engine.

Date of manufacture means one of the following things:

(1) For freshly manufactured engines and modified engines, date of manufacture means the date the engine is originally produced.

(2) For reconstructed engines, date of manufacture means the date the engine was originally produced, except as specified in paragraph (3) of this definition.

(3) Reconstructed engines are assigned a new date of manufacture if the fixed capital cost of the new and refurbished components exceeds 75 percent of the fixed capital cost of a comparable entirely new facility. An engine that is produced from a previously used engine block does not retain the date of manufacture of the engine in which the engine block was previously used if the engine is produced using all new components except for the engine block. In these cases, the date of manufacture is the date of reconstruction or the date the new engine is produced.

Diesel fuel means any liquid obtained from the distillation of petroleum with a boiling point of approximately 150 to 360 degrees Celsius. One commonly used form is number 2 distillate oil.

Diesel particulate filter means an emission control technology that reduces PM emissions by trapping the particles in a flow filter substrate and periodically removes the collected particles by either physical action or by oxidizing (burning off) the particles in a process called regeneration.

Emergency stationary internal combustion engine means any stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine that meets all of the criteria in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this definition. All emergency stationary ICE must comply with the requirements specified in §60.4211(f) in order to be considered emergency stationary ICE. If the engine does not comply with the requirements specified in §60.4211(f), then it is not considered to be an emergency stationary ICE under this subpart.

(1) The stationary ICE is operated to provide electrical power or mechanical work during an emergency situation. Examples include stationary ICE used to produce power for critical networks or equipment (including power supplied
to portions of a facility) when electric power from the local utility (or the normal power source, if the facility runs on its own power production) is interrupted, or stationary ICE used to pump water in the case of fire or flood, etc.

(2) The stationary ICE is operated under limited circumstances for situations not included in paragraph (1) of this definition, as specified in §60.4211(f).

(3) The stationary ICE operates as part of a financial arrangement with another entity in situations not included in paragraph (1) of this definition only as allowed in §60.4211(f)(2)(ii) or (iii) and §60.4211(f)(3)(i).

*Engine manufacturer* means the manufacturer of the engine. See the definition of “manufacturer” in this section.

*Fire pump engine* means an emergency stationary internal combustion engine certified to NFPA requirements that is used to provide power to pump water for fire suppression or protection.

*Freshly manufactured engine* means an engine that has not been placed into service. An engine becomes freshly manufactured when it is originally produced.

*Installed* means the engine is placed and secured at the location where it is intended to be operated.

*Manufacturer* has the meaning given in section 216(1) of the Act. In general, this term includes any person who manufactures a stationary engine for sale in the United States or otherwise introduces a new stationary engine into commerce in the United States. This includes importers who import stationary engines for sale or resale.

*Maximum engine power* means maximum engine power as defined in 40 CFR 1039.801.

*Model year* means the calendar year in which an engine is manufactured (see “date of manufacture”), except as follows:

(1) Model year means the annual new model production period of the engine manufacturer in which an engine is manufactured (see “date of manufacture”), if the annual new model production period is different than the calendar year and includes January 1 of the calendar year for which the model year is named. It may not begin before January 2 of the previous calendar year and it must end by December 31 of the named calendar year.

(2) For an engine that is converted to a stationary engine after being placed into service as a nonroad or other non-stationary engine, model year means the calendar year or new model production period in which the engine was manufactured (see “date of manufacture”).

*Other internal combustion engine* means any internal combustion engine, except combustion turbines, which is not a reciprocating internal combustion engine or rotary internal combustion engine.

*Reciprocating internal combustion engine* means any internal combustion engine which uses reciprocating motion to convert heat energy into mechanical work.

*Remote areas of Alaska* means areas of Alaska that meet either paragraph (1) or (2) of this definition.

(1) Areas of Alaska that are not accessible by the Federal Aid Highway System (FAHS).

(2) Areas of Alaska that meet all of the following criteria:

(i) The only connection to the FAHS is through the Alaska Marine Highway System, or the stationary CI ICE operation is within an isolated grid in Alaska that is not connected to the statewide electrical grid referred to as the Alaska Railbelt Grid.

(ii) At least 10 percent of the power generated by the stationary CI ICE on an annual basis is used for residential purposes.
(iii) The generating capacity of the source is less than 12 megawatts, or the stationary CI ICE is used exclusively for backup power for renewable energy.

_Rotary internal combustion engine_ means any internal combustion engine which uses rotary motion to convert heat energy into mechanical work.

_Spark ignition_ means relating to a gasoline, natural gas, or liquefied petroleum gas fueled engine or any other type of engine with a spark plug (or other sparking device) and with operating characteristics significantly similar to the theoretical Otto combustion cycle. Spark ignition engines usually use a throttle to regulate intake air flow to control power during normal operation. Dual-fuel engines in which a liquid fuel (typically diesel fuel) is used for CI and gaseous fuel (typically natural gas) is used as the primary fuel at an annual average ratio of less than 2 parts diesel fuel to 100 parts total fuel on an energy equivalent basis are spark ignition engines.

_Stationary internal combustion engine_ means any internal combustion engine, except combustion turbines, that converts heat energy into mechanical work and is not mobile. Stationary ICE differ from mobile ICE in that a stationary internal combustion engine is not a nonroad engine as defined at 40 CFR 1068.30 (excluding paragraph (2)(ii) of that definition), and is not used to propel a motor vehicle, aircraft, or a vehicle used solely for competition. Stationary ICE include reciprocating ICE, rotary ICE, and other ICE, except combustion turbines.

_Subpart means_ 40 CFR part 60, subpart III.


_Table 1 to Subpart III of Part 60—Emission Standards for Stationary Pre-2007 Model Year Engines With a Displacement of <10 Liters per Cylinder and 2007-2010 Model Year Engines >2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and With a Displacement of <10 Liters per Cylinder_

[As stated in §§60.4201(b), 60.4202(b), 60.4204(a), and 60.4205(a), you must comply with the following emission standards]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maximum engine power</th>
<th>Emission standards for stationary pre-2007 model year engines with a displacement of &lt;10 liters per cylinder and 2007-2010 model year engines &gt;2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and with a displacement of &lt;10 liters per cylinder in g/KW-hr (g/HP-hr)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NMHC + NOx</td>
<td>HC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KW&lt;8 (HP&lt;11)</td>
<td>10.5 (7.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8≤KW&lt;19 (11≤HP&lt;25)</td>
<td>9.5 (7.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19≤KW&lt;37 (25≤HP&lt;50)</td>
<td>9.5 (7.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37≤KW&lt;56 (50≤HP&lt;75)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56≤KW&lt;75 (75≤HP&lt;100)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75≤KW&lt;130 (100≤HP&lt;175)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130≤KW&lt;225 (175≤HP&lt;300)</td>
<td>1.3 (1.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>225≤KW&lt;450 (300≤HP&lt;600)</td>
<td>1.3 (1.0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 2 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Emission Standards for 2008 Model Year and Later Emergency Stationary CI ICE <37 KW (50 HP) With a Displacement of <10 Liters per Cylinder

As stated in §60.4202(a)(1), you must comply with the following emission standards:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Engine power</th>
<th>Model year(s)</th>
<th>NOx + NMHC</th>
<th>CO</th>
<th>PM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KW&lt;8 (HP&lt;11)</td>
<td>2008 +</td>
<td>7.5 (5.6)</td>
<td>8.0 (6.0)</td>
<td>0.40 (0.30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8≤KW&lt;19 (11≤HP&lt;25)</td>
<td>2008 +</td>
<td>7.5 (5.6)</td>
<td>6.6 (4.9)</td>
<td>0.40 (0.30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19≤KW&lt;37 (25≤HP&lt;50)</td>
<td>2008 +</td>
<td>7.5 (5.6)</td>
<td>5.5 (4.1)</td>
<td>0.30 (0.22)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 3 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Certification Requirements for Stationary Fire Pump Engines

As stated in §60.4202(d), you must certify new stationary fire pump engines beginning with the following model years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Engine power</th>
<th>Starting model year engine manufacturers must certify new stationary fire pump engines according to §60.4202(d)¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KW&lt;75 (HP&lt;100)</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75≤KW&lt;130 (100≤HP&lt;175)</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130≤KW≤560 (175≤HP&lt;750)</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KW&gt;560 (HP&gt;750)</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Manufacturers of fire pump stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 37 KW (50 HP) and less than 450 KW (600 HP) and a rated speed of greater than 2,650 revolutions per minute (rpm) are not required to certify such engines until three model years following the model year indicated in this Table 3 for engines in the applicable engine power category.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37972, June 28, 2011]
Table 4 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Emission Standards for Stationary Fire Pump Engines

[As stated in §§60.4202(d) and 60.4205(c), you must comply with the following emission standards for stationary fire pump engines]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maximum engine power</th>
<th>Model year(s)</th>
<th>NMHC + NOx</th>
<th>CO</th>
<th>PM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KW&lt;8 (HP&lt;11)</td>
<td>2010 and earlier</td>
<td>10.5 (7.8)</td>
<td>8.0 (6.0)</td>
<td>1.0 (0.75)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2011 +</td>
<td>7.5 (5.6)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.40 (0.30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8≤KW&lt;19 (11≤HP&lt;25)</td>
<td>2010 and earlier</td>
<td>9.5 (7.1)</td>
<td>6.6 (4.9)</td>
<td>0.80 (0.60)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2011 +</td>
<td>7.5 (5.6)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.40 (0.30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19≤KW&lt;37 (25≤HP&lt;50)</td>
<td>2010 and earlier</td>
<td>9.5 (7.1)</td>
<td>5.5 (4.1)</td>
<td>0.80 (0.60)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2011 +</td>
<td>7.5 (5.6)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.30 (0.22)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37≤KW&lt;56 (50≤HP&lt;75)</td>
<td>2010 and earlier</td>
<td>10.5 (7.8)</td>
<td>5.0 (3.7)</td>
<td>0.80 (0.60)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2011 +¹</td>
<td>4.7 (3.5)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.40 (0.30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56≤KW&lt;75 (75≤HP&lt;100)</td>
<td>2010 and earlier</td>
<td>10.5 (7.8)</td>
<td>5.0 (3.7)</td>
<td>0.80 (0.60)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2011 +¹</td>
<td>4.7 (3.5)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.40 (0.30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75≤KW&lt;130 (100≤HP&lt;175)</td>
<td>2009 and earlier</td>
<td>10.5 (7.8)</td>
<td>5.0 (3.7)</td>
<td>0.80 (0.60)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2010 +²</td>
<td>4.0 (3.0)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.30 (0.22)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130≤KW&lt;225 (175≤HP&lt;300)</td>
<td>2008 and earlier</td>
<td>10.5 (7.8)</td>
<td>3.5 (2.6)</td>
<td>0.54 (0.40)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2009 +³</td>
<td>4.0 (3.0)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.20 (0.15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>225≤KW&lt;450 (300≤HP&lt;600)</td>
<td>2008 and earlier</td>
<td>10.5 (7.8)</td>
<td>3.5 (2.6)</td>
<td>0.54 (0.40)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2009 +³</td>
<td>4.0 (3.0)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.20 (0.15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>450≤KW≤560 (600≤HP≤750)</td>
<td>2008 and earlier</td>
<td>10.5 (7.8)</td>
<td>3.5 (2.6)</td>
<td>0.54 (0.40)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2009 +</td>
<td>4.0 (3.0)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.20 (0.15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KW&gt;560 (HP&gt;750)</td>
<td>2007 and earlier</td>
<td>10.5 (7.8)</td>
<td>3.5 (2.6)</td>
<td>0.54 (0.40)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2008 +</td>
<td>6.4 (4.8)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.20 (0.15)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹For model years 2011-2013, manufacturers, owners and operators of fire pump stationary CI ICE in this engine power category with a rated speed of greater than 2,650 revolutions per minute (rpm) may comply with the emission limitations for 2010 model year engines.

²For model years 2010-2012, manufacturers, owners and operators of fire pump stationary CI ICE in this engine power category with a rated speed of greater than 2,650 rpm may comply with the emission limitations for 2009 model year engines.

³In model years 2009-2011, manufacturers of fire pump stationary CI ICE in this engine power category with a rated speed of greater than 2,650 rpm may comply with the emission limitations for 2008 model year engines.
Table 5 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Labeling and Recordkeeping Requirements for New Stationary Emergency Engines

[You must comply with the labeling requirements in §60.4210(f) and the recordkeeping requirements in §60.4214(b) for new emergency stationary CI ICE beginning in the following model years:]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Engine power</th>
<th>Starting model year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19≤KW&lt;56 (25≤HP&lt;75)</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56≤KW&lt;130 (75≤HP&lt;175)</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KW≥130 (HP≥175)</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Optional 3-Mode Test Cycle for Stationary Fire Pump Engines

[As stated in §60.4210(g), manufacturers of fire pump engines may use the following test cycle for testing fire pump engines:]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode No.</th>
<th>Engine speed¹</th>
<th>Torque (percent)²</th>
<th>Weighting factors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rated</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rated</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Rated</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Engine speed: ±2 percent of point.

²Torque: NFPA certified nameplate HP for 100 percent point. All points should be ±2 percent of engine percent load value.
As stated in §60.4213, you must comply with the following requirements for performance tests for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of ≥30 liters per cylinder:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
<th>Complying with the requirement to</th>
<th>You must</th>
<th>Using</th>
<th>According to the following requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Stationary CI internal combustion engine with a displacement of ≥ 30 liters per cylinder</td>
<td>a. Reduce NO\textsubscript{X} emissions by 90 percent or more;</td>
<td>i. Select the sampling port location and number/location of traverse points at the inlet and outlet of the control device;</td>
<td></td>
<td>(a) For NO\textsubscript{X}, O\textsubscript{2}, and moisture measurement, ducts ≤6 inches in diameter may be sampled at a single point located at the duct centroid and ducts &gt;6 and ≤12 inches in diameter may be sampled at 3 traverse points located at 16.7, 50.0, and 83.3% of the measurement line (‘3-point long line’). If the duct is &gt;12 inches in diameter and the sampling port location meets the two and half-diameter criterion of Section 11.1.1 of Method 1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1, the duct may be sampled at ‘3-point long line’; otherwise, conduct the stratification testing and select sampling points according to Section 8.1.2 of Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(1) Method 3, 3A, or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2</td>
<td>(b) Measurements to determine O\textsubscript{2} concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for NO\textsubscript{X} concentration.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(2) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348-03 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17)</td>
<td>(c) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time as the measurements for NO\textsubscript{X} concentration.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(3) Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348-03 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17)</td>
<td>(d) NO\textsubscript{X} concentration must be at 15 percent O\textsubscript{2}, dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ii. Measure O\textsubscript{2} at the inlet and outlet of the control device;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>iii. If necessary, measure moisture content at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>iv. Measure NO\textsubscript{X} at the inlet and outlet of the control device.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Each</td>
<td>Complying with the requirement to</td>
<td>You must</td>
<td>Using</td>
<td>According to the following requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Limit the concentration of NOx in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust.</td>
<td>i. Select the sampling port location and number/location of traverse points at the exhaust of the stationary internal combustion engine;</td>
<td>(a) For NOx, O2, and moisture measurement, ducts ≤6 inches in diameter may be sampled at a single point located at the duct centroid and ducts &gt;6 and ≤12 inches in diameter may be sampled at 3 traverse points located at 16.7, 50.0, and 83.3% of the measurement line (‘3-point long line’). If the duct is &gt;12 inches in diameter (and) the sampling port location meets the two and half-diameter criterion of Section 11.1.1 of Method 1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1, the duct may be sampled at ‘3-point long line’; otherwise, conduct the stratification testing and select sampling points according to Section 8.1.2 of Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>i. Determine the O2 concentration of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location;</td>
<td>(1) Method 3, 3A, or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2</td>
<td>(b) Measurements to determine O2 concentration must be made at the same time as the measurement for NOx concentration.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>iii. If necessary, measure moisture content of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location; and</td>
<td>(2) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348-03 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17)</td>
<td>(c) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time as the measurement for NOx concentration.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>iv. Measure NOx at the exhaust of the stationary internal combustion engine; if using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device.</td>
<td>(3) Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348-03 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17)</td>
<td>(d) NOx concentration must be at 15 percent O2, dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. Reduce PM emissions by 60 percent or more</td>
<td>i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points;</td>
<td>(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1</td>
<td>(a) Sampling sites must be located at the inlet and outlet of the control device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Each</td>
<td>Complying with the requirement to</td>
<td>You must</td>
<td>Using</td>
<td>According to the following requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ii.</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(b) Measurements to determine O$_2$ concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for PM concentration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Method 3, 3A, or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iii.</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(c) Measurements to determine and moisture content must be made at the same time as the measurements for PM concentration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iv.</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(d) PM concentration must be at 15 percent O$_2$, dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Method 5 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d.</td>
<td>Limit the concentration of PM in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust</td>
<td>i.</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(a) If using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ii.</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(b) Measurements to determine O$_2$ concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for PM concentration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Method 3, 3A, or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iii.</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(c) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time as the measurements for PM concentration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iv.</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(d) PM concentration must be at 15 percent O$_2$, dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Method 5 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[79 FR 11251, Feb. 27, 2014]

Table 8 to Subpart III of Part 60—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart III

[As stated in §60.4218, you must comply with the following applicable General Provisions:]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General Provisions citation</th>
<th>Subject of citation</th>
<th>Applies to subpart</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>§60.1</td>
<td>General applicability of the General Provisions</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§60.2</td>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Additional terms defined in §60.4219.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Provisions citation</td>
<td>Subject of citation</td>
<td>Applies to subpart</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§60.3</td>
<td>Units and abbreviations</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§60.4</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§60.5</td>
<td>Determination of construction or modification</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§60.6</td>
<td>Review of plans</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§60.7</td>
<td>Notification and Recordkeeping</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Except that §60.7 only applies as specified in §60.4214(a).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§60.8</td>
<td>Performance tests</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Except that §60.8 only applies to stationary CI ICE with a displacement of ≥30 liters per cylinder and engines that are not certified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§60.9</td>
<td>Availability of information</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§60.10</td>
<td>State Authority</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§60.11</td>
<td>Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Requirements are specified in subpart III.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§60.12</td>
<td>Circumvention</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§60.13</td>
<td>Monitoring requirements</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Except that §60.13 only applies to stationary CI ICE with a displacement of ≥30 liters per cylinder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§60.14</td>
<td>Modification</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§60.15</td>
<td>Reconstruction</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§60.16</td>
<td>Priority list</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§60.17</td>
<td>Incorporations by reference</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§60.18</td>
<td>General control device requirements</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§60.19</td>
<td>General notification and reporting requirements</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality

Technical Support Document (TSD) for a Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal

Source Description and Location

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Name:</th>
<th>U.S. Steel - Midwest Plant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Source Location:</td>
<td>U.S. Highway 12, Portage, IN 46368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County:</td>
<td>Porter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIC Code:</td>
<td>3316 (Cold-Rolled Steel Sheet, Strip, and Bars)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permit Renewal No.:</td>
<td>T127-40699-00009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permit Reviewer:</td>
<td>Andrew Belt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On November 14, 2018, U.S. Steel - Midwest Plant submitted an application to the Office of Air Quality (OAQ) requesting to renew its operating permit. OAQ has reviewed the operating permit renewal application from U.S. Steel - Midwest Plant relating to the operation of a stationary steel finishing facility. U.S. Steel - Midwest Plant was issued its second Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal (T127-33647-00009) on August 13, 2014.

Source Definition

US Steel-Midwest Plant consists of a source with on-site contractors:

(a) US Steel-Midwest Plant, the primary operation, is located at U.S. Highway 12, Portage, Indiana 46368; and

(b) PVS Steel Services, Inc., the on-site contractor (an acid regeneration facility) is located at U.S. Highway 12, Portage, Indiana 46368.

(c) Portside Energy, the on-site contractor (a Cogeneration facility), is located at U.S. Highway 12, Portage, Indiana 46368

(d) Metal Working Lubricants, the on-site contractor (a used oil recycling facility), is located at U.S. Highway 12, Portage, Indiana 46368

IDEM has determined that US Steel-Midwest Plant and PVS Steel Services, Inc. (PVS), formally American Iron Oxide Company are not under the common control of US Steel-Midwest Plant and have different SIC. US Steel-Midwest Plant provides less than 50% of PVS's capacity for spent pickle liquor recycling purchases no iron oxide and receives less than 50% of the regenerated HCl from PVS. These two plants are considered separate major sources. Therefore, the term “source” in the Part 70 documents refers to US Steel-Midwest Plant. American Iron Oxide Company has obtained their own Part 70 permit (T127-14756-00085) which was transferred to PVS.

IDEM has determined that US Steel-Midwest Plant and Portside Energy Company are not under the common control of US Steel-Midwest Plant and have different SIC. These two plants are considered separate major sources. Therefore, the term “source” in the Part 70 documents refers to US Steel-Midwest Plant. Portside Energy has obtained their own Part 70 permit (127-24963-00067).

IDEM has determined that US Steel-Midwest Plant and Metal Working Lubricants, formally Oil Technology, Inc. are under the common control of US Steel-Midwest Plant. These two plants are considered one source due to contractual control. Therefore, the term “source” in the Part 70 documents refers to both US Steel-Midwest Plant and Metal Working Lubricants as one source. One combined Part 70 permit will be issued to US Steel-Midwest Plant and Metal Working Lubricants.
Existing Approvals

The source was issued Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No. T 127-33647-00009 on August 13, 2014. The source has since received the following approvals:

(a) Administrative Amendment No. 127-36782-00009, issued on February 29, 2016;
(b) Significant Permit Modification No. 127-37368-00009, issued on September 26, 2016;
(c) Administrative Amendment No.: 127-38243-00009, issued on October 18, 2017; and
(d) Administrative Amendment No.: 127-39205-00009, issued on November 27, 2017.

All terms and conditions of previous permits issued pursuant to permitting programs approved into the State Implementation Plan have been either incorporated as originally stated, revised, or deleted by this permit. All previous registrations and permits are superseded by this permit.

Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment

The source consists of the following permitted emission units:

(a) **No. 1 Galvanizing Line (Also known as 48" Galvanizing Line) (Installed in 1960)**, with a capacity rate of 25.6 net tons of steel coated per hour and 50.3 MMBtu/hr heat input, consisting of the following:

1. Pre-melt kettle that is electrically powered and exhausting through roof monitor.
2. Alkaline Electrolytic Cleaning Section (I020) with a fume washer, heated by steam, and exhausting through stack S008.
3. Annealing Furnace Section (U005) fired by natural gas, with a rated heat input of 40.02 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting through stack S023.
   
   Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, this is considered an existing process heater.
4. Hot Dip Galvanize Coating Section.
5. Chemical Treatment Section.
6. Post Anneal Furnace fired with natural gas and exhausting through stack S023a.
7. Roll Rig fired by natural gas exhausting through roof monitor.

(b) **No. 2 Galvanizing Line (Also known as 72" Galvanizing Line) (Installed in 1970 and modified 1997)**, with a capacity rate of 65.6 net tons per hour of steel, consisting of the following:

1. Pre-melt kettle that is electrically powered and exhausting through roof monitor.
2. Alkaline Electrolytic Cleaning Section consisting of an electrolytic cleaning tank, a scrubber tank and a hot water rinse tank (U006a) with a fume washer (C006) and exhausting through stack S009.
3. Annealing Furnace Section (U006b).
   
   (A) one hundred forty nine (149) natural gas burners, each with a rated capacity of 0.375 MMBtu per hour in furnace zones 1-5, exhausting through stack S-20.
Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, this is considered an existing process heater.

(B) sixty-nine (69) natural gas burners, each with a rated capacity of 0.75 MMBtu per hour in furnace zones 6-9 and exhausting through stack S-20.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, this is considered an existing process heater.

(C) sixty-nine (69) natural gas burners, each with a rated capacity of 0.75 MMBtu per hour in furnace zones 10-13 and exhausting through stack S-20a.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, this is considered an existing process heater.

(4) Hot Dip Galvanize Coating Section.

(5) Chemical Treatment Section.

(6) Two (2) strip dryers, #1 and #2 with a rated capacity of 3.0 MMBtu per hour each fired by natural gas.

(7) One (1) roll rig with a rated capacity of 3.0 MMBtu per hour fired by natural gas and exhausting through a roof monitor.

(8) Galvanneal furnace, modified in 2016, fired by natural gas and rated at 6.2 MMBtu per hour exhausting through roof monitor.

(c) Continuous Anneal Line (installed in 1961), with a capacity rate of 46.2 net tons per hour and 79.8 MMBtu/hr, consisting of the following:

(1) Alkaline Electrolytic Cleaning Section (I017) with a fume washer, heated by steam, and exhausting through stack S004.

(2) Annealing Furnace (U007) fired by natural gas, with a rated heat input of 77.8 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting through a roof vent.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, this is considered an existing process heater.

(3) Two (2) 1.0 MMBtu per hour natural gas-fired strip dryers.

(d) Batch Annealing Furnaces (Installed in 1961), with a total capacity rate of 125.6 tons of steel coils per hour and 149 MMBtu/hr heat input, consisting of the following:

Twenty (20) Multi Stack Batch Annealing Furnaces with fifty (50) Multi Stack bases (U008), fired by natural gas and exhausting through three (3) wall-mounted building vents.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, this is considered an existing process heater.

(e) Pickle Line (Installed in 1961), modified in 2004 to increase the maximum capacity, with a maximum capacity rate of 222.0 tons per hour of steel, consisting of the following:

(1) Four (4) acid pickling tubs and one (1) rinse tub, (U010), with emissions controlled by a packed-bed scrubber at a design capacity of 58,000 cfm, designated as control device (C010), with emissions exhausting through stack S012.
(2) One (1) 30,000 gallon spent pickle liquor (SPL) tank, with emissions controlled by a packed-bed scrubber, designated as control device (C010), with emission exhausting through stack S012.

(3) Four (4) 10,000 gallon offline pickle solution storage tanks with uncontrolled fugitive emissions exhausting through vent F020.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart CCC, the Pickle Line is considered an existing affected facility.

(f) 80" Cold Reduction Mill (Tandem Mill) (Installed in 1970), with a maximum capacity rate of 175.0 net tons steel per hour, consisting of the following:

80" Tandem Mill (U011) with four (4) oil mist eliminators (C011), exhausting through roof vents S010a and S010b.

(g) 52" Cold Reduction Mill (Tandem Mill) (Installed in 1961), with a capacity rate of 73.6 net tons of steel per hour, consisting of the following:

52" Tandem Mill (U012) with two (2) oil mist eliminators (C012), exhausting through stack U011a and stack U011b.

(h) No. 3 Galvanizing Line (Installed in 1998), with a capacity rate of 50 net tons of steel per hour, consisting of the following:

(1) Water, Alkaline and Brush Cleaning Section (U015a), consisting of a water cleaning section with steam fired heater, an alkali cleaning section with steam fired heater and a brush cleaning and rinse section with steam fired heater with a common fume scrubber (C026) and exhausting through stack S026.

(2) Direct-fire Furnace Section (U015b), consisting of a furnace with a direct fired section containing a 50 MMBtu per hour natural gas-fired burner with emissions controlled by Selective Non-Catalytic NOx Reduction providing seventy-six percent (76%) reduction (C025) and exhausting through stack S025.

(3) Radiant Tube Anneal Section (U015c), consisting of a radiant tube heat section with a 10 MMBtu per hour natural gas-fired burner, and a radiant tube soak section with a 4 MMBtu per hour natural gas-fired burner exhausting through roof monitor (M015).

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, this is considered an existing process heater.

(4) Hot Dip Galvanize Coating Section and Chemical Treatment, consisting of a galvanizing coating section and a chemical treatment section.

(5) Two (2) strip dryers: Strip #1 with a 1.85 MMBtu per hour natural gas-fired burner and Strip #2 with a 2.5 MMBtu per hour natural gas-fired burner exhausting through roof monitor.

(6) Temper mill leveling section with water wash.

(7) Oil coating section.

(8) One (1) roll rig.

(9) Two (2) roll coaters placed in series, identified as RC-1 and RC-2, with a maximum acrylic application rate of 130 pounds per hour. Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart SSSS, these are considered affected facilities.

(10) One (1) electric curing oven, identified as CO-1.
(11) One (1) cooling unit.

(i) Electrolytic Cleaning Line (Installed in 1963), with a capacity rate of 43.4 net tons of steel per hour, consisting of the following:

Alkaline Electrolytic Cleaning Tubs (U021) with a fume washer (C021) and exhausting through stack S006.

(j) Chrome Electroplate Line (Installed in 1972), with a capacity rate of 31.4 net tons of steel per hour, consisting of the following:

(1) Alkaline Electrolytic Cleaning Section (I018) with a fume washer and exhausting through stack S001.

(2) Acid Cleaning Section (U014) with a fume washer (C014) and exhausting through stack S001.

(3) Electroplating Section with Rinse and Chemical Treatment Tanks (I007) with a fume washer and exhausting through stack S001.

(k) Temper Mills with a capacity rate of 125.6 net tons of steel per hour at the Sheet Temper Mill (installed 1961), a capacity of 39.4 net tons of steel per hour at the No. 1 Tin Temper Mill (installed 1961), and a capacity of 70.8 net tons of steel per hour at the No. 2 Tin Temper Mill (installed 1972), consisting of the following:

(1) No. 1 Tin Temper Mill (Tin Plate) (I001) exhausting through a fume exhaust system.

(2) No. 2 Tin Temper Mill (Tin Plate) (I002) exhausting through roof monitor.

(3) Sheet Temper Mill (I008) with an oil mist eliminator and exhausting through stack S027.

(l) Tin Electroplate Line (Installed 1972), with a capacity rate of 38.2 net tons of steel per hour, consisting of the following:

(1) Alkaline Cleaning Section (I003) with a fume washer exhausting through stack S002.

(2) Acid Cleaning Section (I004) with a fume washer exhausting through stack S002.

(3) Electroplating Section with rinse (I005) exhausting to a fume scrubber and exhausting through stack S003.

(4) Chemical Treatment Section (I006) with a fume washer exhausting through stack S003.

(5) Two (2) Tin Cast Shop Melt Furnaces (0.5 MMBtu/hr each) fired by natural gas and exhausting through stack S028.

(m) Diesel-fired emergency generators, constructed in 2016, with a rated capacity of 2,347 hp, each, consisting of the following:

(1) One (1) diesel-fired emergency generator at #2 Galvanizing Line, identified as EG-1, using no controls, and exhausting to stack EG-1a.

(2) One (1) diesel-fired emergency generator at #3 Galvanizing Line, identified as EG-2, using no controls, and exhausting to stack EG-2a.

(3) One (1) diesel-fired emergency generator at the Lake Side Pump House, identified as EG-3, using no controls, and exhausting to stack EG-3a.
Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, emergency generators EG-1, EG-2, and EG-3 are stationary compression ignition internal combustion engines that commenced construction after July 11, 2005.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, emergency generators EG-1, EG-2, and EG-3 are considered new stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 horsepower located at a major source of HAP emissions.

**Insignificant Activities**

The source also consists of the following specifically regulated insignificant activities:

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

(b) Degreasing operations that do not exceed 145 gallons per 12 months, except if subject to 326 IAC 20-6.

(c) The following equipment related to manufacturing activities not resulting in the emission of HAPs: brazing equipment, cutting torches, soldering equipment, welding equipment.

(d) Other activities of categories not previously identified:

   **Insignificant Thresholds:** Activities with emissions equal to or less than thresholds require listing only

   - Lead (Pb) = 0.6ton/year or 3.29 lbs/day
   - Carbon Monoxide (CO) = 25 lbs/day
   - Sulfur Dioxide (SO2) = 5 lbs/hour or 25 lbs/day
   - Particulate Matter (PM) = 5 lbs/hour or 25 lbs/day
   - Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) = 5 lbs/hour or 25 lbs/day
   - Volatile Organic Compounds = 3 lbs/hour or 15

   (1) Lime hopper (I012).

(e) Paved and unpaved roads and parking lots with public access.

(f) Emergency diesel generators not exceeding 1600 horsepower.

   (1) Two (2) diesel fired emergency generators, constructed in 1990, each with a maximum rated capacity of 130 horsepower.

   Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, these generators are considered affected sources.

The source also consists of the following insignificant activities:

(a) Space heaters, process heaters, or boilers using the following fuels:

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

   (2) Propane or liquefied petroleum gas, or butane-fired combustion sources with heat input equal to or less than six million (6,000,000) Btu per hour.

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

(b) Combustion source flame safety purging on startup.

(c) A gasoline fuel transfer and dispensing operation handling less than or equal to 1,300 gallons per day, such as filling of tanks, locomotives, automobiles, having a storage capacity less than or equal to 10,500 gallons.
(d) A petroleum fuel, other than gasoline, dispensing facility having a storage capacity less than or equal to 10,500 gallons, and dispensing less than or equal to 230,000 gallons per month.

(e) The following VOC and HAP storage containers:
   (1) Storage tanks with capacity less than or equal to 1,000 gallons and annual throughput less than 12,000 gallons.
   (2) Vessels storing lubricating oils, hydraulic oils, machining oils, and machining fluids.

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

(g) Application of oils, greases, lubricants, or other nonvolatile materials applied as temporary protective coatings.

(h) Cleaners and solvents characterized as follows:
   (1) Having a vapor pressure equal to or less than 2 kPa; 15 mm Hg; or 0.3 psi measured at 38°C (100°F) or;
   (2) Having a vapor pressure equal to or less than 0.7 kPa; 5mm Hg; or 0.1 psi measured at 20°C (68°F); the use of which for all cleaners and solvents combined does not exceed 145 gallons per 12 months.

(i) Closed loop heating and cooling systems.

(j) Rolling oil recovery systems.

(k) Activities associated with the treatment of wastewater streams with an oil and grease content less than or equal to 1% by volume.

(l) Quenching operations used with heat treating processes.

(m) Heat exchanger cleaning and repair.

(n) Asbestos abatement projects regulated by 326 IAC 14-10.

(o) Purging of gas lines and vessels that is related to routing 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.

(p) Equipment used to collect any material that might be released during a malfunction, process upset, or spill cleanup, including catch tanks, temporary liquid separators, tanks, and fluid handling equipment.

(q) Blowdown for any of the following: sight glass; boiler; compressors; pumps; and cooling tower.

(r) On-site fire and emergency response training approved by the department.

(s) Purge double block and bleed valves.

(t) A laboratory as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21)(D).

(u) Oil recovery facility (Metal Working Lubricants) (I024).
   (1) One (1) alpha laval centrifuge to separate oil, water, and solids.
(2) One (1) API sludge tank/processed oil tank with a capacity of 5,000 gallons.

(v) Grinding and machining operations controlled with fabric filters, scrubbers, mist collectors, wet collectors and electrostatic precipitators with a design grain loading of less than or equal to 0.03 grains per actual cubic foot and a gas flow rate less than or equal to 4000 actual cubic feet per minute, including the following:

(1) Wheelabrator roll shot blast No.1 (I009) with a baghouse, having a maximum flow rate of 4000 acfm and grain loading of 0.015 gr/acf, exhausting through stack S005.

(w) Other activities of categories not previously identified:

- **Insignificant Thresholds:** Activities with emissions equal to or less than thresholds require listing only
  - Lead (PB) = 0.6ton/year or 3.29 lbs/day
  - Sulfur Dioxide (SO2) = 5 lbs/hour or 25 lbs/day
  - Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) = 5 lbs/hour or 25 lbs/day
  - Carbon Monoxide (CO) = 25 lbs/day
  - Particulate Matter (PM) = 5 lbs/hour or 25 lbs/day
  - Volatile Organic Compounds = 3 lbs/hour or 15

(1) Combination Line: Alkaline Cleaning Section (I019)

(2) Tin Line: 6,000 gallon HCl tank

(3) Two (2) Equalization basins (I023)

(4) Hazardous waste landfill (U022)

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**Enforcement Issue**

There are no enforcement actions pending.

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**Emission Calculations**

The Permittee agrees that this source is major for Part 70 Permits, 326 IAC 2-7, Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2, Emission Offset, 326 IAC 2-3 for ozone (O3), Hazardous Air Pollutants, 326 IAC 20. No calculations of unrestricted Potential to Emit have been done.
**County Attainment Status**

The source is located in Porter County.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant</th>
<th>Designation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SO₂</td>
<td>Cannot be classified for the area bounded on the north by Lake Michigan; on the west by the Lake County and Porter County line; on the south by I-80 and I-90; and on the east by the LaPorte County and Porter County line. The remainder of Porter County is better than national standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO</td>
<td>Unclassifiable or attainment effective November 15, 1990.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O₃</td>
<td>Serious nonattainment effective September 23, 2019, for the 2008 8-hour ozone standard.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM₂.₅</td>
<td>Unclassifiable effective April 15, 2015, for the 2012 annual PM₂.₅ standard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM₂.₅</td>
<td>Unclassifiable or attainment effective December 13, 2009, for the 2006 24-hour PM₂.₅ standard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM₁₀</td>
<td>Unclassifiable effective November 15, 1990.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO₂</td>
<td>Unclassifiable or attainment effective January 29, 2012, for the 2010 NO₂ standard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pb</td>
<td>Unclassifiable or attainment effective December 31, 2011, for the 2008 lead standard.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Nonattainment Severe 17 effective November 15, 1990, for the Chicago-Gary-Lake County area, including Porter County, for the 1-hour standard which was revoked effective June 15, 2005. The U.S. EPA has acknowledged in both the proposed and final rulemaking for this redesignation that the anti-backsliding provisions for the 1-hour ozone standard no longer apply as a result of the redesignation under the 8-hour ozone standard. Therefore, permits in Porter County are no longer subject to review pursuant to Emission Offset, 326 IAC 2-3 for the 1-hour standard.

(a) **Ozone Standards**

U.S. EPA, in the Federal Register Notice 84 FR 44238 dated August 23, 2019, designated Porter County as serious nonattainment for the 2008 8-hour ozone standard effective September 23, 2019. An emergency rulemaking for 326 IAC 1-4 is in process to adopt the U.S. EPA’s serious nonattainment designation for Lake and Porter County. The OAQ will rely on the serious nonattainment designation under 40 CFR 81.315 until the emergency rulemaking for 326 IAC 1-4 is effective. Volatile organic compounds (VOC) and Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) are regulated under the Clean Air Act (CAA) for the purposes of attaining and maintaining the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone. Therefore, VOC and NOx emissions are considered when evaluating the rule applicability relating to ozone. Therefore, VOC and NOx emissions were evaluated pursuant to the requirements of Emission Offset, 326 IAC 2-3.

(b) **PM₂.₅**

Porter County has been classified as attainment for PM₂.₅. Therefore, direct PM₂.₅, SO₂, and NOx emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2.

(c) **Other Criteria Pollutants**

Porter County has been classified as attainment or unclassifiable in Indiana for all the other criteria pollutants. Therefore, these emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2.

**Fugitive Emissions**

Since this source is classified as a steel mill plant it is considered one (1) of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories, as specified in 326 IAC 2-2-1(ff)(1), 326 IAC 2-3-2(g), or 326 IAC 2-7-1(22)(B). Therefore, fugitive emissions are counted toward the determination of PSD, Emission Offset, and Part 70 Permit applicability.

The fugitive emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) are counted toward the determination of Part 70 Permit applicability and source status under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA).
Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions

On June 23, 2014, in the case of *Utility Air Regulatory Group v. EPA*, cause no. 12-1146, (available at [http://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/13pdf/12-1146_4g18.pdf](http://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/13pdf/12-1146_4g18.pdf)) the United States Supreme Court ruled that the U.S. EPA does not have the authority to treat greenhouse gases (GHGs) as an air pollutant for the purpose of determining operating permit applicability or PSD Major source status. On July 24, 2014, the U.S. EPA issued a memorandum to the Regional Administrators outlining next steps in permitting decisions in light of the Supreme Court's decision. U.S. EPA’s guidance states that U.S. EPA will no longer require PSD or Title V permits for sources “previously classified as ‘Major’ based solely on greenhouse gas emissions.”

The Indiana Environmental Rules Board adopted the GHG regulations required by U.S. EPA at 326 IAC 2-2-1(zz), pursuant to Ind. Code § 13-14-9-8(h) (Section 8 rulemaking). A rule, or part of a rule, adopted under Section 8 is automatically invalidated when the corresponding federal rule, or part of the rule, is invalidated. Due to the United States Supreme Court Ruling, IDEM, OAQ cannot consider GHG emissions to determine operating permit applicability or PSD applicability to a source or modification.

Unrestricted Potential Emissions

This table reflects the unrestricted potential emissions of the source.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unrestricted Potential Emissions (ton/year)</th>
<th>PM&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>PM&lt;sub&gt;10&lt;/sub&gt;&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>PM&lt;sub&gt;2.5&lt;/sub&gt;&lt;sup&gt;1,2&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>SO&lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt;</th>
<th>NO&lt;sub&gt;x&lt;/sub&gt;</th>
<th>VOC</th>
<th>CO</th>
<th>Single HAP&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Total HAPs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total PTE of Entire Source Including Fugitives*</td>
<td>&gt;100</td>
<td>&gt;100</td>
<td>&gt;100</td>
<td>&gt;100</td>
<td>&gt;100</td>
<td>&gt;100</td>
<td>&gt;10</td>
<td>&gt;25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title V Major Source Thresholds</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSD Major Source Thresholds</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emission Offset Major Source Thresholds</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>1</sup>Under the Part 70 Permit program (40 CFR 70), PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>, not particulate matter (PM), are each considered as a "regulated air pollutant."

<sup>2</sup>PM<sub>2.5</sub> listed is direct PM<sub>2.5</sub>.

<sup>3</sup>Single highest source-wide HAP (Hydrogen Chloride (HCL)).

*Fugitive HAP emissions are always included in the source-wide emissions.

Appendix A of this TSD reflects the detailed unrestricted potential emissions of the source.

The Permittee has agreed that they are major for Part 70 Permits 326 IAC 2-7, Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) 326 IAC 2-2, and Emission Offset 326 IAC 2-3 for ozone, and Hazardous Air Pollutants 326 IAC 20. Source wide calculations of unrestricted Potential to Emit have not been done.

(a) The potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(30)) of PM<sub>10</sub> PM<sub>2.5</sub> SO<sub>2</sub> CO is equal to or greater than one hundred (100) tons per year. Therefore, the source is subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-7 and will be issued a Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal.

(b) The potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(30)) of any single HAP is equal to or greater than ten (10) tons per year and/or the potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(30)) of a
combination of HAPs is equal to or greater than twenty-five (25) tons per year. The source will be issued a Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal.

**Part 70 Permit Conditions**

This source is subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7, because the source met the following:

(a) Emission limitations and standards, including those operational requirements and limitations that assure compliance with all applicable requirements at the time of issuance of Part 70 permits.

(b) Monitoring and related record keeping requirements which assume that all reasonable information is provided to evaluate continuous compliance with the applicable requirements.

**Potential to Emit After Issuance**

The table below summarizes the potential to emit, reflecting all limits, of the emission units. Any new control equipment is considered federally enforceable only after issuance of this Part 70 permit renewal, and only to the extent that the effect of the control equipment is made practically enforceable in the permit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Potential To Emit of the Entire Source After Issuance of Renewal (tons/year)</th>
<th>PM(^1)</th>
<th>PM(_{10})(^1)</th>
<th>PM(_{2.5})(^{1,2})</th>
<th>SO(_2)</th>
<th>NO(_x)</th>
<th>VOC</th>
<th>CO</th>
<th>Single HAP(^3)</th>
<th>Total HAPs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total PTE of Entire Source Including Fugitives(^*)</td>
<td>&gt;100</td>
<td>&gt;100</td>
<td>&gt;100</td>
<td>&gt;100</td>
<td>&gt;100</td>
<td>&gt;100</td>
<td>&gt;10</td>
<td>&gt;25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title V Major Source Thresholds</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSD Major Source Thresholds</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emission Offset Major Source Thresholds</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\)Under the Part 70 Permit program (40 CFR 70), PM\(_{10}\) and PM\(_{2.5}\), not particulate matter (PM), are each considered as a "regulated air pollutant."

\(^2\)PM\(_{2.5}\) listed is direct PM\(_{2.5}\).

\(^3\)Single highest source-wide HAP (Hydrogen Chloride (HCL)).

\(^*\)Fugitive HAP emissions are always included in the source-wide emissions.

(a) This existing source is a major stationary source, under PSD (326 IAC 2-2), because a PSD regulated pollutant, PM, PM\(_{10}\), PM\(_{2.5}\), SO\(_2\), and CO, is emitted at a rate of 100 tons per year or more, and it is one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories, as specified in 326 IAC 2-2-1(ff)(1).

(b) This existing source is a major stationary source, under Emission Offset (326 IAC 2-3), because NO\(_x\) and VOC, each a nonattainment regulated pollutant, is emitted at a rate of 50 tons per year or more.

(c) This source is a major source of HAP, as defined in 40 CFR 63.2, because HAP emissions are equal to or greater than ten (10) tons per year for a single HAP and equal to or greater than twenty-five (25) tons per year for a combination of HAPs. Therefore, this source is a major source under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA).
Federal rule applicability for this source has been reviewed as follows:

**New Source Performance Standards (NSPS):**

(a) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standard for 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb (Volatile Organic Storage Vessels), are not included in the permit for the process oil tanks (T-1 and T-2) and final product oil storage tank (T-3) because the tanks are less than 75 m³ in capacity.

(b) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standard for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units, 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc, are not included in the permit because all boilers at the source are less than 10 MMBtu/hr.

(c) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standard for Metal Coil Surface Coating, 40 CFR 60, Subpart TT, are not included in the permit because the coatings are inorganic, not organic coatings as defined in 40 CFR Part 60.461.

(d) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standard for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills, 40 CFR 60, Subpart WWW, are not included in the permit because the landfill (U022) on site at the source is not a municipal solid waste landfill.

(e) This source still is subject to the New Source Performance Standards for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines, 40 CFR 60, Subpart III and 326 IAC 12.

The units subject to this rule includes the following:

(m) One (1) diesel-fired emergency generator at #2 Galvanizing Line, identified as EG-1, constructed in 2016, with a rated capacity of 2,347 hp, using no controls, and exhausting to stack EG-1a.

(n) One (1) diesel-fired emergency generator at #3 Galvanizing Line, identified as EG-2, constructed in 2016, with a rated capacity of 2,347 hp, using no controls, and exhausting to stack EG-2a.

(o) One (1) diesel-fired emergency generator at the Lake Side Pump House, identified as EG-3, constructed in 2016, with a rated capacity of 2,347 hp, using no controls, and exhausting to stack EG-3a.

Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart III, emergency generators EG-1, EG-2, and EG-3 are stationary compression ignition internal combustion engines that commenced construction after July 11, 2005.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, emergency generators EG-1, EG-2, and EG-3 are considered new stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 horsepower located at a major source of HAP emissions.

The unit is subject to the following portions of Subpart III:

(1) 40 CFR 60.4200(a)(2)
(2) 40 CFR 60.4205(b)
(3) 40 CFR 60.4206
(4) 40 CFR 60.4207(b)
(5) 40 CFR 60.4209(a)
(6) 40 CFR 60.4211(a), (c), (f)(1), (f)(2)(i), and (f)(3)
(7) 40 CFR 60.4218
(8) 40 CFR 60.4219
(9) Table 5 to Subpart III of Part 60

The requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 12-1, apply to the the facility described in this section except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR 60, Subpart III.

Based on this evaluation, this source is subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart III. On May 4, 2016, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit issued a mandate vacating paragraphs 40 CFR 60.4211(f)(2)(ii) - (iii) of NSPS Subpart III. Therefore, these paragraphs no longer have any legal effect and any engine that is operated for purposes specified in these paragraphs becomes a non-emergency engine and must comply with all applicable requirements for a non-emergency engine.

For additional information, please refer to the USEPA’s Guidance Memo: https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-06/documents/ricevacaturguidance041516.pdf

Since the federal rule has not been updated to remove these vacated requirements, the text below shows the vacated language as strikethrough text. At this time, IDEM is not making any changes to the permit’s attachment due to this vacatur. However, the permit will not reference the vacated requirements, as applicable.

40 CFR 60.4211(f)(2) You may operate your emergency stationary ICE for any combination of the purposes specified in paragraphs (f)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed by paragraph (f)(3) of this section counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed by this paragraph (f)(2).

(i) Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that federal, state, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency ICE beyond 100 hours per calendar year.

(ii) Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for emergency demand response for periods in which the Reliability Coordinator under the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standard EOP-002-3, Capacity and Energy Emergencies (incorporated by reference, see §60.17), or other authorized entity as determined by the Reliability Coordinator, has declared an Energy Emergency Alert Level 2 as defined in the NERC Reliability Standard EOP-002-3.

(iii) Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for periods where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency of 5 percent or greater below standard voltage or frequency.

(f) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standard for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines, 40 CFR 60, Subpart III, are not included in the permit for the 130 hp emergency generators. Construction of these units were manufactured and commenced prior to July 11, 2005.

(g) There are no other New Source Performance Standards (40 CFR Part 60) and 326 IAC 12 included in the permit.
National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP):

(a) This source is not subject to the requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs), 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart N Chromium Emissions from Hard and Decorative Chromium Electroplating and Chromium Anodizing Tanks. The USEPA determined in a letter dated April 11, 1996 from George Czerniak to Kevin Doyle of National Steel that 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart N does not apply to continuous chrome plating of steel at this time, because it is uniquely different than the categories identified in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart N. However, the NESHAP may be amended in the future to include the continuous chromium electroplating of steel.

(b) This source still is subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Steel Pickling-HCl Process Facilities and Hydrochloric Acid Regeneration Plants (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCC), which is incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-29.

The units subject to this rule include the following:

(e) Pickle Line (Installed in 1961), with a capacity rate of 165.5 tons per hour of steel, consisting of the following:

(1) Four (4) acid pickling tubs and one (1) rinse tub, (U010), with emissions controlled by a packed-bed scrubber at a design capacity of 58,000 cfm, designated as control device (C010), with emissions exhausting through stack S012.

(2) One (1) 30,000 gallon spent pickle liquor (SPL) tank, with emissions controlled by a packed-bed scrubber, designated as control device (C010), with emissions exhausting through stack S012.

(3) Four (4) 10,000 gallon offline pickle solution storage tanks with uncontrolled fugitive emissions exhausting through vent F020.

This source is subject to the following portions of Subpart CCC.

(1) 40 CFR 63.1155
(2) 40 CFR 63.1156
(3) 40 CFR 63.1157(a)
(4) 40 CFR 63.1159(b)
(5) 40 CFR 63.1160(a) and (b)
(6) 40 CFR 63.1161(a) and (b)
(7) 40 CFR 63.1162(a) and (c)
(8) 40 CFR 63.1163
(9) 40 CFR 63.1164
(10) Table 1 to Subpart CCC of Part 63

The provisions of 40 CFR 63 Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 20-1-1, apply to the facility described in this section except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR 63 Subpart CCC.

(c) This source still is subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Surface Coating of Metal Coil (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart SSSS), which is incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-64.

The units subject to this rule include the following:

(h) No. 3 Galvanizing Line (Installed in 1998), with a capacity rate of 50 net tons of steel per hour, consisting of the following:
(9) Two (2) roll coaters placed in series, identified as RC-1 and RC-2, with a maximum acrylic application rate of 130 pounds per hour.

This source is subject to the following portions of Subpart SSSS.

(1) 40 CFR 63.5080
(2) 40 CFR 63.5090
(3) 40 CFR 63.5100
(4) 40 CFR 63.5110
(5) 40 CFR 63.5120
(6) 40 CFR 63.3892(a)
(7) 40 CFR 63.5130
(8) 40 CFR 63.5140
(9) 40 CFR 63.5160(a), (b) and (c)
(10) 40 CFR 63.5170(a), (b) and (d)
(11) 40 CFR 63.5180
(12) 40 CFR 63.5190
(13) Table 1 to Subpart SSSS of Part 63
(14) Table 2 to Subpart SSSS of Part 63

The provisions of 40 CFR 63 Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 20-1-1, apply to the facility described in this section except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR 63 Subpart SSSS.

(d) This source is subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ), which is incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-82.

The units subject to this rule include the following:

(m) Diesel-fired emergency generators, constructed in 2016, with a rated capacity of 2,347 hp each, consisting of the following:

(1) One (1) diesel-fired emergency generator at #2 Galvanizing Line, identified as EG-1, using no controls, and exhausting to stack EG-1a.

(2) One (1) diesel-fired emergency generator at #3 Galvanizing Line, identified as EG-2, using no controls, and exhausting to stack EG-2a.

(3) One (1) diesel-fired emergency generator at the Lake Side Pump House, identified as EG-3, using no controls, and exhausting to stack EG-3a.

Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, emergency generators EG-1, EG-2, and EG-3 are stationary compression ignition internal combustion engines that commenced construction after July 11, 2005.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, emergency generators EG-1, EG-2, and EG-3 are considered new stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 horsepower located at a major source of HAP emissions.

Insignificant Activities

(f) Emergency diesel generators not exceeding 1600 horsepower.

(1) Two (2) diesel-fired emergency generators, constructed in 1990, each with a maximum rated capacity of 130 horsepower.
Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, these generators are considered as affected sources.

Two (2) diesel-fired emergency generators, constructed in 1990, each with a maximum rated capacity of 130 horsepower, are subject to the following portions of Subpart ZZZZ:

1. 40 CFR 63.6580
2. 40 CFR 63.6585(a) and (b)
3. 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(1)(i)
4. 40 CFR 63.6595(a)(1) and (c)
5. 40 CFR 63.6602
6. 40 CFR 63.6605
7. 40 CFR 63.6625(e)(2), (f), (h), and (i)
8. 40 CFR 63.6640(a), (b), and (f)
9. 40 CFR 63.6655(d) and (e)(2)
10. 40 CFR 63.6660
11. 40 CFR 63.6665
12. 40 CFR 63.6670
13. 40 CFR 63.6675
14. Table 2c
15. Table 6
16. Table 8

Emergency generators EG-1, EG-2, and EG-3 are subject to the following portions of Subpart ZZZZ:

1. 40 CFR 63.6580
2. 40 CFR 63.6585
3. 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(2)(i)
4. 40 CFR 63.6590(b)(1)(i)
5. 40 CFR 63.6595(a)(3) and (c)
6. 40 CFR 63.6640(f)(1), (f)(2)(i), and (f)(3)
7. 40 CFR 63.6645(c)
8. 40 CFR 63.6645(f)
9. 40 CFR 63.6665
10. 40 CFR 63.6670
11. 40 CFR 63.6675

The provisions of 40 CFR 63 Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 20-1-1, apply to the facility described in this section except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ.

Based on this evaluation, this source is subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ. On May 4, 2016, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit issued a mandate vacating paragraphs 40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)(ii) - (iii) of NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ. Therefore, these paragraphs no longer have any legal effect and any engine that is operated for purposes specified in these paragraphs becomes a non-emergency engine and must comply with all applicable requirements for a non-emergency engine.

For additional information, please refer to the USEPA's Guidance Memo: https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-06/documents/ricevacaturguidance041516.pdf

Since the federal rule has not been updated to remove these vacated requirements, the text below shows the vacated language as strikethrough text. At this time, IDEM is not making any changes to the permit's attachment due to this vacatur. However, the permit will not reference the vacated requirements, as applicable.
40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE for any combination of the purposes specified in paragraphs (f)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed by paragraphs (f)(3) and (4) of this section counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed by this paragraph (f)(2).

(i) Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that federal, state, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency RICE beyond 100 hours per calendar year.

(ii) Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for emergency demand response for periods in which the Reliability Coordinator under the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standard EOP-002-3, Capacity and Energy Emergencies (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), or other authorized entity as determined by the Reliability Coordinator, has declared an Energy Emergency Alert Level 2 as defined in the NERC Reliability Standard EOP-002-3.

(iii) Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for periods where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency of 5 percent or greater below standard voltage or frequency.

(e) This source is subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters (40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD), which is incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-95. The units subject to this rule include the following:

(a) No. 1 Galvanizing Line (Also known as 48" Galvanizing Line) (Installed in 1960), with a capacity rate of 28.5 net tons of steel coated per hour and 50.3 MMBtu/hr heat input, consisting of the following:

(3) Annealing Furnace Section (U005) fired by natural gas, with a rated heat input of 40.02 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting through stack S023.

(b) No. 2 Galvanizing Line (Also known as 72" Galvanizing Line) (Installed in 1970 and modified 1997), with a capacity rate of 65.6 net tons per hour of steel, consisting of the following:

(3) Annealing Furnace Section (U006b).

(A) one hundred forty nine (149) natural gas burners, each with a rated capacity of 0.375 MMBtu per hour in furnace zones 1-5, exhausting through stack S-20.

(B) sixty-nine (69) natural gas burners, each with a rated capacity of 0.75 MMBtu per hour in furnace zones 6-9 and exhausting through stack S-20.

(C) sixty-nine (69) natural gas burners, each with a rated capacity of 0.75 MMBtu per hour in furnace zones 10-13 and exhausting through stack S-20a.

(8) Drying oven fired by natural gas and rated at 7.8 MMBtu per hour exhausting through roof monitor.
(c) Continuous Anneal Line (installed in 1961), with a capacity rate of 46.2 net tons per hour and 79.8 MMBtu/hr, consisting of the following:

(2) Annealing Furnace (U007) fired by natural gas, with a rated heat input of 77.8 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting through a roof vent.

(d) Batch Annealing Furnaces (installed in 1961), with a total capacity rate of 125.6 tons of steel coils per hour and 149 MMBtu/hr heat input, consisting of the following:

Twenty (20) Multi Stack Batch Annealing Furnaces with fifty (50) Multi Stack bases (U008), fired by natural gas and exhausting through three (3) wall-mounted building vents.

(h) No. 3 Galvanizing Line (installed in 1998), with a capacity rate of 50 net tons of steel per hour, consisting of the following:

(3) Radiant Tube Anneal Section (U015c), consisting of a radiant tube heat section with a 10 MMBtu per hour natural gas-fired burner, and a radiant tube soak section with a 4 MMBtu per hour natural gas-fired burner exhausting through roof monitor (M015).

This source is subject to the following portions of Subpart DDDDD.

(1) 40 CFR 63.7480
(2) 40 CFR 63.7485
(3) 40 CFR 63.7490(a), (b), (c), and (d)
(4) 40 CFR 63.7495
(5) 40 CFR 63.7499
(6) 40 CFR 63.7500(a)(1), (a)(3), (e), and (f)
(7) 40 CFR 63.7501
(8) 40 CFR 63.7505(a)
(9) 40 CFR 63.7510(e), (f), and (g)
(10) 40 CFR 63.7515(d), (g)
(11) 40 CFR 63.7530(d), (e), (f)
(12) 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10), (a)(11), and (a)(13)
(13) 40 CFR 63.7545(a), (b), (c), (e), (f), and (h)
(14) 40 CFR 63.7550(a), (b), (c)(1), (c)(5)(i-iv), (c)(5)(xiv), (c)(5)(xvii), and (h)(3)
(15) 40 CFR 63.7555(a) and (h)
(16) 40 CFR 63.7560
(17) 40 CFR 63.7565
(18) 40 CFR 63.7570
(19) 40 CFR 63.7575
(20) Table 3
(21) Table 9
(22) Table 10

The provisions of 40 CFR 63 Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 20-1-1, apply to the facility described in this section except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD.

(f) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Integrated Iron and Steel Manufacturing Facilities, 40 CFR 63, Subpart FFFF, are not included in the permit because there are no sinter plants, blast furnaces, and basic oxygen process furnace (BOPF) shops at this facility.

(g) There are no other National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants under 40 CFR 63, 326 IAC 14 and 326 IAC 20 included in the permit.
Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM):

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 64.2, Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) is applicable to each existing pollutant-specific emission unit that meets the following criteria:

1. has a potential to emit before controls equal to or greater than the major source threshold for the regulated pollutant involved;
2. is subject to an emission limitation or standard for that pollutant (or a surrogate thereof); and
3. uses a control device, as defined in 40 CFR 64.1, to comply with that emission limitation or standard.

The following table is used to identify the applicability of CAM to each emission unit and each emission limitation or standard for a specified pollutant based on the criteria specified under 40 CFR 64.2:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emission Unit/Pollutant</th>
<th>Control Device</th>
<th>Applicable Emission Limitation</th>
<th>Uncontrolled PTE (tons/year)</th>
<th>Controlled PTE (tons/year)</th>
<th>CAM Applicable (Y/N)</th>
<th>Large Unit (Y/N)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pickle Line / PM*</td>
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<td>&gt;100</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>N</td>
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<td>Pickle Line / HCL</td>
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<td>-</td>
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</table>

Under the Part 70 Permit program (40 CFR 70), PM is not a regulated pollutant. Uncontrolled PTE (tpy) and controlled PTE (tpy) are evaluated against the Major Source Threshold for each pollutant. Major Source Threshold for criteria pollutants (PM10, PM2.5, SO2, and CO) is 100 tpy, for NOx and VOC 50 tpy, for a single HAP ten (10) tpy, and for total HAPs twenty-five (25) tpy.

PM⁴ For limitations under 326 IAC 6-3-2, 326 IAC 6.5, and 326 IAC 6.8, IDEM OAQ uses PM as a surrogate for the regulated air pollutant PM10. Therefore, uncontrolled PTE and controlled PTE reflect the emissions of the regulated air pollutant PM10.

N ¹ CAM does not apply for NOx because the uncontrolled PTE of NOx is less than the major source threshold.

Controls:  
BH = Baghouse, C = Cyclone, DC = Dust Collection System, RTO = Regenerative or Recuperative Thermal Oxidizer, WS = Wet Scrubber, ESP = Electrostatic Precipitator, SNCR = Selective Non-Catalytic Reduction

Emission units without air pollution controls are not subject to CAM. Therefore, they are not listed.

Based on this evaluation, the requirements of 40 CFR Part 64, CAM, are not applicable to any of the existing units as part of this Part 70 permit renewal.
State Rule Applicability - Entire Source

State rule applicability for this source has been reviewed as follows:

326 IAC 1-6-3 (Preventive Maintenance Plan)
The source is subject to 326 IAC 1-6-3.

The Permittee has requested the emission units listed in Sections D.3, D.4, D.6, D.8, D.9, D.10, D.11, D.12, and E.3 of the permit be not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 1-6-3, because the emission units are not equipped with control devices.

The Preventive Maintenance Plan requirement must be included in every applicable Title V permit pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-5(12). This rule refers back to the Preventive Maintenance Plan requirement as described in 326 IAC 1-6-3. This Preventive Maintenance Plan rule sets out the requirements for:

(a) Any person responsible for operating any facility specified in 326 IAC 1-6-1 shall prepare and maintain a preventive maintenance plan including the following information:

(1) Identification of the individual(s) responsible for inspecting, maintaining and repairing emission control devices.

(2) A description of the items or conditions that will be inspected and the inspection schedule for said items or conditions.

(3) Identification and quantification of the replacement parts which will be maintained in inventory for quick replacement.

It is clear from the structure of the wording in 326 IAC 1-6-3 that the PMP requirement affects the entirety of the applicable facilities. Only 326 IAC 1-6-3(a)(1) is limited, in that it requires identification of the personnel in charge of only the emission control equipment, and not any other facility equipment. 326 IAC 1-6-3(b) provides that "...as deemed necessary by the commissioner, any person operating a facility shall comply with the requirements of subsection (a) of this section." Therefore, a PMP is applicable to any facility (controlled or uncontrolled) and associated control devices (if any).

IDEM, OAQ bases PMP applicability on the underlying rule 326 IAC 1-6-1 not the Compliance Monitoring Guidance. The applicability rule (326 IAC 1-6-1) for PMPs was changed December 30, 2016. Below you can see the old version (top) and the new version (bottom) showing the portions removed (struck through in the top) and added (bold in the bottom). As you can see, the word facility was changed to source. Therefore, while the rule was previously evaluated based on each facility it is now based on the entire source. Therefore, if the source meets the applicability, then the rule applies to every facility that has a requirement in the Title V permit. Since this source is required to obtain a permit under 326 IAC 2-5.1 or 326 IAC 2-6.1, this rule applies to the source.

326 IAC 1-6-1 Applicability
Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-17-3-4; IC 13-17-3-11
Affected: IC 13-15; IC 13-17
Sec. 1. This rule applies to the owner or operator of any facility required to obtain a permit under 326 IAC 2-5.1 or 326 IAC 2-6.1. (Air Pollution Control Division; 326 IAC 1-6-1; filed Mar 10, 1988, 1:20 p.m.: 11 IR 2380; filed May 25, 1994, 11:00 a.m.: 17 IR 2238; filed Nov 25, 1998, 12:13 p.m.: 22 IR 980)

326 IAC 1-6-1 Applicability
Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-17-3-4; IC 13-17-3-11
Affected: IC 13-15; IC 13-17
Sec. 1. This rule applies to the owner or operator of any source required to obtain a permit under 326 IAC 2-5.1 or 326 IAC 2-6.1. (Air Pollution Control Division; 326 IAC 1-6-1; filed Mar 10, 1988, 1:20 p.m.: 11 IR 2380; filed May 25, 1994, 11:00 a.m.: 17 IR 2238; filed Nov 25, 1998, 12:13 p.m.: 22 IR 980; filed Dec 30, 2016, 9:45 a.m.: 20170125-IR-326150326FRA)
IDEM agrees it is not necessary to include a condition requiring a preventive maintenance plan in each D Section identified above. Rather, a general condition will still be included Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan of the permit that will apply to the entire source.

326 IAC 1-5-2 (Emergency Reduction Plans)
The source is subject to 326 IAC 1-5-2.

326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) and 326 IAC 2-3 (Emission Offset)
PSD and Emission Offset applicability is discussed under the Potential to Emit After Issuance section of this document.

This source is a major source and the following equipment have limits:

(a) Pursuant to CP 127-6706-00009, issued November 19, 1996, and in order to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)) and 326 IAC 2-3 (Emission Offset) not applicable, the Permittee shall comply with the following:

   (1) The NOx emissions from the No. 2 Galvanizing Line furnace stack S-20 shall not exceed 0.512 lbs/MMBtu.

   (2) The NOx emissions from the No. 2 Galvanizing Line furnace stack S-20a shall not exceed 0.388 lbs/MMBtu.

(b) Pursuant to AA 127-8889-00009, issued on December 8, 1997, and in order to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)) and 326 IAC 2-3 (Emission Offset) not applicable the galvanneal furnace shall only be fired by natural gas and shall have a maximum heat-input rate of 7.8 MMBtu/hr.

(c) Pursuant to CP 127-4814-00009, issued on February 12, 1996, and in order to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)) and 326 IAC 2-3 (Emission Offset) not applicable, the NOx emissions from the Direct-fire Furnace Section controlled by a Selective Non-Catalytic NOx Reduction unit shall not exceed 3.24 lbs/hr.

326 IAC 2-4.1 (Major Sources of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP))
The provisions of 326 IAC 2-4.1 apply to any owner or operator who constructs or reconstructs a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP), as defined in 40 CFR 63.41, after July 27, 1997, unless the major source has been specifically regulated under or exempted from regulation under a NESHAP that was issued pursuant to Section 112(d), 112(h), or 112(j) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) and incorporated under 40 CFR 63. On and after June 29, 1998, 326 IAC 2-4.1 is intended to implement the requirements of Section 112(g)(2)(B) of the Clean Air Act (CAA).

The operation of this source will emit equal to or greater than ten (10) tons per year for a single HAP AND/OR equal to or greater than twenty-five (25) tons per year for a combination of HAPs. Therefore, 326 IAC 2-4.1 would apply to this source. However, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-4.1-1(b)(2), because this source is specifically regulated under NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart CCC, which was issued pursuant to Section 112(d), 112(h), or 112(j) of the CAA, this source is exempt from the requirements of 326 IAC 2-4.1.

326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting)
This source is subject to 326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting) because it is located in Porter County and its emissions of VOC and NOx are greater than 25 tons per year. Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-6-3(a)(1), annual reporting is required. An emission statement shall be submitted in accordance with the compliance schedule in 326 IAC 2-6-3 and every year thereafter. The emission statement shall contain, at a minimum, the information specified in 326 IAC 2-6-4.

326 IAC 2-7-6(5) (Annual Compliance Certification)
The U.S. EPA Federal Register 79 FR 54978 notice does not exempt Title V Permittees from the requirements of 40 CFR 70.6(c)(5)(iv) or 326 IAC 2-7-6(5)(D), but the submittal of the Title V annual
compliance certification to IDEM satisfies the requirement to submit the Title V annual compliance certifications to EPA. IDEM does not intend to revise any permits since the requirements of 40 CFR 70.6(c)(5)(iv) or 326 IAC 2-7-6(5)(D) still apply, but Permittees can note on their Title V annual compliance certifications that submission to IDEM has satisfied reporting to EPA per Federal Register 79 FR 54978. This only applies to Title V Permittees and Title V compliance certifications.

326 IAC 5-1 (Opacity Limitations)
This source is subject to the opacity limitations specified in 326 IAC 5-1-2(1)

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

326 IAC 6-5 (Fugitive Particulate Matter Emission Limitations)
This source is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6-5, because the source has potential fugitive particulate emissions of less than twenty-five (25) tons per year.

326 IAC 6.5 (Particulate Matter Limitations Except Lake County)
Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-1-1(a), this source (located in Porter County) is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6.5 because it is not located in one of the following counties: Clark, Dearborn, Dubois, Howard, Marion, St. Joseph, Vanderburgh, Vigo or Wayne.

326 IAC 6.8 (Particulate Matter Limitations for Lake County)
Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.8-1-1(a), this source (located in Porter County) is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6.8 because it is not located in Lake County.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit Description</th>
<th>Max. Throughput Rate (tons/hr)</th>
<th>Particulate Emission Limit (lbs/hr)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 1 Galvanizing Line</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>36.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2 Galvanizing Line</td>
<td>65.6</td>
<td>47.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuous Anneal Line</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>43.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batch Annealing Furnaces</td>
<td>125.6</td>
<td>53.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pickle Line</td>
<td>222.0</td>
<td>59.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80&quot; Cold Reduction Mill</td>
<td>175.0</td>
<td>57.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52&quot; Cold Reduction Mill</td>
<td>73.6</td>
<td>48.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3 Galvanizing Line</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>44.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrolytic Cleaning Line</td>
<td>43.4</td>
<td>43.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrome Electroplate Line</td>
<td>31.4</td>
<td>40.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 1 Tin Temper Mill</td>
<td>39.4</td>
<td>42.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2 Tin Temper Mill</td>
<td>70.8</td>
<td>47.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheet Temper Mill</td>
<td>125.6</td>
<td>53.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin Electroplate Line</td>
<td>38.2</td>
<td>42.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The pounds per hour limitations were calculated using the following equation:
Interpolation and extrapolation of the data for the process weight rate less than sixty thousand (60,000) pounds per hour shall be accomplished by use of the equation:

\[ E = 4.10(P)^{0.67} \]

where \( E \) = rate of emission in pounds per hour; and

\( P \) = process weight rate in tons per hour

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

\[ E = 55.0P^{0.11} - 40 \]

where \( E \) = rate of emission in pounds per hour and

\( P \) = process weight rate in tons per hour

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the allowable particulate emissions rate from the machining, brazing equipment, cutting torches, soldering equipment, welding equipment, and lime hopper shall not exceed the pounds per hour emission rate established as “E” in the following equation:

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

\[ E = 4.10P^{0.67} \]

where \( E \) = rate of emission in pounds per hour; and

\( P \) = process weight rate in tons per hour

(c) The Wheelabrator roll shot blasters use abrasive blasting to repair rolls and are a maintenance operation. Therefore, they are not a manufacturing process as defined in 326 IAC 6-3-1.5(2) and the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3-2 do not apply.

326 IAC 7-1.1-1 (Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limitations)
The source is subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 7-1.1-1 because there are facilities with the potential to emit twenty-five (25) tons per year; however there are no applicable limits for any facility, because the source uses only natural gas-fired equipment.

326 IAC 8-2-4 (Coil Coating Operations)
Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-2-4 (Coil Coating Operations), the volatile organic compound (VOC) discharge to the atmosphere shall be limited to 2.6 pounds VOC per gallon of coating less water delivered to the coating applicator for RC-1 and RC-2 from prime and topcoat or single coat operations.

326 IAC 8-3-2 (Organic Solvent Degreasing Operations)
(a) The Alkaline Electrolytic and Acid Cleaning operations are not subject to this rule because they do not use any VOC.

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

(1) The Permittee shall ensure the following control equipment and operating requirements are met:

(A) Equip the degreaser with a cover.

(B) Equip the degreaser with a device for draining cleaned parts.

(C) Close the degreaser cover whenever parts are not being handled in the degreaser.

(D) Drain cleaned parts for at least fifteen (15) seconds or until dripping ceases.
(E) Provide a permanent, conspicuous label that lists the operating requirements in (a)(3), (a)(4), (a)(6), and (a)(7) of this condition.

(F) Store waste solvent only in closed containers.

(G) Prohibit the disposal or transfer of waste solvent in such a manner that could allow greater than twenty percent (20%) of the waste solvent (by weight) to evaporate into the atmosphere.

(2) The Permittee shall ensure the following additional control equipment and operating requirements are met:

(A) Equip the degreaser with one (1) of the following control devices if the solvent is heated to a temperature of greater than forty-eight and nine-tenths (48.9) degrees Celsius (one hundred twenty (120) degrees Fahrenheit):
   
   (i) A freeboard that attains a freeboard ratio of seventy-five hundredths (0.75) or greater.
   
   (ii) A water cover when solvent used is insoluble in, and heavier than, water.
   
   (iii) A refrigerated chiller.
   
   (iv) Carbon adsorption.
   
   (v) An alternative system of demonstrated equivalent or better control as those outlined in (b)(1)(A) through (D) of this condition that is approved by the department. An alternative system shall be submitted to the U.S. EPA as a SIP revision.

(B) Ensure the degreaser cover is designed so that it can be easily operated with one (1) hand if the solvent is agitated or heated.

(C) If used, solvent spray:

   (i) must be a solid, fluid stream; and
   
   (ii) shall be applied at a pressure that does not cause excessive splashing.

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

326 IAC 8-4-3 (Petroleum Liquid Storage Facilities)
This source is not subject to this rule because it does not have any petroleum liquid storage vessels with capacities greater than 39,000 gallons.

326 IAC 8-4-6 (Gasoline Dispensing Facilities)
This source is not subject to this rule because the throughout for the gasoline fuel transfer and dispensing operation is less than 10,000 gallons per month.

326 IAC 8-7 (VOC Reduction Requirements for Lake, Porter, Clark and Floyd Counties)
Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-7-2(a)(3), the source is not subject to this rule because the only applicable categories are exempt from the emission limit requirements of 8-7-3.
326 IAC 8-8 (Municipal Solid Waste Landfills)
The source is not subject to this rule because the landfill (U022) is not a municipal solid waste landfill.

326 IAC 8-9 (Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Tanks)
The source is not subject to this rule because the fluids stored in stationary vessels are not considered a volatile organic liquid (VOL) or 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb is applicable and therefore exempt from the applicability of 326 IAC 8-9.

326 IAC 9 (Carbon Monoxide Emission Limitations)
The source is subject to 326 IAC 9 (Carbon Monoxide Emission Limitations) because it is a stationary source which emits CO emissions and commenced operation after March 21, 1972. However, there are no specific emission limitations required by this rule because the source is not an operation listed under 326 IAC 9-1-2.

326 IAC 10 (Nitrogen Oxide Emission Limitations)
The source is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 10 (Nitrogen Oxide Emission Limitations) because the plant is not located in Clark County or Floyd County.

Compliance Determination and Monitoring Requirements

Permits issued under 326 IAC 2-7 are required to assure that sources can demonstrate compliance with all applicable state and federal rules on a continuous basis. All state and federal rules contain compliance provisions, however, these provisions do not always fulfill the requirement for a continuous demonstration. When this occurs, IDEM, OAQ, in conjunction with the source, must develop specific conditions to satisfy 326 IAC 2-7-5. As a result, Compliance Determination Requirements are included in the permit. The Compliance Determination Requirements in Section D of the permit are those conditions that are found directly within state and federal rules and the violation of which serves as grounds for enforcement action.

If the Compliance Determination Requirements are not sufficient to demonstrate continuous compliance, they will be supplemented with Compliance Monitoring Requirements, also in Section D of the permit. Unlike Compliance Determination Requirements, failure to meet Compliance Monitoring conditions would serve as a trigger for corrective actions and not grounds for enforcement action. However, a violation in relation to a compliance monitoring condition will arise through a source’s failure to take the appropriate corrective actions within a specific time period.

(a) The Compliance Determination Requirements applicable to this source are as follows:

(1) Pursuant to CP 127-4814-00009, issued on February 12, 1996, the Selective Non-Catalytic NOx Reduction unit shall be in operation at all times that the direct fire section of the furnace is in operation.

(2) Compliance with the VOC content and usage limitations contained in Condition D.7.3 shall be determined pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-4(a)(3) and 326 IAC 8-1-2(a) by preparing or obtaining from the manufacturer the copies of the “as supplied” and “as applied” VOC data sheets. IDEM, OAQ, reserves the authority to determine compliance using Method 24 in conjunction with the analytical procedures specified in 326 IAC 8-1-4.

(3) Continuous Emission Monitoring

(A) In order to demonstrate compliance with Conditions D.7.2 and D.7.5, pursuant to CP 127-4814, issued on February 12, 1996 and 326 IAC 3-5 (Continuous Monitoring of Emissions), a continuous emission monitor (CEM) system for NOx shall be calibrated, maintained, and operated for measuring NOx, which meet all applicable performance specifications of 326 IAC 3-5-2.

(B) The continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) shall measure NOx emissions rate in pounds per hour. The use of CEMS to measure and record the
NOx hourly emission rates over a twenty-four (24) operating hour block averaging period is sufficient to demonstrate compliance with the limits established in the condition D.7.4. The source shall maintain records of emission rates in pounds per hour.

(C) All continuous emissions monitoring systems are subject to monitor system certification requirements pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5-3.

(D) Nothing in this permit shall excuse the Permittee from complying with the requirements to operate a continuous emission monitoring system pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5.

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

Testing Requirements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emission Unit</th>
<th>Control Device</th>
<th>Timeframe for Testing or Date of Initial Valid Demonstration</th>
<th>Pollutant/Parameter</th>
<th>Frequency of Testing</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annealing Furnace Section (U006b)</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>5 years from last valid test¹</td>
<td>NOx</td>
<td>Once every 5 years</td>
<td>326 IAC 2-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>326 IAC 2-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>326 IAC 2-1.1-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>326 IAC 2-7-5(1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Stack testing was last conducted on August 7, 2015.

Continuous Emissions Monitoring System (CEMS) Requirements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emission Unit/Control</th>
<th>Type of Continuous Monitor (Pollutant Monitored)</th>
<th>Applicable Rule or Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 3 Galvanizing Line / Selective Non-Catalytic NOx Reduction Unit</td>
<td>CEMS (NOx)</td>
<td>326 IAC 3-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) The Compliance Monitoring Requirements applicable to this source are as follows:

(1) In the event that a breakdown of a NOx continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) occurs, a record shall be made of the time and reason of the breakdown and efforts made to correct the problem.

(2) Whenever the NOx continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) is malfunctioning or is down for maintenance or repairs for a period of twenty-four (24) hours or more and a backup NOx CEMS is not online within twenty-four (24) hours of shutdown or malfunction of the primary NOx CEMS, the Permittee shall comply with the following:

Monitoring of the SNCR operating parameters for natural gas flow rate and urea flow rate shall be implemented. The parameters are as follows:
The Permittee shall record the natural gas flow rate and urea flow rate at least four (4) times per hour until the primary CEM or a backup CEM is brought online and functioning properly. The Preventive Maintenance Plan for the SNCR shall contain troubleshooting contingency and corrective actions for when the readings are outside of the normal range for any one reading during downtime of the NOx CEMS. When for any one reading, the natural gas flow rate and urea flow rate are outside the normal range during downtime of the NOx CEMS, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances.

The instrument used for determining the ammonia flow rate and inlet duct temperature shall comply with Section C - Instrument Specifications, of this permit, shall be subject to approval by IDEM, OAQ, and shall be calibrated or replaced at least once every six (6) months.

Parametric monitoring shall begin not more than twenty-four (24) hours after the start of the malfunction or down time at least twice per day during normal operations, with at least four (4) hours between each set of readings, until a NOx CEMS is online.

Conclusion and Recommendation

Unless otherwise stated, information used in this review was derived from the application and additional information submitted by the applicant. An application for the purposes of this review was received on November 14, 2018.

The operation of this stationary steel finishing facility shall be subject to the conditions of the attached proposed Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No. T127-40699-00009.

The staff recommends to the Commissioner that the Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal be approved.

IDEM Contact

If you have any questions regarding this permit, please contact Andrew Belt, Indiana Department Environmental Management, Office of Air Quality, Permits Branch, 100 North Senate Avenue, MC 61-53 IGCN 1003, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251, or by telephone at (317) 232-3217 or (800) 451-6027, and ask for Andrew Belt or (317) 232-3217.

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

For additional information about air permits and how the public and interested parties can participate, refer to the IDEM Air Permits page on the Internet at: http://www.in.gov/idem/airquality/2356.htm; and the Citizens’ Guide to IDEM on the Internet at: http://www.in.gov/idem/6900.htm.
November 13, 2019

Mr. Tim Sullivan  
Compliance Manager-Midwest Plant  
U.S. Steel – Midwest Plant  
U.S. Highway 12  
Portage, IN  46368

Re: Public Notice  
U.S. Steel – Midwest Plant  
Permit Level:  
Permit Number: 127-40699-00009

Dear Mr. Sullivan:

Enclosed is a copy of your draft Title V - Renewal, Technical Support Document, emission calculations, and the Public Notice.

The Public Notice period will begin the date the Notice is published on the IDEM Official Public Notice website. Publication has been requested and is expected within 2-3 business days. You may check the exact Public Notice begins and ends date here: [https://www.in.gov/idem/5474.htm](https://www.in.gov/idem/5474.htm)

Please note that as of April 17, 2019, IDEM was no longer required to publish the notice in a newspaper.

OAQ has submitted the draft permit package to the Portage Public Library, 2665 Irving Street in Portage, IN  46368. As a reminder, you are obligated by 326 IAC 2-1.1-6(c) to place a copy of the complete permit application at this library no later than ten (10) days after submittal of the application or additional information to our department. We highly recommend that even if you have already placed these materials at the library, that you confirm with the library that these materials are available for review and request that the library keep the materials available for review during the entire permitting process.

Please review the enclosed documents carefully. This is your opportunity to comment on the draft permit and notify the OAQ of any corrections that are needed before the final decision. Questions or comments about the enclosed documents should be directed to Andy Belt, Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Office of Air Quality, 100 N. Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana, 46204 or call (800) 451-6027, and ask for extension 2-3217 or dial (317) 232-3217.

Sincerely,

Vicki Biddle

Vicki Biddle  
Permits Branch  
Office of Air Quality

Enclosures  
PN Applicant Cover Letter 4/12/19
November 13, 2019

To: Portage Public Library

From: Jenny Acker, Branch Chief
Permits Branch
Office of Air Quality

Subject: Important Information to Display Regarding a Public Notice for an Air Permit

Applicant Name: U. S. Steel – Midwest Plant
Permit Number: 127-40699-00009

Enclosed is a copy of important information to make available to the public. This proposed project is regarding a source that may have the potential to significantly impact air quality. Librarians are encouraged to educate the public to make them aware of the availability of this information. The following information is enclosed for public reference at your library:

- Notice of a 30-day Period for Public Comment
- Draft Permit and Technical Support Document

You will not be responsible for collecting any comments from the citizens. Please refer all questions and request for the copies of any pertinent information to the person named below.

Members of your community could be very concerned in how these projects might affect them and their families. Please make this information readily available until you receive a copy of the final package.

If you have any questions concerning this public review process, please contact Joanne Smiddle-Brush, OAQ Permits Administration Section at 1-800-451-6027, extension 3-0185. Questions pertaining to the permit itself should be directed to the contact listed on the notice.
Notice of Public Comment

November 13, 2019
U. S. Steel – Midwest Plant
127-40699-00009

Dear Concerned Citizen(s):

You have been identified as someone who could potentially be affected by this proposed air permit. The Indiana Department of Environmental Management, in our ongoing efforts to better communicate with concerned citizens, invites your comment on the draft permit.

Enclosed is a Notice of Public Comment, which has posted on IDEM’s Public Notice website at https://www.in.gov/idem/5474.htm.

The application and supporting documentation for this proposed permit have been placed at the library indicated in the Notice. These documents more fully describe the project, the applicable air pollution control requirements and how the applicant will comply with these requirements.

If you would like to comment on this draft permit, please contact the person named in the enclosed Public Notice. Thank you for your interest in the Indiana’s Air Permitting Program.

Please Note: If you feel you have received this Notice in error, or would like to be removed from the Air Permits mailing list, please contact Patricia Pear with the Air Permits Administration Section at 1-800-451-6027, ext. 3-6875 or via e-mail at PPEAR@IDEM.IN.GOV. If you have recently moved and this Notice has been forwarded to you, please notify us of your new address and if you wish to remain on the mailing list. Mail that is returned to IDEM by the Post Office with a forwarding address in a different county will be removed from our list unless otherwise requested.
AFFECTED STATE NOTIFICATION OF PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD
DRAFT INDIANA AIR PERMIT

November 13, 2019

A 30-day public comment period has been initiated for:

Permit Number: 127-40699-00009
Applicant Name: U.S. Steel – Midwest Plant
Location: Portage, Porter County, Indiana

The public notice, draft permit and technical support documents can be accessed via the IDEM Air Permits Online site at:
http://www.in.gov/ai/appfiles/idem-caats/

Questions or comments on this draft permit should be directed to the person identified in the public notice by telephone or in writing to:

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

Questions or comments regarding this email notification or access to this information from the EPA Internet site can be directed to Chris Hammack at chammack@idem.IN.gov or (317) 233-2414.
**Name and address of Sender**

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<td>Mr. Ed Dybel 900 Parker Place, Suite A Schererville IN 46325-1482 (Affected Party)</td>
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<td>Brett J Tunno United States Steel Corporation Penn Liberty Plaza I, 1350 Penn Ave. Suite 200 Pittsburgh PA 15222 (Source – addl contact)</td>
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**Mail Code 61-53**

**Indiana Department of Environmental Management**

**Office of Air Quality – Permits Branch**

100 N. Senate

Indianapolis, IN 46204

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