

# ***Statement of Basis***

for the DRAFT CAAPP Permit for:

**Source Name:**

**Guardian West & Flex-N-Gate Manufacturing**

Statement of Basis No.: 00040059 - 2012/05

I.D. No.: 019105ADW

Permit No.: 00040059

Date Prepared: June 20, 2012

Permitting Authority:

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency  
Bureau of Air, Permit Section  
217/785-1705

This Statement of Basis is being provided to USEPA and any interested parties as required by Section 39.5(8)(b) of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act.

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## **PREFACE**

### **Reason For This Document**

This document is a requirement of the permitting authority in accordance with 502(a) of the Clean Air Act, 40 CFR 70.7(a)(5), and Section 39.5(8)(b) of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act. Section 39.5(8)(b) of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act states the following:

"The Agency shall prepare a ..... statement that sets forth the legal and factual basis for the Draft CAAPP permit conditions, including references to the applicable statutory or regulatory provisions."

### **Purpose Of This Document**

The purpose of this Statement of Basis is to provide discussion regarding the development of this Draft CAAPP Permit. This document would also provide the permitting authority, the public, the source, and the USEPA with the applicability and technical matters that form the basis of the Draft CAAPP Permit.

### **Summary Of Historical Actions Leading Up To Today's Permitting Action**

Since the last new CAAPP Permit issued on August 6, 2003, the source has not been issued any modifications or amendments.

### **Limitations**

This Statement of Basis is not enforceable and only sets forth the legal and factual basis for the Draft CAAPP Permit Conditions (Chapters I and II). Chapter III contains supplemental material that would assist in educating interested parties about this source and the Draft CAAPP Permit. The Statement of Basis does not shield the source from enforcement actions or its responsibility to comply with existing or future applicable regulations. Nor does the Statement of Basis constitute a defense to a violation of the Federal Clean Air Act or the Illinois Environmental Protection Act including implementing regulations.

This document does not purport to establish policy or guidance.

## INTRODUCTION

The Clean Air Act Permit Program (CAAPP) is the operating permit program established in Illinois for major stationary sources as required by Title V of the federal Clean Air Act and Section 39.5 of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act. The Title V Permit Program (CAAPP) is the primary mechanism to apply the various air pollution control requirements established by the Clean Air Act to major sources, defined in accordance with Title V of the Clean Air Act. The Draft CAAPP Permit contains conditions identifying the state and federal applicable requirements that apply to the source. The Draft CAAPP Permit also establishes the necessary monitoring and compliance demonstrations. The source must implement this monitoring to demonstrate that the source is operating in accordance with the applicable requirements of the permit. The Draft CAAPP Permit identifies all applicable requirements for the various emission units as well as establishes detailed provisions for testing, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting to demonstrate compliance with the Clean Air Act. Further explanations of the specific provisions of the Draft CAAPP Permit are contained in the following Chapters of this Statement of Basis.

The Illinois EPA has focused in on key elements of the permit that relate to the requirements of the CAAPP Program:

- Emission units:
  - Bumper Coating Line
  - Decorative Chrome Plating Line
  
- Emission units of historical importance:
  - Bumper Coating Line

In addition, the Illinois EPA has committed substantial resources and effort in the development of an acceptable Statement of Basis (this document) that would meet the expectations of USEPA, Region 5. As a result, this document contains discussions that address applicability determinations, periodic monitoring, streamlining, prompt reporting, and SSM authorizations (as necessary). These discussions involve, where necessary, a brief description and justification for the resulting conditions and terms in this Draft CAAPP Permit. This document begins by discussing the legal basis for the contents of the Draft CAAPP Permit, moves into the factual description of the permit, and ends with supplemental information that has been provided to further assist with the understanding of the background and genesis of the permit content.

It is Illinois EPA's preliminary determination that this source's Permit Application meets the standards for issuance of a "Final" CAAPP Permit as stipulated in Section 39.5(10)(a) of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act (see Chapter I - Section 1.2 of this document). The Illinois EPA is therefore initiating the necessary procedural requirements to issue a Final CAAPP Permit. The Illinois EPA has posted the Draft CAAPP permit and this Statement of Basis on USEPA website:

<http://www.epa.gov/reg5oair/permits/ilonline.html>

## **CHAPTER I - LEGAL BASIS FOR THE PERMIT AND PERMIT CONDITIONS**

### **1.1 Legal Basis for Program**

The Illinois EPA's state operating permit program for major sources established to meet the requirements of 40 CFR Part 70 are found at Section 39.5 of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/39.5]. The program is called the Clean Air Act Permitting Program (CAAPP). The underlying statutory authority is found in the Illinois Environmental Protection Act at 415 ILCS 5/39.5. The CAAPP was given final full approval by USEPA on December 4, 2001 (see 66 FR 62946).

### **1.2 Legal Basis for Issuance of CAAPP Permit**

In accordance with Section 39.5(10)(a) of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, the Illinois EPA may only issue a CAAPP Permit if all of the following standards for issuance have been met:

- The applicant has submitted a complete and certified application for a permit, permit modification, or permit renewal consistent with Sections 39.5(5) and (14) of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, as applicable, and applicable regulations (Section a. below);
- The applicant has submitted with its complete application an approvable compliance plan, including a schedule for achieving compliance, consistent with Section 39.5(5) of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act and applicable regulations (Section b. below);
- The applicant has timely paid the fees required pursuant to Section 39.5(18) of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act and applicable regulations (Section c. below); and
- The applicant has provided any additional information as requested by the Illinois EPA (Section d. below).

#### **a. Application Status**

The source submitted an application for a renewal of CAAPP Permit on October 16, 2007. The source is currently operating under an application shield resultant from a timely and complete renewal application submittal. This Draft CAAPP Permit addresses application content and necessary revisions to meet the requirements for issuance of the permit.

#### **b. Present Compliance Status**

At the time of this Draft CAAPP Permit, there were no pending State or Federal enforcement actions against the source; therefore, a Compliance Schedule is not required for this source. The source submitted an approvable Compliance Plan as part of its Certified Permit Application. The source has certified compliance with all applicable rules and regulations. In addition, the draft permit requires the source to certify its compliance status on an annual basis.

#### **c. Payment of Fees**

The source is current on payment of all fees associated with operation of the emission units.

**d. Additional Information**

The source was not required to submit any additional application material. Everything was presented electronically in response to the series of informal requests from a permit writer and during the meeting held on site 04/12/12.

**1.3 Legal Basis for Conditions in the CAAPP Permit**

This industrial source is subject to a variety of Federal and SIP regulations, which are the legal basis for the conditions in this permit (see Sections a. and b. below). Also, the CAAPP provides the legal basis for additional requirements such as periodic monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping. The following list summarizes those regulations that form the legal basis for the conditions in this Draft CAAPP Permit and are provided in the permit itself as the origin and authority.

**a. Applicable Federal Regulations**

This source operates the emission units that are subject to the following Federal regulations.

- 40 CFR Part 63 - Subpart N, National Emission Standards for Chromium Emissions From Hard and Decorative Chromium Electroplating and Chromium Anodizing Tanks
- 40 CFR Part 64 - Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)

**b. Applicable SIP Regulations**

This source operates the emission units that are subject to the following SIP regulations:

- 35 IAC Part 201 - Permits And General Provisions
- 35 IAC Part 212 - Visible And Particulate Matter Emissions
- 35 IAC Part 214 - Sulfur Limitations
- 35 IAC Part 215 - Organic Material Emission Standards And Limitations
- 35 IAC Part 216 - Carbon Monoxide Emissions
- 35 IAC Part 254 - Annual Emissions Report
- 35 IAC Part 266 - Interpretation Of The Definition Of Process Weight Rate

**c. Other Applicable Requirements**

There are no other applicable requirements for this source.

## **CHAPTER II - FACTUAL BASIS FOR THE PERMIT AND PERMIT CONDITIONS**

### **2.1 Source History**

There is no significant source history warranting discussion for this source.

### **2.2 Description of Source**

SIC Code: 3714  
County: Champaign

Guardian West stamps and polishes steel blanks, applies coatings, electroplates, assembles and ships automotive bumpers. Flex-N-Gate blanks and forms running boards, tubes, brackets, bumpers and draw bars, applies powder and waterborne coatings, assembles and ships product. The 601 Guardian Drive and the 1306 East University Avenue facilities are operated under common control of the same parent company and considered one source for purposes of this permit.

The source contains the following processes:

<i>Emission Units</i>	<i>Description</i>
Guardian West - Undercoat Coating Line	Undercoat miscellaneous metal solvent coating spray booth with ovens
Guardian West - Bumper Coating Line	Dip coating tank with oven and six miscellaneous metal solvent coating spray booths with two ovens
Flex-N-Gate Coating Lines	Two powder coating booths with oven
Decorative Chrome Plating Line	Three chrome plating tanks
HCL Bulk Storage Tank	8,500 gallon HCL tank
Natural Gas-fired Boilers	Two boilers, heat input 12.5 mmBtu/hr each

### **2.3 Single Source Status**

This source does not have any collocated facilities that would be considered a single source with this facility based on information found in the certified application. The operations performed at two separate locations in Urbana are both part of the same company.

### **2.4 Ambient Air Quality Status for the Area**

The source is located in an area that as of the date of permit issuance designated attainment or unclassifiable for the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for all criteria pollutants (carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>, sulfur dioxide). (See 40 CFR Part 81 - Designation of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes)

### **2.5 Source Status**

The source requires a CAAPP permit because this source is considered major (based on its PTE) for the following regulated pollutants: volatile organic materials (VOM)

This source maintains synthetic minor limits (see Condition 3.4(a)(i)(A) of the CAAPP) for the following regulated pollutants: hazardous air pollutant (HAP).

This source is considered a natural minor for the following regulated pollutants: PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), carbon monoxide (CO) and sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>).

Based on available data, this source is not a major source of emissions for GHG, because the estimated potential emissions of GHG that are less than 100 ton per year (mass) and 100,000 tons per year (CO<sub>2</sub>e). Actual annual emissions of CO<sub>2</sub>e are around 9,000 tons. The source operates only two small gas-fired boilers (12.5 mmBtu/hr each), several coating ovens and the catalytic oxidizer as a source of GHG emissions.

This source is not currently subject to any "applicable requirements," as defined by Section 39.5(1) of the Act, for emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG) as defined by 40 CFR 86.1818-12(a), as referenced by 40 CFR 52.21(b)(49)(i). There are no GHG-related requirements under the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, Illinois' State Implementation Plan, or the Clean Air Act that apply to this facility, including terms or conditions in a Construction Permit addressing emissions of GHG or BACT for emissions of GHG from a major project at this facility under the PSD rules. In particular, the USEPA's Mandatory Reporting Rule for GHG emissions, 40 CFR Part 98, does not constitute an "applicable requirement" because it was adopted under the authority of Sections 114(a)(1) and 208 of the Clean Air Act. This permit also does not relieve the Permittee from the legal obligation to comply with the relevant provisions of the Mandatory Reporting Rule for this facility.

**2.6 Annual Emissions**

The following table lists annual emissions (tons) of criteria pollutants for this source, as reported in the Annual Emission Reports (AER) sent to the Illinois EPA:

<i>Pollutant</i>	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
CO	5.69	5.18	5.80	5.14	4.77
NOx	6.78	6.17	6.91	6.12	5.67
PM	1.08	0.85	1.23	1.23	1.31
SO <sub>2</sub>	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03
VOM	72.39	66.79	61.15	76.49	62.62
CO <sub>2E</sub>	9,165.00	8,293.08	8,293.08	12,096.00	---
HAP (total)	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15

**2.7 Fee Schedule**

The following table lists the approved annual fee schedule (tons) submitted in the Source's permit application:

<i>Pollutant</i>	<i>Tons/Year</i>
Volatile Organic Material (VOM)	139.80
Sulfur Dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> )	0.21
Particulate Matter (PM)	4.69
Nitrogen Oxides (NO <sub>x</sub> )	36.20
HAP, not included in VOM or PM (HAP)	25.00
Total	205.90

## 2.8 SIP Permit Facts (T1 Limits)

CAAPP Permits must address all "applicable requirements," which includes the terms and conditions of preconstruction permits issued under regulations approved by USEPA in accordance with Title I of the CAA (See definition of applicable requirements in Section 39.5(1) of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act). Preconstruction permits, commonly referred to in Illinois as Construction Permits, derive from the New Source Review ("NSR") permit programs required by Title I of the CAA. These programs include the two major NSR permit programs: (1) the Prevention of Significant Deterioration ("PSD") program<sup>1</sup> and (2) the nonattainment NSR program.<sup>2</sup> These programs also encompass state construction permit programs for projects that are not major.

In the CAAPP or Illinois's Title V permit program, the Illinois EPA's practice is to identify requirements that are carried over from an earlier Title I permit into a New or Renewed CAAPP Permit as "TI" conditions (i.e., Title I conditions). Title I Conditions that are revised as part of their incorporation into a CAAPP Permit are further designated as "TIR." Title I Conditions that are newly established through a CAAPP Permit are designated as "TIN." It is important that Title I Conditions be identified in a CAAPP Permit because these conditions will not expire when the CAAPP Permit expires. Because the underlying authority for Title I Conditions comes from Title I of the CAA and their initial establishment in Title I Permits, the effectiveness of T1 Conditions derives from Title I of the CAA rather than being linked to Title V of the A. For "changes" to be made to Title I Conditions, they must either cease to be applicable based on obvious circumstances, e.g., the subject emission unit is permanently shut down, or appropriate Title I procedures must be followed to change the conditions.

- Previously Incorporated Construction Permits:

<i>Permit No.</i>	<i>Date Issued</i>	<i>Subject</i>
98100041	January 11, 1999	Bumper Production Facility

- Newly Issued Construction Permits:

<i>Permit No.</i>	<i>Date Issued</i>	<i>Subject</i>
02050064	May 30, 2002	Blank Washer/Dryer, Dry Lube
05030109	June 10, 2005	Powder Coat Paint Booth
07040057	July 23, 2007	Decorative Chrome Plating - Dummy Tank
10020052	May 11, 2010	Atmospheric Evaporator for Decorative Chrome Plating Line

- The following table lists the T1R Limits issued by the Illinois EPA and require incorporation into the CAAPP Permit prior to the proposal and issuance of this Draft CAAPP Permit.

<i>T1 Type</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Subject</i>
T1R	Section 3 Condition 3.4(a)(i)(A)	Synthetic minor limits. Monthly emission limits have been established without changes of annual limits

### **CHAPTER III - SUPPLEMENTAL DISCUSSIONS REGARDING THE PERMIT**

The information provided in this Chapter of the Statement of Basis is being provided to assist interested parties in understanding what additional information may have been relied on to support this draft CAAPP permit.

#### **3.1 Environmental Justice Discussions**

This location has not been identified as a potential concern for Environmental Justice consideration.

#### **3.2 Emission Testing Results**

The source has performed the following emission testing of the capture efficiency of the catalytic afterburner:

<i>Emission Unit</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Pollutant</i>	<i>Capture Efficiency, % 3-Run Average</i>
Two Ovens Bumper Coating Line	July 30/31, 2003	VOM, HAP	42.1

#### **3.3 Compliance Reports (Annual Certifications, Semiannual Monitoring, NESHAP, etc.)**

A review of the source's compliance reports demonstrates the sources ability to comply with all applicable requirements.

#### **3.4 Field Inspection Results**

A review of the source's latest field inspection report demonstrates the source's ability to comply with all applicable requirements.

#### **3.5 Historical Non-Compliance**

There is no historical non-compliance for this source.

#### **3.6 Source Wide Justifications and Rationale**

<b>Applicable Requirements Summary</b>		
<b>Applicable Requirement</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Location</b>
Opacity Requirement (35 IAC 212.301 and 212.314)	Applicable Standard	See the Permit, Condition 3.1(a)(i)
Source-wide HAP synthetic minor limits	Applicable Limit	See the Permit, Condition 3.4(a)(i)(A)

#### **Visible Emissions (i.e., Opacity)**

- ✓ Monitoring as follows (Condition 3.1(a)(ii))
  - o Daily observation of opacity upon request from IEPA
- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Condition 3.1(a)(ii))
  - o Records of conducted observations

- ✓ Reporting as follows (Condition 3.5(a)(i)(A)):
  - o Report of deviations within 30 days

Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for this source because:

- There is a small likelihood of an exceedance.
- Emissions do not vary significantly under normal operation and/or vary slowly with time.
- All operations are performed inside the buildings.
- Source has not exhibited a history of non-compliance.
- Monitoring is consistent with other sources in this source category.
- Emissions are considered negligible

HAP Emissions

- ✓ Monitoring as follows (Condition 4.2(2)(h)(ii))
  - o Continuous temperature monitor before and after the catalyst bed.
  - o Test of the catalyst coupons every 12 months.
  - o Requirements of monitoring under the CAM.
  - o Annual inspection of the catalytic oxidizer.
  - o Testing of the catalytic oxidizer within 3 years after catalyst change.
- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Conditions 3.4(a)(ii) and 4.2(2)(h)(ii))
  - o Individual and records of HAP usage in coatings and solvents
  - o HAP content of each coating and solvent applied
  - o Amount of manifested HAP waste sent off site
  - o Oxidizer's temperature records
  - o Oxidizer's operating and maintenance log
  - o Records of annual catalyst coupon tests
- ✓ Reporting as follows (Condition 3.5(a)):
  - o Deviation reports

Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for all HAP containing materials and operations because:

- Testing and monitoring of the catalytic oxidizer is identical to the same procedures used for VOM.
- Emissions do not vary significantly under normal operation and/or vary slowly with time.
- Actual HAP emissions stay much lower than the limits established in the permit.
- Source has not exhibited a history of non-compliance.
- Monitoring is consistent with other sources in this source category.

Non-Applicability Discussion

Complex source-wide non-applicability determinations were not made for this source.

Prompt Reporting Discussion

Prompt reporting of deviations for source wide emission units has been established as 30 days. See rationale in Chapter III Section 3.10.

### 3.7 Emission Unit Justifications and Rationale

<b>1. Undercoat Coating Line</b>		
<b>Applicable Requirements Summary</b>		
Applicable Requirement	Type	Location
Opacity Requirements (35 IAC 212.123(a))	Applicable Standard	See the Permit, Condition 4.1(2)(a)(i)
PM Requirements (35 IAC 212.321(a))	Applicable Standard	See the Permit, Condition 4.1(2)(b)(i)
SO <sub>2</sub> Requirements (35 IAC 214.301)	Applicable Standard	See the Permit, Condition 4.1(2)(c)(i)
VOM Requirements (35 IAC 215.204(j)(3))	Applicable Standard	See the Permit, Condition 4.1(2)(d)(i)
CO requirements (CP #98100041)	Emission Limits	See the Permit, Condition 5.1(a)(ii)
NO <sub>x</sub> requirements (CP #98100041)	Emission Limits	See the Permit, Condition 5.1(b)(ii)
VOM requirements (CP #98100041)	Emission Limits	See the Permit, Condition 5.1(c)(ii)
Operational Requirements (Section 39.5(7)(a))	Applicable Work Practice	See the Permit, Condition 4.1(2)(h)(i)

#### Visible Emissions (i.e., Opacity)

- ✓ Monitoring as follows (Condition 4.1(2)(a)(ii))
  - o Quarterly VE observations by using Method 22
- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Condition 4.1(2)(a)(ii))
  - o Records of VE observations
- ✓ Reporting as follows (Condition 4.1(5)(a)(i))
  - o Deviation reports within 30 days

#### Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for these emission units because:

- There is a small likelihood of an exceedance.
- Emissions do not vary significantly under normal operation and/or vary slowly with time.
- Source has not exhibited a history of non-compliance.
- Monitoring is consistent with other sources in this source category.
- Emissions are considered negligible

#### Particulate Matter Emissions

- ✓ Monitoring as follows (Condition 4.1(2)(b)(ii))
  - o Quarterly inspections of each dry filter and VE observations
- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Condition 4.1(2)(b)(ii))
  - o Monthly and annual records of solids in applied coatings
  - o Records of monthly and annual hours of operation of each line
  - o Monthly and annual emissions of PM for each coating line
  - o Inspection and maintenance log

- ✓ Reporting as follows (Condition 4.1(5)(a)(i)):
  - o 30-day deviation report

Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for these emission units because:

- There is a small likelihood of an exceedance.
- Emissions do not vary significantly under normal operation and/or vary slowly with time.
- Source has not exhibited a history of non-compliance.
- Monitoring is consistent with other sources in this source category.
- Emissions are considered negligible.

Sulfur Emissions

- ✓ Monitoring as follows (Condition 4.1(2)(c)(ii) and (g))
  - o Pipeline natural gas shall be used. Pursuant to 40 CFR 72.2, to be considered a pipeline quality natural gas it must contain 0.5 grains or less of total sulfur per 100 standard cubic feet (less than 1 ppm (0.8ppm)). This sulfur content limit results in SO<sub>2</sub> emission less than the limit 2,000 ppm.
- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Condition 4.1(2)(g)):
  - o Records of the type fuel used.
- ✓ Reporting as follows (Condition 4.1(5)(a)(i)):
  - o 30-day deviation report

Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for these emission units because:

- Pursuant to 40 CFR 72.2, to be considered a pipeline quality natural gas it must contain 0.5 grains or less of total sulfur per 100 standard cubic feet (less than 1 ppm (0.8ppm)). The sulfur content limit results in SO<sub>2</sub> emission less than 2,000 ppm.
- There is a small likelihood of an exceedance.
- Emissions do not vary significantly under normal operation and/or vary slowly with time.
- Source has not exhibited a history of non-compliance.
- Monitoring is consistent with other sources in this source category.
- Emissions are considered negligible.

Volatile Organic Material Emissions

- ✓ Monitoring as follows (Condition 4.1(2)(d)(ii)):
  - o Annual testing of VOM content in coatings and cleaning solvents by using Methods 24 and 24A.
- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Condition 4.1(2)(d)(ii)):
  - o Each coating and solvent usage
  - o VOM content in each applied coating and solvent
  - o Separate VOM emissions from each coating line
  - o Records related to VOM content testing
- ✓ Reporting as follows (Condition 4.1(5)(a)(i)):
  - o 30-day deviation report

Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for these emission units because:

- Source has not exhibited a history of non-compliance.
- Monitoring is consistent with other sources in this source category.

**Carbon Monoxide Emissions**

- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Condition 5.1(a)(ii)(A)(VI):
  - o Natural gas usage and CO emissions with supporting calculations.
- ✓ Reporting as follows (Condition 5.1(d)(i)(A)):
  - o 30-day deviation report

Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for these emission units because:

- There is a small likelihood of an exceedance.
- Emissions do not vary significantly under normal operation and/or vary slowly with time.
- Source has not exhibited a history of non-compliance.
- Monitoring is consistent with other sources in this source category.

**Nitrogen Oxides Emissions**

- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Condition 5.1(b)(ii)(A)(V)):
  - o Natural gas usage and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions with supporting calculations.
- ✓ Reporting as follows (Condition 5.1(d)(i)(A)):
  - o 30-day deviation report

Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for these emission units because:

- There is a small likelihood of an exceedance.
- Emissions do not vary significantly under normal operation and/or vary slowly with time.
- Source has not exhibited a history of non-compliance.
- Monitoring is consistent with other sources in this source category.

**Non-Applicability Discussion**

Complex non-applicability determinations were not made for this emission unit. All non-applicability discussions can be found in the Draft CAAPP Permit.

**Prompt Reporting Discussion**

Prompt reporting of deviations has been established as 30 days. See rationale in Chapter III Section 8.

<b>2. Bumper Coating Line</b>		
<b>Applicable Requirements Summary</b>		
Applicable Requirement	Type	Location
Opacity Requirements (35 IAC 212.123(a))	Applicable Standard	See the Permit, Condition 4.2(2)(a)(i)
PM Requirements (35 IAC 212.321(a))	Applicable Standard	See the Permit, Condition 4.2(2)(b)(i)
SO <sub>2</sub> Requirements (35 IAC 214.301)	Applicable Standard	See the Permit, Condition 4.2(2)(c)(i)
VOM Requirements (35 IAC 215.204(j)(3); 35 IAC 215.205(b) and 35 IAC 215.205(c))	Applicable Standard	See the Permit, Condition 4.2(2)(d)(i)
CO requirements (CP #98100041)	Emission Limits	See the Permit, Condition 5.1(a)(ii)
NO <sub>x</sub> requirements (CP #98100041)	Emission Limits	See the Permit, Condition 5.1(b)(ii)
VOM requirements (CP #98100041)	Emission Limits	See the Permit, Condition 5.1(c)(ii)
Operational Requirements (Section 39.5(7)(a))	Applicable Work Practice	See the Permit, Condition 4.2(2)(h)(i)

#### **Visible Emissions (i.e., Opacity)**

- ✓ Monitoring as follows (Condition 4.2(2)(a)(ii))
  - o Quarterly VE observations by using Method 22
- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Condition 4.2(2)(a)(ii))
  - o Records of VE observations
- ✓ Reporting as follows (Condition 4.2(5)(a)(i))
  - o Deviation reports within 30 days

#### **Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring**

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for these emission units because:

- There is a small likelihood of an exceedance.
- Emissions do not vary significantly under normal operation and/or vary slowly with time.
- Source has not exhibited a history of non-compliance.
- Monitoring is consistent with other sources in this source category.
- Emissions are considered negligible

#### **Particulate Matter Emissions**

- ✓ Monitoring as follows (Condition 4.2(2)(b)(ii))
  - o Quarterly inspections of each dry filter and VE observations
- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Condition 4.2(2)(b)(ii))
  - o Monthly and annual records of solids in applied coatings
  - o Records of monthly and annual hours of operation of each line
  - o Monthly and annual emissions of PM for coating line
  - o Inspection and maintenance log

- ✓ Reporting as follows (Condition 4.2(5)(a)(i)):
  - o 30-day deviation report

Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for these emission units because:

- There is a small likelihood of an exceedance.
- Emissions do not vary significantly under normal operation and/or vary slowly with time.
- Source has not exhibited a history of non-compliance.
- Monitoring is consistent with other sources in this source category.
- Emissions are considered negligible.

Sulfur Emissions

- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Condition 4.2(2)(g)):
  - o Records of the type fuel used.
- ✓ Reporting as follows (Condition 4.2(5)(a)(i)):
  - o 30-day deviation report

Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for these emission units because:

- Pursuant to 40 CFR 72.2, to be considered a pipeline quality natural gas it must contain 0.5 grains or less of total sulfur per 100 standard cubic feet (less than 1 ppm (0.8ppm)). The sulfur content limit that would result in SO<sub>2</sub> emission less than 2,000 ppm.
- There is a small likelihood of an exceedance.
- Emissions do not vary significantly under normal operation and/or vary slowly with time.
- Source has not exhibited a history of non-compliance.
- Monitoring is consistent with other sources in this source category.
- Emissions are considered negligible.

Carbon Monoxide Emissions

- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Conditions 4.2(2)(e)(ii) and 5.1(a)(ii)(A)):
  - o Natural gas usage and CO emissions with supporting calculations.
- ✓ Reporting as follows (Condition 5.1(d)):
  - o 30-day deviation report

Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for these emission units because:

- There is a small likelihood of an exceedance.
- Emissions do not vary significantly under normal operation and/or vary slowly with time.
- Source has not exhibited a history of non-compliance.
- Monitoring is consistent with other sources in this source category.

Nitrogen Oxides Emissions

- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Conditions 4.2(2)(f)(ii) and 5.1(b)(ii)(A)):
  - o Natural gas usage and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions with supporting calculations.
- ✓ Reporting as follows (Condition 5.1(d)):
  - o 30-day deviation report

Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for these emission units because:

- There is a small likelihood of an exceedance.
- Emissions do not vary significantly under normal operation and/or vary slowly with time.
- Source has not exhibited a history of non-compliance.
- Monitoring is consistent with other sources in this source category.

**VOM Emissions**

- ✓ Monitoring as follows (Condition 4.2(2)(d)(ii)):
  - o Annual testing of VOM content in coatings and cleaning solvents by using Methods 24 and 24A.
  - o Catalyst bed temperature monitoring (continuous) and other monitoring procedures in accordance with the CAM plan described in Condition 7.4.1.
  - o Annual inspections of the catalytic oxidizer.
  - o Annual test of the catalyst coupons.
- ✓ Testing as follows (Condition 4.2(2)(i)(ii)):
  - o Testing of destruction and overall control efficiency of the catalytic oxidizer within 12 months after issuance of the permit and every 36 months after scheduled/unscheduled catalyst change. Methods 18, 25 or 25A shall be used.
- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Condition 4.2(2)(d)(ii)):
  - o Each coating and solvent usage
  - o VOM content in each applied coating and solvent
  - o Separate VOM emissions from each coating line
  - o Records related to VOM content testing
  - o On-site operating procedures for catalytic oxidizer
  - o Log of oxidizer's temperature recorded
  - o Operating log when the catalytic oxidizer is not in service
  - o Maintenance and repair logs
- ✓ Reporting as follows (Condition 4.2(5)(a)(i)):
  - o 30-day deviation report

Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for these emission units because:

- Annual monitoring of condition of catalyst (through the test of catalyst coupons) is sufficient to establish the level of catalyst deterioration when entire catalyst replacement is needed.
- Frequency of tests of the catalytic oxidizer (36 months from catalyst replacement) is sufficient to verify compliance and much shorter than the life expectancy of the catalyst (8-9 years) before its scheduled replacement. Testing in the beginning (with a "fresh" catalyst) or in the

end of life expectancy of a catalyst does not give the objective data on oxidizer's overall control.

- Source has not exhibited a history of non-compliance.
- Monitoring is consistent with other sources in this source category and even more stringent because winter shutdown for oxidizer is not allowed.

### **Work Practices**

- ✓ Monitoring as follows (Condition 4.2(2)(h)(ii)):
  - o Catalyst bed temperature monitoring (continuous) and other monitoring procedures in accordance with the CAM plan described in Condition 7.4.1.
  - o Annual inspections of the catalytic oxidizer.
  - o Monitoring requirements established by CAM in Condition 7.4.1
- ✓ Testing as follows (Condition 4.2(2)(h)(ii)):
  - ✓ Testing of destruction and overall control efficiency of the catalytic oxidizer within 12 months after issuance of the permit and every 36 months after scheduled/unscheduled catalyst change. Methods 18, 25 or 25A shall be used.
- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Condition 4.2(2)(h)(ii)):
  - o On-site operating procedures for catalytic oxidizer
  - o Log of oxidizer's temperature recorded
  - o Operating log when the catalytic oxidizer is not in service
  - o Maintenance and repair logs
- ✓ Reporting as follows (Condition 4.2(5)(a)(i)):
  - o 30-day deviation report

### **Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring**

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for the catalytic oxidizer because:

- Annual monitoring of condition of catalyst (through the test of catalyst coupons) is sufficient to establish the level of catalyst deterioration when entire catalyst replacement is needed.
- Frequency of tests of the catalytic oxidizer (36 months from catalyst replacement) is sufficient to verify compliance and much shorter than the life expectancy of the catalyst (8-9 years) before its scheduled replacement. Testing in the beginning (with a "fresh" catalyst) or in the end of life expectancy of a catalyst does not give the objective data on oxidizer's overall control.
- Source has not exhibited a history of non-compliance.
- Monitoring is consistent with other sources in this source category and even more stringent because winter shutdown for oxidizer is not allowed.

### **Non-Applicability Discussion**

Complex non-applicability determinations not made for this emission units. All non-applicability discussions can be found in the Draft CAAPP Permit.

### **Prompt Reporting Discussion**

Prompt reporting of deviations has been established as 30 days. See rationale in Chapter III Section 8.

<b>3. Flex-N-Gate - Powder Coating Lines</b>		
<b>Applicable Requirements Summary</b>		
<b>Applicable Requirement</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Location</b>
Opacity Requirements (35 IAC 212.123(a))	Applicable Standard	See the Permit, Condition 4.3(2)(a)(i)
PM Requirements (35 IAC 212.321(a))	Applicable Standard	See the Permit, Condition 4.3(2)(b)(i)
SO <sub>2</sub> Requirements (35 IAC 214.301)	Applicable Standard	See the Permit, Condition 4.3(2)(c)(i)
VOM Requirements (35 IAC 215.204(j)(3))	Applicable Standard	See the Permit, Condition 4.3(2)(d)(i)
Operational Requirements (Section 39.5(7)(a))	Applicable Work Practice	See the Permit, Condition 4.3(2)(g)(i)

#### **Visible Emissions (i.e., Opacity)**

- ✓ Monitoring as follows (Condition 4.3(2)(a)(ii))
  - o Quarterly VE observations by using Method 22
- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Condition 4.3(2)(a)(ii))
  - o Records of VE observations
- ✓ Reporting as follows (Condition 4.3(5)(a)(i))
  - o Deviation reports within 30 days

#### **Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring**

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for these emission units because:

- There is a small likelihood of an exceedance.
- Emissions do not vary significantly under normal operation and/or vary slowly with time.
- Source has not exhibited a history of non-compliance.
- Monitoring is consistent with other sources in this source category.
- Emissions are considered negligible

#### **Particulate Matter Emissions**

- ✓ Monitoring as follows (Condition 4.3(2)(b)(ii))
  - o Quarterly inspections of each filter and VE observations
- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Condition 4.3(2)(b)(ii))
  - o Monthly and annual records of solids in applied coatings
  - o Records of monthly and annual hours of operation of each powder booth
  - o Monthly and annual emissions of PM for each powder booth
  - o Inspection and maintenance log
- ✓ Reporting as follows (Condition 4.3(5)(a)(i)):
  - o 30-day deviation report

#### **Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring**

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for these emission units because:

- There is a small likelihood of an exceedance.

- Emissions do not vary significantly under normal operation and/or vary slowly with time.
- Source has not exhibited a history of non-compliance.
- Monitoring is consistent with other sources in this source category.
- Emissions are considered negligible.

**Sulfur Emissions**

- ✓ Monitoring as follows (Condition 4.3(2)(c)(ii) and (g))
  - o Pipeline natural gas shall be used.
- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Condition 4.3(2)(g)):
  - o Records of the type fuel used.
- ✓ Reporting as follows (Condition 4.3(5)(a)(i)):
  - o 30-day deviation report

**Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring**

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for these emission units because:

- Pursuant to 40 CFR 72.2, to be considered a pipeline quality natural gas it must contain 0.5 grains or less of total sulfur per 100 standard cubic feet (less than 1 ppm (0.8ppm)). The sulfur content limit that would result in SO<sub>2</sub> emissions less than 2,000 ppm.
- There is a small likelihood of an exceedance.
- Emissions do not vary significantly under normal operation and/or vary slowly with time.
- Source has not exhibited a history of non-compliance.
- Monitoring is consistent with other sources in this source category.
- Emissions are considered negligible.

**Carbon Monoxide Emissions**

- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Condition 4.3(2)(e)(ii)):
  - o Natural gas usage and CO emissions with supporting calculations.
- ✓ Reporting as follows (Conditions 5.1(a)(ii)):
  - o 30-day deviation report

**Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring**

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for these emission units because:

- There is a small likelihood of an exceedance.
- Emissions do not vary significantly under normal operation and/or vary slowly with time.
- Source has not exhibited a history of non-compliance.
- Monitoring is consistent with other sources in this source category.

**Nitrogen Oxides Emissions**

- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Condition 4.3(2)(f)(ii)):
  - o Natural gas usage and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions with supporting calculations.
- ✓ Reporting as follows (Condition 5.1(a)(ii)):
  - o 30-day deviation report

#### Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for these emission units because:

- There is a small likelihood of an exceedance.
- Emissions do not vary significantly under normal operation and/or vary slowly with time.
- Source has not exhibited a history of non-compliance.
- Monitoring is consistent with other sources in this source category.

#### VOM Emissions

- ✓ Monitoring as follows (Condition 4.3(2)(d)(ii)):
  - o Annual testing of VOM content in coatings and cleaning solvents by using Methods 24 and 24A.
- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Condition 4.3(2)(d)(ii)):
  - o Each coating and solvent usage
  - o VOM content in each applied coating and solvent
  - o Separate VOM emissions from each booth
  - o Records related to VOM content testing
- ✓ Reporting as follows (Condition 4.3(5)(a)(i)):
  - o 30-day deviation report

#### Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for these emission units because:

- Source has not exhibited a history of non-compliance.
- Powder coatings are used with very low VOM content or w/out VOM.
- Monitoring is consistent with other sources in this source category.

#### Non-Applicability Discussion

Complex non-applicability determinations were not made for this emission unit. All non-applicability discussions can be found in the Draft CAAPP Permit.

#### Prompt Reporting Discussion

Prompt reporting of deviations has been established as 30 days. See rationale in Chapter III Section 8.

<b>4. Decorative Chrome Plating Line</b>		
<b>Applicable Requirements Summary</b>		
<b>Applicable Requirement</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Location</b>
Opacity Requirements (35 IAC 212.123(a))	Applicable Standard	See the Permit, Condition 4.4(2)(a)(i)
PM Requirements (35 IAC 212.321(a))	Applicable Standard	See the Permit, Condition 4.4(2)(b)(i)
HAP Requirements (40 CFR 63.342(d)(2))	Applicable Standard	See the Permit, Condition 4.4(2)(c)(i)(A)
HAP Requirements (Construction Permit 07040057)	Applicable Limit	See the Permit, Condition 4.4(2)(c)(i)(B)
Operational and Production Requirements (40 CFR 63.342(f))	Applicable Work Practice	See the Permit, Condition 4.4(2)(d)(i)
Operational and Maintenance Plan Requirements (Section 39.5(7)(a))	Applicable Work Practice	See the Permit, Condition 4.4(2)(e)(i)

**Visible Emissions (i.e., Opacity)**

- ✓ Monitoring as follows (Condition 4.4(2)(a)(ii))
  - o Quarterly VE observations by using Method 22
- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Condition 4.4(2)(a)(ii))
  - o Records of VE observations
- ✓ Reporting as follows (Condition 4.4(5)(a)(i))
  - o Deviation reports within 30 days

**Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring**

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for these emission units because:

- There is a small likelihood of an exceedance.
- Emissions do not vary significantly under normal operation and/or vary slowly with time.
- Source has not exhibited a history of non-compliance.
- Monitoring is consistent with other sources in this source category.
- Emissions are considered negligible

**Particulate Matter Emissions**

- ✓ Monitoring as follows (Condition 4.4(2)(b)(ii))
  - o Quarterly inspections of each scrubber and filter at the time of VE observations
- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Condition 4.4(2)(b)(ii))
  - o Monthly and annual records of solvents/bath solutions added to each tank
  - o Records of monthly and annual hours of operation of each tank
  - o Monthly and annual emissions of PM for each tank
  - o Control device's inspection and maintenance log
- ✓ Reporting as follows (Condition 4.4(5)(a)(i)):
  - o 30-day deviation report

Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for these emission units because:

- There is a small likelihood of an exceedance.
- Emissions do not vary significantly under normal operation and/or vary slowly with time.
- Source has not exhibited a history of non-compliance.
- Monitoring is consistent with other sources in this source category.
- Emissions are considered negligible.

HAP Emissions

- ✓ Monitoring as follows (Condition 4.4(2)(c)(ii)):
  - o Measuring of the surface tension every 4 hours by using Method 306B.
- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Condition 4.4(2)(c)(ii)):
  - o Inspection records of air pollution control device
  - o Maintenance performed
  - o Records of malfunction
  - o Records of monitoring data
  - o Records of the date and time fume suppressants are added
- ✓ Reporting as follows (Conditions 4.4(5)(a)(i) and 4.4(5)(b)):
  - o 30-day deviation report
  - o Reporting of malfunction inconsistent with O&M Plan within 2 days
  - o Annual or semiannual compliance certification

Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for these emission units because:

- Source has not exhibited a history of non-compliance.
- Monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting have been established by the MACT
- Monitoring is consistent with other sources in this source category.

Operation and Maintenance Plan

- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Condition 4.4(2)(e)(ii)):
  - o Current and earlier versions of O&M Plans shall be kept on site
- ✓ Reporting as follows (Conditions 4.4(5)(a)(i) and 4.4(5)(b)):
  - o 30-day deviation report
  - o Reporting of malfunction inconsistent with O&M Plan within 2 days
  - o Annual or semiannual compliance certification

Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for these emission units because:

- Source has not exhibited a history of non-compliance.
- Recordkeeping and reporting have been established by the MACT
- Monitoring is consistent with other sources in this source category.

Non-Applicability Discussion

Complex non-applicability determinations were not made for this emission units. All non-applicability discussions can be found in the Draft CAAPP Permit.

Prompt Reporting Discussion

Prompt reporting of deviations has been established as 30 days. See rationale in Chapter III Section 8.

5. HCL Bulk Storage Tank		
Applicable Requirements Summary		
Applicable Requirement	Type	Location
Opacity Requirements (35 IAC 212.123(a))	Applicable Standard	See the Permit, Condition 4.5(2)(a)(i)
PM Requirements (35 IAC 212.321(a))	Applicable Standard	See the Permit, Condition 4.5(2)(b)(i)
HAP Requirements (Construction Permit 98100041)	Applicable Limit	See the Permit, Conditions 4.5(2)( c)(i) and 3.4(a)(i)

#### **Visible Emissions (i.e., Opacity)**

- ✓ Monitoring as follows (Condition 4.5(2)(a)(ii))
  - o Quarterly VE observations by using Method 22
- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Condition 4.5(2)(a)(ii))
  - o Records of VE observations
- ✓ Reporting as follows (Condition 4.5(5)(a)(i))
  - o Deviation reports within 30 days

#### **Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring**

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for these emission units because:

- There is a small likelihood of an exceedance.
- Emissions do not vary significantly under normal operation and/or vary slowly with time.
- Source has not exhibited a history of non-compliance.
- Monitoring is consistent with other sources in this source category.
- Emissions are considered negligible

#### **Particulate Matter Emissions**

- ✓ Monitoring as follows (Condition 4.5(2)(b)(ii))
  - o Quarterly inspections of the scrubber at the time of VE observations
- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Condition 4.5(2)(b)(ii))
  - o Control device's inspection and maintenance log
- ✓ Reporting as follows (Condition 4.5(5)(a)(i)):
  - o 30-day deviation report

#### **Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring**

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for these emission units because:

- There is a small likelihood of an exceedance.
- Emissions do not vary significantly under normal operation and/or vary slowly with time.
- Source has not exhibited a history of non-compliance.
- Monitoring is consistent with other sources in this source category.
- Emissions are considered negligible.

#### **HAP Emissions**

- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Condition 4.5(2)(c)(ii)):
  - o HCL usage and HAP emissions

- ✓ Reporting as follows (Condition 4.5(5)(a)(i)):
  - o 30-day deviation report

Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for these emission units because:

- Source has not exhibited a history of non-compliance.
- Monitoring is consistent with other sources in this source category.

Non-Applicability Discussion

Complex non-applicability determinations were not made for this emission units. All non-applicability discussions can be found in the Draft CAAPP Permit.

Prompt Reporting Discussion

Prompt reporting of deviations has been established as 30 days. See rationale in Chapter III Section 8.

<b>6. Natural Gas-Fired Boilers</b>		
<b>Applicable Requirements Summary</b>		
Applicable Requirement	Type	Location
Opacity Requirements (35 IAC 212.123(a))	Applicable Standard	See the Permit, Condition 4.6(2)(a)(i)
CO Requirements (35 IAC 216.121)	Applicable Standard	See the Permit, Condition 4.6(2)(b)(i)
NO <sub>x</sub> Requirements (Construction Permit 98100041)	Applicable Limit	See the Permit, Conditions 4.6(2)( c)(i) and 5.1(b)(ii)
CO Requirements (Construction Permit 98100041)	Applicable Limit	See the Permit, Conditions 4.6(2)( c)(i) and 5.1(a)(ii)

**Visible Emissions (i.e., Opacity)**

- ✓ Monitoring as follows (Condition 4.6(2)(a)(ii))
  - o Quarterly VE observations by using Method 22
- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Condition 4.6(2)(a)(ii))
  - o Records of VE observations
- ✓ Reporting as follows (Condition 4.6(5)(a)(i))
  - o Deviation reports within 30 days

**Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring**

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for these emission units because:

- There is a small likelihood of an exceedance.
- Under normal operation and natural gas as a fuel, opacity varies slowly with time.
- Source has not exhibited a history of non-compliance.
- Monitoring is consistent with other sources in this source category.

**Carbon Monoxide Emissions**

- ✓ Monitoring as follows (Condition 4.6(2)(b)(ii))
  - o Each boiler tune-up once every five years
  - o Burner inspection, flame pattern, etc. each 36 months
- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Condition 4.6(2)(b)(ii))
  - o Records of inspections and tune-ups performed
  - o Records of natural gas used and CO emissions from each boiler
- ✓ Reporting as follows (Conditions 4.6(5)(a)(i) and 5.1(d)(i)):
  - o 30-day deviation report

**Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring**

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for these emission units because:

- Emissions do not vary significantly under normal operation and/or vary slowly with time.
- Source has not exhibited a history of non-compliance.
- Monitoring is consistent with other sources in this source category.
- Regular tune-ups keep boiler in the descent operational shape and would prevent exceedance of CO standard.

**Nitrogen Oxide Emissions**

- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Condition 4.6(2)(c)(ii)):
  - o Natural gas usage and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions with supporting calculations.
- ✓ Reporting as follows (Conditions 4.6 (5)(a)(i) and 5.1(d)(i)):
  - o 30-day deviation report

Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for these emission units because:

- Source has not exhibited a history of non-compliance.
- Monitoring is consistent with other sources in this source category.

Non-Applicability Discussion

Complex non-applicability determinations were not made for this emission units. All non-applicability discussions can be found in the Draft CAAPP Permit.

Prompt Reporting Discussion

Prompt reporting of deviations has been established as 30 days. See rationale in Chapter III Section 8.

### **3.8 NSR/PSD Title I Requirements (Section 5)**

Construction permit #98100041 was issued for PSD avoidance of the newly proposed construction of the bumper coating plant at this site. This permit had addressed all natural gas-fired units and solvent-based coating operations at 601 Guardian Drive.

<b>a. Natural Gas-Fired Units located at 601 Guardian Drive</b>		
<b>Applicable Requirements Summary of CP #98100041</b>		
<b>Applicable Requirement</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Location</b>
CO Requirements	Applicable Limit	See the Permit, Condition 5.1(a)(ii)
NO <sub>x</sub> Requirements	Applicable Limit	See the Permit, Condition 5.1(b)(ii)

The initial TI limits for CO and NO<sub>x</sub> have been revised to establish short term (monthly) limits without changes of the annual limits.

#### **Carbon Monoxide Emissions**

- ✓ Monitoring as follows (Condition 5.1(a)(ii)(A)(III))
  - o Tune-up once every five years
  - o Burner inspection, flame pattern, etc. each 36 months
- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Condition 5.1(a)(ii)(A)(V) and (VI))
  - o Records of inspections and tune-ups performed
  - o Records of natural gas used and CO emissions from each unit
- ✓ Reporting as follows (Condition 5.1(a)(i)):
  - o 30-day deviation report

#### **Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring**

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for these emission units because:

- Emissions do not vary significantly under normal operation and/or vary slowly with time.
- Source has not exhibited a history of non-compliance.
- Monitoring is consistent with other sources in this source category.
- Regular tune-ups keep natural gas-fired units in the descent operational shape and would prevent exceedance of CO limits.

#### **Nitrogen Oxides Emissions**

- ✓ Monitoring as follows (Condition 5.1(b)(ii)(A)(III))
  - o Tune-up once every five years
  - o Burner inspection, flame pattern, etc. each 36 months
- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Condition 5.1(b)(ii)(A)(IV) and (V))
  - o Records of inspections and tune-ups performed
  - o Records of natural gas used and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from each unit
- ✓ Reporting as follows (Condition 5.1(b)(i)):
  - o 30-day deviation report

#### **Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring**

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for these emission units because:

- Emissions do not vary significantly under normal operation and/or vary slowly with time.
- Source has not exhibited a history of non-compliance.
- Monitoring is consistent with other sources in this source category.
- Regular tune-ups keep natural gas-fired units in the descent operational shape and would prevent exceedance of NO<sub>x</sub> limits.

<b>b. Coating Operations performed at 601 Guardian Drive</b>		
<b>Applicable Requirements Summary of CP #98100041</b>		
<b>Applicable Requirement</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Location</b>
VOM Requirements	Applicable Limit	See the Permit, Condition 5.1(c)(ii)

The initial TI limits for VOM have been revised to establish short term (monthly) limits without changes of the annual limits.

See Sections 3.7(1) and 3.7(2) for justification of monitoring, testing and recordkeeping.

**Prompt Reporting Discussion**

Prompt reporting of deviations has been established as 30 days. See rationale in Chapter III Section 3.10.

### **3.9 Insignificant Activities Discussion**

There are no insignificant activities for the source subject to specific regulations which are obligated to comply with Sections 9.1(d) and Section 39.5 of the Act; Sections 165, 173, and 502 of the Clean Air Act; or any other applicable permit or registration requirements and therefore there are no periodic monitoring requirements that need to be separately addressed.

### **3.10 Prompt Reporting Discussion**

Among other terms and conditions, CAAPP Permits contain reporting obligations to assure compliance with applicable requirements. These reporting obligations are generally four-fold. More specifically, each CAAPP Permit sets forth any reporting requirements specified by state or federal law or regulation, requires prompt reports of deviations from applicable requirements, requires reports of deviations from required monitoring and requires a report certifying the status of compliance with terms and conditions of the CAAPP Permit over the calendar year.

The number and frequency of reporting obligations in any CAAPP Permit is source-specific. That is, the reporting obligations are directly related to factors, including the number and type of emission units and applicable requirements, the complexity of the source and the compliance status. This four-fold approach to reporting is common to virtually all CAAPP Permits as described below. Moreover, this is the approach established in the Draft CAAPP Permit for this source.

#### **Regulatory Reports**

Many state and federal environmental regulations establish reporting obligations. These obligations vary from rule-to-rule and thus from CAAPP source to CAAPP source and from CAAPP Permit to CAAPP Permit. The variation is found in the report triggering events, reporting period, reporting frequency and reporting content. Regardless, the CAAPP makes clear that all reports established under applicable regulations shall be carried forward into the CAAPP Permit as stated in Section 39.5(7)(b) of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act. Generally, where sufficiently detailed to meet the exacting standards of the CAAPP, the regulatory reporting requirements are simply restated in the CAAPP Permit. Depending on the regulatory obligations, these regulatory reports may also constitute a deviation report as described below.

The Draft CAAPP Permit for this source would embody all regulatory reporting as promulgated under federal and state regulations under the Clean Air Act and the Illinois Environmental Protection Act. Depending on the frequency of the report, the regulatory report may also satisfy the prompt reporting obligations discussed below. These reports must be certified by a responsible official.

These reports are generally found in the reporting sections for each emission unit group. The various regulatory reporting requirements are summarized in the table at the end of this Reporting Section.

#### **Deviation Reports (Prompt Reporting)**

Section 39.5(7)(f)(ii) of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act mandates that each CAAPP Permit require prompt reporting of deviations from the permit requirements.

Neither the CAAPP nor the federal rules upon which the CAAPP is based and was approved by USEPA define the term "prompt". Rather, 40 CFR Part 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(B) intended that the term have flexibility in application. The USEPA has acknowledged for purposes of administrative efficiency and clarity that the permitting authority (in this case, Illinois EPA) has the discretion to define "prompt" in relation to the degree and type of deviation likely to occur at a particular source. The Illinois EPA follows this approach and defines prompt reporting on a permit-by-permit basis. In instances where the

underlying applicable requirement contains "prompt" reporting, the Illinois EPA typically incorporates the pre-established timeframe in the CAAPP permit (e.g. a NESHAP or NSPS deviation report). Where the underlying applicable requirement fails to explicitly set forth the timeframe for reporting deviations, the Illinois EPA generally uses a timeframe of 30 days to define prompt reporting of deviations.

This approach to prompt reporting of deviations as discussed herein is consistent with the requirements of Section 39.5(7)(f)(ii) of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act as well as 40 CFR Part 70 and the CAA. The reporting arrangement is designed so that the source will appropriately notify the Illinois EPA of those events that might warrant attention. The timing for these event-specific notifications is necessary and appropriate as it gives the source enough time to conduct a thorough investigation into the causes of an event, collecting any necessary data, and developing preventive measures, to reduce the likelihood of similar events, all of which must be addressed in the notification for the deviation, while at the same time affording regulatory authority and the public timely and relevant information. The approach also affords the Illinois EPA and USEPA an opportunity to direct investigation and follow-up activities, and to make compliance and enforcement decisions in a timely fashion.

The Draft CAAPP Permit for this source would require prompt reporting as required by the Illinois Environmental Protection Act in the fashion described in this subsection. In addition, pursuant to Section 39.5(7)(f)(i) of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, this Draft CAAPP Permit would also require the source to provide a summary of all deviations with the Semi-Annual Monitoring Report. These reports must be certified by a responsible official, and are generally found in the reporting sections for each emission unit group.

#### **Semi-Annual Monitoring Reports**

Section 39.5(7)(f)(i) of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act mandates that each CAAPP Permit require a report relative to monitoring obligations as set forth in the permit. Depending upon the monitoring obligation at issue, the semi-annual monitoring report may also constitute a deviation report as previously discussed. This monitoring at issue includes instrumental and non-instrumental emissions monitoring, emissions analyses, and emissions testing established by state or federal laws or regulations or as established in the CAAPP Permit. This monitoring also includes recordkeeping. Each deviation from each monitoring requirement must be identified in the relevant semi-annual report. These reports provide a timely opportunity to assess for compliance patterns of concern. The semi-annual reports shall be submitted regardless of any deviation events. Reporting periods for semi-annual monitoring reports are January 1 through June 30 and July 1 through December 31 of each calendar year. Each semi-annual report is due within 30 days after the close of reporting period. The reports shall be certified by a responsible official. The Draft CAAPP Permit for this source would require such reports at Condition 3.5(b).

#### **Annual Compliance Certifications**

Section 39.5(7)(p)(v) of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act mandates that each CAAPP Permit require a source to submit a certification of its compliance status with each term and condition of its CAAPP Permit. The reports afford a broad assessment of a CAAPP sources compliance status. The CAAPP requires that this report be submitted, regardless of compliance status, on an annual basis. Each CAAPP Permit requires this annual certification be

submitted by May 1 of the year immediately following the calendar year reporting period. The report shall be certified by a responsible official. The Draft CAAPP Permit for this source would require such a report at Condition 2.6(a).

Prompt reporting of deviations is critical in order to have timely notice of deviations and the opportunity to respond, if necessary. The effectiveness of the permit depends upon, among other important elements, timely and accurate reporting. The Illinois EPA, USEPA, and the public rely on timely and accurate reports submitted by the source to measure compliance and to direct investigation and follow-up activities. Prompt reporting is evidence of the source's good faith in disclosing deviations and describing the steps taken to return to compliance and prevent similar incidents.

Any occurrence that results in an excursion from any emission limitation, operating condition, or work practice standard as specified in this Draft CAAPP Permit is a deviation subject to prompt reporting. Additionally, any failure to comply with any permit term or condition is a deviation of that permit term or condition and must be reported to the Illinois EPA as a permit deviation. The deviation may or may not be a violation of an emission limitation or standard. A permit deviation can exist even though other indicators of compliance suggest that no emissions violation or exceedance has occurred. Reporting permit deviations does not necessarily result in enforcement action. The Illinois EPA has the discretion to take enforcement action for permit deviations that may or may not constitute a deviation from an emission limitation or standard or the like, as necessary and appropriate.

As a result, the Illinois EPA's approach to prompt reporting of deviations as discussed herein is consistent with the requirements of Section 39.5(7)(f)(ii) of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act as well as 40 CFR Part 70 and the CAA. This reporting arrangement is designed so that the source will appropriately notify the Illinois EPA of those events that might warrant individual attention.

### 3.11 Incorporation by Reference Discussion

Based on guidance found in White Paper 2 and past petition responses by the Administrator, it is recognized that Title V permit authorities may, within their discretion, incorporate plans by reference. As recognized in the *White Paper 2*, permit authorities can effectively streamline the contents of a Title V permit, avoiding the inevitable clutter of restated text and preventing unnecessary delays where, as here, permit issuance is subject to a decision deadline.<sup>3</sup> However, it is also recognized that the benefits of incorporation of plans must be carefully balanced by a permit authority with its duty to issue permits in a way that is "clear and meaningful" to the Permittee and the public.<sup>4</sup>

The criteria that are mentioned in USEPA Administrator Petition Responses stress the importance of identifying, *with specificity*, the object of the incorporation.<sup>5</sup> The Illinois EPA agrees that such emphasis is generally consistent with USEPA's pronouncements in previous guidance.

For each condition incorporating a plan, the Illinois EPA is also briefly describing the general manner in which the plan applies to the source. Identifying the nature of the source activity, the regulatory requirements or the nature of the equipment associated with the plan is a recommendation of the *White Paper 2*.<sup>6</sup> The Illinois EPA has stopped short of enumerating the actual contents of a plan, as restating them in the permit would plainly defeat the purpose of incorporating the document by reference and be contrary to USEPA guidance on the subject.<sup>7</sup>

Plans may need to be revised from time to time, as occasionally required by circumstance or by underlying rule or permit requirement. Except where expressly precluded by the relevant rules, this Draft CAAPP Permit allows the Permittee to make future changes to a plan without undergoing formal permit revision procedures. This approach will allow flexibility to make required changes to a plan without separately applying for a revised permit and, similarly, will lessen the impacts that could result for the Illinois EPA if every change to a plan's contents required a permitting transaction.<sup>8</sup> Changes to the incorporated plans during the permit term are automatically incorporated into the Draft CAAPP Permit unless the Illinois EPA expresses a written objection.

The Draft CAAPP Permit incorporates by reference the following plans: Operation and Maintenance Plan required by 40 CFR 63.342(f)(3) for decorative chromium operations.<sup>9</sup>

### 3.12 Periodic Monitoring General Discussions

Pursuant to Section 504(c) of the Clean Air Act, a Title V permit must set forth monitoring requirements, commonly referred to as "Periodic Monitoring," to assure compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit. A general discussion of Periodic Monitoring is provided below. The Periodic Monitoring that is proposed for specific operations and emission units and at this source is discussed in Chapter III of this Statement of Basis. Chapter III provides a narrative discussion of and justification for the elements of Periodic Monitoring that would apply to the different emission units and types of emission units at the facility.

As a general matter, the required content of a CAAPP Permit with respect to such Periodic Monitoring is addressed in Section 39.5(7) of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act.<sup>10</sup> Section 39.5(7)(b) of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act<sup>11</sup> provides that in a CAAPP Permit:

The Agency shall include among such conditions applicable monitoring, reporting, record keeping and compliance certification requirements, as authorized by paragraphs d, e, and f of this subsection, that the Agency deems necessary to assure compliance with the Clean Air Act, the regulations promulgated thereunder, this Act, and applicable Board regulations. When monitoring, reporting, record keeping and compliance certification requirements are specified within the Clean Air Act, regulations promulgated thereunder, this Act, or applicable regulations, such requirements shall be included within the CAAPP Permit.

Section 39.5(7)(d)(ii) of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act further provides that a CAAPP Permit shall:

Where the applicable requirement does not require periodic testing or instrumental or noninstrumental monitoring (which may consist of recordkeeping designed to serve as monitoring), require Periodic Monitoring sufficient to yield reliable data from the relevant time period that is representative of the source's compliance with the permit ...

Accordingly, the scope of the Periodic Monitoring that must be included in a CAAPP Permit is not restricted to monitoring requirements that were adopted through rulemaking or imposed through permitting. When applicable regulatory emission standards and control requirements or limits and control requirement in relevant Title 1 permits are not accompanied by compliance procedures, it is necessary for Monitoring for these standards, requirements or limits to be established in a CAAPP Permit.<sup>12, 13</sup> Monitoring requirements must also be established when standards and control requirement are accompanied by compliance procedures but those procedures are not adequate to assure compliance with the applicable standards or requirements.<sup>14, 15</sup> For this purpose, the requirements for Periodic Monitoring in a CAAPP Permit may include requirements for emission testing, emissions monitoring, operational monitoring, non-instrumental monitoring, and recordkeeping for each emission unit or group of similar units at a facility, as required by rule or permit, as appropriate or as needed to assure compliance with the applicable substantive requirements. Various combinations of monitoring measures will be appropriate for different emission units depending on their circumstances, including the substantive emission standards, limitations and control requirements to which they are subject.

What constitutes sufficient Periodic Monitoring for particular emission units,

including the timing or frequency associated with such Monitoring requirements, must be determined by the permitting authority based on its knowledge, experience and judgment.<sup>16</sup> For example, as Periodic Monitoring must collect representative data, the timing of Monitoring requirements need not match the averaging time or compliance period of the associated substantive requirements, as set by the relevant regulations and permit provisions. The timing of the various requirements making up the Periodic Monitoring for an emission unit is something that must be considered when those Monitoring requirements are being established. For this purpose, Periodic Monitoring often consists of requirements that apply on a regular basis, such as routine recordkeeping for the operation of control devices or the implementation of the control practices for an emission unit. For certain units, this regular monitoring may entail "continuous" monitoring of emissions, opacity or key operating parameters of a process or its associated control equipment, with direct measurement and automatic recording of the selected parameter(s). As it is infeasible or impractical to require emissions monitoring for most emission units, instrumental monitoring is more commonly conducted for the operating parameters of an emission unit or its associated control equipment. Monitoring for operating parameter(s) serves to confirm proper operation of equipment, consistent with operation to comply with applicable emission standards and limits. In certain cases, an applicable rule may directly specify that a particular level of an operating parameter be maintained, consistent with the manner in which a unit was being operated during emission testing. Periodic Monitoring may also consist of requirements that apply on a periodic basis, such as inspections to verify the proper functioning of an emission unit and its associated controls.

The Periodic Monitoring for an emission unit may also include measures, such as emission testing, that would only be required once or only upon specific request by the Illinois EPA. These requirements would always be accompanied by Monitoring requirements would apply on a regular basis. When emission testing or other measure is only required upon request by the Illinois EPA, it is included as part of the Periodic Monitoring for an emission unit to facilitate a response by the Illinois EPA to circumstances that were not contemplated when Monitoring was being established, such as the handling of a new material or a new mode of operation. Such Monitoring would also serve to provide further verification of compliance, along with other potentially useful information. As emission testing provides a quantitative determination of compliance, it would also provide a determination of the margin of compliance with the applicable limit(s) and serve to confirm that the Monitoring required for an emission unit on a regular basis is reliable and appropriate. Such testing might also identify specific values of operating parameters of a unit or its associated control equipment that accompany compliance and can be relied upon as part of regular Monitoring.

There are a number of considerations or factors that are or may be relevant when evaluating the need to establish new monitoring requirements as part of the Periodic Monitoring for an emission unit. These factors include: (1) The nature of the emission unit or process and its emissions; (2) The variability in the operation and the emissions of the unit or process over time; (3) The use of add-on air pollution control equipment or other practices to control emissions and comply with the applicable substantive requirement(s); (4) The nature of that control equipment or those control practices and the potential for variability in their effectiveness; (5) The nature of the applicable substantive requirement(s) for which Periodic Monitoring is needed; (6) The nature of the compliance procedures that specifically accompany the applicable requirements; (7) The type of data that would already be available for the

unit; (8) The effort needed to comply with the applicable requirements and the expected margin of compliance; (9) The likelihood of a violation of applicable requirements; (10) The nature of the Periodic Monitoring that may be readily implemented for the emission unit; (11) The extent to which such Periodic Monitoring would directly address the applicable requirements; (12) The nature of Periodic Monitoring commonly required for similar emission units at other facilities and in similar circumstances; (13) The interaction or relationship between the different measures in the Periodic Monitoring for an emission unit; and (14) The feasibility and reasonableness of requiring additional measures in the Periodic Monitoring for an emission unit in light of other relevant considerations.<sup>17</sup>

## **CHAPTER IV - CHANGES FROM PREVIOUSLY ISSUED CAAPP PERMITS**

### **4.1 Major Changes Summary**

This renewal CAAPP draft is presented in a new format. The new format is the result of recommendations by the USEPA, comments made by sources, and interactions with the public.

	<i>Previous CAAPP Permit Layout</i>	<i>New CAAPP Permit Layout</i>
Section 1	Source Identification	Source Information
Section 2	List Of Abbreviations/Acronyms	General Permit Requirements
Section 3	Insignificant Activities	Source Requirements
Section 4	Significant Emission Units	Emission Unit Requirements
Section 5	Overall Source Conditions	Title I Requirements
Section 6	Emission Control Programs	Insignificant Activities
Section 7	Unit Specific Conditions	Other Requirements
Section 8	General Permit Conditions	State Only Requirements
Section 9	Standard Permit Conditions	---
Section 10	Attachments	Attachments

### **4.2 Specific Permit Condition Changes**

#### **Section 3 -**

Condition 3.4(a)(i)(A): Monthly HAP emission limits have been established in addition to annual limits. Also, annual/monthly HAP limits have been made applicable to all operations performed at the source but not only to coating operations.

Condition 3.5(a): Prompt reporting was established

#### **Section 4 -**

<b>Condition</b>	<b>Changes in the newly drafted CAAPP</b>
4.1(2)(c)(i)	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions shall not exceed 2000 ppm [35 IAC 214.301]
4.1(2)(d)(i)	Compliant VOM content coating application [35 IAC 215.204(j)(3)]
4.1(2)(h)(i)	Pipeline quality natural gas shall be used
4.1(3)(d)	Non-applicability of 40 CFR 63 Subpart Mmmm has been established
4.1(3)(f) and (g)	Non-applicability of 40 CFR Part 64 CAM has been established
4.1(5)(a)	Prompt reporting has been established
4.2(2)(c)(i)	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions shall not exceed 2000 ppm [35 IAC 214.301]
4.2(2)(d)(i)(A)	81% overall control [35 IAC 215.205(b)] or control efficiency at least equivalent to 35 IAC 215.204(j)(3) [35 IAC 215.205(c)]
4.2(2)(i)(ii)(B)	Implementation of the CAM plan
4.2(2)(i)(ii)(C)	Annual inspections of catalytic oxidizer
4.2(2)(i)(ii)(D)	Regular testing of overall control efficiency of the catalytic oxidizer
4.2(3)(d)	Winter shutdown of the catalytic oxidizer is not allowed

4.2(5)(a)	Prompt reporting
4.3(2)(c)(i)	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions shall not exceed 2000 ppm [35 IAC 214.301]
4.3(5)(a)	Prompt reporting
4.4(2)(c)(i)	New HAP emission limit for Dummy Tank (CP 07040057)
4.4(2)(e)(i)(A)	Incorporation by reference of O&M Plan
4.4(5)(a)	Prompt reporting
4.5(5)(a)	Prompt reporting
4.6(2)(b)(ii)	Tune-up requirements, burner's and flame pattern inspections
4.6(3)(d)	Non-applicability of 40 CFR 63 Subpart JJJJJJ
4.6(5)(a)	Prompt reporting

**Section 5 -**

Emission limits for the entire source or group of emission units from construction permit #98100041

**4.3 Obsolete Emission Units/Operations**

<b>Section of the previously issued CAAPP</b>	<b>Emission Units/Operations Removed from the service and Proposed CAAPP</b>
7.5	Sludge Dryer

## Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> The federal PSD program, 40 CFR 52.21, applies in Illinois. The Illinois EPA administers PSD permitting for major projects in Illinois pursuant to a delegation agreement with USEPA.

<sup>2</sup> Illinois has a state nonattainment NSR program, pursuant to state rules, Major Stationary Sources Construction and Modification ("MSSCM"), 35 IAC Part 203, which have been approved by USEPA as part of the State Implementation Plan for Illinois.

<sup>3</sup> Among other things, USEPA observed that the stream-lining benefits can consist of "reduced cost and administrative complexity, and continued compliance flexibility...". *White Paper 2*, page 41.

<sup>4</sup> See, *In the Matter of Tesoro Refining and Marketing*, Petition No. IX-2004-6, Order Denying in Part and Granting in Part Petition for Objection to Permit, at page 8 (March 15, 2005); see also, *White Paper 2* at page 39 ("reference must be detailed enough that the manner in which any referenced materials applies to a facility is clear and is not reasonably subject to misinterpretation").

<sup>5</sup> The Order provides that permit authorities must ensure the following: "(1) referenced documents be specifically identified; (2) descriptive information such as the title or number of the document and the date of the document be included so that there is no ambiguity as to which version of the document is being referenced; and (3) citations, cross references, and incorporations by reference are detailed enough that the manner in which any referenced material applies to a facility is clear and is not reasonably subject to misinterpretation." See, *Petition Response* at page 43, citing *White Paper 2* at page 37.

<sup>6</sup> See, *White Paper 2* at page 39.

<sup>7</sup> Nothing in USEPA guidance, including the *White Paper 2* or previous orders responding to public petitions, supports the notion that permit authorities incorporating a document by reference must also restate contents of a given plan in the body of the Title V permit. Such an interpretation contradicts USEPA recognition that permit authorities need not restate or recite an incorporated document so long as the document is sufficiently described. *White Paper 2* at page 39; see also, *In the matter of Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc., 74th St. Station*, Petition No. II-2001-02, Order Granting in Part and Denying in Part Petition for Objection to Permit at page 16 (February 19, 2003).

<sup>8</sup> This approach is consistent with USEPA guidance, which has previously embraced a similar approach to certain SSM plans. See, *Letter and Enclosures*, dated May 20, 1999, from John Seitz, Director of Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, to Robert Hodanbosi and Charles Laggas, STAPPA/ALAPCO, pages 9-10 of Enclosure B.

<sup>9</sup> Each incorporated plan addressed by this Section of the Statement of Basis is part of the source's permit file. As such, these plans are available to any person interested in viewing the contents of a given plan may do so at the public repository during the comment period or, alternatively, may request a

copy of the same from the Illinois EPA under the Freedom of Information Act. See also 71 FR 20447.

<sup>10</sup> The provisions of the Act for Periodic Monitoring in CAAPP permits reflect parallel requirements in the federal guidelines for State Operating Permit Programs, 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(i)(A), (a)(3)(i)(B), and (c)(1).

<sup>11</sup> Section 39.5(7)(p)(i) of the Act also provides that a CAAPP permit shall contain "Compliance certification, testing, monitoring, reporting and record keeping requirements sufficient to assure compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit."

<sup>12</sup> The classic example of regulatory standards for which Periodic Monitoring requirements must be established in a CAAPP permit are state emission standards that pre-date the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments that were adopted without any associated compliance procedures. Periodic Monitoring must also be established in a CAAPP permit when standards and limits are accompanied by compliance procedures but those procedures are determined to be inadequate to assure compliance with the applicable standards or limits.

<sup>13</sup> Another example of emission standards for which requirements must be established as part of Periodic Monitoring is certain NSPS standards that require initial performance testing but do not require periodic testing or other measures to address compliance with the applicable limits on a continuing basis.

<sup>14</sup> The need to establish Monitoring requirements as part of Periodic Monitoring when existing compliance procedures are determined to be inadequate, as well as when they are absent, was confirmed by the federal appeals court in *Sierra Club v. Environmental Protection Agency*, 536 F.3d 673, 383 U.S. App. D.C. 109.

<sup>15</sup> The need to establish Monitoring requirements as part of Periodic Monitoring is also confirmed in USEPA's Petition Response. USEPA explains that "...if there is periodic monitoring in the applicable requirements, but that monitoring is not sufficient to assure compliance with permit terms and conditions, permitting authorities must supplement monitoring to assure such compliance." Petition Response, page 6.

<sup>16</sup> The test for the adequacy of "Periodic Monitoring" is a context-specific determination, particularly whether the provisions in a Title V permit reasonably address compliance with relevant substantive permit conditions. 40 CFR 70.6(c)(1); see also 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(i)(B); see also, *In the Matter of CITGO Refinery and Chemicals Company L.P.*, Petition VI-2007-01 (May 28, 2009); see also, *In the Matter of Waste Management of LA. L.L.C. Woodside Sanitary Landfill & Recycling Center, Walker, Livingston Parish, Louisiana*, Petition VI-2009-01 (May 27, 2010); see also, *In the Matter of Wisconsin Public Service Corporation's JP Pulliam Power Plant*, Petition V-2009-01 (June 28, 2010).

<sup>17</sup> A number of these factors are specifically listed by USEPA in its Petition Response. USEPA also observes that the specific factors that it identifies in its Petition Response with respect to Periodic Monitoring provide "...the permitting authority with a starting point for its analysis of the adequacy of the monitoring; the permitting authority also may consider other site-specific factors." Petition Response, page 7.