

Rule 3. Emission Offset

326 IAC 2-3-1 Definitions

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

Affected: IC 13-15; IC 13-17

Sec. 1. (a) The definitions in this section apply throughout this rule.

(b) "Actual emissions" means the actual rate of emissions of a regulated NSR pollutant from an emissions unit as determined in accordance with the following:

(1) In general, actual emissions as of a particular date shall equal the average rate, in tons per year, at which the unit actually emitted the pollutant during a consecutive twenty-four (24) month period that:

(A) precedes the particular date; and

(B) is representative of normal source operation.

The commissioner shall allow the use of a different time period upon a determination that it is more representative of normal source operation. Actual emissions shall be calculated using the unit's actual operating hours, production rates, and types of materials processed, stored, or combusted during the selected time period.

(2) The commissioner may presume that source-specific allowable emissions for the unit are equivalent to the actual emissions of the unit.

(3) For any emissions unit that has not begun normal operations on the particular date, actual emissions shall equal the potential to emit of the unit on that date.

(4) The term shall not apply for calculating a significant emissions increase under section 2(c) of this rule or for establishing a PAL under 326 IAC 2-3.4. Instead, subsections (d) and (kk) shall apply for those purposes.

(c) "Allowable emissions" means the emissions rate of a source calculated using the maximum rated capacity of the source unless a source is subject to enforceable permit limits that restrict the operating rate or hours of operation, or both, and the most stringent of the following:

(1) The applicable standards as set forth in 40 CFR Part 60, New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)*, and 40 CFR Part 61, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS)*.

(2) The emissions limitation imposed by any rule in this title, including those with a future compliance date.

(3) The emissions rate specified as an enforceable permit condition, including those with a future compliance date.

(d) "Baseline actual emissions" means the rate of emissions, in tons per year, of a regulated NSR pollutant, as determined as follows:

(1) For any existing electric utility steam generating unit, the term means the average rate, in tons per year, at which the unit actually emitted the pollutant during any consecutive twenty-four (24) month period selected by the owner or operator within the five (5) year period immediately preceding when the owner or operator begins actual construction of the project. The commissioner may allow the use of a different time period upon a determination that it is more representative of normal source operation. The baseline actual emissions shall be determined in accordance with the following:

(A) The average rate shall include fugitive emissions to the extent quantifiable and emissions associated with start-ups, shutdowns, and malfunctions to the extent they are affected by the project.

(B) The average rate shall be adjusted downward to exclude any noncompliant emissions that occurred while the source was operating above any emission limitation that was legally enforceable during the consecutive twenty-four (24) month period.

(C) For a regulated NSR pollutant, when a project involves multiple emissions units, only one (1) consecutive twenty-four (24) month period may be used to determine the baseline actual emissions for the emissions units being changed. A different consecutive twenty-four (24) month period can be used for each regulated NSR pollutant.

(D) The average rate shall not be based on any consecutive twenty-four (24) month period for which there is inadequate information available for determining annual emissions, in tons per year, and for adjusting this amount if required by clause (B).

(2) For an existing emissions unit, other than an electric utility steam generating unit, the term means the average rate, in tons per year, at which the emissions unit actually emitted the pollutant during any consecutive twenty-four (24) month period

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selected by the owner or operator within the ten (10) year period immediately preceding either the date the owner or operator begins actual construction of the project or the date a complete permit application is received by the department for a permit required under 326 IAC 2-3, except that the ten (10) year period shall not include any period earlier than November 15, 1990. The baseline actual emissions shall be determined in accordance with the following:

(A) The average rate shall include fugitive emissions to the extent quantifiable and emissions associated with start-ups, shutdowns, and malfunctions and to the extent they are affected by the project.

(B) The average rate shall be adjusted downward to exclude any noncompliant emissions that occurred while the source was operating above an emission limitation that was legally enforceable during the consecutive twenty-four (24) month period.

(C) The average rate shall be adjusted downward to exclude any emissions that would have exceeded an emission limitation with which the major stationary source must currently comply had the major stationary source been required to comply with the limitations during the consecutive twenty-four (24) month period. However, if an emission limitation is part of a maximum achievable control technology standard that the U.S. EPA proposed or promulgated under 40 CFR Part 63*, the baseline actual emissions need only be adjusted if the state has applied the emissions reduction to an attainment demonstration or maintenance plan consistent with the requirements of section 3(b)(12) of this rule.

(D) For a regulated NSR pollutant, when a project involves multiple emissions units, only one (1) consecutive twenty-four (24) month period must be used to determine the baseline actual emissions for the emissions units being changed. A different consecutive twenty-four (24) month period can be used for each regulated NSR pollutant.

(E) The average rate shall not be based on any consecutive twenty-four (24) month period for which there is inadequate information available for determining annual emissions, in tons per year, and for adjusting this amount if required by clauses (B) and (C).

(3) For a new emissions unit, the baseline actual emissions for purposes of determining the emissions increase that will result from the initial construction and operation of the unit shall equal zero (0) and thereafter, for all other purposes, shall equal the unit's potential to emit.

(4) For a PAL for a major stationary source, the baseline actual emissions shall be calculated for existing electric utility steam generating units in accordance with the procedures contained in subdivision (1), for other existing emissions units in accordance with the procedures contained in subdivision (2), and for a new emissions unit in accordance with the procedures contained in subdivision (3).

(e) "Begin actual construction" means, in general, initiation of physical on-site construction activities on an emissions unit that are of a permanent nature. These activities include, but are not limited to, the following:

(1) Installation of building supports and foundations.

(2) Laying underground pipework.

(3) Construction of permanent storage structures.

With respect to a change in method of operations, the term refers to those on-site activities, other than preparatory activities, that mark the initiation of the change.

(f) "Best available control technology" or "BACT" means an emissions limitation, including a visible emission standard, based on the maximum degree of reduction for each regulated NSR pollutant that would be emitted from any proposed major stationary source or major modification that the commissioner, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy, environmental, and economic impacts and other costs, determines is achievable for the source or modification through application of production processes or available methods, systems, and techniques, including fuel cleaning or treatment or innovative fuel combustion techniques for control of the pollutant. In no event shall application of BACT result in emissions of any pollutant that would exceed the emissions allowed by any applicable standard under 40 CFR Part 60* or 40 CFR Part 61*. If the commissioner determines that technological or economic limitations on the application of measurement methodology to a particular emissions unit would make the imposition of an emissions standard infeasible, a design, equipment, work practice, operational standard, or combination thereof may be prescribed instead to satisfy the requirement for the application of BACT. The standard shall, to the degree possible, set forth the emissions reduction achievable by implementation of the design, equipment, work practice, or operation and shall provide for compliance by means that achieve equivalent results.

(g) "Building, structure, facility, or installation" means all of the pollutant-emitting activities that belong to the same industrial grouping, are located on one (1) or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and are under the control of the same person or persons under common control. Pollutant-emitting activities shall be considered as part of the same industrial grouping if they belong to the same major group, that is, those that have the same first two (2) digit code, as described in the Standard Industrial Classification

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Manual, 1972, as amended by the 1977 supplement, U.S. Government Printing Office*.

(h) "Clean coal technology" means any technology, including technologies applied at the precombustion, combustion, or postcombustion stage, at a new or existing facility that will achieve significant reductions in air emissions of sulfur dioxide or oxides of nitrogen associated with the utilization of coal in the generation of electricity or process steam that was not in widespread use as of November 15, 1990.

(i) "Clean coal technology demonstration project" means a project using funds appropriated under the heading "Department of Energy-Clean Coal Technology", up to a total amount of two billion five hundred million dollars (\$2,500,000,000) for commercial demonstration of clean coal technology, or similar projects funded through appropriations for the U.S. EPA. The federal contribution for a qualifying project shall be at least twenty percent (20%) of the total cost of the demonstration project.

(j) "Commence", as applied to construction of a major stationary source or major modification, means that the owner or operator has all necessary preconstruction approvals or permits and either has:

(1) begun, or caused to begin, a continuous program of actual on-site construction of the source to be completed within a reasonable time; or

(2) entered into binding agreements or contractual obligations, which cannot be canceled or modified without substantial loss to the owner or operator, to undertake a program of actual construction of the source to be completed within a reasonable time.

(k) "Complete", in reference to an application for a permit, means that the application contains all of the information necessary for processing the application. Designating an application complete for purposes of permit processing does not preclude the commissioner from requesting or accepting additional information.

(l) "Construction" means any physical change or change in the method of operation, including:

(1) fabrication;

(2) erection;

(3) installation;

(4) demolition; or

(5) modification;

of an emissions unit, that would result in a change in actual emissions.

(m) "Continuous emissions monitoring system" or "CEMS" means all of the equipment that may be required to meet the data acquisition and availability requirements of this rule to complete the following:

(1) Sample emissions on a continuous basis.

(2) If applicable, condition emissions.

(3) Analyze emissions on a continuous basis.

(4) Provide a record of emissions on a continuous basis.

(n) "Continuous emissions rate monitoring system" or "CERMS" means the total equipment required for the determination and recording of the pollutant mass emissions rate in terms of mass per unit of time.

(o) "Continuous parameter monitoring system" or "CPMS" means all of the equipment necessary to meet the data acquisition and availability requirements of this rule to:

(1) monitor:

(A) process and control device operational parameters; and

(B) other information, such as gas flow rate, O₂ or CO₂ concentrations; and

(2) record average operational parameter values on a continuous basis.

(p) "De minimis", in reference to an emissions increase of VOC or oxides of nitrogen (unless a NO_x waiver is in effect) from a modification in a serious or severe ozone nonattainment area, means an increase that does not exceed twenty-five (25) tons per year when the net emissions increases from the proposed modification are aggregated on a pollutant specific basis with all other net emissions increases from the source over a five (5) consecutive calendar year period prior to, and including, the year of the modification.

(q) "Electric utility steam generating unit" means any steam electric generating unit that is constructed for the purpose of supplying more than one-third (1/3) of its potential electric output capacity and more than twenty-five (25) megawatts electrical output to any utility power distribution system for sale. Any steam supplied to a steam distribution system for the purpose of providing steam to a steam-electric generator that would produce electrical energy for sale is also considered in determining the electrical energy output capacity of the affected facility.

(r) "Emissions unit" means any part of a stationary source that emits or would have the potential to emit any regulated NSR pollutant. For purposes of this rule, there are the following two (2) types of emissions units:

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- (1) A new emissions unit is any emissions unit that is, or will be, newly constructed and that has existed for less than two (2) years from the date the emissions unit first operated.
- (2) An existing emissions unit is any emissions unit that does not meet the requirements in subdivision (1). A replacement unit is an existing emissions unit.
- (s) "Federal land manager" means, with respect to any lands in the United States, the secretary of the department with authority over the lands.
- (t) "Federally enforceable" means all limitations and conditions that are enforceable by the U.S. EPA, including:
- (1) those requirements developed pursuant to 40 CFR Part 60* and 40 CFR Part 61*;
 - (2) requirements within the SIP; and
 - (3) any permit requirements established pursuant to 40 CFR Part 52.21* or under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR Part 51, Subpart I*, including operating permits issued under an EPA-approved program that is incorporated into the SIP and expressly requires adherence to any permit issued under the program.
- (u) "Fugitive emissions" means those emissions that could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening.
- (v) "Incidental emissions reductions" means the reductions in emissions of a pollutant achieved as an indirect result of complying with another rule for another pollutant.
- (w) "Internal offset" means to use net emissions decreases from within the source to compensate for an increase in emissions.
- (x) "Lowest achievable emission rate" or "LAER" means, for any source, the more stringent rate of emissions based on the most stringent emissions limitation of the following:
- (1) Contained in the implementation plan of any state for the class or category of stationary source unless the owner or operator of the proposed stationary source demonstrates that the limitations are not achievable.
 - (2) Achieved in practice by the class or category of stationary source. This limitation, when applied to a modification, means the LAER for the new or modified emissions unit within the stationary source. In no event shall the application of the LAER allow a proposed new or modified stationary source to emit any pollutant in excess of the amount allowable under applicable new source standards of performance.
- (y) "Major modification" means any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, a major stationary source that would result in a significant emissions increase and a significant net emissions increase of a regulated NSR pollutant from the major stationary source or, in an area that is classified as either a serious or severe ozone nonattainment area, an increase in VOC or oxides of nitrogen (unless a NO_x waiver is in effect) emissions that is not de minimis. The following provisions apply:
- (1) Any significant emissions increase from any emissions units or net emissions increase at a major stationary source that is significant for VOC or oxides of nitrogen (unless a NO_x waiver is in effect) shall be considered significant for ozone.
 - (2) A physical change or change in the method of operation shall not include the following:
 - (A) Routine maintenance, repair, and replacement.
 - (B) Use of an alternative fuel or raw material by reason of an order under Sections 2(a) and 2(b) of the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974 or by reason of a natural gas curtailment plan under the Federal Power Act.
 - (C) Use of an alternative fuel by reason of an order or rule under Section 125 of the CAA.
 - (D) Use of an alternative fuel at a steam generating unit to the extent that the fuel is generated from municipal solid waste.
 - (E) Use of an alternative fuel or raw material by a source that the source:
 - (i) was capable of accommodating before December 21, 1976, unless the change would be prohibited under any enforceable permit condition that was established after December 21, 1976, under 40 CFR Part 52.21* or regulations approved under 40 CFR Part 51.160 through 40 CFR Part 51.165* or 40 CFR Part 51.166*; or
 - (ii) is approved to use under any permit issued under this rule.
 - (F) An increase in the hours of operation or in the production rate unless the change would be prohibited under any enforceable permit condition that was established after December 21, 1976, under 40 CFR Part 52.21* or regulations approved under 40 CFR Part 51.160 through 40 CFR Part 51.165* or 40 CFR Part 51.166*.
 - (G) Any change in ownership at a stationary source.
 - (H) The installation, operation, cessation, or removal of a temporary clean coal technology demonstration project provided that the project complies with:
 - (i) the SIP; and

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(ii) other requirements necessary to attain and maintain the national ambient air quality standards during the project and after it is terminated.

(3) The term shall not apply to a particular regulated NSR pollutant when the major stationary source is complying with the requirements under 326 IAC 2-2.4 for a PAL for that pollutant. Instead, the definition at 326 IAC 2-2.4-2(g) shall apply.

(z) "Major stationary source" means the following:

(1) Any stationary source of air pollutants, except for those subject to subdivision (2), that emits or has the potential to emit one hundred (100) tons per year or more of any regulated NSR pollutant.

(2) For ozone nonattainment areas, the term includes any stationary source or group of sources located within a contiguous area and under common control that emits or has the potential to emit VOC or oxides of nitrogen (unless a NO_x waiver is in effect) that would equal or exceed any of the following rates:

Ozone Classification	Rate
Marginal	100 tons per year
Moderate	100 tons per year
Serious	50 tons per year
Severe	25 tons per year

(3) Any of the following stationary sources with potential emissions of five (5) tons per year or more of lead or lead compounds measured as elemental lead:

(A) Primary lead smelters.

(B) Secondary lead smelters.

(C) Primary copper smelters.

(D) Lead gasoline additive plants.

(E) Lead-acid storage battery manufacturing plants that produce two thousand (2,000) or more batteries per day.

(4) Any other stationary source with potential emissions of twenty-five (25) or more tons per year of lead or lead compounds measured as elemental lead.

(5) Any physical change occurring at a stationary source not qualifying under subdivision (1) if the change would by itself qualify as a major stationary source under subdivision (1).

(aa) "Necessary preconstruction approvals or permits" means those permits or approvals required under 326 IAC 2-2, 326 IAC 2-5.1, and 326 IAC 2-7.

(bb) "Net emissions decrease" means the amount by which the sum of the creditable emissions increases and decreases from any source modification project is less than zero (0).

(cc) "Net emissions increase", with respect to any regulated NSR pollutant emitted by a major stationary source, means the following:

(1) The amount by which the sum of the following exceeds zero (0):

(A) The increase in emissions from a particular physical change or change in the method of operation at a stationary source as calculated under section 2(c) and 2(d) of this rule.

(B) Any other increases and decreases in actual emissions at the major stationary source that are contemporaneous with the particular change and are otherwise creditable. Baseline actual emissions for calculating increases and decreases under this clause shall be determined as provided in subsection (d), except that subsection (d)(1)(C) and (d)(2)(D) shall not apply.

(2) For the purpose of determining de minimis in an area classified as serious or severe for ozone, the amount by which the sum of the emission increases and decreases from any source modification project exceeds zero (0).

(3) The following emissions increases and decreases are to be considered when determining net emissions increase:

(A) Any increase in actual emissions from a particular physical change or change in the method of operation.

(B) Any of the following increases and decreases in actual emissions that are contemporaneous with the particular change and are otherwise creditable:

(i) An increase or decrease in actual emissions is contemporaneous with the increase from the particular change only if it occurs after January 16, 1979, and between the following:

(AA) The date five (5) years before construction of the particular change commences.

(BB) The date that the increase from the particular change occurs.

(ii) An increase or decrease in actual emissions is creditable only if the commissioner has not relied on the increase or decrease in issuing a permit for the source under this rule, which permit is in effect when the increase

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in actual emissions from the particular change occurs.

(iii) An increase in actual emissions is creditable only to the extent that a new level of actual emissions exceeds the old level.

(iv) A decrease in actual emissions is creditable only to the extent that:

(AA) the old level of actual emissions or the old level of allowable emissions, whichever is lower, exceeds the new level of actual emissions;

(BB) it is enforceable as a practical matter at and after the time that actual construction on the particular change begins;

(CC) the commissioner has not relied on it in issuing any permit under regulations approved under 40 CFR Part 51, Subpart I* or the state has not relied on it in demonstrating attainment or reasonable further progress; and

(DD) it has approximately the same qualitative significance for public health and welfare as that attributed to the increase from the particular change.

(v) An increase that results from the physical change at a source occurs when the emissions unit on which construction occurred becomes operational and begins to emit a particular pollutant. Any replacement unit that requires shakedown becomes operational only after a reasonable shakedown period not to exceed one hundred eighty (180) days.

(vi) Subsection (b)(1) shall not apply for determining creditable increases and decreases or after a particular change or change in method of operation.

(dd) "New", in reference to a:

(1) major stationary source;

(2) modified major stationary source; or

(3) major modification;

means one that commences construction after the effective date of this rule.

(ee) "Nonattainment major new source review program" means a major source preconstruction permit program that has been approved by the U.S. EPA and incorporated into the SIP to implement the federal requirements of 40 CFR Part 51.165*, or a program that implements 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix S, Sections I through VI*. Any permit issued under the program is a major NSR permit.

(ff) "Pollution prevention" means the following:

(1) Any activity that eliminates or reduces the release of air pollutants, including fugitive emissions, and other pollutants to the environment prior to recycling, treatment, or disposal through:

(A) process changes;

(B) product reformulation or redesign; or

(C) substitution of less polluting raw materials.

(2) The term does not include:

(A) recycling, except certain in-process recycling practices;

(B) energy recovery;

(C) treatment; or

(D) disposal.

(gg) "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 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 only if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is enforceable as a practical matter. Secondary emissions do not count in determining the potential to emit of a stationary source.

(hh) "Predictive emissions monitoring system" or "PEMS" means all of the equipment necessary to:

(1) monitor:

(A) process and control device operational parameters; and

(B) other information, such as gas flow rate, O₂ or CO₂ concentrations; and

(2) calculate and record the mass emissions rate on a continuous basis.

(ii) "Prevention of significant deterioration permit" or "PSD permit" means any permit that is issued under 326 IAC 2-2 or under the program in 40 CFR Part 52.21*.

(jj) "Project" means a physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, an existing major stationary source.

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(kk) "Projected actual emissions" means the following:

(1) The maximum annual rate, in tons per year, at which an existing emissions unit is projected to emit a regulated NSR pollutant in any consecutive twelve (12) month period of the five (5) years following the date the unit resumes regular operation after the project, or in any consecutive twelve (12) month period of the ten (10) years following the date the unit resumes regular operation, if the project involves increasing the emissions unit's design capacity or its potential to emit of that regulated NSR pollutant and full utilization of the unit would result in a significant emissions increase or a significant net emissions increase at the major stationary source.

(2) In determining the projected actual emissions before beginning actual construction, the owner or operator of the major stationary source:

(A) shall:

(i) consider all relevant information, including, but not limited to:

(AA) historical operational data;

(BB) the company's own representations;

(CC) the company's expected business activity and the company's highest projections of business activity;

(DD) the company's filings with the state or federal regulatory authorities; and

(EE) compliance plans under the approved plan;

(ii) include fugitive emissions to the extent quantifiable and emissions associated with start-ups, shutdowns, and malfunctions to the extent they are affected by the project; and

(iii) exclude, in calculating any increase in emissions that results from the particular project, that portion of the unit's emissions following the project that an existing unit could have accommodated during the consecutive twenty-four (24) month period used to establish the baseline actual emissions under subsection (d) and that is also unrelated to the particular project, including any increased utilization due to product demand growth; or

(B) in lieu of using the method set out in clause (A), may elect to use the emissions unit's potential to emit, in tons per year, as defined under subsection (gg).

(ll) "Reasonable further progress" or "RFP" means the annual incremental reductions in emissions of a pollutant that are sufficient in the judgment of the board to provide reasonable progress towards attainment of the applicable ambient air quality standards established by 326 IAC 1-3 by the dates set forth in the CAA.

(mm) "Regulated NSR pollutant" means the following:

(1) Nitrogen oxides or any VOC.

(2) Any pollutant for which a national ambient air quality standard has been promulgated.

(3) Any pollutant that is a constituent or precursor of a general pollutant listed under subdivision (1) or (2) provided that a constituent or precursor pollutant may only be regulated under NSR as part of regulation of the general pollutant.

(nn) "Replacement unit" means an emissions unit for which all the criteria listed in subdivisions (1) through (4) are met. No creditable emission reductions shall be generated from shutting down the existing emission unit that is replaced. The following applies:

(1) The emissions unit is a reconstructed unit within the meaning of 40 CFR 60.15(b)(1)*, or the emissions unit completely takes the place of an existing emissions unit.

(2) The emissions unit is identical to or functionally equivalent to the replaced emissions unit.

(3) The replacement does not alter the basic design parameters, as discussed in 40 CFR 51.165(h)(2), of the process unit.

(4) The replaced emissions unit is permanently removed from the major stationary source, otherwise permanently disabled, or permanently barred from operation by a permit that is enforceable as a practical matter. If the replaced emissions unit is brought back into operation, it shall constitute a new emissions unit.

(oo) "Secondary emission" means emissions that would occur as a result of the construction or operation of a major stationary source or major modification, but do not come from the major stationary source or major modification itself. For the purpose of this rule, secondary emissions must be specific, well-defined, quantifiable, and impact the same general area as the stationary source or modification that causes the secondary emissions. Secondary emissions may include, but are not limited to, emissions from:

(1) ships or trains coming to or from the new or modified stationary source; and

(2) an off-site support facility that would not otherwise be constructed or increase its emissions as a result of the construction or operation of the major stationary source or major modification.

(pp) "Significant", in reference to a net emissions increase or the potential of a source to emit any of the following pollutants, means a rate of emissions that would equal or exceed any of the following rates:

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Carbon monoxide	100 tons per year (tpy)
Nitrogen oxides	40 tpy
Sulfur dioxide	40 tpy
Particulate matter	25 tpy
PM ₁₀	15 tpy
Ozone (marginal and moderate areas)	40 tpy of VOC or oxides of nitrogen (unless a NO _x waiver is in effect)
Lead	0.6 tpy

(qq) "Significant emissions increase" means, for a regulated NSR pollutant, an increase in emissions that is significant as defined in subsection (pp) for that pollutant.

(rr) "Source modification project" means all those physical changes or changes in the methods of operation at a source that are necessary to achieve a specific operational change.

(ss) "Stationary source" means any building, structure, facility, or installation, including a stationary internal combustion engine, that emits or may emit a regulated NSR pollutant.

(tt) "Temporary clean coal technology demonstration project" means a clean coal technology demonstration project that is operated for a period of five (5) years or less and that complies with the SIP and other requirements necessary to attain and maintain the national ambient air quality standards during the project and after it is terminated.

*These documents are incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the Government Printing Office, 732 North Capitol Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20401 or are available for review and copying at the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Office of Air Quality, Indiana Government Center North, Tenth Floor, 100 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204. (*Air Pollution Control Board; 326 IAC 2-3-1; filed Mar 10, 1988, 1:20 p.m.: 11 IR 2401; filed Jan 6, 1989, 3:30 p.m.: 12 IR 1106; filed Nov 12, 1993, 4:00 p.m.: 17 IR 725; filed Nov 25, 1998, 12:13 p.m.: 22 IR 1002; errata filed May 12, 1999, 11:23 a.m.: 22 IR 3105; filed Aug 17, 2001, 3:45 p.m.: 25 IR 6; errata filed Nov 29, 2001, 12:20 p.m.: 25 IR 1183; errata filed Dec 12, 2002, 3:30 p.m.: 26 IR 1565; filed Aug 10, 2004, 3:35 p.m.: 27 IR 3920; filed Oct 1, 2010, 3:48 p.m.: 20101027-IR-326070372FRA*)