COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
AIR QUALITY PROGRAM

TITLE V/STATE OPERATING PERMIT

Issue Date: October 26, 2026 Effective Date: November 11, 2026

Expiration Date: October 26, 2031

In accordance with the provisions of the Air Pollution Control Act, the Act of January 8, 1960, P.L. 2119, as amended, and 25 Pa. Code Chapter 127, the Owner, [and Operator if noted] (hereinafter referred to as permittee) identified below is authorized by the Department of Environmental Protection (Department) to operate the air emission source(s) more fully described in this permit. This Facility is subject to all terms and conditions specified in this permit. Nothing in this permit relieves the permittee from its obligations to comply with all applicable Federal, State and Local laws and regulations.

The regulatory or statutory authority for each permit condition is set forth in brackets. All terms and conditions in this permit are federally enforceable applicable requirements unless otherwise designated as "State-Only" or "non-applicable" requirements.

TITLE V Permit No: 65-00853

Federal Tax Id - Plant Code: 25-1850170-1

Owner Information

Name: CLEVELAND CLIFFS MONESSEN COKE LLC
Mailing Address: 345 DONNER AVE
MONESSEN, PA 15062-1156

Plant Information

Plant: CLEVELAND CLIFFS MONESSEN COKE LLC/MONESSEN COKE PLT
Location: 65 Westmoreland County 65006 Monessen City
SIC Code: 3312 Manufacturing - Blast Furnaces And Steel Mills

Responsible Official

Name: RANDY SHELTON
Title: PLANT MGR
Phone: (724) 684 - 1005 Email: randy.shelton@clevelandcliffs.com

Permit Contact Person

Name: DANIELLE SKOLNEKOVICH
Title: PROGAM MANAGER ENV
Phone: (724) 684 - 1175 Email: danielle.skolnekovich@clevelandcliffs.com

[Signature] _____

MARK R. GOROG, P.E., ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM MANAGER, SOUTHWEST REGION

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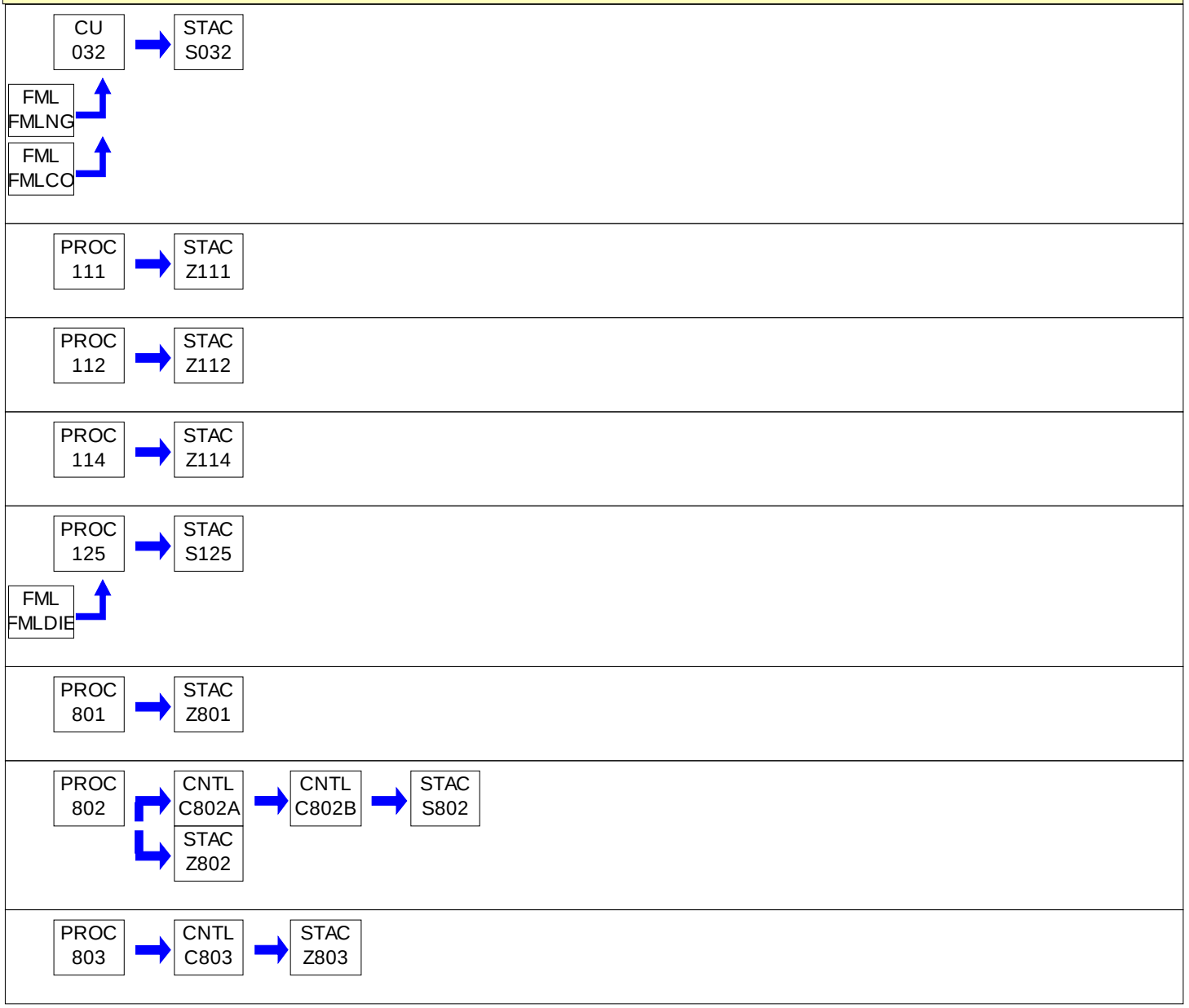
SECTION A. Site Inventory List

Source ID	Source Name	Capacity/Throughput	Fuel/Material
032	TWO TAMPELLA BOILERS (143 MMBTU/HR, EACH, COG & NG)		
111	COKE BY-PRODUCT RECOVERY PLANT		
112	TAR AND LIGHT OIL LOADING		
114	PLANT ROADS		
125	EMERGENCY BOILER HOUSE GENERATOR (900-BHP, DIESEL)		
801	COKE BATTERIES - CHARGING		
802	COKE BATTERIES - PUSHING		
803	COKE BATTERIES - QUENCHING		
805	COKE BATTERIES - COMBUSTION STACKS		
806	COKE BATTERIES - DOOR LEAKS		
807	COKE BATTERIES - TOPSIDE LEAKS		
808	COKE BATTERIES -SOAKING		
809	EXCESS COG FLARES (2 NON-EMERGENCY)		
810	COAL AND COKE MATERIAL HANDLING		
811	TWO EMERGENCY BATTERY FLARES		
C111A	BENZENE NESHAP GAS BLANKETING CONTROLS		
C111B	DESULFURIZATION PLANT		
C111C	BACKUP H2S SCRUBBER		
C802A	PUSHING EMISSIONS CONTROL SYSTEM (PECS) CAPTURE HOOD		
C802B	COKE PUSHING BAGHOUSE		
C803	QUENCH TOWER BAFFLES		
C809	EXCESS COG FLARES (2 NON-EMERGENCY)		
C811	TWO EMERGENCY BATTERY FLARES		
FMLCOG	COKE OVEN GAS		
FMLDIE	DIESEL FUEL		
FMLNG	COMMERCIAL NATURAL GAS		
S032	BOILER HOUSE STACK		
S125	BOILER HOUSE GENERATOR STACK		
S802	COKE PUSHING BAGHOUSE STACK		
S805-1	BATTERY COMBUSTION STACK 1B		
S805-2	BATTERY COMBUSTION STACK 2		
S809	EXCESS COG FLARE STACKS		
S811	TWO EMERGENCY BATTERY FLARES STACK		
Z111	BYPRODUCT RECOVERY PLANT FUGITIVES		
Z112	TAR & LIGHT OIL LOADING FUGITIVES		
Z114	PLANT ROAD FUGITIVES		
Z801	CHARGING FUGITIVES		
Z802	PUSHING FUGITIVE EMISSIONS NOT CAPTURED		
Z803	QUENCHING FUGITIVES		

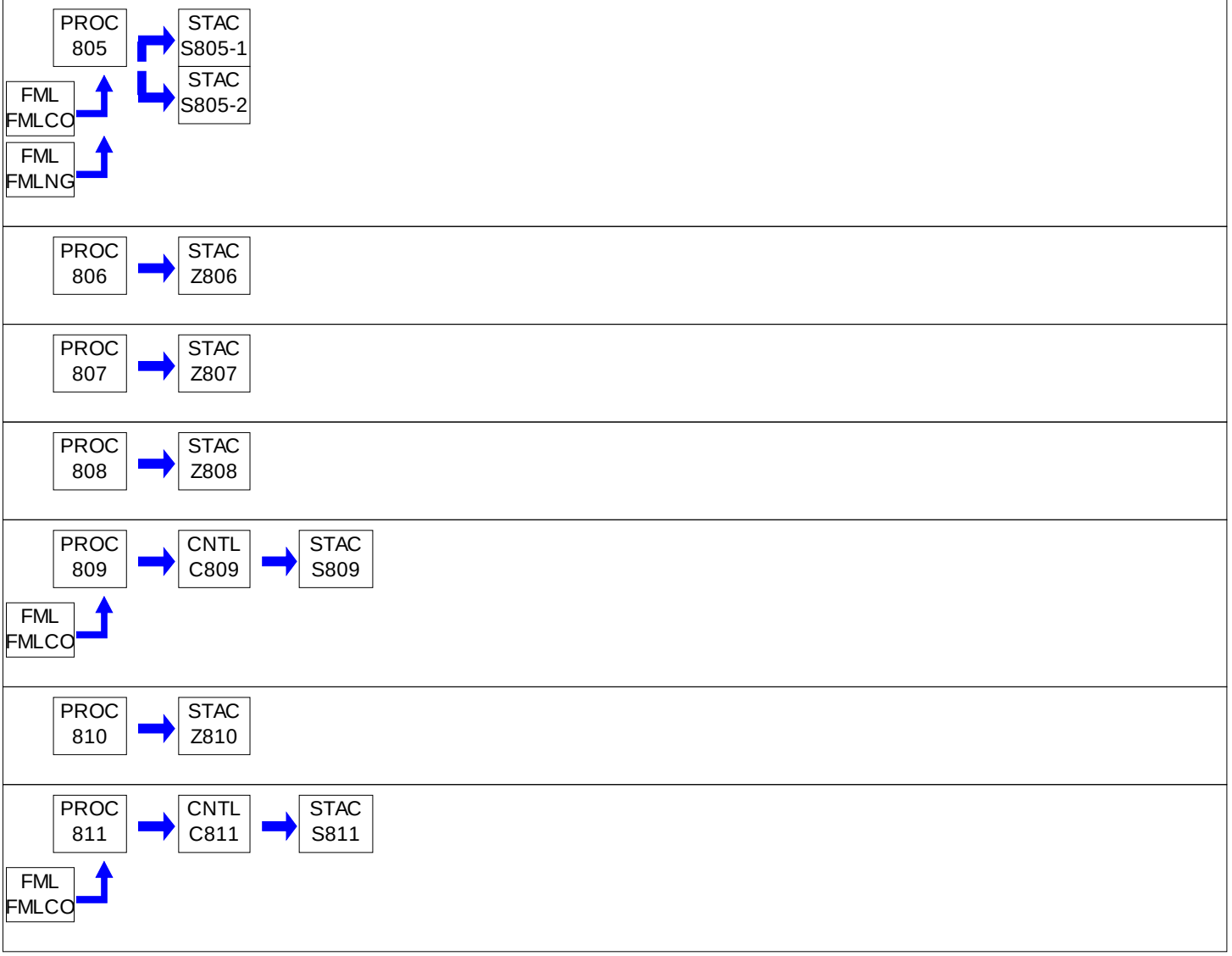
SECTION A. Site Inventory List

Source ID	Source Name	Capacity/Throughput	Fuel/Material
Z806	DOOR LEAK FUGITIVES		
Z807	TOPSIDE FUGITIVES		
Z808	SOAKING FUGITIVES		
Z810	COAL AND COKE MATERIAL HANDLING FUGITIVES		

PERMIT MAPS



PERMIT MAPS


PROC 805
STAC S805-1
STAC S805-2
FML FMLCO
FML FMLNG
PROC 806
STAC Z806
PROC 807
STAC Z807
PROC 808
STAC Z808
PROC 809
CNTL C809
STAC S809
FML FMLCO
PROC 810
STAC Z810
PROC 811
CNTL C811
STAC S811
FML FMLCO

SECTION B. General Title V Requirements

#001 [25 Pa. Code § 121.1]

Definitions

Words and terms that are not otherwise defined in this permit shall have the meanings set forth in Section 3 of the Air Pollution Control Act (35 P.S. § 4003) and 25 Pa. Code § 121.1.

#002 [25 Pa. Code § 121.7]

Prohibition of Air Pollution

No person may permit air pollution as that term is defined in the Air Pollution Control Act (35 P.S. §§ 4001-4015).

#003 [25 Pa. Code § 127.512(c)(4)]

Property Rights

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

#004 [25 Pa. Code § 127.446(a) and (c)]

Permit Expiration

This operating permit is issued for a fixed term of five (5) years and shall expire on the date specified on Page 1 of this permit. The terms and conditions of the expired permit shall automatically continue pending issuance of a new Title V permit, provided the permittee has submitted a timely and complete application and paid applicable fees required under 25 Pa. Code Chapter 127, Subchapter I and the Department is unable, through no fault of the permittee, to issue or deny a new permit before the expiration of the previous permit. An application is complete if it contains sufficient information to begin processing the application, has the applicable sections completed and has been signed by a responsible official.

#005 [25 Pa. Code §§ 127.412, 127.413, 127.414, 127.446(e), 127.503 & 127.704(b)]

Permit Renewal

(a) An application for the renewal of the Title V permit shall be submitted to the Department at least six (6) months, and not more than 18 months, before the expiration date of this permit. The renewal application is timely if a complete application is submitted to the Department's Regional Air Manager within the timeframe specified in this permit condition.

(b) The application for permit renewal shall include the current permit number, the appropriate permit renewal fee, a description of any permit revisions and off-permit changes that occurred during the permit term, and any applicable requirements that were promulgated and not incorporated into the permit during the permit term. The fees shall be made payable to "The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Clean Air Fund" and submitted with the fee form to the respective regional office.

(c) The renewal application shall also include submission of proof that the local municipality and county, in which the facility is located, have been notified in accordance with 25 Pa. Code § 127.413. The application for renewal of the Title V permit shall also include submission of compliance review forms which have been used by the permittee to update information submitted in accordance with either 25 Pa. Code § 127.412(b) or § 127.412(j).

(d) The permittee, upon becoming aware that any relevant facts were omitted or incorrect information was submitted in the permit application, shall promptly submit such supplementary facts or corrected information during the permit renewal process. The permittee shall also promptly provide additional information as necessary to address any requirements that become applicable to the source after the date a complete renewal application was submitted but prior to release of a draft permit.

#006 [25 Pa. Code §§ 127.450(a)(4) & 127.464(a)]

Transfer of Ownership or Operational Control

(a) In accordance with 25 Pa. Code § 127.450(a)(4), a change in ownership or operational control of the source shall be treated as an administrative amendment if:

(1) The Department determines that no other change in the permit is necessary;

(2) A written agreement has been submitted to the Department identifying the specific date of the transfer of permit

SECTION B. General Title V Requirements

responsibility, coverage and liability between the current and the new permittee; and,

(3) A compliance review form has been submitted to the Department and the permit transfer has been approved by the Department.

(b) In accordance with 25 Pa. Code § 127.464(a), this permit may not be transferred to another person except in cases of transfer-of-ownership which are documented and approved to the satisfaction of the Department.

#007 [25 Pa. Code § 127.513, 35 P.S. § 4008 and § 114 of the CAA]

Inspection and Entry

(a) Upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law for inspection and entry purposes, the permittee shall allow the Department of Environmental Protection or authorized representatives of the Department to perform the following:

(1) Enter at reasonable times upon the permittee's premises where a Title V source is located or emissions related activity is conducted, or where records are kept under the conditions of this permit;

(2) Have access to and copy or remove, at reasonable times, records that are kept under the conditions of this permit;

(3) Inspect at reasonable times, facilities, equipment including monitoring and air pollution control equipment, practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit;

(4) Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, substances or parameters, for the purpose of assuring compliance with the permit or applicable requirements as authorized by the Clean Air Act, the Air Pollution Control Act, or the regulations promulgated under the Acts.

(b) Pursuant to 35 P.S. § 4008, no person shall hinder, obstruct, prevent or interfere with the Department or its personnel in the performance of any duty authorized under the Air Pollution Control Act.

(c) Nothing in this permit condition shall limit the ability of the EPA to inspect or enter the premises of the permittee in accordance with Section 114 or other applicable provisions of the Clean Air Act.

#008 [25 Pa. Code §§ 127.25, 127.444, & 127.512(c)(1)]

Compliance Requirements

(a) The permittee shall comply with the conditions of this permit. Noncompliance with this permit constitutes a violation of the Clean Air Act and the Air Pollution Control Act and is grounds for one (1) or more of the following:

(1) Enforcement action

(2) Permit termination, revocation and reissuance or modification

(3) Denial of a permit renewal application

(b) A person may not cause or permit the operation of a source, which is subject to 25 Pa. Code Article III, unless the source(s) and air cleaning devices identified in the application for the plan approval and operating permit and the plan approval issued to the source are operated and maintained in accordance with specifications in the applications and the conditions in the plan approval and operating permit issued by the Department. A person may not cause or permit the operation of an air contamination source subject to 25 Pa. Code Chapter 127 in a manner inconsistent with good operating practices.

(c) For purposes of Sub-condition (b) of this permit condition, the specifications in applications for plan approvals and operating permits are the physical configurations and engineering design details which the Department determines are essential for the permittee's compliance with the applicable requirements in this Title V permit.

SECTION B. General Title V Requirements

#009 [25 Pa. Code § 127.512(c)(2)]

Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

#010 [25 Pa. Code §§ 127.411(d) & 127.512(c)(5)]

Duty to Provide Information

(a) The permittee shall furnish to the Department, within a reasonable time, information that the Department may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating the permit, or to determine compliance with the permit.

(b) Upon request, the permittee shall also furnish to the Department copies of records that the permittee is required to keep by this permit, or for information claimed to be confidential, the permittee may furnish such records directly to the Administrator of EPA along with a claim of confidentiality.

#011 [25 Pa. Code §§ 127.463, 127.512(c)(3) & 127.542]

Reopening and Revising the Title V Permit for Cause

(a) This Title V permit may be modified, revoked, reopened and reissued or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay a permit condition.

(b) This permit may be reopened, revised and reissued prior to expiration of the permit under one or more of the following circumstances:

(1) Additional applicable requirements under the Clean Air Act or the Air Pollution Control Act become applicable to a Title V facility with a remaining permit term of three (3) or more years prior to the expiration date of this permit. The Department will revise the permit as expeditiously as practicable but not later than 18 months after promulgation of the applicable standards or regulations. No such revision is required if the effective date of the requirement is later than the expiration date of this permit, unless the original permit or its terms and conditions has been extended.

(2) Additional requirements, including excess emissions requirements, become applicable to an affected source under the acid rain program. Upon approval by the Administrator of EPA, excess emissions offset plans for an affected source shall be incorporated into the permit.

(3) The Department or the EPA determines that this permit contains a material mistake or inaccurate statements were made in establishing the emissions standards or other terms or conditions of this permit.

(4) The Department or the Administrator of EPA determines that the permit must be revised or revoked to assure compliance with the applicable requirements.

(c) Proceedings to revise this permit shall follow the same procedures which apply to initial permit issuance and shall affect only those parts of this permit for which cause to revise exists. The revision shall be made as expeditiously as practicable.

(d) Regardless of whether a revision is made in accordance with (b)(1) above, the permittee shall meet the applicable standards or regulations promulgated under the Clean Air Act within the time frame required by standards or regulations.

#012 [25 Pa. Code § 127.543]

Reopening a Title V Permit for Cause by EPA

As required by the Clean Air Act and regulations adopted thereunder, this permit may be modified, reopened and reissued, revoked or terminated for cause by EPA in accordance with procedures specified in 25 Pa. Code § 127.543.

SECTION B. General Title V Requirements

#013 [25 Pa. Code § 127.522(a)]

Operating Permit Application Review by the EPA

The applicant may be required by the Department to provide a copy of the permit application, including the compliance plan, directly to the Administrator of the EPA. Copies of title V permit applications to EPA, pursuant to 25 PA Code §127.522(a), shall be submitted, if required, to the following EPA e-mail box:

R3_Air_Apps_and_Notices@epa.gov

Please place the following in the subject line: TV [permit number], [Facility Name].

#014 [25 Pa. Code § 127.541]

Significant Operating Permit Modifications

When permit modifications during the term of this permit do not qualify as minor permit modifications or administrative amendments, the permittee shall submit an application for significant Title V permit modifications in accordance with 25 Pa. Code § 127.541. Notifications to EPA, pursuant to 25 PA Code §127.522(a), if required, shall be submitted, to the following EPA e-mail box:

R3_Air_Apps_and_Notices@epa.gov

Please place the following in the subject line: TV [permit number], [Facility Name].

#015 [25 Pa. Code §§ 121.1 & 127.462]

Minor Operating Permit Modifications

The permittee may make minor operating permit modifications (as defined in 25 Pa. Code §121.1), on an expedited basis, in accordance with 25 Pa. Code §127.462 (relating to minor operating permit modifications). Notifications to EPA, pursuant to 25 PA Code §127.462(c), if required, shall be submitted, to the following EPA e-mail box:

R3_Air_Apps_and_Notices@epa.gov

Please place the following in the subject line: TV [permit number], [Facility Name].

#016 [25 Pa. Code § 127.450]

Administrative Operating Permit Amendments

(a) The permittee may request administrative operating permit amendments, as defined in 25 Pa. Code §127.450(a). Copies of request for administrative permit amendment to EPA, pursuant to 25 PA Code §127.450(c)(1), if required, shall be submitted to the following EPA e-mail box:

R3_Air_Apps_and_Notices@epa.gov

Please place the following in the subject line: TV [permit number], [Facility Name].

(b) Upon final action by the Department granting a request for an administrative operating permit amendment covered under §127.450(a)(5), the permit shield provisions in 25 Pa. Code § 127.516 (relating to permit shield) shall apply to administrative permit amendments incorporated in this Title V Permit in accordance with §127.450(c), unless precluded by the Clean Air Act or the regulations thereunder.

#017 [25 Pa. Code § 127.512(b)]

Severability Clause

The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit is determined by the Environmental Hearing Board or a court of competent jurisdiction, or US EPA to be invalid or unenforceable, such a determination will not affect the remaining provisions of this permit.

SECTION B. General Title V Requirements

#018 [25 Pa. Code §§ 127.704, 127.705 & 127.707]

Fee Payment

(a) The permittee shall pay fees to the Department in accordance with the applicable fee schedules in 25 Pa. Code Chapter 127, Subchapter I (relating to plan approval and operating permit fees). The applicable fees shall be made payable to "The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Clean Air Fund" with the permit number clearly indicated and submitted to the respective regional office.

(b) Emission Fees. The permittee shall, on or before September 1st of each year, pay applicable annual Title V emission fees for emissions occurring in the previous calendar year as specified in 25 Pa. Code § 127.705. The permittee is not required to pay an emission fee for emissions of more than 4,000 tons of each regulated pollutant emitted from the facility.

(c) As used in this permit condition, the term "regulated pollutant" is defined as a VOC, each pollutant regulated under Sections 111 and 112 of the Clean Air Act and each pollutant for which a National Ambient Air Quality Standard has been promulgated, except that carbon monoxide is excluded.

(d) Late Payment. Late payment of emission fees will subject the permittee to the penalties prescribed in 25 Pa. Code § 127.707 and may result in the suspension or termination of the Title V permit. The permittee shall pay a penalty of fifty percent (50%) of the fee amount, plus interest on the fee amount computed in accordance with 26 U.S.C.A. § 6621(a)(2) from the date the emission fee should have been paid in accordance with the time frame specified in 25 Pa. Code § 127.705(c).

(e) The permittee shall pay an annual operating permit maintenance fee according to the following fee schedule established in 25 Pa. Code § 127.704(d) on or before December 31 of each year for the next calendar year.

(1) Eight thousand dollars ($8,000) for calendar years 2021—2025.

(2) Ten thousand dollars ($10,000) for calendar years 2026—2030.

(3) Twelve thousand five hundred dollars ($12,500) for the calendar years beginning with 2031.

#019 [25 Pa. Code §§ 127.14(b) & 127.449]

Authorization for De Minimis Emission Increases

(a) This permit authorizes de minimis emission increases from a new or existing source in accordance with 25 Pa. Code §§ 127.14 and 127.449 without the need for a plan approval or prior issuance of a permit modification. The permittee shall provide the Department with seven (7) days prior written notice before commencing any de minimis emissions increase that would result from either: (1) a physical change of minor significance under § 127.14(c)(1); or (2) the construction, installation, modification or reactivation of an air contamination source. The written notice shall:

(1) Identify and describe the pollutants that will be emitted as a result of the de minimis emissions increase.

(2) Provide emission rates expressed in tons per year and in terms necessary to establish compliance consistent with any applicable requirement.

The Department may disapprove or condition de minimis emission increases at any time.

(b) Except as provided below in (c) and (d) of this permit condition, the permittee is authorized during the term of this permit to make de minimis emission increases (expressed in tons per year) up to the following amounts without the need for a plan approval or prior issuance of a permit modification:

(1) Four tons of carbon monoxide from a single source during the term of the permit and 20 tons of carbon monoxide at the facility during the term of the permit.

(2) One ton of NOx from a single source during the term of the permit and 5 tons of NOx at the facility during the term of the permit.

(3) One and six-tenths tons of the oxides of sulfur from a single source during the term of the permit and 8.0 tons of

SECTION B. General Title V Requirements

oxides of sulfur at the facility during the term of the permit.

(4) Six-tenths of a ton of PM10 from a single source during the term of the permit and 3.0 tons of PM10 at the facility during the term of the permit. This shall include emissions of a pollutant regulated under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act unless precluded by the Clean Air Act or 25 Pa. Code Article III.

(5) One ton of VOCs from a single source during the term of the permit and 5.0 tons of VOCs at the facility during the term of the permit. This shall include emissions of a pollutant regulated under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act unless precluded by the Clean Air Act or 25 Pa. Code Article III.

(c) In accordance with § 127.14, the permittee may install the following minor sources without the need for a plan approval:

(1) Air conditioning or ventilation systems not designed to remove pollutants generated or released from other sources.

(2) Combustion units rated at 2,500,000 or less Btu per hour of heat input.

(3) Combustion units with a rated capacity of less than 10,000,000 Btu per hour heat input fueled by natural gas supplied by a public utility, liquefied petroleum gas or by commercial fuel oils which are No. 2 or lighter, viscosity less than or equal to 5.82 c St, and which meet the sulfur content requirements of 25 Pa. Code § 123.22 (relating to combustion units). For purposes of this permit, commercial fuel oil shall be virgin oil which has no reprocessed, recycled or waste material added.

(4) Space heaters which heat by direct heat transfer.

(5) Laboratory equipment used exclusively for chemical or physical analysis.

(6) Other sources and classes of sources determined to be of minor significance by the Department.

(d) This permit does not authorize de minimis emission increases if the emissions increase would cause one or more of the following:

(1) Increase the emissions of a pollutant regulated under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act except as authorized in Subparagraphs (b)(4) and (5) of this permit condition.

(2) Subject the facility to the prevention of significant deterioration requirements in 25 Pa. Code Chapter 127, Subchapter D and/or the new source review requirements in Subchapter E.

(3) Violate any applicable requirement of the Air Pollution Control Act, the Clean Air Act, or the regulations promulgated under either of the acts.

(4) Changes which are modifications under any provision of Title I of the Clean Air Act and emission increases which would exceed the allowable emissions level (expressed as a rate of emissions or in terms of total emissions) under the Title V permit.

(e) Unless precluded by the Clean Air Act or the regulations thereunder, the permit shield described in 25 Pa. Code § 127.516 (relating to permit shield) shall extend to the changes made under 25 Pa. Code § 127.449 (relating to de minimis emission increases).

(f) Emissions authorized under this permit condition shall be included in the monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements of this permit.

(g) Except for de minimis emission increases allowed under this permit, 25 Pa. Code § 127.449, or sources and physical changes meeting the requirements of 25 Pa. Code § 127.14, the permittee is prohibited from making physical changes or engaging in activities that are not specifically authorized under this permit without first applying for a plan approval. In accordance with § 127.14(b), a plan approval is not required for the construction, modification, reactivation, or installation of the sources creating the de minimis emissions increase.

SECTION B. General Title V Requirements

(h) The permittee may not meet de minimis emission threshold levels by offsetting emission increases or decreases at the same source.

#020 [25 Pa. Code §§ 127.11a & 127.215]

Reactivation of Sources

(a) The permittee may reactivate a source at the facility that has been out of operation or production for at least one year, but less than or equal to five (5) years, if the source is reactivated in accordance with the requirements of 25 Pa. Code §§ 127.11a and 127.215. The reactivated source will not be considered a new source.

(b) A source which has been out of operation or production for more than five (5) years but less than 10 years may be reactivated and will not be considered a new source if the permittee satisfies the conditions specified in 25 Pa. Code § 127.11a(b).

#021 [25 Pa. Code §§ 121.9 & 127.216]

Circumvention

(a) The owner of this Title V facility, or any other person, may not circumvent the new source review requirements of 25 Pa. Code Chapter 127, Subchapter E by causing or allowing a pattern of ownership or development, including the phasing, staging, delaying or engaging in incremental construction, over a geographic area of a facility which, except for the pattern of ownership or development, would otherwise require a permit or submission of a plan approval application.

(b) No person may permit the use of a device, stack height which exceeds good engineering practice stack height, dispersion technique or other technique which, without resulting in reduction of the total amount of air contaminants emitted, conceals or dilutes an emission of air contaminants which would otherwise be in violation of this permit, the Air Pollution Control Act or the regulations promulgated thereunder, except that with prior approval of the Department, the device or technique may be used for control of malodors.

#022 [25 Pa. Code §§ 127.402(d) & 127.513(1)]

Submissions

(a) Reports, test data, monitoring data, notifications and requests for renewal of the permit shall be submitted to the:

Regional Air Program Manager
PA Department of Environmental Protection
(At the address given on the permit transmittal letter, or otherwise notified)

(b) Any report or notification for the EPA Administrator or EPA Region III should be addressed to:

Enforcement & Compliance Assurance Division
Air, RCRA and Toxics Branch (3ED21)
Four Penn Center
1600 John F. Kennedy Boulevard
Philadelphia, PA 19103-2852

The Title V compliance certification shall be emailed to EPA at R3_APD_Permits@epa.gov.

(c) An application, form, report or compliance certification submitted pursuant to this permit condition shall contain certification by a responsible official as to truth, accuracy, and completeness as required under 25 Pa. Code § 127.402(d). Unless otherwise required by the Clean Air Act or regulations adopted thereunder, this certification and any other certification required pursuant to this permit shall state that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate and complete.

#023 [25 Pa. Code §§ 127.441(c) & 127.463(e); Chapter 139; & 114(a)(3), 504(b) of the CAA]

Sampling, Testing and Monitoring Procedures

(a) The permittee shall perform the emissions monitoring and analysis procedures or test methods for applicable requirements of this Title V permit. In addition to the sampling, testing and monitoring procedures specified in this

SECTION B. General Title V Requirements

permit, the Permittee shall comply with any additional applicable requirements promulgated under the Clean Air Act after permit issuance regardless of whether the permit is revised.

(b) The sampling, testing and monitoring required under the applicable requirements of this permit, shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements of 25 Pa. Code Chapter 139 unless alternative methodology is required by the Clean Air Act (including §§ 114(a)(3) and 504(b)) and regulations adopted thereunder.

#024 [25 Pa. Code § 127.513]

Compliance Certification

(a) One year after the date of issuance of the Title V permit, and each year thereafter, unless specified elsewhere in the permit, the permittee shall submit to the Department and EPA Region III a certificate of compliance with the terms and conditions in this permit, for the previous year, including the emission limitations, standards or work practices. This certification shall include:

(1) The identification of each term or condition of the permit that is the basis of the certification.
(2) The compliance status.
(3) The methods used for determining the compliance status of the source, currently and over the reporting period.
(4) Whether compliance was continuous or intermittent.

(b) The compliance certification shall be postmarked or hand-delivered no later than thirty days after each anniversary of the date of issuance of this Title V Operating Permit, or on the submittal date specified elsewhere in the permit, to the Department in accordance with the submission requirements specified in Section B, Condition #022 of this permit. The Title V compliance certification shall be emailed to EPA at R3_APD_Permits@epa.gov.

#025 [25 Pa. Code §§ 127.511 & Chapter 135]

Recordkeeping Requirements

(a) The permittee shall maintain and make available, upon request by the Department, records of required monitoring information that include the following:

(1) The date, place (as defined in the permit) and time of sampling or measurements.

(2) The dates the analyses were performed.

(3) The company or entity that performed the analyses.

(4) The analytical techniques or methods used.

(5) The results of the analyses.

(6) The operating conditions as existing at the time of sampling or measurement.

(b) The permittee shall retain records of the required monitoring data and supporting information for at least five (5) years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report or application. Supporting information includes the calibration data and maintenance records and original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of reports required by the permit.

(c) The permittee shall maintain and make available to the Department upon request, records including computerized records that may be necessary to comply with the reporting, recordkeeping and emission statement requirements in 25 Pa. Code Chapter 135 (relating to reporting of sources). In accordance with 25 Pa. Code Chapter 135, § 135.5, such records may include records of production, fuel usage, maintenance of production or pollution control equipment or other information determined by the Department to be necessary for identification and quantification of potential and actual air contaminant emissions. If direct recordkeeping is not possible or practical, sufficient records shall be kept to provide the needed information by indirect means.

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#026 [25 Pa. Code §§ 127.411(d), 127.442, 127.463(e) & 127.511(c)]

Reporting Requirements

(a) The permittee shall comply with the reporting requirements for the applicable requirements specified in this Title V permit. In addition to the reporting requirements specified herein, the permittee shall comply with any additional applicable reporting requirements promulgated under the Clean Air Act after permit issuance regardless of whether the permit is revised.

(b) Pursuant to 25 Pa. Code § 127.511(c), the permittee shall submit reports of required monitoring at least every six (6) months unless otherwise specified in this permit. Instances of deviations (as defined in 25 Pa. Code § 121.1) from permit requirements shall be clearly identified in the reports. The reporting of deviations shall include the probable cause of the deviations and corrective actions or preventative measures taken, except that sources with continuous emission monitoring systems shall report according to the protocol established and approved by the Department for the source. The required reports shall be certified by a responsible official.

(c) Every report submitted to the Department under this permit condition shall comply with the submission procedures specified in Section B, Condition #022(c) of this permit.

(d) Any records, reports or information obtained by the Department or referred to in a public hearing shall be made available to the public by the Department except for such records, reports or information for which the permittee has shown cause that the documents should be considered confidential and protected from disclosure to the public under Section 4013.2 of the Air Pollution Control Act and consistent with Sections 112(d) and 114(c) of the Clean Air Act and 25 Pa. Code § 127.411(d). The permittee may not request a claim of confidentiality for any emissions data generated for the Title V facility.

#027 [25 Pa. Code § 127.3]

Operational Flexibility

The permittee is authorized to make changes within the Title V facility in accordance with the following provisions in 25 Pa. Code Chapter 127 which implement the operational flexibility requirements of Section 502(b)(10) of the Clean Air Act and Section 6.1(i) of the Air Pollution Control Act:

(1) Section 127.14 (relating to exemptions)

(2) Section 127.447 (relating to alternative operating scenarios)

(3) Section 127.448 (relating to emissions trading at facilities with federally enforceable emissions caps)

(4) Section 127.449 (relating to de minimis emission increases)

(5) Section 127.450 (relating to administrative operating permit amendments)

(6) Section 127.462 (relating to minor operating permit amendments)

(7) Subchapter H (relating to general plan approvals and operating permits)

#028 [25 Pa. Code §§ 127.441(d), 127.512(i) and 40 CFR Part 68]

Risk Management

(a) If required by Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act, the permittee shall develop and implement an accidental release program consistent with requirements of the Clean Air Act, 40 CFR Part 68 (relating to chemical accident prevention provisions) and the Federal Chemical Safety Information, Site Security and Fuels Regulatory Relief Act (P.L. 106-40).

(b) The permittee shall prepare and implement a Risk Management Plan (RMP) which meets the requirements of Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act, 40 CFR Part 68 and the Federal Chemical Safety Information, Site Security and Fuels Regulatory Relief Act when a regulated substance listed in 40 CFR § 68.130 is present in a process in more than the listed threshold quantity at the Title V facility. The permittee shall submit the RMP to the federal Environmental Protection Agency according to the following schedule and requirements:

(1) The permittee shall submit the first RMP to a central point specified by EPA no later than the latest of the following:

SECTION B. General Title V Requirements

(i) Three years after the date on which a regulated substance is first listed under § 68.130; or,
(ii) The date on which a regulated substance is first present above a threshold quantity in a process.

(2) The permittee shall submit any additional relevant information requested by the Department or EPA concerning the RMP and shall make subsequent submissions of RMPs in accordance with 40 CFR § 68.190.

(3) The permittee shall certify that the RMP is accurate and complete in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 68, including a checklist addressing the required elements of a complete RMP.

(c) As used in this permit condition, the term "process" shall be as defined in 40 CFR § 68.3. The term "process" means any activity involving a regulated substance including any use, storage, manufacturing, handling, or on-site movement of such substances or any combination of these activities. For purposes of this definition, any group of vessels that are interconnected, or separate vessels that are located such that a regulated substance could be involved in a potential release, shall be considered a single process.

(d) If the Title V facility is subject to 40 CFR Part 68, as part of the certification required under this permit, the permittee shall:

(1) Submit a compliance schedule for satisfying the requirements of 40 CFR Part 68 by the date specified in 40 CFR § 68.10(a); or,

(2) Certify that the Title V facility is in compliance with all requirements of 40 CFR Part 68 including the registration and submission of the RMP.

(e) If the Title V facility is subject to 40 CFR Part 68, the permittee shall maintain records supporting the implementation of an accidental release program for five (5) years in accordance with 40 CFR § 68.200.

(f) When the Title V facility is subject to the accidental release program requirements of Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act and 40 CFR Part 68, appropriate enforcement action will be taken by the Department if:

(1) The permittee fails to register and submit the RMP or a revised plan pursuant to 40 CFR Part 68.

(2) The permittee fails to submit a compliance schedule or include a statement in the compliance certification required under Section B, Condition #026 of this permit that the Title V facility is in compliance with the requirements of Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act, 40 CFR Part 68, and 25 Pa. Code § 127.512(i).

#029 [25 Pa. Code § 127.512(e)]

Approved Economic Incentives and Emission Trading Programs

No permit revision shall be required under approved economic incentives, marketable permits, emissions trading and other similar programs or processes for changes that are provided for in this Title V permit.

#030 [25 Pa. Code §§ 127.516, 127.450(d), 127.449(f) & 127.462(g)]

Permit Shield

(a) The permittee's compliance with the conditions of this permit shall be deemed in compliance with applicable requirements (as defined in 25 Pa. Code § 121.1) as of the date of permit issuance if either of the following applies:

(1) The applicable requirements are included and are specifically identified in this permit.

(2) The Department specifically identifies in the permit other requirements that are not applicable to the permitted facility or source.

(b) Nothing in 25 Pa. Code § 127.516 or the Title V permit shall alter or affect the following:

(1) The provisions of Section 303 of the Clean Air Act, including the authority of the Administrator of the EPA provided thereunder.

(2) The liability of the permittee for a violation of an applicable requirement prior to the time of permit issuance.

SECTION B. General Title V Requirements

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

(4) The ability of the EPA to obtain information from the permittee under Section 114 of the Clean Air Act.

(c) Unless precluded by the Clean Air Act or regulations thereunder, final action by the Department incorporating a significant permit modification in this Title V Permit shall be covered by the permit shield at the time that the permit containing the significant modification is issued.

#031 [25 Pa. Code §135.3]

Reporting

(a) The permittee shall submit by March 1 of each year an annual emissions report for the preceding calendar year. The report shall include information for all active previously reported sources, new sources which were first operated during the preceding calendar year, and sources modified during the same period which were not previously reported. All air emissions from the facility should be estimated and reported.

(b) A source owner or operator may request an extension of time from the Department for the filing of an annual emissions report, and the Department may grant the extension for reasonable cause.

#032 [25 Pa. Code §135.4]

Report Format

Emissions reports shall contain sufficient information to enable the Department to complete its emission inventory. Emissions reports shall be made by the source owner or operator in a format specified by the Department.

SECTION C. Site Level Requirements

I. RESTRICTIONS.

Emission Restriction(s).

 # 001 [25 Pa. Code §123.1]

Prohibition of certain fugitive emissions

(a) No person may permit the emission into the outdoor atmosphere of fugitive air contaminant from a source other than the following:

(1) Construction or demolition of buildings or structures.

(2) Grading, paving and maintenance of roads and streets.

(3) Use of roads and streets. Emissions from material in or on trucks, railroad cars and other vehicular equipment are not considered as emissions from use of roads and streets.

(4) Clearing of land.

(5) Stockpiling of materials.

(6) Open burning operations.

(7) N/A.

(8) Coke oven batteries, provided the fugitive air contaminants emitted from any coke oven battery comply with the standards for visible fugitive emissions in § § 123.44 and 129.15 (relating to limitations of visible fugitive air contaminants from operation of any coke oven battery; and coke pushing operations).

(9) Sources and classes of sources other than those identified in paragraphs (1)-(5), for which the operator has obtained a determination from the Department that fugitive emissions from the source, after appropriate control, meet the following requirements:

(i) the emissions are of minor significance with respect to causing air pollution; and

(ii) the emissions are not preventing or interfering with the attainment or maintenance of any ambient air quality standard.

(b) N/A.

(c) Contained under WORK PRACTICE REQUIREMENTS in this section of the permit.

(d) N/A.

 # 002 [25 Pa. Code §123.2]

Fugitive particulate matter

A person may not permit fugitive particulate matter to be emitted into the outdoor atmosphere from a source specified in 123.1(a)(1) -- (9) (relating to prohibition of certain fugitive emissions) if such emissions are visible at the point the emissions pass outside the person's property.

 # 003 [25 Pa. Code §123.31]

Limitations

(a) Limitations are as follows:

(1) - (2) N/A.

(b) A person may not permit the emission into the outdoor atmosphere of any malodorous air contaminants from any source in such a manner that the malodors are detectable outside the property of the person on whose land the source is being operated.

(c) N/A.

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 # 004 [25 Pa. Code §123.41]

Limitations

A person may not permit the emission into the outdoor atmosphere of visible air contaminants in such a manner that the opacity of the emission is either of the following:

(1) Equal to or greater than 20% for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any 1 hour.

(2) Equal to or greater than 60% at any time.

 # 005 [25 Pa. Code §127.441]

Operating permit terms and conditions.

This facility is classified as an area source of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs). Therefore, emissions from the facility, including fugitive emissions, may not equal or exceed 10 tons of any single hazardous air pollutant or 25 tons of the combined total of all hazardous air pollutants, during any consecutive 12-month period.

 # 006 [25 Pa. Code §129.14]

Open burning operations

(a) AIR BASINS. No person may permit the open burning of material in an air basin.

(b) OUTSIDE OF AIR BASINS. N/A.

(c) Exceptions. The requirements of subsections (a) and (b) do not apply where the open burning operations result from:

(1) A fire set to prevent or abate a fire hazard, when approved by the Department and set by or under the supervision of a public officer.

(2) Any fire set for the purpose of instructing personnel in fire fighting, when approved by the Department.

(3) A fire set for the prevention and control of disease or pests, when approved by the Department.

(4) A fire set in conjunction with the production of agricultural commodities in their unmanufactured state on the premises of the farm operation.

(5) A fire set for the purpose of burning domestic refuse, when the fire is on the premises of a structure occupied solely as a dwelling by two families or less and when the refuse results from the normal occupancy of the structure.

(6) A fire set solely for recreational or ceremonial purposes.

(7) A fire set solely for cooking food.

(d) N/A.

Fuel Restriction(s).

 # 007 [25 Pa. Code §123.23]

Byproduct coke oven gas

a. No person may permit the emission of byproduct coke oven gas into the outdoor atmosphere unless the gas is first burned.

b. No person may permit the flaring or combustion of a coke oven byproduct gas which contains sulfur compounds, expressed as equivalent hydrogen sulfide, in concentrations greater than 50 grains per 100 dry standard cubic feet. The sulfur compounds, expressed as equivalent hydrogen sulfide, emitted into the outdoor atmosphere from any tail gas sulfur recovery equipment utilized in a coke oven gas desulfurization system approved by the Department shall be included in the determination of these concentrations.

c. Subsections (a) and (b) do not apply to emissions of coke oven gas from:

SECTION C. Site Level Requirements

1. An oven which is dampered off:

i. Prior to and during the pushing operation of the oven.

ii. Because of some malfunction associated with the oven.

2. Unavoidable oven leakage occurring during the coking cycle.

d. N/A.

 # 008 [25 Pa. Code §127.441]

Operating permit terms and conditions.

The owner or operator may not permit the flaring or combustion of a coke oven byproduct gas which contains sulfur compounds, expressed as equivalent hydrogen sulfide, in concentrations greater than 45 grains per 100 dry standard cubic feet. The sulfur compounds, expressed as equivalent hydrogen sulfide, emitted into the outdoor atmosphere from any tail gas sulfur recovery equipment utilized in a coke oven gas desulfurization system approved by the Department shall be included in the determination of these concentrations.

II. TESTING REQUIREMENTS.

 # 009 [25 Pa. Code §127.441]

Operating permit terms and conditions.

If, at any time, the Department has cause to believe that air contaminant emissions from the sources listed in this Permit may be in excess of the limitations specified in, or established pursuant to the permittee's operating permit, the permittee may be required to conduct test methods and procedures deemed necessary by the Department to determine the actual emissions rate. Such testing shall be conducted in accordance with Title 25 PA Code Chapter 139, where applicable, and in accordance with any restrictions or limitations established by the Department at such time as it notifies the company that testing is required.

 # 010 [25 Pa. Code §127.441]

Operating permit terms and conditions.

Compliance with the emission limits specified in this operating permit shall be established through stack testing at the specified intervals, as follows:

a. Emissions of NOx and VOC from the combined flue of the Tampella Boilers (Source ID 032) shall be tested on the frequency of a 5-year basis. No period between tests shall exceed 62-months. Emissions of CO and PM from the combined boilers shall also be tested on a 5-year basis (Per the Department's Source Testing Manual, Version 3.3, or successor version.). For this testing, no period between tests shall exceed 62-months. Stack testing required by this paragraph shall take place no later than 48 months after the issue of this renewed TVOP. The boilers shall combust COG only during these test programs.

b. Emissions of NOx and VOC from each of Combustion Stacks 1 and 2 shall be tested on the frequency of a 5-year basis. No period between tests shall exceed 62-months. Emissions of CO and PM from each of these combustion stacks shall also be tested on a 5-year basis (Per the Department's Source Testing Manual, Version 3.3, or successor version.). For this testing, no period between tests shall exceed 62-months. Stack testing required by this paragraph shall take place no later than 48 months after the issue of this renewed TVOP. The coke oven flues shall combust COG only during these test programs.

c. Emissions of particulate from the pushing emissions control system (PECS) baghouse stack shall be tested on the frequency of a 5-year basis (Per the Department's Source Testing Manual, Version 3.3, or successor version.). No period between tests shall exceed 62-months. Stack testing required by this paragraph shall take place no later than 48 months after the issue of this renewed TVOP.

d. Testing for benzene emissions shall be conducted on the Combined Tampella Boiler Stack (Source ID 032) and each of Combustion Stacks 1 and 2 (Source ID 805). The purpose of this testing is to ensure that the Monessen Plant remains an area source of HAP emissions. This testing shall be conducted on the frequency of a 5-year basis (Per the

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Department's Source Testing Manual, Version 3.3, or successor version.). For this testing, no period between tests shall exceed 62-months. Stack testing required by this paragraph shall take place no later than 48 months after the issue of this renewed TVOP. The coke oven flues shall combust COG only during this test program. (25 Pa. Code § 127.441)

 # 011 [25 Pa. Code §139.51]

Purpose.

(a) Pursuant to 25 Pa. Code § 139.3, at least 90 calendar days prior to commencing an emissions testing program, a test protocol shall be submitted to the Department for review and approval. The test protocol shall meet all applicable requirements specified in the most current version of the Department's Source Testing Manual.

(b) Pursuant to 25 Pa. Code § 139.3, at least 15 calendar days prior to commencing an emission testing program, notification as to the date and time of testing shall be given to the SW Regional Office. For EPA Method test programs, notification shall also be sent to the Division of Source Testing and Monitoring. For testing utilizing portable analyzers, and no EPA Test Methods, when the complete operating procedure including calibration, QA/QC and emissions calculation methods have been previously submitted to the Department, notification of testing shall only be submitted to the SW Regional Office. Notification shall not be made without prior receipt of a protocol acceptance letter from the Department. Later EPA Method Stack Tests and portable monitoring programs that adhere to the procedures of a test protocol, previously approved and performed, may utilize the protocol, subject to updates in the Department's source test manual, referencing it in the notification.

(c) Pursuant to 25 Pa. Code Section 139.11, performance tests shall be conducted while the source is operating at maximum routine operating conditions or under such other conditions, within the capacity of the equipment, as may be requested by the Department. When testing of a source is required on a recurring basis, a single procedural protocol may be submitted for approval; thereafter, a letter referencing the previously approved procedural protocol is sufficient. However, if modifications are made to the process(es), if a different stack testing company is used, or if an applicable section of the Department's Source Testing Manual has been revised since approval, a new protocol shall be submitted for approval.

(d) Pursuant to 25 Pa. Code Section 139.53(a)(3), within 15 calendar days after completion of the on-site testing portion of an EPA Method emission test program, if a complete test report has not yet been submitted, an electronic mail notification, indicating the completion date of the on-site testing, shall be sent to the Department's Division of Source Testing and Monitoring.

(e) Two copies of the complete test report shall be submitted to the Department no later than 60 calendar days after completion of the on-site testing portion of an emission test program.

(f) Pursuant to 25 Pa. Code Section 139.53(b), a complete test report shall include a summary of the emission results on the first page of the report, indicating if each pollutant measured is within permitted limits, also containing a statement of compliance or non-compliance with all applicable permit conditions. The summary results will include, at a minimum, the following information:

(1) A statement that the owner or operator has reviewed the report from the emissions testing body and agrees with the findings.

(2) Permit number(s) and condition(s) which are the basis for the evaluation.

(3) Summary of results, with respect to each applicable permit condition.

(4) Statement of compliance, or non-compliance, with each applicable permit condition.

(g) Pursuant to 25 Pa. Code § 139.3, all submittals shall meet all applicable requirements specified in the most current version of the Department's Source Testing Manual.

(h) All testing shall be performed in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 139 of the Rules and Regulations of the Department of Environmental Protection.

(i) Pursuant to 25 Pa. Code Section 139.53(a)(1) and 139.53(a)(3), all submittals, besides notifications, shall be

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accomplished through PSIMS*Online available through https://www.depgreenport.state.pa.us/ecomm/Login.jsp. If internet submittal cannot be accomplished, three copies of the submittal shall be sent to the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Air Quality, Division of Source Testing and Monitoring, 400 Market Street, 12th Floor Rachael Carson State Office Building, Harrisburg, PA 17105-8468 with deadlines verified through document postmarks.

(j) The permittee shall ensure all federal reporting requirements contained in the applicable subpart of 40 CFR are followed, including timelines more stringent than those contained herein. In the event of an inconsistency or any conflicting requirements between state and the federal, the most stringent provision, term, condition, method or rule shall be used by default.

III. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS.

 # 012 [25 Pa. Code §127.441]

Operating permit terms and conditions.

The owner/operator shall:

a. On at least a daily basis, during daylight hours while the Facility is operating, producing coke, and has material stockpiles on-site, conduct an inspection around the perimeter of the Facility to document the presence of fugitive emissions that may be observed or detectable beyond the Facility's boundary ("Daily Perimeter Inspection").

b. Keep records of the Daily Perimeter Inspections. The records shall include, at a minimum, the name of the person(s) who performed the Daily Perimeter Inspection, date and time of Daily Perimeter Inspection, a description of fugitive emissions observed or detected, and any corrective actions taken as a result of the Daily Perimeter Inspection.

c. Maintain records of the Daily Perimeter Inspections at the Facility that shall be available for Department inspection upon request. (25 Pa. Code § 127.441)

 # 013 [25 Pa. Code §127.441]

Operating permit terms and conditions.

a. The owner/operator shall install, operate, and maintain a Continuous H2S Monitoring Device to measure and quantify sulfur compound concentrations, expressed as equivalent hydrogen sulfide (H2S), in the desulfurized byproduct coke oven gas (COG) at this facility.

b. The Continuous H2S Monitoring Device must meet and be operated in accordance with all applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 60 Appendix B, Performance Specification 7, and applicable portions of the Department's Continuous Source Monitoring Manual, Revision 8.

c. Compliance with the desulfurized COG sulfur compound concentration limitation of 45 grains per 100 dry standard cubic feet shall be determined using a 24-hr block average.

d. During … periods of Continuous H2S Monitor downtime, compliance with the above referenced sulfur compound concentration limitation shall be established through daily desulfurized COG sampling and lab analysis using the Tutwiler Method (UOP Method 9-59, as detailed in 40 CFR §60.648 and at 72 FR 6320, 6330 (April 13, 2007) and 72 FR 32710 (June 13, 2007)) or other analytical method as approved in writing by the Department.

e. The continuous H2S monitoring device, or source specific stack testing performed in accordance with Chapter 139, may be used to indicate compliance with the COG sulfur compound concentration standard of 25 Pa. Code §123.23(b).

 # 014 [25 Pa. Code §127.441]

Operating permit terms and conditions.

On a weekly basis, a plant-wide odor and leak inspection will be performed in accordance with Appendix C of Consent Decree in PennEnvironment v. ArcelorMittal Monessen, LLC, U.S Dist. Ct., W.D. Pa C.A. No. 2:15-cv-01314-CRE, approved on February 2, 2018. The inspection will include a perimeter walk around three areas (coke batteries area; coal handling area; byproducts plant area) as well as a detailed walk through each of these areas.

For the coke battery area, the perimeter inspection should be completed immediately before the detailed area walk through. During the coke battery area perimeter inspection, the inspector will assess odors coming from the battery and

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look for door leaks. For the detailed coke battery area walk through, the inspector will go topside and traverse the catwalk above the standpipes on both sides (coke side and pusher side) of the coke batteries. The inspector will look for any leaks from lids, standpipe caps, slip joints or other pipes in the area and smell for odors.

The coal handling area portion of the inspection includes the area around the bulk density tanks, hammer mill building, auger, and tar warming shed. These areas will be traversed at ground level while smelling for odors including any tar or diesel odors.

The by-products plant portion of the inspection includes a traverse through various containment pads, up onto various tank platforms that are accessible by stairs, and around various tanks and process equipment. During the walk, the inspector will wear a calibrated 4-gas monitor to help detect H2S. The inspector will assess for odors from tar, naphthalene, benzene/light oil, ammonia, sulfur, diesel, flushing liquor, and raw COG. The inspector should also look for any visible signs of leakage. A perimeter inspection of the by-products plant area will be done immediately following the detailed area inspection to smell specifically for any odors that may have been identified during the detailed walk-through.

Results of the inspection will be discussed promptly following the inspection with the appropriate area managers who are responsible for taking appropriate corrective actions. A copy of the completed Weekly Leak/Odor Inspection form is to be scanned and sent to the appropriate plant management team personnel.

IV. RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS.

 # 015 [25 Pa. Code §127.441]

Operating permit terms and conditions.

All logs and required records shall be maintained for a minimum of five years. These records must be kept on site, or electronically available on the site, for a minimum of two years. They may be stored at an alternative location or electronically available by a method acceptable to the Department, for the remaining time. All records shall be made available to the Department upon request.

 # 016 [25 Pa. Code §127.441]

Operating permit terms and conditions.

(1) The Owner/Operator shall maintain the following records, which shall be updated on a monthly basis to show totals for the previous 12-month period.

a. Records of coal received by the facility.

b. Records of coke shipped from the facility.

c. Records of clean COG generation.

d. Records of clean COG use by each of these sources: Excess COG flares (Source 809), Boilers (Source 032), and Coke oven underfires (Source 805).

e. Records of 12-month rolling emissions calculations for Source IDs 032, 801, 802, 803, and 805, and 12-month rolling operating hour totals for Source ID 125. These records shall be updated within 30 days of the end of the previous month.

f. Records of NOx (as NO2) emission on a pounds of total emission per MMBtu total heat input 30-day, rolling average basis, updated daily, required by Section D, Source ID 032, Condition #003. These records shall be generated at least once each month, for each day in the previous month, within 30-days of the end of the previous month.

(2) The Owner/Operator shall also maintain the following records:

a. Records of individual coke oven charges, including the date and estimated time commenced.

b. Records of individual coke oven pushes, including the date and estimated time commenced.

c. Records of clean COG analysis that may be performed.

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d. Records of opacity monitoring by the COMS in the battery combustion stacks (S805-1 and S805-2).

e. Records of visual opacity observations.

f. Records of the following plans and the information collected under the plans:

i. Startup, Shutdown, Malfunction Plan under 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart L.
ii. Work Practice Plan under 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart L.
iii. NOx Monitoring Plan under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db.
iv. QA/QC Control Plan required by the NOx Monitoring Plan under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db.
v. Site-Specific Fuel Analysis Plan under 40 CFR Part 60,Subpart Db.
vi. QA/QC Plan for the H2S Continuous Monitoring System.
vii. QA/QC Plan for the Continuous Opacity Monitors for the Underfire Stacks.
viii. Maintenance Plan for Emergency Boiler House Generator.
ix. Risk Management Plan applicability determination under Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act.

g. Records of maintenance conducted on air contamination sources and air cleaning sources.

 # 017 [25 Pa. Code §127.441]
Operating permit terms and conditions.

Completed Weekly Leak/Odor Inspection forms shall be maintained for at least five years and shall be made available for Department review upon request.

 # 018 [25 Pa. Code §129.95]
Recordkeeping

(a) The owner and operator of a major NOx emitting facility or a major VOCs emitting facility shall keep records to demonstrate compliance with § 129.91 - § 129.94 (RACT 1).

(b) The records shall provide sufficient data and calculations to clearly demonstrate that the requirements of § 129.91 - § 129.94 are met.

(c) Data or information required to determine compliance shall be recorded and maintained in a time frame consistent with the averaging period of the requirement.

(d) The records shall be retained for at least 2 years and shall be made available to the Department on request.

(e) N/A.

 # 019 [25 Pa. Code §135.5]
Recordkeeping

Source owners or operators shall maintain and make available upon request by the Department records including computerized records that may be necessary to comply with 135.21 (relating to reporting; and emission statements). These may include records of production, fuel usage, maintenance of production or pollution control equipment or other information determined by the Department to be necessary for identification and quantification of potential and actual air contaminant emissions. If direct recordkeeping is not possible or practical, sufficient records shall be kept to provide the needed informed by indirect means.

V. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

 # 020 [25 Pa. Code §127.441]
Operating permit terms and conditions.

Should the owner/operator of the Monessen Plant be required to submit a report of annual greenhouse gas emissions to the federal government because of the requirements of 40 CFR Part 98 - Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting, a copy of this report shall also be submitted to the Department's Southwest Regional Office.

 # 021 [25 Pa. Code §127.442]
Reporting requirements.

(a) The permittee shall report to the Department malfunctions or emergencies that result in emissions that are in violation

SECTION C. Site Level Requirements

of the Clean Air Act, the Air Pollution Control Act, or regulations promulgated under them. A malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, and not reasonably preventable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner. An emergency is any situation arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the owner or operator of a facility which requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation and which causes the emission source to violate the Clean Air Act, the Air Pollution Control Act, or regulations promulgated under them, due to unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the situation. An emergency shall not include situations caused by improperly designed equipment, lack of preventive maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error.

(b) Any malfunction or emergency that poses an imminent danger to the public health, safety, or welfare to the environment shall be reported by telephone to the County Emergency Management Agency (911 Center), and to the 24-hour Emergency Hotline of the appropriate Department Regional Office (412-442-4000) no later than one hour after the discovery of such an incident. Following the telephone notification, a written notice shall be submitted to the Department no later than the next business day.

(c) All other malfunctions or emergencies shall be reported to the Department no later than the next business day.

(d) Initial reporting of the malfunction or emergency shall identify the following items to the extent known:

The name and location of the facility;
The nature and cause of the malfunction or emergency;
The time when the malfunction or emergency was first observed;
The expected duration of increased emissions; and
The estimated rate of emissions.

(e) The Owner or Operator shall also notify the Department immediately, by telephone, when corrective measures for malfunctions or emergencies meeting the criteria in (b) have been accomplished.

(f) All malfunctions or emergencies shall be reported to the Department by email (addresses will be provided by the Department), or by regular mail at the address below:

PADEP Office of Air Quality
400 Waterfront Drive
Pittsburgh, PA 15222-4745

(g) If requested by the Department, the Owner/Operator shall submit a full written report to the Department, including final determinations of the items identified in (d), and the corrective measures taken on the malfunction or emergency. The report shall be submitted within 15 days of the Department's request or accomplishing corrective measures, whichever is later. (25 Pa. Code § 127.442)

 # 022 [25 Pa. Code §127.511]

Monitoring and related recordkeeping and reporting requirements.

The Monessen Plant is a Title V facility. Therefore, Owner/operator shall submit the semi-annual monitoring reports for the Monessen Plant by January 30 and July 30 of each year. The January 30 semi-annual monitoring report shall cover the period from July 1 through December 31. The July 30 semiannual monitoring report shall cover the period from January 1 through June 30. However, in accordance with Title 25 PA Code § 127.511(c), in no case shall the semi-annual monitoring report be submitted less often than every six (6) months. This may require that an interim semi-annual monitoring report (covering a period less than six (6) months) be submitted to bring the station into compliance with this schedule.

 # 023 [25 Pa. Code §127.513]

Compliance certification.

The Monessen Plant is a Title V facility. Therefore, Owner/operator shall submit a Title V Compliance Certification for the Monessen Plant by February 28 of each year. The Title V Compliance Certification shall cover the previous calendar year, for the period January 1 through December 31. This Certification shall be submitted to both the Director, Air, Toxics, and Radiation of EPA, Region III and the Regional Air Quality Program Manager, PA DEP. The Title V Compliance Certification may be emailed to EPA Region III at R3_APD_Permits@epa.gov in lieu of mailing a hard copy. However, in accordance

SECTION C. Site Level Requirements

with Title 25 PA Code § 127.513(5)(i), in no case shall the Title V Compliance Certification be submitted less often than annually. This may require that an interim Title V Compliance Certification (covering a period less than one year) be submitted to bring the station into compliance with this schedule.

 # 024 [25 Pa. Code §135.21]

Emission statements

The owner or operator of each stationary source emitting oxides of nitrogen and/or VOCs shall provide the Department with a statement, in a form as the Department may prescribe, for classes or categories of sources, showing the actual emissions of oxides of nitrogen and VOCs from that source for each reporting period, a description of the method used to calculate the emissions and the time period over which the calculation is based. The statement shall contain a certification by a company officer or the plant manager that the information contained in the statement is accurate.

The source report in (a) shall include a statement; in a form as the Department may prescribe; for classes or categories of sources; showing the actual emissions of individual criteria and hazardous air pollutants and greenhouse gas emissions, as well as other air contaminants. (Per the Department's Emissions Inventory Reporting Instructions.) A description of the method used to calculate the emissions and the time period over which the calculation is based, shall be included. The statement shall also contain a certification by a company officer or the plant manager that the information contained in the statement is accurate.

VI. WORK PRACTICE REQUIREMENTS.

 # 025 [25 Pa. Code §123.1]

Prohibition of certain fugitive emissions

The permittee shall take all reasonable actions to prevent particulate matter from a source identified in 25 PA Code 123.1(a)(1)-(9) from becoming airborne. These actions shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(c)(1) Use, where possible, of water or chemicals for control of dust in the demolition of buildings or structures, construction operations, the grading of roads, or the clearing of land.

(2) Application of asphalt, oil, water or suitable chemicals on dirt roads, material stockpiles and other surfaces which may give rise to airborne dusts.

(3) Paving and maintenance of roadways.

(4) Prompt removal of earth or other material from paved streets onto which earth or other material has been transported by trucking or earth moving equipment, erosion by water, or other means.

 # 026 [25 Pa. Code §127.441]

Operating permit terms and conditions.

All air emission processes and emission control devices shall be operated and maintained in accordance with manufacturer's specification and good air pollution and engineering practices.

VII. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

 # 027 [25 Pa. Code §123.42]

Exceptions

Limitations of opacity shall not apply to a visible emission in any of the following instances:

(1) When the presence of uncombined water is the only reason for failure of the emission to meet the limitations.

(2) When the emission results from the operation of equipment used solely to train and test persons in observing the opacity of visible emissions.

(3) When the emission results from sources specified in § 123.1 (a)(1)-(9) (relating to prohibition of certain fugitive emissions).

(4) N/A.

SECTION C. Site Level Requirements

 # 028 [25 Pa. Code §123.43]

Measuring techniques

Visible emissions may be measured using either of the following:

(1) A device approved by the Department and maintained to provide accurate opacity measurements.

(2) Observers, trained and qualified to measure plume opacity with the naked eye or with the aid of devices approved by the Department.

 # 029 [25 Pa. Code §127.441]

Operating permit terms and conditions.

Sources at the Monessen Plant are subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A - General Provisions, 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db - Standards of Performance for Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units, 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart A - General Provisions, 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart L - National Emission Standard for Benzene Emissions from Coke By-Product Recovery Plants, 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart V - National Emission Standard for Equipment Leaks (Fugitive Emission Sources), 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart FF - National Emission Standard for Benzene Waste Operations, 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A - General Provisions, 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart L - National Emission Standards for Coke Oven Batteries, 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ - National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines, and 25 Pa. Code Chapters 121-145. (Air Resources)

Owner/operator shall comply with all applicable notification and reporting requirements contained in 40 CFR 60, Subparts A and Db, 40 CFR 61, Subparts A, L, V, FF, and 40 CFR Part 63, Subparts A, L, and ZZZZ. All submittals shall be sent to both USEPA Region III and PADEP at the following addresses:

Enforcement & Compliance Assurance Division
Air, RCRA and Toxics Branch (3ED21)
Four Penn Center
1600 John F. Kennedy Boulevard
Philadelphia, PA 19103-2852

PA Department of Environmental Protection
Regional Air Quality Program Manager
400 Waterfront Drive
Pittsburgh, PA 15222-4745

 # 030 [25 Pa. Code §129.100]

Compliance demonstration and recordkeeping requirements.

(a) - (c) N/A.

(d) The owner and operator of an air contamination source subject to this section and § § 129.96 - 129.99 shall keep records to demonstrate compliance with § § 129.96 - 129.99 in the following manner:

(1) The records must include sufficient data and calculations to demonstrate that the requirements of § § 129.96 - 129.99 are met.

(2) Data or information required to determine compliance shall be recorded and maintained in a time frame consistent with the averaging period of the requirement.

(e) - (f) N/A.

 # 031 [25 Pa. Code §129.96]

Applicability

(a) The NOx requirements of this section and § § 129.97 - 129.100 apply Statewide to the owner and operator of a major NOx emitting facility and the VOC requirements of this section and § § 129.97 - 129.100 apply Statewide to the owner and operator of a major VOC emitting facility that were in existence on or before July 20, 2012, for which a requirement or emission limitation, or both, has not been established in § § 129.51 - 129.52c, 129.54 - 129.69, 129.71 - 129.73, 129.75,

SECTION C. Site Level Requirements

129.77, 129.101 - 129.107 and 129.301 - 129.310.

(b) - (d) (See these subsections in conditions referenced to 25 Pa. Code §129.96 in Section D - Source Level Requirements, VII. Additional Requirements, for sources which have applicable RACT II (25 Pa. Code § § 129.96 – 129.100) requirements.)

VIII. COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATION.

No additional compliance certifications exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (relating to Title V General Requirements).

IX. COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE.

No compliance milestones exist.

***** Permit Shield In Effect *****

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

Source ID: 032 Source Name: TWO TAMPELLA BOILERS (143 MMBTU/HR, EACH, COG & NG)

Source Capacity/Throughput:



I. RESTRICTIONS.

Emission Restriction(s).

 # 001 [25 Pa. Code §123.11]

Combustion units

(a) A person may not permit the emission into the outdoor atmosphere of particulate matter from a combustion unit in excess of the following:

(1) N/A.

(2) The rate determined by the following formula:

A = 3.6 * E^(-0.56)

where:

A = Allowable emissions in pounds per million Btus of heat input, and

E = Heat input to the combustion unit in millions of Btus per hour,

when E is equal to or greater than 50 but less than 600.

(3) N/A.

(b) N/A.

Each of the Tampella Boilers has a rated heat input of 143 MMBtu/hr and their particulate emissions (filterable only) are limited to a maximum of 0.15 lb/MMBtu.

 # 002 [25 Pa. Code §127.441]

Operating permit terms and conditions.

The following emission limit is to assure compliance with the proper requirements of RACT II (25 Pa. Code § 129.96 - § 129.100:

Emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC) from each of the Two Tampella Boilers (Source ID 032) shall be less than 2.7 tons during each consecutive 12-month period.

 # 003 [25 Pa. Code §127.441]

Operating permit terms and conditions.

In accordance with 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db, as required by Condition #012 below, the NOx (as NO2) emission rate as measured in the boiler exhaust stack shall not exceed 0.1 pounds NOx (as NO2) per million BTU heat input (lbs NOx/MMBtu), on a 30-day rolling average, when burning only natural gas.

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

 # 004 [25 Pa. Code §127.441]

Operating permit terms and conditions.

In accordance with 25 Pa Code 129.114, the owner/operator of this source shall maintain and operate the source in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and with good operating practices.

 # 005 [25 Pa. Code §129.112]

Presumptive RACT requirements, RACT emission limitations and petition for alternative compliance schedule

(a)-(c) Not applicable

(d) Except as specified in subsection (c), the owner and operator of a combustion unit, brick kiln, cement kiln, lime kiln, glass melting furnace or combustion source located at a major VOC emitting facility subject to § 129.111 shall install, maintain and operate the source in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and with good operating practices for the control of the VOC emissions from the combustion unit, brick kiln, cement kiln, lime kiln, glass melting furnace or combustion source.

(e)-(q) Not applicable

II. TESTING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional testing requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

III. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional monitoring requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

IV. RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional record keeping requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

V. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional reporting requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

VI. WORK PRACTICE REQUIREMENTS.

No additional work practice requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

VII. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

 # 006 [25 Pa. Code §129.91]

Control of major sources of NOx and VOCs

The following conditions are numbered to coincide with RACT Operating Permit 65-000-853:

5. Reasonably Achievable Control Technology (RACT) Operating Permit 65-000-853 applies to NOx and VOC sources at the Monessen Coke Plant and imposes the following conditions to meet the RACT provisions of 25 Pa. Code Chapter 129.

6. - 7. N/A.

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

8. Pursuant to 25 Pa. Code § 127.441, the NOx potential to emit for each of the listed sources in any 12 consecutive month period is established as follows:

Source Tons Per Year (TPY)

...
Boilers 112.1

9. Pursuant to 25 Pa. Code § 127.441, the VOC potential to emit for each of the listed sources in any 12 consecutive month period is established as follows:

Source TPY

…
Boilers 2.7
…

10. - 15. N/A.

 # 007 [25 Pa. Code §129.96]

Applicability

(a) - (b) (See Section C of this permit.)

(c) This section and § § 129.97 - 129.100 do not apply to the owner and operator of a NOx air contamination source located at a major NOx emitting facility that has the potential to emit less than 1 TPY of NOx that has the potential to emit less than 1 TPY of NOx or a VOC air contamination source located at a major VOC emitting facility that has the potential to emit less than 1 TPY of VOC.

(d) N/A.

 # 008 [25 Pa. Code §129.97]

Presumptive RACT requirements, RACT emission limitations and petition for alternative compliance schedule.

(a) The owner and operator of a source listed in one or more of subsections (b) - (h) located at a major NOx emitting facility or major VOC emitting facility subject to § 129.96 (relating to applicability) shall comply with the applicable presumptive RACT requirement or RACT emission limitation, or both, beginning with the specified compliance date as follows …:

(1) January 1, 2017, for a source subject to § 129.96(a).

(2) N/A.

(b) N/A.

(c) The owner and operator of a source specified in this subsection, which is located at a major NOx emitting facility or major VOC emitting facility subject to § 129.96 shall install, maintain and operate the source in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and with good operating practices:

(1) N/A.

(2) A VOC air contamination source that has the potential to emit less than 2.7 TPY of VOC.

(3) - (8) N/A.

(d) - (m) N/A.

 # 009 [25 Pa. Code §129.99]

Alternative RACT proposal and petition for alternative compliance schedule.

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

(a) N/A.

(b) The owner or operator of a NOx air contamination source with a potential emission rate equal to or greater than 5.0 tons of NOx per year that is not subject to § 129.97 or § § 129.201 - 129.205 (relating to additional NOx requirements) located at a major NOx emitting facility subject to § 129.96 shall propose a NOx RACT requirement … in accordance with subsection (d).

(c) - (d) N/A.

(e) The Department or appropriate approved local air pollution control agency will:

(1) N/A.

(2) Approve the alternative RACT proposal submitted under subsection (d), in writing, if the Department … is satisfied that the alternative RACT proposal complies with the requirements of subsection (d) and that the proposed alternative requirement … is RACT for the air contamination source.

(3) N/A.

(f) - (l) N/A.

RACT 2 for NOx for Source ID 032 is maintenance and operation in accordance with manufacturer specifications and/or with good operating procedures (GOP), as well as compliance with 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Db.

 # 010 [40 CFR Part 60 Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources §40 CFR 60.40b]

Subpart Db - Standards of Performance for Industrial- Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units

Applicability and delegation of authority.

(a) The affected facility to which this subpart applies is each steam generating unit that commences construction, modification, or reconstruction after June 19, 1984, and that has a heat input capacity from fuels combusted in the steam generating unit of greater than 29 megawatts (MW) (100 million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr)).

(b) - (m) N/A.

 # 011 [40 CFR Part 60 Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources §40 CFR 60.41b]

Subpart Db - Standards of Performance for Industrial- Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units

Definitions.

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined herein shall have the meaning given them in the Clean Air Act and in subpart A of this part.

…

Coal means all solid fuels classified as anthracite, bituminous, subbituminous, or lignite by the American Society of Testing and Materials in ASTM D388 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17), coal refuse, and petroleum coke. Coal-derived synthetic fuels, including but not limited to … coke oven gas … are also included in this definition for the purposes of this subpart.

…

Coke oven gas means the volatile constituents generated in the gaseous exhaust during the carbonization of bituminous coal to form coke.

…

Fuel pretreatment means a process that removes a portion of the sulfur in a fuel before combustion of the fuel in a steam generating unit.

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

Full capacity means operation of the steam generating unit at 90 percent or more of the maximum steady-state design heat input capacity.

Gaseous fuel means any fuel that is a gas at ISO conditions. This includes, but is not limited to, natural gas and gasified coal (including coke oven gas).

...

Heat input means heat derived from combustion of fuel in a steam generating unit and does not include the heat derived from preheated combustion air, recirculated flue gases, or exhaust gases from other sources, such as gas turbines, internal combustion engines, kilns, etc.

Heat release rate means the steam generating unit design heat input capacity (in MW or Btu/hr) divided by the furnace volume (in cubic meters or cubic feet); the furnace volume is that volume bounded by the front furnace wall where the burner is located, the furnace side waterwall, and extending to the level just below or in front of the first row of convection pass tubes.

...

High heat release rate means a heat release rate greater than 730,000 J/sec-m3 (70,000 Btu/hr-ft3).

...

Low heat release rate means a heat release rate of 730,000 J/sec-m3 (70,000 Btu/hr-ft3) or less.

...

Maximum heat input capacity means the ability of a steam generating unit to combust a stated maximum amount of fuel on a steady state basis, as determined by the physical design and characteristics of the steam generating unit.

...

Natural gas means:

(1) A naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbon and nonhydrocarbon gases found in geologic formations beneath the earth's surface, of which the principal constituent is methane; or

(2) Liquefied petroleum gas, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D1835 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17); or

(3) A mixture of hydrocarbons that maintains a gaseous state at ISO conditions. Additionally, natural gas must either be composed of at least 70 percent methane by volume or have a gross calorific value between 34 and 43 megajoules (MJ) per dry standard cubic meter (910 and 1,150 Btu per dry standard cubic foot).

...

Potential sulfur dioxide emission rate means the theoretical SO2 emissions (nanograms per joule (ng/J) or lb/MMBtu heat input) that would result from combusting fuel in an uncleaned state and without using emission control systems. For gasified coal … that is desulfurized prior to combustion, the Potential sulfur dioxide emission rate is the theoretical SO2 emissions (ng/J or lb/MMBtu heat input) that would result from combusting fuel in a cleaned state without using any post combustion emission control systems.

...

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

 # 012 [40 CFR Part 60 Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources §40 CFR 60.42b]

Subpart Db - Standards of Performance for Industrial- Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units

Standard for sulfur dioxide.

(a) - (c) N/A.

(d) On and after the date on which the performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification on or before February 28, 2005 and listed in paragraphs (d) … (4) of this section shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere any gases that contain SO2 in excess of 520 ng/J (1.2 lb/MMBtu) heat input if the affected facility combusts coal, …. Percent reduction requirements are not applicable to affected facilities under paragraphs (d) … (4) of this section. ... No credit is provided for the heat input to the affected facility from the combustion of natural gas, ….

(1) - (3) N/A.

(4) The affected facility burns coke oven gas alone or in combination with natural gas ….

(e) Except as provided in paragraph (f) of this section, compliance with the emission limits, … under this section are determined on a 30-day rolling average basis.

(f) N/A.

(g) … the SO2 emission limits and percent reduction requirements under this section apply at all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

(h) - (k) N/A.

 # 013 [40 CFR Part 60 Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources §40 CFR 60.43b]

Subpart Db - Standards of Performance for Industrial- Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units

Standard for particulate matter.

(a) N/A:

(1) - (3) N/A.

(4) An affected facility burning coke oven gas alone or in combination with other fuels not subject to a PM standard under §60.43b and not using a post-combustion technology … for reducing PM or SO2 emissions is not subject to the PM limits under §60.43b(a).

(b) - (e) N/A.

(f) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts coal … or mixtures of these fuels with any other fuels shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere any gases that exhibit greater than 20 percent opacity (6-minute average), except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent opacity. ...

(g) The … opacity standards apply at all times, except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

(h) N/A.

 # 014 [40 CFR Part 60 Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources §40 CFR 60.44b]

Subpart Db - Standards of Performance for Industrial- Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units

Standard for nitrogen oxides.

(a) … no owner or operator of an affected facility that is subject to the provisions of this section and that combusts only coal, oil, or natural gas shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain NOx (expressed as NO2) in excess of the following emission limits:

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

Fuel/steam generating unit type	Nitrogen oxide emission limits (expressed as NO2) heat input lb/MMBtu
(1) Natural gas …:	
(i) Low heat release rate	0.10
(ii) N/A.	
(2) N/A.	
(3) Coal:	
(i) - (v) N/A.	
(vi) Coal-derived synthetic fuels	0.50
(4) N/A.	

(b) … on and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that simultaneously combusts mixtures of only coal, oil, or natural gas shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain NOx in excess of a limit determined by the use of the following formula:

En = ((ELgo * Hgo) + … + (ELc * Hc))/(Hgo + … + Hc)

Where:

En = NOx emission limit (expressed as NO2), ng/J (lb/MMBtu);
ELgo = Appropriate emission limit from paragraph (a)(1) for combustion of natural gas or distillate oil, ng/J (lb/MMBtu);
Hgo = Heat input from combustion of natural gas or distillate oil, J (MMBtu);
…
ELc = Appropriate emission limit from paragraph (a)(3) for combustion of coal, ng/J (lb/MMBtu); and
Hc = Heat input from combustion of coal, J (MMBtu).

(c) - (g) N/A.

(h) For purposes of paragraph (i) of this section, the NOx standards under this section apply at all times including periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

(i) Except as provided under paragraph (j) of this section, compliance with the emission limits under this section is determined on a 30-day rolling average basis.

(j) - (l) N/A.

 # 015 [40 CFR Part 60 Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources §40 CFR 60.45b]

Subpart Db - Standards of Performance for Industrial- Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units

Compliance and performance test methods and procedures for sulfur dioxide.

(a) The SO2 emission standards in §60.42b apply at all times. Facilities burning coke oven gas alone or in combination with any other gaseous fuels … are allowed to exceed the limit 30 operating days per calendar year for SO2 control system maintenance.

(b) In conducting the performance tests required under §60.8, the owner or operator shall use the methods and procedures in appendix A (including fuel certification and sampling) of this part or the methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in §60.8(b). Section 60.8(f) does not apply to this section. ...

(c) - (f) N/A.

(g) … compliance with the SO2 emission limits … under §60.42b is based on the average emission rates … for SO2 for 30

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

successive steam generating unit operating days .... A separate performance test is completed at the end of each steam generating unit operating day ... and a new 30-day average emission rate ... for SO2 are (is) calculated to show compliance with the standard.

(h) - (j) N/A.

(k) The owner or operator of an affected facility seeking to demonstrate compliance in §§60.42b(d)(4), 60.42b(j), 60.42b(k)(2), and 60.42b(k)(3) (when not burning coal) shall follow the applicable procedures in §60.49b(r).

 # 016 [40 CFR Part 60 Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources §40 CFR 60.46b]

Subpart Db - Standards of Performance for Industrial- Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units

Compliance and performance test methods and procedures for particulate matter and nitrogen oxides.

(a) The opacity limits under §60.43b apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction. The NOx emission standards under §60.44b apply at all times.

(b) N/A.

(c) Compliance with the NOx emission standards under §60.44b shall be determined through performance testing under paragraph (e) ... of this section, as applicable.

(d) To determine compliance with the ... opacity limits under §60.43b, the owner or operator of an affected facility ... shall conduct ... performance tests as requested by the Administrator, using the following procedures and reference methods:

(1) - (6) N/A.

(7) Method 9 of appendix A of this part is used for determining the opacity of stack emissions.

(e) To determine compliance with the emission limits for NOx required under §60.44b, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct the performance test as required under §60.8 using the continuous system for monitoring NOx under §60.48(b).

(1) - (3) N/A.

(4) ... the owner or operator of an affected facility that has a heat input capacity of 73 MW (250 MMBtu/hr) or less and that combusts natural gas, ... (or) gasified coal ... shall upon request determine compliance with the NOx standards in §60.44b through the use of a 30-day performance test. During periods when performance tests are not requested, NOx emissions data collected pursuant to §60.48b(g)(1) or §60.48b(g)(2) are used to calculate a 30-day rolling average emission rate on a daily basis and used to prepare excess emission reports, but will not be used to determine compliance with the NOx emission standards. A new 30-day rolling average emission rate is calculated each steam generating unit operating day as the average of all of the hourly NOx emission data for the preceding 30 steam generating unit operating days.

(5) N/A.

(f) - (j) N/A.

 # 017 [40 CFR Part 60 Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources §40 CFR 60.47b]

Subpart Db - Standards of Performance for Industrial- Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units

Emission monitoring for sulfur dioxide.

(a) - (e) N/A.

(f) The owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts very low sulfur oil or is demonstrating compliance under §60.45b(k) is not subject to the emission monitoring requirements under paragraph (a) of this section if the owner or operator maintains fuel records as described in §60.49b(r).

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

 # 018 [40 CFR Part 60 Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources §40 CFR 60.48b]

Subpart Db - Standards of Performance for Industrial- Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units

Emission monitoring for particulate matter and nitrogen oxides.

a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.48b(g)(2), in lieu of meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 60.48b(g)(1), the owner or operator of the 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Db affected facilities has elected to, and shall, monitor steam generating unit operating conditions and predict NOx emission rates as specified in a plan ("NOx Monitoring Plan") submitted pursuant to 60.49b(c) to demonstrate continuous compliance with the applicable NOx emissions limitations specified in 40 CFR 60.44b.

b) The approved NOx Monitoring Plan was received by the Department on February 2, 2010. A NOx Monitoring Plan Addendum was received by the Department on March 16, 2023. Both documents are incorporated herein by reference.

c) All revisions to the NOx Monitoring Plan or Addendum must be approved in writing by the Department prior to implementation.

d) For the NOx Monitoring Plan, a Relative Accuracy Test Audit (RATA)--in accordance with 40 CFR Part 60 Appendices A and B, Performance Specification Test 2, USEPA Method 19, and PADEP Relative Accuracy (RA) procedures--must be conducted concurrently with each required steam generating unit stack test.

 # 019 [40 CFR Part 60 Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources §40 CFR 60.48b]

Subpart Db - Standards of Performance for Industrial- Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units

Emission monitoring for particulate matter and nitrogen oxides.

(a) ... The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to an opacity standard under §60.43b and meeting the conditions under paragraphs (j) … (3) … of this section who elects not to use a COMS shall conduct a performance test using Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part and the procedures in §60.11 to demonstrate compliance with the applicable limit in §60.43b … and shall comply with either paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2) … of this section. The observation period for Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance tests may be reduced from 3 hours to 60 minutes if all 6-minute averages are less than 10 percent and all individual 15-second observations are less than or equal to 20 percent during the initial 60 minutes of observation.

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (a)(2) and (a)(3) of this section, the owner or operator shall conduct subsequent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance tests using the procedures in paragraph (a) of this section according to the applicable schedule in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (a)(1)(iv) of this section, as determined by the most recent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance test results.

(i) If no visible emissions are observed, a subsequent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance test must be completed within 12 calendar months from the date that the most recent performance test was conducted or within 45 days of the next day that fuel with an opacity standard is combusted, whichever is later;

(ii) If visible emissions are observed but the maximum 6-minute average opacity is less than or equal to 5 percent, a subsequent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance test must be completed within 6 calendar months from the date that the most recent performance test was conducted or within 45 days of the next day that fuel with an opacity standard is combusted, whichever is later;

(iii) If the maximum 6-minute average opacity is greater than 5 percent but less than or equal to 10 percent, a subsequent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance test must be completed within 3 calendar months from the date that the most recent performance test was conducted or within 45 days of the next day that fuel with an opacity standard is combusted, whichever is later; or

(iv) If the maximum 6-minute average opacity is greater than 10 percent, a subsequent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance test must be completed within 45 calendar days from the date that the most recent performance test was conducted.

(2) If the maximum 6-minute opacity is less than 10 percent during the most recent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance test, the owner or operator may, as an alternative to performing subsequent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance tests, elect to perform subsequent monitoring using Method 22 of appendix A-7 of this part according to

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the procedures specified in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) The owner or operator shall conduct 10 minute observations (during normal operation) each operating day the affected facility fires fuel for which an opacity standard is applicable using Method 22 of appendix A-7 of this part and demonstrate that the sum of the occurrences of any visible emissions is not in excess of 5 percent of the observation period (i.e., 30 seconds per 10 minute period). If the sum of the occurrence of any visible emissions is greater than 30 seconds during the initial 10 minute observation, immediately conduct a 30 minute observation. If the sum of the occurrence of visible emissions is greater than 5 percent of the observation period (i.e., 90 seconds per 30 minute period), the owner or operator shall either document and adjust the operation of the facility and demonstrate within 24 hours that the sum of the occurrence of visible emissions is equal to or less than 5 percent during a 30 minute observation (i.e., 90 seconds) or conduct a new Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance test using the procedures in paragraph (a) of this section within 45 calendar days according to the requirements in §60.46d(d)(7).

(ii) If no visible emissions are observed for 10 operating days during which an opacity standard is applicable, observations can be reduced to once every 7 operating days during which an opacity standard is applicable. If any visible emissions are observed, daily observations shall be resumed.

(3) N/A.

(b) Except as provided under paragraphs (g) … of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility subject to a NOx standard under §60.44b shall comply with either paragraphs (b)(1) or (b)(2) of this section.

(1) - (2) N/A.

(c) - (f) N/A.

(g) The owner or operator of an affected facility that has a heat input capacity of 73 MW (250 MMBtu/hr) or less, and that has an annual capacity factor for residual oil having a nitrogen content of 0.30 weight percent or less, natural gas, distillate oil, gasified coal, or any mixture of these fuels, greater than 10 percent (0.10) shall:

(1) N/A; or

(2) Monitor steam generating unit operating conditions and predict NOx emission rates as specified in a plan submitted pursuant to §60.49b(c).

(h) - (i) N/A.

(j) The owner or operator of an affected facility that meets the conditions in either paragraph (j) … (3), … of this section is not required to install or operate a COMS if:

(1) - (2) N/A; or

(3) The affected facility burns coke oven gas alone or in combination with fuels meeting the criteria in paragraph (j)(2) of this section and does not use a post-combustion technology to reduce SO2 or PM emissions; or

(4) - (7) N/A.

(k) - (l) N/A.

 # 020 [40 CFR Part 60 Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources §40 CFR 60.49b]

Subpart Db - Standards of Performance for Industrial- Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units

Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

(a) N/A.

(b) The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to the SO2, … and … NOx emission limits under §§60.42b, … 60.44b shall submit to the Administrator the performance test data from the initial performance test …. ...

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(c) The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to the NOx standard in §60.44b who seeks to demonstrate compliance with those standards through the monitoring of steam generating unit operating conditions in the provisions of §60.48b(g)(2) shall submit to the Administrator for approval a plan that identifies the operating conditions to be monitored in §60.48b(g)(2) and the records to be maintained in §60.49b(g). ... An affected facility burning coke oven gas alone or in combination with other gaseous fuels … shall submit this plan to the Administrator for approval within 360 days of the initial startup of the affected facility or by November 30, 2009, whichever date comes later. If the plan is approved, the owner or operator shall maintain records of predicted nitrogen oxide emission rates and the monitored operating conditions, including steam generating unit load, identified in the plan. The plan shall:

(1) Identify the specific operating conditions to be monitored and the relationship between these operating conditions and NOx emission rates (i.e., ng/J or lbs/MMBtu heat input). Steam generating unit operating conditions include, but are not limited to, the degree of staged combustion (i.e., the ratio of primary air to secondary and/or tertiary air) and the level of excess air (i.e., flue gas O2 level);

(2) Include the data and information that the owner or operator used to identify the relationship between NOx emission rates and these operating conditions; and

(3) Identify how these operating conditions, including steam generating unit load, will be monitored under §60.48b(g) on an hourly basis by the owner or operator during the period of operation of the affected facility; the quality assurance procedures or practices that will be employed to ensure that the data generated by monitoring these operating conditions will be representative and accurate; and the type and format of the records of these operating conditions, including steam generating unit load, that will be maintained by the owner or operator under §60.49b(g).

(d) … the owner or operator of an affected facility shall record and maintain records as specified in paragraph (d)(1) of this section.

(1) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall record and maintain records of the amounts of each fuel combusted during each day and calculate the annual capacity factor individually for coal, … (and) natural gas … for the reporting period. The annual capacity factor is determined on a 12-month rolling average basis with a new annual capacity factor calculated at the end of each calendar month.

(2) N/A.

(e) N/A.

(f) For an affected facility subject to the opacity standard in §60.43b, the owner or operator shall maintain records of opacity. In addition, an owner or operator that elects to monitor emissions according to the requirements in §60.48b(a) shall maintain records according to the requirements specified in paragraphs (f)(1) through (3) of this section, as applicable to the visible emissions monitoring method used.

(1) For each performance test conducted using Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part, the owner or operator shall keep the records including the information specified in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Dates and time intervals of all opacity observation periods;

(ii) Name, affiliation, and copy of current visible emission reading certification for each visible emission observer participating in the performance test; and

(iii) Copies of all visible emission observer opacity field data sheets;

(2) For each performance test conducted using Method 22 of appendix A-4 of this part, the owner or operator shall keep the records including the information specified in paragraphs (f)(2)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) Dates and time intervals of all visible emissions observation periods;

(ii) Name and affiliation for each visible emission observer participating in the performance test;

(iii) Copies of all visible emission observer opacity field data sheets; and

(iv) Documentation of any adjustments made and the time the adjustments were completed to the affected facility operation by the owner or operator to demonstrate compliance with the applicable monitoring requirements.

(3) N/A.

(g) … the owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the NOx standards under §60.44b shall maintain records of the following information for each steam generating unit operating day:

(1) Calendar date;

(2) The average hourly NOx emission rates (expressed as NO2) (ng/J or lb/MMBtu heat input) … predicted;

(3) The 30-day average NOx emission rates (ng/J or lb/MMBtu heat input) calculated at the end of each steam generating unit operating day from … predicted hourly nitrogen oxide emission rates for the preceding 30 steam generating unit operating days;

(4) Identification of the steam generating unit operating days when the calculated 30-day average NOx emission rates are in excess of the NOx emissions standards under §60.44b, with the reasons for such excess emissions as well as a description of corrective actions taken;

(5) Identification of the steam generating unit operating days for which pollutant data have not been obtained, including reasons for not obtaining sufficient data and a description of corrective actions taken;

(6) Identification of the times when emission data have been excluded from the calculation of average emission rates and the reasons for excluding data;

(7) Identification of “F” factor used for calculations, method of determination, and type of fuel combusted;

(8) - (10) N/A.

(h) The owner or operator of any affected facility in any category listed in paragraphs (h)(1) or (2) of this section is required to submit excess emission reports for any excess emissions that occurred during the reporting period.

(1) Any affected facility subject to the opacity standards in §60.43b(f) or to the operating parameter monitoring requirements in §60.13(i)(1).

(2) Any affected facility that is subject to the NOx standard of §60.44b, and that:

(i) Combusts natural gas, …; or

(ii) Has a heat input capacity of 73 MW (250 MMBtu/hr) or less and is required to monitor … steam generating unit operating conditions under §60.48b(g)(2).

(3) For the purpose of §60.43b, excess emissions are defined as all 6-minute periods during which the average opacity exceeds the opacity standards under §60.43b(f).

(4) N/A.

(i) N/A.

(j) The owner or operator of any affected facility subject to the SO2 standards under §60.42b shall submit reports.

(k) For each affected facility subject to the compliance and performance testing requirements of §60.45b and the reporting requirement in paragraph (j) of this section, the following information shall be reported to the Administrator:

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(1) Calendar dates covered in the reporting period;

(2) Each 30-day average SO2 emission rate (ng/J or lb/MMBtu heat input) measured during the reporting period, ending with the last 30-day period; reasons for noncompliance with the emission standards; and a description of corrective actions taken; For an exceedance due to maintenance of the SO2 control system covered in paragraph 60.45b(a), the report shall identify the days on which the maintenance was performed and a description of the maintenance;

(3) - (4) N/A.

(5) Identification of the times when emissions data have been excluded from the calculation of average emission rates; justification for excluding data; and description of corrective action taken if data have been excluded for periods other than those during which coal or oil were not combusted in the steam generating unit;

(6) Identification of "F" factor used for calculations, method of determination, and type of fuel combusted;

(7) Identification of times when hourly averages have been obtained based on manual sampling methods;

(8) - (10) N/A.

(11) The annual capacity factor of each fired as provided under paragraph (d) of this section.

(l) For each affected facility subject to the compliance and performance testing requirements of §60.45b(d) and the reporting requirements of paragraph (j) of this section, the following information shall be reported to the Administrator:

(1) Calendar dates when the facility was in operation during the reporting period;

(2) The 24-hour average SO2 emission rate measured for each steam generating unit operating day during the reporting period that coal or oil was combusted, ending in the last 24-hour period in the quarter; reasons for noncompliance with the emission standards; and a description of corrective actions taken;

(3) N/A;

(4) Identification of the times when emissions data have been excluded from the calculation of average emission rates; justification for excluding data; and description of corrective action taken if data have been excluded for periods other than those during which coal or oil were not combusted in the steam generating unit;

(5) Identification of "F" factor used for calculations, method of determination, and type of fuel combusted;

(6) Identification of times when hourly averages have been obtained based on manual sampling methods;

(7) - (9) N/A.

(m) - (n) N/A.

(o) All records required under this section shall be maintained by the owner or operator of the affected facility for a period of 2 years following the date of such record.

(p) - (q) N/A.

(r) The owner or operator of an affected facility who elects to use the fuel based compliance alternatives in §60.42b … shall either:

(1) N/A.

(2) The owner or operator of an affected facility who elects to demonstrate compliance based on fuel analysis in §60.42b or §60.43b shall develop and submit a site-specific fuel analysis plan to the Administrator for review and approval no later

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than 60 days before the date you intend to demonstrate compliance. Each fuel analysis plan shall include a minimum initial requirement of weekly testing and each analysis report shall contain, at a minimum, the following information:

(i) The potential sulfur emissions rate of the representative fuel mixture in ng/J heat input;

(ii) The method used to determine the potential sulfur emissions rate of each constituent of the mixture. For distillate oil and natural gas a fuel receipt or tariff sheet is acceptable;

(iii) The ratio of different fuels in the mixture; and

(iv) The owner or operator can petition the Administrator to approve monthly or quarterly sampling in place of weekly sampling.

(s) - (u) N/A.

(v) The owner or operator of an affected facility may submit electronic quarterly reports for SO2 and/or NOx and/or opacity in lieu of submitting the written reports required under paragraphs (h), (i), (j), (k) or (l) of this section. The format of each quarterly electronic report shall be coordinated with the permitting authority. The electronic report(s) shall be submitted no later than 30 days after the end of the calendar quarter and shall be accompanied by a certification statement from the owner or operator, indicating whether compliance with the applicable emission standards and minimum data requirements of this subpart was achieved during the reporting period. Before submitting reports in the electronic format, the owner or operator shall coordinate with the permitting authority to obtain their agreement to submit reports in this alternative format.

(w) The reporting period for the reports required under this subpart is each 6 month period. All reports shall be submitted to the Administrator and shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of the reporting period.

(x) - (y) N/A.

***** Permit Shield in Effect. *****

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

Source ID: 111 Source Name: COKE BY-PRODUCT RECOVERY PLANT

Source Capacity/Throughput:

PROC 111 → STAC Z111

This source occurs in alternate operation OPERATION WITH BACKUP H2S SCRUBBER

I. RESTRICTIONS.

Emission Restriction(s).

 # 001 [25 Pa. Code §129.112]

Presumptive RACT requirements, RACT emission limitations and petition for alternative compliance schedule

(a)-(b) Not applicable

(c) The owner and operator of a source listed in this subsection that is located at a major NOx emitting facility or major VOC emitting facility subject to § 129.111 shall install, maintain and operate the source in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and with good operating practices:

(1) Not applicable

(2) A VOC air contamination source that has the potential to emit less than 2.7 TPY of VOC.

(3)-(11) Not applicable

(d)-(q) Not applicable

II. TESTING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional testing requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

III. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional monitoring requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

IV. RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional record keeping requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

V. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional reporting requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

VI. WORK PRACTICE REQUIREMENTS.

No additional work practice requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

VII. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

 # 002 [25 Pa. Code §127.441]

Operating permit terms and conditions.

During planned Desulfurization Plant outages and during periods of unplanned Desulfurization Plant outages when feasible, a Caustic Scrubber will be used in accordance with the terms of Consent Decree Case No. 2:15-cv-01314.

 # 003 [25 Pa. Code §129.91]

Control of major sources of NOx and VOCs

The following conditions are numbered to coincide with RACT Operating Permit 65-000-853:

5. Reasonably Achievable Control Technology (RACT) Operating Permit 65-000-853 applies to NOx and VOC sources at the Monessen Coke Plant and imposes the following conditions to meet the RACT provisions of 25 Pa. Code Chapter 129.

6. - 8. N/A.

9. Pursuant to 25 Pa. Code § 127.441, the VOC potential to emit for each of the listed sources in any 12 consecutive month period is established as follows:

Source TPY

…
Coke By-products Plant 35.2

10. - 15. N/A.

 # 004 [25 Pa. Code §129.96]

Applicability

(a) - (b) (See Section C of this permit.)

(c) This section and § § 129.97 - 129.100 do not apply to the owner and operator of a NOx air contamination source located at a major NOx emitting facility that has the potential to emit less than 1 TPY of NOx that has the potential to emit less than 1 TPY of NOx or a VOC air contamination source located at a major VOC emitting facility that has the potential to emit less than 1 TPY of VOC. VOC RACT II requirements apply only to equipment leaks from applicable components such as pumps, valves, exhausters, pressure relief devices, flanges, connectors, and open-ended lines or valves associated with the Coke By-Products Recovery Plant.

(d) N/A.

 # 005 [25 Pa. Code §129.97]

Presumptive RACT requirements, RACT emission limitations and petition for alternative compliance schedule.

(a) The owner and operator of a source listed in one or more of subsections (b) - (h) located at a major NOx emitting facility or major VOC emitting facility subject to § 129.96 (relating to applicability) shall comply with the applicable presumptive RACT requirement or RACT emission limitation, or both, beginning with the specified compliance date as follows …:

(1) January 1, 2017, for a source subject to § 129.96(a).

(2) N/A.

(b) N/A.

(c) The owner and operator of a source specified in this subsection, which is located at a major NOx emitting facility or major VOC emitting facility subject to § 129.96 shall install, maintain and operate the source in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and with good operating practices:

(1) N/A.

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

(2) A VOC air contamination source that has the potential to emit less than 2.7 TPY of VOC.

(3) - (8) N/A.

(d) - (m) N/A.

This condition is only applicable to Equipment Leaks.

 # 006 [40 CFR Part 61 NESHAPs §40 CFR 61.130]

Subpart L--National Emission Standard for Benzene Emissions from Coke By-Product Recovery Plants

Applicability, designation of sources, and delegation of authority.

(a) The provisions of this subpart apply to each of the following sources at furnace and foundry coke by-product recovery plants: tar decanters, tar storage tanks, tar-intercepting sumps, flushing-liquor circulation tanks, light-oil sumps, light-oil condensers, light-oil decanters, wash-oil decanters, wash-oil circulation tanks, naphthalene processing, final coolers, final-cooler cooling towers, and the following equipment that are intended to operate in benzene service: pumps, valves, exhausters, pressure relief devices, sampling connection systems, open-ended valves or lines, flanges or other connectors, and control devices or systems required by §61.135.

(b) The provisions of this subpart also apply to benzene storage tanks, BTX storage tanks, light-oil storage tanks, and excess ammonia-liquor storage tanks at furnace coke by-product recovery plants.

(c) - (d) N/A.

 # 007 [40 CFR Part 61 NESHAPs §40 CFR 61.131]

Subpart L--National Emission Standard for Benzene Emissions from Coke By-Product Recovery Plants

Definitions.

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined herein shall have the meaning given them in the Act, in subpart A of part 61, and in subpart V of part 61. The following terms shall have the specific meanings given them:

Annual coke production means the coke produced in the batteries connected to the coke by-product recovery plant over a 12-month period. The first 12-month period concludes on the first December 31 that comes at least 12 months after the effective date or after the date of initial startup if initial startup is after the effective date.

Benzene storage tank means any tank, reservoir, or container used to collect or store refined benzene.

BTX storage tank means any tank, reservoir, or container used to collect or store benzene-toluene-xylene or other light-oil fractions.

Car seal means a seal that is placed on the device used to change the position of a valve (e.g., from open to closed) such that the position of the valve cannot be changed without breaking the seal and requiring the replacement of the old seal, once broken, with a new seal.

Coke by-product recovery plant means any plant designed and operated for the separation and recovery of coal tar derivatives (by-products) evolved from coal during the coking process of a coke oven battery.

Equipment means each pump, valve, exhauster, pressure relief device, sampling connection system, open-ended valve or line, and flange or other connector in benzene service.

Excess ammonia-liquor storage tank means any tank, reservoir, or container used to collect or store a flushing liquor solution prior to ammonia or phenol recovery.

Exhauster means a fan located between the inlet gas flange and outlet gas flange of the coke oven gas line that provides motive power for coke oven gases.

...

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Flushing-liquor circulation tank means any vessel that functions to store or contain flushing liquor that is separated from the tar in the tar decanter and is recirculated as the cooled liquor to the gas collection system.

Furnace coke means coke produced in by-product ovens that is not foundry coke.

Furnace coke by-product recovery plant means a coke by-product recovery plant that is not a foundry coke by-product recovery plant.

In benzene service means a piece of equipment, other than an exhauster, that either contains or contacts a fluid (liquid or gas) that is at least 10 percent benzene by weight or any exhauster that either contains or contacts a fluid (liquid or gas) at least 1 percent benzene by weight as determined by the provisions of §61.137(b). The provisions of §61.137(b) also specify how to determine that a piece of equipment is not in benzene service.

Light-oil condenser means any unit in the light-oil recovery operation that functions to condense benzene-containing vapors.

Light-oil decanter means any vessel, tank, or other type of device in the light-oil recovery operation that functions to separate light oil from water downstream of the light-oil condenser. A light-oil decanter also may be known as a light-oil separator.

Light-oil storage tank means any tank, reservoir, or container used to collect or store crude or refined light-oil.

Light-oil sump means any tank, pit, enclosure, or slop tank in light-oil recovery operations that functions as a wastewater separation device for hydrocarbon liquids on the surface of the water.

Naphthalene processing means any operations required to recover naphthalene including the separation, refining, and drying of crude or refined naphthalene.

Non-regenerative carbon adsorber means a series, over time, of non-regenerative carbon beds applied to a single source or group of sources, where non-regenerative carbon beds are carbon beds that are either never regenerated or are moved from their location for regeneration.

Process vessel means each tar decanter, flushing-liquor circulation tank, light-oil condenser, light-oil decanter, wash-oil decanter, or wash-oil circulation tank.

Regenerative carbon adsorber means a carbon adsorber applied to a single source or group of sources, in which the carbon beds are regenerated without being moved from their location.

Semiannual means a 6-month period; the first semiannual period concludes on the last day of the last full month during the 180 days following initial startup for new sources; the first semiannual period concludes on the last day of the last full month during the 180 days after the effective date of the regulation for existing sources.

Tar decanter means any vessel, tank, or container that functions to separate heavy tar and sludge from flushing liquor by means of gravity, heat, or chemical emulsion breakers. A tar decanter also may be known as a flushing-liquor decanter.

Tar storage tank means any vessel, tank, reservoir, or other type of container used to collect or store crude tar or tar-entrained naphthalene, except for tar products obtained by distillation, such as coal tar pitch, creosotes, or carbolic oil. This definition also includes any vessel, tank, reservoir, or container used to reduce the water content of the tar by means of heat, residence time, chemical emulsion breakers, or centrifugal separation. A tar storage tank also may be known as a tar-dewatering tank.

Tar-intercepting sump means any tank, pit, or enclosure that serves to receive or separate tars and aqueous condensate discharged from the primary cooler. A tar-intercepting sump also may be known as a primary-cooler decanter.

Vapor incinerator means any enclosed combustion device that is used for destroying organic compounds and does not necessarily extract energy in the form of steam or process heat.

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Wash-oil circulation tank means any vessel that functions to hold the wash oil used in light-oil recovery operations or the wash oil used in the wash-oil final cooler.

Wash-oil decanter means any vessel that functions to separate, by gravity, the condensed water from the wash oil received from a wash-oil final cooler or from a light-oil scrubber.

 # 008 [40 CFR Part 61 NESHAPs §40 CFR 61.132]

Subpart L--National Emission Standard for Benzene Emissions from Coke By-Product Recovery Plants

Standard: Process vessels, storage tanks, and tar-intercepting sumps.

(a)(1) Each owner or operator of a furnace or a foundry coke byproduct recovery plant shall enclose and seal all openings on each process vessel, tar storage tank, and tar-intercepting sump.

(2) The owner or operator shall duct gases from each process vessel, tar storage tank, and tar-intercepting sump to the gas collection system, gas distribution system, or other enclosed point in the by-product recovery process where the benzene in the gas will be recovered or destroyed. This control system shall be designed and operated for no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background and visual inspections, as determined by the methods specified in §61.245(c). This system can be designed as a closed, positive pressure, gas blanketing system.

(i) Except, the owner or operator may elect to install, operate, and maintain a pressure relief device, vacuum relief device, an access hatch, and a sampling port on each process vessel, tar storage tank, and tar-intercepting sump. Each access hatch and sampling port must be equipped with a gasket and a cover, seal, or lid that must be kept in a closed position at all times, unless in actual use.

(ii) The owner or operator may elect to leave open to the atmosphere the portion of the liquid surface in each tar decanter necessary to permit operation of a sludge conveyor. If the owner or operator elects to maintain an opening on part of the liquid surface of the tar decanter, the owner or operator shall install, operate, and maintain a water leg seal on the tar decanter roof near the sludge discharge chute to ensure enclosure of the major portion of liquid surface not necessary for the operation of the sludge conveyor.

(b) Following the installation of any control equipment used to meet the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section, the owner or operator shall monitor the connections and seals on each control system to determine if it is operating with no detectable emissions, using Method 21 (40 CFR part 60, appendix A) and procedures specified in §61.245(c), and shall visually inspect each source (including sealing materials) and the ductwork of the control system for evidence of visible defects such as gaps or tears. This monitoring and inspection shall be conducted on a semiannual basis and at any other time after the control system is repressurized with blanketing gas following removal of the cover or opening of the access hatch.

(1) If an instrument reading indicates an organic chemical concentration more than 500 ppm above a background concentration, as measured by Method 21, a leak is detected.

(2) If visible defects such as gaps in sealing materials are observed during a visual inspection, a leak is detected.

(3) When a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected.

(4) A first attempt at repair of any leak or visible defect shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected.

(c) Following the installation of any control system used to meet the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section, the owner or operator shall conduct a maintenance inspection of the control system on an annual basis for evidence of system abnormalities, such as blocked or plugged lines, sticking valves, plugged condensate traps, and other maintenance defects that could result in abnormal system operation. The owner or operator shall make a first attempt at repair within 5 days, with repair within 15 days of detection.

(d) Each owner or operator of a furnace coke by-product recovery plant also shall comply with the requirements of

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paragraphs (a)-(c) of this section for each benzene storage tank, BTX storage tank, light-oil storage tank, and excess ammonia-liquor storage tank.

 # 009 [40 CFR Part 61 NESHAPs §40 CFR 61.133]

Subpart L--National Emission Standard for Benzene Emissions from Coke By-Product Recovery Plants

Standard: Light-oil sumps.

(a) Each owner or operator of a light-oil sump shall enclose and seal the liquid surface in the sump to form a closed system to contain the emissions.

(1) Except, the owner or operator may elect to install, operate, and maintain a vent on the light-oil sump cover. Each vent pipe must be equipped with a water leg seal, a pressure relief device, or vacuum relief device.

(2) Except, the owner or operator may elect to install, operate, and maintain an access hatch on each light-oil sump cover. Each access hatch must be equipped with a gasket and a cover, seal, or lid that must be kept in a closed position at all times, unless in actual use.

(3) The light-oil sump cover may be removed for periodic maintenance but must be replaced (with seal) at completion of the maintenance operation.

(b) The venting of steam or other gases from the by-product process to the light-oil sump is not permitted.

(c) Following the installation of any control equipment used to meet the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section, the owner or operator shall monitor the connections and seals on each control system to determine if it is operating with no detectable emissions, using Method 21 (40 CFR part 60, appendix A) and the procedures specified in §61.245(c), and shall visually inspect each source (including sealing materials) for evidence of visible defects such as gaps or tears. This monitoring and inspection shall be conducted semiannually and at any other time the cover is removed.

(1) If an instrument reading indicates an organic chemical concentration more than 500 ppm above a background concentration, as measured by Method 21, a leak is detected.

(2) If visible defects such as gaps in sealing materials are observed during a visual inspection, a leak is detected.

(3) When a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected.

(4) A first attempt at repair of any leak or visible defect shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected.

 # 010 [40 CFR Part 61 NESHAPs §40 CFR 61.134]

Subpart L--National Emission Standard for Benzene Emissions from Coke By-Product Recovery Plants

Standard: Naphthalene processing, final coolers, and final-cooler cooling towers.

(a) No (“zero”) emissions are allowed from naphthalene processing, final coolers and final-cooler cooling towers at coke by-product recovery plants.

 # 011 [40 CFR Part 61 NESHAPs §40 CFR 61.135]

Subpart L--National Emission Standard for Benzene Emissions from Coke By-Product Recovery Plants

Standard: Equipment leaks.

(a) Each owner or operator of equipment in benzene service shall comply with the requirements of 40 CFR part 61, subpart V, except as provided in this section.

(b) The provisions of §61.242-3 and §61.242-9 of subpart V do not apply to this subpart.

(c) Each piece of equipment in benzene service to which this subpart applies shall be marked in such a manner that it can be distinguished readily from other pieces of equipment in benzene service.

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

(d) Each exhauster shall be monitored quarterly to detect leaks by the methods specified in §61.245(b) except as provided in §61.136(d) and paragraphs (e)-(g) of this section.

(1) If an instrument reading of 10,000 ppm or greater is measured, a leak is detected.

(2) When a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but no later than 15 calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in §61.242-10 (a) and (b). A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected.

(e) Each exhauster equipped with a seal system that includes a barrier fluid system and that prevents leakage of process fluids to the atmosphere is exempt from the requirements of paragraph (d) of this section provided the following requirements are met:

(1) Each exhauster seal system is:

(i) Operated with the barrier fluid at a pressure that is greater than the exhauster stuffing box pressure; or

(ii) Equipped with a barrier fluid system that is connected by a closed vent system to a control device that complies with the requirements of §61.242-11; or

(iii) Equipped with a system that purges the barrier fluid into a process stream with zero benzene emissions to the atmosphere.

(2) The barrier fluid is not in benzene service.

(3) Each barrier fluid system shall be equipped with a sensor that will detect failure of the seal system, barrier fluid system, or both.

(4)(i) Each sensor as described in paragraph (e)(3) of this section shall be checked daily or shall be equipped with an audible alarm.

(ii) The owner or operator shall determine, based on design considerations and operating experience, a criterion that indicates failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both.

(5) If the sensor indicates failure of the seal system, the barrier system, or both (based on the criterion determined under paragraph (e)(4)(ii) of this section), a leak is detected.

(6)(i) When a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in §61.242-10.

(ii) A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected.

(f) An exhauster is exempt from the requirements of paragraph (d) of this section if it is equipped with a closed vent system capable of capturing and transporting any leakage from the seal or seals to a control device that complies with the requirements of §61.242-11 except as provided in paragraph (g) of this section.

(g) Any exhauster that is designated, as described in §61.246(e) for no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, is exempt from the requirements of paragraph (d) of this section if the exhauster:

(1) Is demonstrated to be operating with no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, as measured by the methods specified in §61.245(c); and

(2) Is tested for compliance with paragraph (g)(1) of this section initially upon designation, annually, and at other times requested by the Administrator.

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

(h) Any exhauster that is in vacuum service is excluded from the requirements of this subpart if it is identified as required in §61.246(e)(5).

 # 012 [40 CFR Part 61 NESHAPs §40 CFR 61.136]

Subpart L--National Emission Standard for Benzene Emissions from Coke By-Product Recovery Plants

Compliance provisions and alternative means of emission limitation.

(a) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall demonstrate compliance with the requirements of §§61.132 through 61.135 for each new and existing source, except as provided under §§61.243-1 and 61.243-2.

(b) Compliance with this subpart shall be determined by a review of records, review of performance test results, inspections, or any combination thereof, using the methods and procedures specified in §61.137.

(c) N/A.

(d)(1) An owner or operator may request permission to use an alternative means of emission limitation to meet the requirements in §§61.132, 61.133, and 61.135 of this subpart and §§61.242-2, -5, -6, -7, -8, and -11 of subpart V. Permission to use an alternative means of emission limitation shall be requested as specified in §61.12(d).

(2) When the Administrator evaluates requests for permission to use alternative means of emission limitation for sources subject to §§61.132 and 61.133 (except tar decanters) the Administrator shall compare test data for the means of emission limitation to a benzene control efficiency of 98 percent. For tar decanters, the Administrator shall compare test data for the means of emission limitation to a benzene control efficiency of 95 percent.

(3) For any requests for permission to use an alternative to the work practices required under §61.135, the provisions of §61.244(c) shall apply.

 # 013 [40 CFR Part 61 NESHAPs §40 CFR 61.137]

Subpart L--National Emission Standard for Benzene Emissions from Coke By-Product Recovery Plants

Test methods and procedures.

(a) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall comply with the requirements in §61.245 of 40 CFR part 61, subpart V.

(b) To determine whether or not a piece of equipment is in benzene service, the methods in §61.245(d) shall be used, except that, for exhausters, the percent benzene shall be 1 percent by weight, rather than the 10 percent by weight described in §61.245(d).

 # 014 [40 CFR Part 61 NESHAPs §40 CFR 61.138]

Subpart L--National Emission Standard for Benzene Emissions from Coke By-Product Recovery Plants

Recordkeeping and reporting requirements.

(a) The following information pertaining to the design of control equipment installed to comply with §§61.132 through 61.134 shall be recorded and kept in a readily accessible location:

(1) Detailed schematics, design specifications, and piping and instrumentation diagrams.

(2) The dates and descriptions of any changes in the design specifications.

(b) The following information pertaining to sources subject to §61.132 and sources subject to §61.133 shall be recorded and maintained for 2 years following each semiannual (and other) inspection and each annual maintenance inspection:

(1) The date of the inspection and the name of the inspector.

(2) A brief description of each visible defect in the source or control equipment and the method and date of repair of the defect.

(3) The presence of a leak, as measured using the method described in §61.245(c). The record shall include the date of

attempted and actual repair and method of repair of the leak.

(4) A brief description of any system abnormalities found during the annual maintenance inspection, the repairs made, the date of attempted repair, and the date of actual repair.

(c) Each owner or operator of a source subject to §61.135 shall comply with §61.246.

(d) N/A.

(e)(1) An owner or operator of any source to which this subpart applies shall submit a statement in writing notifying the Administrator that the requirements of this subpart and 40 CFR 61, subpart V, have been implemented.

(2) In the case of an existing source or a new source that has an initial startup date preceding the effective date, the statement is to be submitted within 90 days of the effective date, unless a waiver of compliance is granted under §61.11, along with the information required under §61.10. If a waiver of compliance is granted, the statement is to be submitted on a date scheduled by the Administrator.

(3) In the case of a new source that did not have an initial startup date preceding the effective date, the statement shall be submitted with the application for approval of construction, as described under §61.07.

(4) The statement is to contain the following information for each source:

(i) Type of source (e.g., a light-oil sump or pump).

(ii) For equipment in benzene service, equipment identification number and process unit identification: percent by weight benzene in the fluid at the equipment; and process fluid state in the equipment (gas/vapor or liquid).

(iii) Method of compliance with the standard (e.g., “gas blanketing,” “monthly leak detection and repair,” or “equipped with dual mechanical seals”). This includes whether the plant plans to be a furnace or foundry coke by-product recovery plant for the purposes of §61.132(d).

(f) A report shall be submitted to the Administrator semiannually starting 6 months after the initial reports required in §61.138(e) and §61.10, which includes the following information:

(1) For sources subject to §61.132 and sources subject to §61.133,

(i) A brief description of any visible defect in the source or ductwork,

(ii) The number of leaks detected and repaired, and

(iii) A brief description of any system abnormalities found during each annual maintenance inspection that occurred in the reporting period and the repairs made.

(2) For equipment in benzene service subject to §61.135(a), information required by §61.247(b).

(3) For each exhauster subject to §61.135 for each quarter during the semiannual reporting period,

(i) The number of exhausters for which leaks were detected as described in §61.135 (d) and (e)(5),

(ii) The number of exhausters for which leaks were repaired as required in §61.135 (d) and (e)(6),

(iii) The results of performance tests to determine compliance with §61.135(g) conducted within the semiannual reporting period.

(4) A statement signed by the owner or operator stating whether all provisions of 40 CFR part 61, subpart L, have been fulfilled during the semiannual reporting period.

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

(5) N/A.

(6) Revisions to items reported according to paragraph (e) of this section if changes have occurred since the initial report or subsequent revisions to the initial report.

Note: Compliance with the requirements of §61.10(c) is not required for revisions documented under this paragraph.

(g) In the first report submitted as required in §61.138(e), the report shall include a reporting schedule stating the months that semiannual reports shall be submitted. Subsequent reports shall be submitted according to that schedule unless a revised schedule has been submitted in a previous semiannual report.

(h) An owner or operator electing to comply with the provisions of §§61.243-1 and 61.243-2 shall notify the Administrator of the alternative standard selected 90 days before implementing either of the provisions.

(i) An application for approval of construction or modification, as required under §§61.05(a) and 61.07, will not be required for sources subject to 61.135 if:

(1) The new source complies with §61.135, and

(2) In the next semiannual report required by §61.138(f), the information described in §61.138(e)(4) is reported.

 # 015 [40 CFR Part 61 NESHAPs §40 CFR 61.240]

Subpart V--National Emission Standard for Equipment Leaks (Fugitive Emission Sources)

Applicability and designation of sources.

(a) The provisions of this subpart apply to each of the following sources that are intended to operate in volatile hazardous air pollutant (VHAP) service: pumps, compressors, pressure relief devices, sampling connection systems, open-ended valves or lines, valves, connectors, surge control vessels, bottoms receivers, and control devices or systems required by this subpart.

(b) The provisions of this subpart apply to the sources listed in paragraph (a) after the date of promulgation of a specific subpart in part 61.

(c) While the provisions of this subpart are effective, a source to which this subpart applies that is also subject to the provisions of 40 CFR part 60 only will be required to comply with the provisions of this subpart.

(d) Alternative means of compliance.

(1) Option to comply with part 65. Owners or operators may choose to comply with 40 CFR part 65 to satisfy the requirements of §§ 61.242-1 through 61.247 for equipment that is subject to this subpart and that is part of the same process unit. When choosing to comply with 40 CFR part 65, the requirements of §§ 61.245(d) and 61.246(i) and (j) still apply. Other provisions applying to owners or operators who choose to comply with 40 CFR part 65 are provided in 40 CFR 65.1.

(2) Part 65, subpart C or F. For owners or operators choosing to comply with 40 CFR part 65, each surge control vessel and bottoms receiver subject to this subpart that meets the conditions specified in table 1 or table 2 of this subpart shall meet the requirements for storage vessels in 40 CFR part 65, subpart C; all other equipment subject to this subpart shall meet the requirements in 40 CFR part 65, subpart F.

(3) Part 61, subpart A. Owners or operators who choose to comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C or F, must also comply with §§ 61.01, 61.02, 61.05 through 61.08, 61.10(b) through (d), 61.11, and 61.15 for that equipment. All sections and paragraphs of subpart A of this part that are not mentioned in this paragraph (d)(3) do not apply to owners or operators of equipment subject to this subpart complying with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C or F, except that provisions required to be met prior to implementing 40 CFR part 65 still apply. Owners and operators who choose to comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C or F, must comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart A.

(4) Rules referencing this subpart. Owners or operators referenced to this subpart from subpart F or J of this part may

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

choose to comply with 40 CFR part 65 for all equipment listed in paragraph (a) of this section.

 # 016 [40 CFR Part 61 NESHAPs §40 CFR 61.241]

Subpart V--National Emission Standard for Equipment Leaks (Fugitive Emission Sources)

Definitions.

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined herein shall have the meaning given them in the Act, in subpart A of part 61, or in specific subparts of part 61; and the following terms shall have specific meaning given them:

Bottoms receiver means a tank that collects distillation bottoms before the stream is sent for storage or for further downstream processing.

Closed-vent system means a system that is not open to atmosphere and that is composed of hard-piping, ductwork, connections, and, if necessary, flow-inducing devices that transport gas or vapor from a piece or pieces of equipment to a control device or back to a process.

Connector means flanged, screwed, welded, or other joined fittings used to connect two pipe lines or a pipe line and a piece of equipment. For the purpose of reporting and recordkeeping, connector means flanged fittings that are not covered by insulation or other materials that prevent location of the fittings.

Control device means an enclosed combustion device, vapor recovery system, or flare.

Double block and bleed system means two block valves connected in series with a bleed valve or line that can vent the line between the two block valves.

Duct work means a conveyance system such as those commonly used for heating and ventilation systems. It is often made of sheet metal and often has sections connected by screws or crimping. Hard-piping is not ductwork.

Equipment means each pump, compressor, pressure relief device, sampling connection system, open-ended valve or line, valve, connector, surge control vessel, bottoms receiver in VHAP service, and any control devices or systems required by this subpart.

First attempt at repair means to take rapid action for the purpose of stopping or reducing leakage of organic material to atmosphere using best practices.

In gas/vapor service means that a piece of equipment contains process fluid that is in the gaseous state at operating conditions.

Fuel gas means gases that are combusted to derive useful work or heat.

Fuel gas system means the offsite and onsite piping and flow and pressure control system that gathers gaseous stream(s) generated by onsite operations, may blend them with other sources of gas, and transports the gaseous stream for use as fuel gas in combustion devices or in-process combustion equipment, such as furnaces and gas turbines, either singly or in combination.

Hard-piping means pipe or tubing that is manufactured and properly installed using good engineering judgement and standards such as ASME B31.3, Process Piping (available from the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, PO Box 2900, Fairfield, NJ 07007-2900).

In liquid service means that a piece of equipment is not in gas/vapor service.

In-situ sampling systems means nonextractive samplers or in-line samplers.

In vacuum service means that equipment is operating at an internal pressure which is at least 5 kilopascals (kPa) (0.7 psia) below ambient pressure.

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

In VHAP service means that a piece of equipment either contains or contacts a fluid (liquid or gas) that is at least 10 percent by weight a volatile hazardous air pollutant (VHAP) as determined according to the provisions of § 61.245(d). The provisions of § 61.245(d) also specify how to determine that a piece of equipment is not in VHAP service.

In VOC service means, for the purposes of this subpart, that (a) the piece of equipment contains or contacts a process fluid that is at least 10 percent VOC by weight (see 40 CFR 60.2 for the definition of volatile organic compound or VOC and 40 CFR 60.485(d) to determine whether a piece of equipment is not in VOC service) and (b) the piece of equipment is not in heavy liquid service as defined in 40 CFR 60.481.

Maximum true vapor pressure means the equilibrium partial pressure exerted by the total VHAP in the stored or transferred liquid at the temperature equal to the highest calendar-month average of the liquid storage or transfer temperature for liquids stored or transferred above or below the ambient temperature or at the local maximum monthly average temperature as reported by the National Weather Service for liquids stored or transferred at the ambient temperature, as determined:

(1) In accordance with methods described in American Petroleum Institute Publication 2517, Evaporative Loss From External Floating-Roof Tanks (incorporated by reference as specified in § 61.18); or

(2) As obtained from standard reference texts; or

(3) As determined by the American Society for Testing and Materials Method D2879-83, Standard Test Method for Vapor Pressure-Temperature Relationship and Initial Decomposition Temperature of Liquids by Isoteniscope (incorporated by reference as specified in § 61.18); or

(4) Any other method approved by the Administrator.

Open-ended valve or line means any valve, except pressure relief valves, having one side of the valve seat in contact with process fluid and one side open to atmosphere, either directly or through open piping.

Pressure release means the emission of materials resulting from the system pressure being greater than the set pressure of the pressure relief device.

Process unit means equipment assembled to produce a VHAP or its derivatives as intermediates or final products, or equipment assembled to use a VHAP in the production of a product. A process unit can operate independently if supplied with sufficient feed or raw materials and sufficient product storage facilities.

Process unit shutdown means a work practice or operational procedure that stops production from a process unit or part of a process unit. An unscheduled work practice or operational procedure that stops production from a process unit or part of a process unit for less than 24 hours is not a process unit shutdown. The use of spare equipment and technically feasible bypassing of equipment without stopping production are not process unit shutdowns.

Repaired means that equipment is adjusted, or otherwise altered, to eliminate a leak.

Sampling connection system means an assembly of equipment within a process unit used during periods of representative operation to take samples of the process fluid. Equipment used to take non-routine grab samples is not considered a sampling connection system.

Semiannual means a 6-month period; the first semiannual period concludes on the last day of the last month during the 180 days following initial startup for new sources; and the first semiannual period concludes on the last day of the last full month during the 180 days after the effective date of a specific subpart that references this subpart for existing sources.

Sensor means a device that measures a physical quantity or the change in a physical quantity, such as temperature, pressure, flow rate, pH, or liquid level.

Stuffing box pressure means the fluid (liquid or gas) pressure inside the casing or housing of a piece of equipment, on the process side of the inboard seal.

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

Surge control vessel means feed drums, recycle drums, and intermediate vessels. Surge control vessels are used within a process unit when in-process storage, mixing, or management of flow rates of volumes is needed on a recurring or ongoing basis to assist in production of a product.

Volatile hazardous air pollutant or VHAP means a substance regulated under this part for which a standard for equipment leaks of the substance has been proposed and promulgated. Benzene is a VHAP. Vinyl chloride is a VHAP.

 # 017 [40 CFR Part 61 NESHAPs §40 CFR 61.242-1]

Subpart V--National Emission Standard for Equipment Leaks (Fugitive Emission Sources)

Standards: General.

(a) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall demonstrate compliance with the requirements of §§ 61.242-1 to 61.242-11 for each new and existing source as required in 40 CFR 61.05, except as provided in §§ 61.243 and 61.244.

(b) Compliance with this subpart will be detemined by review of records, review of performance test results, and inspection using the methods and procedures specified in § 61.245.

(c)(1) An owner or operator may request a determination of alternative means of emission limitation to the requirements of §§ 61.242-2, 61.242-3, 61.242-5, 61.242-6, 61.242-7, 61.242-8, 61.242-9 and 61.242-11 as provided in § 61.244.

(2) If the Administrator makes a determination that a means of emission limitation is at least a permissible alternative to the requirements of § 61.242-2, 61.242-3, 61.242-5, 61.242-6, 61.242-7, 61.242-8, 61.242-9 or 61.242-11, an owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of that determination.

(d) Each piece of equipment to which this subpart applies shall be marked in such a manner that it can be distinguished readily from other pieces of equipment.

(e) Equipment that is in vacuum service is excluded from the requirements of § 61.242-2, to § 61.242-11 if it is identified as required in § 61.246(e)(5).

 # 018 [40 CFR Part 61 NESHAPs §40 CFR 61.242-10]

Subpart V--National Emission Standard for Equipment Leaks (Fugitive Emission Sources)

Standards: Delay of repair.

(a) If evidence of a potential leak is found by visual, audible, olfactory, or any other detection method at pressure relief devices in liquid service and connectors, the owner or operator shall follow either one of the following procedures, except as provided in § 61.242-1(c):

(1) The owner or operator shall monitor the equipment within 5 days by the method specified in § 61.245(b) and shall comply with the requirements of paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section.

(2) The owner or operator shall eliminate the visual, audible, olfactory, or other indication of a potential leak.

(b) If an instrument reading of 10,000 ppm or greater is measured, a leak is detected.

(c) (1) When a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in § 61.242-10.

(2) The first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected.

(d) First attempts at repair include, but are not limited to, the best practices described under § 61.242-7(e).

 # 019 [40 CFR Part 61 NESHAPs §40 CFR 61.242-2]

Subpart V--National Emission Standard for Equipment Leaks (Fugitive Emission Sources)

Standards: Pumps.

(a)(1) Each pump shall be monitored monthly to detect leaks by the methods specified in § 61.245(b), except as provided in § 61.242-1(c) and paragraphs (d), (e), (f) and (g) of this section.

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

(2) Each pump shall be checked by visual inspection each calendar week for indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal.

(b)(1) If an instrument reading of 10,000 ppm or greater is measured, a leak is detected.

(2) If there are indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal, a leak is detected.

(c)(1) When a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in § 61.242-10.

(2) A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected.

(d) Each pump equipped with a dual mechanical seal system that includes a barrier fluid system is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, provided the following requirements are met:

(1) Each dual mechanical seal system is:

(i) Operated with the barrier fluid at a pressure that is at all times greater than the pump stuffing box pressure; or

(ii) Equipped with a barrier fluid degassing reservoir that is routed to a process or fuel gas system or connected by a closed-vent system to a control device that complies with the requirements of § 61.242-11; or

(iii) Equipped with a system that purges the barrier fluid into a process stream with zero VHAP emissions to atmosphere.

(2) The barrier fluid is not in VHAP service and, if the pump is covered by standards under 40 CFR part 60, is not in VOC service.

(3) Each barrier fluid system is equipped with a sensor that will detect failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both.

(4) Each pump is checked by visual inspection each calendar week for indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal.

(i) If there are indications of liquid dripping from the pump seal at the time of the weekly inspection, the pump shall be monitored as specified in § 61.245 to determine the presence of VOC and VHAP in the barrier fluid.

(ii) If the monitor reading (taking into account any background readings) indicates the presence of VHAP, a leak is detected. For the purpose of this paragraph, the monitor may be calibrated with VHAP, or may employ a gas chromatography column to limit the response of the monitor to VHAP, at the option of the owner or operator.

(iii) If an instrument reading of 10,000 ppm or greater (total VOC) is measured, a leak is detected.

(5) Each sensor as described in paragraph (d)(3) of this section is checked daily or is equipped with an audible alarm.

(6)(i) The owner or operator determines, based on design considerations and operating experience, criteria applicable to the presence and frequency of drips and to the sensor that indicates failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both.

(ii) If indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal exceed the criteria established in paragraph (d)(6)(i) of this section, or if, based on the criteria established in paragraph (d)(6)(i) of this section, the sensor indicates failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both, a leak is detected.

(iii) When a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but no later than 15 calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in § 61.242-10.

(iv) A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than five calendar days after each leak is detected.

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

(e) Any pump that is designated, as described in § 61.246(e)(2), for no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a), (c), and (d) if the pump:

(1) Has no externally actuated shaft penetrating the pump housing,

(2) Is demonstrated to be operating with no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, as measured by the method specified in § 61.245(c), and

(3) Is tested for compliance with paragraph (e)(2) initially upon designation, annually, and at other times requested by the Administrator.

(f) If any pump is equipped with a closed-vent system capable of capturing and transporting any leakage from the seal or seals to a process or fuel gas system or to a control device that complies with the requirements of § 61.242-11, it is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section.

(g) Any pump that is designated, as described in § 61.246(f)(1), as an unsafe-to-monitor pump is exempt from the monitoring and inspection requirements of paragraphs (a) and (d)(4) through (6) of this section if:

(1) The owner or operator of the pump demonstrates that the pump is unsafe-to-monitor because monitoring personnel would be exposed to an immediate danger as a consequence of complying with paragraph (a) of this section; and

(2) The owner or operator of the pump has a written plan that requires monitoring of the pump as frequently as practicable during safe-to-monitor times but not more frequently than the periodic monitoring schedule otherwise applicable, and repair of the equipment according to the procedures in paragraph (c) of this section if a leak is detected.

(h) Any pump that is located within the boundary of an unmanned plant site is exempt from the weekly visual inspection requirement of paragraphs (a)(2) and (d)(4) of this section, and the daily requirements of paragraph (d)(5) of this section, provided that each pump is visually inspected as often as practicable and at least monthly.

 # 020 [40 CFR Part 61 NESHAPs §40 CFR 61.242-4]

Subpart V--National Emission Standard for Equipment Leaks (Fugitive Emission Sources)

Standards: Pressure relief devices in gas/vapor service.

(a) Except during pressure releases, each pressure relief device in gas/vapor service shall be operated with no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, as measured by the method specified in § 61.245(c).

(b)(1) After each pressure release, the pressure relief device shall be returned to a condition of no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, as soon as practicable, but no later than 5 calendar days after each pressure release, except as provided in § 61.242-10.

(2) No later than 5 calendar days after the pressure release, the pressure relief device shall be monitored to confirm the condition of no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, as measured by the method specified in § 61.245(c).

(c) Any pressure relief device that is routed to a process or fuel gas system or equipped with a closed-vent system capable of capturing and transporting leakage from the pressure relief device to a control device as described in § 61.242-11 is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

(d)(1) Any pressure relief device that is equipped with a rupture disk upstream of the pressure relief device is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, provided the owner or operator complies with the requirements in paragraph (d)(2) of this section.

(2) After each pressure release, a new rupture disk shall be installed upstream of the pressure relief device as soon as practicable, but no later than 5 calendar days after each pressure release, except as provided in § 61.242-10.

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

 # 021 [40 CFR Part 61 NESHAPs §40 CFR 61.242-5]

Subpart V--National Emission Standard for Equipment Leaks (Fugitive Emission Sources)

Standards: Sampling connecting systems.

(a) Each sampling connection system shall be equipped with a closed-purge, closed-loop, or closed vent system, except as provided in § 61.242-1(c). Gases displaced during filling of the sample container are not required to be collected or captured.

(b) Each closed-purge, closed-loop, or closed vent system as required in paragraph (a) of this section shall comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section:

(1) Return the purged process fluid directly to the process line; or

(2) Collect and recycle the purged process fluid; or

(3) Be designed and operated to capture and transport all the purged process fluid to a control device that complies with the requirements of § 61.242-11; or

(4) Collect, store, and transport the purged process fluid to any of the following systems or facilities:

(i) A waste management unit as defined in 40 CFR 63.111 if the waste management unit is subject to and operated in compliance with the provisions of 40 CFR part 63, subpart G, applicable to Group 1 wastewater streams; or

(ii) A treatment, storage, or disposal facility subject to regulation under 40 CFR part 262, 264, 265, or 266; or

(iii) A facility permitted, licensed, or registered by a State to manage municipal or industrial solid waste, if the process fluids are not hazardous waste as defined in 40 CFR part 261.

(c) In-situ sampling systems and sampling systems without purges are exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

 # 022 [40 CFR Part 61 NESHAPs §40 CFR 61.242-6]

Subpart V--National Emission Standard for Equipment Leaks (Fugitive Emission Sources)

Standards: Open-ended valves or lines.

(a)(1) Each open-ended valve or line shall be equipped with a cap, blind flange, plug, or a second valve, except as provided in § 61.242-1(c).

(2) The cap, blind flange, plug, or second valve shall seal the open end at all times except during operations requiring process fluid flow through the open-ended valve or line.

(b) Each open-ended valve or line equipped with a second valve shall be operated in a manner such that the valve on the process fluid end is closed before the second valve is closed.

(c) When a double block and bleed system is being used, the bleed valve or line may remain open during operations that require venting the line between the block valves but shall comply with paragraph (a) at all other times.

(d) Open-ended valves or lines in an emergency shutdown system which are designed to open automatically in the event of a process upset are exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of this section.

(e) Open-ended valves or lines containing materials which would autocatalytically polymerize or would present an explosion, serious overpressure, or other safety hazard if capped or equipped with a double block and bleed system as specified in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section are exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section.

 # 023 [40 CFR Part 61 NESHAPs §40 CFR 61.242-7]

Subpart V--National Emission Standard for Equipment Leaks (Fugitive Emission Sources)

Standards: Valves.

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

(a) Each valve shall be monitored monthly to detect leaks by the method specified in § 61.245(b) and shall comply with paragraphs (b)-(e), except as provided in paragraphs (f), (g), and (h) of this section, § 61.243-1 or § 61.243-2, and § 61.242-1(c).

(b) If an instrument reading of 10,000 ppm or greater is measured, a leak is detected.

(c)(1) Any valve for which a leak is not detected for 2 successive months may be monitored the first month of every quarter, beginning with the next quarter, until a leak is detected.

(2) If a leak is detected, the valve shall be monitored monthly until a leak is not detected for 2 successive months.

(d)(1) When a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but no later than 15 calendar days after the leak is detected, except as provided in § 61.242-10.

(2) A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected.

(e) First attempts at repair include, but are not limited to, the following best practices where practicable:

(1) Tightening of bonnet bolts;

(2) Replacement of bonnet bolts;

(3) Tightening of packing gland nuts; and

(4) Injection of lubricant into lubricated packing.

(f) Any valve that is designated, as described in § 61.246(e)(2), for no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, is exempt from the requirements of paragraph (a) if the valve:

(1) Has no external actuating mechanism in contact with the process fluid;

(2) Is operated with emissions less than 500 ppm above background, as measured by the method specified in § 61.245(c); and

(3) Is tested for compliance with paragraph (f)(2) initially upon designation, annually, and at other times requested by the Administrator.

(g) Any valve that is designated, as described in § 61.246(f)(1), as an unsafe-to-monitor valve is exempt from the requirements of paragraph (a) if:

(1) The owner or operator of the valve demonstrates that the valve is unsafe to monitor because monitoring personnel would be exposed to an immediate danger as a consequence of complying with paragraph (a); and

(2) The owner or operator of the valve has a written plan that requires monitoring of the valve as frequent as practicable during safe-to-monitor times.

(h) Any valve that is designated, as described in § 61.246(f)(2), as a difficult-to-monitor valve is exempt from the requirements of paragraph (a) if:

(1) The owner or operator of the valve demonstrates that the valve cannot be monitored without elevating the monitoring personnel more than 2 meters above a support surface;

(2) The process unit within which the valve is located is an existing process unit; and

(3) The owner or operator of the valve follows a written plan that requires monitoring of the valve at least once per calendar year.

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

 # 024 [40 CFR Part 61 NESHAPs §40 CFR 61.242-8]

Subpart V--National Emission Standard for Equipment Leaks (Fugitive Emission Sources)

Standards: Pressure relief devices in liquid service and flanges and other connectors.

(a) If evidence of a potential leak is found by visual, audible, olfactory, or any other detection method at pressure relief devices in liquid service and connectors, the owner or operator shall follow either one of the following procedures, except as provided in § 61.242-1(c):

(1) The owner or operator shall monitor the equipment within 5 days by the method specified in § 61.245(b) and shall comply with the requirements of paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section.

(2) The owner or operator shall eliminate the visual, audible, olfactory, or other indication of a potential leak.

(b) If an instrument reading of 10,000 ppm or greater is measured, a leak is detected.

(c)(1) When a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in § 61.242-10.

(2) The first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected.

(d) First attempts at repair include, but are not limited to, the best practices described under § 61.242-7(e).

 # 025 [40 CFR Part 61 NESHAPs §40 CFR 61.243-1]

Subpart V--National Emission Standard for Equipment Leaks (Fugitive Emission Sources)

Alternative standards for valves in VHAP service-- allowable percentage of valves leaking.

(a) An owner or operator may elect to have all valves within a process unit to comply with an allowable percentage of valves leaking of equal to or less than 2.0 percent.

(b) The following requirements shall be met if an owner or operator decides to comply with an allowable percentage of valves leaking:

(1) An owner or operator must notify the Administrator that the owner or operator has elected to have all valves within a process unit to comply with the allowable percentage of valves leaking before implementing this alternative standard, as specified in § 61.247(d).

(2) A performance test as specified in paragraph (c) of this section shall be conducted initially upon designation, annually, and at other times requested by the Administrator.

(3) If a valve leak is detected, it shall be repaired in accordance with § 61.242-7(d) and (e).

(c) Performance tests shall be conducted in the following manner:

(1) All valves in VHAP service within the process unit shall be monitored within 1 week by the methods specified in § 61.245(b).

(2) If an instrument reading of 10,000 ppm or greater is measured, a leak is detected.

(3) The leak percentage shall be determined by dividing the number of valves in VHAP service for which leaks are detected by the number of valves in VHAP service within the process unit.

(d) Owner or operators who elect to have all valves comply with this alternative standard shall not have a process unit with a leak percentage greater than 2.0 percent.

(e) If an owner or operator decides no longer to comply with § 61.243-1, the owner or operator must notify the Administrator in writing that the work practice standard described in § 61.242-7(a)-(e) will be followed.

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

 # 026 [40 CFR Part 61 NESHAPs §40 CFR 61.243-2]

Subpart V--National Emission Standard for Equipment Leaks (Fugitive Emission Sources)

Alternative standards for valves in VHAP service--skip period leak detection and repair.

(a)(1) An owner or operator may elect for all valves within a process unit to comply with one of the alternative work practices specified in paragraphs (b)(2) and (3) of this section.

(2) An owner or operator must notify the Administrator before implementing one of the alternative work practices, as specified in § 61.247(d).

(b)(1) An owner or operator shall comply initially with the requirements for valves, as described in § 61.242-7.

(2) After 2 consecutive quarterly leak detection periods with the percentage of valves leaking equal to or less than 2.0, an owner or operator may begin to skip one of the quarterly leak detection periods for the valves in VHAP service.

(3) After five consecutive quarterly leak detection periods with the percentage of valves leaking equal to or less than 2.0, an owner or operator may begin to skip three of the quarterly leak detection periods for the valves in VHAP service.

(4) If the percentage of valves leaking is greater than 2.0, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements as described in § 61.242-7 but may again elect to use this section.

 # 027 [40 CFR Part 61 NESHAPs §40 CFR 61.244]

Subpart V--National Emission Standard for Equipment Leaks (Fugitive Emission Sources)

Alternative means of emission limitation.

(a) Permission to use an alternative means of emission limitation under section 112(e)(3) of the Clean Air Act shall be governed by the following procedures:

(b) Where the standard is an equipment, design, or operational requirement:

(1) Each owner or operator applying for permission shall be responsible for collecting and verifying test data for an alternative means of emission limitation to test data for the equipment, design, and operational requirements.

(2) The Administrator may condition the permission on requirements that may be necessary to assure operation and maintenance to achieve the same emission reduction as the equipment, design, and operational requirements.

(c) Where the standard is a work practice:

(1) Each owner or operator applying for permission shall be responsible for collecting and verifying test data for an alternative means of emission limitation.

(2) For each source for which permission is requested, the emission reduction achieved by the required work practices shall be demonstrated for a minimum period of 12 months.

(3) For each source for which permission is requested, the emission reduction achieved by the alternative means of emission limitation shall be demonstrated.

(4) Each owner or operator applying for permission shall commit in writing each source to work practices that provide for emission reductions equal to or greater than the emission reductions achieved by the required work practices.

(5) The Administrator will compare the demonstrated emission reduction for the alternative means of emission limitation to the demonstrated emission reduction for the required work practices and will consider the commitment in paragraph (c)(4).

(6) The Administrator may condition the permission on requirements that may be necessary to assure operation and maintenance to achieve the same emission reduction as the required work practices of this subpart.

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

(d) An owner or operator may offer a unique approach to demonstrate the alternative means of emission limitation.

(e)(1) Manufacturers of equipment used to control equipment leaks of a VHAP may apply to the Administrator for permission for an alternative means of emission limitation that achieves a reduction in emissions of the VHAP achieved by the equipment, design, and operational requirements of this subpart.

(2) The Administrator will grant permission according to the provisions of paragraphs (b), (c), and (d).

 # 028 [40 CFR Part 61 NESHAPs §40 CFR 61.245]

Subpart V--National Emission Standard for Equipment Leaks (Fugitive Emission Sources)

Test methods and procedures.

(a) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall comply with the test methods and procedures requirements provided in this section.

(b) Monitoring, as required in §§ 61.242, 61.243, 61.244, and 61.135, shall comply with the following requirements:

(1) Monitoring shall comply with Method 21 of appendix A of 40 CFR part 60.

(2) The detection instrument shall meet the performance criteria of Method 21.

(3) The instrument shall be calibrated before use on each day of its use by the procedures specified in Method 21.

(4) Calibration gases shall be:

(i) Zero air (less than 10 ppm of hydrocarbon in air); and

(ii) A mixture of methane or n-hexane and air at a concentration of approximately, but less than, 10,000 ppm methane or n-hexane.

(5) The instrument probe shall be traversed around all potential leak interfaces as close to the interface as possible as described in Method 21.

(c) When equipment is tested for compliance with or monitored for no detectable emissions, the owner or operator shall comply with the following requirements:

(1) The requirements of paragraphs (b) (1) through (4) shall apply.

(2) The background level shall be determined, as set forth in Method 21.

(3) The instrument probe shall be traversed around all potential leak interfaces as close to the interface as possible as described in Method 21.

(4) The arithmetic difference between the maximum concentration indicated by the instrument and the background level is compared with 500 ppm for determining compliance.

(d)(1) Each piece of equipment within a process unit that can conceivably contain equipment in VHAP service is presumed to be in VHAP service unless an owner or operator demonstrates that the piece of equipment is not in VHAP service. For a piece of equipment to be considered not in VHAP service, it must be determined that the percent VHAP content can be reasonably expected never to exceed 10 percent by weight. For purposes of determining the percent VHAP content of the process fluid that is contained in or contacts equipment, procedures that conform to the methods described in ASTM Method D-2267 (incorporated by the reference as specified in § 61.18) shall be used.

(2)(i) An owner or operator may use engineering judgment rather than the procedures in paragraph (d)(1) of this section to demonstrate that the percent VHAP content does not exceed 10 percent by weight, provided that the engineering judgment demonstrates that the VHAP content clearly does not exceed 10 percent by weight. When an owner or operator and the Administrator do not agree on whether a piece of equipment is not in VHAP service, however, the procedures in paragraph

(d)(1) of this section shall be used to resolve the disagreement.

(ii) If an owner or operator determines that a piece of equipment is in VHAP service, the determination can be revised only after following the procedures in paragraph (d)(1) of this section.

(3) Samples used in determining the percent VHAP content shall be representative of the process fluid that is contained in or contacts the equipment or the gas being combusted in the flare.

(e)(1) Method 22 of appendix A of 40 CFR part 60 shall be used to determine compliance of flares with the visible emission provisions of this subpart.

(2) The presence of a flare pilot flame shall be monitored using a thermocouple or any other equivalent device to detect the presence of a flame.

(3) The net heating value of the gas being combusted in a flare shall be calculated using the following equation:

HT = Sum (Ci * Hi) [for i = 1 to n]

Where:

HT = Net heating value of the sample, MJ/scm (BTU/scf); where the net enthalpy per mole of offgas is based on combustion at 25 °C and 760 mm Hg (77 °F and 14.7 psi), but the standard temperature for determining the volume corresponding to one mole is 20 °C (68 °F).
K = conversion constant, 1.740 × 10^7 (g-mole) (MJ)/(ppm-scm-kcal) (metric units); or 4.674 × 10^8 ((g-mole) (Btu)/(ppm-scf-kcal)) (English units)
Ci = Concentration of sample component “i” in ppm, as measured by Method 18 of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60 and ASTM D2504-67, 77, or 88 (Reapproved 1993) (incorporated by reference as specified in § 61.18).
Hi = net heat of combustion of sample component “i” at 25 °C and 760 mm Hg (77 °F and 14.7 psi), kcal/g-mole. The heats of combustion may be determined using ASTM D2382-76 or 88 or D4809-95 (incorporated by reference as specified in § 61.18) if published values are not available or cannot be calculated.

(4) The actual exit velocity of a flare shall be determined by dividing the volumetric flowrate (in units of standard temperature and pressure), as determined by Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D, as appropriate, by the unobstructed (free) cross section area of the flare tip.

(5) The maximum permitted velocity, Vmax , for air-assisted flares shall be determined by the following equation:

Vmax = K1 + (K2 * HT)

Where:

Vmax = Maximum permitted velocity, m/sec (ft/sec).
HT = Net heating value of the gas being combusted, as determined in paragraph (e)(3) of this section, MJ/scm (Btu/scf).
K1 = 8.706 m/sec (metric units)
K1 = 28.56 ft/sec (English units)
K2 = 0.7084 m^4 /(MJ-sec) (metric units)
K2 = 0.087 ft^4 /(Btu-sec) (English units)

 # 029 [40 CFR Part 61 NESHAPs §40 CFR 61.246]

Subpart V--National Emission Standard for Equipment Leaks (Fugitive Emission Sources)

Recordkeeping requirements.

(a)(1) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements of this section.

(2) An owner or operator of more than one process unit subject to the provisions of this subpart may comply with the recordkeeping requirements for these process units in one recordkeeping system if the system identifies each record by

each process unit.

(b) When each leak is detected as specified in §§ 61.242-2, 61.242-3, 61.242-7, 61.242-8, and 61.135, the following requirements apply:

(1) A weatherproof and readily visible identification, marked with the equipment identification number, shall be attached to the leaking equipment.

(2) The identification on a valve may be removed after it has been monitored for 2 successive months as specified in § 61.242-7(c) and no leak has been detected during those 2 months.

(3) The identification on equipment, except on a valve, may be removed after it has been repaired.

(c) When each leak is detected as specified in §§ 61.242-2, 61.242-3. 61.242-7, 61.242-8, and 61.135, the following information shall be recorded in a log and shall be kept for 2 years in a readily accessible location:

(1) The instrument and operator identification numbers and the equipment identification number.

(2) The date the leak was detected and the dates of each attempt to repair the leak.

(3) Repair methods applied in each attempt to repair the leak.

(4) “Above 10,000” if the maximum instrument reading measured by the methods specified in § 61.245(a) after each repair attempt is equal to or greater than 10,000 ppm.

(5) “Repair delayed” and the reason for the delay if a leak is not repaired within 15 calendar days after discovery of the leak.

(6) The signature of the owner or operator (or designate) whose decision it was that repair could not be effected without a process shutdown.

(7) The expected date of successful repair of the leak if a leak is not repaired within 15 calendar days.

(8) Dates of process unit shutdowns that occur while the equipment is unrepaired.

(9) The date of successful repair of the leak.

(d) The following information pertaining to the design requirements for closed-vent systems and control devices described in § 61.242-11 shall be recorded and kept in a readily accessible location:

(1) Detailed schematics, design specifications, and piping and instrumentation diagrams.

(2) The dates and descriptions of any changes in the design specifications.

(3) A description of the parameter or parameters monitored, as required in § 61.242-11(e), to ensure that control devices are operated and maintained in conformance with their design and an explanation of why that parameter (or parameters) was selected for the monitoring.

(4) Periods when the closed-vent systems and control devices required in §§ 61.242-2, 61.242-3, 61.242-4, 61.242-5 and 61.242-9 are not operated as designed, including periods when a flare pilot light does not have a flame.

(5) Dates of startups and shutdowns of the closed-vent systems and control devices required in §§ 61.242-2, 61.242-3, 61.242-4, 61.242-5 and 61.242-9.

(e) The following information pertaining to all equipment to which a standard applies shall be recorded in a log that is kept in a readily accessible location:

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

(1) A list of identification numbers for equipment (except welded fittings) subject to the requirements of this subpart.

(2)(i) A list of identification numbers for equipment that the owner or operator elects to designate for no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background.

(ii) The designation of this equipment for no detectable emissions shall be signed by the owner or operator.

(3) A list of equipment identification numbers for pressure relief devices required to comply with § 61.242-4(a).

(4)(i) The dates of each compliance test required in §§ 61.242-2(e), 61.242-4, 61.242-7(f), and 61.135(g).

(ii) The background level measured during each compliance test.

(iii) The maximum instrument reading measured at the equipment during each compliance test.

(5) A list of identification numbers for equipment in vacuum service.

(f) The following information pertaining to all valves subject to the requirements of § 61.242-7(g) and (h) and to all pumps subject to the requirements of § 61.242-2(g) shall be recorded in a log that is kept in a readily accessible location:

(1) A list of identification numbers for valves and pumps that are designated as unsafe to monitor, an explanation for each valve or pump stating why the valve or pump is unsafe to monitor, and the plan for monitoring each valve or pump.

(2) A list of identification numbers for valves that are designated as difficult to monitor, an explanation for each valve stating why the valve is difficult to monitor, and the planned schedule for monitoring each valve.

(g) The following information shall be recorded for valves complying with § 61.243-2:

(1) A schedule of monitoring.

(2) The percent of valves found leaking during each monitoring period.

(h) The following information shall be recorded in a log that is kept in a readily accessible location:

(1) Design criterion required in §§ 61.242-2(d)(5) and 61.135(e)(4) and an explanation of the design criterion; and

(2) Any changes to this criterion and the reasons for the changes.

(i) The following information shall be recorded in a log that is kept in a readily accessible location for use in determining exemptions as provided in the applicability section of this subpart and other specific subparts:

(1) An analysis demonstrating the design capacity of the process unit, and

(2) An analysis demonstrating that equipment is not in VHAP service.

(j) Information and data used to demonstrate that a piece of equipment is not in VHAP service shall be recorded in a log that is kept in a readily accessible location.

 # 030 [40 CFR Part 61 NESHAPs §40 CFR 61.247]

Subpart V--National Emission Standard for Equipment Leaks (Fugitive Emission Sources)

Reporting requirements.

(a)(1) An owner or operator of any piece of equipment to which this subpart applies shall submit a statement in writing notifying the Administrator that the requirements of §§ 61.242, 61.245, 61.246, and 61.247 are being implemented.

(2) In the case of an existing source or a new source which has an initial startup date preceding the effective date, the statement is to be submitted within 90 days of the effective date, unless a waiver of compliance is granted under § 61.11,

along with the information required under § 61.10. If a waiver of compliance is granted, the statement is to be submitted on a date scheduled by the Administrator.

(3) In the case of new sources which did not have an initial startup date preceding December 14, 2000, the statement required under paragraph (a)(1) of this section shall be submitted with the application for approval of construction, as described in § 61.07.

(4) For owners and operators complying with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C or F, the statement required under paragraph (a)(1) of this section shall notify the Administrator that the requirements of 40 CFR part 65, subpart C or F, are being implemented.

(5) The statement is to contain the following information for each source:

(i) Equipment identification number and process unit identification.

(ii) Type of equipment (for example, a pump or pipeline valve).

(iii) Percent by weight VHAP in the fluid at the equipment.

(iv) Process fluid state at the equipment (gas/vapor or liquid).

(v) Method of compliance with the standard (for example, “monthly leak detection and repair” or “equipped with dual mechanical seals”).

(b) A report shall be submitted to the Administrator semiannually starting 6 months after the initial report required in paragraph (a) of this section, that includes the following information:

(1) Process unit identification.

(2) For each month during the semiannual reporting period,

(i) Number of valves for which leaks were detected as described in § 61.242-7(b) of § 61.243-2.

(ii) Number of valves for which leaks were not repaired as required in § 61.242-7(d).

(iii) Number of pumps for which leaks were detected as described in § 61.242-2 (b) and (d)(6).

(iv) Number of pumps for which leaks were not repaired as required in § 61.242-2 (c) and (d)(6).

(v) Not applicable.

(vi) Not applicable.

(vii) The facts that explain any delay of repairs and, where appropriate, why a process unit shutdown was technically infeasible.

(3) Dates of process unit shutdowns which occurred within the semiannual reporting period.

(4) Revisions to items reported according to paragraph (a) if changes have occurred since the initial report or subsequent revisions to the initial report.

[NOTE: Compliance with the requirements of § 61.10(c) is not required for revisions documented under this paragraph.]

(5) The results of all performance tests and monitoring to determine compliance with no detectable emissions and with §§ 61.243-1 and 61.243-2 conducted within the semiannual reporting period.

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

(c) In the first report submitted as required in paragraph (a) of this section, the report shall include a reporting schedule stating the months that semiannual reports shall be submitted. Subsequent reports shall be submitted according to that schedule, unless a revised schedule has been submitted in a previous semiannual report.

(d) An owner or operator electing to comply with the provisions of §§ 61.243-1 and 61.243-2 shall notify the Administrator of the alternative standard selected 90 days before implementing either of the provisions.

(e) An application for approval of construction or modification, §§ 61.05(a) and 61.07, will not be required if:

(1) The new source complies with the standard, § 61.242;

(2) The new source is not part of the construction of a process unit; and

(3) In the next semiannual report required by paragraph (b) of this section, the information in paragraph (a)(5) of this section is reported.

(f) For owners or operators choosing to comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C or F, an application for approval of construction or modification, as required under §§ 61.05 and 61.07 will not be required if:

(1) The new source complies with 40 CFR 65.106 through 65.115 and with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C, for surge control vessels and bottoms receivers;

(2) The new source is not part of the construction of a process unit; and

(3) In the next semiannual report required by 40 CFR 65.120(b) and 65.48(b), the information in paragraph (a)(5) of this section is reported.

 # 031 [40 CFR Part 61 NESHAPs §40 CFR 61.340]

Subpart FF--National Emission Standard for Benzene Waste Operations

Applicability.

(a) The provisions of this subpart apply to owners and operators of chemical manufacturing plants, coke by-product recovery plants, and petroleum refineries.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) At each facility identified in paragraph (a) or (b) of this section, the following waste is exempt from the requirements of this subpart:

(1) Waste in the form of gases or vapors that is emitted from process fluids:

(2) Waste that is contained in a segregated stormwater sewer system.

(d) At each facility identified in paragraph (a) or (b) of this section, any gaseous stream from a waste management unit, treatment process, or wastewater treatment system routed to a fuel gas system, as defined in § 61.341, is exempt from this subpart. No testing, monitoring, recordkeeping, or reporting is required under this subpart for any gaseous stream from a waste management unit, treatment process, or wastewater treatment unit routed to a fuel gas system.

 # 032 [40 CFR Part 61 NESHAPs §40 CFR 61.341]

Subpart FF--National Emission Standard for Benzene Waste Operations

Definitions.

Benzene concentration means the fraction by weight of benzene in a waste as determined in accordance with the procedures specified in § 61.355 of this subpart.

Car-seal means a seal that is placed on a device that is used to change the position of a valve (e.g., from opened to closed) in such a way that the position of the valve cannot be changed without breaking the seal.

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

Chemical manufacturing plant means any facility engaged in the production of chemicals by chemical, thermal, physical, or biological processes for use as a product, co-product, by-product, or intermediate including but not limited to industrial organic chemicals, organic pesticide products, pharmaceutical preparations, paint and allied products, fertilizers, and agricultural chemicals. Examples of chemical manufacturing plants include facilities at which process units are operated to produce one or more of the following chemicals: benzenesulfonic acid, benzene, chlorobenzene, cumene, cyclohexane, ethylene, ethylbenzene, hydroquinone, linear alklylbenzene, nitrobenzene, resorcinol, sulfolane, or styrene.

Closed-vent system means a system that is not open to the atmosphere and is composed of piping, ductwork, connections, and, if necessary, flow inducing devices that transport gas or vapor from an emission source to a control device.

Coke by-product recovery plant means any facility designed and operated for the separation and recovery of coal tar derivatives (by-products) evolved from coal during the coking process of a coke oven battery.

Container means any portable waste management unit in which a material is stored, transported, treated, or otherwise handled. Examples of containers are drums, barrels, tank trucks, barges, dumpsters, tank cars, dump trucks, and ships.

Control device means an enclosed combustion device, vapor recovery system, or flare.

Cover means a device or system which is placed on or over a waste placed in a waste management unit so that the entire waste surface area is enclosed and sealed to minimize air emissions. A cover may have openings necessary for operation, inspection, and maintenance of the waste management unit such as access hatches, sampling ports, and gauge wells provided that each opening is closed and sealed when not in use. Example of covers include a fixed roof installed on a tank, a lid installed on a container, and an air-supported enclosure installed over a waste management unit.

External floating roof means a pontoon-type or double-deck type cover with certain rim sealing mechanisms that rests on the liquid surface in a waste management unit with no fixed roof.
Facility means all process units and product tanks that generate waste within a stationary source, and all waste management units that are used for waste treatment, storage, or disposal within a stationary source.

Fixed roof means a cover that is mounted on a waste management unit in a stationary manner and that does not move with fluctuations in liquid level.

Floating roof means a cover with certain rim sealing mechanisms consisting of a double deck, pontoon single deck, internal floating cover or covered floating roof, which rests upon and is supported by the liquid being contained, and is equipped with a closure seal or seals to close the space between the roof edge and unit wall.

Flow indicator means a device which indicates whether gas flow is present in a line or vent system.

Fuel gas system means the offsite and onsite piping and control system that gathers gaseous streams generated by facility operations, may blend them with sources of gas, if available, and transports the blended gaseous fuel at suitable pressures for use as fuel in heaters, furnaces, boilers, incinerators, gas turbines, and other combustion devices located within or outside the facility. The fuel is piped directly to each individual combustion device, and the system typically operates at pressures over atmospheric.

Individual drain system means the system used to convey waste from a process unit, product storage tank, or waste management unit to a waste management unit. The term includes all process drains and common junction boxes, together with their associated sewer lines and other junction boxes, down to the receiving waste management unit.

Internal floating roof means a cover that rests or floats on the liquid surface inside a waste management unit that has a fixed roof.

Liquid-mounted seal means a foam or liquid-filled primary seal mounted in contact with the liquid between the waste management unit wall and the floating roof continuously around the circumference.

Loading means the introduction of waste into a waste management unit but not necessarily to complete capacity (also referred to as filling).

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

Maximum organic vapor pressure means the equilibrium partial pressure exerted by the waste at the temperature equal to the highest calendar-month average of the waste storage temperature for waste stored above or below the ambient temperature or at the local maximum monthly average temperature as reported by the National Weather Service for waste stored at the ambient temperature, as determined:

(1) In accordance with § 60.17(c); or

(2) As obtained from standard reference texts; or

(3) In accordance with § 60.17(a)(37); or

(4) Any other method approved by the Administrator.

No detectable emissions means less than 500 parts per million by volume (ppmv) above background levels, as measured by a detection instrument reading in accordance with the procedures specified in § 61.355(h) of this subpart.

Oil-water separator means a waste management unit, generally a tank or surface impoundment, used to separate oil from water. An oil-water separator consists of not only the separation unit but also the forebay and other separator basins, skimmers, weirs, grit chambers, sludge hoppers, and bar screens that are located directly after the individual drain system and prior to additional treatment units such as an air flotation unit, clarifier, or biological treatment unit. Examples of an oil-water separator incude an API separator, parallel-plate interceptor, and corrugated-plate interceptor with the associated ancillary equipment.

Petroleum refinery means any facility engaged in producing gasoline, kerosene, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, lubricants, or other products through the distillation of petroleum, or through the redistillation, cracking, or reforming of unfinished petroleum derivatives.

Petroleum means the crude oil removed from the earth and the oils derived from tar sands, shale, and coal.

Point of waste generation means the location where the waste stream exits the process unit component or storage tank prior to handling or treatment in an operation that is not an integral part of the production process, or in the case of waste management units that generate new wastes after treatment, the location where the waste stream exits the waste management unit component.

Process unit means equipment assembled and connected by pipes or ducts to produce intermediate or final products. A process unit can be operated independently if supplied with sufficient fuel or raw materials and sufficient product storage facilities.

Process unit turnaround means the shutting down of the operations of a process unit, the purging of the contents of the process unit, the maintenance or repair work, followed by restarting of the process.

Process unit turnaround waste means a waste that is generated as a result of a process unit turnaround.

Process wastewater means water which comes in contact with benzene during manufacturing or processing operations conducted within a process unit. Process wastewater is not organic wastes, process fluids, product tank drawdown, cooling tower blowdown, steam trap condensate, or landfill leachate.

Process wastewater stream means a waste stream that contains only process wastewater.

Product tank means a stationary unit that is designed to contain an accumulation of materials that are fed to or produced by a process unit, and is constructed primarily of non-earthen materials (e.g., wood, concrete, steel, plastic) which provide structural support.

Product tank drawdown means any material or mixture of materials discharged from a product tank for the purpose of removing water or other contaminants from the product tank.

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

Safety device means a closure device such as a pressure relief valve, frangible disc, fusible plug, or any other type of device which functions exclusively to prevent physical damage or permanent deformation to a unit or its air emission control equipment by venting gases or vapors directly to the atmosphere during unsafe conditions resulting from an unplanned, accidental, or emergency event. For the purpose of this subpart, a safety device is not used for routine venting of gases or vapors from the vapor headspace underneath a cover such as during filling of the unit or to adjust the pressure in this vapor headspace in response to normal daily diurnal ambient temperature fluctuations. A safety device is designed to remain in a closed position during normal operations and open only when the internal pressure, or another relevant parameter, exceeds the device threshold setting applicable to the air emission control equipment as determined by the owner or operator based on manufacturer recommendations, applicable regulations, fire protection and prevention codes, standard engineering codes and practices, or other requirements for the safe handling of flammable, ignitable, explosive, reactive, or hazardous materials.

Segregated stormwater sewer system means a drain and collection system designed and operated for the sole purpose of collecting rainfall runoff at a facility, and which is segregated from all other individual drain systems.

Sewer line means a lateral, trunk line, branch line, or other enclosed conduit used to convey waste to a downstream waste management unit.

Slop oil means the floating oil and solids that accumulate on the surface of an oil-water separator.

Sour water stream means a stream that:

(1) Contains ammonia or sulfur compounds (usually hydrogen sulfide) at concentrations of 10 ppm by weight or more;

(2) Is generated from separation of water from a feed stock, intermediate, or product that contained ammonia or sulfur compounds; and

(3) Requires treatment to remove the ammonia or sulfur compounds.

Sour water stripper means a unit that:

(1) Is designed and operated to remove ammonia or sulfur compounds (usually hydrogen sulfide) from sour water streams;

(2) Has the sour water streams transferred to the stripper through hard piping or other enclosed system; and

(3) Is operated in such a manner that the offgases are sent to a sulfur recovery unit, processing unit, incinerator, flare, or other combustion device.

Surface impoundment means a waste management unit which is a natural topographic depression, man-made excavation, or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials (although it may be lined with man-made materials), which is designed to hold an accumulation of liquid wastes or waste containing free liquids, and which is not an injection well. Examples of surface impoundments are holding, storage, settling, and aeration pits, ponds, and lagoons.

Tank means a stationary waste management unit that is designed to contain an accumulation of waste and is constructed primarily of nonearthen materials (e.g., wood, concrete, steel, plastic) which provide structural support.

Treatment process means a stream stripping unit, thin-film evaporation unit, waste incinerator, or any other process used to comply with § 61.348 of this subpart.

Vapor-mounted seal means a foam-filled primary seal mounted continuously around the perimeter of a waste management unit so there is an annular vapor space underneath the seal. The annular vapor space is bounded by the bottom of the primary seal, the unit wall, the liquid surface, and the floating roof.

Waste means any material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining or agricultural operations, or from community activities that is discarded or is being accumulated, stored, or physically, chemically, thermally, or biologically treated prior to

being discarded, recycled, or discharged.
Waste management unit means a piece of equipment, structure, or transport mechanism used in handling, storage, treatment, or disposal of waste. Examples of a waste management unit include a tank, surface impoundment, container, oil-water separator, individual drain system, steam stripping unit, thin-film evaporation unit, waste incinerator, and landfill.

Waste stream means the waste generated by a particular process unit, product tank, or waste management unit. The characteristics of the waste stream (e.g., flow rate, benzene concentration, water content) are determined at the point of waste generation. Examples of a waste stream include process wastewater, product tank drawdown, sludge and slop oil removed from waste management units, and landfill leachate.

Wastewater treatment system means any component, piece of equipment, or installation that receives, manages, or treats process wastewater, product tank drawdown, or landfill leachate prior to direct or indirect discharge in accordance with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit regulations under 40 CFR part 122. These systems typically include individual drain systems, oil-water separators, air flotation units, equalization tanks, and biological treatment units.

Water seal controls means a seal pot, p-leg trap, or other type of trap filled with water (e.g., flooded sewers that maintain water levels adequate to prevent air flow through the system) that creates a water barrier between the sewer line and the atmosphere. The water level of the seal must be maintained in the vertical leg of a drain in order to be considered a water seal.

 # 033 [40 CFR Part 61 NESHAPs §40 CFR 61.342]

Subpart FF--National Emission Standard for Benzene Waste Operations

Standards: General.

(a) An owner or operator of a facility at which the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste is less than 10 megagrams per year (Mg/yr) (11 ton/yr) shall be exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section. The total annual benzene quantity from facility waste is the sum of the annual benzene quantity for each waste stream at the facility that has a flow-weighted annual average water content greater than 10 percent or that is mixed with water, or other wastes, at any time and the mixture has an annual average water content greater than 10 percent. The benzene quantity in a waste stream is to be counted only once without multiple counting if other waste streams are mixed with or generated from the original waste stream. Other specific requirements for calculating the total annual benzene waste quantity are as follows:

(1) Not applicable.

(2) The benzene in a material subject to this subpart that is sold is included in the calculation of the total annual benzene quantity if the material has an annual average water content greater than 10 percent.

(3) Benzene in wastes generated by remediation activities conducted at the facility, such as the excavation of contaminated soil, pumping and treatment of groundwater, and the recovery of product from soil or groundwater, are not included in the calculation of total annual benzene quantity for that facility. If the facility's total annual benzene quantity is 10 Mg/yr (11 ton/yr) or more, wastes generated by remediation activities are subject to the requirements of paragraphs (c) through (h) of this section. If the facility is managing remediation waste generated offsite, the benzene in this waste shall be included in the calculation of total annual benzene quantity in facility waste, if the waste streams have an annual average water content greater than 10 percent, or if they are mixed with water or other wastes at any time and the mixture has an annual average water content greater than 10 percent.

(4) The total annual benzene quantity is determined based upon the quantity of benzene in the waste before any waste treatment occurs to remove the benzene except as specified in § 61.355(c)(1)(i) (A) through (C).

(b) - (f) Not applicable.

(g) Compliance with this subpart will be determined by review of facility records and results from tests and inspections using methods and procedures specified in § 61.355 of this subpart.

(h) Permission to use an alternative means of compliance to meet the requirements of §§ 61.342 through 61.352 of this subpart may be granted by the Administrator as provided in § 61.353 of this subpart.

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

 # 034 [40 CFR Part 61 NESHAPs §40 CFR 61.355]

Subpart FF--National Emission Standard for Benzene Waste Operations

Test methods, procedures, and compliance provisions.

(a) An owner or operator shall determine the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste by the following procedure:

(1) For each waste stream subject to this subpart having a flow-weighted annual average water content greater than 10 percent water, on a volume basis as total water, or is mixed with water or other wastes at any time and the resulting mixture has an annual average water content greater than 10 percent as specified in § 61.342(a), the owner or operator shall:

(i) Determine the annual waste quantity for each waste stream using the procedures specified in paragraph (b) of this section.

(ii) Determine the flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration for each waste stream using the procedures specified in paragraph (c) of this section.

(iii) Calculate the annual benzene quantity for each waste stream by multiplying the annual waste quantity of the waste stream times the flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration.

(2) Total annual benzene quantity from facility waste is calculated by adding together the annual benzene quantity for each waste stream generated during the year and the annual benzene quantity for each process unit turnaround waste annualized according to paragraph (b)(4) of this section.

(3) Not applicable.

(4) If the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste is less than 10 Mg/yr (11 ton/yr) but is equal to or greater than 1 Mg/yr (1.1 ton/yr), then the owner or operator shall:

(i) Comply with the recordkeeping requirements of § 61.356 and reporting requirements of § 61.357 of this subpart; and

(ii) Repeat the determination of total annual benzene quantity from facility waste at least once per year and whenever there is a change in the process generating the waste that could cause the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste to increase to 10 Mg/yr (11 ton/yr) or more.

(5) If the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste is less than 1 Mg/yr (1.1 ton/yr), then the owner or operator shall:

(i) Comply with the recordkeeping requirements of § 61.356 and reporting requirements of § 61.357 of this subpart; and

(ii) Repeat the determination of total annual benzene quantity from facility waste whenever there is a change in the process generating the waste that could cause the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste to increase to 1 Mg/yr (1.1 ton/yr) or more.

(6) The benzene quantity in a waste stream that is generated less than one time per year, except as provided for process unit turnaround waste in paragraph (b)(4) of this section, shall be included in the determination of total annual benzene quantity from facility waste for the year in which the waste is generated unless the waste stream is otherwise excluded from the determination of total annual benzene quantity from facility waste in accordance with paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section. The benzene quantity in this waste stream shall not be annualized or averaged over the time interval between the activities that resulted in generation of the waste, for purposes of determining the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste.

(b) For purposes of the calculation required by paragraph (a) of this section, an owner or operator shall determine the annual waste quantity at the point of waste generation, unless otherwise provided in paragraphs (b) (1), (2), (3), and (4) of this section, by one of the methods given in paragraphs (b) (5) through (7) of this section.

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

(1) The determination of annual waste quantity for sour water streams that are processed in sour water strippers shall be made at the point that the water exits the sour water stripper.

(2) The determination of annual waste quantity for wastes at coke by-product plants subject to and complying with the control requirements of § 61.132, 61.133, 61.134, or 61.139 of subpart L of this part shall be made at the location that the waste stream exits the process unit component or waste management unit controlled by that subpart or at the exit of the ammonia still, provided that the following conditions are met:

(i) The transfer of wastes between units complying with the control requirements of subpart L of this part, process units, and the ammonia still is made through hard piping or other enclosed system.

(ii) The ammonia still meets the definition of a sour water stripper in § 61.341.

(3) The determination of annual waste quantity for wastes that are received at hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities from offsite shall be made at the point where the waste enters the hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility.

(4) The determination of annual waste quantity for each process unit turnaround waste generated only at 2 year or greater intervals, may be made by dividing the total quantity of waste generated during the most recent process unit turnaround by the time period (in the nearest tenth of a year) between the turnaround resulting in generation of the waste and the most recent preceding process turnaround for the unit. The resulting annual waste quantity shall be included in the calculation of the annual benzene quantity as provided in paragraph (a)(1)(iii) of this section for the year in which the turnaround occurs and for each subsequent year until the unit undergoes the next process turnaround. For estimates of total annual benzene quantity as specified in the 90-day report, required under § 61.357(a)(1), the owner or operator shall estimate the waste quantity generated during the most recent turnaround, and the time period between turnarounds in accordance with good engineering practices. If the owner or operator chooses not to annualize process unit turnaround waste, as specified in this paragraph, then the process unit turnaround waste quantity shall be included in the calculation of the annual benzene quantity for the year in which the turnaround occurs.

(5) Select the highest annual quantity of waste managed from historical records representing the most recent 5 years of operation or, if the facility has been in service for less than 5 years but at least 1 year, from historical records representing the total operating life of the facility;

(6) Use the maximum design capacity of the waste management unit; or

(7) Use measurements that are representative of maximum waste generation rates.

(c) For the purposes of the calculation required by §§ 61.355(a) of this subpart, an owner or operator shall determine the flow-weighted annual average ben- zene concentration in a manner that meets the requirements given in paragraph (c)(1) of this section using either of the methods given in paragraphs (c)(2) and (c)(3) of this section.

(1) The determination of flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration shall meet all of the following criteria:

(i) The determination shall be made at the point of waste generation except for the specific cases given in paragraphs (c)(1)(i)(A) through (D) of this section.

(A) The determination for sour water streams that are processed in sour water strippers shall be made at the point that the water exits the sour water stripper.

(B) The determination for wastes at coke by-product plants subject to and complying with the control requirements of § 61.132, 61.133, 61.134, or 61.139 of subpart L of this part shall be made at the location that the waste stream exits the process unit component or waste management unit controlled by that subpart or at the exit of the ammonia still, provided that the following conditions are met:

(1) The transfer of wastes between units complying with the control requirements of subpart L of this part, process units, and the ammonia still is made through hard piping or other enclosed system.

(2) The ammonia still meets the definition of a sour water stripper in § 61.341.

(C) The determination for wastes that are received from offsite shall be made at the point where the waste enters the hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility.

(D) The determination of flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration for process unit turnaround waste shall be made using either of the methods given in paragraph (c)(2) or (c)(3) of this section. The resulting flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration shall be included in the calculation of annual benzene quantity as provided in paragraph (a)(1)(iii) of this section for the year in which the turnaround occurs and for each subsequent year until the unit undergoes the next process unit turnaround.

(ii) Volatilization of the benzene by exposure to air shall not be used in the determination to reduce the benzene concentration.

(iii) Mixing or diluting the waste stream with other wastes or other materials shall not be used in the determination—to reduce the benzene concentration.

(iv) The determination shall be made prior to any treatment of the waste that removes benzene, except as specified in paragraphs (c)(1)(i)(A) through (D) of this section.

(v) For wastes with multiple phases, the determination shall provide the weighted-average benzene concentration based on the benzene concentration in each phase of the waste and the relative proportion of the phases.

(2) Knowledge of the waste. The owner or operator shall provide sufficient information to document the flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration of each waste stream. Examples of information that could constitute knowledge include material balances, records of chemicals purchases, or previous test results provided the results are still relevant to the current waste stream conditions. If test data are used, then the owner or operator shall provide documentation describing the testing protocol and the means by which sampling variability and analytical variability were accounted for in the determination of the flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration for the waste stream. When an owner or operator and the Administrator do not agree on determinations of the flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration based on knowledge of the waste, the procedures under paragraph (c)(3) of this section shall be used to resolve the disagreement.

(3) Measurements of the benzene concentration in the waste stream in accordance with the following procedures:

(i) Collect a minimum of three representative samples from each waste stream. Where feasible, samples shall be taken from an enclosed pipe prior to the waste being exposed to the atmosphere.

(ii) For waste in enclosed pipes, the following procedures shall be used:

(A) Samples shall be collected prior to the waste being exposed to the atmosphere in order to minimize the loss of benzene prior to sampling.

(B) A static mixer shall be installed in the process line or in a by-pass line unless the owner or operator demonstrates that installation of a static mixer in the line is not necessary to accurately determine the benzene concentration of the waste stream.

(C) The sampling tap shall be located within two pipe diameters of the static mixer outlet.

(D) Prior to the initiation of sampling, sample lines and cooling coil shall be purged with at least four volumes of waste.

(E) After purging, the sample flow shall be directed to a sample container and the tip of the sampling tube shall be kept below the surface of the waste during sampling to minimize contact with the atmosphere.

(F) Samples shall be collected at a flow rate such that the cooling coil is able to maintain a waste temperature

less than 10 °C (50 °F).

(G) After filling, the sample container shall be capped immediately (within 5 seconds) to leave a minimum headspace in the container.

(H) The sample containers shall immediately be cooled and maintained at a temperature below 10 °C (50 °F) for transfer to the laboratory.

(iii) When sampling from an enclosed pipe is not feasible, a minimum of three representative samples shall be collected in a manner to minimize exposure of the sample to the atmosphere and loss of benzene prior to sampling.

(iv) Each waste sample shall be analyzed using one of the following test methods for determining the benzene concentration in a waste stream:

(A) Method 8020, Aromatic Volatile Organics, in “Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods,” EPA Publication No. SW-846 (incorporation by reference as specified in § 61.18 of this part);

(B) Method 8021, Volatile Organic Compounds in Water by Purge and Trap Capillary Column Gas Chromatography with Photoionization and Electrolytic Conductivity Detectors in Series in “Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods,” EPA Publication No. SW-846 (incorporation by reference as specified in § 61.18 of this part);

(C) Method 8240, Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry for Volatile Organics in “Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods,” EPA Publication No. SW-846 (incorporation by reference as specified in § 61.18 of this part);

(D) Method 8260, Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry for Volatile Organics: Capillary Column Technique in “Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods,” EPA Publication No. SW-846 (incorporation by reference as specified in § 61.18 of this part);

(E) Method 602, Purgeable Aromatics, as described in 40 CFR part 136, appendix A, Test Procedures for Analysis of Organic Pollutants, for wastewaters for which this is an approved EPA methods; or

(F) Method 624, Purgeables, as described in 40 CFR part 136, appendix A, Test Procedures for Analysis of Organic Pollutants, for wastewaters for which this is an approved EPA method.

(v) The flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration shall be calculated by averaging the results of the sample analyses as follows:

$\bar{C} = (1/Qt) * (Sum\ (Qi * Ci)\ [for\ i = 1\ to\ n]$

Where:

$\bar{C}$=Flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration for waste stream, ppmw.
Qt =Total annual waste quantity for waste stream, kg/yr (lb/yr).
n=Number of waste samples (at least 3).
Qi =Annual waste quantity for waste stream represented by Ci , kg/yr (lb/yr).
Ci =Measured concentration of benzene in waste sample i, ppmw.

(d) - (k) Not applicable.

 # 035 [40 CFR Part 61 NESHAPs §40 CFR 61.356]

Subpart FF--National Emission Standard for Benzene Waste Operations

Recordkeeping requirements.

(a) Each owner or operator of a facility subject to the provisions of this subpart shall comply with the recordkeeping

requirements of this section. Each record shall be maintained in a readily accessible location at the facility site for a period not less than two years from the date the information is recorded unless otherwise specified.

(b) Each owner or operator shall maintain records that identify each waste stream at the facility subject to this subpart, and indicate whether or not the waste stream is controlled for benzene emissions in accordance with this subpart. In addition the owner or operator shall maintain the following records:

(1) For each waste stream not controlled for benzene emissions in accordance with this subpart, the records shall include all test results, measurements, calculations, and other documentation used to determine the following information for the waste stream: waste stream identification, water content, whether or not the waste stream is a process wastewater stream, annual waste quantity, range of benzene concentrations, annual average flow-weighted benzene concentration, and annual benzene quantity.

(2) - (6) Not applicable.

(c) - (n) Not applicable.

 # 036 [40 CFR Part 61 NESHAPs §40 CFR 61.357]

Subpart FF--National Emission Standard for Benzene Waste Operations

Reporting requirements.

(a) Each owner or operator of a chemical plant, petroleum refinery, coke by-product recovery plant, and any facility managing wastes from these industries shall submit to the Administrator within 90 days after January 7, 1993, or by the initial startup for a new source with an initial startup after the effective date, a report that summarizes the regulatory status of each waste stream subject to § 61.342 and is determined by the procedures specified in § 61.355(c) to contain benzene. Each owner or operator subject to this subpart who has no benzene onsite in wastes, products, by-products, or intermediates shall submit an initial report that is a statement to this effect. For all other owners or operators subject to this subpart, the report shall include the following information:

(1) Total annual benzene quantity from facility waste determined in accordance with § 61.355(a) of this subpart.

(2) A table identifying each waste stream and whether or not the waste stream will be controlled for benzene emissions in accordance with the requirements of this subpart.

(3) For each waste stream identified as not being controlled for benzene emissions in accordance with the requirements of this subpart the following information shall be added to the table:

(i) Whether or not the water content of the waste stream is greater than 10 percent;

(ii) Whether or not the waste stream is a process wastewater stream, product tank drawdown, or landfill leachate;

(iii) Annual waste quantity for the waste stream;

(iv) Range of benzene concentrations for the waste stream;

(v) Annual average flow-weighted benzene concentration for the waste stream; and

(vi) Annual benzene quantity for the waste stream.

(4) The information required in paragraphs (a) (1), (2), and (3) of this section should represent the waste stream characteristics based on current configuration and operating conditions. An owner or operator only needs to list in the report those waste streams that contact materials containing benzene. The report does not need to include a description of the controls to be installed to comply with the standard or other information required in § 61.10(a).

(b) If the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste is less than 1 Mg/yr (1.1 ton/yr), then the owner or operator shall submit to the Administrator a report that updates the information listed in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(3) of this section whenever there is a change in the process generating the waste stream that could cause the total annual benzene quantity

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

from facility waste to increase to 1 Mg/yr (1.1 ton/yr) or more.

(c) If the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste is less than 10 Mg/yr (11 ton/yr) but is equal to or greater than 1 Mg/yr (1.1 ton/yr), then the owner or operator shall submit to the Administrator a report that updates the information listed in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(3) of this section. The report shall be submitted annually and whenever there is a change in the process generating the waste stream that could cause the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste to increase to 10 Mg/yr (11 ton/yr) or more. If the information in the annual report required by paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(3) of this section is not changed in the following year, the owner or operator may submit a statement to that effect.

(d) - (g) Not applicable.

***** Permit Shield in Effect. *****

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

Source ID: 112 Source Name: TAR AND LIGHT OIL LOADING

Source Capacity/Throughput:

PROC 112 → STAC Z112

I. RESTRICTIONS.

Emission Restriction(s).

 # 001 [25 Pa. Code §129.112]

Presumptive RACT requirements, RACT emission limitations and petition for alternative compliance schedule

(a)-(b) Not applicable

(c) The owner and operator of a source listed in this subsection that is located at a major NOx emitting facility or major VOC emitting facility subject to § 129.111 shall install, maintain and operate the source in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and with good operating practices:

(1) Not applicable

(2) A VOC air contamination source that has the potential to emit less than 2.7 TPY of VOC.

(3)-(11) Not applicable

(d)-(q) Not applicable

II. TESTING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional testing requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

III. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional monitoring requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

IV. RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional record keeping requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

V. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional reporting requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

VI. WORK PRACTICE REQUIREMENTS.

No additional work practice requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

VII. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

 # 002 [25 Pa. Code §129.96]

Applicability

(a) - (b) (See Section C of this permit.)

(c) This section and § § 129.97 - 129.100 do not apply to the owner and operator of a NOx air contamination source located at a major NOx emitting facility that has the potential to emit less than 1 TPY of NOx that has the potential to emit less than 1 TPY of NOx or a VOC air contamination source located at a major VOC emitting facility that has the potential to emit less than 1 TPY of VOC. VOC RACT II requirements apply to the Tar and Light Oil Loading.

(d) N/A.

 # 003 [25 Pa. Code §129.97]

Presumptive RACT requirements, RACT emission limitations and petition for alternative compliance schedule.

(a) The owner and operator of a source listed in one or more of subsections (b) - (h) located at a major NOx emitting facility or major VOC emitting facility subject to § 129.96 (relating to applicability) shall comply with the applicable presumptive RACT requirement or RACT emission limitation, or both, beginning with the specified compliance date as follows …:

(1) January 1, 2017, for a source subject to § 129.96(a).

(2) N/A.

(b) N/A.

(c) The owner and operator of a source specified in this subsection, which is located at a major NOx emitting facility or major VOC emitting facility subject to § 129.96 shall install, maintain and operate the source in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and with good operating practices:

(1) N/A.

(2) A VOC air contamination source that has the potential to emit less than 2.7 TPY of VOC.

(3) - (8) N/A.

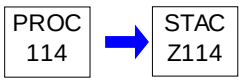
(d) - (m) N/A.

***** Permit Shield in Effect. *****

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

Source ID: 114 Source Name: PLANT ROADS

Source Capacity/Throughput:



I. RESTRICTIONS.

No additional requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

II. TESTING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional testing requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

III. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional monitoring requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

IV. RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional record keeping requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

V. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional reporting requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

VI. WORK PRACTICE REQUIREMENTS.

No additional work practice requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

VII. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

No additional requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

***** Permit Shield in Effect. *****

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

Source ID: 125 Source Name: EMERGENCY BOILER HOUSE GENERATOR (900-BHP, DIESEL)

Source Capacity/Throughput:



I. RESTRICTIONS.

Emission Restriction(s).

 # 001 [25 Pa. Code §129.112]

Presumptive RACT requirements, RACT emission limitations and petition for alternative compliance schedule

(a)-(b) Not applicable

(c) The owner and operator of a source listed in this subsection that is located at a major NOx emitting facility or major VOC emitting facility subject to § 129.111 shall install, maintain and operate the source in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and with good operating practices:

(1)-(9) Not applicable

(10) An emergency standby engine operating less than 500 hours in a 12-month rolling period.

(11) Not applicable

(d)-(q) Not applicable

Operation Hours Restriction(s).

 # 002 [25 Pa. Code §127.441]

Operating permit terms and conditions.

The hours of operation of the Emergency Boiler House Generator (Source ID 125) shall be less than 500 during any consecutive 12-month period, updated monthly.

II. TESTING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional testing requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

III. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional monitoring requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

IV. RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional record keeping requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

V. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional reporting requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

VI. WORK PRACTICE REQUIREMENTS.

No additional work practice requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

VII. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

 # 003 [25 Pa. Code §129.96]

Applicability

(a) - (b) (See Section C of this permit.)

(c) This section and § § 129.97 - 129.100 do not apply to the owner and operator of a NOx air contamination source located at a major NOx emitting facility that has the potential to emit less than 1 TPY of NOx that has the potential to emit less than 1 TPY of NOx or a VOC air contamination source located at a major VOC emitting facility that has the potential to emit less than 1 TPY of VOC. NOx RACT II requirements apply to the Emergency Boiler House Generator (900BHP, Diesel).

(d) N/A.

 # 004 [25 Pa. Code §129.97]

Presumptive RACT requirements, RACT emission limitations and petition for alternative compliance schedule.

(a) The owner and operator of a source listed in one or more of subsections (b) - (h) located at a major NOx emitting facility or major VOC emitting facility subject to § 129.96 (relating to applicability) shall comply with the applicable presumptive RACT requirement or RACT emission limitation, or both, beginning with the specified compliance date as follows …:

(1) January 1, 2017, for a source subject to § 129.96(a).

(2) N/A.

(b) N/A.

(c) The owner and operator of a source specified in this subsection, which is located at a major NOx emitting facility or major VOC emitting facility subject to § 129.96 shall install, maintain and operate the source in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and with good operating practices:

(1) - (7) N/A.

(8) An emergency standby engine operating less than 500 hours in a 12-month rolling period.

(d) - (m) N/A.

 # 005 [40 CFR Part 63 NESHAPS for Source Categories §40 CFR 63.6585]

Subpart ZZZZ - National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines

Am I subject to this subpart?

You are subject to this subpart if you own or operate a stationary RICE at a (an) … area source of HAP emissions ….

(a) - (b) As applicable.

(c) An area source of HAP emissions is a source that is not a major source.

(d) - (e) N/A.

(f) The emergency stationary RICE listed in paragraphs (f)(1) through (3) of this section are not subject to this subpart. The stationary RICE must meet the definition of an emergency stationary RICE in §63.6675 ….

(1) - (3) N/A.

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

 # 006 [40 CFR Part 63 NESHAPS for Source Categories §40 CFR 63.6590]

Subpart ZZZZ - National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines

What parts of my plant does this subpart cover?

This subpart applies to each affected source.

(a) Affected source. An affected source is any existing, … stationary RICE located at a … area source of HAP emissions, ….

(1) Existing stationary RICE.

(i) - (ii) N/A.

(iii) For stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, a stationary RICE is existing if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the stationary RICE before June 12, 2006.

(iv) A change in ownership of an existing stationary RICE does not make that stationary RICE a new or reconstructed stationary RICE.

(2) - (3) N/A.

(b) - (c) N/A.

 # 007 [40 CFR Part 63 NESHAPS for Source Categories §40 CFR 63.6595]

Subpart ZZZZ - National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines

When do I have to comply with this subpart?

(a) Affected sources. (1) ... If you have … an existing stationary CI RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements no later than May 3, 2013. ...

(2) - (7) N/A.

(b) - (c) N/A.

 # 008 [40 CFR Part 63 NESHAPS for Source Categories §40 CFR 63.6603]

Subpart ZZZZ - National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines

What emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements must I meet if I own or operate an existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions?

(a) If you own or operate an existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the requirements in Table 2d to this subpart ...

(b) - (f) N/A.

[Table 2d to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63 - Requirements for Existing Stationary RICE Located at Area Sources of HAP Emissions states:

As stated in §§63.6603 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following requirements for existing stationary RICE located at area sources of HAP emissions:

For each 4. Emergency stationary CI RICE you must:

a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and

c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in §63.6625(i) or (j) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Table 2d of this subpart.]

 # 009 [40 CFR Part 63 NESHAPS for Source Categories §40 CFR 63.6605]

Subpart ZZZZ - National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines

What are my general requirements for complying with this subpart?

(a) You must be in compliance with the emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements in this subpart that apply to you at all times.

(b) At all times you must operate and maintain any affected source, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. The general duty to minimize emissions does not require you to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by this standard have been achieved. ...

 # 010 [40 CFR Part 63 NESHAPS for Source Categories §40 CFR 63.6625]

Subpart ZZZZ - National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines

What are my monitoring, installation, operation, and maintenance requirements?

(a) - (d) N/A.

(e) If you own or operate any of the following stationary RICE, you must operate and maintain the stationary RICE … according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions … in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions:

(1) - (2) N/A.

(3) An existing emergency … stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(4) - (10) N/A.

(f) If you own or operate … an existing emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must install a non-resettable hour meter if one is not already installed.

(g) N/A.

(h) If you operate a new, reconstructed, or existing stationary engine, you must minimize the engine's time spent at idle during startup and minimize the engine's startup time to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the emission standards applicable to all times other than startup in Tables 1a, 2a, 2c, and 2d to this subpart apply.

(i) If you own or operate a stationary CI engine that is subject to the work, operation or management practices … in items ... 4 of Table 2d to this subpart, you have the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Tables 2c and 2d to this subpart. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in Table 2c or 2d to this subpart. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Base Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Base Number is less than 30 percent of the Total Base Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the engine owner or operator is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 business days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 business days or before commencing operation, whichever is later.

The owner or operator must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine.

(j) N/A.

 # 011 [40 CFR Part 63 NESHAPS for Source Categories §40 CFR 63.6640]

Subpart ZZZZ - National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines

How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements?

(a) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each … operating limitation, and other requirements in … Table 2d to this subpart that apply to you according to methods specified in Table 6 to this subpart.

(b) - (e) N/A.

(f) If you own or operate an emergency stationary RICE, you must operate the emergency stationary RICE according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1) through (4) of this section. In order for the engine to be considered an emergency stationary RICE under this subpart, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, … and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in paragraphs (f)(1) through (4) of this section, is prohibited. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1) through (4) of this section, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under this subpart and must meet all requirements for non-emergency engines.

(1) There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations.

(2) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE for any combination of the purposes specified in paragraphs (f)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed by paragraphs (f)(3) and (4) of this section counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed by this paragraph (f)(2).

(i) Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine. ...

(ii) N/A.

(iii) Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for periods where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency of 5 percent or greater below standard voltage or frequency.

(3) N/A.

(4) Emergency stationary RICE located at area sources of HAP may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations. The 50 hours of operation in non-emergency situations are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance …. ...

(i) - (ii) N/A.

Table 6 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63 - Continuous Compliance with Emission Limitations, and Other Requirements states:

As stated in §63.6640, you must continuously comply with the emissions and operating limitations and work or management practices as required by the following:

For each 9. … existing emergency … stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP … Complying with the requirement to a. Work or Management practices, you must demonstrate continuous compliance by:

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

i. Operating and maintaining the stationary RICE according to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions; or

ii. Develop and follow your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.

Table 8 - Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart ZZZZ, is included in this permit by reference.

 # 012 [40 CFR Part 63 NESHAPS for Source Categories §40 CFR 63.6650]

Subpart ZZZZ - National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines

What reports must I submit and when?

(a) - (e) N/A.

(f) Each affected source that has obtained a title V operating permit pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 71 must report all deviations as defined in this subpart in the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6 (a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A). If an affected source submits a Compliance report… as part of, the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), and the Compliance report includes all required information concerning deviations from any emission or operating limitation in this subpart, submission of the Compliance report shall be deemed to satisfy any obligation to report the same deviations in the semiannual monitoring report. However, submission of a Compliance report shall not otherwise affect any obligation the affected source may have to report deviations from permit requirements to the permit authority.

(g) - (h) N/A.

 # 013 [40 CFR Part 63 NESHAPS for Source Categories §40 CFR 63.6655]

Subpart ZZZZ - National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines

What records must I keep?

(a) - (c) N/A.

(d) You must keep the records required in Table 6 of this subpart to show continuous compliance with each … operating limitation that applies to you.

(e) You must keep records of the maintenance conducted on the stationary RICE in order to demonstrate that you operated and maintained the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to your own maintenance plan if you own or operate any of the following stationary RICE;

(1) N/A.

(2) An existing stationary emergency RICE.

(3) An existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions subject to management practices as shown in Table 2d to this subpart.

(f) If you own or operate any of the stationary RICE in paragraphs (f)(1) through (2) of this section, you must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner or operator must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation. If the engine is used for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) or (iii) or §63.6640(f)(4)(ii), the owner or operator must keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the date, start time, and end time of engine operation for these purposes.

(1) N/A.

(2) An existing emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines.

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

 # 014 [40 CFR Part 63 NESHAPS for Source Categories §40 CFR 63.6660]

Subpart ZZZZ - National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines

In what form and how long must I keep my records?

(a) Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review according to §63.10(b)(1).

(b) As specified in §63.10(b)(1), you must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

(c) You must keep each record readily accessible in hard copy or electronic form for at least 5 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to §63.10(b)(1).

 # 015 [40 CFR Part 63 NESHAPS for Source Categories §40 CFR 63.6675]

Subpart ZZZZ - National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines

What definitions apply to this subpart?

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Clean Air Act (CAA); in 40 CFR 63.2, the General Provisions of this part; and in this section as follows:

…

Area source means any stationary source of HAP that is not a major source as defined in part 63.

…

Compression ignition means relating to a type of stationary internal combustion engine that is not a spark ignition engine.

…

Diesel engine means any stationary RICE in which a high boiling point liquid fuel injected into the combustion chamber ignites when the air charge has been compressed to a temperature sufficiently high for auto-ignition. This process is also known as compression ignition.

...

Emergency stationary RICE means any stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine that meets all of the criteria in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this definition. All emergency stationary RICE must comply with the requirements specified in §63.6640(f) in order to be considered emergency stationary RICE. If the engine does not comply with the requirements specified in §63.6640(f), then it is not considered to be an emergency stationary RICE under this subpart.

(1) The stationary RICE is operated to provide electrical power or mechanical work during an emergency situation. ...

(2) The stationary RICE is operated under limited circumstances for situations not included in paragraph (1) of this definition, as specified in §63.6640(f).

(3) N/A.

Engine startup means the time from initial start until applied load and engine and associated equipment reaches steady state or normal operation. ...

...

Malfunction means any sudden, infrequent, and not reasonably preventable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner which causes, or has the potential to cause, the emission limitations in an applicable standard to be exceeded. Failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

careless operation are not malfunctions.

...

Stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine (RICE) means any reciprocating internal combustion engine which uses reciprocating motion to convert heat energy into mechanical work and which is not mobile. Stationary RICE differ from mobile RICE in that a stationary RICE is not a non-road engine as defined at 40 CFR 1068.30, and is not used to propel a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition.

...

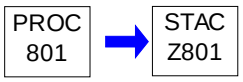
***** Permit Shield in Effect. *****

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

Source ID: 801 Source Name: COKE BATTERIES - CHARGING

Source Capacity/Throughput:

Conditions for this source occur in the following groups: SG01 - COKE OVEN BATTERY OPERATIONS



I. RESTRICTIONS.

No additional requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements) and/or Section E (Source Group Restrictions).

II. TESTING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional testing requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements) and/or Section E (Source Group Restrictions).

III. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional monitoring requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements) and/or Section E (Source Group Restrictions).

IV. RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional record keeping requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements) and/or Section E (Source Group Restrictions).

V. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional reporting requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements) and/or Section E (Source Group Restrictions).

VI. WORK PRACTICE REQUIREMENTS.

No additional work practice requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements) and/or Section E (Source Group Restrictions).

VII. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

 # 001 [25 Pa. Code §129.91]

Control of major sources of NOx and VOCs

The following conditions are numbered to coincide with RACT Operating Permit 65-000-853:

5. Reasonably Achievable Control Technology (RACT) Operating Permit 65-000-853 applies to NOx and VOC sources at the Monessen Coke Plant and imposes the following conditions to meet the RACT provisions of 25 Pa. Code Chapter 129.

6. - 7. N/A.

8. Pursuant to 25 Pa. Code § 127.441, the NOx potential to emit for each of the listed sources in any 12 consecutive month period is established as follows:

Source Tons Per Year (TPY)

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

...
Coal Charging 0.7

9. Pursuant to 25 Pa. Code § 127.441, the VOC potential to emit for each of the listed sources in any 12 consecutive month period is established as follows:

Source TPY

…
Coal Charging 36.2
…
10. - 15. N/A.

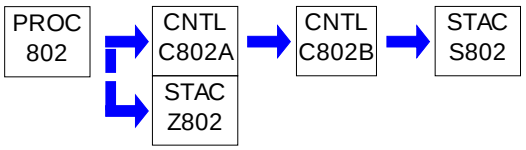
***** Permit Shield in Effect. *****

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

Source ID: 802 Source Name: COKE BATTERIES - PUSHING

Source Capacity/Throughput:

Conditions for this source occur in the following groups: SG01 - COKE OVEN BATTERY OPERATIONS



I. RESTRICTIONS.

Emission Restriction(s).

 # 001 [25 Pa. Code §123.13]

Processes

(a) Subsections (b) and (c) apply to all processes except combustion units, ….

(b) No person may permit the emission into the outdoor atmosphere of particulate matter from a process listed in the following table, at any time, either in excess of the rate calculated by the formula in paragraph (2) or in a manner that the concentration of particulate matter in the effluent gas exceeds .02 grains per dry standard cubic foot, whichever is greater:

(1) - (3) N/A.

(c) - (d) N/A.

 # 002 [25 Pa. Code §127.441]

Operating permit terms and conditions.

The following emission limits are to assure compliance with the proper requirements of RACT II (25 Pa. Code § 129.96 - § 129.100:

(a) Emissions of oxides of nitrogen (Expressed as NO2) from Coke Batteries – Pushing (Source ID 802) shall be less than 5.0 tons during each consecutive 12-month period.

(b) Emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC) from Coke Batteries – Pushing (Source ID 802) shall be less than 1.0 tons during each consecutive 12-month period.

 # 003 [25 Pa. Code §129.112]

Presumptive RACT requirements, RACT emission limitations and petition for alternative compliance schedule

(a)-(b) Not applicable

(c) The owner and operator of a source listed in this subsection that is located at a major NOx emitting facility or major VOC emitting facility subject to § 129.111 shall install, maintain and operate the source in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and with good operating practices:

(1) A NOx air contamination source that has the potential to emit less than 5 TPY of NOx.

(2) A VOC air contamination source that has the potential to emit less than 2.7 TPY of VOC.

(3)-(11) Not applicable

(d)-(q) Not applicable

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

II. TESTING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional testing requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements) and/or Section E (Source Group Restrictions).

III. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS.

 # 004 [25 Pa. Code §127.441]

Operating permit terms and conditions.

The permittee shall monitor the pressure gauge across the main baghouse on a daily basis and manually record the daily readings. The facility has established that a main baghouse differential of 3 in.w.c. to 12 in.w.c. provides a reasonable assurance of compliance. Operation outside of this range will be considered an "excursion" and shall be reported in the annual compliance certification due to the PADEP and EPA by February 28 every year.

[This condition derives from requirements of 25 Pa Code §127.441 §127.513 and 40 CFR 64.3 and 64.4]

 # 005 [40 CFR Part 64 Compliance Assurance Monitoring for Major Stationary Sources §40 CFR 64.1]

Sections of PART 64

Definitions

The following definitions apply to this part. Except as specifically provided in this section, terms used in this part retain the meaning accorded them under the applicable provisions of the Act.

Act means the Clean Air Act, as amended by Pub.L. 101-549, 42 U.S.C. 7401, et seq.

Applicable requirement shall have the same meaning as provided under part 70 of this chapter.

Capture system means the equipment (including but not limited to hoods, ducts, fans, and booths) used to contain, capture and transport a pollutant to a control device.

Continuous compliance determination method means a method, specified by the applicable standard or an applicable permit condition, which:
(1) Is used to determine compliance with an emission limitation or standard on a continuous basis, consistent with the averaging period established for the emission limitation or standard; and
(2) Provides data either in units of the standard or correlated directly with the compliance limit.

Control device means equipment, other than inherent process equipment, that is used to destroy or remove air pollutant(s) prior to discharge to the atmosphere. The types of equipment that may commonly be used as control devices include, but are not limited to, fabric filters, mechanical collectors, electrostatic precipitators, inertial separators, afterburners, thermal or catalytic incinerators, adsorption devices (such as carbon beds), condensers, scrubbers (such as wet collection and gas absorption devices), selective catalytic or non-catalytic reduction systems, flue gas recirculation systems, spray dryers, spray towers, mist eliminators, acid plants, sulfur recovery plants, injection systems (such as water, steam, ammonia, sorbent or limestone injection), and combustion devices independent of the particular process being conducted at an emissions unit (e.g., the destruction of emissions achieved by venting process emission streams to flares, boilers or process heaters). For purposes of this part, a control device does not include passive control measures that act to prevent pollutants from forming, such as the use of seals, lids, or roofs to prevent the release of pollutants, use of low-polluting fuel or feedstocks, or the use of combustion or other process design features or characteristics. If an applicable requirement establishes that particular equipment which otherwise meets this definition of a control device does not constitute a control device as applied to a particular pollutant-specific emissions unit, then that definition shall be binding for purposes of this part.

Data means the results of any type of monitoring or method, including the results of instrumental or non-instrumental monitoring, emission calculations, manual sampling procedures, recordkeeping procedures, or any other form of information collection procedure used in connection with any type of monitoring or method.

Emission limitation or standard means any applicable requirement that constitutes an emission limitation, emission standard, standard of performance or means of emission limitation as defined under the Act. An emission limitation or standard may be expressed in terms of the pollutant, expressed either as a specific quantity, rate or concentration of

emissions (e.g., pounds of SO2 per hour, pounds of SO2 per million British thermal units of fuel input, kilograms of VOC per liter of applied coating solids, or parts per million by volume of SO2) or as the relationship of uncontrolled to controlled emissions (e.g., percentage capture and destruction efficiency of VOC or percentage reduction of SO2). An emission limitation or standard may also be expressed either as a work practice, process or control device parameter, or other form of specific design, equipment, operational, or operation and maintenance requirement. For purposes of this part, an emission limitation or standard shall not include general operation requirements that an owner or operator may be required to meet, such as requirements to obtain a permit, to operate and maintain sources in accordance with good air pollution control practices, to develop and maintain a malfunction abatement plan, to keep records, submit reports, or conduct monitoring.

Emissions unit shall have the same meaning as provided under part 70 of this chapter.

Exceedance shall mean a condition that is detected by monitoring that provides data in terms of an emission limitation or standard and that indicates that emissions (or opacity) are greater than the applicable emission limitation or standard (or less than the applicable standard in the case of a percent reduction requirement) consistent with any averaging period specified for averaging the results of the monitoring.

Excursion shall mean a departure from an indicator range established for monitoring under this part, consistent with any averaging period specified for averaging the results of the monitoring.

Inherent process equipment means equipment that is necessary for the proper or safe functioning of the process, or material recovery equipment that the owner or operator documents is installed and operated primarily for purposes other than compliance with air pollution regulations. Equipment that must be operated at an efficiency higher than that achieved during normal process operations in order to comply with the applicable emission limitation or standard is not inherent process equipment. For the purposes of this part, inherent process equipment is not considered a control device.

Major source shall have the same meaning as provided under part 70 or 71 of this chapter.

Monitoring means any form of collecting data on a routine basis to determine or otherwise assess compliance with emission limitations or standards. Recordkeeping may be considered monitoring where such records are used to determine or assess compliance with an emission limitation or standard (such as records of raw material content and usage, or records documenting compliance with work practice requirements). The conduct of compliance method tests, such as the procedures in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter, on a routine periodic basis may be considered monitoring (or as a supplement to other monitoring), provided that requirements to conduct such tests on a one-time basisor at such times as a regulatory authority may require on a non-regular basis are not considered monitoring requirements for purposes of this paragraph. Monitoring may include one or more than one of the following data collection techniques, where appropriate for a particular circumstance:
(1) Continuous emission or opacity monitoring systems.
(2) Continuous process, capture system, control device or other relevant parameter monitoring systems or procedures, including a predictive emission monitoring system.
(3) Emission estimation and calculation procedures (e.g., mass balance or stoichiometric calculations).
(4) Maintenance and analysis of records of fuel or raw materials usage.
(5) Recording results of a program or protocol to conduct specific operation and maintenance procedures.
(6) Verification of emissions, process parameters, capture system parameters, or control device parameters using portable or in situ measurement devices.
(7) Visible emission observations.
(8) Any other form of measuring, recording, or verifying on a routine basis emissions, process parameters, capture system parameters, control device parameters or other factors relevant to assessing compliance with emission limitations or standards.

Owner or operator means any person who owns, leases, operates, controls or supervises a stationary source subject to this part.
Part 70 or 71 permit shall have the same meaning as provided under part 70 or 71 of this chapter, provided that it shall also refer to a permit issued, renewed, amended, revised, or modified under any federal permit program promulgated under title V of the Act.
Part 70 or 71 permit application shall mean an application (including any supplement to a previously submitted application) that is submitted by the owner or operator in order to obtain a part 70 or 71 permit.

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

Permitting authority shall have the same meaning as provided under part 70 or 71 of this chapter.

Pollutant-specific emissions unit means an emissions unit considered separately with respect to each regulated air pollutant.

Potential to emit shall have the same meaning as provided under part 70 or 71 of this chapter, provided that it shall be applied with respect to an "emissions unit" as defined under this part in addition to a "stationary source" as provided under part 70 or 71 of this chapter.

Predictive emission monitoring system (PEMS) means a system that uses process and other parameters as inputs to a computer program or other data reduction system to produce values in terms of the applicable emission limitation or standard.

Regulated air pollutant shall have the same meaning as provided under part 70 or 71 of this chapter.

 # 006 [40 CFR Part 64 Compliance Assurance Monitoring for Major Stationary Sources §40 CFR 64.10]

Sections of PART 64

Savings provisions

(a) Nothing in this part shall:

(1) Excuse the owner or operator of a source from compliance with any existing emission limitation or standard, or any existing monitoring, testing, reporting or recordkeeping requirement that may apply under federal, state, or local law, or any other applicable requirements under the Act. The requirements of this part shall not be used to justify the approval of monitoring less stringent than the monitoring which is required under separate legal authority and are not intended to establish minimum requirements for the purpose of determining the monitoring to be imposed under separate authority under the Act, including monitoring in permits issued pursuant to title I of the Act. The purpose of this part is to require, as part of the issuance of a permit under title V of the Act, improved or new monitoring at those emissions units where monitoring requirements do not exist or are inadequate to meet the requirements of this part.

(2) Restrict or abrogate the authority of the Administrator or the permitting authority to impose additional or more stringent monitoring, recordkeeping, testing, or reporting requirements on any owner or operator of a source under any provision of the Act, including but not limited to sections 114(a)(1) and 504(b), or state law, as applicable.

(3) Restrict or abrogate the authority of the Administrator or permitting authority to take any enforcement action under the Act for any violation of an applicable requirement or of any person to take action under section 304 of the Act.

 # 007 [40 CFR Part 64 Compliance Assurance Monitoring for Major Stationary Sources §40 CFR 64.2]

Sections of PART 64

Applicability

(a) General applicability. Except for backup utility units that are exempt under paragraph (b)(2) of this section, the requirements of this part shall apply to a pollutant-specific emissions unit at a major source that is required to obtain a part 70 or 71 permit if the unit satisfies all of the following criteria:

(1) The unit is subject to an emission limitation or standard for the applicable regulated air pollutant (or a surrogate thereof), other than an emission limitation or standard that is exempt under paragraph (b)(1) of this section;

(2) The unit uses a control device to achieve compliance with any such emission limitation or standard; and

(3) The unit has potential pre-control device emissions of the applicable regulated air pollutant that are equal to or greater than 100 percent of the amount, in tons per year, required for a source to be classified as a major source. For purposes of this paragraph, "potential pre-control device emissions" shall have the same meaning as "potential to emit," as defined in §64.1, except that emission reductions achieved by the applicable control device shall not be taken into account.

(b) Exemptions-.

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

(1) Exempt emission limitations or standards. The requirements of this part shall not apply to any of the following emission limitations or standards:

(i) Emission limitations or standards proposed by the Administrator after November 15, 1990 pursuant to section 111 or 112 of the Act.

(ii) Stratospheric ozone protection requirements under title VI of the Act.

(iii) Acid Rain Program requirements pursuant to sections 404, 405, 406, 407(a), 407(b), or 410 of the Act.

(iv) Emission limitations or standards or other applicable requirements that apply solely under an emissions trading program approved or promulgated by the Administrator under the Act that allows for trading emissions within a source or between sources.

(v) An emissions cap that meets the requirements specified in §70.4(b)(12) or §71.6(a)(13)(iii) of this chapter.

(vi) Emission limitations or standards for which a part 70 or 71 permit specifies a continuous compliance determination method, as defined in §64.1. The exemption provided in this paragraph (b)(1)(vi)shall not apply if the applicable compliance method includes an assumed control device emission reduction factor that could be affected by the actual operation and maintenance of the control device (such as a surface coating line controlled by an incinerator for which continuous compliance is determined by calculating emissions on the basis of coating records and an assumed control device efficiency factor based on an initial performance test; in this example, this part would apply to the control device and capture system, but not to the remaining elements of the coating line, such as raw material usage).

(2) Exemption for backup utility power emissions units. The requirements of this part shall not apply to a utility unit, as defined in §72.2 of this chapter, that is municipally-owned if the owner or operator provides documentation in a part 70 or 71 permit application that:

(i) The utility unit is exempt from all monitoring requirements in part 75 (including the appendices thereto) of this chapter;

(ii) The utility unit is operated for the sole purpose of providing electricity during periods of peak electrical demand or emergency situations and will be operated consistent with that purpose throughout the part 70 or 71 permit term. The owner or operator shall provide historical operating data and relevant contractual obligations to document that this criterion is satisfied; and

(iii) The actual emissions from the utility unit, based on the average annual emissions over the last three calendar years of operation (or such shorter time period that is available for units with fewer than three years of operation) are less than 50 percent of the amount in tons per year required for a source to be classified as a major source and are expected to remain so.

 # 008 [40 CFR Part 64 Compliance Assurance Monitoring for Major Stationary Sources §40 CFR 64.3]

Sections of PART 64

Monitoring design criteria

(a) General criteria. To provide a reasonable assurance of compliance with emission limitations or standards for the anticipated range of operations at a pollutant-specific emissions unit, monitoring under this part shall meet the following general criteria:

(1) The owner or operator shall design the monitoring to obtain data for one or more indicators of emission control performance for the control device, any associated capture system and, if necessary to satisfy paragraph (a)(2) of this section, processes at a pollutant-specific emissions unit. Indicators of performance may include, but are not limited to, direct or predicted emissions (including visible emissions or opacity), process and control device parameters that affect control device (and capture system) efficiency or emission rates, or recorded findings of inspection and maintenance activities conducted by the owner or operator.

(2) The owner or operator shall establish an appropriate range(s) or designated condition(s) for the selected indicator(s) such that operation within the ranges provides a reasonable assurance of ongoing compliance with emission limitations or standards for the anticipated range of operating conditions. Such range(s) or condition(s) shall reflect the proper operation and maintenance of the control device (and associated capture system), in accordance with applicable design properties, for minimizing emissions over the anticipated range of operating conditions at least to the level required to achieve compliance with the applicable requirements. The reasonable assurance of compliance will be assessed by maintaining performance within the indicator range(s) or designated condition(s). The ranges shall be established in accordance with the design and performance requirements in this section and documented in accordance with the requirements in §64.4. If necessary to assure that the control device and associated capture system can satisfy this criterion, the owner or operator shall monitor appropriate process operational parameters (such as total throughput where necessary to stay within the

rated capacity for a control device). In addition, unless specifically stated otherwise by an applicable requirement, the owner or operator shall monitor indicators to detect any bypass of the control device (or capture system) to the atmosphere, if such bypass can occur based on the design of the pollutant-specific emissions unit.

(3) The design of indicator ranges or designated conditions may be:
(i) Based on a single maximum or minimum value if appropriate (e.g., maintaining condenser temperatures a certain number of degrees below the condensation temperature of the applicable compound(s) being processed) or at multiple levels that are relevant to distinctly different operating conditions (e.g., high versus low load levels).
(ii) Expressed as a function of process variables (e.g., an indicator range expressed as minimum to maximum pressure drop across a venturi throat in a particulate control scrubber).
(iii) Expressed as maintaining the applicable parameter in a particular operational status or designated condition (e.g., position of a damper controlling gas flow to the atmosphere through a by-pass duct).
(iv) Established as interdependent between more than one indicator.

(b) Performance criteria. The owner or operator shall design the monitoring to meet the following performance criteria:
(1) Specifications that provide for obtaining data that are representative of the emissions or parameters being monitored (such as detector location and installation specifications, if applicable).

(2) For new or modified monitoring equipment, verification procedures to confirm the operational status of the monitoring prior to the date by which the owner or operator must conduct monitoring under this part as specified in §64.7(a). The owner or operator shall consider the monitoring equipment manufacturer's requirements or recommendations for installation, calibration, and start-up operation.

(3) Quality assurance and control practices that are adequate to ensure the continuing validity of the data. The owner or operator shall consider manufacturer recommendations or requirements applicable to the monitoring in developing appropriate quality assurance and control practices.

(4) Specifications for the frequency of conducting the monitoring, the data collection procedures that will be used (e.g., computerized data acquisition and handling, alarm sensor, or manual log entries based on gauge readings), and, if applicable, the period over which discrete data points will be averaged for the purpose of determining whether an excursion or exceedance has occurred.
(i) At a minimum, the owner or operator shall design the period over which data are obtained and, if applicable, averaged consistent with the characteristics and typical variability of the pollutant-specific emissions unit (including the control device and associated capture system). Such intervals shall be commensurate with the time period over which a change in control device performance that would require actions by owner or operator to return operations within normal ranges or designated conditions is likely to be observed.
(ii) For all pollutant-specific emissions units with the potential to emit, calculated including the effect of control devices, the applicable regulated air pollutant in an amount equal to or greater than 100 percent of the amount, in tons per year, required for a source to be classified as a major source, for each parameter monitored, the owner or operator shall collect four or more data values equally spaced over each hour and average the values, as applicable, over the applicable averaging period as determined in accordance with paragraph (b)(4)(i) of this section. The permitting authority may approve a reduced data collection frequency, if appropriate, based on information presented by the owner or operator concerning the data collection mechanisms available for a particular parameter for the particular pollutant-specific emissions unit (e.g., integrated raw material or fuel analysis data, noninstrumental measurement of waste feed rate or visible emissions, use of a portable analyzer or an alarm sensor).
(iii) For other pollutant-specific emissions units, the frequency of data collection may be less than the frequency specified in paragraph (b)(4)(ii) of this section but the monitoring shall include some data collection at least once per 24-hour period (e.g., a daily inspection of a carbon adsorber operation in conjunction with a weekly or monthly check of emissions with a portable analyzer).

(c) Evaluation factors. In designing monitoring to meet the requirements in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, the owner or operator shall take into account site-specific factors including the applicability of existing monitoring equipment and procedures, the ability of the monitoring to account for process and control device operational variability, the reliability and latitude built into the control technology, and the level of actual emissions relative to the compliance limitation.

(d) Special criteria for the use of continuous emission, opacity or predictive monitoring systems.

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

(1) If a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS), continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) or predictiveemission monitoring system (PEMS) is required pursuant to other authority under the Act or state or local law, the owner or operator shall use such system to satisfy the requirements of this part.

(2) The use of a CEMS, COMS, or PEMS that satisfies any of the following monitoring requirements shall be deemed to satisfy the general design criteria in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, provided that a COMS may be subject to the criteria for establishing indicator ranges under paragraph (a) of this section:
(i) Section 51.214 and appendix P of part 51 of this chapter;
(ii) Section 60.13 and appendix B of part 60 of this chapter;
(iii) Section 63.8 and any applicable performance specifications required pursuant to the applicable subpart of part 63 of this chapter;
(iv) Part 75 of this chapter;
(v) Subpart H and appendix IX of part 266 of this chapter; or
(vi) If an applicable requirement does not otherwise require compliance with the requirements listed in the preceding paragraphs (d)(2)(i) through (v) of this section, comparable requirements and specifications established by the permitting authority.

(3) The owner or operator shall design the monitoring system subject to this paragraph (d) to:
(i) Allow for reporting of exceedances (or excursions if applicable to a COMS used to assure compliance with a particulate matter standard), consistent with any period for reporting of exceedances in an underlying requirement. If an underlying requirement does not contain a provision for establishing an averaging period for the reporting of exceedances or excursions, the criteria used to develop an averaging period in (b)(4) of this sectionshall apply; and
(ii) Provide an indicator range consistent with paragraph (a) of this section for a COMS used to assure compliance with a particulate matter standard. If an opacity standard applies to the pollutant-specific emissions unit, such limit may be used as the appropriate indicator range unless the opacity limit fails to meet the criteria in paragraph (a) of this section after considering the type of control device and other site-specific factors applicable to the pollutant-specific emissions unit.

 # 009 [40 CFR Part 64 Compliance Assurance Monitoring for Major Stationary Sources §40 CFR 64.4]

Sections of PART 64

Submittal requirements

(a) The owner or operator shall submit to the permitting authority monitoring that satisfies the design requirements in §64.3. The submission shall include the following information:

(1) The indicators to be monitored to satisfy §§64.3(a)(1)-(2);

(2) The ranges or designated conditions for such indicators, or the process by which such indicator ranges or designated conditions shall be established;

(3) The performance criteria for the monitoring to satisfy §64.3(b); and

(4) If applicable, the indicator ranges and performance criteria for a CEMS, COMS or PEMS pursuant to §64.3(d).

(b) As part of the information submitted, the owner or operator shall submit a justification for the proposed elements of the monitoring. If the performance specifications proposed to satisfy §64.3(b)(2) or (3) include differences from manufacturer recommendations, the owner or operator shall explain the reasons for the differences between the requirements proposed by the owner or operator and the manufacturer's recommendations or requirements. The owner or operator also shall submit any data supporting the justification, and may refer to generally available sources of information used to support the justification (such as generally available air pollution engineering manuals, or EPA or permitting authority publications on appropriate monitoring for various types of control devices or capture systems). To justify the appropriateness of the monitoring elements proposed, the owner or operator may rely in part on existing applicable requirements that establish the monitoring for the applicable pollutant-specific emissions unit or a similar unit. If an owner or operator relies on presumptively acceptable monitoring, no further justification for the appropriateness of that monitoring should be necessary other than an explanation of the applicability of such monitoring to the unit in question, unless data or information is brought forward to rebut the assumption. Presumptively acceptable monitoring includes:

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

(1) Presumptively acceptable or required monitoring approaches, established by the permitting authority in a rule that constitutes part of the applicable implementation plan required pursuant to title I of the Act, that are designed to achieve compliance with this part for particular pollutant-specific emissions units;

(2) Continuous emission, opacity or predictive emission monitoring systems that satisfy applicable monitoring requirements and performance specifications as specified in §64.3(d);

(3) Excepted or alternative monitoring methods allowed or approved pursuant to part 75 of this chapter;

(4) Monitoring included for standards exempt from this part pursuant to §64.2(b)(1)(i) or (vi) to the extent such monitoring is applicable to the performance of the control device (and associated capture system) for the pollutant-specific emissions unit; and

(5) Presumptively acceptable monitoring identified in guidance by EPA. Such guidance will address the requirements under §§64.4(a)>64.4(a), (b), and (c) to the extent practicable.

(c) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, the owner or operator shall submit control device (and process and capture system, if applicable) operating parameter data obtained during the conduct of the applicable compliance or performance test conducted under conditions specified by the applicable rule. If the applicable rule does not specify testing conditions or only partially specifies test conditions, the performance test generally shall be conducted under conditions representative of maximum emissions potential under anticipated operating conditions at the pollutant-specific emissions unit. Such data may be supplemented, if desired, by engineering assessments and manufacturer's recommendations to justify the indicator ranges (or, if applicable, the procedures for establishing such indicator ranges). Emission testing is not required to be conducted over the entire indicator range or range of potential emissions.

(2) The owner or operator must document that no changes to the pollutant-specific emissions unit, including the control device and capture system, have taken place that could result in a significant change in the control system performance or the selected ranges or designated conditions for the indicators to be monitored since the performance or compliance tests were conducted.

(d) If existing data from unit-specific compliance or performance testing specified in paragraph (c) of this section are not available, the owner or operator:

(1) Shall submit a test plan and schedule for obtaining such data in accordance with paragraph (e) of this section; or

(2) May submit indicator ranges (or procedures for establishing indicator ranges) that rely on engineering assessments and other data, provided that the owner or operator demonstrates that factors specific to the type of monitoring, control device, or pollutant-specific emissions unit make compliance or performance testing unnecessary to establish indicator ranges at levels that satisfy the criteria in §64.3(a).

(e) If the monitoring submitted by the owner or operator requires installation, testing, or other necessary activities prior to use of the monitoring for purposes of this part, the owner or operator shall include an implementation plan and schedule for installing, testing and performing any other appropriate activities prior to use of the monitoring. The implementation plan and schedule shall provide for use of the monitoring as expeditiously as practicable after approval of the monitoring in the part 70 or 71 permit pursuant to §64.6, but in no case shall the schedule for completing installation and beginning operation of the monitoring exceed 180 days after approval of the permit.

(f) If a control device is common to more than one pollutant-specific emissions unit, the owner or operator may submit monitoring for the control device and identify the pollutant-specific emissions units affected and any process or associated capture device conditions that must be maintained or monitored in accordance with § 4.3(a) rather than submit separate monitoring for each pollutant-specific emissions unit.

(g) If a single pollutant-specific emissions unit is controlled by more than one control device similar in design and operation, the owner or operator may submit monitoring that applies to all the control devices and identify the control devices affected and any process or associated capture device conditions that must be maintained or monitored in accordance with §64.3(a) rather than submit a separate description of monitoring for each control device.

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

 # 010 [40 CFR Part 64 Compliance Assurance Monitoring for Major Stationary Sources §40 CFR 64.5]

Sections of PART 64

Deadlines for submittals

(a) Not applicable

(b) Other pollutant-specific emissions units. For all other pollutant-specific emissions units subject to this part and not subject to §64.5(a), the owner or operator shall submit the information required under §64.4 as part of an application for a renewal of a part 70 or 71 permit.

(c) The effective date for the requirement to submit information under §64.4 shall be as specified pursuant to paragraphs (a)-(b) of this section and a permit reopening to require the submittal of information under this section shall not be required pursuant to §70.7(f)(1)(i) of this chapter, provided, however, that, if a part 70 or 71 permit is reopened for cause by EPA or the permitting authority pursuant to §70.7(f)(1)(iii) or (iv), or §71.7(f) or (g), the applicable agency may require the submittal of information under this section for those pollutant-specific emissions units that are subject to this part and that are affected by the permit reopening.

(d) Prior to approval of monitoring that satisfies this part, the owner or operator is subject to the requirements of §70.6(a)(3)(i)(B).

 # 011 [40 CFR Part 64 Compliance Assurance Monitoring for Major Stationary Sources §40 CFR 64.6]

Sections of PART 64

Approval of monitoring

(a) Based on an application that includes the information submitted in accordance with §64.5, the permitting authority shall act to approve the monitoring submitted by the owner or operator by confirming that the monitoring satisfies the requirements in §64.3.

(b) In approving monitoring under this section, the permitting authority may condition the approval on the owner or operator collecting additional data on the indicators to be monitored for a pollutant-specific emissions unit, including required compliance or performance testing, to confirm the ability of the monitoring to provide data that are sufficient to satisfy the requirements of this part and to confirm the appropriateness of an indicator range(s) or designated condition(s) proposed to satisfy §64.3(a)(2) and (3) and consistent with the schedule in §64.4(e).

(c) If the permitting authority approves the proposed monitoring, the permitting authority shall establish one or more permit terms or conditions that specify the required monitoring in accordance with §70.6(a)(3)(i) of this chapter. At a minimum, the permit shall specify:

(1) The approved monitoring approach that includes all of the following:
(i) The indicator(s) to be monitored (such as temperature, pressure drop, emissions, or similar parameter);
(ii) The means or device to be used to measure the indicator(s) (such as temperature measurement device, visual observation, or CEMS); and
(iii) The performance requirements established to satisfy §64.3(b) or (d), as applicable.

(2) The means by which the owner or operator will define an exceedance or excursion for purposes of responding to and reporting exceedances or excursions under §§64.7 and 64.8 of this part. The permit shall specify the level at which an excursion or exceedance will be deemed to occur, including the appropriate averaging period associated with such exceedance or excursion. For defining an excursion from an indicator range or designated condition, the permit may either include the specific value(s) or condition(s) at which an excursion shall occur, or the specific procedures that will be used to establish that value or condition. If the latter, the permit shall specify appropriate notice procedures for the owner or operator to notify the permitting authority upon any establishment or reestablishment of the value.

(3) The obligation to conduct the monitoring and fulfill the other obligations specified in §§64.7 through 64.9of this part.

(4) If appropriate, a minimum data availability requirement for valid data collection for each averaging period, and, if appropriate, a minimum data availability requirement for the averaging periods in a reporting period.

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

(d) If the monitoring proposed by the owner or operator requires installation, testing or final verification of operational status, the part 70 or 71 permit shall include an enforceable schedule with appropriate milestones for completing such installation, testing, or final verification consistent with the requirements in §64.4(e).

(e) If the permitting authority disapproves the proposed monitoring, the following applies:

(1) The draft or final permit shall include, at a minimum, monitoring that satisfies the requirements of §70.6(a)(3)(i)(B);

(2) The permitting authority shall include in the draft or final permit a compliance schedule for the source owner to submit monitoring that satisfies §§64.3 and 64.4, but in no case shall the owner or operator submit revised monitoring more than 180 days from the date of issuance of the draft or final permit; and

(3) If the source owner or operator does not submit the monitoring in accordance with the compliance schedule as required in paragraph (e)(2) of this section or if the permitting authority disapproves the monitoring submitted, the source owner or operator shall be deemed not in compliance with part 64, unless the source owner or operator successfully challenges the disapproval.

 # 012 [40 CFR Part 64 Compliance Assurance Monitoring for Major Stationary Sources §40 CFR 64.7]

Sections of PART 64

Operation of approved monitoring

(a) Commencement of operation. The owner or operator shall conduct the monitoring required under this part upon issuance of a part 70 or 71 permit that includes such monitoring, or by such later date specified in the permit pursuant to §64.6(d).

(b) Proper maintenance. At all times, the owner or operator shall maintain the monitoring, including but not limited to, maintaining necessary parts for routine repairs of the monitoring equipment.

(c) Continued operation. Except for, as applicable, monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), the owner or operator shall conduct all monitoring in continuous operation (or shall collect data at all required intervals) at all times that the pollutant-specific emissions unit is operating. Data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities shall not be used for purposes of this part, including data averages and calculations, or fulfilling a minimum data availability requirement, if applicable. The owner or operator shall use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing the operation of the control device and associated control system. A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring to provide valid data. Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

(d) Response to excursions or exceedances.

(1) Upon detecting an excursion or exceedance, the owner or operator shall restore operation of the pollutant-specific emissions unit (including the control device and associated capture system) to its normal or usual manner of operation as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. The response shall include minimizing the period of any startup, shutdown or malfunction and taking any necessary corrective actions to restore normal operation and prevent the likely recurrence of the cause of an excursion or exceedance (other than those caused by excused startup or shutdown conditions). Such actions may include initial inspection and evaluation, recording that operations returned to normal without operator action (such as through response by a computerized distribution control system), or any necessary follow-up actions to return operation to within the indicator range, designated condition, or below the applicable emission limitation or standard, as applicable.

(2) Determination of whether the owner or operator has used acceptable procedures in response to an excursion or exceedance will be based on information available, which may include but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures and records, and inspection of the control device, associated capture system, and the process.

(e) Documentation of need for improved monitoring. After approval of monitoring under this part, if the owner or operator

identifies a failure to achieve compliance with an emission limitation or standard for which the approved monitoring did not provide an indication of an excursion or exceedance while providing valid data, or the results of compliance or performance testing document a need to modify the existing indicator ranges or designated conditions, the owner or operator shall promptlynotify the permitting authority and, if necessary, submit a proposed modification to the part 70 or 71 permit to address the necessary monitoring changes. Such a modification may include, but is not limited to, reestablishing indicator ranges or designated conditions, modifying the frequency of conducting monitoring and collecting data, or the monitoring of additional parameters.

 # 013 [40 CFR Part 64 Compliance Assurance Monitoring for Major Stationary Sources §40 CFR 64.8]

Sections of PART 64

Quality improvement plan (QIP) requirements

(a) Based on the results of a determination made under §64.7(d)(2), the Administrator or the permitting authority may require the owner or operator to develop and implement a QIP. Consistent with §64.6(c)(3), the part 70 or 71 permit may specify an appropriate threshold, such as an accumulation of exceedances or excursions exceeding 5 percent duration of a pollutant-specific emissions unit's operating time for a reporting period, for requiring the implementation of a QIP. The threshold may be set at a higher or lower percent or may rely on other criteria for purposes of indicating whether a pollutant-specific emissions unit is being maintained and operated in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices.

(b) Elements of a QIP:

(1) The owner or operator shall maintain a written QIP, if required, and have it available for inspection.

(2) The plan initially shall include procedures for evaluating the control performance problems and, based on the results of the evaluation procedures, the owner or operator shall modify the plan to include procedures for conducting one or more of the following actions, as appropriate:
(i) Improved preventive maintenance practices.
(ii) Process operation changes.
(iii) Appropriate improvements to control methods.
(iv) Other steps appropriate to correct control performance.
(v) More frequent or improved monitoring (only in conjunction with one or more steps under paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (iv) of this section).

(c) If a QIP is required, the owner or operator shall develop and implement a QIP as expeditiously as practicable and shall notify the permitting authority if the period for completing the improvements contained in the QIP exceeds 180 days from the date on which the need to implement the QIP was determined.

(d) Following implementation of a QIP, upon any subsequent determination pursuant to §64.7(d)(2) the Administrator or the permitting authority may require that an owner or operator make reasonable changes to the QIP if the QIP is found to have:

(1) Failed to address the cause of the control device performance problems; or
(2) Failed to provide adequate procedures for correcting control device performance problems as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions.

(e) Implementation of a QIP shall not excuse the owner or operator of a source from compliance with any existing emission limitation or standard, or any existing monitoring, testing, reporting or recordkeeping requirement that may apply under federal, state, or local law, or any other applicable requirements under the Act.

 # 014 [40 CFR Part 64 Compliance Assurance Monitoring for Major Stationary Sources §40 CFR 64.9]

Sections of PART 64

Reporting and recordkeeping requirements

(a) General reporting requirements.

(1) On and after the date specified in §64.7(a) by which the owner or operator must use monitoring that meets the requirements of this part, the owner or operator shall submit monitoring reports to the permitting authority in accordance with §70.6(a)(3)(iii) of this chapter.

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

(2) A report for monitoring under this part shall include, at a minimum, the information required under §70.6(a)(3)(iii) of this chapter and the following information, as applicable:

(i) Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) of excursions or exceedances, as applicable, and the corrective actions taken;

(ii) Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) for monitor downtime incidents (other than downtime associated with zero and span or other daily calibration checks, if applicable); and

(iii) A description of the actions taken to implement a QIP during the reporting period as specified in §64.8. Upon completion of a QIP, the owner or operator shall include in the next summary report documentation that the implementation of the plan has been completed and reduced the likelihood of similar levels of excursions or exceedances occurring.

(b) General recordkeeping requirements.

(1) The owner or operator shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements specified in §70.6(a)(3)(ii) of this chapter. The owner or operator shall maintain records of monitoring data, monitor performance data, corrective actions taken, any written quality improvement plan required pursuant to §64.8 and any activities undertaken to implement a quality improvement plan, and other supporting information required to be maintained under this part (such as data used to document the adequacy of monitoring, or records of monitoring maintenance or corrective actions).

(2) Instead of paper records, the owner or operator may maintain records on alternative media, such as microfilm, computer files, magnetic tape disks, or microfiche, provided that the use of such alternative media allows for expeditious inspection and review, and does not conflict with other applicable recordkeeping requirements.

IV. RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS.

 # 015 [25 Pa. Code §127.441]

Operating permit terms and conditions.

The permittee shall maintain records of the daily pressure gauge reading across the baghouse. Records of the daily pressure gauge readings shall be kept for a minimum of five years and be made available to the Department upon request.

V. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional reporting requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements) and/or Section E (Source Group Restrictions).

VI. WORK PRACTICE REQUIREMENTS.

 # 016 [25 Pa. Code §127.441]

Operating permit terms and conditions.

The owner/operator shall:

Operate and maintain in good working order pressure differential gauges (“gauges”) that measure the pressure drop across the entire baghouse (Control ID C802B). The gauges shall be located in an easily accessible location, and shall be connected to the Facility’s Programable Logic Control System (PLS).

This Condition was derived in accordance with Paragraph 33.d of the Consent Decree in Penn Environment, Inc. v. ArcelorMittal Monessen, LLC, U.S Dist. Ct., W.D. Pa C.A. No. 2:15-cv-01314-CRE, approved on February 2, 2018.

 # 017 [25 Pa. Code §127.441]

Operating permit terms and conditions.

Upon detecting an excursion, the owner or operator shall restore operation of the main baghouse to its normal or usual manner of operation as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions, per 40 CFR §64.7(d)(1).

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

VII. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

 # 018 [25 Pa. Code §129.91]

Control of major sources of NOx and VOCs

The following conditions are numbered to coincide with RACT Operating Permit 65-000-853:

5. Reasonably Achievable Control Technology (RACT) Operating Permit 65-000-853 applies to NOx and VOC sources at the Monessen Coke Plant and imposes the following conditions to meet the RACT provisions of 25 Pa. Code Chapter 129.

6. - 7. N/A.

8. Pursuant to 25 Pa. Code § 127.441, the NOx potential to emit for each of the listed sources in any 12 consecutive month period is established as follows:

Source Tons Per Year (TPY)

...
Coal Pushing 4.8

9. - 15. N/A.

 # 019 [25 Pa. Code §129.96]

Applicability

(a) - (b) (See Section C of this permit.)

(c) This section and § § 129.97 - 129.100 do not apply to the owner and operator of a NOx air contamination source located at a major NOx emitting facility that has the potential to emit less than 1 TPY of NOx that has the potential to emit less than 1 TPY of NOx or a VOC air contamination source located at a major VOC emitting facility that has the potential to emit less than 1 TPY of VOC. NOx RACT II requirements apply to the Coke Batteries – Pushing.

(d) N/A.

 # 020 [25 Pa. Code §129.97]

Presumptive RACT requirements, RACT emission limitations and petition for alternative compliance schedule.

(a) The owner and operator of a source listed in one or more of subsections (b) - (h) located at a major NOx emitting facility or major VOC emitting facility subject to § 129.96 (relating to applicability) shall comply with the applicable presumptive RACT requirement or RACT emission limitation, or both, beginning with the specified compliance date as follows …:

(1) January 1, 2017, for a source subject to § 129.96(a).

(2) N/A.

(b) N/A.

(c) The owner and operator of a source specified in this subsection, which is located at a major NOx emitting facility or major VOC emitting facility subject to § 129.96 shall install, maintain and operate the source in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and with good operating practices:

(1) A NOx air contamination source that has the potential to emit less than 5 TPY of NOx

(2) - (8) N/A.

(d) - (m) N/A.

***** Permit Shield in Effect. *****

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

Source ID: 803 Source Name: COKE BATTERIES - QUENCHING

Source Capacity/Throughput:



I. RESTRICTIONS.

Emission Restriction(s).

 # 001 [25 Pa. Code §127.441]

Operating permit terms and conditions.

The following emission limit is to assure compliance with the proper requirements of RACT II (25 Pa. Code § 129.96 - § 129.100:

Emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC) from Coke Batteries – Quenching (Source ID 803) shall be less than 1.0 tons during each consecutive 12-month period.

II. TESTING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional testing requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

III. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional monitoring requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

IV. RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional record keeping requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

V. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional reporting requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

VI. WORK PRACTICE REQUIREMENTS.

No additional work practice requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

VII. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

 # 002 [25 Pa. Code §129.91]

Control of major sources of NOx and VOCs

The following conditions are numbered to coincide with RACT Operating Permit 65-000-853:

5. Reasonably Achievable Control Technology (RACT) Operating Permit 65-000-853 applies to NOx and VOC sources at the Monessen Coke Plant and imposes the following conditions to meet the RACT provisions of 25 Pa. Code Chapter 129.

6. - 7. N/A.

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

8. Pursuant to 25 Pa. Code § 127.441, the NOx potential to emit for each of the listed sources in any 12 consecutive month period is established as follows:

Source Tons Per Year (TPY)

...
Coal Quenching 0.0
...

9. Pursuant to 25 Pa. Code § 127.441, the VOC potential to emit for each of the listed sources in any 12 consecutive month period is established as follows:

Source TPY

…
Coal Quenching 5.4
…

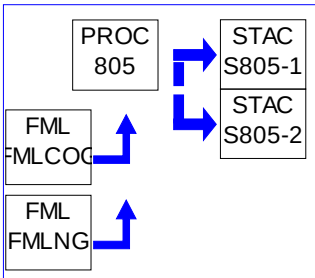
10. - 15. N/A.

***** Permit Shield in Effect. *****

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

Source ID: 805 Source Name: COKE BATTERIES - COMBUSTION STACKS

Source Capacity/Throughput:



I. RESTRICTIONS.

Emission Restriction(s).

 # 001 [25 Pa. Code §123.13]

Processes

(a) - (b) N/A.

(c) For processes not listed in subsection (b)(1), including, but not limited to, coke oven battery waste heat stacks …, the following apply:

(1) Prohibited emissions. No person may permit the emission into the outdoor atmosphere of particulate matter from a process not listed in subsection (b)(1) in a manner that the concentration of particulate matter in the effluent gas exceeds any of the following:

(i) .04 grain per dry standard cubic foot, when the effluent gas volume is less than 150,000 dry standard cubic feet per minute.

(ii) - (iii) N/A.

(2) N/A.

(d) N/A.

 # 002 [25 Pa. Code §127.441]

Operating permit terms and conditions.

In accordance with 25 Pa Code 129.114, the owner/operator of this source shall maintain and operate the source in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and with good operating practices.

II. TESTING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional testing requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

III. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS.

 # 003 [25 Pa. Code §127.441]

Operating permit terms and conditions.

The owner/operator shall:

Monitor opacity emission from each combustion stack (Stack S805) using continuous opacity monitors (COMS) and report monitoring results from the COMS to the Department in accordance with the requirements of 25 Pa. Code Chapter 139.

This Condition was derived in accordance with Paragraph 33.d of the Consent Decree in Penn Environment, Inc. v.

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

ArcelorMittal Monessen, LLC, U.S Dist. Ct., W.D. Pa C.A. No. 2:15-cv-01314-CRE, approved on February 2, 2018.

 # 004 [25 Pa. Code §127.441]

Operating permit terms and conditions.

The owner/operator shall:

Operate and maintain calorimeters to measure the Heat Value of COG combusted in each battery and instruments to measure the concentration of oxygen (O2) and carbon monoxide (CO) from the combusted COG flues from each battery. These monitoring systems shall be operated and maintained in good working order at each battery to optimize coke battery operations.

This Condition was derived in accordance with Paragraph 33.d of the Consent Decree in Penn Environment, Inc. v. ArcelorMittal Monessen, LLC, U.S Dist. Ct., W.D. Pa C.A. No. 2:15-cv-01314-CRE, approved on February 2, 2018.

IV. RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional record keeping requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

V. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional reporting requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

VI. WORK PRACTICE REQUIREMENTS.

No additional work practice requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

VII. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

 # 005 [25 Pa. Code §129.91]

Control of major sources of NOx and VOCs

The following conditions are numbered to coincide with RACT Operating Permit 65-000-853:

5. Reasonably Achievable Control Technology (RACT) Operating Permit 65-000-853 applies to NOx and VOC sources at the Monessen Coke Plant and imposes the following conditions to meet the RACT provisions of 25 Pa. Code Chapter 129.

6. - 7. N/A.

8. Pursuant to 25 Pa. Code § 127.441, the NOx potential to emit for each of the listed sources in any 12 consecutive month period is established as follows:

Source Tons Per Year (TPY)

Coke Battery Combustion Stacks

Battery 1B	357.0
Battery 2	260.2
…	

9. Pursuant to 25 Pa. Code § 127.441, the VOC potential to emit for each of the listed sources in any 12 consecutive month period is established as follows:

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

Source	TPY
Coke Battery Combustion Stacks	
Battery 1B	21.9
Battery 2	28.9

…

10. Pursuant to 25 Pa. Code § 127.441, the short-term allowable NOx emission limit for each of the listed sources is established as follows:

Source	Pounds Per Hour
Coke Battery Combustion Stacks	
Battery 1B	81.5
Battery 2	59.4

11. Pursuant to 25 Pa. Code § 127.441, the short-term allowable VOC emission limit for each of the listed sources is established as follows:

Source	Pounds Per Hour
Coke Battery Combustion Stacks	
Battery 1B	5.0
Battery 2	6.6

12. - 13. N/A.

 # 006 [25 Pa. Code §129.96]

Applicability

(a) - (b) (See Section C, VII. Additional Requirements, of this permit.)

(c) This section and § § 129.97 - 129.100 do not apply to the owner and operator of a NOx air contamination source located at a major NOx emitting facility that has the potential to emit less than 1 TPY of NOx that has the potential to emit less than 1 TPY of NOx or a VOC air contamination source located at a major VOC emitting facility that has the potential to emit less than 1 TPY of VOC. VOC and NOx RACT II requirements apply to the Coke Batteries – Underfiring.

(d) N/A.

 # 007 [25 Pa. Code §129.99]

Alternative RACT proposal and petition for alternative compliance schedule.

(a) N/A.

(b) The owner or operator of a NOx air contamination source with a potential emission rate equal to or greater than 5.0 tons of NOx per year that is not subject to § 129.97 or § § 129.201 - 129.205 (relating to additional NOx requirements) located at a major NOx emitting facility subject to § 129.96 shall propose a NOx RACT requirement … in accordance with subsection (d).

(c) The owner or operator of a VOC air contamination source with a potential emission rate equal to or greater than 2.7 tons of VOC per year that is not subject to § 129.97 located at a major VOC emitting facility subject to § 129.96 shall propose a VOC RACT requirement or RACT emission limitation in accordance with subsection (d).

(d) N/A.

(e) The Department or appropriate approved local air pollution control agency will:

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

(1) N/A.

(2) Approve the alternative RACT proposal submitted under subsection (d), in writing, if the Department ... is satisfied that the alternative RACT proposal complies with the requirements of subsection (d) and that the proposed alternative requirement ... is RACT for the air contamination source.

(3) N/A.

(f) - (l) N/A.

RACT 2 for NOx and VOC for Coke Batteries – Underfiring is maintenance and operation in accordance with good engineering practices.

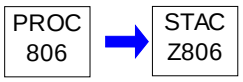
***** Permit Shield in Effect. *****

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

Source ID: 806 Source Name: COKE BATTERIES - DOOR LEAKS

Source Capacity/Throughput:

Conditions for this source occur in the following groups: SG01 - COKE OVEN BATTERY OPERATIONS



I. RESTRICTIONS.

Emission Restriction(s).

 # 001 [25 Pa. Code §127.441]

Operating permit terms and conditions.

In accordance with 25 Pa Code 129.114, the owner/operator of this source shall maintain and operate the source in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and with good operating practices.

II. TESTING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional testing requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements) and/or Section E (Source Group Restrictions).

III. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional monitoring requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements) and/or Section E (Source Group Restrictions).

IV. RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional record keeping requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements) and/or Section E (Source Group Restrictions).

V. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional reporting requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements) and/or Section E (Source Group Restrictions).

VI. WORK PRACTICE REQUIREMENTS.

No additional work practice requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements) and/or Section E (Source Group Restrictions).

VII. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

 # 002 [25 Pa. Code §129.91]

Control of major sources of NOx and VOCs

The following conditions are numbered to coincide with RACT Operating Permit 65-000-853:

5. Reasonably Achievable Control Technology (RACT) Operating Permit 65-000-853 applies to NOx and VOC sources at the Monessen Coke Plant and imposes the following conditions to meet the RACT provisions of 25 Pa. Code Chapter 129.

6. - 8. N/A.

9. Pursuant to 25 Pa. Code § 127.441, the VOC potential to emit for each of the listed sources in any 12 consecutive month

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

period is established as follows:

Source

...
Fugitives (Coke Batteries - Sum of Combined Doors (Source ID (806) + Topside (807) + Soaking (808)): 8.14 Tons Per Year
...

10. - 15. N/A.

 # 003 [25 Pa. Code §129.96]

Applicability

(a) - (b) (See Section C of this permit.)

(c) This section and § § 129.97 - 129.100 do not apply to the owner and operator of a NOx air contamination source located at a major NOx emitting facility that has the potential to emit less than 1 TPY of NOx that has the potential to emit less than 1 TPY of NOx or a VOC air contamination source located at a major VOC emitting facility that has the potential to emit less than 1 TPY of VOC. VOC RACT II requirements apply to the Coke Batteries – Door Leaks.

(d) N/A.

 # 004 [25 Pa. Code §129.99]

Alternative RACT proposal and petition for alternative compliance schedule.

(a) - (b) N/A.

(c) The owner or operator of a VOC air contamination source with a potential emission rate equal to or greater than 2.7 tons of VOC per year that is not subject to § 129.97 located at a major VOC emitting facility subject to § 129.96 shall propose a VOC RACT requirement or RACT emission limitation in accordance with subsection (d).

(1) - (8) N/A.

(d) N/A.

(e) The Department or appropriate approved local air pollution control agency will:

(1) N/A.

(2) Approve the alternative RACT proposal submitted under subsection (d), in writing, if the Department ... is satisfied that the alternative RACT proposal complies with the requirements of subsection (d) and that the proposed alternative requirement ... is RACT for the air contamination source

(f) - (m) N/A.

RACT 2 for VOC emissions from Coke Batteries - Door Leaks (Source ID 806) is determined to be conformance with the door leak-specific requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart L - National Emission Standards for Coke Oven Batteries, including the door leak-specific provisions in the work practice plan requirements in 40 C.F.R. § 63.306.

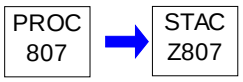
***** Permit Shield in Effect. *****

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

Source ID: 807 Source Name: COKE BATTERIES - TOPSIDE LEAKS

Source Capacity/Throughput:

Conditions for this source occur in the following groups: SG01 - COKE OVEN BATTERY OPERATIONS



I. RESTRICTIONS.

No additional requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements) and/or Section E (Source Group Restrictions).

II. TESTING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional testing requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements) and/or Section E (Source Group Restrictions).

III. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional monitoring requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements) and/or Section E (Source Group Restrictions).

IV. RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional record keeping requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements) and/or Section E (Source Group Restrictions).

V. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional reporting requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements) and/or Section E (Source Group Restrictions).

VI. WORK PRACTICE REQUIREMENTS.

No additional work practice requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements) and/or Section E (Source Group Restrictions).

VII. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

 # 001 [25 Pa. Code §129.91]

Control of major sources of NOx and VOCs

The following conditions are numbered to coincide with RACT Operating Permit 65-000-853:

5. Reasonably Achievable Control Technology (RACT) Operating Permit 65-000-853 applies to NOx and VOC sources at the Monessen Coke Plant and imposes the following conditions to meet the RACT provisions of 25 Pa. Code Chapter 129.

6. - 8. N/A.

9. Pursuant to 25 Pa. Code § 127.441, the VOC potential to emit for each of the listed sources in any 12 consecutive month period is established as follows:

Source

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

…
Fugitives (Coke Batteries - Sum of Combined Doors (Source ID (806) + Topside (807) + Soaking (808)): 8.14 Tons Per Year
…

10. - 15. N/A.

***** Permit Shield in Effect. *****

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

Source ID: 808 Source Name: COKE BATTERIES -SOAKING

Source Capacity/Throughput:

PROC 808 → STAC Z808

I. RESTRICTIONS.

Emission Restriction(s).

 # 001 [25 Pa. Code §129.112]

Presumptive RACT requirements, RACT emission limitations and petition for alternative compliance schedule

(a)-(b) Not applicable

(c) The owner and operator of a source listed in this subsection that is located at a major NOx emitting facility or major VOC emitting facility subject to § 129.111 shall install, maintain and operate the source in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and with good operating practices:

(1) Not applicable

(2) A VOC air contamination source that has the potential to emit less than 2.7 TPY of VOC.

(3)-(11) Not applicable

(d)-(q) Not applicable

II. TESTING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional testing requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

III. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional monitoring requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

IV. RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional record keeping requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

V. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional reporting requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

VI. WORK PRACTICE REQUIREMENTS.

No additional work practice requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

VII. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

 # 002 [25 Pa. Code §129.91]

Control of major sources of NOx and VOCs

The following conditions are numbered to coincide with RACT Operating Permit 65-000-853:

5. Reasonably Achievable Control Technology (RACT) Operating Permit 65-000-853 applies to NOx and VOC sources at the Monessen Coke Plant and imposes the following conditions to meet the RACT provisions of 25 Pa. Code Chapter 129.

6. - 8. N/A.

9. Pursuant to 25 Pa. Code § 127.441, the VOC potential to emit for each of the listed sources in any 12 consecutive month period is established as follows:

Source

…

Fugitives (Coke Batteries - Sum of Combined Doors (Source ID (806) + Topside (807) + Soaking (808)): 8.14 Tons Per Year

…

10. - 15. N/A.

 # 003 [25 Pa. Code §129.96]

Applicability

(a) - (b) (See Section C of this permit.)

(c) This section and § § 129.97 - 129.100 do not apply to the owner and operator of a NOx air contamination source located at a major NOx emitting facility that has the potential to emit less than 1 TPY of NOx that has the potential to emit less than 1 TPY of NOx or a VOC air contamination source located at a major VOC emitting facility that has the potential to emit less than 1 TPY of VOC. VOC RACT II requirements apply to the Coke Batteries – Soaking.

(d) N/A.

 # 004 [25 Pa. Code §129.97]

Presumptive RACT requirements, RACT emission limitations and petition for alternative compliance schedule.

(a) The owner and operator of a source listed in one or more of subsections (b) - (h) located at a major NOx emitting facility or major VOC emitting facility subject to § 129.96 (relating to applicability) shall comply with the applicable presumptive RACT requirement or RACT emission limitation, or both, beginning with the specified compliance date as follows …:

(1) January 1, 2017, for a source subject to § 129.96(a).

(2) N/A.

(b) N/A.

(c) The owner and operator of a source specified in this subsection, which is located at a major NOx emitting facility or major VOC emitting facility subject to § 129.96 shall install, maintain and operate the source in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and with good operating practices:

(1) N/A.

(2) A VOC air contamination source that has the potential to emit less than 2.7 TPY of VOC.

(3) - (8) N/A.

(d) - (m) N/A.

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

***** Permit Shield in Effect. *****

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

Source ID: 809 Source Name: EXCESS COG FLARES (2 NON-EMERGENCY)

Source Capacity/Throughput:



I. RESTRICTIONS.

Emission Restriction(s).

 # 001 [25 Pa. Code §129.112]

Presumptive RACT requirements, RACT emission limitations and petition for alternative compliance schedule

(a)-(b) Not applicable

(c) The owner and operator of a source listed in this subsection that is located at a major NOx emitting facility or major VOC emitting facility subject to § 129.111 shall install, maintain and operate the source in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and with good operating practices:

(1)-(7)

(8) An incinerator, thermal oxidizer, catalytic oxidizer or flare used primarily for air pollution control.

(9)-(11) Not applicable

(d)-(q) Not applicable

II. TESTING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional testing requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

III. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional monitoring requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

IV. RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional record keeping requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

V. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional reporting requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

VI. WORK PRACTICE REQUIREMENTS.

No additional work practice requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

VII. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

 # 002 [25 Pa. Code §129.91]

Control of major sources of NOx and VOCs

The following conditions are numbered to coincide with RACT Operating Permit 65-000-853:

5. Reasonably Achievable Control Technology (RACT) Operating Permit 65-000-853 applies to NOx and VOC sources at the Monessen Coke Plant and imposes the following conditions to meet the RACT provisions of 25 Pa. Code Chapter 129.

6. - 7. N/A.

8. Pursuant to 25 Pa. Code § 127.441, the NOx potential to emit for each of the listed sources in any 12 consecutive month period is established as follows:

Source Tons Per Year (TPY)

...
Flares 31.7

9. Pursuant to 25 Pa. Code § 127.441, the VOC potential to emit for each of the listed sources in any 12 consecutive month period is established as follows:

Source TPY

…
Flares 27.6
…

10. - 15. N/A.

 # 003 [25 Pa. Code §129.96]

Applicability

(a) - (b) (See Section C of this permit.)

(c) This section and § § 129.97 - 129.100 do not apply to the owner and operator of a NOx air contamination source located at a major NOx emitting facility that has the potential to emit less than 1 TPY of NOx that has the potential to emit less than 1 TPY of NOx or a VOC air contamination source located at a major VOC emitting facility that has the potential to emit less than 1 TPY of VOC. . NOx and VOC RACT II requirements apply to the Excess COG Flares.

(d) N/A.

 # 004 [25 Pa. Code §129.97]

Presumptive RACT requirements, RACT emission limitations and petition for alternative compliance schedule.

(a) The owner and operator of a source listed in one or more of subsections (b) - (h) located at a major NOx emitting facility or major VOC emitting facility subject to § 129.96 (relating to applicability) shall comply with the applicable presumptive RACT requirement or RACT emission limitation, or both, beginning with the specified compliance date as follows …:

(1) January 1, 2017, for a source subject to § 129.96(a).

(2) N/A.

(b) N/A.

(c) The owner and operator of a source specified in this subsection, which is located at a major NOx emitting facility or major VOC emitting facility subject to § 129.96 shall install, maintain and operate the source in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and with good operating practices:

(1) - (5) N/A.

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

(6) An incinerator, thermal oxidizer or catalytic oxidizer used primarily for air pollution control.

(7) - (8) N/A.

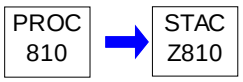
(d) - (m) N/A.

***** Permit Shield in Effect. *****

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

Source ID: 810 Source Name: COAL AND COKE MATERIAL HANDLING

Source Capacity/Throughput:



I. RESTRICTIONS.

No additional requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

II. TESTING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional testing requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

III. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional monitoring requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

IV. RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional record keeping requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

V. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional reporting requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

VI. WORK PRACTICE REQUIREMENTS.

No additional work practice requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

VII. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

No additional requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

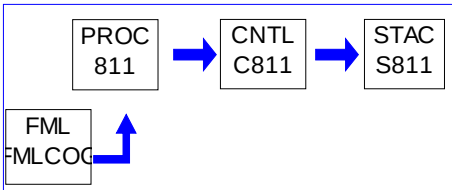
***** Permit Shield in Effect. *****

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

Source ID: 811 Source Name: TWO EMERGENCY BATTERY FLARES

Source Capacity/Throughput:

Conditions for this source occur in the following groups: SG01 - COKE OVEN BATTERY OPERATIONS



I. RESTRICTIONS.

Emission Restriction(s).

 # 001 [25 Pa. Code §129.112]

Presumptive RACT requirements, RACT emission limitations and petition for alternative compliance schedule

(a)-(b) Not applicable

(c) The owner and operator of a source listed in this subsection that is located at a major NOx emitting facility or major VOC emitting facility subject to § 129.111 shall install, maintain and operate the source in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and with good operating practices:

(1)-(7) Not applicable

(8) An incinerator, thermal oxidizer, catalytic oxidizer or flare used primarily for air pollution control.

(9)-(11)

(d)-(q) Not applicable

II. TESTING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional testing requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements) and/or Section E (Source Group Restrictions).

III. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional monitoring requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements) and/or Section E (Source Group Restrictions).

IV. RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional record keeping requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements) and/or Section E (Source Group Restrictions).

V. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional reporting requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements) and/or Section E (Source Group Restrictions).

SECTION D. Source Level Requirements

VI. WORK PRACTICE REQUIREMENTS.

No additional work practice requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements) and/or Section E (Source Group Restrictions).

VII. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

No additional requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements) and/or Section E (Source Group Restrictions).

***** Permit Shield in Effect. *****

SECTION E. Source Group Restrictions.

Group Name: SG01 - COKE OVEN BATTERY OPERATIONS

Group Description: Sources and controls directly associated with the coke oven batteries

Sources included in this group

ID	Name
801	COKE BATTERIES - CHARGING
802	COKE BATTERIES - PUSHING
806	COKE BATTERIES - DOOR LEAKS
807	COKE BATTERIES - TOPSIDE LEAKS
811	TWO EMERGENCY BATTERY FLARES

I. RESTRICTIONS.

Emission Restriction(s).

 # 001 [25 Pa. Code §123.44]

Limitations of visible fugitive air contaminants from operation of any coke oven battery.

(a) No person may permit the operation of a coke oven battery in such a manner that visible fugitive air contaminants are emitted in excess of the emissions allowed by the following limitations:

(1) The following open charging limitation applies to all existing batteries listed in 121.1 (relating to definitions) …. The following closed charging limitation shall apply … any … existing battery on which a closed charging system is installed:

(i) Open charging. At no time shall the aggregated times of visible open charging emissions during any four consecutive charges equal more than 75 seconds.

(ii) Closed charging. N/A.

(2) At no time may door area emissions from any coke oven exceed 40% opacity 15 minutes no longer after the last charge to that oven.

(3) At no time shall there be any visible door area emissions from more than 10% of the door area of operating coke ovens, excluding the two-door area representing the last oven charged on any battery and any door areas obstructed from view.

(4) At no time may there be visible topside emissions from more than 2.0% of the charging port seals on operating coke ovens in any battery, excluding visible emissions from no more than three ovens which may be dampered off.

(5) At no time may there be topside emissions from more than 5.0% of the offtake piping on operating coke ovens in any battery, excluding visible emissions from open standpipe caps on no more than three ovens which may be dampered off.

(6) At no time shall there be topside emissions from any point on the topside other than allowed emissions from charging port seals and offtake piping under paragraphs (4) and (5).

(7) At no time may there be any visible emissions from the coke oven gas collector main.

(b) The following techniques shall be used for measuring and recording visible fugitive air contaminants from a coke oven battery:

(1) Observations of open and closed charging emissions shall be made from any point or points on the topside of a coke oven battery from which an observer can obtain an unobstructed view of the charging operation. The observer will determine and record the total number of seconds that charging emissions are visible during the charging of coal to the coke oven. The observer shall time the visible charging emissions with a stopwatch while observing the charging operation. Simultaneous emissions from more than one emission point shall be timed and recorded as one emission and may not be added individually to the total time. Open charging emissions shall not include any emissions observed after all the charging port covers have been firmly seated following the removal of the larry car, such as emissions occurring when a cover is temporarily removed to permit the sweep-in of spilled coal. The total number of seconds of visible emissions observed, clock time for the initiation and completion of the charging operation, battery identification, and oven number for

SECTION E. Source Group Restrictions.

each charge shall be recorded by the observer. In the event that observations of emissions from a charge are interrupted due to events beyond the control of observer, the data from that charge shall be invalidated and the observer shall note on his observation sheet the reason for invalidating the data. The observer shall then resume observation of the next consecutive charge or charges, and continue until he has obtained a set of four charges for comparison with the emission standard. Compliance with subsection (a)(1) shall be determined by summing the seconds of charging emissions observed during each of the four charges.

(2) Observation of door area emissions for the purpose of determining compliance with subsection (a)(2) shall be made at a point above the top of the door but below the battery top, or at the top of any local door area emission control hood. The observer shall place himself no less than 25 feet from the face of the door in a location where his view of the door area is unobstructed.

(3) Observations of door area emissions for determining compliance with subsection (a)(3) shall be made from a minimum distance of 25 feet from each door. Each door area shall be observed in sequence for only that period necessary to determine whether or not, at the time, there are visible emissions from any point on the door area while the observer walks along the side of the battery. If the observer's view of a door area is more than momentarily obstructed, for example, by door machinery, pushing machinery, coke guide, luter truck, or opaque steam plumes, he shall record the door area obstructed and the nature of the obstruction and continue the observations with the next door area in sequence which is not obstructed. The observer shall continue this procedure along the entire length of the battery for both sides and shall record the battery identification, battery side, and oven door identification number of each door area exhibiting visible emissions. Before completing the observation of door area emissions, the observer shall attempt to reobserve the obstructed doors. Compliance with subsection (a)(3) shall be calculated by application of the following formula, which excludes two door areas representing the last oven charged from the numerator and obstructed door areas from the denominator:

((No. of door areas with visible emissions - 2)/((No. of door areas on operating ovens in the battery - No. of door areas obstructed from view)) * 100 = 10% or less

(4) Observations of visible emissions from a coke oven topside, other than emissions from the topside defined as open or closed charging emissions or pushing emissions, shall be made and recorded during the time an observer walks the topside of a battery from one end to the other, positioning himself near the center line. During the traverse, the observer may stray from near the center line of the battery and walk as close to offtake piping as is necessary to determine whether an observed emission is emanating from the offtake piping. Each oven shall be observed in sequence. The observer shall record the battery identification, the points of topside emission from each oven, the oven number, and whether an oven was dampered off. Compliance with subsection (a)(4) shall be determined by application of the following formula:

((No. of charging ports with visible emissions - No. of charging ports with visible emissions on dampered off ovens, not to exceed three ovens)/(No. of charging ports on operating ovens - No. of charging ports on dampered off ovens, not to exceed three ovens)) * 100 = 2% or less

Compliance with subsection (a)(5) of this section shall be determined by application of the following formula:

((No. of off-take piping with visible emissions - No. of off-take piping with visible emissions on dampered off ovens, not to exceed 3 ovens)/(No. of off-take piping on operating ovens - No. of off-take piping on dampered off ovens, not to exceed 3 ovens)) * 100 = 5% or less

II. TESTING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional testing requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

III. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS.

 # 002 [25 Pa. Code §127.441]

Operating permit terms and conditions.

Per Paragraph 20 of the Consent Decree in PennEnvironment v. ArcelorMittal Monessen, LLC, U.S Dist. Ct., W.D. Pa C.A. No. 2:15-cv-01314-CRE, approved on February 2, 2018, the facility shall observe and record the opacity of fugitive emissions from the Facility's pushing operations:

1. Four consecutive pushes three days per week (excluding any push during which the observer's view is obstructed or

SECTION E. Source Group Restrictions.

obscured by interferences)
2. Every oven at least once every four months

IV. RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional record keeping requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

V. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional reporting requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

VI. WORK PRACTICE REQUIREMENTS.

 # 003 [25 Pa. Code §127.441]

Operating permit terms and conditions.

Emission observations for the purpose of complying with Paragraph 20 of the Consent Decree shall be conducted by a Certified Observer. For purposes of this Consent Decree only, emission observations shall be done in accordance with Method 9 with the following exceptions:

1. The requirement in section 2.4 of Method 9 for a minimum number of observations does not apply, and the data reduction requirements in section 2.5 of Method 9 do not apply.
2. Observe fugitive pushing emissions from a position that provides an unobstructed view and avoids interferences from the topside of the battery.
3. Begin observations at the first detectable movement of the coke mass.
4. Observe and record the opacity of fugitive pushing emissions at 15-second intervals for four readings (i.e. at the beginning of the push, 15 seconds after the beginning of the push, 30 seconds after the beginning of the push, and 45 seconds after the beginning of the push).
5. Calculate the opacity of fugitive emissions from the push by averaging the readings (i.e. sum the four readings and divide by four).
6. Record the oven number of any push not observed because of obstructions or interferences.

 # 004 [25 Pa. Code §129.15]

Coke pushing operations

(a) No person may permit the pushing of coke from a coke oven unless the pushing operation is enclosed during the removal of coke from a coke oven and pushing emissions are contained, except for such fugitive pushing emissions that are allowed by subsections (c) and (e). A device for the enclosure of pushing operations shall be subject to the requirements of Chapter 127 (relating to construction modification, reactivation and operation of sources) and the grant of plan approval.

(b) Any application submitted to the Department under Chapter 127 for approval to install an air cleaning device designed to achieve compliance with subsection (a) at an existing coke oven battery shall, in addition to the requirements of 123.13(b) and 127.12(a) (relating to processes; and content of applications) show that the air cleaning device is designed to reduce the fugitive emissions from pushing operations at battery to the minimum attainable through the use of the best available technology following control.

(c) Visible fugitive air contaminants in excess of 20% opacity from an air cleaning device installed for the control of pushing emissions under a plan approval from the Department shall be prohibited unless the Department finds that:

(1) The emissions are of minor significance with respect to causing air pollution.

(2) The emissions will not prevent or interfere with the attainment or maintenance of any ambient air quality standard.

(d) Application for a finding under subsection (c) shall be filed in accordance with 123.1(b) (relating to prohibition of certain fugitive emissions).

(e) No person may transport hot coke in the open atmosphere during the pushing operation, unless the visible fugitive air contaminants from the coke do not exceed 10% opacity.

SECTION E. Source Group Restrictions.

 # 005 [25 Pa. Code §129.16]

Door maintenance, adjustment and replacement practices

(a) In the event a coke oven battery fails to comply with the emission standards contained in 123.44(a)(2) or (3) (relating to limitations of visible fugitive air contaminants from operation of any coke oven battery) at any time after the effective date of the standards at a coke oven battery, the person responsible for the operation of such coke oven battery shall take the following action:

(1) Implement the following work practices:

(i) Self-sealing coke oven doors. Work practices for self-sealing coke oven doors shall conform with the following:

(A) Within 1 hour after the charge of each oven, the oven doors shall be inspected for visible emissions, and any doors found leaking shall be recorded.

(B) Doors leaking one hour after the charge shall be adjusted prior to the end of the second hour after the charge.

(C) Each oven door leaking one hour after the charge shall be reinspected for visible emissions 2 hours after the charge. A record shall be made of a door leaking 2 hours after the charge.

(D) A door leaking two hours after each of two successive charges shall be replaced with a repaired, rebuilt, or new door prior to the next charge to that oven.

(E) An adequate supply of repaired, rebuilt, and new doors shall be maintained onsite to allow the frequency of replacement necessary to comply with this subsection.

(F) If a newly installed, repaired, rebuilt, or new door leaks more than two hours after charge, the door and jamb shall be inspected when the door is next removed from the oven. If the door is found to be defective, it shall be replaced with a repaired, rebuilt, or new door prior to the next charge to that oven. If the door is not found to be defective, the jamb shall be replaced prior to the next charge to that oven.

(ii) Luted doors. Work practices for luted doors shall conform to the following:

(A) Luted doors leaking 15 minutes after the charge shall be immediately reluted.

(B) Doors which fail to seal after the first reluting shall be recorded.

(C) Leaks appearing after the first reluting shall be immediately alluted.

(iii) Chuck doors. Work practices for chuck doors shall conform to the following:

(A) Within 1 hour after the charge of each oven, the chuck door shall be inspected, and any door found leaking shall be recorded.

(B) Chuck doors leaking 1 hour after the charge shall be gasketed prior to the next charge to that oven.

(C) If a freshly gasketed door is leaking 1 hour after the charge, it or the oven door shall be replaced prior to the next charge to that oven.

(iv) Cleaning. Doors and jambs shall be completely cleaned prior to each charge.

(2) Keep and maintain records of the inspections required by paragraph (1), including the names of inspectors, the date and time of each door inspection and ovens observed leaking.

(3) Within 90 days following a determination by the Department or the battery operator that this section is applicable, the person responsible for the operation of a coke oven battery shall submit to the Department for approval a work practice and maintenance manual which shall include, but not be limited to, the job titles of persons having responsibility for the various tasks required by paragraph (1), specify procedures to be followed to assure implementation of the requirements of

SECTION E. Source Group Restrictions.

paragraph (1), and state the numbers of replacement doors and jambs to be kept on site for each battery.

(b) In addition to, or as a substitute for the requirements of paragraph (a)(1)--(3), the Department may issue an order establishing further obligations with respect to the control of door area emissions in the event compliance with 123.44(a)(2) and (a)(3) is not consistently achieved within the time allowed by an approved deferred compliance schedule. The obligations may include, but is not limited to, the specification of the maintenance and work practices as the Department finds will achieve consistent compliance with the standards and the installation of best available technology for door sealing or for the capture and cleaning of door area emissions.

VII. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

 # 006 [25 Pa. Code §121.1 A - L]

Definitions.

The definitions in section 3 of the act (35 P. S. § 4003) apply to this article. In addition, the following words and terms, when used in this article, have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

Charging - The operation by which coal is introduced into a coke oven.

Charging port - An opening on the oven through which coal is or may be introduced into a coke oven whether or not the opening is regularly used for that purpose, including a jumper pipe port.

Closed charging emissions - An air contaminant emitted during closed charging from equipment through or by which coal is transported from storage or preheat hoppers and from a point on the receiving oven, including, but not limited to, a transport pipe, duct, fitting, valve or charging port or offtake piping.

Coke oven - The chamber into which coal is introduced for coking, including, but not limited to, the doors, jambs, refractory floor, walls and ceiling, charging ports and charging port covers-that is, lids-and the offtake piping, damper and other ducts or piping associated therewith.

Coke oven battery - A process consisting of a jointly operated group of slot-type coke ovens, the operation of which results in the destructive distillation of coal by the indirect application of heat to separate the gaseous and liquid distillates from the carbon residue and includes coal preparation, coal charging, coking, separation and cleaning of the distillate, coke pushing, hot coke transfer and coke quenching. A coke oven battery is a single source for the purpose of this article and shall include, but not be limited to, the following, when present: the ovens; coal preheaters; underfiring systems; waste heat stack; offtake piping; flues; closed charging systems; door hoods; and operating equipment including larry cars, jumper pipes, pusher machines, door machines, mud trucks and quench cars associated with the operation of a battery. Existing batteries are identified as follows:

...

(Operator) Cleveland Cliffs Monessen LLC (Plant) Monessen: (Identifying Symbol) #1B, #2 (operated as one battery for purposes of meeting the charging standard)

Coke oven gas collector main - The pipes or ducts by which the gaseous byproducts of coking are transported from the offtake piping of coke ovens to the byproduct plant.

Coke oven topside - The top of the coke oven, including, but not limited to, the charging ports; charging port covers-that is, lids; refractory ceiling; flue caps; and offtake piping associated with an oven.

Door area - The vertical face of a coke oven between the bench and the top of the battery and between two adjacent buckstays.

Door area emissions - An air contaminant emitted into the outdoor atmosphere from a door area, including, but not limited to, emissions from the door, chuck door, door seal, jamb or refractory.

 # 007 [25 Pa. Code §121.1 M - Z]

Definitions.

(Continued.)

SECTION E. Source Group Restrictions.

Pushing emissions - An air contaminant emitted into the outdoor atmosphere which is generated by or results from the pushing operation.

Pushing operation - The operation by which coke is removed from a coke oven and transported to a quench station, beginning when the coke side door is first removed from a coke oven and continuing until the quenching operation is commenced.

Quenching - The operation by which the combustion of hot coke is stopped by application of water or any other procedure achieving the same effect.

Topside emissions - An air contaminant emitted from any point on the coke oven topside, excluding charging and pushing emissions.

 # 008 [25 Pa. Code §127.441]

Operating permit terms and conditions.

Title 40 / Chapter I / Subchapter C / Part 63 / Subpart L / § 63.314

§ 63.314 Fenceline monitoring provisions.

For each by-product coke oven battery facility as defined in § 63.301 of this subpart, beginning no later than July 5, 2025, the owner or operator of a coke manufacturing facility shall conduct sampling along the facility property boundary and analyze the samples in accordance with paragraphs (a) through (g) of this section.

(a) The owner or operator must conduct sampling along the facility property boundary and analyze the samples in accordance with Methods 325A and 325B in appendix A to this part and paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(2) of this section. The monitoring perimeter may be located within the facility, inside the facility property boundary. However, the monitoring perimeter must encompass all potential sources of benzene that are located within the facility's property boundary.

(1) The target analyte is benzene. The owner or operator must follow the procedure in section 9.6 of Method 325B in appendix A to this part to determine the detection limit of benzene for each sampler used to collect samples and blanks.

(2) The owner or operator must use a sampling period and sampling frequency as specified in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (a)(2)(iii) of this section.

(i) A 14-day sampling period must be used unless a shorter sampling period is determined to be necessary under paragraph (e) or (g) of this section. A sampling period is defined as the period during which a sampling tube is deployed at a specific sampling location with the diffusive sampling end cap in-place and does not include the time required to analyze the sample. For the purpose of this subpart, a 14-day sampling period may be no shorter than 13 calendar days and no longer than 15 calendar days, but the routine sampling period must be 14 calendar days.

(ii) Except as provided in paragraph (a)(2)(iii) of this section, the frequency of sample collection must be once each contiguous 14-day sampling period, such that the beginning of the next 14-day sampling period begins immediately upon the completion of the previous 14-day sampling period.

(iii) When an individual monitor consistently achieves results for benzene at or below the level specified in paragraph (a)(3) of this section, the owner or operator may elect to use the applicable minimum sampling frequency specified in paragraphs (a)(2)(iii)(A) through (E) of this section for that monitoring site. When calculating ¿c for the monitoring period when using this alternative for burden reduction, use zero for the lowest sampling result for each monitoring period where one or more samples was not taken and/or analyzed for benzene.

(A) If every sample at a monitoring site is at or below the level specified in paragraph (a)(3) of this section for 2 years (52 consecutive samples), every other sampling period can be skipped for that monitoring site, i.e., sampling will occur approximately once per month.

(B) If every sample at a monitoring site that is monitored at the frequency specified in paragraph (a)(2)(iii)(A) of this section is at or below the level specified in paragraph (a)(3) of this section for 2 years (i.e., 26 consecutive “monthly” samples), five 14-day sampling periods can be skipped for that monitoring site following each period of sampling, i.e., sampling will occur approximately once per quarter.

SECTION E. Source Group Restrictions.

(C) If every sample at a monitoring site that is monitored at the frequency specified in paragraph (a)(2)(iii)(B) of this section is at or below the level specified in paragraph (a)(3) of this section for 2 years (i.e., 8 consecutive quarterly samples), twelve 14-day sampling periods can be skipped for that monitoring site following each period of sampling, i.e., sampling will occur twice a year.

(D) If every sample at a monitoring site that is monitored at the frequency specified in paragraph (a)(2)(iii)(C) of this section is at or below the level specified in paragraph (a)(3) of this section for 2 years (i.e., 4 consecutive semiannual samples), only one sample per year is required for that monitoring site. For yearly sampling, samples shall occur at least 10 months but no more than 14 months apart.

(E) If at any time a sample for a monitoring site that is monitored at the frequency specified in paragraph (a)(2)(iii)(A) through (D) of this section returns a result that is above the level specified in paragraph (a)(3) of this section, the sampling site must return to the original sampling requirements of contiguous 14-day sampling periods with no skip periods for one quarter (six 14-day sampling periods). If every sample collected during this quarter is at or below the level specified in paragraph (a)(3) of this section, the owner or operator may revert back to the reduced monitoring schedule applicable for that monitoring site prior to the sample reading exceeding the level specified in paragraph (a)(3) of this section. If any sample collected during this quarter is above the level specified in paragraph (a)(3) of this section, that monitoring site must return to the original sampling requirements of contiguous 14-day sampling periods with no skip periods for a minimum of two years. The burden reduction requirements can be used again for that monitoring site once the requirements of paragraph (a)(2)(iii)(A) of this section are met again, i.e., after 52 contiguous 14-day samples with no results above the level specified in paragraph (a)(3) of this section.

(3) To use the alternative sampling frequency outlined in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, an individual monitor must consistently achieve results for benzene at or below 0.7 µg/m3.

(b) The owner or operator shall collect and record meteorological data according to the applicable requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) If a near-field source correction is used as provided in paragraph (f)(2) of this section and/or if an alternative test method is used that provides time-resolved measurements, the owner or operator must use an on-site meteorological station in accordance with section 8.3 of Method 325A in appendix A to this part. Collect and record hourly average meteorological data, including temperature, barometric pressure, wind speed and wind direction, and calculate daily unit vector wind direction and daily sigma theta.

(2) For cases other than those specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, the owner or operator shall collect and record sampling period average temperature and barometric pressure using either an on-site meteorological station in accordance with section 8.3 of Method 325A in appendix A to this part or, alternatively, using data from a National Weather Service (NWS) meteorological station provided the NWS meteorological station is within 40 kilometers (25 miles) of the coke manufacturing facility.

(3) If an on-site meteorological station is used, the owner or operator shall follow the calibration and standardization procedures for meteorological measurements in EPA-454/B-08-002 (incorporated by reference, see § 63.14).

(c) Within 45 days of completion of each sampling period, the owner or operator shall determine whether the results are above or below the action level as follows.

(1) The owner or operator must determine the facility impact on the benzene concentration (¿c) for each sampling period according to either paragraph (c)(1)(i) or (ii) of this section, as applicable.

(i) Except when near-field source correction is used as provided in paragraph (c)(1)(ii) of this section, the owner or operator shall determine the highest and lowest sample results for benzene concentrations from the sample pool and calculate ¿c as the difference in these concentrations. Co-located samples must be averaged together for the purposes of determining the benzene concentration for that sampling location, and, if applicable, for determining ¿c. The owner or operator shall adhere to the following procedures when one or more samples for the sampling period are below the method detection limit for benzene:

(A) If the lowest detected value of benzene is below detection, the owner or operator shall use zero as the lowest sample

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result when calculating ¿c.

(B) If all sample results are below the method detection limit, the owner or operator shall use the method detection limit as the highest sample result and zero as the lowest sample result when calculating ¿c.

(C) In the case of co-located samples, if one sample is above the method detection limit while the other sample is below the method detection limit, the owner or operator must use the method detection limit as the result for the sample that is below the method detection limit for purposes of averaging the results to determine the concentration at a particular sampling location, and, if applicable, for determining ¿c.

(ii) When near-field source correction is used as provided in paragraph (f)(2) of this section, the owner or operator must determine ¿c using the calculation protocols outlined in paragraph (c)(1)(i) of this section except as provided in this paragraph (c)(1)(ii), and the additional requirements in paragraph (f)(2) of this section, as well as any additional requirements outlined in the approved site-specific monitoring plan. The ¿c for the sampling period is equal to the higher of the values in paragraphs (c)(1)(ii)(A) and (B) of this section.

(A) The highest corrected sample result from a sampling location where near-field source correction is used during the sampling period.

(B) The difference in concentration between the highest sample result that was not corrected for a near-field source during the sampling period and the lowest sample result for the sampling period.

(2) The owner or operator must calculate the annual average ¿c based on the average of the 26 most recent 14-day sampling periods. The owner or operator must update this annual average value after receiving the results of each subsequent 14-day sampling period.

(3) The action level for benzene is 7 µg/m3 on an annual average basis. If the annual average ¿c value for benzene is greater than 7 µg/m3, the concentration is above the action level, and the owner or operator must conduct a root cause analysis and corrective action in accordance with paragraph (d) of this section.

(d) Once the action level in paragraph (c)(3) of this section has been exceeded, the owner or operator must take the following actions to bring the annual average ¿c back below the action level.

(1) Within 5 days of updating the annual average value as required in paragraph (c)(2) of this section and determining that the action level in paragraph (c)(3) of this section has been exceeded (i.e., in no case longer than 50 days after completion of the sampling period), the owner or operator must initiate a root cause analysis to determine appropriate corrective action. A root cause analysis is an assessment conducted through a process of investigation to determine the primary underlying cause and all other contributing causes to an exceedance of the action level set forth in paragraph (c)(3) of this section.

(i) Root cause analysis may include, but is not limited to:

(A) Leak inspection using Method 21 in appendix A-7 to 40 CFR part 60, optical gas imaging, or handheld monitors.

(B) Visual inspection to determine the cause of the high benzene emissions.

(C) Employing progressively more frequent sampling, analysis and meteorology (e.g., using shorter sampling periods for Methods 325A and 325B in appendix A to this part, or using active sampling techniques, like those utilized as part of a site-specific monitoring plan).

(D) Operator knowledge of process changes (e.g., a malfunction or release event).

(ii) If the root cause cannot be identified using the type of techniques described in paragraph (d)(1)(i) of this section, the owner or operator must employ more frequent sampling and analysis to determine the root cause of the exceedance.

(A) The owner or operator may first employ additional monitoring points and shorter sampling periods for Methods 325A and 325B in appendix A to this part for benzene to determine the root cause of the exceedance.

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(B) If the owner or operator has not determined the root cause of the exceedance within 30 days of determining that the action level has been exceeded, the owner or operator must employ the appropriate real-time sampling techniques (e.g., mobile gas chromatographs, optical spectroscopy instruments, sensors) to locate the cause of the exceedance. If the root cause is not identified after 48 hours, either the real-time monitor must be relocated or an additional real-time monitor must be added. Relocation or addition of extra real-time monitors must continue after each 48-hour period of nonidentification until the owner or operator can identify the root cause of the exceedance.

(2) If either the underlying primary or other contributing causes of the exceedance are deemed to be under the control of the owner or operator and subject to a regulation codified in 40 CFR part 63, except as provided in paragraph (c)(3) of this section, the owner or operator must take appropriate corrective action as expeditiously as possible to bring annual average fenceline concentrations back below the action level set forth in paragraph (c)(3) of this section and to prevent future exceedances from the same underlying cause(s).

(3) If the underlying primary or other contributing cause of the exceedance is under the control of the owner or operator but not subject to a regulation codified in 40 CFR part 63, as evidenced through the root cause analysis in paragraph (d)(1) of this section and supported by appropriate real-time sampling techniques consistent with paragraph (d)(1)(ii)(B) of this section, the owner or operator is not required to take corrective action under this subpart at any portion of the facility not subject to a regulation codified in 40 CFR part 63. However, the owner or operator must add additional monitoring locations in accordance with section 8.2.1.3 of EPA Method 325A in appendix A to this part or update their site-specific monitoring plan to add additional real-time monitors to account and correct for this near-field source of emissions not subject to a regulation codified in 40 CFR part 63 within 60 days of determining the underlying cause.

(4) The root cause analysis must be completed and initial corrective actions, if applicable, taken no later than 45 days after determining there is an exceedance of an action level.

(5) Except as noted in paragraph (d)(6) of this section, until the annual average ¿c is below the action level again, following the completion of the initial corrective action, the owner or operator must conduct a new root cause analysis according to this paragraph (d), and if required, submit a corrective action plan under paragraph (e) of this section following any sampling period for which the ¿c for the sampling period is greater than the action level in paragraph (c)(3) of this section.

(6) This paragraph applies when an owner or operator is required under paragraph (d)(3) of this section to update the site-specific monitoring plan to account for an additional near-field emission source. Until the annual average ¿c is below the action level again, following implementation of the approved revision to the site-specific monitoring plan, the owner or operator must conduct a new root cause analysis according to this paragraph (d), and if required, submit a corrective action plan under paragraph (e) of this section following any sampling period for which the ¿c for the sampling period is greater than the action level in paragraph (c)(3) of this section.

(e) An owner or operator must develop a corrective action plan if any of the conditions in paragraphs (e)(1) through (e)(3) of this section are met. The corrective action plan must describe the corrective action(s) completed to date, additional measures that the owner or operator proposes to employ to reduce annual average fenceline concentrations below the action level set forth in paragraph (c)(3) of this section, and a schedule for completion of these measures. The corrective action plan does not need to be approved by the Administrator. However, if upon review, the Administrator disagrees with the additional measures outlined in the plan, the owner or operator must revise and resubmit the plan within 7 calendar days of receiving comments from the Administrator.

(1) Except as noted in paragraph (e)(3) of this section, if upon completion of the root cause analysis and initial corrective actions required under paragraph (d) of the section, the ¿c value for the next sampling period, for which the sampling start time begins after the completion of the initial corrective actions, is greater than the level specified in paragraph (c)(3) of this section. The corrective action plan must include the implementation of real-time sampling techniques to locate the primary and other contributing causes of the exceedance. The owner or operator must submit the corrective action plan to the Administrator within 60 days after receiving the analytical results indicating that the ¿c value for the sampling period following the completion of the initial corrective action is greater than the level specified in paragraph (c)(3) of this section.

(2) The owner or operator must develop a corrective action plan if complete implementation of all corrective measures identified in the root cause analysis required by paragraph (e) of this section will require more than 45 days. The owner or operator must submit the corrective action plan to the Administrator no later than 60 days following the completion of the root cause analysis required in paragraph (d) of this section.

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(3) The owner or operator must develop a corrective action plan if upon completion of the root cause analysis and following implementation of the approved revision to the site-specific monitoring plan required under paragraph (d)(3) of this section, the ¿c value for the next sampling period, for which the sampling start time begins after implementation of the approved revision to the site-specific monitoring plan, is greater than the level specified in paragraph (c)(3) of this section. The corrective action plan must include the implementation of real-time sampling techniques to locate the primary and other contributing causes of the exceedance. The owner or operator must submit the corrective action plan to the Administrator within 60 days after receiving the analytical results indicating that the ¿c value for the sampling period following the implementation of the approved revision to the site-specific monitoring plan is greater than the level specified in paragraph (c)(3) of this section.

(f) An owner or operator may request approval from the Administrator for a site-specific monitoring plan to account for offsite upwind sources or onsite sources not subject to a regulation codified in 40 CFR part 63 according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) The owner or operator must prepare and submit a site-specific monitoring plan and receive approval of the site-specific monitoring plan prior to using the near-field source alternative calculation for determining ¿c provided in paragraph (f)(2) of this section. The site-specific monitoring plan shall include, at a minimum, the elements specified in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (v) of this section. The procedures in section 12 of Method 325A in appendix A to this part are not required, but may be used, if applicable, when determining near-field source contributions.

(i) Identification of the near-field source or sources. For onsite sources, specify that the onsite source is not subject to a regulation codified in 40 CFR part 63 and identify any federal regulation or federally enforceable permit condition the source is subject to.

(ii) Identification of the fenceline monitoring locations impacted by the near-field source. If more than one near-field source is present, identify the near-field source or sources that are expected to contribute to the concentration at each monitoring location.

(iii) A description of (including sample calculations illustrating) the planned data reduction; treatment of invalid data and data below detection limits; and calculations to determine the near-field source concentration contribution for each monitoring location.

(iv) A detailed description of the measurement technique, measurement location(s), the standard operating procedures, measurement frequency, recording frequency, measurement detection limit, and data quality indicators to ensure accuracy, precision, and validity of the data. If you are accounting for on-site sources, you must use a real-time sampling technique (e.g., mobile gas chromatographs, optical spectroscopy instruments, sensors).

(v) A detailed description of how data will be handled during periods of calm wind conditions (i.e., less than 2 miles per hour).

(2) When an approved site-specific monitoring plan is used, the owner or operator shall determine ¿c for comparison with action level according to paragraph (c) of this section. When determining the sample results for use in the ¿c calculation, the concentration for any monitor that has been corrected using an approved site-specific monitoring plan will be corrected according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (f)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) For each monitoring location corrected using the site-specific monitoring plan, the corrected fenceline concentration at that monitoring station will be equal to the fenceline concentration measured with Methods 325A and 325B in appendix A to this part minus the near-field source contributing concentration at the measurement location determined using the additional measurements and calculation procedures included in the approved site-specific monitoring plan.

(ii) If the fenceline concentration at the monitoring station is below the method detection limit for Methods 325A and 325B in appendix A to this part, no near-field source contribution can be subtracted from that monitoring station for that sampling period.

(3) The site-specific monitoring plan shall be submitted and approved as described in paragraphs (f)(3)(i) through (iv) of this section.

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(i) The site-specific monitoring plan must be submitted to the Administrator for approval.

(ii) The site-specific monitoring plan shall also be submitted to the following address: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Sector Policies and Programs Division, U.S. EPA Mailroom (D243-02), Attention: Metals and Inorganic Chemicals Group, 109 T.W. Alexander Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711. Electronic copies in lieu of hard copies also may be submitted to fencelineplan@epa.gov.

(iii) The Administrator shall approve or disapprove the plan in 120 days. The plan shall be considered approved if the Administrator either approves the plan in writing or fails to disapprove the plan in writing. The 120-day period shall begin when the Administrator confirms receipt of a complete site-specific monitoring plan.

(iv) If the Administrator finds any deficiencies in the site-specific monitoring plan and disapproves the plan in writing, the owner or operator may revise and resubmit the site-specific monitoring plan following the requirements in paragraphs (f)(3)(i) and (ii) of this section. The 120-day period starts over with the resubmission of the revised monitoring plan. The Administrator may indicate in writing that a submitted plan is incomplete and specify the information necessary for completeness.

(4) The approval by the Administrator of a site-specific monitoring plan will be based on the completeness, accuracy and reasonableness of the request for a site-specific monitoring plan. Factors that the Administrator will consider in reviewing the request for a site-specific monitoring plan include, but are not limited to, those described in paragraphs (f)(4)(i) through (v) of this section.

(i) The identification of the near-field source or sources and evidence of how the sources impact the fenceline concentration.

(ii) The location(s) selected for additional monitoring to determine the near-field source concentration contribution.

(iii) The identification of the fenceline monitoring locations impacted by the near-field source or sources.

(iv) The appropriateness of the planned data reduction and calculations to determine the near-field source concentration contribution for each monitoring location, including the handling of invalid data, data below the detection limit, and data during calm periods.

(v) The adequacy of the description of and the rationale for the measurement technique, measurement location(s), the standard operating procedure, the measurement and recording frequency, measurement detection limit, and data quality indicators proposed to ensure accuracy, precision, and validity of the data.

(g) The owner or operator shall comply with the applicable recordkeeping and reporting requirements in § 63.311.

(h) As outlined in § 63.7(f), the owner or operator may submit a request for an alternative test method. At a minimum, the request must follow the requirements outlined in paragraphs (h)(1) through (7) of this section.

(1) The alternative method may be used in lieu of all samplers or a partial number of the passive samplers required in Method 325A in appendix A to this part.

(2) The alternative method must be validated according to Method 301 in appendix A of this part or contain performance-based procedures and indicators to ensure self-validation.

(3) The method detection limit must nominally be at least one-third of the action level. The alternate test method must describe the procedures used to provide field verification of the detection limit in the sample matrix being measured.

(4) If the alternative test method will be used to replace some or all passive samplers required under paragraph (a) of this section, the spatial coverage must be equal to or better than the spatial coverage provided in Method 325A in appendix A to this part.

(i) For path average concentration open-path instruments, the physical path length of the measurement shall be no more than a passive sample footprint (the spacing that would be provided by the sorbent traps when following Method 325A). For

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example, if Method 325A requires spacing monitors A and B 610 meters (2000 feet) apart, then the physical path length limit for the measurement at that portion of the fenceline shall be no more than 610 meters (2000 feet).

(ii) For range resolved open-path instrument or approach, the instrument or approach must be able to resolve an average concentration over each passive sampler footprint within the path length of the instrument.

(iii) The extra samplers required in sections 8.2.1.3 of Method 325A may be omitted when they fall within the path length of an open-path instrument.

(5) At a minimum, non-integrating alternative test methods must provide a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period.

(6) For alternative test methods capable of real time measurements (less than a 5-minute sampling and analysis cycle), the alternative test method may allow for elimination of data points corresponding to outside emission sources for purpose of calculation of the high point for the two-week average. The alternative test method approach must have wind speed, direction and stability class of the same time resolution and within the footprint of the instrument.

(7) For purposes of averaging data points to determine the ¿c for the 14-day average high sample result, all results measured under the method detection limit must use the method detection limit. For purposes of averaging data points for the 14-day average low sample result, all results measured under the method detection limit must use zero.

 # 009 [40 CFR Part 63 NESHAPS for Source Categories §40 CFR 63.300]

Subpart L--National Emission Standards for Coke Oven Batteries

Applicability.

(a) Unless otherwise specified in §§63.306, 63.307, and 63.311, the provisions of this subpart apply to existing by-product coke oven batteries at a coke plant … on and after the following dates:

(1) - (5) N/A;

(6) January 1, 1998, for existing by-product coke oven batteries subject to emission limitations in §63.304(b)(2) or 63.304(b)(7); and

(7) January 1, 2010, for existing by-product coke oven batteries subject to emission limitations in §63.304(b)(3) or 63.304(b)(7).

(b) N/A.

(c) The provisions of this subpart apply to … each padup rebuild ….

(d) N/A.

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

(f) … rules of general applicability promulgated under section 112 of the Act, including the General Provisions, may apply to coke ovens provided that the topic covered by such a rule is not addressed in this subpart.

 # 010 [40 CFR Part 63 NESHAPS for Source Categories §40 CFR 63.301]

Subpart L--National Emission Standards for Coke Oven Batteries

Definitions.

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Act or in this section as follows:

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...

Bypass stack at a heat recovery facility means a stack through which emissions are discharged from a common tunnel that collects gases from a coke oven battery. and where the emissions are not passed through a heat recovery unit. Common tunnels typically are equipped with afterburners to further reduce organic emissions in the coke oven gas.

Bypass/bleeder stack means a stack, duct, or offtake system that is opened to the atmosphere and used to relieve excess pressure by venting raw coke oven gas from the collecting main to the atmosphere from a by-product coke oven battery, usually during emergency conditions.

By-product coke oven battery means a source consisting of a group of ovens connected by common walls, where coal undergoes destructive distillation under positive pressure to produce coke and coke oven gas, from which by-products are recovered.

Certified observer means a visual emission observer, certified under (if applicable) Method 303 and Method 9 or ASTM D7520–16 (if applicable; see § 63.14 for availability) and employed by the Administrator, which includes a delegated enforcement agency or its designated agent. For the purpose of notifying an owner or operator of the results obtained by a certified observer, the person does not have to be certified.

Charge or charging period means, for a by-product coke oven battery, the period of time that commences when coal begins to flow into an oven through a topside port and ends when the last charging port is recapped. ...

Coke oven battery means either a by-product or nonrecovery coke oven battery.

Coke oven door means each end enclosure on the pusher side and the coking side of an oven. The chuck, or leveler-bar, door is part of the pusher side door. A coke oven door includes the entire area on the vertical face of a coke oven between the bench and the top of the battery between two adjacent buckstays.

...

Collecting main means any apparatus that is connected to one or more offtake systems and that provides a passage for conveying gases under positive pressure from the by-product coke oven battery to the by-product recovery system.

Collecting main repair means any measure to stop a collecting main leak on a long-term basis. A repair measure in general is intended to restore the integrity of the collecting main by returning the main to approximately its design specifications or its condition before the leak occurred. A repair measure may include, but is not limited to, replacing a section of the collecting main or welding the source of the leak.

Consecutive charges means charges observed successively, excluding any charge during which the observer's view of the charging system or topside ports is obscured.

Corrective action means the design, operation and maintenance changes that one takes consistent with good engineering practice to reduce or eliminate the likelihood of the recurrence of the primary cause and any other contributing cause(s) of an event identified by a root cause analysis as having resulted in a discharge of gases from an affected facility in excess of specified thresholds.

Day for monitoring purposes means any operation of the unit of more than three hours total for any time in the 24-hour period between 12:00 a.m. on one calendar day and 12:00 a.m. on the next calendar day.

Design capacity means the original design capacity of a coke oven battery, expressed in megagrams per year of furnace coke.

...

Fenceline is a location on the border of the coke oven manufacturing facility property.

Heat and/or nonrecovery coke oven battery means a group of ovens, connected by common side walls, in which coal

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undergoes destructive distillation under negative pressure to produce coke and coke oven gas and from which by-products are not recovered. The common tunnels typically contain afterburners to further reduce organic emissions in the coke oven gas. For nonrecovery plants (i.e., no chemical recovery) with heat recovery, the oven gases are vented through common tunnels to a heat recovery steam generator that produces steam. Heat recovery coke oven batteries may release oven gases through common tunnels and then into the atmosphere through bypass stacks when the heat recovery steam generators are not available due to maintenance or repair. For nonrecovery coke oven batteries (i.e., no chemical recovery) without heat recovery, oven gases are vented through common tunnels and then released to the atmosphere through waste heat stacks.

Heat recovery steam generator is a process unit that recovers heat from coke oven gas in order to produce steam. Units typically are equipped with desulfurization units and baghouses to remove pollutants from the exhaust gases.

Heat recovery steam generator bypass/waste heat stack means a stack that allows coke oven gas to be vented from the coke oven batteries through common tunnels and into the atmosphere when there are no heat recovery steam generator units available for heat recovery. Common tunnels typically are equipped with afterburners to further reduce organic emissions in the coke oven gas.

Heat recovery steam generator main stack means the stack that is the point of final discharge to the atmosphere of the gases emanating from a heat recovery steam generator and its control devices, which typically are desulfurization units and baghouses.

Integrated steel producer means a company or corporation that produces coke, uses the coke in a blast furnace to make iron, and uses the iron to produce steel. These operations may be performed at different plant sites within the corporation.

Malfunction means any sudden, infrequent, and not reasonably preventable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner which causes, or has the potential to cause, the emission limitations in an applicable standard to be exceeded. Failures caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

New shed means a shed for which construction commenced after September 15, 1992. ...

...

Not tall oven battery means a coke oven battery with ovens less than 6 meters (20 feet) in height.

...

Offtake system means any individual oven apparatus that is stationary and provides a passage for gases from an oven to a coke oven battery collecting main or to another oven. Offtake system components include the standpipe and standpipe caps, goosenecks, stationary jumper pipes, mini-standpipes, and standpipe and gooseneck connections.

Oven means a chamber in the coke oven battery in which coal undergoes destructive distillation to produce coke.

Padup rebuild means a coke oven battery that is a complete reconstruction of an existing coke oven battery on the same site and pad without an increase in the design capacity of the coke plant as of November 15, 1990 …, which commenced operation before October 27, 1993. ...

Pushing, for the purposes of § 63.305, means the coke oven operation that commences when the pushing ram starts into the oven to push out coke that has completed the coking cycle and ends when the quench car is clear of the coke side shed.

Pushing/charging machine (PCM) means the combined coke oven pushing and charging machine operated on rail tracks to open an oven door, push the finished coke from the open oven, and close the oven door, and to charge the adjacent oven with coal to start the coking cycle. Typically used with horizontal ovens such as those at nonrecovery coke facilities.

Root cause analysis is an assessment conducted through a process of investigation to determine the primary underlying

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cause and all other contributing causes to an exceedance of an action level set forth in this rule.

Run means the observation of visible emissions from topside port lids, offtake systems, coke oven doors, or the charging of a coke oven that is made in accordance with and is valid under Methods 303 or 303A in appendix A to this part.

Shed means a structure for capturing coke oven emissions on the coke side or pusher side of the coke oven battery, which routes the emissions to a control device or system.

Short coke oven battery means a coke oven battery with ovens less than 6 meters (20 feet) in height. Also called a "not tall" oven battery.

Shutdown means the operation that commences when pushing has occurred on the first oven with the intent of pushing the coke out of all of the ovens in a coke oven battery without adding coal, and ends when all of the ovens of a coke oven battery are empty of coal or coke.

Standpipe cap means an apparatus used to cover the opening in the gooseneck of an offtake system.

Startup means that operation that commences when the coal begins to be added to the first oven of a coke oven battery that either is being started for the first time or that is being restarted and ends when the doors have been adjusted for maximum leak reduction and the collecting main pressure control has been stabilized. Except for the first startup of a coke oven battery, a startup cannot occur unless a shutdown has occurred.

…

Temporary seal means any measure, including but not limited to, application of luting or packing material, to stop a collecting main leak until the leak is repaired.

Topside port lid means a cover, removed during charging or decarbonizing, that is placed over the opening through which coal can be charged into the oven of a by-product coke oven battery.

...

Waste heat stack at a heat and/or nonrecovery facility means a stack that allows coke oven gas to be vented from the coke oven batteries through common tunnels and into the atmosphere when there are no units available for heat recovery. Common tunnels typically contain afterburners to further reduce organic emissions in coke oven gas.

 # 011 [40 CFR Part 63 NESHAPS for Source Categories §40 CFR 63.304]

Subpart L--National Emission Standards for Coke Oven Batteries

Standards for compliance date extension.

(a) An owner or operator of an existing coke oven battery …, a padup rebuild, …, may elect an extension of the compliance date for emission limits to be promulgated pursuant to section 112(f) of the Act in accordance with section 112(i)(8). To receive an extension of the compliance date from January 1, 2003, until January 1, 2020, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator as described in §63.311(c) that the battery will comply with the emission limitations and requirements in this section in lieu of the applicable emission limitations in §63.302 or 63.303.

(b) … on and after the dates specified in this paragraph, no owner or operator shall cause to be discharged or allow to be discharged to the atmosphere coke oven emissions from a by-product coke oven battery that exceed any of the following emission limitations:

(1) N/A.

(2) On and after January 1, 1998;

(i) N/A.

(ii) 0.4 percent leaking topside port lids, as determined by the procedures in §63.309(d)(1);

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(iii) 2.5 percent leaking offtake system(s), as determined by the procedures in §63.309(d)(1); and

(iv) 12 seconds of visible emissions per charge, as determined by the procedures in §63.309(d)(2).

(3) On and after January 1, 2010, ….

(i) N/A.

(ii) 3.3 percent leaking coke oven doors for each by-product coke oven battery not subject to the emission limitation in paragraph (b)(3)(i) of this section, as determined by the procedures in §63.309(d)(1).

(4) - (6) N/A.

(7) The owner or operator of a by-product coke oven battery with fewer than 30 ovens may elect to comply with an emission limitation of 2 or fewer leaking coke oven doors, as determined by the procedures in § 63.309(d)(4), as an alternative to the emission limitation for coke oven doors in paragraphs (b)(2)(i), (b)(3) (i) through (ii), (b)(4)(i), (b)(5), and (b)(6) of this section.

(8) On and after July 5, 2025:

(i) 2.5 percent leaking coke oven doors on each tall by-product coke oven battery and for each by-product coke oven battery owned or operated by a foundry coke producer, as determined by the procedures in § 63.309(d)(1) for facilities with production capacity greater than 3 million tpy coke or 1.7 percent leaking coke oven doors for each not tall by-product coke oven battery and for each by-product coke oven battery owned or operated by a foundry coke producer, as determined by the procedures in § 63.309(d)(1) for facilities with production capacity greater than 3 million tpy coke; and

(ii) 3.8 percent leaking coke oven doors on each tall by-product coke oven battery and for each by-product coke oven battery owned or operated by a foundry coke producer, as determined by the procedures in § 63.309(d)(1) for facilities with production capacity less than 3 million tpy coke or 3.2 percent leaking coke oven doors for each not tall by-product coke oven battery and for each by-product coke oven battery owned or operated by a foundry coke producer, as determined by the procedures in § 63.309(d)(1) for facilities with production capacity less than 3 million tpy coke.

(c) - (d) N/A.

 # 012 [40 CFR Part 63 NESHAPS for Source Categories §40 CFR 63.306]

Subpart L--National Emission Standards for Coke Oven Batteries

Work practice standards.

(a) Work practice plan. On or before November 15, 1993, each owner or operator shall prepare and submit a written emission control work practice plan for each coke oven battery. The plan shall be designed to achieve compliance with visible emission limitations for coke oven doors, topside port lids, offtake systems, and charging operations under this subpart, or, for a coke oven battery not subject to visible emission limitations under this subpart, other federally enforceable visible emission limitations for these emission points.

(1) The work practice plan must address each of the topics specified in paragraph (b) of this section in sufficient detail and with sufficient specificity to allow the reviewing authority to evaluate the plan for completeness and enforceability.

(2) The initial plan and any revisions shall be submitted to the Administrator or the delegated State, local, or Tribal authority. The Administrator (or delegated State, local, or Tribal authority) may require revisions to the initial plan only where the Administrator (or delegated State, local, or Tribal authority) finds either that the plan does not address each subject area listed in paragraph (b) of this section for each emission point subject to a visible emission standard under this subpart, or that the plan in unenforceable because it contains requirements that are unclear.

(3) During any period of time that an owner or operator is required to implement the provisions of a plan for a particular emission point, the failure to implement one or more obligations under the plan and/or any recordkeeping requirement(s) under §63.311(f)(4) for the emission point during a particular day is a single violation.

(b) Plan components. The owner or operator shall organize the work practice plan to indicate clearly which parts of the plan pertain to each emission point subject to visible emission standards under this subpart. Each of the following provisions, at

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a minimum, shall be addressed in the plan:

(1) An initial and refresher training program for all coke plant operating personnel with responsibilities that impact emissions, including contractors, in job requirements related to emission control and the requirements of this subpart, including work practice requirements. Contractors with responsibilities that impact emission control may be trained by the owner or operator or by qualified contractor personnel; however, the owner or operator shall ensure that the contractor training program complies with the requirements of this section. The training program in the plan must include:

(i) A list, by job title, of all personnel that are required to be trained and the emission point(s) associated with each job title;

(ii) An outline of the subjects to be covered in the initial and refresher training for each group of personnel;

(iii) A description of the training method(s) that will be used (e.g., lecture, video tape);

(iv) A statement of the duration of initial training and the duration and frequency of refresher training;

(v) A description of the methods to be used at the completion of initial or refresher training to demonstrate and document successful completion of the initial and refresher training; and

(vi) A description of the procedure to be used to document performance of plan requirements pertaining to daily operation of the coke oven battery and its emission control equipment, including a copy of the form to be used, if applicable, as required under the plan provisions implementing paragraph (b)(7) of this section.

(2) Procedures for controlling emissions from coke oven doors on by-product coke oven batteries, including:

(i) A program for the inspection, adjustment, repair, and replacement of coke oven doors and jambs, and any other equipment for controlling emissions from coke oven doors, including a defined frequency of inspections, the method to be used to evaluate conformance with operating specifications for each type of equipment, and the method to be used to audit the effectiveness of the inspection and repair program for preventing exceedances;

(ii) Procedures for identifying leaks that indicate a failure of the emissions control equipment to function properly, including a clearly defined chain of command for communicating information on leaks and procedures for corrective action;

(iii) Procedures for cleaning all sealing surfaces of each door and jamb, including identification of the equipment that will be used and a specified schedule or frequency for the cleaning of sealing surfaces;

(iv) For batteries equipped with self-sealing doors, procedures for use of supplemental gasketing and luting materials, if the owner or operator elects to use such procedures as part of the program to prevent exceedances;

(v) For batteries equipped with hand-luted doors, procedures for luting and reluting, as necessary to prevent exceedances;

(vi) Procedures for maintaining an adequate inventory of the number of spare coke oven doors and jambs located onsite; and

(vii) Procedures for monitoring and controlling collecting main back pressure, including corrective action if pressure control problems occur.

(3) Procedures for controlling emissions from charging operations on by-product coke oven batteries, including:

(i) Procedures for equipment inspection, including the frequency of inspections, and replacement or repair of equipment for controlling emissions from charging, the method to be used to evaluate conformance with operating specifications for each type of equipment, and the method to be used to audit the effectiveness of the inspection and repair program for preventing exceedances;

(ii) Procedures for ensuring that the larry car hoppers are filled properly with coal;

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(iii) Procedures for the alignment of the larry car over the oven to be charged;

(iv) Procedures for filling the oven (e.g., procedures for staged or sequential charging);

(v) Procedures for ensuring that the coal is leveled properly in the oven; and

(vi) Procedures and schedules for inspection and cleaning of offtake systems (including standpipes, standpipe caps, goosenecks, dampers, and mains), oven roofs, charging holes, topside port lids, the steam supply system, and liquor sprays.

(4) Procedures for controlling emissions from topside port lids on by-product coke oven batteries, including:

(i) Procedures for equipment inspection and replacement or repair of topside port lids and port lid mating and sealing surfaces, including the frequency of inspections, the method to be used to evaluate conformance with operating specifications for each type of equipment, and the method to be used to audit the effectiveness of the inspection and repair program for preventing exceedances; and

(ii) Procedures for sealing topside port lids after charging, for identifying topside port lids that leak, and procedures for resealing.

(5) Procedures for controlling emissions from offtake system(s) on by-product coke oven batteries, including:

(i) Procedures for equipment inspection and replacement or repair of offtake system components, including the frequency of inspections, the method to be used to evaluate conformance with operating specifications for each type of equipment, and the method to be used to audit the effectiveness of the inspection and repair program for preventing exceedances;

(ii) Procedures for identifying offtake system components that leak and procedures for sealing leaks that are detected; and

(iii) Procedures for dampering off ovens prior to a push.

(6) N/A.

(7) Procedures for maintaining, for each emission point subject to visible emission limitations under this subpart, a daily record of the performance of plan requirements pertaining to the daily operation of the coke oven battery and its emission control equipment, including:

(i) Procedures for recording the performance of such plan requirements; and

(ii) Procedures for certifying the accuracy of such records by the owner or operator.

(8) Any additional work practices or requirements specified by the Administrator according to paragraph (d) of this section.

(c) Implementation of work practice plans. On and after November 15, 1993, the owner or operator of a coke oven battery shall implement the provisions of the coke oven emission control work practice plan according to the following requirements:

(1) The owner or operator of a coke oven battery subject to visible emission limitations under this subpart on and after November 15, 1993, shall:

(i) Implement the provisions of the work practice plan pertaining to a particular emission point following the second independent exceedance of the visible emission limitation for the emission point in any consecutive 6-month period, by no later than 3 days after receipt of written notification of the second such exceedance from the certified observer. For the purpose of this paragraph (c)(1)(i), the second exceedance is “independent” if either of the following criteria is met:

(A) The second exceedance occurs 30 days or more after the first exceedance;

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(B) In the case of coke oven doors, topside port lids, and offtake systems, the 29-run average, calculated by excluding the highest value in the 30-day period, exceeds the value of the applicable emission limitation; or

(C) In the case of charging emissions, the 29-day logarithmic average, calculated in accordance with Method 303 in appendix A to this part by excluding the valid daily set of observations in the 30-day period that had the highest arithmetic average, exceeds the value of the applicable emission limitation.

(ii) Continue to implement such plan provisions until the visible emission limitation for the emission point is achieved for 90 consecutive days if work practice requirements are implemented pursuant to paragraph (c)(1)(i) of this section. After the visible emission limitation for a particular emission point is achieved for 90 consecutive days, any exceedances prior to the beginning of the 90 days are not included in making a determination under paragraph (c)(1)(i) of this section.

(2) N/A.

(d) Revisions to plan. Revisions to the work practice emission control plan will be governed by the provisions in this paragraph (d) and in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The reviewing authority is the Administrator or the delegated State, local, or Tribal authority.

(1) The reviewing authority may request the owner or operator to review and revise as needed the work practice emission control plan for a particular emission point if there are 2 exceedances of the applicable visible emission limitation in the 6-month period that starts 30 days after the owner or operator is required to implement work practices under paragraph (c) of this section. In the case of a coke oven battery subject to visual emission limitations under this subpart, the second exceedance must be independent of the criteria in paragraph (c)(1)(i) of this section.

(2) The reviewing authority may not request the owner or operator to review and revise the plan more than twice in any 12 consecutive month period for any particular emission point unless the reviewing authority disapproves the plan according to the provisions in paragraph (d)(6) of this section.

(3) If the certified observer calculates that a second exceedance (or, if applicable, a second independent exceedance) has occurred, the certified observer shall notify the owner or operator. No later than 10 days after receipt of such a notification, the owner or operator shall notify the reviewing authority of any finding of whether work practices are related to the cause or the solution of the problem. The notification is subject to review by the reviewing authority according to the provisions in paragraph (d)(6) of this section.

(4) The owner or operator shall submit a revised work practice plan within 60 days of notification from the reviewing authority under paragraph (d)(1) of this section, unless the reviewing authority grants an extension of time to submit the revised plan.

(5) If the reviewing authority requires a plan revision, the reviewing authority may require the plan to address a subject area or areas in addition to those in paragraph (b) of this section, if the reviewing authority determines that without plan coverage of such an additional subject area, there is a reasonable probability of further exceedances of the visible emission limitation for the emission point for which a plan revision is required.

(6) The reviewing authority may disapprove a plan revision required under paragraph (d) of this section if the reviewing authority determines that the revised plan is inadequate to prevent exceedances of the visible emission limitation under this subpart for the emission point for which a plan revision is required or, in the case of a battery not subject to visual emission limitations under this subpart, other federally enforceable emission limitations for such emission point. The reviewing authority may also disapprove the finding that may be submitted pursuant to paragraph (d)(3) of this section if the reviewing authority determines that a revised plan is needed to prevent exceedances of the applicable visible emission limitations.

 # 013 [40 CFR Part 63 NESHAPS for Source Categories §40 CFR 63.307]

Subpart L--National Emission Standards for Coke Oven Batteries

Standards for bypass/bleeder stacks.

(a)(1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, on or before March 31, 1994, the owner or operator of an existing by-product recovery battery ... shall install a bypass/bleeder stack flare system that is capable of controlling 120 percent of the normal gas flow generated by the battery, which shall thereafter be operated and maintained.

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(2) Coke oven emissions shall not be vented to the atmosphere through bypass/bleeder stacks, except through the flare system or the alternative control device as described in paragraph (d) of this section.

(3) The owner or operator of a brownfield coke oven battery or a padup rebuild shall install such a flare system before startup, and shall properly operate and maintain the flare system.

(b) Each flare installed pursuant to this section shall meet the following requirements:

(1) Each flare shall be designed for a net heating value of 8.9 MJ/scm (240 Btu/scf) if a flare is steam-assisted or air-assisted, or a net value of 7.45 MJ/scm (200 Btu/scf) if the flare is non-assisted.

(2) Each flare shall have either a continuously operable pilot flame or an electronic igniter that meets the requirements of paragraphs (b)(3) and (b)(4) of this section.

(3) Each electronic igniter shall meet the following requirements:

(i) Each flare shall be equipped with at least two igniter plugs with redundant igniter transformers;

(ii) The ignition units shall be designed failsafe with respect to flame detection thermocouples (i.e., any flame detection thermocouples are used only to indicate the presence of a flame, are not interlocked with the ignition unit, and cannot deactivate the ignition system); and

(iii) Integral battery backup shall be provided to maintain active ignition operation for a minimum of 15 minutes during a power failure.

(iv) Each electronic igniter shall be operated to initiate ignition when the bleeder valve is not fully closed as indicated by an “OPEN” limit switch.

(4) Each flare installed to meet the requirements of this paragraph (b) that does not have an electronic igniter shall be operated with a pilot flame present at all times as determined by §63.309(h)(2).

(c) Each flare installed to meet the requirements of this section shall be operated with no visible emissions, as determined by the methods specified in §63.309(h)(1), except for periods not to exceed a total of 5 minutes during any 2 consecutive hours.

(d) - (e) N/A.

(f) Any emissions resulting from the installation of flares (or other pollution control devices or systems approved pursuant to paragraph (d) of this section) shall not be used in making new source review determinations under part C and part D of title I of the Act.

 # 014 [40 CFR Part 63 NESHAPS for Source Categories §40 CFR 63.308]

Subpart L--National Emission Standards for Coke Oven Batteries

Standards for collecting mains.

(a) On and after November 15, 1993, the owner or operator of a by-product coke oven battery shall inspect the collecting main for leaks at least once daily according to the procedures in Method 303 in appendix A to this part.

(b) The owner or operator shall record the time and date a leak is first observed, the time and date the leak is temporarily sealed, and the time and date of repair.

(c) The owner or operator shall temporarily seal any leak in the collecting main as soon as possible after detection, but no later than 4 hours after detection of the leak.

(d) The owner or operator shall initiate a collecting main repair as expeditiously as possible, but no later than 5 calendar days after initial detection of the leak. The repair shall be completed within 15 calendar days after initial detection of the leak ….

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 # 015 [40 CFR Part 63 NESHAPS for Source Categories §40 CFR 63.309]

Subpart L--National Emission Standards for Coke Oven Batteries

Performance tests and procedures.

(a) Except as otherwise provided, a daily performance test shall be conducted each day, 7 days per week for each new and existing coke oven battery, the results of which shall be used in accordance with procedures specified in this subpart to determine compliance with each of the applicable visible emission limitations for coke oven doors, topside port lids, offtake systems, and charging operations in this subpart. If a facility pushes and charges only at night, then that facility must, at its option, change their schedule and charge during daylight hours or provide adequate lighting so that visible emission inspections can be made at night. "Adequate lighting" will be determined by the enforcement agency. The performance test should be based on representative performance (i.e., performance based on the entire range of normal operating conditions) of the affected source for the period being tested. Representative conditions exclude periods of startup and shutdown. You may not conduct performance tests during periods of malfunction. You must record the process information that is necessary to document operating conditions during the test and include in such record an explanation to support that such conditions represent the entire range of normal operations, including operational conditions for maximum emissions if such emissions are not expected during maximum production. You shall make available to the Administrator such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of performance tests.

(1) Each performance test is to be conducted according to the procedures and requirements in this section and in Method 303 or 303A in appendix A to this part or Methods 9 and 22 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter (where applicable).

(2) Each performance test is to be conducted by a certified observer.

(3) The certified observer shall complete any reasonable safety training program offered by the owner or operator prior to conducting any performance test at a coke oven battery.

(4) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (a)(5) of this section, the owner or operator shall pay an inspection fee to the enforcement agency each calendar quarter to defray the costs of the daily performance tests required under paragraph (a) of this section.

(i) The inspection fee shall be determined according to the following formula:

F = H * S (Eq. 3)

where

F = Fees to be paid by owner or operator.

H = Total person hours for inspections: 4 hours for 1 coke oven battery, 6.25 hours for 2 coke oven batteries, 8.25 hours for 3 coke oven batteries. For more than 3 coke oven batteries, use these hours to calculate the appropriate estimate of person hours.

S = Current average hourly rate for private visible emission inspectors in the relevant market.

(ii) The enforcement agency may revise the value for H in equation 3 within 3 years after October 27, 1993 to reflect the amount of time actually required to conduct the inspections required under paragraph (a) of this section.

(iii) The owner or operator shall not be required to pay an inspection fee (or any part thereof) under paragraph (a)(4) of this section, for any monitoring or inspection services required by paragraph (a) of this section that the owner or operator can demonstrate are covered by other fees collected by the enforcement agency.

(iv) Upon request, the enforcement agency shall provide the owner or operator information concerning the inspection services covered by any other fees collected by the enforcement agency, and any information relied upon under paragraph (a)(4)(ii) of this section.

(5) N/A.

(b) The enforcement agency shall commence daily performance tests on the applicable date specified in §63.300 (a) or

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(c).

(c) The certified observer shall conduct each performance test according to the requirements in this paragraph:

(1) The certified observer shall conduct one run each day to observe and record visible emissions from each coke oven door …, topside port lid, and offtake system on each coke oven battery. The certified observer also shall conduct five runs to observe and record the seconds of visible emissions per charge for five consecutive charges from each coke oven battery. The observer may perform additional runs as needed to obtain and record a visible emissions value (or set of values) for an emission point that is valid under Method 303 or Method 303A in appendix A to this part. Observations from fewer than five consecutive charges shall constitute a valid set of charging observations only in accordance with the procedures and conditions specified in sections 3.8 and 3.9 of Method 303 in appendix A to this part.

(2) If a valid visible emissions value (or set of values) is not obtained for a performance test, there is no compliance determination for that day. Compliance determinations will resume on the next day that a valid visible emissions value (or set of values) is obtained.

(3) After each performance test for a by-product coke oven battery, the certified observer shall check and record the collecting main pressure according to the procedures in section 6.3 of Method 303 in appendix A to this part.

(i) The owner or operator shall demonstrate pursuant to Method 303 in appendix A to this part the accuracy of the pressure measurement device upon request of the certified observer;

(ii) The owner or operator shall not adjust the pressure to a level below the range of normal operation during or prior to the inspection;

(4) The certified observer shall monitor visible emissions from coke oven doors subject to an alternative standard under §63.305 on the schedule specified in §63.305(f).

(5) If applicable, the certified observer shall monitor the opacity of any emissions escaping the control device for a shed covering doors subject to an alternative standard under §63.305 on the schedule specified in §63.305(f).

(6) In no case shall the owner or operator knowingly block a coke oven door, or any portion of a door for the purpose of concealing emissions or preventing observations by the certified observer.

(d) Using the observations obtained from each performance test, the enforcement agency shall compute and record, in accordance with the procedures and requirements of Method 303 or 303A in appendix A to this part, for each day of operations on which a valid emissions value (or set of values) is obtained:

(1) The 30-run rolling average of the percent leaking coke oven doors, topside port lids, and offtake systems on each coke oven battery, using the equations in sections 12.5, 12.6, and 12.7 of Method 303 (or section 12 of Method 303A) in appendix A to this part;

(2) For by-product coke oven battery charging operations, the logarithmic 30-day rolling average of the seconds of visible emissions per charge for each battery, using the equation in section 12.4 of Method 303 in appendix A to this part;

(3) N/A;

(4) For a by-product coke oven battery subject to the small battery emission limitation for coke oven doors pursuant to §63.304(b)(7), the 30-run rolling average of the number of leaking coke oven doors;

(5) For an approved alternative emission limitation for coke oven doors according to § 63.305, the weekly or monthly observation of the percent leaking coke oven doors using Method 303 in appendix A to this part, the percent opacity of visible emissions from the control device for the shed using Method 9 in appendix A–4 to 40 CFR part 60 or ASTM D7520–16 (incorporated by reference, see § 63.14), and visible emissions from the shed using Method 22 in appendix A–7 to 40 CFR part 60;

(e) The certified observer shall make available to the implementing agency as well as to the owner or operator, a copy of

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the daily inspection results by the end of the day and shall make available the calculated rolling average for each emission point to the owner or operator as soon as practicable following each performance test. The information provided by the certified observer is not a compliance determination. For the purpose of notifying an owner or operator of the results obtained by a certified observer, the person does not have to be certified.

(f) Compliance shall not be determined more often than the schedule provided for performance tests under this section. If additional valid emissions observations are obtained (or in the case of charging, valid sets of emission observations), the arithmetic average of all valid values (or valid sets of values) obtained during the day shall be used in any computations performed to determine compliance under paragraph (d) of this section or determinations under §63.306.

(g) N/A.

(h) For a flare installed to meet the requirements of §63.307(b):

(1) Compliance with the provisions in §63.307(c) (visible emissions from flares) shall be determined using Method 22 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter, with an observation period of 2 hours; and

(2) Compliance with the provisions in §63.307(b)(4) (flare pilot light) shall be determined using a thermocouple or any other equivalent device.

(i) No observations obtained during any program for training or for certifying observers under this subpart shall be used to determine compliance with the requirements of this subpart or any other federally enforceable standard.

(j) - (m) N/A.

 # 016 [40 CFR Part 63 NESHAPS for Source Categories §40 CFR 63.311]

Subpart L--National Emission Standards for Coke Oven Batteries

Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

(a) … the owner or operator shall submit all notifications and reports required by this subpart to the State permitting authority. Use of information provided by the certified observer shall be a sufficient basis for notifications required under §70.5(c)(9) of this chapter and the reasonable inquiry requirement of §70.5(d) of this chapter.

(b) - (c) N/A.

(d) Semiannual compliance certification. The owner or operator of a coke oven battery shall include the following information in the semiannual compliance certification:

(1) Certification, signed by the owner or operator, that no coke oven gas was vented, except through the bypass/ bleeder stack flare system of a by-product coke oven battery during the reporting period or that a venting report has been submitted according to the requirements in paragraph (e) of this section.

(2) Certification, signed by the owner or operator, that work practices were implemented if applicable under § 63.306.

(3) Certification, signed by the owner or operator, that all work practices for nonrecovery coke oven batteries were implemented as required in § 63.303(b)(3).

(4) Certification, signed by the owner or operator, that all coke oven door leaks on a nonrecovery battery were stopped according to the requirements in § 63.303(c)(2) and (3). If a coke oven door leak was not stopped according to the requirements in § 63.303(c)(2) and (3), or if the door leak occurred again during the coking cycle, the owner or operator must report the information in paragraphs (d)(4)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) The oven number of each coke oven door for which a leak was not stopped according to the requirements in § 63.303(c)(2) and (3) or for a door leak that occurred again during the coking cycle.

(ii) The total duration of the leak from the time the leak was first observed.

(iii) The cause of the leak (including unknown cause, if applicable), any actions taken to minimize emissions in accordance with and § 63.300(e), the corrective action taken to stop the leak.

(iv) Whether the failure occurred during a period of startup, shutdown or malfunction.

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(4) - (8) N/A.

(9) Facility name and address (including the county) and the beginning and ending date of the reporting period.

(e) Report for the venting of coke oven gas other than through a flare system. The owner or operator shall report any venting of coke oven gas through a bypass/bleeder stack that was not vented through the bypass/bleeder stack flare system to the Administrator as soon as practicable but no later than 24 hours after the beginning of the event. A written or electronic report shall be submitted within 30 days of the event and shall include a description of the event and, if applicable, a copy of the notification for a hazardous substance release required pursuant to 40 CFR 302.6.

(f) Recordkeeping. The owner or operator shall maintain files of all required information in a permanent form suitable for inspection at an onsite location for at least 1 year and must thereafter be accessible within 3 working days to the Administrator for the time period specified in 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(ii)(B). Copies of the work practice plan developed under § 63.306 shall be kept onsite at all times. The owner or operator shall record the occurrence and duration of each startup, shutdown, or malfunction of process, air pollution control, and monitoring equipment, and maintain the following information:

(1) - (2) N/A.

(3) A copy of the work practice plan required by §63.306 and any revision to the plan;

(4) If the owner or operator is required under §63.306(c) to implement the provisions of a work practice plan for a particular emission point, the following records regarding the implementation of plan requirements for that emission point during the implementation period;

(i) Copies of all written and audiovisual materials used in the training, the dates of each class, the names of the participants in each class, and documentation that all appropriate personnel have successfully completed the training required under §63.306(b)(1);

(ii) The records required to be maintained by the plan provisions implementing §63.306(b)(7);

(iii) Records resulting from audits of the effectiveness of the work practice program for the particular emission point, as required under §63.306(b)(2)(i), 63.306(b)(3)(i), 63.306(b)(4)(i), or 63.306(b)(5)(i); and

(iv) If the plan provisions for coke oven doors must be implemented, records of the inventory of doors and jambs as required under §63.306(b)(2)(vi); and

(5) The design drawings and engineering specifications for the bypass/bleeder stack flare system or approved alternative control device or system as required under §63.307.

(g) Record availability. Records required to be maintained and reports required to be filed with the Administrator under this subpart shall be made available in accordance with the requirements of this paragraph by the owner or operator to the authorized collective bargaining representative of the employees at a coke oven battery, for inspection and copying.

(1) Requests under paragraph (g) of this section shall be submitted in writing or electronically, and shall identify the records or reports that are subject to the request with reasonable specificity;

(2) The owner or operator shall produce the reports for inspection and copying within a reasonable period of time, not to exceed 30 days. A reasonable fee may be charged for copying (except for the first copy of any document), which shall not exceed the copying fee charged by the Administrator under part 2 of this chapter;

(3) Nothing in paragraph (g) of this section shall require the production for inspection or copying of any portion of a document that contains trade secrets or confidential business information that the Administrator would be prohibited from disclosing to the public under part 2 of this chapter; and

(4) The inspection or copying of a document under paragraph (g) of this section shall not in any way affect any property right of the owner or operator in such document under laws for the protection of intellectual property, including the copyright

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laws.

(h) Electronic reporting of compliance certification reports. Beginning on July 5, 2025, or once the report template for this subpart has been available on the EPA's Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) website for one year, whichever date is later, submit all subsequent reports to the EPA via the CEDRI according to § 63.9(k) except that confidential business information (CBI) should be submitted according to paragraph (k) of this section.

(i) Electronic Reporting of Performance Tests. Beginning on September 3, 2024, within 60 days after the date of completing each performance test required by this subpart, you must submit the results of the performance test following the procedure specified in § 63.9(k) except that CBI should submitted be according to paragraph (k) of this section. Data collected using test methods supported by the EPA's Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT) as listed on the EPA's ERT website (https://www.epa.gov/electronic-reporting-air-emissions/electronic-reporting-tool-ert) at the time of the test must be submitted in a file format generated using the EPA's ERT. Alternatively, you may submit an electronic file consistent with the extensible markup language (XML) schema listed on the EPA's ERT website. Data collected using test methods that are not supported by the EPA's ERT as listed on the EPA's ERT website at the time of the test must be included as an attachment in the ERT or alternate electronic file. If a performance test consists only of opacity or EPA Method 303 measurements, reporting using the ERT and CEDRI is not required.

(j) Fenceline monitoring reporting. For fenceline monitoring systems subject to § 63.314 of this subpart, each owner or operator must submit fenceline monitoring reports on a quarterly basis using the appropriate electronic template on the CEDRI website (https:// www.epa.gov/electronic-reporting-airemissions/cedri) for this subpart and following the procedure specified in § 63.9(k), except any medium submitted through mail must be sent to the attention of the Coke Ovens Sector Lead. The first quarterly report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified in § 63.314(a) of this subpart and ending on March 31, June 30, September 30 or December 31, whichever date is the first date that occurs after the owner or operator has completed at least one sampling period. Each subsequent quarterly report must cover one of the following reporting periods: Quarter 1 from January 1 through March 31; Quarter 2 from April 1 through June 30; Quarter 3 from July 1 through September 30; and Quarter 4 from October 1 through December 31. Each quarterly report must be electronically submitted no later than 45 calendar days following the end of the reporting period.

(1) Facility name and address (including the county).

(2) Year and reporting quarter (i.e., Quarter 1, Quarter 2, Quarter 3, or Quarter 4).

(3) For each passive tube monitor: The latitude and longitude location coordinates; the sampler name; and identification of the type of sampler (i.e., regular monitor, extra monitor, duplicate, field blank, inactive). Coordinates must be in decimal degrees with at least five decimal places.

(4) The beginning and ending dates for each sampling period.

(5) Individual sample results for benzene reported in units of micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m3) for each monitor for each sampling period that ends during the reporting period. Results below the method detection limit shall be flagged as below the detection limit and reported at the method detection limit. Where individual sample results are corrected according to a site specific monitoring plan according to § 63.314(f), both the original and the corrected results are reported.

(6) Data flags that indicate each monitor that was skipped for the sampling period, if the owner or operator uses an alternative sampling frequency under § 63.314(a)(2)(iii).

(7) Data flags for each outlier determined in accordance with section 9.2 of Method 325A in appendix A to this part. For each outlier, the owner or operator must submit the individual sample result of the outlier, as well as the evidence used to conclude that the result is an outlier.

(8) The biweekly concentration difference (Dc) for benzene for each sampling period and, beginning the first quarterly report with sufficient data to calculate an annual average, the annual average Dc for benzene for each sampling period.

(9) Indication of whether the owner or operator was required to develop a corrective action plan under § 63.314(e) of this subpart.

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(k) Confidential business information (CBI). For notifications and reports required to be submitted to CEDRI:

(1) The EPA will make all the information submitted through CEDRI available to the public without further notice to you. Do not use CEDRI to submit information you claim as CBI. Although we do not expect persons to assert a claim of CBI, if you wish to assert a CBI claim for some of the information submitted under paragraphs (h) or (i) of this section, you must submit a complete file, including information claimed to be CBI, to the EPA.

(2) For performance test reports according to paragraph (j) of this section, the file must be generated using the EPA's ERT or an alternate electronic file consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA's ERT website.

(3) Clearly mark the part or all of the information that you claim to be CBI. Information not marked as CBI may be authorized for public release without prior notice. Information marked as CBI will not be disclosed except in accordance with procedures set forth in 40 CFR part 2.

(4) The preferred method to receive CBI is for it to be transmitted electronically using email attachments, File Transfer Protocol, or other online file sharing services. Electronic submissions must be transmitted directly to the OAQPS CBI Office at the email address oaqpscbi@epa.gov, and as described above, should include clear CBI markings. For performance test reports, the CBI should be flagged to the attention of the Group Leader, Measurement Policy Group; for all other reports and notifications, to the attention of the Coke Ovens Sector Lead. If assistance is needed with submitting large electronic files that exceed the file size limit for email attachments, and if you do not have your own file sharing service, please email oaqpscbi@epa.gov to request a file transfer link.

(5) If you cannot transmit the file electronically, you may send CBI information through the postal service to the following address: OAQPS Document Control Officer (C404–02), OAQPS, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711, Attention Group Leader, Measurement Policy Group or Coke Oven Sector Lead as indicated in paragraph (k)(4) of this section. The mailed CBI material should be double wrapped and clearly marked. Any CBI markings should not show through the outer envelope.

(6) All CBI claims must be asserted at the time of submission. Anything submitted using CEDRI cannot later be claimed CBI. Furthermore, under CAA section 114(c), emissions data is not entitled to confidential treatment, and the EPA is required to make emissions data available to the public. Thus, emissions data will not be protected as CBI and will be made publicly available.

(7) You must submit the same file submitted to the CBI office with the CBI omitted to the EPA via the EPA's CDX as described in paragraphs (h), (i), or (j) of this section.

(l) Fenceline monitoring recordkeeping. For fenceline monitoring systems subject to § 63.314, each owner or operator shall keep the records specified in paragraphs (l)(1) through (10) of this section on an ongoing basis.

(1) Coordinates of all fenceline monitors, including co-located samplers and field blanks, and if applicable, the meteorological station. The owner or operator shall determine the coordinates using an instrument with an accuracy of at least 3 meters. The coordinates shall be in decimal degrees with at least five decimal places.

(2) The start and stop times and dates for each sample, as well as the tube identifying information.

(3) Sampling period average temperature and barometric pressure measurements.

(4) For each outlier determined in accordance with Section 9.2 of Method 325A in appendix A to this part, the sampler location of and the concentration of the outlier and the evidence used to conclude that the result is an outlier.

(5) For samples that will be adjusted for a background, the location of and the concentration measured simultaneously by the background sampler(s), and the perimeter samplers to which it applies.

(6) Individual sample results, the calculated Dc for benzene for each sampling period and the two samples used to determine it, whether background correction was used, and the annual average Dc calculated after each sampling period.

(7) Method detection limit for each sample, including co-located samples and blanks.

SECTION E. Source Group Restrictions.

(8) Documentation of the root cause analysis and any corrective action taken each time the action level was exceeded, including the dates the root cause analysis was initiated and the resulting correction action(s) were taken.

(9) Any corrective action plan developed under § 63.314(e).

(10) Other records as required by Methods 325A and 325B in appendix A to this part.

(11) If a near-field source correction is used as provided in § 63.314(f), or if an alternative test method is used that provides time-resolved measurements, records of hourly meteorological data, including temperature, barometric pressure, wind speed and wind direction, calculated daily unit vector wind direction and daily sigma theta, and other records specified in the site-specific monitoring plan.

 # 017 [40 CFR Part 63 NESHAPS for Source Categories §40 CFR 63.312]

Subpart L--National Emission Standards for Coke Oven Batteries

Existing regulations and requirements.

(a) The owner or operator shall comply with all applicable State implementation plan emission limits and (subject to any expiration date) all federally enforceable emission limitations which are contained in an order, decree, permit, or settlement agreement for the control of emissions from offtake systems, topside port lids, coke oven doors, and charging operations in effect on September 15, 1992 ….

(b) - (e) N/A.

***** Permit Shield in Effect. *****

SECTION F. Alternative Operation Requirements.

Alternative Operation Name: OPERATION WITH BACKUP H2S SCRUBBER

#001 CHANGES FROM NORMAL OPERATION

Operation with Backup H2S Scrubber

Sources included in this Alternative Operation:

ID	Name	Source Type
111	COKE BY-PRODUCT RECOVERY PLANT	Process

I. RESTRICTIONS.

No additional requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

II. TESTING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional testing requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

III. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional monitoring requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

IV. RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional record keeping requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

V. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional reporting requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

VI. WORK PRACTICE REQUIREMENTS.

No additional work practice requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (Title V General Requirements).

VII. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

 # 001 [25 Pa. Code §127.441]

Operating permit terms and conditions.

Operation under this Alternative Operation Scenario shall be in accordance with the Consent Decree of Penn Environment, Inc. v. ArcelorMittal Monessen, LLC, U.S Dist. Ct., W.D. Pa C.A. No. 2:15-cv-01314-CRE, approved on February 2, 2018.

 # 002 [25 Pa. Code §127.441]

Operating permit terms and conditions.

Operation of the Coke By-Product Recovery Plant (Source ID 111) under this Alternative Operation Scenario remains subject to all requirements that the emission source is subject to, elsewhere in this permit.

***** Permit Shield in Effect. *****

SECTION G. Emission Restriction Summary.

No emission restrictions listed in this section of the permit.

Alternative Operation Emission Restriction Summary

Source Id	Source Description

SECTION H. Miscellaneous.

1. The capacities/throughputs and other information listed in Section A, D, E, and this section, excluding those in permit restrictions, are for informational purposes only and are not enforceable limits. This section of this TVOP is not required to be certified.

2. Miscellaneous small air contamination sources at this facility include:

Small Combustion Sources
- Natural Gas Pilots for Source 809 - Excess COG Flares
- Natural Gas Pilots for Source 811 – Two Emergency Battery Flares
- 0.7 MMBtu/hr, natural gas-fired Hot Oil Heater (originally 1.5 MMBtu/hr, derated)
- 74-hp diesel-fired Caterpillar engine for Flushing Liquor Chemical Pump – emergency use only - Subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII
- 23-hp natural gas-fired engine for Emergency Air Compressor at Boiler House - Subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ
- 82-hp LPG-fired Kohler Model 45 Rz Emergency Generator for Server Equipment - Subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ
- 103-hp propane-fired Kohler Model KG60 with Kohler KG6208 Engine 1st Street Emergency Generator - Subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ

Small Non-Combustion Sources
- Cooling Towers
- Wastewater Treatment Plant Sumps and Basins

Tanks
- Clean Wash Oil Storage Tanks - Various Capacities
- Diesel Fiel Storage Tanks - Various Capacities
- Lube Oil Storage Tanks - Various Capacities
- Liquid Nitrogen Storage Tanks - Various Capacities
- Sulfuric Acid Storage Tanks - Various Capacities
- Aqua Ammonia Storage Tanks - Various Capacities
- Liquid Ammonium Sulfate Storage Tanks - Various Capacities
- Caustic Storage Tanks - Various Capacities
- Enriched Caustic Storage Tank - Various Capacities

3. “ArcelorMittal-Monessen (TVOP-65-00853) 2020 Renewal, Crosswalk Containing Comments Applicable to Permit Conditions” is contained in Attachment H in the Comment and Response Document to the 2020 renewal of TVOP-65-00853. This document contains explanations of specific conditions in the renewal.

4. On November 21, 2025, President Trump issued the "Regulatory Relief for Certain Stationary Sources to Promote American Coke Oven Processing Security", which exempts Cleveland Cliffs - Monessen from compliance with specified requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart L for a period of two years beyond the relevant compliance deadlines. Those requirements and the associated deadlines are included in this operating permit as they appeared in the Federal Register on the date of permit issuance. The Department is aware of the two-year extension of the deadlines.

****** End of Report ******