ARTICLE 6. PARTICULATE RULES

Rule 2. Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating

326 IAC 6-2-1 Applicability

Authority: IC 13-1-1-4; IC 13-7-7
Affected: IC 13-1-1-1; IC 13-7-10; IC 13-7-11

Sec. 1. This rule (326 IAC 6-2) establishes limitations for sources of indirect heating:

(a) Particulate emissions from the combustion of fuel for indirect heating from all facilities located in Lake, Porter, Marion, Boone, Hamilton, Hendricks, Johnson, Morgan, Shelby, and Hancock Counties which were existing and in operation or which received permit to construct prior to September 21, 1983, shall be limited by 326 IAC 6-2-2.

(b) Particulate emissions from the combustion of fuel for indirect heating from all facilities not specified in subsection (a) of this section which were existing and in operation or which received permits to construct prior to September 21, 1983 shall be limited by 326 IAC 6-2-3.

(c) Particulate emissions from the combustion of fuel for indirect heating from all facilities receiving permits to construct on or after September 21, 1983 shall be limited by 326 IAC 6-2-4.

(d) If any limitation established by this rule (326 IAC 6-2) is inconsistent with applicable limitations contained in 326 IAC 6-1, then the limitations contained in 326 IAC 6-1 prevail.

(e) If any limitation established by this rule (326 IAC 6-2) is inconsistent with applicable limitations contained in 326 IAC 12, New Source Performance Standards, then the limitations contained in 326 IAC 12 prevail.

(f) If any limitation established by this rule (326 IAC 6-2) is inconsistent with a limitation contained in a facility's construction or operation permit as issued pursuant to 326 IAC 2, Permit Review Regulations, then the limitations contained in the source's current permits prevail.

(g) If any limitation established by this rule (326 IAC 6-2) is inconsistent with a limitation required by 326 IAC 2, Permit Review Regulations, to prevent a violation of the ambient air quality standards set forth in 326 IAC 1-4, then the limitations required by 326 IAC 2 prevail.

(h) The addition of a new facility at a source does not affect the limitations of the existing facilities unless such changes in the limitations are required by the provisions of 326 IAC 2 or 326 IAC 6-1. *(Air Pollution Control Board; 326 IAC 6-2-1; filed Mar 10, 1988, 1:20 pm)*

326 IAC 6-2-2 Emission limitations for facilities specified in 326 IAC 6-2-1(a)

Authority: IC 13-1-1-4; IC 13-7-7
Affected: IC 13-1-1-1; IC 13-7-10; IC 13-7-11

Sec. 2. (a) Particulate emissions from existing indirect heating facilities located in the specified counties shall be limited by the following equation:

$$Pt = \frac{0.87}{Q^{0.16}}$$

Where:

Pt = Pounds of particulate matter emitted per million Btu (lb/mmBtu) heat input.

Q = Total source maximum operating capacity rating in million Btu per hour (mmBtu/hr) heat input. The maximum operating capacity rating is defined as the maximum capacity at which the facility is operated or the nameplate capacity, whichever is specified in the facility's operation permit application, except when some lower capacity is contained in the facility's operation permit, in which case, the capacity specified in the operation permit shall be used.

For Q less than 10 mmBtu/hr, Pt shall not exceed 0.6. For Q greater than or equal to 10,000 mmBtu/hr, Pt shall not exceed 0.2. Figure 1 may be used to estimate allowable emissions.

(b) The emission limitations for those indirect heating facilities which were existing and in operation on or before June 8, 1972, shall be calculated using the equation contained in subsection (a) of this section where: Q shall reflect the total source capacity on June 8, 1972. The resulting Pt is the emission limitation for each facility existing on that date and will not be affected by the addition of any subsequent facility. The particulate emissions from all of the facilities which were in existence on June 8, 1972, may be allocated in any way among these facilities provided that they will not result in a significantly greater air quality impact level at any receptor than that which would result if the particulate emissions from each of these facilities were limited to Pt; and provided that the emission limitations for each facility are specified in its operation permit. Significant impact levels are defined in 326 IAC 2-3(d).

(c) The emission limitations for those indirect heating facilities which began operation after June 8, 1972, and before September 21, 1983, and those facilities which receive permits to construct prior September 21, 1983 shall be calculated using the equation contained in subsection (a) of this section where: Q includes the capacity for the facility in question and the capacities for those facilities which were previously constructed or received prior permits to construct. The limitations for all previously permitted facilities do not change. The Q and Pt for each facility at a source which begins operation or receives a construction permit during this time period will be different. *(Air Pollution Control Board; 326 IAC 6-2-2; filed Mar 10, 1988, 1:20 pm)*

326 IAC 6-2-3 Emission limitations for facilities specified in 326 IAC 6-2-1(b)

Authority: IC 13-1-1-4; IC 13-7-7
Affected: IC 13-1-1; IC 13-7-10; IC 13-7-11

Sec. 3. (a) Particulate emissions from indirect heating facilities existing and in operation before September 21, 1983, shall be limited by the following equation:

$$Pt = \frac{C \times a \times h}{76.5 \times Q^{0.75} \times N^{0.25}}$$

Where:

C = Maximum ground level concentration with respect to distance from the point source at the "critical" wind speed for level terrain. This shall equal 50 migrograms per cubic meter (μ/m^3) for a period not to exceed a sixty (60) minute time period.

Pt = Pounds of particulate matter emitted per million Btu heat input (lb/mmBtu).

Q = Total source maximum operating capacity rating in million Btu per hour (mmBtu/hr) heat input. The maximum operating capacity rating is defined as the maximum capacity at which the facility is operated or the nameplate capacity, whichever is specified in the facility's operation permit application, except when some lower capacity is contained in the facility's operation permit; in which case, the capacity specified in the operation permit shall be used.

N = Number of stacks in fuel burning operation.

a = Plume rise factor which is used to make allowance for less than theoretical plume rise. The value 0.67 shall be used for Q less than or equal to 1,000 mmBtu/hr heat input. The value 0.8 shall be used for Q greater than 1,000 mmBtu/hr heat input.

h = Stack height in feet. If a number of stacks of different heights exist, the average stack height to represent "N" stacks shall be calculated by weighing each stack height with its particulate matter emission rate as follows:

$$h = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} H_i \times pa_i \times Q}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} pa_i \times Q}$$

Where:

pa = the actual controlled emission rate in lb/mmBtu using the emission factor from AP-42 or stack test data. Stacks constructed after January 1, 1971, shall be credited with GEP stack height only. GEP stack height shall be calculated as specified in 326 IAC 1-7.

(b) The emission limitations for those indirect heating facilities which were existing and in operation on or before June 8, 1972, shall be calculated using the equation contained in subsection (a) of this section where: Q, N, and h shall include the parameters for all facilities in operation on June 8, 1972. The resulting Pt is the emission limitation for each facility existing on that date and will not be affected by the addition of any subsequent facility. The particulate emissions from all of the facilities which were in existence on June 8, 1972, may be allocated in any way among these facilities provided that they will not result in a significantly greater air quality impact level at any receptor than that which would result if the particulate emissions from each of these facilities were limited to Pt; and provided that the emission limitations for each facility are specified in its operation permit. Significant impact levels are defined in 326 IAC 2-3-2(d).

(c) The emission limitations for those indirect heating facilities which began operation after June 8, 1972, and before September 21, 1983, and those facilities which receive permits to construct prior to September 21, 1983, shall be calculated using the equation contained in subsection (a) of this section where: Q, N, and h shall include the parameters for the facility in question and for those facilities which were previously constructed or received prior permits to construct. The limitations for all previously permitted facilities do not change. The Q, N, h, and Pt for each facility at a source which begins operation or receives a construction permit during this time period will be different.

(d) Particulate emissions from all facilities used for indirect heating purposes which were existing and in operation on or before June 8, 1972, shall in no case exceed 0.8 lb/mmBtu heat input.

(e) Particulate emissions from any facility used for indirect heating purposes which has 250 mmBtu/hr heat input or less and which began operation after June 8, 1972, shall in no case exceed 0.6 lb/mmBtu heat input. *(Air Pollution Control Board; 326 IAC 6-2-3; filed Mar 10, 1988, 1:20 pm)*

326 IAC 6-2-4 Emission limitations for facilities specified in 326 IAC 6-2-1(c)

Authority: IC 13-1-1-4; IC 13-7-7
Affected: IC 13-1-1; IC 13-7-10; IC 13-7-11

Sec. 4. (a) Particulate emissions from indirect heating facilities constructed after September 21, 1983 shall be limited by the following equation:

$$Pt = \frac{1.09}{Q^{0.26}}$$

Where:

Pt = Pounds of particulate matter emitted per million Btu (lb/mm Btu) heat input.

Q = Total source maximum operating capacity rating in million Btu per hour (mmBtu/hr) heat input. The maximum operating capacity rating

is defined as the maximum capacity at which the facility is operated or the nameplate capacity, whichever is specified in the facility's permit application, except when some lower capacity is contained in the facility's operation permit; in which case, the capacity specified in the operation permit shall be used.

For Q less than 10 mmBtu/hr, Pt shall not exceed 0.6. For Q greater than or equal to 10,000 mmBtu/hr, Pt shall not exceed 0.1. Figure 2 may be used to estimate allowable emissions.

(b) As each new indirect heating facility is added to a plant Q will increase. As a result, the emission limitation for each progressively newer facility will be more stringent until the total plant capacity reaches 10,000 mmBtu/hr after which the emission limit for each newer facility will be 0.1 lb/mmBtu heat input. The rated capacities for facilities regulated by 326 IAC 12, New Source Performance Standards, shall be included when calculating Q for subsequent facilities.

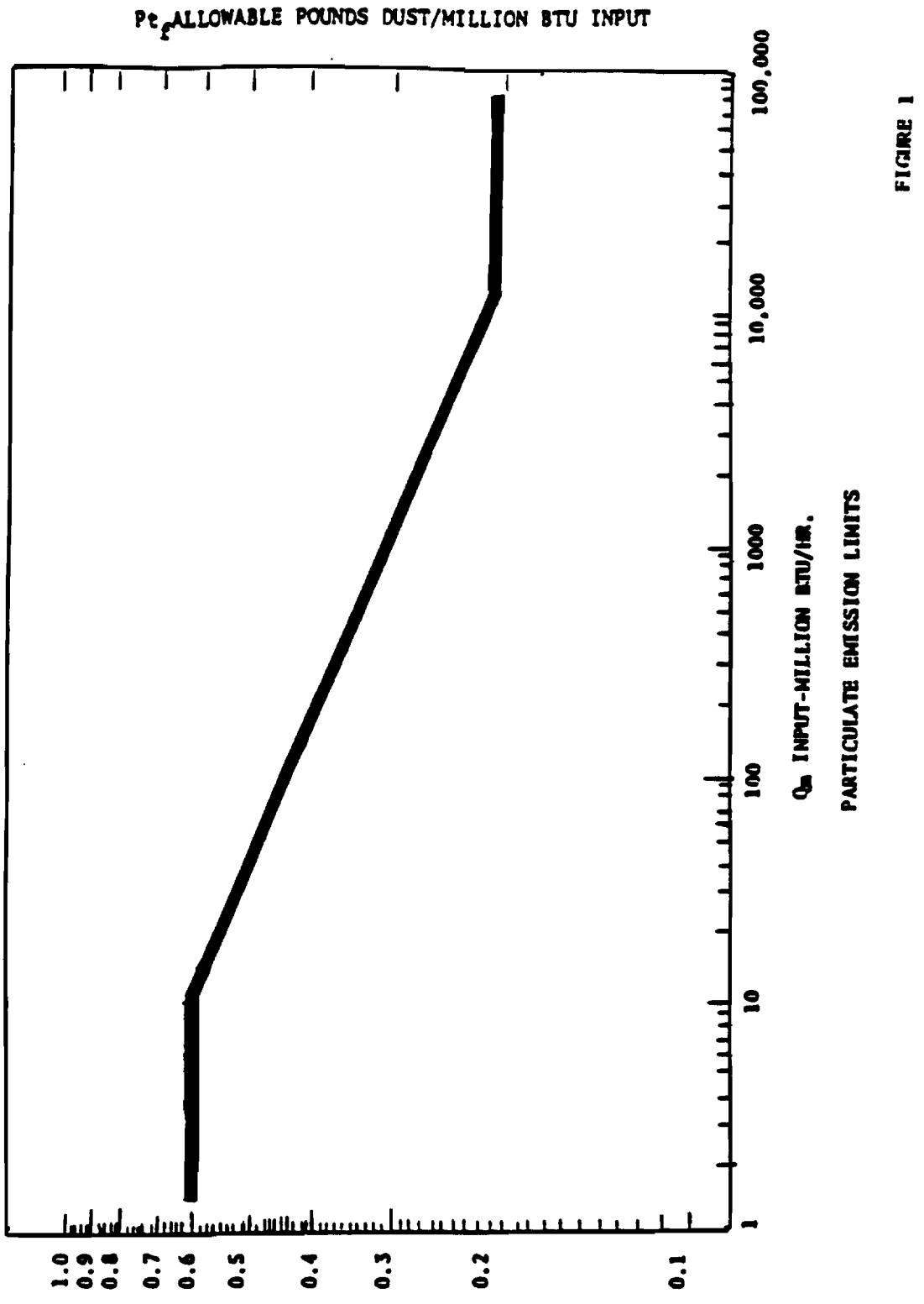
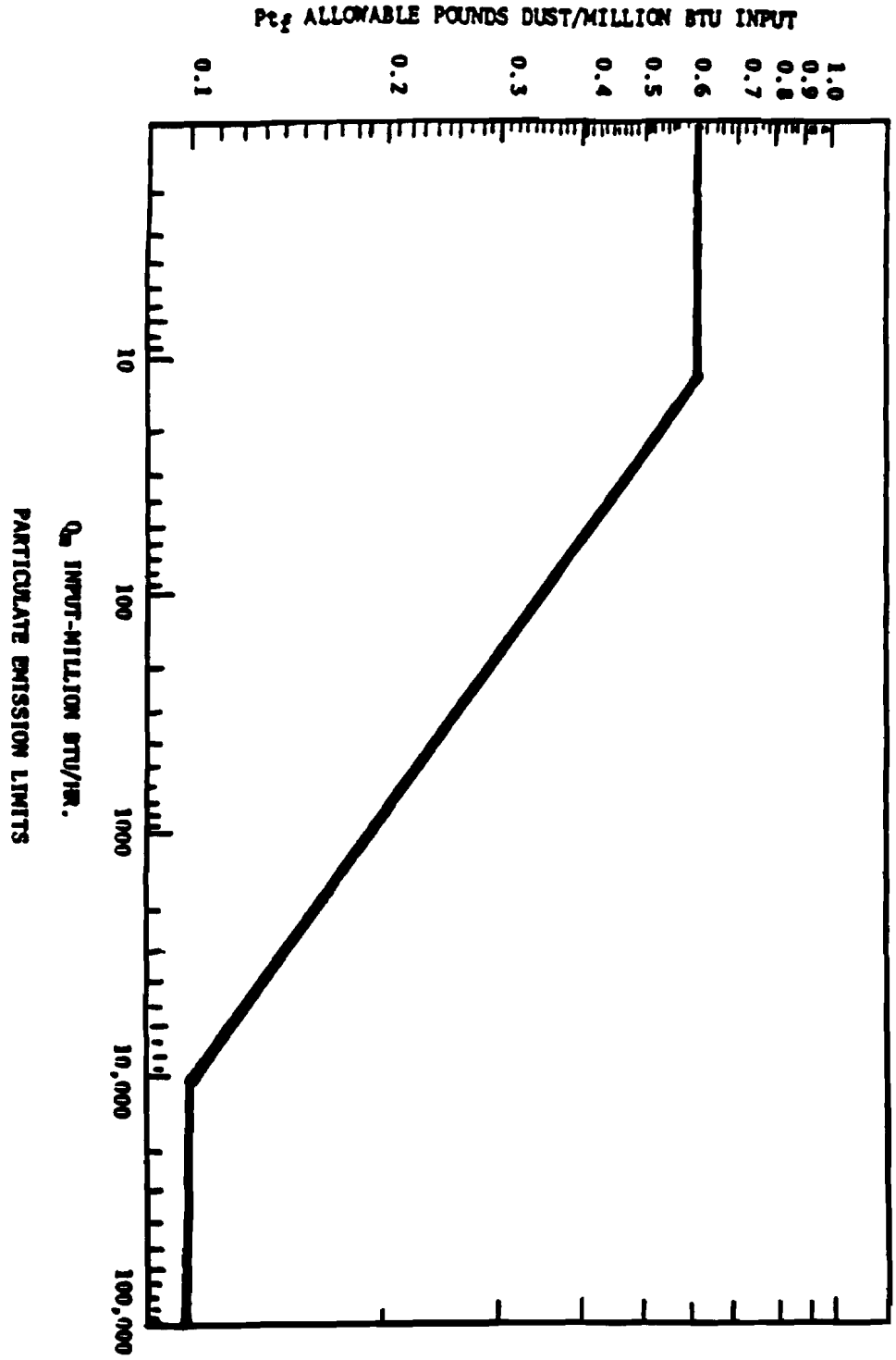

Pt_E ALLOWABLE POUNDS DUST/MILLION BTU INPUT
1.0
0.9
0.8
0.7
0.6
0.5
0.4
0.3
0.2
0.1
1
10
100
1000
10,000
100,000
Q_m INPUT-MILLION BTU/HR.
PARTICULATE EMISSION LIMITS

FIGURE 1



(Air Pollution Control Board; 326 IAC 6-2-4; filed Mar 10, 1988, 1:20 pm)

Rule 3. Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes

326 IAC 6-3-1 Applicability

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-17-3-4; IC 13-17-3-11; IC 13-17-3-12
Affected: IC 13-15; IC 13-17

Sec. 1. (a) This rule establishes emission limitations for particulate emissions from manufacturing processes located anywhere in the state.

(b) The following manufacturing processes are exempt from this rule:

(1) Combustion for indirect heating.
(2) Incineration.
(3) Open burning.
(4) Existing foundry cupolas' manufacturing processes that are subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 11-1.
(5) Surface coating using dip coating.
(6) Surface coating using roll coating.
(7) Surface coating using flow coating.
(8) Surface coating using brush coating.
(9) Welding, provided that less than six hundred twenty-five (625) pounds of rod or wire is consumed per day.
(10) Torch cutting, provided that less than three thousand four hundred (3,400) inches per hour of stock one (1) inch thickness or less is cut.

(11) Noncontact cooling tower systems.
(12) Applications of aerosol coating products to repair minor surface damage and imperfections.
(13) Trivial activities as defined at 326 IAC 2-7-1(40).
(14) Manufacturing processes with potential emissions less than five hundred fifty-one thousandths (0.551) pound per hour.
(15) Surface coating manufacturing processes, not otherwise exempt in subdivisions (5) through (8), that use less than five (5) gallons per day.

(c) This rule shall not apply if a particulate matter limitation established in:
(1) 326 IAC 2-2-3, concerning prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) best available control technology (BACT) determinations contained in a permit;
(2) 326 IAC 2-3-3, concerning lowest achievable emission rate (LAER) determinations contained in a permit;
(3) 326 IAC 6.5 and 326 IAC 6.8, concerning particulate matter emissions;
(4) 326 IAC 11, concerning existing emission limitations for specific operations;
(5) 326 IAC 12, concerning new source performance standards; or
(6) 326 IAC 20, concerning national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants;
is more stringent than the particulate limitation established in this rule. *(Air Pollution Control Board; 326 IAC 6-3-1; filed Mar 10, 1988, 1:20 p.m.: 11 IR 2499; filed Apr 22, 1997, 2:00 p.m.: 20 IR 2367; filed May 13, 2002, 11:30 a.m.: 25 IR 3051; errata filed Oct 19, 2005, 4:28 p.m.: 29 IR 819)*

326 IAC 6-3-1.5 Definitions

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-17-3-4; IC 13-17-3-11; IC 13-17-3-12
Affected: IC 13-15; IC 13-17

Sec. 1.5. For purposes of this rule, the following definitions shall govern if there is a conflict between this rule and 326 IAC 1-2:

(1) "Aerosol coating products" means a mixture of resins, pigments, liquid solvents, and gaseous propellants packaged in a disposable can for hand-held application.
(2) "Manufacturing process" means any single or series of actions, operations, or treatments in which a mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of material occurs that emits, or has the potential to emit, particulate in the production of the product. The term includes transference, conveyance, or repair of a product.
(3) "Particulate" means any finely divided solid or liquid material, other than uncombined water.
(4) "Particulate matter" has the meaning defined in 40 CFR 60.2*.
(5) "Surface coating" means the application of a solvent or waterbased coating to a surface that imparts protective, functional, or decorative films in which the application emits, or has the potential to emit, particulate. "Surface coating" does not include galvanizing.

*This document is incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the Government Printing Office, 732 North Capitol Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20401 or are available for review and copying at the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Office of Air Quality, Indiana Government Center-North, Tenth Floor, 100 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204. *(Air Pollution Control Board; 326 IAC 6-3-1.5; filed May 13, 2002, 11:30 a.m.: 25 IR 3052)*

326 IAC 6-3-2 Particulate emission limitations, work practices, and control technologies

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-17-3-4; IC 13-17-3-11; IC 13-17-3-12
Affected: IC 13-15; IC 13-17

Sec. 2. (a) Any manufacturing process listed in subsections (b) through (d) shall follow the work practices and control technologies contained therein. All other manufacturing processes subject to this rule shall calculate emission limitations according to requirements in subsection (e).

(b) Cement manufacturing kilns commencing operation prior to December 6, 1968, shall not cause, allow, or permit any discharge to the atmosphere any gases containing particulate in excess of the following:
(1) $E = 8.6\ P^{0.67}$, equal to or below thirty (30) tons per hour of process weight.
(2) $E = 15.0\ P^{0.50}$, over thirty (30) tons per hour of process weight.

Where: E = Emission rate in pounds per hour.
P = Process weight rate in tons per hour.

(c) Catalytic cracking units commencing operation prior to December 6, 1968, and equipped with cyclone separators, electrostatic precipitators, or other gas-cleaning systems shall recover ninety-nine and ninety-seven hundredths percent (99.97%) or more of the circulating catalyst or total gas-borne particulate.

(d) Surface coating, reinforced plastics composites fabricating manufacturing processes, and graphic arts manufacturing processes shall be controlled by a dry particulate filter, waterwash, or an equivalent control device, subject to the following:

(1) The source shall operate the control device in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.

(2) If overspray is visibly detected at the exhaust or accumulates on the ground, the source shall inspect the control device and do either of the following no later than four (4) hours after such observation:

(A) Repair control device so that no overspray is visibly detectable at the exhaust or accumulates on the ground.

(B) Operate equipment so that no overspray is visibly detectable at the exhaust or accumulates on the ground.

If overspray is visibly detected, the source shall maintain a record of the action taken as a result of the inspection, any repairs of the control device, or change in operations, so that overspray is not visibly detected at the exhaust or accumulates on the ground. These records must be maintained for five (5) years.

(3) Sources that operate according to a valid permit pursuant to any of:

(A) 326 IAC 2-7;

(B) 326 IAC 2-8; or

(C) 326 IAC 2-9;

are exempt from subdivision (2).

(4) Surface coating manufacturing processes that use less than five (5) gallons of coating per day are exempted as defined in section 1(b)(15) of this rule. At any time the coating application rate increases to greater than five (5) gallons per day, control devices must be in place. A manufacturing process that is subject to this subsection shall remain subject to it notwithstanding any subsequent decrease in gallons of coating used.

(e) Manufacturing processes to which control methods in subsections (b) through (d) do not apply shall calculate allowable emissions as follows:

(1) No person shall operate any manufacturing process so as to produce, cause, suffer, or allow particulate to be emitted in excess of the amount shown in the table in this subsection. The allowable rate of emission shall be based on the process weight rate for a manufacturing process.

(2) When the process weight rate is less than one hundred (100) pounds per hour, the allowable rate of emission is five hundred fifty-one thousandths (0.551) pound per hour.

(3) When the process weight rate exceeds two hundred (200) tons per hour, the allowable emission may exceed that shown in the following table, provided the concentration of particulate in the discharge gases to the atmosphere is less than one-tenth (0.10) pound per one thousand (1,000) pounds of gases:

Allowable Rate of Emission Based on Process Weight Rate[1]

Process Weight Rate			Process Weight Rate		
Pounds Per Hour	Tons Per Hour	Rate of Emission Pounds Per Hour	Pounds Per Hour	Tons Per Hour	Rate of Emission Pounds Per Hour
100	0.05	0.551	16,000	8.00	16.5
200	0.10	0.877	18,000	9.00	17.9
400	0.20	1.39	20,000	10.00	19.2
600	0.30	1.83	30,000	15.00	25.2
800	0.40	2.22	40,000	20.00	30.5
1,000	0.50	2.58	50,000	25.00	35.4
1,500	0.75	3.38	60,000	30.00	40.0
2,000	1.00	4.10	70,000	35.00	41.3
2,500	1.25	4.76	80,000	40.00	42.5
3,000	1.50	5.38	90,000	45.00	43.6
3,500	1.75	5.97	100,000	50.00	44.6
4,000	2.00	6.52	120,000	60.00	46.3

5,000	2.50	7.58	140,000	70.00	47.8
6,000	3.00	8.56	160,000	80.00	49.1
7,000	3.50	9.49	200,000	100.00	51.3
8,000	4.00	10.4	1,000,000	500.00	69.0
9,000	4.50	11.2	2,000,000	1,000.00	77.6
10,000	5.00	12.0	6,000,000	3,000.00	92.7
12,000	6.00	13.6			

*[1]Interpolation of the data in this table for process weight rates up to sixty thousand (60,000) pounds per hour shall be accomplished by use of the equation:

$$E = 4.10\ P^{0.67}$$

and interpolation and extrapolation of the data for process weight rates in excess of sixty thousand (60,000) pounds per hour shall be accomplished by use of the equation:

$$E = 55.0\ P^{0.11} - 40$$

Where: E = Rate of emission in pounds per hour.

P = Process weight rate in tons per hour.

(Air Pollution Control Board; 326 IAC 6-3-2; filed Mar 10, 1988, 1:20 p.m.: 11 IR 2499; filed May 13, 2002, 11:30 a.m.: 25 IR 3052)

Rule 4. Fugitive Dust Emissions

326 IAC 6-4-1 Applicability of rule

Authority: IC 13-1-1-4; IC 13-7-7
Affected: IC 13-1-1

Sec. 1. This rule (326 IAC 6-4) shall apply to all sources of fugitive dust. For the purposes of this rule (326 IAC 6-4), "fugitive dust" means the generation of particulate matter to the extent that some portion of

the material escapes beyond the property line or boundaries of the property, right-of-way, or easement on which the source is located. *(Air Pollution Control Board; 326 IAC 6-4-1; filed Mar 10, 1988, 1:20 pm)*

326 IAC 6-4-2 Emission limitations

Authority: IC 13-1-1-4; IC 13-7-7
Affected: IC 13-1-1

Sec. 2. A source or sources generating fugitive dust shall be in violation of this rule (326 IAC 6-4) if any of the following criteria are violated:

(1) A source or combination of sources which cause to exist fugitive dust concentrations greater than sixty-seven percent (67%) in excess of ambient upwind concentrations as determined by the following formula:

$$P = \frac{100\,(R-U)}{U}$$

P = Percentage increase

R = Number of particles of fugitive dust measured at downward receptor site

U = Number of particles of fugitive dust measured at upwind or background site

(2) The fugitive dust is comprised of fifty percent (50%) or more respirable dust, then the percent increase of dust concentration in subdivision (1) of this section shall be modified as follows:

$$P_R = (1.5 \pm N)\,P$$

Where N = Fraction of fugitive dust that is respirable dust; P_R = allowable percentage increase in dust concentration above background; and P = no value greater than sixty-seven percent (67%).

(3) The ground level ambient air concentrations exceed fifty (50) micrograms per cubic meter above background concentrations for a sixty (60) minute period.

(4) If fugitive dust is visible crossing the boundary or property line of a source. This subdivision may be refuted by factual data expressed in subdivisions (1), (2) or (3) of this section.

(Air Pollution Control Board; 326 IAC 6-4-2; filed Mar 10, 1988, 1:20 pm)

326 IAC 6-4-3 Multiple sources of fugitive dust

Authority: IC 13-1-1-4; IC 13-7-7
Affected: IC 13-1-1

Sec. 3. (a) The allowable particles shall refer to the total of all particles leaving the boundaries or crossing the property lines of any source of fugitive dust regardless of whether from a single operation or a number of operations. If the source is determined to be comprised of two (2) or more legally separate persons, each shall be held proportionately responsible on the basis of contributions by each person as determined by microscopic analysis. In such cases, samples shall be taken downwind from the combination of sources and at the fence line of each source.

(b) No source which is contributing to a combined downwind fugitive dust concentration in excess of the limits of this rule (326 IAC 6-4) shall be required to reduce emissions if the concentrations at his property line are in compliance unless all contributors are individually in compliance and a combined fugitive dust concentration still exceeds the limits of this rule (326 IAC 6-4). Each source shall then be required to reduce its emissions by like percentages to achieve an acceptable combined downwind concentration.

(c) When all contributors are individually in compliance and no nuisance to the surrounding community is created, the commissioner may waive the requirement for further reduction in emissions by combined contributors. *(Air Pollution Control Board; 326 IAC 6-4-3; filed Mar 10, 1988, 1:20 pm)*

326 IAC 6-4-4 Motor vehicle fugitive dust sources

Authority: IC 13-1-1-4; IC 13-7-7
Affected: IC 13-1-1

Sec. 4. No vehicle shall be driven or moved on any public street, road, alley, highway, or other thoroughfare, unless such vehicle is so constructed as to prevent its contents from dripping, sifting, leaking, or otherwise escaping therefrom so as to create conditions which result in fugitive dust. This section applies only to the cargo any vehicle may be conveying and mud tracked by the vehicle. *(Air Pollution Control Board; 326 IAC 6-4-4; filed Mar 10, 1988, 1:20 pm)*

326 IAC 6-4-5 Measurement processes

Authority: IC 13-1-1-4; IC 13-7-7
Affected: IC 13-1-1

Sec. 5. (a) Particle quantities and sizes will be measured by manual microscopic analysis of a dustfall sample collected on a sticky slide or by use of commercially available particle counting devices which count and classify particles by micron size range, or other methods acceptable to the commissioner.

(b) Ambient air concentrations shall be measured using the standard hi volume sampling and analysis techniques as specified by U.S. EPA in the April 30, 1971, Federal Register.

(c) Observations by a qualified representative of the commissioner of visible emissions crossing the property line of the source at or near ground level. *(Air*

Pollution Control Board; 326 IAC 6-4-5; filed Mar 10, 1988, 1:20 pm)

326 IAC 6-4-6 Exceptions

Authority: IC 13-1-1-4; IC 13-7-7
Affected: IC 13-1-1

Sec. 6. The following conditions will be considered as exceptions to this rule (326 IAC 6-4) and therefore not in violation:

(1) Release of steam not in combination with any other gaseous or particulate pollutants unless the condensation from said steam creates a nuisance or hazard in the surrounding community.

(2) Fugitive dust from publicly maintained unpaved thoroughfares where no nuisance or health hazard is created by its usage or where it is demonstrated to the commissioner that no means are available to finance the necessary road improvements immediately. A reasonable long-range schedule for necessary road improvements must be submitted to support the commissioner's granting such an exception.

(3) Fugitive dust from construction or demolition where every reasonable precaution has been taken in minimizing fugitive dust emissions.

(4) Fugitive dust generated from agricultural operations providing every reasonable precaution is taken to minimize emissions and providing operations are terminated if a severe health hazard is generated because of prevailing meteorological conditions.

(5) Visible plumes from a stack or chimney which provide adequate dispersion and are in compliance with other applicable rules.

(6) Fugitive dust from a source caused by adverse meteorological conditions.

(Air Pollution Control Board; 326 IAC 6-4-6; filed Mar 10, 1988, 1:20 pm)

326 IAC 6-4-7 Compliance date

Authority: IC 13-1-1-4; IC 13-7-7
Affected: IC 13-1-1

Sec. 7. All sources must comply with this rule (326 IAC 6-4) as soon as practicable but no later than July 1, 1974. *(Air Pollution Control Board; 326 IAC 6-4-7; filed Mar 10, 1988, 1:20 pm)*

Rule 7. Particulate Matter Emission Limitations for Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company

326 IAC 6-7-1 Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company (SIGECO)

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-17-3
Affected: IC 13-15; IC 13-17; IC 13-22

Sec. 1. The following particulate matter emission limitations apply to Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company (SIGECO) Culley in Warrick County:

(1) For Unit 3, the following:

(A) Particulate matter (PM) emission limit of fifteen-thousandths (0.015) pound per million Btu (lbs/MMBtu).

(B) A baghouse shall be operated all times the unit is combusting coal.

(C) The PM emission rate shall be determined using reference methods specified in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 5*, using stack tests, or alternative methods that are requested by SIGECO and approved by the department and U.S. EPA. SIGECO shall calculate the PM emission rate from biennial stack tests in accordance with 40 CFR 60.8(f)*. The results of each PM stack test shall be submitted to U.S. EPA within forty-five (45) days of completion of each test.

(2) For Unit 2, an electrostatic precipitator (ESP) shall be operated at all times the unit is combusting coal.

*These documents are incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the Government Printing Office, 732 North Capitol Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20401 or are available for review and copying at the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Office of Air Quality, Indiana Government Center-North, Tenth Floor, 100 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204. *(Air Pollution Control Board; 326 IAC 6-7-1; filed Jul 31, 2008, 4:00 p.m.: 20080827-IR-326070309FRA)*

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