AUTHENTICATED
U.S. GOVERNMENT
INFORMATION
GPO

has been adopted by Indiana under 325 IAC 6–2.1–2(b) and 3(b). See 52.770(c)(50).

(j) [Reserved]

(k) On January 18, 1984, Indiana submitted a visible emission limit on coke oven battery doors and a limit on total dissolved solids content of coke quench makeup water for Battery Number One at Citizens Gas and Coke Utility in Marion County. These limits are disapproved because they are impermissible relaxations of requirements for each new major stationary sources, as provided at § 52.21(j)(2) and section 173 of the Clean Air Act. See § 52.770(c)(60).

(l) The revised Porter County TSP plan, as submitted by Indiana on October 15, 1984, is disapproved, because the State did not demonstrate that it assures the attainment and maintenance of the primary TSP NAAQS in Porter County, Indiana. See § 52.770(c)(61).

(m) The Indiana Part D TSP plan is disapproved insofar as it does not contain RACT level opacity limits for certain process fugitive sources in TSP nonattainment areas and, therefore, does not meet the requirements of section 172 of the Clean Air Act.

(n) Approval—On June 23, 1988, and July 17, 1989, the State of Indiana submitted committal SIPs for particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter equal to or less than 10 micrometers (PM_{10}) for the Group II areas within Marion and Vigo Counties and all of Porter County, respectively. The committal SIPs meet all the requirements identified in the July 1, 1987, promulgation of the SIP requirements for PM_{10} at 52 FR 24681.

(o) Approval—On November 16, 1988 and September 10, 1992, Indiana submitted the following list of control measures for particulate matter (PM) already in its State Implementation Plan as a Group III Plan: 326 IAC 1–3–2, its air monitoring network, its list of possible additional sites for PM, its Prevention of Significant Deterioration rules and the following control measures which are part of 325 IAC: 2, Permit Review Rules; 5–1, Opacity Limitations; 6–1–1 to 6–1–6, Nonattainment Area Limitations; 6–1–8, Dearborn County; 6–1–9, Dubois County; 6–1–12, Marion County; 6–1–13, Vigo County; 6–1–14, Wayne County; 6–1–15, Howard County; 6–1–16, Vandenburgh County; 6–1–17, Clark County; 6–1–18, St. Joseph County; 6–2, Particulate Emissions Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating; 6–3, Process Operations; 6–4, Fugitive Dust Emissions; 11–1, Existing Foundries; 11–4, Fiberglass Insulation Manufacturing; 11–5, Fluoride Emission Limitations for Existing Primary Aluminum Plants.

(p) Approval–On January 13, 1993, the State of Indiana submitted a particulate matter State Implementation Plan revision for the Vermillion County nonattainment area. Additional information was submitted on February 22, 1993, and April 8, 1993. These materials demonstrate that the plan will provide for attainment of the National ambient air quality standards for particulate matter by December 31, 1994, in accordance with section 189(a)(1)(B) of the Clean Air Act.

(q) Approval—On April 8, 1993, and supplemented on June 17, 1997, the State of Indiana submitted a maintenance plan and a request that sections 15, 16, 21, 22, 27, 28, 33 and 34 of Clinton Township in Vermillion County be redesignated to attainment of the National Ambient Air Quality Standard for particulate matter. The redesignation request and maintenance plan satisfy all applicable requirements of the Clean Air Act.

(r) Approval—EPA is approving the PM_{10} maintenance plan for Lake County that Indiana submitted on September 25, 2002.

[37 FR 15084, July 27, 1972]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 52.776, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

§ 52.777 Control strategy: photochemical oxidants (hydrocarbons).

(a) The requirements of subpart G of this chapter are not met because the plan does not provide for attainment and maintenance of the national standards for photochemical oxidants (hydrocarbons) in the Metropolitan Indianapolis Intrastate Region by May 31, 1975.

(b) The requirements of subpart G are not met by Revised APC–15 (November 8, 1974 submission) because it does not

provide for attainment and maintenance of the photochemical oxidant (hydrocarbon) standards throughout Indiana.

(c) Part D—Conditional approval—The 1979 Indiana plan for Clark, Floyd, Elkhart, Lake, Marion, Porter, and St. Joseph Counties is approved provided the following conditions are satisfied:

(1) The plan for stationary source volatile organic compound control must contain the following:

(i)–(iv) [Reserved]

(v) For regulation 325 IAC 8–5, Section 6, Perchloroethylene Dry Cleaning, the State must conduct a study to demonstrate that the 1,500 gallons exemption meets RACT requirements and submit the results to EPA within 6 months of the effective date of final rulemaking on 325 IAC 8 for VOC from Group II CTG source categories. If the demonstrated emissions resulting from the State's exemption are not essentially equivalent to those resulting from the RACT requirements, then the State must submit to EPA by July 1, 1983, a rule which requires control of emissions from dry cleaning sources using less than 1,500 gallons of perchloroethylene per year.

(2) The stationary source volatile organic control measures submitted by the State on October 23, 1990, and August 19, 1991, are approved as described in 40 CFR 52.770(c)(87) with the exception of 326 IAC 8–5–4 Pneumatic Rubber Tire Manufacturing, on which USEPA has taken no action. It should be noted that although the State's control measures provide that equivalent test methods, alternative emission controls, and revisions in rule applicability must be submitted to the USEPA as proposed revisions to the State Implementation Plan (SIP), such proposed SIP revisions are not part of the SIP unless and until they are approved as such by the USEPA.

(d) Part D—Disapproval. The 1982 Indiana plan for Lake and Porter County is disapproved because it does not assure the attainment and maintenance of the NAAQS there. See §§ 52.770(c)(69) and 52.773(i). The disapproval does not affect USEPA's approval (or conditional approval) of individual parts of Indiana's ozone plan and they remain approved.

(e) Approval—The Administrator approves the incorporation of the photochemical assessment ambient monitoring system submitted by Indiana on November 15, 1993, into the Indiana State Implementation Plan. This submittal satisfies 40 CFR 58.20(f), which requires the State to provide for the establishment and maintenance of photochemical assessment monitoring stations (PAMS) by November 12, 1993.

(f) *Approval.* The Indiana Department of Environmental Management submitted two ozone redesignation requests and maintenance plans requesting the ozone nonattainment areas to be redesignated to attainment for ozone: South Bend/Elkhart (St. Joseph and Elkhart Counties), submitted on September 22, 1993; Indianapolis (Marion County), submitted on November 12, 1993. The redesignation requests and maintenance plans meet the redesignation requirements in section 107(d)(3)(d) of the Act as amended in 1990. The redesignations meet the Federal requirements of section 182(a)(1) of the Clean Air Act as a revision to the Indiana Ozone State Implementation Plan for the above mentioned counties.

(g) The base year ozone precursor emission inventory requirement of section 182(a)(1) of the Clean Air Act, as amended in 1990, has been satisfied for the following areas: Vanderburgh County in the Evansville Metropolitan Area; Marion County in the Indianapolis Metropolitan Area; and St. Joseph and Elkhart Counties in the South Bend Metropolitan Area.

(h) On November 17, 1993, Indiana submitted two of three elements required by section 182(d)(1)(A) of the Clean Air Amendments of 1990 to be incorporated as part of the vehicle miles traveled (VMT) State Implementation Plan intended to offset any growth in emissions from a growth in vehicle miles traveled. These elements are the offsetting of growth in emissions attributable to growth in VMT which was due November 15, 1992, and, any transportation control measures (TCMs) required as part of Indiana's 15 percent reasonable further progress (RFP) plan which was due November 15, 1993. Indiana satisfied the first requirement by projecting emissions from mobile

sources and demonstrating that no increase in emissions would take place. Indiana satisfied the second requirement by determining that no TCMs were required as part of Indiana's 15 percent RFP plan.

(i) Approval—EPA is approving the section 182(f) oxides of nitrogen (NO_X) reasonably available control technology (RACT), new source review (NSR), vehicle inspection/maintenance (I/M), and general conformity exemptions for the Indiana portion of the Chicago-Gary-Lake County severe ozone nonattainment area as requested by the States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin in a July 13, 1994 submittal. This approval does not cover the exemption of NO_X transportation conformity requirements of section 176(c) for this area. Approval of these exemptions is contingent on the results of the final ozone attainment demonstration expected to be submitted in mid-1997. The approval will be modified if the final attainment demonstration demonstrates that NO_X emission controls are needed in the nonattainment area to attain the ozone standard in the Lake Michigan Ozone Study modeling domain.

(j) The base year ozone precursor emission inventory requirement of section 182(a)(1) of the Clean Air Act, as amended in 1990, has been satisfied for Lake and Porter Counties, Indiana.

(k) On June 26, 1995, and June 13, 1997, Indiana submitted a 15 percent rate-of-progress plan for the Lake and Porter Counties portion of the Chicago-Gary-Lake County ozone nonattainment area. This plan satisfies the counties' requirements under section 182(b)(1) of the Clean Air Act, as amended in 1990.

(l) [Reserved]

(m) On July 12, 1995, Indiana submitted a 15 percent rate-of-progress plan for the Clark and Floyd Counties portion of the Louisville ozone nonattainment area. This plan satisfies Clark and Floyd Counties' requirements under section 182(b) of the Clean Air Act, as amended in 1990.

(n) On July 12, 1995, Indiana submitted corrections to the 1990 base year emissions inventory for Clark and Floyd Counties. The July 12, 1995, corrections are recognized revisions to Indiana's emissions inventory.

(o) On July 12, 1995, Indiana submitted as a revision to the Indiana State Implementation Plan a ride-sharing transportation control measure which affects commuters in Clark and Floyd Counties.

(p) On August 26, 1996, Indiana submitted a rule for the purpose of meeting oxides of nitrogen (NO_X) reasonably available control technology (RACT) requirements under section 182(f) of the Clean Air Act (Act) for the Clark and Floyd Counties moderate ozone nonattainment area. The rule's NO_X control requirements meets RACT for major sources of portland cement kilns, electric utility boilers, and industrial, commercial, or institutional boilers. In addition, on April 30, 1997, Indiana certified to the satisfaction of the United States Environmental Protection Agency that, to the best of the State's knowledge, there are no remaining major sources of NO_X in Clark and Floyd Counties which need RACT rules. Indiana, therefore, has satisfied the NO_X RACT requirements under section 182(f) of the Act for the Clark and Floyd Counties ozone nonattainment area.

(q) Approval—On February 5, 1997, Indiana submitted a transportation control measure under section 108(f)(1)(A) of the Clean Air Amendments of 1990 for Vanderburgh County, Indiana to aid in reducing emissions of precursors of ozone. The transportation control measure being approved as a revision to the ozone state implementation plan is the conversion of at least 40 vehicles from gasoline as a fuel to compressed natural gas.

(r) Indiana's November 15, 1996, request for a 1-year attainment date extension for the Indiana portion of the Louisville moderate ozone nonattainment area which consists of Clark and Floyd Counties is approved. The date for attaining the ozone standard in these counties is November 15, 1997.

(s) Approval—On November 4, 1993, the State of Indiana submitted a maintenance plan and a request that Vanderburgh County be redesignated to attainment of the 1-hour National Ambient Air Quality Standard for ozone. The redesignation request and maintenance plan meet the redesignation requirements in section

107(d)(3)(E) of the Clean Air Act as amended in 1990. The redesignation meets the Federal requirements of section 182(a)(1) of the Clean Air Act as a revision to the Indiana ozone State Implementation Plan.

(t) Approval—On May 24, 1996, the Indiana Department of Environmental Management submitted a revision to the ozone State Implementation Plan for Lake and Porter Counties. The submittal pertained to a plan for the implementation of the Federal transportation conformity requirements in accordance with 40 CFR part 51 subpart T—Conformity to State or Federal Implementation Plans of Transportation Plans, Programs, and Projects Developed, Funded or Approved Under Title 23 U.S.C. or the Federal Transit Act.

(u) On December 17, 1997, and January 22, 1998, Indiana submitted the Post-1996 rate-of-progress plan for the Lake and Porter Counties portion of the Chicago-Gary-Lake County ozone nonattainment area. This plan satisfies the counties' requirements under section 182(c)(2)(B) of the Clean Air Act, as amended in 1990. The plan contains a 1999 mobile source vehicle emission budget for volatile organic compounds of 40,897 pounds per average summer day.

(v) Negative declarations—Aerospace coating operations, industrial clean up solvents, industrial wastewater processes, offset lithography operations, business plastics, automotive plastics, and synthetic organic chemical manufacturing industries (SOCMI) batch processes, reactors and distillation units categories. On November 8, 1999, the State of Indiana certified to the satisfaction of the Environmental Protection Agency that no major sources categorized as part of the nine categories listed above and have a potential to emit 100 tons or more of volatile organic compounds annually are located in Clark or Floyd Counties in southeast Indiana, adjacent to Louisville, Kentucky.

(w) Negative declarations—Aerospace coating operations, industrial clean up solvents, industrial wastewater processes, offset lithography operations, business plastics, automotive plastics, and synthetic organic chemical manufacturing industries (SOCMI) batch processes, reactors and distillation units categories. On November 8, 1999, and January 10, 2000, the State of Indiana certified to the satisfaction of the Environmental Protection Agency that no major sources categorized as part of the nine categories listed above and have a potential to emit 25 tons or more of volatile organic compounds annually are located in Lake or Porter Counties in northwest Indiana.

(x) The request submitted by Indiana on April 11, 2001 and supplemented on August 24, 2001, to redesignate the Indiana portion of the Louisville moderate interstate ozone nonattainment area from nonattainment to attainment was approved on October 23, 2001. The motor vehicle emissions budgets for VOC and NO_X in the Indiana portion of the Louisville moderate interstate maintenance plan are adequate for conformity purposes and approvable as part of the maintenance plan. The 1-hour ozone standard maintenance plan motor vehicle emission budgets for the entire interstate Louisville area for the purposes of transportation conformity are now 48.17 tons per summer day of VOC and 92.93 tons per summer day of NO_X for the year 2012.

(y) Lake and Porter Counties Attainment Demonstration Approval—On December 21, 2000, Indiana submitted a 1-hour ozone attainment demonstration plan as a requested revision to the Indiana State Implementation Plan. This approval includes: A modeled demonstration of attainment, a plan to reduce ozone precursor emissions by 3 percent per year from 2000 to 2007, and associated conformity budgets for 2002 and 2005, a revision to the NO_X waiver, a contingency measures plan for both the ozone attainment demonstration and the post-1999 ROP plan, the conformity budgets for the 2007 attainment year, until such time that revised budgets are submitted and found adequate for conformity purposes as called for by the state in its commitment to recalculate and apply a revised budget for conformity within two years of the formal release of MOBILE6, the RACM analysis, the commitment to conduct a mid-course review of the attainment status of the Lake Michigan area, and an agreed order between U.S. Steel (currently USX Corporation) and the

IDEM signed by IDEM on March 22, 1996, which requires U.S. Steel to establish a coke plant process water treatment plant at its Gary Works. Today's action finalizes approval of Indiana's 1-hour ozone attainment demonstration SIP revision.

[38 FR 16565, June 22, 1973]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affective § 52.777, see the List of Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

§ 52.778 Compliance schedules.

(a) The requirements of § 51.262(a) of this chapter are not met since the compliance schedules for sources of nitrogen oxides extend over a period of more than 18 months and periodic increments of progress are not included.

(b)–(c) [Reserved]

(d) The compliance schedule for the source identified below is disapproved as not meeting the requirements of subpart N of this chapter. All regulations cited are air pollution control regulations of the State, unless otherwise noted.

Source	Location	Regulation involved	Date schedule adopted
LAKE COUNTY			
Commonwealth Edison Co. of Indiana, Inc. (State Line Station).	Hammond	APC 13	Jan. 18, 1973.

[38 FR 12698 May 14, 1973, as amended at 39 FR 28158, Aug. 5, 1974; 51 FR 40675, 40676, 40677, Nov. 7, 1986; 54 FR 25258, June 14, 1989]

§ 52.779 [Reserved]

§ 52.780 Review of new sources and modifications.

(a) The requirements of § 51.160(a) of this chapter are not met in that the plan does not contain procedures to enable the State to determine whether construction or modification of coal burning equipment having a heat input of between 350,000 Btu per hour and 1,500,000 Btu per hour will result in violations of applicable portions of the control strategy and section 4(a)(2)(iii) of APC–19 is disapproved to the extent that it exempts coal burning equipment having a heat input of between 350,000 Btu per hour and 1,500,000 Btu per hour from pre-construction/modification review.

(b)–(c) [Reserved]

(d) Limited regulation for the review of new sources and modifications. (1) This requirement is applicable to any coal burning equipment other than smokehouse generators, having a heat input of between 350,000 Btu per hour (88.2 Mg–cal/h) and 1,500,000 Btu per hour (378.0 MG cal/h), the construction of which was commenced after May 14, 1973.

(2) No owner or operator shall commence construction or modification of any coal burning equipment subject to this regulation without first obtaining approval from the Administrator of the location and design of such source.

(i) Application for approval to construct or modify shall be made on forms furnished by the Administrator,

(ii) A separate application is required for each source.

(iii) Each application shall be signed by the applicant.

(iv) Each application shall be accompanied by site information, plans, descriptions, specifications, and drawings showing the design of the source, the nature and amount of emissions, and the manner in which it will be operated and controlled.

(v) Any additional information, plans, specifications, evidence, or documentation that the Administrator may require shall be furnished upon request.

(3) No approval to construct or modify will be granted unless the applicant shows to the satisfaction of the Administrator that:

(i) The source will operate without causing a violation of any local, State, or Federal regulation which is part of the applicable plan; and