

2. Describe any assumptions that you used.

3. Provide any technical information and/or data you used that support your views.

4. If you estimate potential burden or costs, explain how you arrived at your estimate.

5. Provide specific examples to illustrate your concerns.

6. Offer alternatives.

7. Make sure to submit your comments by the comment period deadline identified.

8. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, identify the appropriate regional file/rulemaking identification number in the subject line on the first page of your response. It would also be helpful if you provided the name, date, and **Federal Register** citation related to your comments.

## II. Background

Indiana submitted a State Implementation Plan (SIP) request to EPA on December 19, 2001. This request sought approval of provisions for certain natural gas combustion sources, cleanup provisions, and other changes to 326 IAC 6-1. EPA published a proposed and a direct final rule to approve the requested revisions in the **Federal Register** on October 11, 2002 (67 FR 63268-70, 63353). EPA received an adverse comment on the rule from Ispat Inland, Inc. concerning the inclusion of 326 IAC 6-1-10.1(l) through (v), Continuous Compliance Plan requirements for Lake County, Indiana. As a result of this adverse comment, EPA published a withdrawal of the direct final rule in the November 27, 2002 **Federal Register** (67 FR 70850).

On January 19, 2002, Indiana revised 326 IAC 6-1, to delete subsection 1(b), which concerned the relationship between the limitations in that rule and emission limitations established in certain State operating permits. This action also included realphabetizing sections 1(c) and 1(d) to 1(b) and 1(c) respectively. Subsection 1(b) was deleted for consistency purposes based on changes made to the part 70 program, as described in the Indiana Part 70 Submittal dated March 20, 2002. The revision made to the rule by deleting the original 326 IAC 6-1-1(b) will not be evaluated in this rulemaking action. For this SIP revision request, EPA will only be evaluating the new rule 6-1-1 subsections (a), (b), and (c) (formerly (a), (c), and (d)). In addition, by letter of March 17, 2003 to EPA, Indiana requested that EPA take no further action on the continuous compliance plan provisions in 326 IAC 6-1-10.1(l) through (v) and the Lake County

contingency particulate matter contingency measures in 326 IAC 6-1-11.2.

## III. What Is the EPA Proposing To Approve?

EPA is proposing to approve changes to 326 IAC 6-1 as revisions to the Indiana SIP. These revisions include exempting certain natural gas combustion sources from PM emissions limits and replacing the limits with a requirement that such sources may only burn natural gas. The other changes consist of certain cleanup provisions, such as removing limits for sources that have shut down and updating names of sources.

### A. Provisions for Natural Gas Combustion Sources

Revised 326 IAC 6-1-1(b) states that PM limitations shall not be established for combustion units that burn only natural gas at sources or facilities identified in sections 8.1, 9, and 12 through 18 of the rule, as long as the units continue to burn only natural gas. The provisions of 326 IAC 6-1-1(b) apply to sources in Clark, Dearborn, Dubois, Howard, Marion, St. Joseph, Vanderburgh, Vigo, and Wayne counties.

This revision replaces PM limitations on gas-fired combustion units with the requirement that they only burn natural gas. Since natural gas combustion sources generally have very low PM emissions, enforcement of the "natural gas only" requirement will ensure that these units do not emit PM in excess of what would have been required under the previously approved rules. Revised 6-1-1(c) states that if the emission limits in sections 2 and 8.1 through 18 conflict with or are inconsistent with new source performance standards established in 326 IAC 12, then the more stringent limitations apply.

In addition, since this revised rule does not allow increased emissions over the current limits, this change is not expected to have an adverse effect on air quality. Therefore, EPA is proposing to approve this requested SIP revision.

### B. Cleanup Revisions

These revisions affect several sections of 326 IAC 6-1. They are sections 1(a), 1.5, 2 through 6, 8.1, 9, 10.1(a) through (k), 11.1, and 12 through 18. They generally consist of adding definitions, minor wording changes, updating of source and facility names, and elimination of reference to sources or facilities that have shut down. While these changes will not result in a decrease in actual PM emissions, removal of sources and facilities that

have shut down will result in a decrease in the emissions allowed under the rules. EPA is also proposing to approve the cleanup revisions into the SIP.

## IV. What Is the EPA's Analysis of the Requested Revisions?

The primary revision replaces PM limitations on gas-fired combustion units with the requirement that they only burn natural gas. PM emissions from sources burning natural gas are typically very low. The AP-42 emission factor from natural gas combustion for filterable PM is 1.9 pounds per million standard cubic feet of natural gas. This is equivalent to 0.00186 pounds per million British Thermal Units. EPA assumes that all PM resulting from natural gas combustion is less than one micrometer ( $\mu\text{m}$ ) in diameter. Therefore, the AP-42 PM emission factor is also a valid estimate of PM less than 10  $\mu\text{m}$  diameter (PM-10) emissions. The addition of 326 IAC 6-1-1(b) is not expected to harm air quality because natural gas burns with low PM emissions. Therefore, the emissions will not exceed the current limits.

Additional revisions to other portions of 326 IAC 6-1 help clean up the rule. These revisions consist of adding definitions, minor rewording, updating of source and facility names, and elimination of reference to sources that have shut down. The rewording of the rule helps increase its clarity. Some facilities and sources have changed their names since the last update of the rule. These revisions update the name of those facilities and sources. Indiana has requested that EPA delete from the rule sources that have shut down. The updates and deletions will keep the SIP current.

## V. What Are the Environmental Effects of These Actions?

Particulate matter interferes with lung function when inhaled. Exposure to PM can cause heart and lung disease. PM also aggravates asthma and bronchitis. Airborne particulate is the main source of haze that causes a reduction in visibility. It also is deposited on the ground and in the water. This harms the environment by changing the nutrient and chemical balance.

The addition of 326 IAC 6-1-1(b) will not cause sources to emit PM in excess of the emission limits because natural gas burns with low PM emissions. Since this SIP revision does not relax any emissions limits it will not have an adverse effect on air quality. Also, the elimination of limits on sources that have shut down will result in lower overall allowed PM emission limits.