

Midwest Regional Air Quality Workshop

Rosemont, IL

March 21, 2007

Kathryn Watson

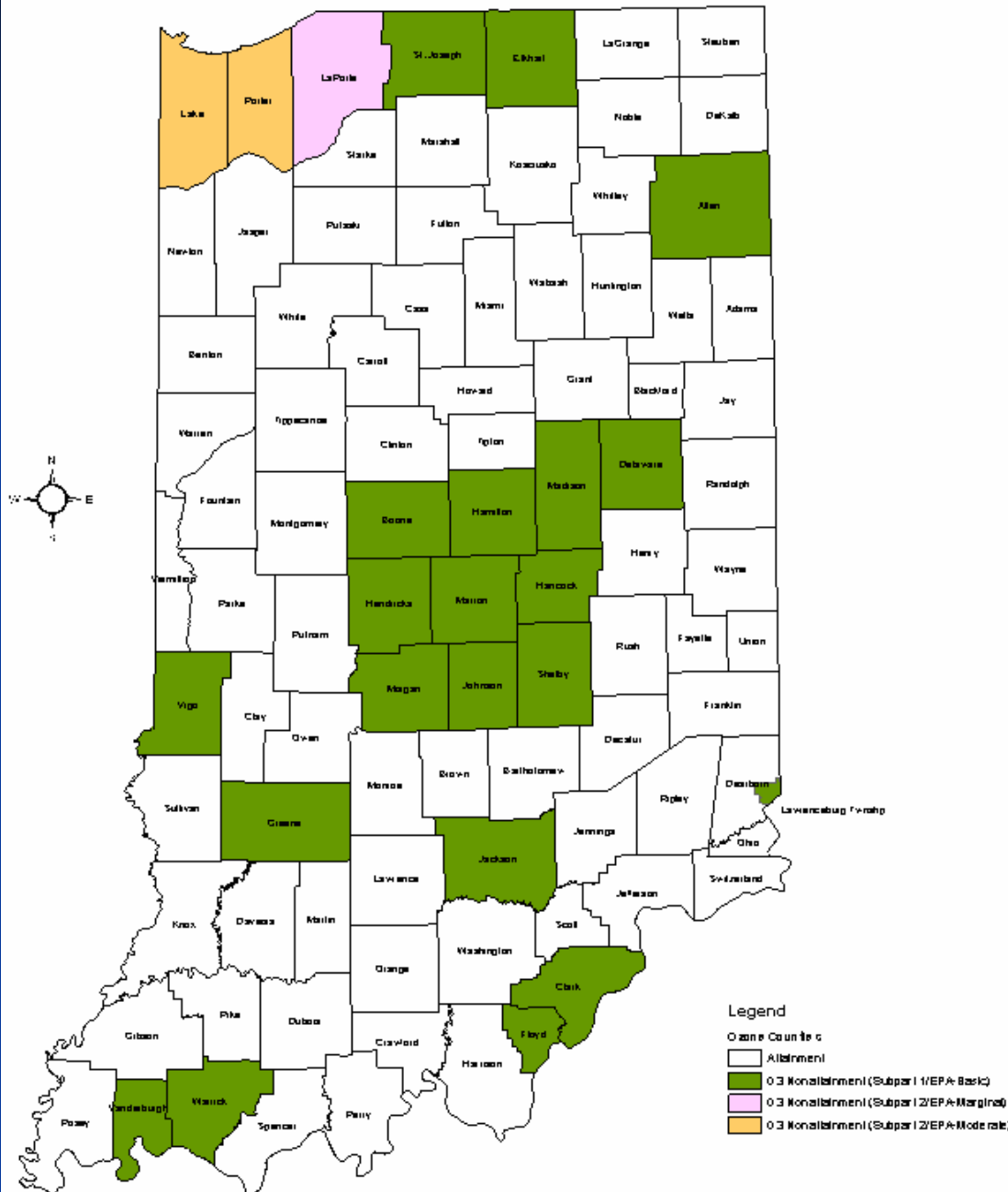
Branch Chief

Office of Air Quality, Indiana Department of

Environmental Management



OZONE NONATTAINMENT AREAS

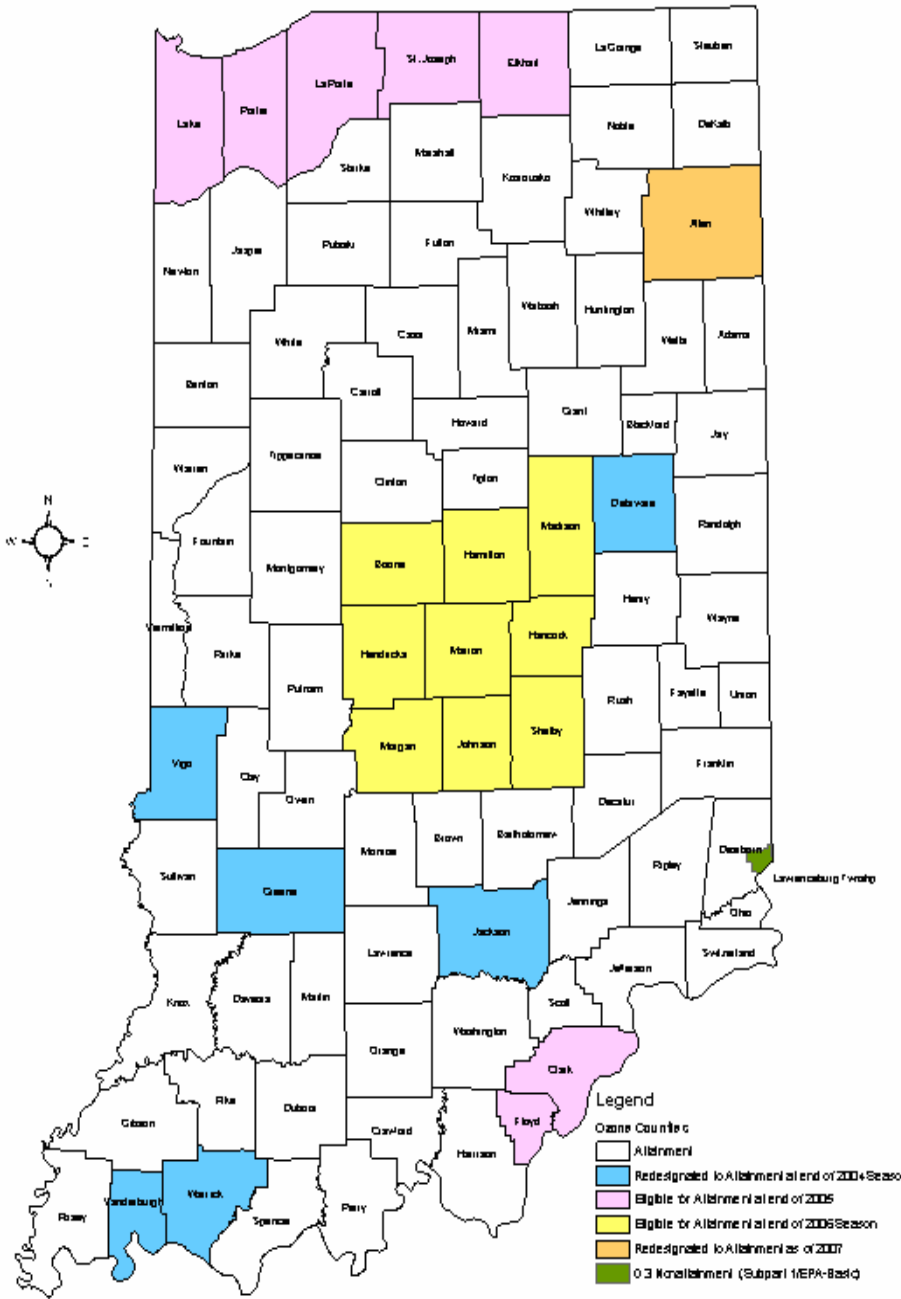


U.S. EPA Designated 8-hour Ozone Nonattainment Areas

April 15, 2004



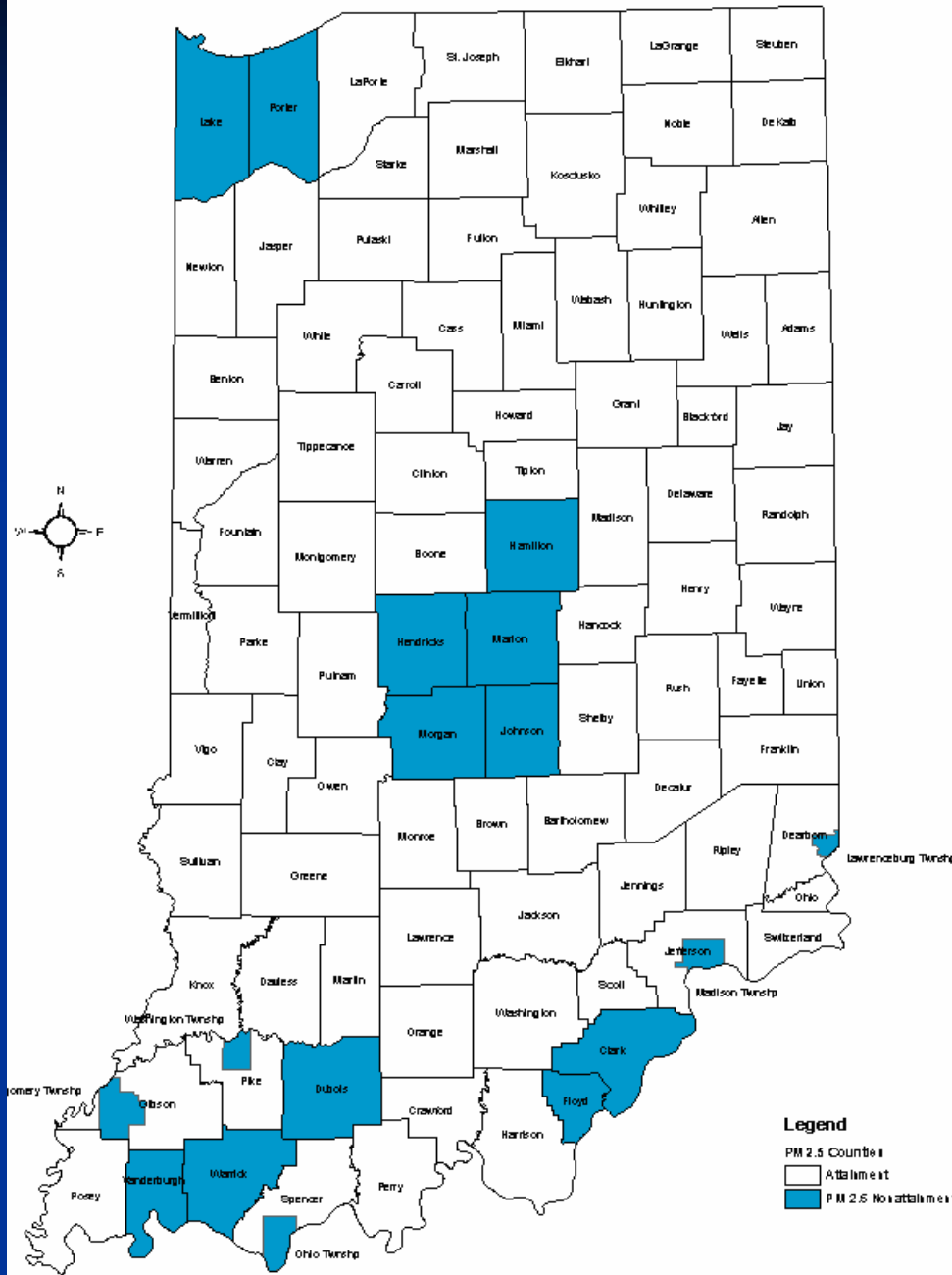
CURRENT STATUS OF OZONE NONATTAINMENT AREAS



**Current Status of
8-hour Ozone
Nonattainment
Areas at the
End of the 2006
Ozone Season**



PM 2.5 NONATTAINMENT AREAS



**U.S. EPA
Designated
PM 2.5
Nonattainment
Areas
April 15, 2005**



Indiana Rulemaking Update

Degreasing-Extend Statewide

- Use of solvents to remove water-insoluble contaminants such as grease, oils, waxes, etc.
- Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) emissions result from the evaporation of solvents.
- Applies to stationary and area sources.
- Emission reductions obtained by increasing the stringency of existing reasonably available control technology (RACT) and extending geographic coverage of the rules.

Consumer/Commercial Products- Add Statewide

- Items sold to customers for personal, household or automotive use (examples include hairsprays, adhesives and cleaning agents).
- Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) emissions result from the evaporation of propellant.
- VOC control limits put in place and emissions reductions obtained through product reformulation.



Indiana Rulemaking Update

Architectural and Industrial Maintenance (AIM) Coatings- Add Statewide

- Coatings used to beautify and protect homes, office buildings, pavements, etc. Examples include paints, stains and varnishes.

Portable Fuel Containers

- Will withdraw rulemaking if federal Mobile Source Air Toxics rule issued by U.S. EPA is not challenged

Outdoor Wood Boilers - Add Statewide

- Outdoor structures located on property away from the primary structure that are designed to provide comfort heating and hot water to the structure.
- PM and air toxics produced from the burning of wood.
- Several IN cities have banned these units within their jurisdictions.
- Indiana drafting rule based on NESCAUM model rule.



Indiana Rulemaking Update

Auto Refinishing – Extend Statewide

- The application of coatings subsequent to original equipment manufacture (e.g., washes, primers, sealers and topcoats). Does not include the coating of new cars.
- Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) emissions result from the evaporation of solvents.
- Indiana has rules limiting emissions via VOC content limits and work practice standards; will extend from N/A & maintenance counties statewide.



Indiana Rulemaking Update

Clean Air Interstate Rule - CAIR

- Effective date of state rule – February 25, 2007
- SIP Submittal has been sent to U.S EPA Region 5

Clean Air Mercury Rule-CAMR

- Preliminary Adoption – 5/2/07
- Final adoption – October 2007
- Effective – Early 2008
- IN draft rule is based on CAMR



Indiana Rulemaking Update

Best Available Retrofit Technology - BART

Schedule

- Second Notice this month
- Preliminary adoption in June
- Final adoption in October
- SIP submittal in December

Structure

- Adoption by reference of the federal BART Guidelines
- Will include a schedule for submitting BART analysis and require compliance within 5 years
- Limits will be incorporated into permits and rule in future

BART “Subject” Sources: ALCOA, GE Plastics, Mittal Steel-Burns Harbor, ESSROC Cement (Speed, IN), ESSROC Cement (Logansport, IN)



CAIR = BART for EGUs

- Analyzed impact of CAIR and BART on IN BART eligible EGUs
 - Used U.S. EPA CAIR IPM for 2013-2017 timeframe for projected controls
 - Considered current emissions and existing controls
- Results showed:
 - Some units currently meet presumptive BART
 - Some units installing or projected to install controls meeting or exceeding presumptive BART
 - CAIR may result in greater NO_x reduction, BART in greater SO₂ reduction
- For now, CAIR = BART for EGUS for SO₂/NO_x, though Regional Haze reasonable progress goals could require additional EGU (as well as non-EGU) controls.

