

State Registration Number
M4808

**RENEWABLE OPERATING PERMIT
STAFF REPORT**

ROP Number
MI-ROP-M4808-2019

BASF Corporation, Labs and Application Centers

State Registration Number (SRN): M4808

Located at

1609 Biddle Avenue, Wyandotte, Wayne County, Michigan 48192

Permit Number: MI-ROP-M4808-2019

Staff Report Date: January 7, 2019

This Staff Report is published in accordance with Sections 5506 and 5511 of Part 55, Air Pollution Control, of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, 1994 PA 451, as amended (Act 451). Specifically, Rule 214(1) of the administrative rules promulgated under Act 451, requires that the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ), Air Quality Division (AQD), prepare a report that sets forth the factual basis for the terms and conditions of the Renewable Operating Permit (ROP).

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Purpose

Major stationary sources of air pollutants, and some non-major sources, are required to obtain and operate in compliance with an ROP pursuant to Title V of the federal Clean Air Act; and Michigan's Administrative Rules for Air Pollution Control promulgated under Section 5506(1) of Act 451. Sources subject to the ROP program are defined by criteria in Rule 211(1). The ROP is intended to simplify and clarify a stationary source's applicable requirements and compliance with them by consolidating all state and federal air quality requirements into one document.

This Staff Report, as required by Rule 214(1), sets forth the applicable requirements and factual basis for the draft ROP terms and conditions including citations of the underlying applicable requirements, an explanation of any equivalent requirements included in the draft ROP pursuant to Rule 212(5), and any determination made pursuant to Rule 213(6)(a)(ii) regarding requirements that are not applicable to the stationary source.

General Information

Stationary Source Mailing Address:	BASF Corporation, Labs and Application Centers 1609 Biddle Avenue Wyandotte, Michigan 48192
Source Registration Number (SRN):	M4808
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code:	541712
Number of Stationary Source Sections:	1
Is Application for a Renewal or Initial Issuance?	Renewal
Application Number:	201800129
Responsible Official:	Greg Pflum, Vice President and General Manager 734-324-6161
AQD Contact:	Rebecca Loftus, Senior Environmental Quality Analyst 313-456-4720
Date Application Received:	October 16, 2018
Date Application Was Administratively Complete:	October 16, 2018
Is Application Shield in Effect?	Yes
Date Public Comment Begins:	January 7, 2019
Deadline for Public Comment:	February 6, 2019

Source Description

BASF Corporation (BASF) is located in Wyandotte, Wayne County, Michigan, on the east side of Biddle Avenue, along the Detroit River, between Goddard Road and Ford Road in a primarily industrial setting. A mixture of commercial and residential areas is located immediately to the west across Biddle Avenue.

BASF's Wyandotte operations comprise three separate stationary sources: (1) chemical production plants with a Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) major grouping of 28 and identified as State Registration Number (SRN) B4359; (2) plastics production plants with an SIC major grouping of 30 and identified as SRN M4777; (3) laboratory and research operations with an SIC major grouping of 87 and identified as SRN M4808.

The Labs and Applications Centers stationary source, M4808, provides a variety of services to customers internal to the BASF Wyandotte site, to customers at BASF Corporation sites outside Wyandotte, and to customers outside of the BASF Corporation.

BASF Labs and Application Centers, is comprised of various operations including: the wet chemical and physical analysis laboratories at the Central Research and Development (R & D) building and at the various quality assurance/quality control labs appended to each process BASF operates, including the Polyol Plant, Cellasto Plant, Engineering Plastics Compounding Plant, Thermoplastic Urethane Plant, Wyandotte Resins Plant, and the non-production operations at Chemical Engineering Research Plant. Additional R&D activities occur at the Urethane Application Center, the Urethane Application Laboratory, Packaging Application Laboratory, the Care Chemical Laboratory, and the Woodbinder Laboratory.

BASF asserts the operations at M4808 are exempt from the R 336.1201(1) Permit to Install (PTI) permitting requirements pursuant to R 336.1283(2)(a) or (2)(b) because they are utilized for the purposes of research and development only. Those operations exempt under Rule 283(2)(a) are required to operate under T-BACT. Chemical Engineering Research (CER), formerly Analytical Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, is the most prominent operation of this type at M4808.

BASF's CER Plant has several smaller size reactors ranging from 10 to 160 gallons that are used for research. Emissions are controlled by vacuum pumps with dry ice traps. Additionally, the CER Plant contains three reactors for polyol production and for research. The smaller 60 gallon R-20 and 250 gallon R-100 reactors are more often utilized for research and development while the larger 2,000 gallon R-30 reactor is more often utilized for commercial manufacture. A wet scrubber and vacuum jet condenser controls are applied for emissions control under either scenario. The wet scrubber located in Building 55R and controls emissions from reactor vents and raw material tank air displacements. The north/south vacuum jet condensers located in Building 55R or the east/west vacuum jet condensers located in Building 53Z, control emissions from oxide stripping. The production activities (non-research and development) are permitted under SRN B4359.

Building 55R also contains support laboratories for the Wyandotte Resins Plant (SRN B4359), which includes bench scale autoclave reactors.

The Central R & D building is the red brick building along Biddle Road, just north of the Administration Building. The Central R & D building has approximately 40 to 50 vertical stacks that are used to exhaust laboratory hood vents. Emissions are released uncontrolled to the atmosphere. Wet chemical and physical laboratories occupy all three floors (two above ground and one basement level). Most of the laboratories are used for R & D of new and existing BASF products. Equipment in laboratories may consist of mixers, titration equipment, gas chromatography, mass spectrometry, flame ionization detection, etc. The research conducted in the Central R&D building is for the transportation, construction, industrial industries and varies by specific laboratory room.

The Urethane Application Laboratory (UAL) and Urethane Application Center (PAC) are located adjacent to the Central R & D building to the north. Within the UAL bench scale experiments form urethane from polyol resin and isocyanates to test for foam rise and other properties during reaction. Foams are tested for physical properties and are analyzed chemically and microscopically to determine the extent of reaction and structure. The PAC contains several areas where urethane application is “scaled up”. The area contains spray booths and foam producing machines. Polyol and isocyanates are stored in separate drums (55 gallons). The additives and blowing agent are mixed with polyol. When using a foam producing machine, a mixer draws the raw materials together, meters them to a mixhead at a prescribed rate, and blows them out under pressure, usually into a mold.

The Cellasto Laboratory is used for dimension analyses, chemical analyses, and “mini batch” reactivity tests and houses a wet chemistry and physical chemistry equipment.

The Packaging Application Laboratory (PAL), which opened in June 2016, contains an extruder, printers, paper coaters, thermoformer, and associated ovens. The PAL is used for research and development of packaging application. Potential emissions are vented and exhausted outside to ambient air. The PAL is not used for production or commercial sale of products, and is strictly used for research and development of the packaging coatings and printing.

The Thermoplastic Urethane Plant Laboratory is used for physical testing of thermoplastic polyurethane elastomer that is produced from diols, methylene diisocyanate (MDI), and solid materials. The lab includes a melt-flow machine that conducts viscosity testing on the product produced.

The Care Chemical Laboratory consists of laboratory benches and hoods used for the research and development of soaps and surfactants.

The Woodbinder Laboratory is used for the research and development of resins and adhesives.

The Engineering Plastics Compounding Laboratory houses a “mini extruder”.

BASF surmises that each lab and application center emits pollutants at quantities less than the significant levels of Rule 119(e). Based on the facility records provided during past inspections, this claim has been accepted as no emission units have reported to emit more than four tons of volatile organic compounds (VOCs).

The following table lists stationary source emission information as reported to the Michigan Air Emissions Reporting System (MAERS) for the year **2017**.

TOTAL STATIONARY SOURCE EMISSIONS

Pollutant	Tons per Year
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	None reported
Lead (Pb)	None reported
Nitrogen Oxides (NO _x)	None reported
Particulate Matter (PM)	None reported
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	None reported
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)	8.239

The following table lists Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP) emissions for SRNs B4359, M4777, and M4808, as calculated for the year 2017 by BASF Corporation (HAP emissions are presented in the aggregate due to the single Section 112 source nature of these SRNs as described in the Regulatory Analysis Section below):

Individual Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) **	Tons per Year
Acrylic Acid	2.915
Propylene Oxide	2.448
Methylene Diphenyl Diisocyanate	2.002
Ethyl Acrylate	1.778
Styrene	1.267
Glycol Ethers	0.691
Ethylene Oxide	0.680
N, N-Dimethylformamide	0.616
Methyl Alcohol	0.609
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	0.477
Methyl Methacrylate	0.444
Total Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)	15.194

**As listed pursuant to Section 112(b) of the federal Clean Air Act.

See Parts C and D in the ROP for summary tables of all processes at the stationary source that are subject to process-specific emission limits or standards.

Regulatory Analysis

The following is a general description and history of the source. Any determinations of regulatory non-applicability for this source are explained below in the Non-Applicable Requirement part of the Staff Report and identified in Part E of the ROP.

The stationary source is located in an area of Wayne County which is currently designated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) as a non-attainment area with respect to the 8-hour ozone standard. A portion of Wayne County is also currently designated by the USEPA as a non-attainment area with respect to the SO2 standard; this stationary source is not located in this portion of Wayne County.

Title V of the Clean Air Act and the Renewable Operating Permit Program

The M4808 stationary source is subject to Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 70, either through 40 CFR 70.3(a)(1) and R 336.1211(1)(a)(i) or through 40 CFR 70.3(a)(3) and R 336.1211(1)(f).

The BASF Wyandotte manufacturing and research site at 1609 Biddle Avenue is considered a single facility within the BASF corporate structure. The various operations at the BASF Wyandotte site are segregated into three stationary sources for the administration of State and federal air quality regulations due to the three unique Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code major groupings applicable to the activities at the site. Under the AQD administrative rules at R 336.1119(r), a stationary source is defined, in part, as “all buildings, structures, facilities, or installations which emit or have the potential to emit 1 or more air contaminants, which are located at 1 or more contiguous or adjacent properties, which are under the control of the same person, and which have the same 2-digit [SIC] major group code associated with their primary activity.” Therefore, despite the singular nature of the site for BASF corporate governance, under AQD Rule 119(r) the Wyandotte site is split into three stationary sources assigned SRNs B4359, M4777, and M4808 comprising, respectively, the chemical manufacturing activities (SIC major grouping 28), the plastics manufacturing activities (SIC major grouping 30) and the research and development activities (SIC major grouping 87).

The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 introduced a definition for a “major source” of hazardous air pollutants under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA), as follows, in part: “[t]he term ‘major source’ means any stationary source or group of stationary sources located within a contiguous area and under common control that emits or has the potential to emit considering controls, in the aggregate, 10 tons per year or more of any hazardous pollutant or 25 tons per year or more of any combination of hazardous air pollutants.” Section 112 defines an “area source” as “any stationary source of hazardous air pollutants that is not a major source.” A “stationary source” under Section 112 is to have the same meaning as under Section 111(a): “any building, structure, facility, or installation which emits or may emit any air pollutant.” These definitions for major source, area source, and stationary source are incorporated into the resultant National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories promulgated at 40 CFR, Part 63, otherwise known as the Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) Standards. Consequently, no matter the division of pollutant-emitting activities at the BASF Wyandotte site on the basis of SIC major groupings, the group of stationary sources B4359, M4777, and M4808 is a single entity when evaluated for “major source” applicability under Section 112 of the CAA and 40 CFR, Part 63.

Prior to February 7, 2006, the group of stationary sources at BASF Wyandotte emitted or had the potential to emit, considering controls, 10 tons or greater of a single HAP or 25 tons or greater of any combination of HAPs; prior to this date, the group of stationary sources was considered a CAA Section 112 major source. On February 7, 2006, BASF obtained legal, enforceable permit limits (e.g. Permits to Install Nos. 289-05 for B4359, 314-05 for M4808, and 315-05 for M4777) for the group of stationary sources to restrict the potential to emit of any single HAP to less than 10 tons per year and the potential to emit of all HAPs combined to less than 25 tons per year; on and after this date, each stationary source at BASF Wyandotte is an area source under CAA Section 112. These permit limits have been incorporated into the ROPs for each of the individual stationary sources under the source-wide requirements.

BASF Wyandotte operates polyether polyols manufacturing process units at B4359 that became an existing affected source under 40 CFR 63, Subpart PPP, the MACT standard for Polyether Polyols Production on the initial compliance date of June 1, 2002 (40 CFR 63.1422(c)). BASF Wyandotte operates a flexible polyurethane foam process at M4777 that became an existing affected source under 40 CFR 63, Subpart III, the MACT standard for Flexible Polyurethane Foam Production on the initial compliance date of October 8, 2001 (40 CFR 63.1291(a)).

A May 16, 1995 memorandum authored by John S. Seitz, then Director, USEPA Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (OAQPS), and a March 23, 2000 memorandum authored by William T. Harnett, then Acting Director, Information Transfer and Program Integration Division, USEPA OAQPS, established and explained EPA’s “once in, always in” (OIAI) policy. The OIAI policy stated “that facilities that are major sources for HAPs on the ‘first compliance date’ are required to comply permanently with the MACT standard to ensure that maximum achievable reductions in toxic emissions are achieved and maintained.” (Seitz, pg. 9) However,

“[a] facility that is subject to a MACT standard is not necessarily a major source for future MACT standards. For example, if after compliance with a MACT standard, a source’s potential to emit is less than the 10/25 tons per year applicability level, the EPA will consider the facility an area source for purposes of a subsequent standard.” (Seitz, pgs. 9-10)

Thus, based on the 1995 OIAI policy, a facility could be simultaneously classified as a Section 112 major source and a Section 112 area source, depending on the MACT standard, as explained in the Harnett memorandum regarding a hypothetical source that was a Section 112 major source on the first compliance date of MACT T but then obtains legally enforceable limits on the potential to emit HAPs in order to become an area source for MACT MMMM:

“[i]n this case, the facility would continue to be classified as a major source for the purposes of subpart T and Title V but would not be subject to the major source requirements under

the Miscellaneous Metal Parts MACT standard. Rather, area source requirements, if any, under this standard would apply to the facility.” (Harnett, pgs. 2-3)

As a result of the 1995 OIAI policy, the group of stationary sources B4359, M4777, and M4808 remained a Section 112 major source for MACT standards PPP and III. The stationary sources B4359, M4777, and M4808 were eligible for Section 112 area source status only for those MACT standards with initial compliance dates of February 7, 2006 and after.

Section 501(2) defines a “major source” under Title V of the CAA as “any stationary source (or any group of stationary sources located within a contiguous area and under common control) that is either of the following: (A) A major source as defined in section 112. (B) A major stationary source as defined in section 302 or part D of title I.” Under 40 CFR 70.3, a State Title V permitting program must permit any Section 112 major source (40 CFR 70.3(a)(1)) and “[a]ny source, including an area source, subject to a standard or other requirement under section 112 of the Act . . .” (40 CFR 70.3(a)(3)). AQD rules require a Renewable Operating Permit (i.e. a Title V permit) for any “major source under section 112 of the clean air act . . .” (R 336.1210(1), R 336.1211(1)(a)(i)) and for “[a]ny stationary source in a source category designated by the administrator of the United States environmental protection agency under 40 C.F.R. §70.3 . . .” (R 336.1210(1), R 336.1211(1)(f)) Therefore, each of the individual stationary sources within the group of stationary sources at BASF Wyandotte, i.e. the Section 112 major source, must operate in compliance with an ROP.

Per Section 112(c)(7), research and laboratory facilities are to be treated different than manufacturing facilities under Section 112:

The Administrator shall establish a separate category covering research or laboratory facilities, as necessary to assure the equitable treatment of such facilities. For purposes of this section, “research or laboratory facility” means any stationary source whose primary purpose is to conduct research and development into new processes and products, where such source is operated under the close supervision of technically trained personnel and is not engage in the manufacture of products for commercial sale in commerce, except in a de minimis manner.

Thus, in MACT III at 40 CFR 63.1290(c)(2) “[a] research and development process”, defined with language paraphrasing that of Section 112(c)(7), “shall not be subject to the provisions of this subpart [III]”. And in MACT PPP at 40 CFR 63.1420(d) and (d)(1) “processes specified in paragraphs (d)(1) through (3) of this section [40 CFR 63.1420] are not part of the affected source and are exempted from the requirements of both this subpart [PPP] and subpart A of this part [63] . . . (1) [r]esearch and development facilities . . .”, also defined with language paraphrasing that of Section 112(c)(7).

However, although research and development activities at the major source comprising B4359, M4777, and M4808 are exempt from regulation under the individual MACTs III and PPP (i.e. the “affected source” under the individual MACTs) there is no language within 40 CFR 70 or 40 CFR 63 excluding the activities from the Section 112 major source. Therefore, the research and development activities have remained a part of the major source, the M4808 stationary source remained a part of the major source, and consequently M4808 continued to operate under an ROP, either through authority of 40 CFR 70.3(a)(1) and R 336.1211(1)(a)(i) or through authority of 40 CFR 70.3(a)(3) and R 336.1211(1)(f).

On January 25, 2018, the U.S. EPA published the guidance memorandum “Reclassification of Major Sources as Area Sources Under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act” authored by William L. Wehrum, Assistant Administrator, US Environmental Protection Agency. This guidance states “EPA has now determined that a major source which takes an enforceable limit on its PTE (potential to emit) and takes measures to bring its HAP emissions below the applicable threshold becomes an area source, no matter when the source may choose to take measures to limit its PTE. That source, now having area source status, will not be subject thereafter to those requirements applicable to the source as a major source

under CAA section 112, including, in particular, major source MACT standards – so long as the source's PTE remains below the applicable HAP emission thresholds.” This guidance memorandum further states that “The guidance presented here supersedes that which was contained in the May 1995 Seitz Memorandum. The OIAI (once in, always in) policy stated in the May 1995 Seitz Memorandum is withdrawn effective immediately.”

Since February 7, 2006, the group of stationary sources at BASF Wyandotte (SRNs B4359, M4777, M4808) have operated under legally enforceable permit condition limiting the potential to emit of HAPs to below major source thresholds. However, BASF has yet to inform the AQD of an intent to reclassify to an area source of HAPs for MACTs PPP and III. Until such time, the group of stationary sources remains major for these two MACT standards; therefore, the individual stationary source M4808 must obtain and continue to operate in compliance with a ROP.

New Source Review and the Permit to Install Permit Program

No emission units at the stationary source are currently subject to the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) regulations of Part 18, Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality of Act 451 or 40 CFR, Part 52.21 because at the time of New Source Review permitting the potential to emit each regulated new source review pollutant was less than 250 tons per year.

No emission units at the stationary source are currently subject to the Nonattainment New Source Review regulations of Part 19, New Source Review for Major Sources Impacting Nonattainment Areas of Act 451 or 40 CFR, Part 51, Appendix S because at the time of New Source Review permitting the potential to emit each regulated new source review pollutant was less than 100 tons per year.

The stationary source is comprised of emission units exempt from the R 336.1201(1) Permit to Install (PTI) permitting requirements pursuant to R 336.1283(2)(a) or (2)(b) at the time the emission units were installed. Future modifications to these emission units may be subject to the PTI program. Further, the repurposing of an emission unit to a production unit under R 336.1283(3)(a) through (d) may also subject that emission unit to the PTI program.

NESHAP FF

The National Emission Standard (NESHAP) for Benzene Waste Operations is published at 40 CFR 61, Subparts A and FF. The provisions of NESHAP FF apply to chemical manufacturing plants (40 CFR 61.340(a)). The preamble to the March 7, 1990 final rule states at 55 FR 8319:

The final rule is applicable to facilities in the following industry sectors: petroleum refineries, coke by-product recovery plants, chemical plants, and commercial TSDF that manages wastes generated by the other three industries (i.e., petroleum refineries, coke by-product recovery plants, and chemical plants). Examples of affected industries include SIC codes 2911, 3312, 2800's, 4959, and 9511.

BASF's chemical production plants (SRN B4359) have an SIC major grouping of 28 and therefore represent “chemical manufacturing plants” within the meaning of Subpart FF. BASF's plastics production plants (SRN M4777) and laboratory/research operations (SRN M4808) have SIC major groupings of 30 and 87, respectively, and therefore appear to not fall within the meaning of “chemical production plants” as defined in Subpart FF.

In addition, as it relates to laboratory waste generally, even at a chemical production facility, EPA explains within the publication “Benzene NESHAP FAQ Handbook for Subparts BB and FF” of September 1997 (EPA/305-B-97-009) at page 30 that waste disposal typically subject to review and regulation under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), such as waste drums, etc., is not regulated under 40 CFR 61, Subpart FF:

Was 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart FF designed to regulate the waste generated in subject facilities laboratories from counter top applications, of less than 1 gallon at a time? 55 gallon drums?

No. As stated in the memorandum dated March 13, 1991 from Ms. Carolyn J. Pina, Environmental Engineer, Control Technology and Compliance Section, EPA Region 1 to Daniel Couturier, EPA Stationary Source Compliance Division (now the Manufacturing, Energy & Transportation Division), if lab work is performed under a hood, no wastestreams are generated, and if everything is bottled and disposed of through waste transfer operations, Subpart FF does not apply. For 55 gallon drums, unless waste transferred into drums is transferred from a wastestream (in which case the wastestream itself falls under Subpart FF) the drums are covered under RCRA, not Subpart FF.

[Citation: letter from Carolyn Pina, EPA Region 1, dated March 13, 1991 to Daniel Couturier, EPA Stationary Source Compliance Division]

As a result, unlike the HAP potential to emit permit limits, the special conditions associated with 40 CFR 61 Subparts A and FF appear only within the ROP for B4359 and not within the ROPs for M4777 or M4808.

MACT Standards

As explained above in the discussion relating to ROP applicability, though the M4808 stationary source is one of three that form a Section 112 major source subject to MACTs III and PPP, the individual emission units within the M4808 stationary source are exempt from regulation under the individual MACTs III and PPP provided the operations meet the definition of a "research and development process" at 40 CFR 63.1292 and the definition of a "research and development facility" at 40 CFR 63.101(b) (through 40 CFR 63.1423(a)), respectively.

As a Section 112 area source on and after February 7, 2006, the M4808 stationary source is potentially subject to area source MACT regulations. To date, the EPA has not listed research and development facilities as a source category subject to standards under Section 112(d) of the CAA. The published area source MACT standards continue to exclude research and development activities from the scope of regulation (e.g. 40 CFR 63.11494(c) and (c)(3) within MACT VVVVVV for Chemical Manufacturing Area Sources; 40 CFR 63.11414(e) within MACT OOOOOO for Flexible Polyurethane Foam Production and Fabrication Area Sources).

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)

No emission units are subject to the federal Compliance Assurance Monitoring rule under 40 CFR, Part 64, because all emission units at the stationary source either do not have a control device or those with a control device do not have potential pre-control emissions over the major source thresholds.

The monitoring conditions contained in the ROP are necessary to demonstrate compliance with all applicable requirements and are consistent with the "Procedure for Evaluating Periodic Monitoring Submittals."

Please refer to Parts B, C and D in the draft ROP for detailed regulatory citations for the stationary source. Part A contains regulatory citations for general conditions.

Source-Wide Permit to Install (PTI)

Rule 214a requires the issuance of a Source-Wide PTI within the ROP for conditions established pursuant to Rule 201. All terms and conditions that were initially established in a PTI are identified with a footnote designation in the integrated ROP/PTI document.

The following table lists all individual PTIs that were incorporated into previous ROPs. PTIs issued after the effective date of ROP No. MI-ROP-M4808-2012 are identified in Appendix 6 of the ROP.

PTI Number			
314-05	---	---	---

Streamlined/Subsumed Requirements

This ROP does not include any streamlined/subsumed requirements pursuant to Rules 213(2) and 213(6)

Non-applicable Requirements

Part E of the ROP lists requirements that are not applicable to this source as determined by the AQD, if any were proposed in the ROP Application. These determinations are incorporated into the permit shield provision set forth in Part A (General Conditions 26 through 29) of the ROP pursuant to Rule 213(6)(a)(ii).

Processes in Application Not Identified in Draft ROP

There were no processes listed in the ROP Application as exempt devices under Rule 212(4). Exempt devices are not subject to any process-specific emission limits or standards in any applicable requirement.

Draft ROP Terms/Conditions Not Agreed to by Applicant

This draft ROP does not contain any terms and/or conditions that the AQD and the applicant did not agree upon pursuant to Rule 214(2).

Compliance Status

The AQD finds that the stationary source is expected to be in compliance with all applicable requirements as of the effective date of this ROP.

Action taken by the MDEQ, AQD

The AQD proposes to approve this ROP. A final decision on the ROP will not be made until the public and affected states have had an opportunity to comment on the AQD's proposed action and draft permit. In addition, the USEPA is allowed up to 45 days to review the draft ROP and related material. The AQD is not required to accept recommendations that are not based on applicable requirements. The delegated decision maker for the AQD is Wilhemina McLemore, Detroit District Supervisor. The final determination for ROP approval/disapproval will be based on the contents of the ROP Application, a judgment that the stationary source will be able to comply with applicable emission limits and other terms and conditions, and resolution of any objections by the USEPA.

State Registration Number

RENEWABLE OPERATING PERMIT

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FEBRUARY 8, 2019 STAFF REPORT ADDENDUM

MI-ROP-M4808-2019

Purpose

A Staff Report dated January 7, 2019, was developed to set forth the applicable requirements and factual basis for the draft Renewable Operating Permit (ROP) terms and conditions as required by Rule 214(1) of the administrative rules promulgated under Act 451. The purpose of this Staff Report Addendum is to summarize any significant comments received on the draft ROP during the 30-day public comment period as described in Rule 214(3). In addition, this addendum describes any changes to the draft ROP resulting from these pertinent comments.

General Information

Responsible Official:	Greg Pflum, Vice President and General Manager 734-324-6161
AQD Contact:	Rebecca Loftus, Senior Environmental Quality Analyst 313-456-4720

Summary of Pertinent Comments

No pertinent comments were received during the 30-day public comment period.

Changes to the January 7, 2019 Draft ROP

No changes were made to the draft ROP.

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RENEWABLE OPERATING PERMIT

MARCH 26, 2019 STAFF REPORT ADDENDUM

ROP Number

MI-ROP-M4808-2019

Purpose

A Staff Report dated January 7, 2019, was developed to set forth the applicable requirements and factual basis for the draft Renewable Operating Permit (ROP) terms and conditions as required by Rule 214(1) of the administrative rules promulgated under Act 451. The purpose of this Staff Report Addendum is to summarize any significant comments received on the draft ROP during the 45-day EPA comment period as described in Rule 214(6). In addition, this addendum describes any changes to the proposed ROP resulting from these pertinent comments.

General Information

Responsible Official:	Greg Pflum, Vice President and General Manager 734-324-6161
AQD Contact:	Rebecca Loftus, Senior Environmental Quality Analyst 313-456-4720

Summary of Pertinent Comments

No pertinent comments were received during the 45-day EPA comment period.

Changes to the February 8, 2019 Proposed ROP

No changes were made to the proposed ROP.