

COUNTY OF



ALLEGHENY

**Meeting of the Allegheny County Board of Health
Public
March 2, 2022**

1. Call to Order
 2. Approval of Minutes for the January 5, 2022 Meeting
 3. Public Comments on Agenda items
 4. Director's Report
 5. New Business – Action items
For Public Comment
 - Revisions to Article XXI: Air Pollution Control
 - Coke Oven Regulations
 - Incorporation by reference of the Pennsylvania Oil & Gas Regulations
- Final Action
- Revisions to Article XXIV: Paid Sick Time
 - Definitions
7. Public Comments on Non-Agenda Items
 8. Adjournment

Next Meeting of the Board of Health
Wednesday, May 4, 2022



DEBRA L. BOGEN, MD, DIRECTOR
ALLEGHENY COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT
542 FOURTH AVENUE • PITTSBURGH, PA 15219
PHONE (412) 578-8008 • FAX (412) 578-8325
WWW.ALLEGHENYCOUNTY.US/HEALTHDEPARTMENT



Allegheny County Board of Health
January 5, 2022
Minutes

Present: Lee Harrison, M.D., Chair
Debra Bogen, M.D., Secretary
Donald Burke, M.D.
Anthony Ferraro
Caroline Mitchell
Joylette Portlock
Edith Shapira, M.D.
Ellen Stewart, M.D.
William Youngblood

Absent: Kotayya Kondaveeti, M.D.

1. Call to Order

Board Chair Dr. Harrison welcomed everyone to the virtual meeting of the Allegheny County Board of Health.

Dr. Harrison announced that the Board of Health held an executive session to discuss matters of personnel and litigation.

2. Approval of the Minutes from the November 2, 2021 Meeting

Dr. Harrison asked members if they had any comments regarding the minutes. There were none.

Action: Dr. Shapira moved, and Dr. Stewart seconded a motion to approve the minutes as presented. **The motion passed unanimously.**

3. Public Comments on Agenda Items

There were neither comments nor registered speakers for agenda items.

4. Director's Report

Dr. Bogen apologized for the technical challenges which caused the delay in starting the meeting. For that reason, she said, Dannai Wilson would make her presentation at the next meeting of the Board of Health.

Turning to her report, Dr. Bogen explained that the Omicron variant was spreading quickly through the region. While there were record cases, they were not as severe. The variant is impacting staffing in many industries, including health care, airlines, and service industries.

Dr. Bogen turned to the data which shows the United States ranked #2 in cumulative cases and #2 in deaths by population. Turning to the Allegheny County Health Department (ACHD) dashboard she focused on the racial disparity in infections, hospitalizations, and deaths. She also discussed hospitalization and deaths by age.

Dr. Bogen shared information on vaccine rates in Allegheny County. Approximately 70% of

the population in Allegheny County is fully vaccinated with an additional 9% partially vaccinated. She shared information of vaccine rates by race and age. Dr. Bogen explained that our younger population needs to be vaccinated. The lowest percentage of vaccinations were among 5–9-year-old Black/African American children with only 6.9% fully vaccinated. The ACHD and its partners continue to conduct outreach to improve the situation.

The Director highlighted the effectiveness of vaccines. Compared to the vaccinated, the unvaccinated had a 10 times greater risk of hospitalizations and 12 times greater risk of death. Among older populations 60 to 69 years old, the unvaccinated were 30 times more likely to experience hospitalization and 49 times more likely to die of Covid-19.

Testing has been a priority of the ACHD since the onset of the pandemic. More testing sites were opened – both fixed and mobile -- r with more coming online during this surge in cases. On January 2 alone 7,696 residents had a COVID-19 PCR tests at the Curative test sites. Dr. Bogen reminded residents that they could find the schedule for testing on the website.

Dr. Bogen explained the Wastewater Surveillance Program was one strategy to track the spread of COVID-19. This partnership between the ACHD, ALCOSAN, Pennsylvania American Water Company, McCandless Township Water Authority and assisting the Indiana Borough Regional Wastewater Treatment Facility program makes possible the collection of 24-hour composite wastewater samples 2-3 times a week. Data are analyzed by CMU. Data from these samples can help with the surveillance of COVID-19 and other diseases.

The pandemic has been a twenty-one-and-a-half-month ultramarathon, Dr. Bogen said. The team at the ACHD has provided daily information, responded daily to questions, provided isolation and quarantine notices, held weekly briefings from March 2020 to September 2021 and then briefings every other week. The team has worked tirelessly to maintain and update the daily dashboard since May 2020. The ACHD has held vaccine events both large and small.

As the pandemic has changed, the ACHD has responded. Reporting has changed from daily reports to weekly reports to better show trends across time. The ACHD changed case investigation to focus on the most at risk. The ACHD will continue to modify the response as the pandemic changes.

Shifting focus, the Director provided the Board members with an update on the Mon Valley Episode Rule, which the County Executive signed into law in September 2021. This new section of the air quality regulation requires the 16 covered companies in the Mon Valley communities to submit mitigation plans for those days when weather conditions will contribute to significant concentrations of PM2.5. Dr. Bogen reported that all sources complied with the regulation and submitted mitigation plans. The Air Quality team is currently reviewing plans and will approve those that are appropriate. She told the Board members to expect the U.S. Steel Clairton Coke Works operating permit to go out for public comment in early January.

In July, the Board of Health approved Article XXIV: Paid Sick Leave and it, too, was signed into law in September 2021. The Allegheny County Department of Administrative Services will administer this regulation.

The Food Safety program is receiving public comment through January 24, 2022 on the new Article III: Food Safety. The Food Safety Team solicited comments through news outlets, social media, the Allegheny County website, Allegheny Alerts, by emailing the more than 8,000 food permit holders in Allegheny County and holding small meetings with stakeholder groups.

Dr. Bogen introduced and welcomed Dr. Barbara Nightingale, the inaugural Deputy Director for the newly formed Bureau of Clinical Services. Dr. Bogen also explained that she hopes to conclude soon the search for a new Deputy Director for the Bureau of Environmental Health Deputy.

The ACHD is trying new and innovative strategies to attract qualified individuals to join the team. Some of that work is already yielding results. In December, for example, the ACHD had the largest number of applicants in two years.

The Director reminded the Board of Health that ACHD plans to complete its PHAB Reaccreditation process this year. Finally, she reviewed recently released reports that can be found on the Public Health Information Officer website.

5. ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Dr. Harrison announced the election of officers. Board members nominated Dr. Harrison. No other nominations emerged.

Action: Dr. Shapira moved Dr. Lee Harrison remain Chair of the Board of Health. Bill Youngblood seconded the motion. **The motion passed unanimously but for Dr. Harrison, who abstained.**

Board members nominated Mr. Youngblood as Vice Chair and no other nominations emerged.

Action: Dr. Stewart moved to elect Bill Youngblood as Vice Chair of the Board of Health. Dr. Harrison seconded the motion. **The motion passed unanimously but for Mr. Youngblood, who abstained.**

6. New Business – Action Items

A. Revisions to Article XXIV: Paid Sick Leave Regarding Definitions

Chief Operating Officer, Patrick Dowd, thanked the board for their earlier approval of Article XXIV and requested they consider a revision to the definitions section of the Article. As currently written, the Article provides an exemption to state, federal, and local government employees as well as seasonal employees. The proposed revision would add an exemption for members of the construction labor unions. There is widespread support among construction labor unions and industry organizations.

Dr. Burke asked for an explanation of the rationale. Mr. Dowd explained that nature of the work performed by construction labor unions and the challenges posed by this regulation. Moreover, he offered examples of other state and local regulations with similar exemptions.

Action: Dr. Harrison asked for a motion. Mr. Youngblood moved to send the proposed revisions to Article XXIV out for public comment. Dr. Stewart seconded the motion. **The motion passed unanimously.**

B. Environmental Health Request for Mosquito Control Products

Lori Horowitz, Program Manager for Housing and Community Environment requested funds for the Mosquito-Borne Disease Control Program to promote and preserve the health and well-being of county residents through identification, prevention, and control of mosquito borne disease and nuisance mosquito populations. The request for \$16,500 enables the purchase of mosquito larvicide control products to treat flood water and catch basins. Dr. Portlock asked how this request compared to those of prior years. Ms. Horowitz explained that this request will increase the number of catch basins to 10,000 and expand service to every ward of the City of Pittsburgh.

Action: Dr. Harrison asked for a motion. Mr. Youngblood moved to approve the Environmental Health Fund Request for mosquito control products. Dr. Shapira seconded the motion. **The motion passed unanimously.**

C. Environmental Health Request for PA Resource Council “Hard to Recycle Event”

Mr. Dowd reported for Joy Smallwood and requested \$70,000 for Household Hazards and E-Waste events with a minimum of 3 events for hard to recycle items and a minimum of 5 one day hard to recycle collections.

Action: Dr. Harrison asked for a motion. Dr. Stewart moved to approve the Environmental Health Fund request for Hard to Recycle Events. Dr. Shapira seconded the motion. **The motion passed unanimously.**

D. Revision to Article I: Merit System (Personnel Administration) Regarding Appeals

Jason Willis, Solicitor, introduced proposed revisions to Article I and explained that after a thirty-day public comment period the ACHD received no public comments. Mr. Willis urged the Board of Health to approve the revision of Article I.

Action: Dr. Harrison asked for a motion. Mr. Youngblood moved to give final approval to the proposed revisions of Article I: Merit System (Personnel Administration). Dr. Shapira seconded the motion. **The Motion passed unanimously.**

E. Revisions to Article XXI: Air Pollution Control Regarding Public Notice and Risk Management

Mr. Mehalik asked permission to give his comments as they pertain to current business and should have been given earlier. Dr. Harrison permitted registered speaker Matt Mehalik to speak on the proposed revisions to Article XXI: Air Pollution Control.

Jayne Graham, Manager of Air Quality Program, presented two proposed changes to Article XXI: Air Pollution Control.

The first revision would update the regulations and their requirements for public notice of permits. Currently, the ACHD is required to publish notice in print. The proposed revision, which is consistent with state law, would allow for public notice to be provided on the ACHD website. During the public comment period, the program received two comments.

Dr. Shapira asked why the Air Quality program would stop publishing notice in print. Ms. Graham explained the challenges of print notification, including diminished readership and the reduced number of days on which papers are printed. Dr. Bogen further explained that the ACHD is attempting to reach even more people through social media, Allegheny Alerts and other ways.

Action: Dr. Harrison asked for a motion. Mr. Youngblood moved to give final approval to public notice revisions to Article XXI: Air pollution Control. Dr. Stewart seconded the motion. **The motion passed unanimously.**

Ms. Graham presented revisions to Article XXI: Air Pollution Control which remove language related to risk management plans. She explained that this minor revision aligns Allegheny County's regulations with state and federal regulations. Allegheny County relinquished responsibility to the Environmental Protection Agency for overseeing risk management plans for hazardous chemicals. The Air Quality Program received zero comments during the public comment period.

Action: Dr. Harrison asked for motion. Mr. Youngblood moved to approve the revisions to Article XXI: Air Pollution Control removing language related to risk management. Dr. Stewart seconded the motion. **The motion passed unanimously.**

7. Public Comments on Non-Agenda Items

Dr. Harrison asked Mr. Dowd to summarize written comments to the Board of Health regarding non-agenda items. The Board of Health received 3 comments: one urging mandates for masking, quarantining/isolating and vaccinations; one highlighting the need for an alert system for severe pollution events and one calling for schools to require masks and enforce quarantining.

Dr. Harrison invited those who registered to provide public comment on non-agenda items. The following individuals registered and provided public comment on non-agenda items.

Jay Walker, Matthew Mehalik, Katherine Peterson, Angelo Taranto, Patrick Campbell, Alex Downing, Kimberly Rooney, Art and Katherine Thomas, Christine Graziano all spoke on air quality. Gabrielle Monroe spoke on multiple miscellaneous topics.

Following public comments, Dr. Shapira thanked all the speakers. She also thanked Dr. Bogen and her staff for the outstanding work they did throughout the year. Board members expressed agreement with the sentiment.

8. Adjournment

Dr. Harrison adjourned the meeting at approximately 3:15.

For Board of Health review March 2, 2022.
The Air Program is seeking the Board's approval to submit
this document to public comment.
(The Air Advisory Committee recommended approval during
their February 7, 2022 meeting.)

Proposed

Revision to ALLEGHENY COUNTY'S portion of the
PENNSYLVANIA STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

For the

Attainment and Maintenance of the National
Ambient Air Quality Standards

Revision Tracking No. 87

Allegheny County Health Department
Rules and Regulations
Article XXI, Air Pollution Control

**§2105.21 Coke Ovens and Coke Oven Gas
with
Related §2101.20 Definitions
and
§2109.01 Inspections**

(Document date: January 27, 2022)

Table of Contents

1. Changes to Article XXI Rules and Regulations:
 - A. §2101.20, Definitions and
§2105.21, Coke Ovens and Coke Oven Gas
 - B. §2109.01, Inspections
2. Technical Support Document
3. Documentation of Public Hearing and Certifications (All “LATER”)
(Required for SIP change.)
 - Public hearing notice
 - Transmittals of hearing notice to EPA & PA DEP
 - Proof of publication of notice of hearing
 - Certification of hearing
 - Summary of Comments and responses
 - Certifications of approval and adoption

1.A

Proposed Coke Ovens and Coke Oven Gas Regulation Revision

Deletions are shown with strikethroughs.
Additions are shown **bolded and underlined**.

§2101.20 DEFINITIONS {unless specifically indicated, all definitions effective October 20, 1995}

...

“**Charging emissions**” means any emissions occurring during the introduction of coal into the coke oven from the time that the gate(s) on the larry car coal hopper is opened or mechanical feeders start the flow of coal into the oven until the last charging port seal is replaced. Charging emissions include any air contaminant emitted from one or more charging ports, spaces between the charging port rings and the oven refractory, drop sleeves, larry car hoppers, **open standpipes of the oven being charged** and any associated air pollution control equipment, but shall not include emissions occurring during the temporary removal of a charging port seal for the purpose of sweeping excess coal spillage into the oven just charged, after such seal has been firmly seated over the charging port following the removal of the larry car. *{effective Feb. 1, 1994. Amended mm/dd/2022, effective mm/dd/2022.}*

“**Pushing emissions**” means **an air contaminant emitted into the outdoor atmosphere which is generated by or results from the pushing operation.** *{Added mm/dd/2022, effective mm/dd/2022.}*

“**Pushing operation**” means the operation by which coke is removed from a coke oven and transported to a quench station, ~~beginning, for the coke oven batteries designated 13, 14, 15, 20, and B at the USX Corporation Clairton Works, at the time the coke mass starts to move and ending at the time the coke transfer car enters the coke quenching system, and for all other coke oven batteries,~~ beginning when the coke side door is first removed from a coke oven and continuing until the quenching operation is commenced. *{effective February 1, 1994. Amended mm/dd/2022, effective mm/dd/2022.}*

“**Soaking emissions from a standpipe cap**” means uncombusted emissions from an open standpipe which has been dampered off in preparation of pushing the coke mass out of the oven and shall end when pushing begins, ~~i.e., when the coke side door is removed.~~ *{Added by August 29, 2013 amendment, effective September 23, 2013. Amended mm/dd/2022, effective mm/dd/2022.}*

§2105.21 COKE OVENS AND COKE OVEN GAS

{portions effective August 15, 1997, the remainder effective February 1, 1994; Paragraph e.6 added June 22, 1995, effective July 11, 1995 and amended May 14, 2010 effective May 24, 2010; §2105.21.b, e, and h amended effective August 15, 1997; Subsection f amended February 12, 2007 effective April 1, 2007. Subsection i added August 29, 2013, effective September 23, 2013. Paragraph e.6 amended November 13, 2014, effective January 1, 2015. Subsections a through i amended and Subsection j added mm/dd/2022, effective mm/dd/2022.}

- a. **Charging.** No person shall operate, or allow to be operated:
1. Any battery of coke ovens installed, replaced, or reconstructed, or at which a major modification was made on or after January 1, 1978, in such manner that the aggregate of visible charging emissions exceeds a total of 55 seconds during any five (5) **or fewer** consecutive **valid** charges on such battery; or
 2. Any other battery of coke ovens in such manner that the aggregate of visible charging emissions exceeds a total of 75 seconds during any four (4) **or fewer** consecutive **valid** charges on such battery.
 3. **Inspection Procedures. The following inspection technique shall be utilized for determining compliance with the coke oven charging standard as defined in this Subsection:**
 - A. **Observations of visible charging emissions shall be made from any point or points on the topside of a coke oven battery from which an observer can view the majority of any charging emissions which may be created during charging (typically at, but in no way limited to, a distance between 5 to 12 ovens);**
 - B. **Any U-tube system is part of the charging operation when it is connected during the charging of that oven, while any other offtakes are not included;**
 - C. **The observer will determine and record the total number of seconds that charging emissions are visibly being emitted. For each charge, the observer shall record the identification number of the oven charged and the approximate beginning time of the charge;**
 - D. **The observer will time the visible charging emissions with a timepiece (to the nearest half second) while observing the charging operation. Simultaneous emissions from more than one emission point shall be timed and recorded as one emission and shall not be added separately when calculating the total time. Upon observing any visible charging emissions being emitted from any part of the charging system, start the timepiece. Stop the timepiece when visible emissions are no longer being emitted. Restart the timepiece when or if visible emissions reoccur; start and stop the timepiece as often as needed during the same charging period;**

- E. Open visible charging emissions shall not include any emissions observed after all the charging port seals have been replaced (i.e., the charging port lid is firmly seated) following the removal of the larry car, such as emissions occurring when a charging port lid is temporarily removed to allow the sweep-in of spilled coal. In addition, visible charging emissions from the coke oven doors or the leveling bar shall not be included, or visible charging emissions which were previously counted;
- F. The total number of seconds of visible charging emissions observed, clock time for the initiation and completion of the charging operation for each oven, battery identification and oven number for each charge shall be recorded by the observer;
- G. In the event that observations of emissions from a charge are interrupted, the data from that charge may be invalidated. If the charge is invalidated, the observer shall note on their observation sheet the reason for invalidating the data and the observer may then resume observation of the next charge or charges;
- H. Compliance is determined by adding the number of seconds of charging emissions observed during a set of charges of either four or five charges, depending on whether the coke oven charging standards set forth in Paragraphs a.1 or a.2 of this Section apply;
- I. An observer may stop the observation when the number of seconds of charging emissions observed exceeds the coke oven charging standard set forth in Paragraphs a.1. and a.2. of this Section even if a full set of four or five charges have not been observed. A subsequent inspection may be conducted starting with the next set of charges; however, if the observer stops an observation, the observer cannot resume observing charging observations until after the original set of ovens are all charged; and
- J. These procedures include some, but not all, aspects of EPA Method 303. In order to ensure a full understanding of the inspection procedures set forth in this Subsection, the observer shall also maintain current certification for Method 303 observations.

b. **Door Areas.** No person shall operate, or allow to be operated, any battery of coke ovens in such manner that:

1. For Coke Oven Battery C at the U. S. Steel Corporation Mon Valley Works Clairton Plant, at any time, there are visible emissions from more than three percent (3.0%) of the door areas of the operating coke ovens in such battery, excluding the two door areas of the last oven charged and any door areas obstructed from view as calculated in Subparagraph 8.B of this Subsection;

2. For any batteries installed, replaced, or reconstructed, or at which a major

modification was made ~~on or after~~ **between the dates of** January 1, 1978, **and October 31, 2012,** at any time, there are visible emissions from more than five percent (5.0%) of the door areas of the operating coke ovens in such battery, excluding the two door areas of the last oven charged and any door areas obstructed from view;

2. ~~For any other batteries, other than those subject to Paragraph b.3 of this Section, at any time, there are visible emissions from more than ten percent (10%) of the door areas of the operating coke ovens in such battery, excluding the two door areas of the last oven charged and any door areas obstructed from view;~~
3. For any of the following batteries, at any time, there are visible emissions from more than eight percent (8.0%) of the door areas of the operating coke ovens in such battery, excluding the two door areas of the last oven charged and any door areas obstructed from view:

SPECIFIC COKE OVEN BATTERIES

	<u>Source Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
A.	Coke Battery #1	<u>U. S. Steel</u> USX Corp. Clairton, PA
B.	Coke Battery #2	<u>U. S. Steel</u> USX Corp. Clairton, PA
C.	Coke Battery #3	<u>U. S. Steel</u> USX Corp. Clairton, PA
D.	Coke Battery #7	USX Corp. Clairton, PA
E.	Coke Battery #8	USX Corp. Clairton, PA
F.	Coke Battery #9	USX Corp. Clairton, PA
<u>D G.</u>	Coke Battery #19	<u>U. S. Steel</u> USX Corp. Clairton, PA; or

4. **For Coke Oven Battery C at the U. S. Steel Corporation Mon Valley Works Clairton Plant, emissions from the door areas of any coke oven exceed an opacity of 30% at any time 15 or more minutes after such oven has been charged;**
5. **Any batteries installed, replaced, or reconstructed, or at which a major modification was made on or after the effective date of this paragraph shall be subject to the applicable requirements under either Section 2102.06 (relating to installation permits for major sources locating in or impacting a nonattainment area) or Section 2102.07 (relating to installation permits for major sources locating in an attainment or unclassified area) of this Article;**
6. **For any batteries, other than those subject to Paragraphs b.4 or b.5 of this Section,** ~~E~~missions from the door areas of any coke oven exceed an opacity of 40% at any time 15 or more minutes after such oven has been charged.

57. Unless for any of the following batteries at the U. S. Steel USX Corporation Mon Valley Clairton Coke Works Clairton Plant, Clairton, Pennsylvania, there is installed big plug doors, **or better**, on the coke side of each oven by January 1, 2000. Any replacement doors on these batteries, replaced after January 1, 2000, will also be big plug doors. A big plug door is a door that, when installed, contains a plug with minimum dimensions as listed below:

SPECIFIC COKE OVEN BATTERIES

	<u>Source Name</u>	<u>Minimum Width</u>	<u>Minimum Depth</u>
A.	Coke Battery #1	18 1/4"	14 1/2"
B.	Coke Battery #2	18 1/4"	14 1/2"
C.	Coke Battery #3	18 1/4"	14 1/2"
D.	Coke Battery #7	17"	16 3/16"
E.	Coke Battery #8	17"	16 3/16"
F.	Coke Battery #9	17"	16 3/16"
<u>D. G.</u>	Coke Battery #19	17"	16 1/4"
<u>E. H.</u>	Coke Battery #20	17"	16 1/4"

8. Inspection Procedures.

- A. Compliance with the high opacity limitation as defined in Paragraphs b.4 through b.6 of this Section or source permit for a single door area is determined in accordance with the following method:**
- i. The observer shall place themselves no less than 25 feet from the face of the door in a location where their view of the door area is unobstructed;**
 - ii. The observer's position for high opacity door areas must meet the sun angle requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A, Method 9;**
 - iii. The observer shall record the maximum observed opacity of emissions emanating from a point above the top, or at the top of the door, but below the battery top, or at the top of any local door area emission control hood;**
 - iv. For determining compliance with Paragraphs b.4 and b.6, a 15 minute exclusion from the opacity limitation shall be allowed after such oven has been charged. The operator shall provide the observer with the time when the charging period ends on such oven. If the operator does not provide the time the charging period ends, the observer may presume that the 15 minute exclusion has expired at the start of the inspection of such oven;**

- v. The observer shall have a current certification as a qualified observer for EPA Method 9;
- vi. The observer shall, as much as possible, make observations from a position such that their line of vision is approximately perpendicular to the plume direction and a position which provides a clear view of emissions as long as the observation position complies with Section 2.1 of Method 9; and
- vii. Opacity observations shall be made at the point of greatest opacity in that portion of the plume where condensed water vapor is not present. Once the observer notices a potential high opacity door emission, the observer shall momentarily look away from the door emissions before conducting a high opacity door reading. The observer shall look no longer than a few continuous seconds at the plume. If more than a few seconds are needed, the observer shall momentarily look away to recalibrate their eyes before observing the plume again.

B. Compliance with the percent door area leakage standard as defined in Paragraphs b.1 through b.3 of this Section is determined in accordance with the following method:

- i. The intent of this procedure is to determine visible emissions from door areas by carefully observing the door area from a standard distance while walking at a normal pace;
- ii. The observer shall walk the length of the battery at a steady, normal walking pace sufficient to allow the inspector to observe any emissions from the door and differentiate any emissions from steam. The observer shall record the actual traverse time for the battery with a timepiece;
- iii. Each door area should be observed in sequence;
- iv. The observer shall place themselves no less than 25 feet from the face of the door unless readings are being conducted from the bench area in front of the doors;
- v. For purposes of determining compliance with this Subsection, “operating oven” means any oven which is not out of operation for purposes of a rebuild or attributable to maintenance sufficiently extensive so as to require the oven be skipped in the charging sequence;
- vi. Visible emissions from hot coke that has been spilled on the bench as a result of pushing shall not be recorded as a door area visible

emission;

- vii. If the observer’s view of a door area(s) is more than momentarily obstructed by, for example, door machinery, pushing machinery, coke guide, or opaque steam plumes, the observer shall record the oven number (s) or door area (s) obstructed and the nature of the obstruction and continue the observations with the next door area in sequence which is not obstructed;

- viii. The observer shall continue as per Subparagraphs B.i. through B.vii. above along the entire length of the battery for any battery side and shall record the battery identification, battery side, and oven door identification number of each door area exhibiting visible emissions. Before completing the traverse or immediately thereafter the observer shall attempt to re-observe the obstructed doors;

- ix. The Department shall determine the last oven charged based on the times provided by the operator. If the operator does not provide the times of the ovens charged, the observer shall indicate a “0” for the “number of door areas with visible emissions from the last oven charged” and a “1” for the “number of door areas from the last oven charged” for each inspected battery side for the formula in Subparagraph B.x or B.xi;

- x. For batteries that have sheds on the coke side that are used to control emissions during pushing or if it is unsafe to observe from the yard, the inspection should be conducted from the bench area in front of the doors. A bench correction factor shall be applied to the number of leaks observed from the bench areas to calculate a yard equivalent reading. The following formula shall be used to calculate the yard equivalent reading:

$$\text{Yard equivalent reading} = \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Number of door areas} \\ \text{on operating ovens} \\ \text{with visible emissions} \\ \text{observed from the bench} - \\ \text{Number of door areas} \\ \text{with visible emissions} \\ \text{from the last oven charged} \end{array} \right) - \left(\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Total number of} \\ \text{door areas observed} \\ \text{from the bench} - \\ \text{Number of door} \\ \text{areas from the} \\ \text{last oven charged} \end{array} \right) \times 0.06 \right)$$

- xi. Compliance shall be calculated by application of the following formula rounded to the nearest tenth of one percent. If a bench correction factor was applied under Subparagraph B.x, above, the yard-equivalent reading shall be included in the “number of door areas with visible emissions” in the formula below:

$$\text{Percent leaking} = \frac{\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{number of door areas with visible emissions} \\ \text{on operating ovens} - \text{number of obstructed} \\ \text{door areas with visible emissions} - \\ \text{number of door areas with visible emissions} \\ \text{from the last oven charged} \end{array} \right)}{\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{number of door areas on operating ovens} - \\ \text{number of obstructed door areas} - \\ \text{number of door areas from the last oven charged} \end{array} \right)} \times 100$$

xii. These procedures include some, but not all, aspects of EPA Method 303. In order to ensure a full understanding of the inspection procedures set forth in this Subsection, the observer shall also maintain current certification for Method 303 observations.

c. **Charging Ports.** No person shall operate, or allow to be operated:

1. For Coke Oven Battery C at the U. S. Steel Corporation Mon Valley Works Clairton Plant, in such manner that, at any time, there are visible emissions from more than 0.6% of the charging ports or charging port seals on the operating coke ovens of such battery, excluding any charging ports obstructed from view; or

2. Any battery of coke ovens installed, replaced, or reconstructed, or at which a major modification was made on or after between the dates of January 1, 1978, and October 31, 2012, in such manner that, at any time, there are visible emissions from more than one percent (1.0%) of the charging ports or charging port seals on the operating coke ovens of such battery, excluding any charging ports obstructed from view; or

3. Any batteries installed, replaced, or reconstructed, or at which a major modification after the effective date of this paragraph shall be subject to the applicable requirements under either Section 2102.06 (relating to installation permits for major sources locating in or impacting a nonattainment area) or Section 2102.07 (relating to installation permits for major sources locating in an attainment or unclassified area) of this Article.

4. Any other battery of coke ovens, other than those subject to Paragraphs c.1, c.2 or c.3 of this Section, in such manner that, at any time, there are visible emissions from more than two percent (2.0%) of the charging ports or charging port seals on the operating coke ovens of such battery, excluding any charging ports obstructed from view.

5. Inspection Procedures. The following inspection technique shall be utilized for determining compliance with the percent charging port leakage standard as defined in this Subsection:

- A. Observations of any visible emissions from charging ports or charging port seals, other than charging or pushing emissions, shall be made and recorded during the time an observer walks the topside of a battery from one end to the other, walking near the center of the battery but may deviate from this path to avoid visual interferences, safety hazards, and any other obstacles;**
- B. Each oven shall be observed in sequence during each of the traverses. The observer shall walk the length of the battery at a steady, normal walking pace sufficient to allow the inspector to observe any emissions from the charging ports or charging port seals and differentiate any emissions from steam and shall record the actual traverse time with an appropriate timepiece (note that charging ports from the last oven charged may be in the process of being sealed);**
- C. The observer shall record the battery and lid identification, the oven number, and whether an oven was dampered off or obstructed from view. The number of charging ports from dampered off ovens (not to exceed three ovens) will be excluded as described in the formula in Subparagraph F below;**
- D. For purposes of determining compliance with this Subsection, “operating oven” means any oven which is not out of operation for purposes of a rebuild or attributable to maintenance sufficiently extensive so as to require the oven be skipped in the charging sequences;**
- E. The observer shall not count the following as charging port or charging port seal visible emissions:**
- i. Visible emissions from between the brickwork and oven lid casing or visible emissions from cracks in the oven brickwork. The observer shall make an appropriate notation under “Comments”;**
 - ii. Visible emissions from charging ports involved in a charging operation. The observer shall record the oven number, and make an appropriate notation (e.g., not observed because ports open for charging) under “Comments”;**
 - iii. Charging ports having maintenance work done. The observer shall record the oven number and make an appropriate notation under “Comments”;**
 - iv. Condensing water from wet-sealing material; and**
 - v. Visible emissions from the flue inspection ports and caps.**
- F. Compliance is determined by application of the following formula rounded to the nearest tenth of one percent; and**

$$\text{Percent leaking} = \frac{\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{number of charging ports with visible} \\ \text{emissions on operating ovens} - \\ \text{number of charging ports with visible emissions} \\ \text{from charging ports obstructed from view} - \\ \text{number of charging ports with visible emissions on} \\ \text{dampered off ovens, not to exceed three ovens} \end{array} \right)}{\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{number of charging ports on operating ovens} - \\ \text{number of charging ports obstructed from view} - \\ \text{number of charging ports on dampered off} \\ \text{ovens, not to exceed three ovens} \end{array} \right)} \times 100$$

G. These procedures include some, but not all, aspects of EPA Method 303. In order to ensure a full understanding of the inspection procedures set forth in this Subsection, the observer shall also maintain current certification for Method 303 observations.

d. **Offtake Piping.** No person shall operate, or allow to be operated:

1. For Coke Oven Battery C at the U. S. Steel Corporation Mon Valley Works Clairton Plant, in such manner that, at any time, there are visible emissions from more than three percent (3.0%) of the offtake piping on the operating coke ovens of such battery, excluding any offtake piping obstructed from view;

~~2.~~ Any battery of coke ovens installed, replaced, or reconstructed, or at which a major modification was made ~~on or after~~ **between the dates of** January 1, 1978, **and October 31, 2012,** in such manner that, at any time, there are visible emissions from more than four percent (4.0%) of the offtake piping on the operating coke ovens of such battery, **excluding any offtake piping obstructed from view;**

3. Any batteries installed, replaced, or reconstructed, or at which a major modification was made on or after the effective date of this paragraph shall be subject to the applicable requirements under either Section 2102.06 (relating to installation permits for major sources locating in or impacting a nonattainment area) or Section 2102.07 (relating to installation permits for major sources locating in an attainment or unclassified area) of this Article; or

~~4.~~ Any ~~other~~ battery of coke ovens, **other than those subject to Paragraphs d.1, d.2 or d.3 of this Section,** in such manner that, at any time, there are visible emissions from more than five percent (5.0%) of the offtake piping on the operating coke ovens of such battery, **excluding any offtake piping obstructed from view.**

5. Inspection Procedures. The following inspection technique shall be utilized for determining compliance with the percent offtake piping leakage standard as defined in this Subsection:

A. Observations of any visible emissions from the offtake piping shall be made by traversing the topside of the battery near the center of the

battery, but may deviate from this path to avoid visual interferences, safety hazards, and any other obstacles;

- B. During the traverse, the observer may deviate from near the center of the battery and walk as close, or far as possible to the offtake piping to determine whether an observed emission is emanating from the offtake piping. In addition to items specifically listed in the definition for offtake piping in §2101.20 of this Article, the damper used for isolating the oven from the collecting main is also part of the offtake piping;
- C. The observer shall traverse the battery once per each collector main. Therefore, to observe a battery with two collector mains, one observer may traverse the battery in one direction for one offtake system and traverse the battery in one direction for the second offtake system or two observers can traverse the battery in one direction;
- D. Each oven should be observed in sequence. The observer shall walk the length of the battery at a steady, normal walking pace sufficient to allow the inspector to observe any emissions from the offtake piping and differentiate any emissions from steam and shall record the actual traverse time with an appropriate timepiece;
- E. The observer shall record the battery identification, side of the oven, the oven number for all offtake piping visible emissions and whether an oven was dampered off or obstructed from view. The number of offtake piping from dampered off ovens (not to exceed three ovens) will be excluded as described in the formula in Subparagraph I below;
- F. If any part or parts of offtake piping has or have visible emissions, the observer shall count it as one emitting offtake piping;
- G. Offtake piping with open standpipes for decarbonization or closed and sealed standpipes on such oven being charged would be counted as offtake piping obstructed from view in the formula in Subparagraph I below. Offtake piping with open standpipes on such oven being charged would count as charging emissions. All visible emissions from closed standpipe caps, excluding such oven being charged, count as offtake piping leaks;
- H. For purposes of determining compliance with this Subsection, “operating oven” means any oven which is not out of operation for purposes of a rebuild or attributable to maintenance sufficiently extensive so as to require the oven be skipped in the charging sequence;
- I. Compliance is determined by application of the following formula rounded to the nearest tenth of one percent; and

$$\text{Percent leaking} = \frac{\text{number of offtake piping with visible emissions on operating ovens} - \text{number of offtake piping with visible emissions from offtake piping obstructed from view} - \text{number of offtake piping with visible emissions on dampered off ovens, not to exceed three ovens}}{\left(\text{number of offtake piping on operating ovens} - \text{number of offtake piping obstructed from view} - \text{number of offtake piping on dampered off ovens} - \text{not to exceed three ovens} \right)} \times 100$$

J. These procedures include some, but not all, aspects of EPA Method 303. In order to ensure a full understanding of the inspection procedures set forth in this Subsection, the observer shall also maintain current certification for Method 303 observations.

- e. **Pushing.** No person shall operate, or allow to be operated, any battery of coke ovens unless there is installed on such battery a pushing emission control device which is designed to reduce fugitive emissions from pushing to the minimum attainable through the use of BACT, ~~nor shall any person operate, or allow to be operated any battery of coke ovens in such manner that:~~

No person may permit the pushing of coke from a coke oven unless the pushing operation is enclosed during the removal of coke from a coke oven and pushing emissions are contained, except for the fugitive pushing emissions, that are allowed by Paragraphs 4 and 5 of this Subsection nor shall any person operate, or allow to be operated any battery of coke ovens in such manner that:

1. At any time, the particulate mass emission rate from the pushing emission control device, for any battery other than those subject to Paragraph e.2 or e.3 of this Section, exceeds a rate determined by an outlet concentration of 0.020 grains per dry standard cubic foot, or the rate determined by the following formula, whichever is greater:

$A = 0.76W^{0.42}$ where A = allowable mass emission rate in pounds per hour per battery, and
W = actual coke pushing rate in tons of coke per hour per battery;

2. At any time, the particulate mass emission rate from the pushing emission control device, for any of the following batteries, exceeds a rate determined by an outlet concentration of 0.010 grains per dry standard cubic foot:

SPECIFIC COKE OVEN BATTERIES

<u>Source Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
A. Coke Battery #1	<u>U. S. Steel</u> USX Corp. Clairton, PA
B. Coke Battery #2	<u>U. S. Steel</u> USX Corp. Clairton, PA
C. Coke Battery #3	<u>U. S. Steel</u> USX Corp. Clairton, PA
D. Coke Battery #7	USX Corp. Clairton, PA
E. Coke Battery #8	USX Corp. Clairton, PA
F. Coke Battery #9	USX Corp. Clairton, PA
<u>D. G.</u> Coke Battery #19	<u>U. S. Steel</u> USX Corp. Clairton, PA
H. Coke Battery #1	Shenango Inc Neville PA

3. At any time, the particulate mass emission rate from the pushing emission control device, for any of the following batteries Coke Oven Battery B at the U. S. Steel Corporation Mon Valley Works Clairton Plant, exceeds a rate determined by an outlet concentration of 0.040 pounds per ton of coke:

SPECIFIC COKE OVEN BATTERIES

<u>Source Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
A. Coke Battery #13	USX Corp. Clairton, PA
B. Coke Battery #14	USX Corp. Clairton, PA
C. Coke Battery #15	USX Corp. Clairton, PA
D. Coke Battery #20	USX Corp. Clairton, PA
E. Coke Battery B	USX Corp. Clairton, PA

4. Fugitive pushing emissions or emissions from the pushing emission control device outlet equal or exceed an opacity of 20% at any time, except if the Department determines in writing, upon written application from the person responsible for the coke ovens setting forth all information needed to make such determination, that such emissions are of only minor significance with respect to causing air pollution and do not prevent or interfere with the attainment or maintenance of any ambient air

quality standard (any such determination shall be submitted as a proposed revision to Allegheny County's portion of the SIP);

5. Visible emissions from the transport of hot coke in the open atmosphere exceed ten percent (10%) opacity at any time; or
6. For any of the following batteries, at any time, the hot coke fails to be held under the hood of the pushing emission control (PEC) device for at least 67 seconds immediately after the pusher ram begins to move and the damper to the PEC device is opened or for at least 15 seconds immediately following the fall of the last of the coke into the hot car, whichever is longer:

SPECIFIC COKE OVEN BATTERIES

<u>Source Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
A. Coke Battery #1	<u>U. S. Steel</u> USX Corp. Clairton, PA
B. Coke Battery #2	<u>U. S. Steel</u> USX Corp. Clairton, PA
C. Coke Battery #3	<u>U. S. Steel</u> USX Corp. Clairton, PA
D. Coke Battery #7	USX Corp. Clairton, PA
E. Coke Battery #8	USX Corp. Clairton, PA
F. Coke Battery #9	USX Corp. Clairton, PA
<u>D. G.</u> Coke Battery #13	<u>U. S. Steel</u> USX Corp. Clairton, PA
<u>E. H.</u> Coke Battery #14	<u>U. S. Steel</u> USX Corp. Clairton, PA
<u>F. I.</u> Coke Battery #15	<u>U. S. Steel</u> USX Corp. Clairton, PA
<u>G. J.</u> Coke Battery #19	<u>U. S. Steel</u> USX Corp. Clairton, PA
<u>H. K.</u> Coke Battery #20	<u>U. S. Steel</u> USX Corp. Clairton, PA

except that this Paragraph shall only be effective during the period from 30 days following the issuance of a written notice by the Department to the owner or operator of such battery that EPA has required the implementation of the contingency measures under the portion of the PM-10 SIP for the Liberty Borough/Clairton area, until issuance of a written notice by the Department that such measures are no longer required.

7. Inspection Procedures. Compliance with the visible emission standards for pushing under this Subsection shall be determined in accordance with the following methods:

- A. Visible emission observers shall be certified in accordance with the procedures specified in 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A, Method 9;**
- B. In making pushing observations the observer shall be positioned in accordance with the provisions of Section 2.1 of Method 9;**
- C. The provisions of Section 2.2 of Method 9 shall apply based on the**

observer's initial position and the pushing emissions field data sheets shall include all of the items in Section 2.2 of Method 9;

D. The provisions of Section 2.3 of Method 9 do not apply in that observers are not required to take readings at fifteen second intervals. The observer shall look no longer than a few continuous seconds at the plume. If more than a few seconds is needed, the observer shall momentarily look away to recalibrate their eyes before observing the plume again;

E. The provisions of Sections 2.4 and 2.5 of Method 9 do not apply except that opacity observations shall be recorded to the nearest 5 percent;

F. In viewing the pushing operation, the observer shall stand on the coke side of the battery where a clear view of the push can be obtained. This generally should be a location on the ground, in the coke side yard, outside the hot car tracks approximately perpendicular to the observed oven. However, the observer is not restricted to the ground level, but may make observation from an elevated level as long as the observation position complies with Section 2.1 of Method 9. The reader may change locations during a single oven reading but shall not take readings while in transit;

G. During the pushing operation, the reader shall observe all the pushing emissions. Pushing operation, as defined in §2101.20 of this Article, begins when the coke side door is first removed from a coke oven and continuing until the quenching operation is commenced. Pushing emissions include all fugitive emissions leaving an oven during a push, emissions from the pushing emission control device outlet and, evaluated separately, emissions from open quench cars during the transport of hot coke in the open atmosphere;

H. Except as provided in Subparagraph I below, compliance is determined by observing any visible emissions with opacity equal to or greater than the opacity limit defined in §2105.21.e.4 or applicable source permit, as determined against any contrasting background. The reader shall independently observe emissions from the pushing emission control device gas cleaning outlet and fugitive emissions from the pushing operation; and

I. Pushing emissions during the transport of hot coke in the open atmosphere to the quench tower shall be evaluated separately. In this case, the reader shall be positioned in accordance with Subparagraphs B and F above using the opacity limit defined in §2105.21.e.5 or applicable source permit.

f. **Combustion Stacks.** No person shall operate, or allow to be operated, any battery of coke ovens in such manner that, at any time, emissions from the combustion stack serving such

battery:

- 1. For Coke Oven Battery C at the U. S. Steel Corporation Mon Valley Works Clairton Plant, exceed a total particulate concentration of 0.010 grains per dry standard cubic foot;**
- ~~12.~~ For any battery of coke ovens installed, replaced, or reconstructed, or at which a major modification was ~~on or after~~ **between the dates of** January 1, 1978, **and October 31, 2012,** exceed a **total** particulate concentration of 0.015 grains per dry standard cubic foot;
- 3. Any batteries installed, replaced, or reconstructed, or at which a major modification was made on or after the effective date of this paragraph shall be subject to the applicable requirements under either Section 2102.06 (relating to installation permits for major sources locating in or impacting a nonattainment area) or Section 2102.07 (relating to installation permits for major sources locating in an attainment or unclassified area) of this Article.**
- ~~24.~~ For any battery other than those subject to Paragraphs f.1, f.2 or f.3 of this Section, exceed a particulate concentration of 0.030 grains per dry standard cubic foot;
- ~~35.~~ Equal or exceed an opacity of 20% for a period or periods aggregating in excess of three (3) minutes in any 60 minute period; or
- ~~46.~~ Equal or exceed an opacity of 60% at any time.
- 7.** Measurements of ~~opacity~~ **visible emissions** shall be performed according to the ~~methods for visible emissions established by §2107.11 of this Article.~~ **in either of the following two ways:**
 - A. Using any continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) required by regulation, permit, consent agreement, consent decree, or enforcement order. Chapter 2 of the Allegheny County Source Testing Manual, entitled "Continuous Emission Monitoring," provides requirements for certification and ongoing verification of continuous opacity monitoring systems; or**
 - B. In determining compliance with the visible emission standards, 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A, Method 9, shall be used except that the provisions of Section 2.5 of Method 9 do not apply. Rather than applying the provisions of Section 2.5 of Method 9, each observation that is recorded to be equal to or greater than the opacity standard in §2104.01.a.1 or applicable source permit shall be counted in determining the hourly aggregated period.**

g. **Quenching.** No person shall quench, or allow the quenching of, coke unless the emissions from such quenching are vented through a baffled quench tower and the water used for such quenching meets the requirements of 40 CFR 63 Subpart CCCCC. Make-up water for quenching shall be equivalent to, or better than, the water quality standards established for the nearest stream or river by regulations promulgated by the DEP under the Pennsylvania Clean Streams Law, Act of June 22, 1937, PL. 1987, as amended, 35 P.S. 691.1 et seq., except that water from the nearest stream or river may be used for make-up water for the quenching of coke. The nearest stream or river to the U. S. Steel USX Corporation Mon Valley Works Clairton Plant facility in Clairton, PA, shall be the Monongahela River. Measurements of water quality shall be performed according to procedures established or approved by the Commonwealth.

h. **Coke oven gas.** Except as provided for in this Section, no person shall operate, or allow to be operated, any source in such manner that unburned coke oven gas is emitted into the open air. In addition, no person shall flare, mix, or combust coke oven gas, or allow such gas to be flared, mixed, or combusted, unless the concentration of sulfur compounds, measured as hydrogen sulfide, in such gas is less than or equal to the following concentrations:

1. Where the rated production capacity of the coke plant producing such gas is less than 70 million standard cubic feet of coke oven gas per day, a concentration of 70 grains per hundred dry standard cubic feet of coke oven gas or the concentration determined by the following formula whichever is less:

$$A = 156E^{-0.27} \text{ where } A = \begin{array}{l} \text{allowable hydrogen sulfide content in grains per} \\ \text{hundred dry standard cubic feet of coke oven gas, and} \end{array}$$

$$E = \begin{array}{l} \text{maximum coke oven gas production rate in millions of} \\ \text{cubic feet per day;} \end{array}$$

2. For all coke batteries installed, replaced, or reconstructed, or at which a major modification was made on or after January 1, 1978, where the rated production capacity of the coke plant producing such gas is equal to or more than 70 million standard cubic feet of coke oven gas per day, ~~other than those subject to Paragraph h.3 of this Section,~~ a concentration of ten **(10)** grains per hundred dry **standard** cubic feet of coke oven gas;
3. ~~For the following battery, on and before December 31, 1996, a concentration of 45 grains per hundred dry cubic feet of coke oven gas, and after December 31, 1996, a concentration of 34 grains per hundred dry cubic feet of coke oven gas:~~

~~SPECIFIC COKE OVEN BATTERIES~~

Source Name	Location
A. Coke Battery #1	Shenango Inc Neville PA

The standard set forth in Paragraph h.2 of this Section for the following coke oven batteries designated 13, 14, 15, 20, and B at the U. S. Steel USX Corporation Mon Valley Works Clairton Plant Works shall be deemed satisfied for such batteries if the coke oven gas from the following batteries and treated by the Clairton Plant Works coke oven gas desulfurization system in existence as of June 24, 1993, has a sulfur compound concentration, measured as H₂S, of no greater than ~~35~~ 40 grains per hundred dry standard cubic feet of coke oven gas produced by the Clairton Works, when all sulfur emissions from its Claus Sulfur Recovery Plant and the tail gas cleaning equipment thereon, expressed as equivalent H₂S, are added to the measured H₂S.

SPECIFIC COKE OVEN BATTERIES

<u>Source Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
A. Coke Battery #1	<u>U. S. Steel USX Corp. Clairton, PA</u>
B. Coke Battery #2	<u>U. S. Steel USX Corp. Clairton, PA</u>
C. Coke Battery #3	<u>U. S. Steel USX Corp. Clairton, PA</u>
D. Coke Battery #7	USX Corp. Clairton, PA
E. Coke Battery #8	USX Corp. Clairton, PA
F. Coke Battery #9	USX Corp. Clairton, PA
<u>D. G.</u> Coke Battery #13	<u>U. S. Steel USX Corp. Clairton, PA</u>
<u>E. H.</u> Coke Battery #14	<u>U. S. Steel USX Corp. Clairton, PA</u>
<u>F. I.</u> Coke Battery #15	<u>U. S. Steel USX Corp. Clairton, PA</u>
<u>G. J.</u> Coke Battery #19	<u>U. S. Steel USX Corp. Clairton, PA</u>
<u>H. K.</u> Coke Battery #20	<u>U. S. Steel USX Corp. Clairton, PA</u>
<u>I. L.</u> Coke Battery B	<u>U. S. Steel USX Corp. Clairton, PA</u>

- 4 5.** For all other coke batteries, where the rated production capacity of the coke plant producing such gas is equal to or more than 70 million standard cubic feet of coke oven gas per day, other than those subject to Paragraph h.2 ~~or h.3~~ of this Section, a concentration of fifty (50) grains per hundred dry standard cubic feet of coke oven gas.

The concentration of sulfur compounds specified by this Subsection shall include tail-gas sulfur, measured as hydrogen sulfide, emitted from sulfur removal equipment.

- i. **Soaking. No person shall operate, or allow to be operated, any battery of coke ovens in such manner that:**
- 1. For Coke Oven Battery C at the U. S. Steel Corporation Mon Valley Works Clairton Plant, at no time shall soaking emissions from a standpipe cap opening exceed ten percent (10%) opacity.**

- 2. Any batteries installed, replaced, or reconstructed, or at which a major modification was made on or after the effective date of this paragraph, shall be subject to the applicable requirements under either Section 2102.06 (relating to installation permits for major sources locating in or impacting a nonattainment area) or Section 2102.07 (relating to installation permits for major sources locating in an attainment or unclassified area) of this Article.**
- 3. For any batteries, other than those subject to Paragraphs i.1 or i.2 of this Section, At no time shall soaking emissions from a standpipe cap opening exceed twenty percent (20%) opacity.**

An exclusion from ~~this~~ **the** opacity limits **of Paragraphs i.1 and i.3** shall be allowed for two (2) minutes after a standpipe cap is opened. ~~Compliance with this standard shall be determined through observing the standpipe from a position where the observer can note the time the oven is dampered off and, following the two minute exclusion, read the soaking emissions from the open standpipe in accordance with Method 9.~~ **During the two (2) minute exclusion, all air pollution control equipment and control techniques shall be operated consistent with good air pollution control practices. For purposes of this Subsection, good air pollution control practices may include, but are not limited to, lighting or attempting to light the standpipe immediately following the opening of the standpipe.**

- 4. Inspection Procedures. Compliance with the visible emission standard for soaking shall be determined in accordance with the following method:**
 - A. The observer records the time the standpipe cap is initially opened or observed open and note if the observer did not observe the opening of the standpipe cap;**
 - B. The observer shall read the soaking emissions from the open standpipe in accordance with 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A, Method 9;**
 - C. The observer continues to conduct readings per Method 9 except the provisions of Method 9 Sections 2.4 and 2.5 shall not apply in that observers need not record a minimum of 24 observations; and**
 - D. For determining compliance with this Subsection, a two (2) minute exclusion from the opacity limit shall be allowed after the time the standpipe cap is initially opened. If the observer did not observe the opening of the standpipe cap, the observer may presume that the standpipe cap has been open for more than two (2) minutes unless the operator provides the time the standpipe cap was opened.**

j. Miscellaneous Topside Emissions

- 1. At no time may there be topside emissions from any point on the topside other than allowed emissions from charging port seals under Subsection c, offtake piping under Subsection d and soaking under Subsection i.**
- 2. At no time may there be visible emissions from the coke oven gas collector main.**

1.B

§2109.01 INSPECTIONS

{Subsection d added by May 7, 1998 amendment, effective May 15, 1998. Subsection e added mm/dd/2022, effective mm/dd/2022.}

...

- e. During an inspection by the Department, a source shall operate in a manner consistent with its normal air pollution control practices unless an alternative method or procedure is requested by the Department or if necessary for the protection of worker or public safety. It shall be a violation of this Article for any person to alter or modify a source's normal air pollution control practices during a Department inspection for the purpose of improving compliance with the requirements under this Article or any Department permit. Any person who deviates from a source's normal air pollution control practices during a Department inspection shall have the burden of demonstrating why the alternative or modified practices were required.**

2.

Technical Support Document

Coke Ovens and Coke Oven Gas

This submittal affects the Allegheny County Health Department Air Pollution Control Regulations, Article XXI, related to coke ovens and coke oven gas.

The current regulations set forth in Article XXI, Section 2105.21, address the emissions standards for coke ovens and coke oven gas, while the test methods and inspection procedures for coke ovens are provided in the ACHD's Source Testing Manual. As part of a 2019 settlement agreement with U.S. Steel Corporation relating to violations at its coke oven batteries, the ACHD agreed to amend Article XXI to include the test methods and inspection procedures for coke ovens in the Section 2105.21 regulations. Accordingly, the ACHD Air Quality Program is proposing to amend its regulations to include the test methods and inspection procedures that are appropriate for determining compliance with the ACHD's coke oven standards in Article XXI, § 2105.21.

The ACHD Air Quality Program is also proposing to amend its regulations based on issues of stringency with federal and Pennsylvania regulations. The Pennsylvania Air Pollution Control Act states that the ACHD may enact "ordinances with respect to air pollution which will not be less stringent than the provisions of this act, the Clean Air Act or the rules and regulations promulgated under either this act or the Clean Air Act." 35 P.S. § 4012(a). During this regulatory review process, the ACHD determined that there were provisions in the Article XXI regulations pertaining to coke ovens and coke oven gas which were less stringent than the regulations promulgated under the Clean Air Act and Pennsylvania Air Pollution Control Act. As a result, the ACHD Air Quality Program is proposing to amend the applicable provisions to be at least as stringent as the Pennsylvania and federal regulations.

Finally, the ACHD Air Quality Program is proposing to amend its regulations relating to coke ovens and coke oven gas to clarify regulatory language.

The following portions of Article XXI will be submitted as a SIP Revision:

§2101.20 ("Definitions")
§2105.21.a-h, j ("Coke Ovens and Coke Oven Gas")

The following portion of Article XXI will not be submitted as a SIP Revision:

§2105.21.i ("Coke Ovens and Coke Oven Gas")

The following table provides further explanation for the proposed amendments to Article XXI, Sections 2101.20 and 2105.21:

Section*	Explanation for Change
<p>§2101.20 (Definition of “Charging emissions”)</p>	<p>The Pennsylvania Air Pollution Control Act states that the ACHD may enact “ordinances with respect to air pollution which will not be <u>less stringent</u> than the provisions of this act, the Clean Air Act or the rules and regulations promulgated under either this act or the Clean Air Act.” 35 P.S. § 4012(a). The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s regulations on visible emissions from by-product coke oven batteries states in a note that “[visible emissions] from open standpipes of an oven being charged count as charging emissions.” 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Appendix A, Method 303, Section 11.1.4. The ACHD determined that because its definition of “charging emissions” is “less stringent” because it does not include the language in the federal regulation. Therefore, the ACHD is proposing to amend the definition for “Charging emissions” to include the language “open standpipes of the oven being charge.”</p>
<p>§2101.20 (Definition of “Pushing operation”)</p>	<p>As discussed above, the ACHD regulations cannot be “less stringent” than the regulations promulgated under the Pennsylvania Air Pollution Control Act. 35 P.S. § 4012(a). The Pennsylvania “Air Resources” regulations provide that “pushing operations” begin “when the coke side door is first removed from a coke oven.” 25 Pa. Code § 121.1. Under the current Article XXI regulation, for coke oven batteries 13, 14, 15, 20, and B at the U.S. Steel Corporation Mon Valley Works Clairton Plant, the push does not start until after the coke side door is first removed <u>and</u> the coke mass starts to move. For these batteries, the emissions between the time the coke side door is first removed and when the coke mass starts to move is not included in determining compliance with the pushing emissions standard. Because the ACHD regulation is less stringent, the ACHD is proposing to amend the definition of “Pushing” so that it is identical to the definition of “Pushing operation” in the Pennsylvania “Air Resources” regulations. 25 Pa. Code § 121.1.</p>
<p>§2101.20 (Definition of “Pushing emissions”)</p>	<p>The ACHD added a definition of “Pushing emissions.” This definition is identical to the definition of “Pushing emissions” in the Pennsylvania “Air Resources” regulations. 25 Pa. Code § 121.1.</p>
<p>§2101.20 (Definition of “Soaking emissions”)</p>	<p>ACHD is proposing to delete the words, “i.e., when the coke side door is removed” since that portion of the definition is addressed in the definition of “pushing operation.”</p>
<p>§2105.21.a.1-2</p>	<p>The ACHD is proposing to add the language “or fewer” to these sections. Currently, the ACHD inspectors are required to observe all 4 or 5 consecutive charges even if there is an exceedance of the coke oven charging standards after less than 4 or 5 charges. The proposed change will allow the inspectors to stop observations and proceed with another inspection when the number of seconds of charging emissions observed exceeds the coke oven charging standard.</p>
<p>§2105.21.a.3; §2105.21.b.8; §2105.21.c.5;</p>	<p>Currently, the test methods for the inspection of coke oven batteries is set forth in the ACHD’s Source Testing Manual. The Settlement Agreement and Order dated June 27, 2019 between the ACHD and U.S. Steel Corp. provides that the ACHD will</p>

<p>§2105.21.d.5; §2105.21.e.7; §2105.21.i.4</p>	<p>promulgate regulations to include the test methods for coke batteries in Article XXI. The proposed regulations are amended to include the test methods and inspection procedures that are appropriate for determining compliance with the ACHD’s coke oven standards in Article XXI, § 2105.21.</p>
<p>§2105.21.b.1; §2105.21.b.4; §2105.21.c.1; §2105.21.d.1; §2105.21.f.1; §2105.21.i.1</p>	<p>In 2012, U.S. Steel Corp. installed Coke Oven Battery C. The ACHD is amending the regulations to incorporate the requirements set forth in the installation permit for Battery C. The following is a reference to the applicable sections of the installation permit and the corresponding sections of the regulations: §2105.21.b.1 (IP-11 § V.A.1.c); §2105.21.b.4 (IP-11 § V.A.1.d); §2105.21.c.1 (IP-11 § V.A.1.e); §2105.21.d.1 (IP-11 § V.A.1.f); §2105.21.f.1 (IP-11 § V.A.1.i.1); §2105.21.i.1 (IP-11 § V.A.1.g)</p>
<p>§2105.21.b.2; §2105.21.c.2; §2105.21.d.2; §2105.21.f.2;</p>	<p>Article XXI, § 2105.21, currently includes standards for batteries installed, replaced, or reconstructed, or at which a major modification was made on or after January 1, 1978. These standards were considered the Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (LAER) for coke batteries at the time the regulations were promulgated. On November 1, 2012, U.S. Steel’s Battery C was put into operation. During the permitting process, the ACHD determined that LAER for Battery C was lower than what is currently set forth in the regulations. The ACHD is proposing to amend the regulations to indicate that standards previously considered LAER only apply to batteries installed, replaced, or reconstructed, or at which a major modification was made between the dates of January 1, 1978, and October 31, 2012 (i.e., the day prior to when Battery C began operations).</p>
<p>§2105.21.b.5; §2105.21.c.3; §2105.21.d.3; §2105.21.f.3; §2105.21.i.2</p>	<p>As discussed above, the ACHD is amending the regulations to indicate that standards previously considered LAER only applies to batteries installed, replaced, or reconstructed, or at which a major modification was made between the dates of January 1, 1978, and October 31, 2012. The ACHD is also proposing to include language to address the standards for any batteries installed, replaced, or reconstructed, or at which a major modification on or after the effective date of the current proposed regulations. These batteries will be required to meet either Best Available Control Technology (BACT) (for sources is located in an attainment or unclassified area) or LAER (for sources is located in a nonattainment area).</p>
<p>§2105.21.b.1, b.2, b.3; §2105.21.c.2, c.4; §2105.21.d.1, d.2, d.4</p>	<p>The ACHD provides a standard for visible emissions for the door areas, charging ports, and offtake piping sections. In order to clarify the noncompliance limit under these standards, the ACHD is proposing to amend the regulations to specify that the standards are to the tenth decimal point (“0”).</p>
<p>§2105.21.b – (current Paragraph b.2)</p>	<p>The ACHD is deleting this language because the standard no longer applies to any operating batteries in Allegheny County.</p>
<p>§2105.21.b.3.D- F, b.7.D-F; §2105.21.e.2.D- F, e.6.D-F</p>	<p>The ACHD is deleting the references to Coke Battery Nos. 7, 8 and 9 because the batteries are no longer in operation.</p>
<p>Numerous sections</p>	<p>The regulations identified the batteries as the “USX Clairton Coke Works, Clairton, Pennsylvania.” This language was changed to “U.S. Steel Corporation Mon Valley Works Clairton Plant.” The ACHD is also replacing “USX” with “U.S. Steel.”</p>

§2105.21.e	The Pennsylvania Air Pollution Control Act states that the ACHD may enact “ordinances with respect to air pollution which will not be less stringent than the provisions of this act, the Clean Air Act or the rules and regulations promulgated under either this act or the Clean Air Act.” 35 P.S. § 4012(a). Section 129.15 (“Coke pushing operations”) of the Pennsylvania “Air Resources” regulations states: “No person may permit the pushing of coke from a coke oven unless the pushing operation is enclosed during the removal of coke from a coke oven and pushing emissions are contained, except for the fugitive pushing emissions, that are allowed by subsections (c) and (e).” 25 Pa. Code 129.15(a). The ACHD’s current regulations for pushing do not include this requirement. In order to avoid being less stringent than the Pennsylvania regulations, that ACHD is proposing to add this language to its regulations.
§2105.21.e.2.H; §2105.21.h (current h.3)	The ACHD is deleting the references to the coke battery at Shenango Inc. because the facility is no longer in operation.
§2105.21.e.3	After reviewing the permits for the coke batteries identified in §2105.21.e.3, the ACHD determined that only Battery B is required to meet the particulate mass emission rate set forth in this Paragraph. The ACHD deleted the other coke batteries listed.
§2105.21.f.7	The current version of the regulations for combustion stacks provides that the measurement for opacity shall be performed according to the methods in Article XXI, § 2107.11. Section 2107.11 required that for measuring visible emissions, the source must follow the methods in the Allegheny County Source Testing Manual or continuous opacity monitoring system. In order to clarify the regulations, the ACHD moved the methods set forth in Section 2107.11 and the Allegheny County Source Testing Manual into Section 2105.21.f.7.
§2105.21.g	Article XXI, § 2107.07, pertains to test methods for coke oven emissions and includes the following requirement with regard to coke ovens: “Measurements of water quality shall be performed according to procedures established or approved by the Commonwealth.” The ACHD is deleting Section 2107.07 and is proposing to move the quoted language to Section 2105.21.g.
§2105.21.h.3	The coke oven gas concentration is being revised from 40 grains per hundred dry standard cubic feet of coke oven gas to 35 grains. The 40 grains standard was promulgated prior to the installation of Battery C. During the permitting process for the installation of Battery C, the grains standard was reduced to 35 grains based on Battery C being required to meet the 10 grains standard for LAER. (IP #0052-I011, Condition V.A.1.j).
§2105.21.i.3	The ACHD regulations allow for a two minute exclusion from the opacity limit for soaking emissions. Article XXI, § 2105.03, and Condition IV.4 of U.S. Steel Clairton Plant’s Operating Permit requires that all air pollution control equipment be properly installed, maintained, and operated consistent with good air pollution control practice. The ACHD is proposing to add language based on this requirement which provides that during the two minute exclusion, all air pollution control equipment and control techniques shall be operated consistent with good air pollution control practices. The proposed regulation further clarifies that good air pollution control practices may include, but are not limited to, lighting or attempting to light the standpipe immediately following the opening of the standpipe.

§2105.21.j	The ACHD is proposing adding a new section titled “Miscellaneous Topside Emissions.” The requirements under this section are from the Pennsylvania “Air Resources” regulations, 25 Pa. Code §123.44(a)(6),(7). The ACHD is required to include these requirements so that the Article XXI regulations are not less stringent than the Pennsylvania regulations. 35 P.S. § 4012(a).
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* Unless otherwise indicated, the citations to the Article XXI regulations under the “Section” column are for the proposed amended sections of the regulations and are not the citations to the current version of the regulations.

Inspections

This portion of the submittal affects the ACHD Air Pollution Control Regulations, Article XXI, related to inspections by the ACHD Air Quality Program.

The ACHD Air Quality Program is proposing to amend its regulations to include requirements that during an inspection, a source is required to operate in a manner consistent with its normal air pollution control practices. The regulation provides that it is a violation for any person to alter or modify a source’s normal air pollution control practices during an ACHD inspection for the purpose of improving compliance with the requirements under Article XXI or any ACHD permit.

§2109.01, “Inspections,” Subsection “e” will be submitted as a SIP Revision.

3.

Documentation of Public Hearing and Certifications

Notice of Public Hearing (later)
Transmittals of hearing notice to EPA & PA DEP (later)
Proof of publication of notice of hearing (later)
Certification of hearing (later)
Summary of Comments and responses (later)
Certification of approval and adoption (later)

This document is presented as an aid to the Board of Health. Its purpose is to indicate, using red text, what has changed in the proposed Coke Oven regulation revision since the end of the first public comment period on January 21, 2021.

Proposed

**Revision to ALLEGHENY COUNTY'S portion of the
PENNSYLVANIA STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

For the

**Attainment and Maintenance of the National
Ambient Air Quality Standards**

Revision Tracking No. 87

**Allegheny County Health Department
Rules and Regulations
Article XXI, Air Pollution Control**

**§2105.21 Coke Ovens and Coke Oven Gas
with
Related §2101.20 Definitions**

**and
§2109.01 Inspections**

(Document date: January 28, 2022)

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 - Certifications of approval and adoption

1.A

Proposed Coke Ovens and Coke Oven Gas Regulation Revision

LEGEND

1. Changes made since the end of the first public comment period on January 21, 2021 **are shown in bolded red.**
2. Additions proposed in draft regulation that were in public comment, but deleted since January 21, 2021, **are shown underlined, bolded red and with strikethrough.**
3. Strikethroughs that have been restored since January 21, 2021 are shown in un-bolded red.
4. For the portion of the regulation revision unaffected by changes made since January 21, 2021:
 - a. Additions are shown **bolded black, and underlined.**
 - b. Deletions are shown with strikethroughs.

§2101.20 DEFINITIONS {unless specifically indicated, all definitions effective October 20, 1995}

...

“Charging emissions” means any emissions occurring during the introduction of coal into the coke oven from the time that the gate(s) on the larry car coal hopper is opened or mechanical feeders start the flow of coal into the oven until the last charging port seal is replaced. Charging emissions include any air contaminant emitted from one or more charging ports, spaces between the charging port rings and the oven refractory, drop sleeves, larry car hoppers, **open standpipes of the oven being charged** and any associated air pollution control equipment, but shall not include emissions occurring during the temporary removal of a charging port seal for the purpose of sweeping excess coal spillage into the oven just charged, after such seal has been firmly seated over the charging port following the removal of the larry car. *{effective Feb. 1, 1994. Amended mm/dd/2022, effective mm/dd/2022.}*

~~**“Measured sulfur compounds” means hydrogen sulfide (H₂S), carbon disulfide (CS₂), carbonyl sulfide (COS), methyl mercaptan, ethyl mercaptan and sulfur dioxide (SO₂) measured in any gas stream. {Added mm/dd/2021, effective mm/dd/2021.}**~~

“Pushing operation” means the operation by which coke is removed from a coke oven and transported to a quench station, ~~beginning, for the coke oven batteries designated 13, 14, 15, 20, and B at the USX Corporation Clairton Works, at the time the coke mass starts to move and ending at the time the coke transfer car enters the coke quenching system, and for all other coke oven batteries,~~ beginning when the coke side door is first removed from a coke oven and continuing until the quenching operation is commenced. *{effective February 1, 1994. Amended mm/dd/2022, effective mm/dd/2022.}*

“Pushing emissions” means an air contaminant emitted into the outdoor atmosphere which is generated by or results from the pushing operation. {Added mm/dd/2022, effective mm/dd/2022.}

“Soaking emissions ~~from a standpipe cap~~” means **uncombusted** emissions from an open standpipe which has been dampered off in preparation of pushing the coke mass out of the oven and shall end when pushing begins, ~~i.e., when the coke side door is removed.~~ *{Added by August 29, 2013 amendment, effective September 23, 2013. Amended mm/dd/2022, effective mm/dd/2022.}*

§2105.21 COKE OVENS AND COKE OVEN GAS

{portions effective August 15, 1997, the remainder effective February 1, 1994; Paragraph e.6 added June 22, 1995, effective July 11, 1995 and amended May 14, 2010 effective May 24, 2010; §2105.21.b, e, and h amended effective August 15, 1997; Subsection f amended February 12, 2007 effective April 1, 2007. Subsection i added August 29, 2013, effective September 23, 2013. Paragraph e.6 amended November 13, 2014, effective January 1, 2015. Subsections a through i amended and Subsection j added mm/dd/2022, effective mm/dd/2022.}

- a. **Charging.** No person shall operate, or allow to be operated:
1. Any battery of coke ovens installed, replaced, or reconstructed, or at which a major modification was made on or after January 1, 1978, in such manner that the aggregate of visible charging emissions exceeds a total of 55 seconds during any five (5) **or fewer** consecutive **valid** charges on such battery; or
 2. Any other battery of coke ovens in such manner that the aggregate of visible charging emissions exceeds a total of 75 seconds during any four (4) **or fewer** consecutive **valid** charges on such battery.
 3. **Inspection Procedures. The following inspection technique shall be utilized for determining compliance with the coke oven charging standard as defined in this Subsection:**
 - A. **Observations of visible charging emissions ~~may~~ shall be made from any point or points on the topside of a coke oven battery from which an observer can view the majority of any of the charging emissions which may be created during charging (typically at, but in no way limited to, a distance between 5 to 12 ovens);**
 - B. **Any U-tube system is part of the charging operation when it is connected during the charging of that oven, while any other offtakes are not included;**
 - C. **The observer will determine and record the total number of seconds that charging emissions are visibly being emitted. For each charge, the observer shall record the identification number of the oven charged and the approximate beginning time of the charge;**
 - D. **The observer will time the visible charging emissions with a ~~stopwatch~~ timepiece (to the nearest half second) while observing the charging operation. Simultaneous emissions from more than one emission point shall be timed and recorded as one emission and shall not be added separately when calculating the total time. Upon observing any visible charging emissions being emitted from any part of the charging system, start the timepiece. Stop the timepiece when visible emissions are no longer being emitted. Restart the timepiece when or if visible emissions reoccur; start and stop the timepiece as often as needed during the same charging period;**

- E. Open visible charging emissions shall not include any emissions observed after all the charging port seals have been replaced (i.e., the charging port lid is firmly seated) following the removal of the larry car, such as emissions occurring when a charging port lid is temporarily removed to allow the sweep-in of spilled coal. In addition, visible charging emissions from the coke oven doors or the leveling bar shall not be included, or visible charging emissions which were previously counted;**
- F. The total number of seconds of visible charging emissions observed, clock time for the initiation and completion of the charging operation for each oven, battery identification and oven number for each charge shall be recorded by the observer;**
- G. In the event that observations of emissions from a charge are interrupted, the data from that charge may be invalidated. If the charge is invalidated, the observer shall note on their observation sheet the reason for invalidating the data and the observer may then resume observation of the next charge or charges;**
- H. Compliance is determined by adding the number of seconds of charging emissions observed during a set of charges of either four or five charges, depending on whether the coke oven charging standards set forth in Paragraphs a.1 or a.2 of this Section apply; ~~and~~**
- I. An observer may stop ~~the observations~~ when the number of seconds of charging emissions observed exceeds the coke oven charging standard set forth in Paragraphs a.1. and a.2. of this Section even if a full set of four or five charges have not been observed. A subsequent inspection may be conducted starting with the next set of charges; however, if the observer stops an observation, the observer cannot resume observing charging observations until after the original set of ovens are all charged; and**
- J. These procedures include some, but not all, aspects of EPA Method 303. In order to ensure a full understanding of the inspection procedures set forth in this Subsection, the observer shall also maintain current certification for Method 303 observations.**

b. **Door Areas.** No person shall operate, or allow to be operated, any battery of coke ovens in such manner that:

1. For Coke Oven Battery C at the U. S. Steel Corporation Mon Valley Works Clairton Plant, at any time, there are visible emissions from more than three percent (3.0%) of the door areas of the operating coke ovens in such battery, excluding the two door areas of the last oven charged and any door areas obstructed from view as calculated in Subparagraph 8.B of this Subsection;

2. For any batteries installed, replaced, or reconstructed, or at which a major

modification was made ~~on or after~~ **between the dates of** January 1, 1978, **and October 31, 2012,** at any time, there are visible emissions from more than five percent (5.0%) of the door areas of the operating coke ovens in such battery, **excluding the two door areas of the last oven charged and any door areas obstructed from view;**

2. ~~For any other batteries, other than those subject to Paragraph b.3 of this Section, at any time, there are visible emissions from more than ten percent (10%) of the door areas of the operating coke ovens in such battery, excluding the two door areas of the last oven charged and any door areas obstructed from view;~~
3. For any of the following batteries, at any time, there are visible emissions from more than eight percent (8.0%) of the door areas of the operating coke ovens in such battery, **excluding the two door areas of the last oven charged and any door areas obstructed from view:**

SPECIFIC COKE OVEN BATTERIES

	<u>Source Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
A.	Coke Battery #1	<u>U. S. Steel</u> USX Corp. Clairton, PA
B.	Coke Battery #2	<u>U. S. Steel</u> USX Corp. Clairton, PA
C.	Coke Battery #3	<u>U. S. Steel</u> USX Corp. Clairton, PA
D.	Coke Battery #7	USX Corp. Clairton, PA
E.	Coke Battery #8	USX Corp. Clairton, PA
F.	Coke Battery #9	USX Corp. Clairton, PA
<u>D G.</u>	Coke Battery #19	<u>U. S. Steel</u> USX Corp. Clairton, PA; or

4. **For Coke Oven Battery C at the U. S. Steel Corporation Mon Valley Works Clairton Plant, emissions from the door areas of any coke oven exceed an opacity of 30% at any time 15 or more minutes after such oven has been charged;**
5. **Any batteries installed, replaced, or reconstructed, or at which a major modification was made on or after the effective date of this paragraph shall be subject to the applicable requirements under either Section 2102.06 (relating to installation permits for major sources locating in or impacting a nonattainment area) or Section 2102.07 (relating to installation permits for major sources locating in an attainment or unclassified area) of this Article;**
46. **For any batteries, other than those subject to Paragraphs b.4 or b.5 of this Section,** ~~E~~missions from the door areas of any coke oven exceed an opacity of 40% at any time 15 or more minutes after such oven has been charged.

57. Unless for any of the following batteries at the U. S. Steel USX Corporation Mon Valley Clairton Coke Works Clairton Plant, Clairton, Pennsylvania, there is installed big plug doors, **or better**, on the coke side of each oven by January 1, 2000. Any replacement doors on these batteries, replaced after January 1, 2000, will also be big plug doors. A big plug door is a door that, when installed, contains a plug with minimum dimensions as listed below:

SPECIFIC COKE OVEN BATTERIES

	<u>Source Name</u>	<u>Minimum Width</u>	<u>Minimum Depth</u>
A.	Coke Battery #1	18 1/4"	14 1/2"
B.	Coke Battery #2	18 1/4"	14 1/2"
C.	Coke Battery #3	18 1/4"	14 1/2"
D.	Coke Battery #7	17"	16 3/16"
E.	Coke Battery #8	17"	16 3/16"
F.	Coke Battery #9	17"	16 3/16"
<u>D.</u>	Coke Battery #19	17"	16 1/4"
<u>E.</u>	Coke Battery #20	17"	16 1/4"

8. Inspection Procedures.

- A. Compliance with the high opacity limitation as defined in Paragraphs b.4 through b.6 of this Section or source permit for a single door area is determined in accordance with the following method:**
- i. The observer shall place themselves no less than 25 feet from the face of the door in a location where their view of the door area is unobstructed;**
 - ii. The observer's position for high opacity door areas must meet the sun angle requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A, Method 9, except that if it is an overcast day or the plume is in a shadow, the reader need not position themselves with their back to the sun;**
 - iii. The observer shall record the maximum observed opacity of emissions emanating from a point above the top, or at the top of the door, but below the battery top, or at the top of any local door area emission control hood;**
 - iv. For determining compliance with Subparagraphs b.4 and b.6, a 15 minute exclusion from the opacity limitation shall be allowed after such oven has been charged. The operator shall provide the observer with the time when the charging period ends on such oven. If the operator does not provide the time the charging**

period ends, the observer may presume that the 15 minute exclusion has expired at the start of the inspection of such oven;

v. The observer shall have a current certification as a qualified observer for EPA Method 9;

vi. The observer shall, as much as possible, make observations from a position such that their line of vision is approximately perpendicular to the plume direction and a position which provides a clear view of emissions as long as the observation position complies with Section 2.1 of Method 9; and

vii. Opacity observations shall be made at the point of greatest opacity in that portion of the plume where condensed water vapor is not present. Once the observer notices a potential high opacity door emission, the observer shall momentarily look away from the door emissions before conducting a high opacity door reading. The observer shall look no longer than a few continuous seconds at the plume. If more than a few seconds are needed, the observer shall momentarily look away to recalibrate their eyes before observing the plume again.

B. Compliance with the percent door area leakage standard as defined in Paragraphs b.1 through b.3 of this Section is determined in accordance with the following method:

i. The intent of this procedure is to determine visible emissions from door areas by carefully observing the door area from a standard distance while walking at a normal pace;

ii. The observer shall walk the length of the battery at a steady, normal walking pace sufficient to allow the inspector to observe any emissions from the door and differentiate any emissions from steam. The observer shall record the actual traverse time for the battery with a timepiece;

iii. i. Each door area should be observed in sequence;

iv. ii. The observer shall place themselves no less than 25 feet from the face of the door unless readings are being conducted from the bench area in front of the doors;

v. For purposes of determining compliance with this subsection, “operating oven” means any oven which is not out of operation for purposes of a rebuild or attributable to maintenance sufficiently extensive so as to require the oven be skipped in the charging sequence;

vi. Visible emissions from hot coke that has been spilled on the bench as a result of pushing shall not be recorded as a door area visible emission;

vii. ~~iii.~~ If the observer’s view of a door area(s) is more than momentarily obstructed by, for example, door machinery, pushing machinery, coke guide, or opaque steam plumes, the observer shall record the oven number (s) or door area (s) obstructed and the nature of the obstruction and continue the observations with the next door area in sequence which is not obstructed;

viii. ~~iv.~~ The observer shall continue as per Subparagraphs B.i. through B.vii ~~iii.~~ above along the entire length of the battery for any battery side and shall record the battery identification, battery side, and oven door identification number of each door area exhibiting visible emissions. Before completing the traverse or immediately thereafter the observer shall attempt to re-observe the obstructed doors;

ix. The Department shall determine the last oven charged based on the times provided by the operator. If the operator does not provide the times of the ovens charged, the observer shall indicate a “0” for the “number of door areas with visible emissions from the last oven charged” and a “1” for the “number of door areas from the last oven charged” for each inspected battery side for the formula in subparagraph B.x or B.xi;

x. ~~v.~~ For batteries that have sheds on the coke side that are used to control emissions during pushing or if it is unsafe to observe from the yard, the inspection should be conducted from the bench area in front of the doors. A bench correction factor shall be applied to the number of leaks observed from the bench areas to calculate a yard equivalent reading. The following formula shall be used to calculate the yard equivalent reading:

$$\text{Yard equivalent reading} = \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Number of doors areas} \\ \text{on operating ovens} \\ \text{with visible emissions} \\ \text{observed from the bench} - \\ \text{Number of door areas} \\ \text{with visible emissions} \\ \text{from the last oven charged} \end{array} \right) - \left(\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Total number of} \\ \text{doors areas observed} \\ \text{from the bench} - \\ \text{Number of door} \\ \text{areas from the} \\ \text{last oven charged} \end{array} \right) \times 0.06 \right)$$

xi. ~~vi.~~ Compliance shall be calculated by application of the following formula rounded to the nearest tenth of one percent. If a bench correction factor was applied under subparagraph B.x ~~v.~~, above,

the yard-equivalent reading shall be included in the “number of door areas with visible emissions” in the formula below:

$$\text{Percent leaking} = \frac{\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{number of door areas with visible emissions} \\ \text{on operating ovens} - \text{number of obstructed} \\ \text{door areas with visible emissions} - \\ \text{number of door areas with visible emissions} \\ \text{from the last oven charged} \end{array} \right)}{\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{number of door areas on operating ovens} - \\ \text{number of obstructed door areas} - \\ \text{number of door areas from the last oven charged} \end{array} \right)} \times 100$$

xii. These procedures include some, but not all, aspects of EPA Method 303. In order to ensure a full understanding of the inspection procedures set forth in this Subsection, the observer shall also maintain current certification for Method 303 observations.

c. **Charging Ports.** No person shall operate, or allow to be operated:

1. For Coke Oven Battery C at the U. S. Steel Corporation Mon Valley Works Clairton Plant, in such manner that, at any time, there are visible emissions from more than 0.6% of the charging ports or charging port seals on the operating coke ovens of such battery, excluding any charging ports obstructed from view; or

2. Any battery of coke ovens installed, replaced, or reconstructed, or at which a major modification was made on or after **between the dates of** January 1, 1978, **and October 31, 2012,** in such manner that, at any time, there are visible emissions from more than one percent (1.0%) of the charging ports or charging port seals on the operating coke ovens of such battery, **excluding any charging ports obstructed from view;** or

3. Any batteries installed, replaced, or reconstructed, or at which a major modification after the effective date of this paragraph shall be subject to the applicable requirements under either Section 2102.06 (relating to installation permits for major sources locating in or impacting a nonattainment area) or Section 2102.07 (relating to installation permits for major sources locating in an attainment or unclassified area) of this Article.

4. Any other battery of coke ovens, **other than those subject to Paragraphs c.1, c.2 or c.3 of this Section,** in such manner that, at any time, there are visible emissions from more than two percent (2.0%) of the charging ports or charging port seals on the operating coke ovens of such battery, **excluding any charging ports obstructed from view.**

5. **Inspection Procedures.** The following inspection technique shall be utilized for determining compliance with the percent charging port leakage standard as

defined in this Subsection:

- A. Observations of any visible emissions from charging ports or charging port seals, other than charging or pushing emissions, shall be made and recorded during the time an observer walks the topside of a battery from one end to the other, walking near the center of the battery but may deviate from this path to avoid visual interferences, safety hazards, and any other obstacles. ~~Observations of any visible emissions from dampered off or unobservable ovens shall not be recorded.~~
- B. Each oven shall be observed in sequence during each of the traverses. The observer shall walk the length of the battery at a steady, normal walking pace sufficient to allow the inspector to observe any emissions from the charging ports or charging port seals and differentiate any emissions from steam and shall record the actual traverse time with an appropriate timepiece (note that charging ports from the last oven charged may be in the process of being sealed);
- C. The observer shall record the battery and lid identification, the oven number, and whether an oven was dampered off or obstructed from view ~~unobservable~~. The number of charging ports from dampered off ovens (not to exceed three ovens) will be excluded as described in the formula in Subparagraph F below;
- D. For purposes of determining compliance with this subsection, “operating oven” means any oven which is not out of operation for purposes of a rebuild or attributable to maintenance sufficiently extensive so as to require the oven be skipped in the charging sequences;
- E. The observer shall not count the following as charging port or charging port seal visible emissions:
- i. Visible emissions from between the brickwork and oven lid casing or visible emissions from cracks in the oven brickwork. The observer shall make an appropriate notation under “Comments;”
 - ii. Visible emissions from charging ports involved in a charging operation. The observer shall record the oven number, and make an appropriate notation (e.g., not observed because ports open for charging) under “Comments;”
 - iii. Charging ports having maintenance work done. The observer shall record the oven number and make an appropriate notation under “Comments;”
 - iv. Condensing water from wet-sealing material; and
 - v. Visible emissions from the flue inspection ports and caps.

F. D. Compliance is determined by application of the following formula rounded to the nearest tenth of one percent; **and**

$$\text{Percent leaking} = \frac{\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{number of charging ports with visible} \\ \text{emissions on operating ovens} - \\ \text{number of charging ports with visible emissions} \\ \text{from charging ports obstructed from view} - \\ \text{number of charging ports with visible emissions on} \\ \text{dampered off ovens, not to exceed three ovens} \end{array} \right)}{\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{number of charging ports on operating ovens} - \\ \text{number of dampered off ovens and unobserveable ovens} \\ \text{number of charging ports obstructed from view} - \\ \text{number of charging ports on dampered off} \\ \text{ovens, not to exceed three ovens} \end{array} \right)} \times 100$$

G. **These procedures include some, but not all, aspects of EPA Method 303. In order to ensure a full understanding of the inspection procedures set forth in this Subsection, the observer shall also maintain current certification for Method 303 observations.**

d. **Offtake Piping.** No person shall operate, or allow to be operated:

- 1.** **For Coke Oven Battery C at the U. S. Steel Corporation Mon Valley Works Clairton Plant, in such manner that, at any time, there are visible emissions from more than three percent (3.0%) of the offtake piping on the operating coke ovens of such battery, excluding any offtake piping obstructed from view; ~~or~~**
- 2.** Any battery of coke ovens installed, replaced, or reconstructed, or at which a major modification was made ~~on or after~~ **between the dates of** January 1, 1978, **and October 31, 2012,** in such manner that, at any time, there are visible emissions from more than four percent (4.0%) of the offtake piping on the operating coke ovens of such battery, **excluding any offtake piping obstructed from view; ~~or~~**
- 3.** **Any batteries installed, replaced, or reconstructed, or at which a major modification was made on or after the effective date of this paragraph shall be subject to the applicable requirements under either Section 2102.06 (relating to installation permits for major sources locating in or impacting a nonattainment area) or Section 2102.07 (relating to installation permits for major sources locating in an attainment or unclassified area) of this Article; or**
- 4.** Any ~~other~~ battery of coke ovens, **other than those subject to Paragraphs d.1, d.2 or d.3 of this Section,** in such manner that, at any time, there are visible emissions from more than five percent (5.0%) of the offtake piping on the operating coke ovens of such battery, **excluding any offtake piping obstructed from view.**
- 5.** **Inspection Procedures.** The following inspection technique shall be utilized for

determining compliance with the percent offtake piping leakage standard as defined in this Subsection:

- A. Observations of any visible emissions from the offtake piping shall be made by traversing the topside of the battery near the ~~centerline center~~ of the battery, but may deviate from this path to avoid visual interferences, safety hazards, and any other obstacles; ~~Observations of any visible emissions from dampered off or unobservable ovens shall not be recorded.~~
- B. During the traverse, the observer may deviate from near the ~~centerline center~~ of the battery and walk as close, or far as possible to the offtake piping to determine whether an observed emission is emanating from the offtake piping. In addition to items specifically listed in the definition for offtake piping in §2101.20 of this Article, the damper used for isolating the oven from the collecting main is also part of the offtake piping;
- C. The observer shall traverse the battery once per each collector main. Therefore, to observe a battery with two collector mains, one observer may traverse the battery in one direction for one offtake system and traverse the battery in one direction for the second offtake system or two observers can traverse the battery in one direction;
- D. Each oven should be observed in sequence. ~~The observer shall walk the length of the battery at a steady, normal walking pace sufficient to allow the inspector to observe any emissions from the offtake piping and differentiate any emissions from steam and shall record the actual traverse time with an appropriate timepiece;~~
- E. The observer shall record the battery identification, side of the oven, the oven number for all offtake piping visible emissions and whether an oven was dampered off or ~~obstructed from view~~ unobservable. ~~The number of offtake piping from dampered off ovens (not to exceed three ovens) will be excluded as described in the formula in Subparagraph I below;~~
- F. ~~If any part or parts of offtake piping has or have visible emissions, the observer shall count it as one emitting offtake piping;~~
- G. ~~Offtake piping with open standpipes for decarbonization or closed and sealed standpipes on such oven being charged would be counted as offtake piping obstructed from view in the formula in Subparagraph I below. Offtake piping with open standpipes on such oven being charged would count as charging emissions. All visible emissions from closed standpipe caps, excluding such oven being charged, count as offtake piping leaks;~~
- H. ~~For purposes of determining compliance with this subsection, “operating oven” means any oven which is not out of operation for purposes of a~~

rebuild or attributable to maintenance sufficiently extensive so as to require the oven be skipped in the charging sequence;

I. ~~F~~ Compliance is determined by application of the following formula rounded to the nearest tenth of one percent; and

$$\text{Percent leaking} = \frac{\begin{array}{l} \text{number of offtake piping with visible} \\ \text{emissions on operating ovens} - \\ \text{number of offtake piping with visible emissions} \\ \text{from offtake piping obstructed from view} - \\ \text{number of offtake piping with visible emissions} \\ \text{on dampered off ovens, not to exceed three ovens} \end{array}}{\begin{array}{l} \text{number of offtake piping on operating ovens} - \\ \text{number of dampered off ovens and unobserveable ovens} \\ \text{number of offtake piping obstructed from view} - \\ \text{number of offtake piping on dampered off} \\ \text{ovens} - \text{not to exceed three ovens} \end{array}} \times 100$$

J. These procedures include some, but not all, aspects of EPA Method 303. In order to ensure a full understanding of the inspection procedures set forth in this section, the observer shall also maintain current certification for Method 303 observations.

- e. **Pushing.** No person shall operate, or allow to be operated, any battery of coke ovens unless there is installed on such battery a pushing emission control device which is designed to reduce fugitive emissions from pushing to the minimum attainable through the use of BACT, ~~nor shall any person operate, or allow to be operated any battery of coke ovens in such manner that:~~

No person may permit the pushing of coke from a coke oven unless the pushing operation is enclosed during the removal of coke from a coke oven and pushing emissions are contained, except for the fugitive pushing emissions, that are allowed by Paragraphs 4 and 5 of this Subsection nor shall any person operate, or allow to be operated any battery of coke ovens in such manner that:

1. At any time, the particulate mass emission rate from the pushing emission control device, for any battery other than those subject to Paragraph e.2 or e.3 of this Section, exceeds a rate determined by an outlet concentration of 0.020 grains per dry standard cubic foot, or the rate determined by the following formula, whichever is greater:

$A = 0.76W^{0.42}$ where A = allowable mass emission rate in pounds per hour per battery, and
W = actual coke pushing rate in tons of coke per hour per battery;

2. At any time, the particulate mass emission rate from the pushing emission control device, for any of the following batteries, exceeds a rate determined by an outlet concentration of 0.010 grains per dry standard cubic foot:

SPECIFIC COKE OVEN BATTERIES

<u>Source Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
A. Coke Battery #1	<u>U. S. Steel</u> USX Corp. Clairton, PA
B. Coke Battery #2	<u>U. S. Steel</u> USX Corp. Clairton, PA
C. Coke Battery #3	<u>U. S. Steel</u> USX Corp. Clairton, PA
D. Coke Battery #7	USX Corp. Clairton, PA
E. Coke Battery #8	USX Corp. Clairton, PA
F. Coke Battery #9	USX Corp. Clairton, PA
<u>D. G.</u> Coke Battery #19	<u>U. S. Steel</u> USX Corp. Clairton, PA
H. Coke Battery #1	Shenango Inc Neville PA

3. At any time, the particulate mass emission rate from the pushing emission control device, for any of the following batteries Coke Oven Battery B at the U. S. Steel Corporation Mon Valley Works Clairton Plant, exceeds a rate determined by an outlet concentration of 0.040 pounds per ton of coke:

SPECIFIC COKE OVEN BATTERIES

<u>Source Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
A. Coke Battery #13	USX Corp. Clairton, PA
B. Coke Battery #14	USX Corp. Clairton, PA
C. Coke Battery #15	USX Corp. Clairton, PA
D. Coke Battery #20	USX Corp. Clairton, PA
E. Coke Battery B	USX Corp. Clairton, PA

4. Fugitive pushing emissions or emissions from the pushing emission control device outlet equal or exceed an opacity of 20% at any time, except if the Department determines in writing, upon written application from the person responsible for the coke ovens setting forth all information needed to make such determination, that such emissions are of only minor significance with respect to causing air pollution and do not prevent or interfere with the attainment or maintenance of any ambient air

quality standard (any such determination shall be submitted as a proposed revision to Allegheny County's portion of the SIP);

5. Visible emissions from the transport of hot coke in the open atmosphere exceed ten percent (10%) opacity at any time; or
6. For any of the following batteries, at any time, the hot coke fails to be held under the hood of the pushing emission control (PEC) device for at least 67 seconds immediately after the pusher ram begins to move and the damper to the PEC device is opened or for at least 15 seconds immediately following the fall of the last of the coke into the hot car, whichever is longer:

SPECIFIC COKE OVEN BATTERIES

<u>Source Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
A. Coke Battery #1	<u>U. S. Steel</u> USX Corp. Clairton, PA
B. Coke Battery #2	<u>U. S. Steel</u> USX Corp. Clairton, PA
C. Coke Battery #3	<u>U. S. Steel</u> USX Corp. Clairton, PA
D. Coke Battery #7	USX Corp. Clairton, PA
E. Coke Battery #8	USX Corp. Clairton, PA
F. Coke Battery #9	USX Corp. Clairton, PA
<u>D. G.</u> Coke Battery #13	<u>U. S. Steel</u> USX Corp. Clairton, PA
<u>E. H.</u> Coke Battery #14	<u>U. S. Steel</u> USX Corp. Clairton, PA
<u>F. I.</u> Coke Battery #15	<u>U. S. Steel</u> USX Corp. Clairton, PA
<u>G. J.</u> Coke Battery #19	<u>U. S. Steel</u> USX Corp. Clairton, PA
<u>H. K.</u> Coke Battery #20	<u>U. S. Steel</u> USX Corp. Clairton, PA

except that this Paragraph shall only be effective during the period from 30 days following the issuance of a written notice by the Department to the owner or operator of such battery that EPA has required the implementation of the contingency measures under the portion of the PM-10 SIP for the Liberty Borough/Clairton area, until issuance of a written notice by the Department that such measures are no longer required.

7. Inspection Procedures. Compliance with the visible emission standards for pushing under this Subsection shall be determined in accordance with the following methods:

- A. Visible emission observers shall be certified in accordance with the procedures specified in 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A, Method 9;**
- B. In making pushing observations the observer shall be positioned in accordance with the provisions of Section 2.1 of Method 9 except that if it is an overcast day or if the plume is in a shadow, the reader need not position themselves with their back to the sun;**

- C.** **The provisions of Section 2.2 of Method 9 shall apply based on the observer's initial position and the pushing emissions field data sheets shall include all of the items in Section 2.2 of Method 9;**
- D.** **The provisions of Section 2.3 of Method 9 do not apply in that observers are not required to take readings at fifteen second intervals. ~~Observers may take readings as often as the observer deems necessary, up to and including continuously;~~ The observer shall look no longer than a few continuous seconds at the plume. If more than a few seconds is needed, the observer shall momentarily look away to recalibrate their eyes before observing the plume again;**
- E.** **The provisions of Sections 2.4 and 2.5 of Method 9 do not apply except that opacity observations shall be recorded to the nearest 5 percent;**
- F.** **In viewing the pushing operation, the observer shall stand on the coke side of the battery where a clear view of the push can be obtained. This generally should be a location on the ground, in the coke side yard, outside the hot car tracks approximately perpendicular to the observed oven. However, the observer is not restricted to the ground level, but may make observation from an elevated level as long as the observation position complies with Section 2.1 of Method 9. The reader may change locations during a single oven reading but shall not take readings while in transit;**
- G.** **During the pushing operation, the reader shall observe all the pushing emissions. Pushing operation, as defined in §2101.20 of this Article, begins when the coke side door is first removed from a coke oven and continuing until the quenching operation is commenced. Pushing emissions include all fugitive emissions leaving an oven during a push, emissions from the pushing emission control device outlet and, evaluated separately, emissions from open quench cars during the transport of hot coke in the open atmosphere;**
- H.** **Except as provided in Subparagraph I below, compliance is determined by observing any visible emissions with opacity equal to or greater than the opacity limit defined in §2105.21.e.4 or applicable source permit, as determined against any contrasting background. The reader shall independently observe emissions from the pushing emission control device gas cleaning outlet and fugitive emissions from the pushing operation; and**
- I.** **Pushing emissions during the transport of hot coke in the open atmosphere to the quench tower shall be evaluated separately. In this case, the reader shall be positioned in accordance with Subparagraphs B and F above using the opacity limit defined in §2105.21.e.5 or applicable source permit.**

f. **Combustion Stacks.** No person shall operate, or allow to be operated, any battery of coke ovens in such manner that, at any time, emissions from the combustion stack serving such battery:

1. For Coke Oven Battery C at the U. S. Steel Corporation Mon Valley Works Clairton Plant, exceed a total particulate concentration of 0.010 grains per dry standard cubic foot;

~~2.~~ For any battery of coke ovens installed, replaced, or reconstructed, or at which a major modification was ~~on or after~~ **between the dates of** January 1, 1978, **and October 31, 2012,** exceed a **total** particulate concentration of 0.015 grains per dry standard cubic foot;

3. Any batteries installed, replaced, or reconstructed, or at which a major modification was made on or after the effective date of this paragraph shall be subject to the applicable requirements under either Section 2102.06 (relating to installation permits for major sources locating in or impacting a nonattainment area) or Section 2102.07 (relating to installation permits for major sources locating in an attainment or unclassified area) of this Article.

~~24.~~ For any battery other than those subject to Paragraphs f.1, f.2 or f.3 of this Section, exceed a particulate concentration of 0.030 grains per dry standard cubic foot;

~~35.~~ Equal or exceed an opacity of 20% for a period or periods aggregating in excess of three (3) minutes in any 60 minute period; or

~~46.~~ Equal or exceed an opacity of 60% at any time.

7. Measurements of ~~opacity~~ **visible emissions** shall be performed according to the ~~methods for visible emissions established by §2107.11 of this Article.~~ **in either of the following two ways:**

A. Using any continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) required by regulation, permit, consent agreement, consent decree, or enforcement order. Chapter 2 of the Allegheny County Source Testing Manual, entitled “Continuous Emission Monitoring,” provides requirements for certification and ongoing verification of continuous opacity monitoring systems; or

B. In determining compliance with the visible emission standards, 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A, Method 9, shall be used ~~with the following modifications: except that the i.—~~Provisions of Section 2.5 of Method 9 do not apply. Rather than applying the provisions of Section 2.5 of Method 9, each observation that is recorded to be equal to or greater than the opacity standard in §2104.01.a.1 or applicable source permit shall be counted in determining the hourly aggregated period.

~~ii. In making visible emissions observations the observer shall be positioned in accordance with the provisions of Section 2.1 of Method 9 except that if it is an overcast day the reader need not position themselves with their back to the sun.~~

g. **Quenching.** No person shall quench, or allow the quenching of, coke unless the emissions from such quenching are vented through a baffled quench tower and the water used for such quenching meets the requirements of 40 CFR 63 Subpart CCCCC. Make-up water for quenching shall be ~~is~~ equivalent to, or better than, the water quality standards established for the nearest stream or river by regulations promulgated by the DEP under the Pennsylvania Clean Streams Law, Act of June 22, 1937, PL. 1987, as amended, 35 P.S. 691.1 et seq., except that water from the nearest stream or river may be used for make-up water for the quenching of coke. The nearest stream or river to the U. S. Steel ~~USX~~ Corporation Mon Valley Works Clairton Plant ~~facility in Clairton, PA,~~ shall be the Monongahela River. Measurements of water quality shall be performed according to procedures established or approved by the Commonwealth.

h. **Coke oven gas.** Except as provided for in this Section, no person shall operate, or allow to be operated, any source in such manner that unburned coke oven gas is emitted into the open air. In addition, no person shall flare, mix, or combust coke oven gas, or allow such gas to be flared, mixed, or combusted, unless the concentration of measured sulfur compounds, expressed measured as equivalent hydrogen sulfide, in such gas is less than or equal to the following concentrations:

1. Where the rated production capacity of the coke plant producing such gas is less than 70 million standard cubic feet of coke oven gas per day, a concentration of 70 grains per hundred dry standard cubic feet of coke oven gas or the concentration determined by the following formula whichever is less:

$$A = 156E^{-0.27} \text{ where } A = \text{allowable hydrogen sulfide content in grains per hundred dry standard cubic feet of coke oven gas, and}$$
$$E = \text{maximum coke oven gas production rate in millions of cubic feet per day;}$$

~~12.~~ For all coke batteries installed, replaced, or reconstructed, or at which a major modification was made on or after January 1, 1978, where the rated production capacity of the coke plant producing such gas is equal to or more than 70 million standard cubic feet of coke oven gas per day, ~~other than those subject to Paragraph h.3 of this Section,~~ a concentration of ten (10) grains per hundred dry standard cubic feet of coke oven gas;

~~3.~~ For the following battery, on and before December 31, 1996, a concentration of 45 grains per hundred dry cubic feet of coke oven gas, and after December 31, 1996, a concentration of 34 grains per hundred dry cubic feet of coke oven gas:

SPECIFIC COKE OVEN BATTERIES

Source Name	Location
A. Coke Battery #1	Shenango Inc Neville PA

~~25. For all other coke batteries, where the rated production capacity of the coke plant producing such gas is equal to or more than 70 million standard cubic feet of coke oven gas per day, other than those subject to Paragraph h.12 of this Section, a concentration of fifty (50) grains per hundred dry standard cubic feet of coke oven gas. [SECTION WAS MOVED BELOW TO ORIGINAL PARAGRAPH POSITION]~~

~~34. Coke oven gas concentration at the U. S. Steel Mon Valley Works Clairton Plant.~~

~~A. Except as provided in Subparagraph B below, Tthe standard set forth in Paragraphs s h.1 and h.2 of this Section for the following coke oven batteries designated 13, 14, 15, 20, and B at the U. S. Steel ~~USX~~ Corporation Mon Valley Works Clairton ~~Plant~~ Works shall be deemed satisfied for such batteries if the coke oven gas from the following batteries and treated by the Clairton Plant ~~Works~~ coke oven gas desulfurization system in existence as of June 24, 1993, has the following a concentration of measured-sulfur compounds concentration, expressed measured as equivalent H₂S, of no greater than 35 ~~40~~ grains per hundred dry standard cubic feet of coke oven gas produced by the Clairton Works, when all sulfur emissions from its Claus Sulfur Recovery Plant and the tail gas cleaning equipment thereon, expressed as equivalent H₂S, are added to the measured H₂S.;~~

~~i. Through December 31, 2024, a concentration of thirty five (35) grains per hundred dry standard cubic feet of coke oven gas;~~

~~ii. Beginning on January 1, 2025, the concentration shall be the lesser of either:~~

~~(a) Twenty-three (23) grains per hundred dry standard cubic feet of coke oven gas; or~~

~~(b) The concentration calculated from the weighted design capacity for the coke oven batteries in operation on January 1, 2025 based on the emissions limits under Paragraphs h.1 and h.2 of this Section. After January 1, 2025, the concentration shall be recalculated if any of the following conditions are met:~~

~~(1) U. S. Steel Corporation Mon Valley Works Clairton Plant retires, shuts down, or cold idles any of the coke oven batteries in operation as of the effective date of this Subparagraph; or~~

~~(2) U. S. Steel Corporation Mon Valley Works Clairton Plant installs, replaces, reconstructs, or performs a major modification of a coke oven battery on or after the effective date of this Subparagraph.~~

~~B. For determining compliance with the applicable measured sulfur compounds concentration specified by this Paragraph, all sulfur emissions from the Claus Sulfur Recovery Plant and the tail gas cleaning equipment thereon, expressed as equivalent H₂S, shall be added to the measured sulfur compounds in the coke oven gas, expressed as equivalent H₂S.~~

SPECIFIC COKE OVEN BATTERIES

Source Name	Location
A. Coke Battery #1	<u>U. S. Steel</u> USX Corp. Clairton, PA
B. Coke Battery #2	<u>U. S. Steel</u> USX Corp. Clairton, PA
C. Coke Battery #3	<u>U. S. Steel</u> USX Corp. Clairton, PA
D. Coke Battery #7	USX Corp. Clairton, PA
E. Coke Battery #8	USX Corp. Clairton, PA
F. Coke Battery #9	USX Corp. Clairton, PA
<u>D. G.</u> Coke Battery #13	<u>U. S. Steel</u> USX Corp. Clairton, PA
<u>E. H.</u> Coke Battery #14	<u>U. S. Steel</u> USX Corp. Clairton, PA
<u>F. I.</u> Coke Battery #15	<u>U. S. Steel</u> USX Corp. Clairton, PA
<u>G. J.</u> Coke Battery #19	<u>U. S. Steel</u> USX Corp. Clairton, PA
<u>H. K.</u> Coke Battery #20	<u>U. S. Steel</u> USX Corp. Clairton, PA
<u>I. L.</u> Coke Battery B	<u>U. S. Steel</u> USX Corp. Clairton, PA

~~4 2~~ 5. For all other coke batteries, where the rated production capacity of the coke plant producing such gas is equal to or more than 70 million standard cubic feet of coke oven gas per day, other than those subject to Paragraph h.12 of this Section, a concentration of fifty (50) grains per hundred dry standard cubic feet of coke oven gas.

4. The concentration of sulfur compounds specified by this Subsection shall include tail- gas sulfur, expressed measured as equivalent hydrogen sulfide, emitted from sulfur removal equipment.

~~5. For determining compliance with the standards in this Subsection, the measured sulfur compounds concentration, expressed as equivalent H₂S, shall be monitored and recorded on an hourly basis.~~

i. Soaking. No person shall operate, or allow to be operated, any battery of coke ovens in such manner that:

1. For Coke Oven Battery C at the U. S. Steel Corporation Mon Valley Works Clairton Plant, at no time shall soaking emissions from a standpipe cap opening exceed ten percent (10%) opacity.

2. Any batteries installed, replaced, or reconstructed, or at which a major modification was made on or after the effective date of this paragraph, shall be subject to the applicable requirements under either Section 2102.06 (relating to installation permits for major sources locating in or impacting a nonattainment area) or Section 2102.07 (relating to installation permits for major sources locating in an attainment or unclassified area) of this Article.

3. For any batteries, other than those subject to Paragraphs i.1 or i.2 of this Section, At no time shall soaking emissions from a standpipe cap opening exceed twenty percent (20%) opacity.

An exclusion from this opacity limit **of Paragraphs i.1 and i.3** shall be allowed for two (2) minutes after a standpipe cap is opened. ~~Compliance with this standard shall be determined through observing the standpipe from a position where the observer can note the time the oven is damped off and, following the two minute exclusion, read the soaking emissions from the open standpipe in accordance with Method 9.~~ **During the two (2) minute exclusion, all air pollution control equipment and control techniques shall be operated consistent with good air pollution control practices. For purposes of this Subsection, good air pollution control practices may include, but are not limited to, lighting or attempting to light the standpipe immediately following the opening of the standpipe.**

4. Inspection Procedures. Compliance with the visible emission standard for soaking shall be determined in accordance with the following method:

A. The observer records the time the standpipe cap is initially opened or observed open and note if the observer did not observe the opening of the standpipe cap;

B. The observer shall read the soaking emissions from the open standpipe in accordance with 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A, Method 9;

C. The observer continues to conduct readings per Method 9 except the provisions of Method 9 Sections 2.4 and 2.5 shall not apply in that observers need not record a minimum of 24 observations; and

D. For determining compliance with this Subsection, a two (2) minute exclusion from the opacity limit shall be allowed after the time the standpipe cap is initially opened. If the observer did not observe the opening of the standpipe cap, the observer may presume that the standpipe cap has been open for more than two (2) minutes unless the operator provides the time the standpipe cap was opened.

j. Miscellaneous Topside Emissions

1. At no time may there be topside emissions from any point on the topside other than allowed emissions from charging port seals under Subsection c, offtake piping under Subsection d and soaking under Subsection i.

2. At no time may there be visible emissions from the coke oven gas collector main.

1.B

§2109.01 INSPECTIONS

{Subsection d added by May 7, 1998 amendment, effective May 15, 1998}

...

- e. During an inspection by the Department, a source shall operate in a manner consistent with its normal air pollution control practices unless an alternative method or procedure is requested by the Department or if necessary for the protection of worker or public safety. It shall be a violation of this Article for any person to alter or modify a source's normal air pollution control practices during a Department inspection for the purpose of improving compliance with the requirements under this Article or any Department permit. Any person who deviates from a source's normal air pollution control practices during a Department inspection shall have the burden of demonstrating why the alternative or modified practices were required.

2.

Technical Support Document

Coke Ovens and Coke Oven Gas

This submittal affects the Allegheny County Health Department Air Pollution Control Regulations, Article XXI, related to coke ovens and coke oven gas.

The current regulations set forth in Article XXI, Section 2105.21, address the emissions standards for coke ovens and coke oven gas, while the test methods and inspection procedures for coke ovens are provided in the ACHD’s Source Testing Manual. As part of a 2019 settlement agreement with U.S. Steel Corporation relating to violations of its coke oven batteries, the ACHD agreed to amend Article XXI to include the test methods and inspection procedures for coke ovens in the Section 2105.21 regulations. Accordingly, the ACHD Air Quality Program is proposing to amend its regulations to include the test methods and inspection procedures that are appropriate for determining compliance with the ACHD’s coke oven standards in Article XXI, § 2105.21.

The ACHD Air Quality Program is also proposing to amend its regulations based on issues of stringency with federal and Pennsylvania regulations. The Pennsylvania Air Pollution Control Act states that the ACHD may enact “ordinances with respect to air pollution which will not be less stringent than the provisions of this act, the Clean Air Act or the rules and regulations promulgated under either this act or the Clean Air Act.” 35 P.S. § 4012(a). During this regulatory review process, the ACHD determined that there were provisions in the Article XXI regulations pertaining to coke ovens and coke oven gas which were less stringent than the regulations promulgated under the Clean Air Act and Pennsylvania Air Pollution Control Act. As a result, the ACHD Air Quality Program is proposing to amend the applicable provisions to be at least as stringent as the Pennsylvania and federal regulations.

Finally, the ACHD Air Quality Program is proposing to amend its regulations relating to coke ovens and coke gas to clarify regulatory language.

The following sections of Article XXI will be submitted as a SIP Revision:

- §2101.20 (“Definitions”)
- §2105.21.a-h, j (“Coke Ovens and Coke Oven Gas”)

The following sections of Article XXI will not be submitted as a SIP Revision:

- §2105.21.i (“Coke Ovens and Coke Oven Gas”)

The following table provides further explanation for the proposed amendments to Article XXI, Sections 2101.20 and 2105.21:

Section*	Explanation for Change
§2101.20 (Definition of “Charging	The Pennsylvania Air Pollution Control Act states that the ACHD may enact “ordinances with respect to air pollution which will not be <u>less stringent</u> than the provisions of this act, the Clean Air Act or the rules and regulations promulgated

emissions”)	under either this act or the Clean Air Act.” 35 P.S. § 4012(a). The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s regulations on visible emissions from by-product coke oven batteries states in a note that “[visible emissions] from open standpipes of an oven being charged count as charging emissions.” 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Appendix A, Method 303, Section 11.1.4. The ACHD determined that because its definition of “charging emissions” is “less stringent” because it does not include the language in the federal regulation. Therefore, the ACHD is proposing to amend the definition for “Charging emissions” to include the language “open standpipes of the oven being charge.”
§2101.20 (Definition of “Pushing operation”)	As discussed above, the ACHD regulations cannot be “less stringent” than the regulations promulgated under the Pennsylvania Air Pollution Control Act. 35 P.S. § 4012(a). The Pennsylvania “Air Resources” regulations provide that “pushing operations” begin “when the coke side door is first removed from a coke oven.” 25 Pa.Code § 121.1. Under the current Article XXI regulation, for coke oven batteries 13, 14, 15, 20, and B at the U.S. Steel Corporation Mon Valley Works Clairton Plant, the push does not start until after the coke side door is first removed <u>and</u> the coke mass starts to move. For these batteries, the emissions between the time the coke side door is first removed and when the coke mass starts to move is not included in determining compliance with the pushing emissions standard. Because the ACHD regulation is less stringent, the ACHD is proposing to amend the definition of “Pushing” so that it is identical to the definition of “Pushing operation” in the Pennsylvania “Air Resources” regulations. 25 Pa.Code § 121.1.
§2101.20 (Definition of “Pushing emissions”)	The ACHD added a definition of “Pushing emissions.” This definition is identical to the definition of “Pushing emissions” in the Pennsylvania “Air Resources” regulations. 25 Pa.Code § 121.1.
§2101.20 (Definition of “Soaking emissions”)	The ACHD is proposing to delete the words “i.e., when the coke side door is removed” since that portion of the definition is addressed in the definition of “pushing operation.”
§2105.21.a.1-2	The ACHD is proposing to add the language “or fewer” to these sections. Currently, the ACHD inspectors are required to observe all 4 or 5 consecutive charges even if there is an exceedance of the coke oven charging standards after less than 4 or 5 charges. The proposed change will allow the inspectors to stop observations and proceed with another inspection when the number of seconds of charging emissions observed exceeds the coke oven charging standard.
§2105.21.a.3; §2105.21.b.8; §2105.21.c.5; §2105.21.d.5; §2105.21.e.7; §2105.21.i.4	Currently, the test methods for the inspection of coke oven batteries is set forth in the ACHD’s Source Testing Manual. The Settlement Agreement and Order dated June 27, 2019 between the ACHD and U.S. Steel Corp. provides that the ACHD will promulgate regulations to include the test methods for coke batteries in Article XXI. The proposed regulations are amended to include the test methods and inspection procedures that are appropriate for determining compliance with the ACHD’s coke oven standards in Article XXI, § 2105.21.
§2105.21.b.1; §2105.21.b.4; §2105.21.c.1;	In 2012, U.S. Steel Corp. installed Coke Oven Battery C. The ACHD is amending the regulations to incorporate the requirements set forth in the installation permit for Battery C. The following is a reference to the applicable sections of the installation

<p>§2105.21.d.1; §2105.21.f.1; §2105.21.i.1</p>	<p>permit and the corresponding sections of the regulations: §2105.21.b.1 (IP-11 § V.A.1.c); §2105.21.b.4 (IP-11 § V.A.1.d); §2105.21.c.1 (IP-11 § V.A.1.e); §2105.21.d.1 (IP-11 § V.A.1.f); §2105.21.f.1 (IP-11 § V.A.1.i.1); §2105.21.i.1 (IP-11 § V.A.1.g)</p>
<p>§2105.21.b.2; §2105.21.c.2; §2105.21.d.2; §2105.21.f.2;</p>	<p>Article XXI, § 2105.21, currently includes standards for batteries installed, replaced, or reconstructed, or at which a major modification was made on or after January 1, 1978. These standards were considered the Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (LAER) for coke batteries at the time the regulations were promulgated. On November 1, 2012, U.S. Steel’s Battery C was put into operation. During the permitting process, the ACHD determined that LAER for Battery C was lower than what is currently set forth in the regulations. The ACHD is proposing to amend the regulations to indicate that standards previously considered LAER only apply to batteries installed, replaced, or reconstructed, or at which a major modification was made between the dates of January 1, 1978, and October 31, 2012 (i.e., the day prior to when Battery C began operations).</p>
<p>§2105.21.b.5; §2105.21.c.3; §2105.21.d.3; §2105.21.f.3; §2105.21.i.2</p>	<p>As discussed above, the ACHD is amending the regulations to indicate that standards previously considered LAER only applies to batteries installed, replaced, or reconstructed, or at which a major modification was made between the dates of January 1, 1978, and October 31, 2012. The ACHD is also proposing to include language to address the standards for any batteries installed, replaced, or reconstructed, or at which a major modification on or after the effective date of the current proposed regulations. These batteries will be required to meet either Best Available Control Technology (BACT) (for sources is located in an attainment or unclassified area) or LAER (for sources is located in a nonattainment area).</p>
<p>§2105.21.b.1, b.2, b.3; §2105.21.c.2, c.4; §2105.21.d.1, d.2, d.4</p>	<p>The ACHD provides a standard for visible emissions for the door areas, charging ports, and offtake piping sections. In order to clarify the noncompliance limit under these standards, the ACHD is proposing to amend the regulations to specify that the standards are to the tenth decimal point (“0”).</p>
<p>§2105.21.b – (current Paragraph b.2)</p>	<p>The ACHD is deleting this language because the standard no longer applies to any operating batteries in Allegheny County.</p>
<p>§2105.21.b.3.D-F, b.7.D-F; §2105.21.e.2.D-F, e.6.D-F</p>	<p>The ACHD is deleting the references to Coke Battery Nos. 7, 8 and 9 because the batteries are no longer in operation.</p>
<p>Numerous sections</p>	<p>The regulations identified the batteries as the “USX Clairton Coke Works, Clairton, Pennsylvania.” This language was changed to “U.S. Steel Corporation Mon Valley Works Clairton Plant.” The ACHD is also replacing “USX” with “U.S. Steel.”</p>
<p>§2105.21.e</p>	<p>The Pennsylvania Air Pollution Control Act states that the ACHD may enact “ordinances with respect to air pollution which will not be less stringent than the provisions of this act, the Clean Air Act or the rules and regulations promulgated under either this act or the Clean Air Act.” 35 P.S. § 4012(a). Section 129.15 (“Coke pushing operations”) of the Pennsylvania “Air Resources” regulations states: “No person may permit the pushing of coke from a coke oven unless the pushing operation is enclosed during the removal of coke from a coke oven and pushing emissions are</p>

	contained, except for the fugitive pushing emissions, that are allowed by subsections (c) and (e).” 25 Pa.Code 129.15(a). The ACHD’s current regulations for pushing do not include this requirement. In order to avoid being less stringent than the Pennsylvania regulations, that ACHD is proposing to add this language to its regulations.
§2105.21.e.2.H; §2105.21.h (current h.3)	The ACHD is deleting the references to the coke battery at Shenango Inc. because the facility is no longer in operation.
§2105.21.e.3	After reviewing the permits for the coke batteries identified in §2105.21.e.3, the ACHD determined that only Battery B is required to meet the particulate mass emission rate set forth in this Paragraph. The ACHD deleted the other coke batteries listed.
§2105.21.f.7	The current version of the regulations for combustion stacks provides that the measurement for opacity shall be performed according to the methods in Article XXI, § 2107.11. Section 2107.11 required that for measuring visible emissions, the source must follow the methods in the Allegheny County Source Testing Manual or continuous opacity monitoring system. In order to clarify the regulations, the ACHD moved the methods set forth in Section 2107.11 and the Allegheny County Source Testing Manual into Section 2105.21.f.7.
§2105.21.g	Article XXI, § 2107.07, pertains to test methods for coke oven emissions and includes the following requirement with regard to coke ovens: “Measurements of water quality shall be performed according to procedures established or approved by the Commonwealth.” The ACHD is deleting Section 2107.07 and is proposing to move the quoted language to Section 2105.21.g.
§2105.21.h.3	The coke oven gas concentration is being revised from 40 grains per hundred dry standard cubic feet of coven gas to 35 grains. The 40 grains standard was promulgated prior to the installation of Battery C. During the permitting process for the installation of Battery C, the grains standard was reduced to 35 grains based on Battery C being required to meet the 10 grains standard for LAER. (IP #0052-I011, Condition V.A.1.j)
§2105.21.i.3	The ACHD regulations allow for a two minute exclusion from the opacity limit for soaking emissions. Article XXI, § 2105.03, and Condition IV.4 of U.S. Steel Clairton Plant’s Operating Permit requires that all air pollution control equipment be properly installed, maintained, and operated consistent with good air pollution control practice. The ACHD is proposing to add language based on this requirement which provides that during the two minute exclusion, all air pollution control equipment and control techniques shall be operated consistent with good air pollution control practices. The proposed regulation further clarifies that good air pollution control practices may include, but are not limited to, lighting or attempting to light the standpipe immediately following the opening of the standpipe.
§2105.21.j	The ACHD is proposing adding a new section titled “Miscellaneous Topside Emissions.” The requirements under this section are from the Pennsylvania “Air Resources” regulations, 25 Pa.Code §123.44(a)(6),(7). The ACHD is required to include these requirements so that the Article XXI regulations are not less stringent than the Pennsylvania regulations. 35 P.S. § 4012(a).

* Unless otherwise indicated, the citations to the Article XXI regulations under the “Section” column are for the proposed amended sections of the regulations and are not the citations to the current version of the regulations.

Inspections

This portion of the submittal affects the ACHD Air Pollution Control Regulations, Article XXI, related to inspections by the ACHD Air Quality Program.

The ACHD Air Quality Program is proposing to amend its regulations to include requirements that during an inspection, a source is required to operate in a manner consistent with its normal air pollution control practices. The regulation provides that it is a violation for any person to alter or modify a source's normal air pollution control practices during an ACHD inspection for the purpose of improving compliance with the requirements under Article XXI or any ACHD permit.

§2109.01.e ("Inspections") will be submitted as a SIP Revision.

3.

Documentation of Public Hearing and Certifications

Notice of Public Hearing (later)
Transmittals of hearing notice to EPA & PA DEP (later)
Proof of publication of notice of hearing (later)
Certification of hearing (later)
Summary of Comments and responses (later)
Certification of approval and adoption (later)

For Board of Health review March 2, 2022.
The Air Program is seeking Board approval to submittal
this regulation revision to public comment.
(The Air Advisory Committee recommended approval at
their February 7, 2022 meeting.)

Proposed

**Revision to ALLEGHENY COUNTY'S portion of the
PENNSYLVANIA STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

For the

**Attainment and Maintenance of the National
Ambient Air Quality Standards**

Revision Tracking No. 94

Allegheny County Health Department
Rules and Regulations
Article XXI, Air Pollution Control

Addition to Article XXI of:

§2105.87 Control of VOC Emissions from Oil and Natural Gas Sources

(Document date: January 27, 2022)

Table of Contents

1. Proposed changes to Article XXI Rules and Regulations:
 - Addition of §2105.87, “Control of VOC Emissions from Oil and Natural Gas Sources”

2. Technical Support Document
 - A. General
 - B. What is being incorporated by reference - Proposed 25 Pa. Code Sections 129.121 to 129.130
(The PA DEP document entitled, “O & G FRN Annex A AQTAC 10-27-2021 Draft,” is embedded in this ACHD document.)

3. Documentation of Public Hearing and Certifications (all later)
 - Public hearing notice
 - Transmittals of hearing notice to EPA & PA DEP
 - Proof of publication of notice of hearing
 - Certification of hearing
 - Summary of Comments and responses
 - Certifications of approval and adoption

1. Article XXI Changes

PART E - SOURCE EMISSION AND OPERATING STANDARDS

Subpart 7 –Miscellaneous VOC Sources

....

The following section is proposed to be added to Article XXI:

ALL NEW TEXT

§2105.87 CONTROL OF VOC EMISSIONS FROM OIL AND NATURAL GAS SOURCES *{Section added Month, Day, 20nn, effective Month, Day, 20nn}*

- a. **Incorporation by Reference.** Except as otherwise specifically provided under this Section, this Section shall be applied consistent with the provisions of the state regulation for ‘Control of VOC Emissions from Oil and Natural Gas Sources’ promulgated under the Air Pollution Control Act at 25 Pa. Code §§129.121- 129.130 which are hereby incorporated by reference into this Article. All terms used in 25 Pa. Code §§129.121- 129.130 and defined in 25 Pa. Code §121.1 are hereby incorporated by reference, except as explicitly set forth herein. Additions, revisions, or deletions to such regulation by the Commonwealth are incorporated into this Article and are effective on the date established by the state regulations, unless otherwise established by regulation under this Article.
- b. For purposes of this Section:
 1. “Department” shall mean Department as defined under this Article;
 2. References in 25 Pa. Code §129.127, and §129.130, to “the Air Program Manager of the appropriate Department Regional Office” shall mean the Air Program Manager of the Allegheny County Health Department;
 3. References in 25 Pa. Code §129.129, to “the Department’s Bureau of Waste Management” shall mean the Allegheny County Health Department’s Waste Management Program;
 4. “Plan approval” shall mean Installation Permit;
 5. References in 25 Pa. Code §121.1, in the definition of “Responsible Official,” to Chapter 127 (relating to construction, modification, reactivation and operation of sources), or Chapter 129 (relating to standards for sources), shall mean Article XXI, Parts B and C, and Article XXI, Part E, respectively.

2. Technical Support Document

A. General

The proposed change to Article XXI adds regulations addressing the Control Techniques Guidelines (CTG) for 'Control of VOCs from Oil and Natural Gas Sources,' as new Article XXI, §2105.87.

The Clean Air Act requires that state implementation plans (SIPs) for ozone non-attainment areas and ozone transport regions include reasonably available control measures, including reasonably available control technologies (RACT), for sources of emissions. Control Techniques Guidelines (CTGs) are promulgated by the EPA to provide state and local air pollution control authorities information that should assist them in determining RACT. Air programs must revise their SIPs to include RACT for sources of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) emissions covered by a CTG. The EPA has mandated that CTGs become regulations, written by State or Local Air Pollution Control Agencies. ACHD has adopted all applicable CTGs issued prior to 2016.

On October 27, 2016, EPA issued the CTG for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry for emissions of VOC from existing sources. The PA DEP has developed draft final-form regulations to be promulgated at 25 Pa. Code Sections 129.121 to 120.130, that will meet the requirements of the CTG for existing sources of natural gas and oil facilities. Sources covered by the regulations are storage vessels, natural gas-driven pneumatic controllers, natural gas-driven diaphragm pumps, centrifugal and reciprocating compressors, and fugitive emissions. Note that wells are not affected sources under the CTG or the final-form rulemaking. While the PA DEP regulations differ to some extent from the EPA CTG, the DEP has evaluated each source to be regulated to ensure alignment with EPA's CTG.

ACHD is incorporating the proposed PA DEP regulations by reference. In so doing, these Article XXI proposed regulations will have requirements similar to those of the federal CTG, as explained above. The proposed incorporated by reference regulation will fulfill the County's requirements to include the Oil and Natural Gas Industry CTG in its portion of the Pennsylvania SIP.

The addition of **§2105.87** to Article XXI constitutes a change to the Allegheny County portion of the Pennsylvania State Implementation Plan (SIP) for the control of ozone.

B. What is being incorporated by reference

Attached for illustrative purposes only is the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protections proposed 25 Pa. Code Sections 129.121 to 129.130, as it was presented to the December 9, 2021 meeting of Pennsylvania Air Quality Technical Advisory Committee. The document file name is “O & G FRN Annex A AQTAC 10-27-2021 Draft.”

This document is being attached to assist in illustrating the regulation that is being incorporated by reference into Article XXI at Section 2105.87.

Please click on the icon below to view the document.

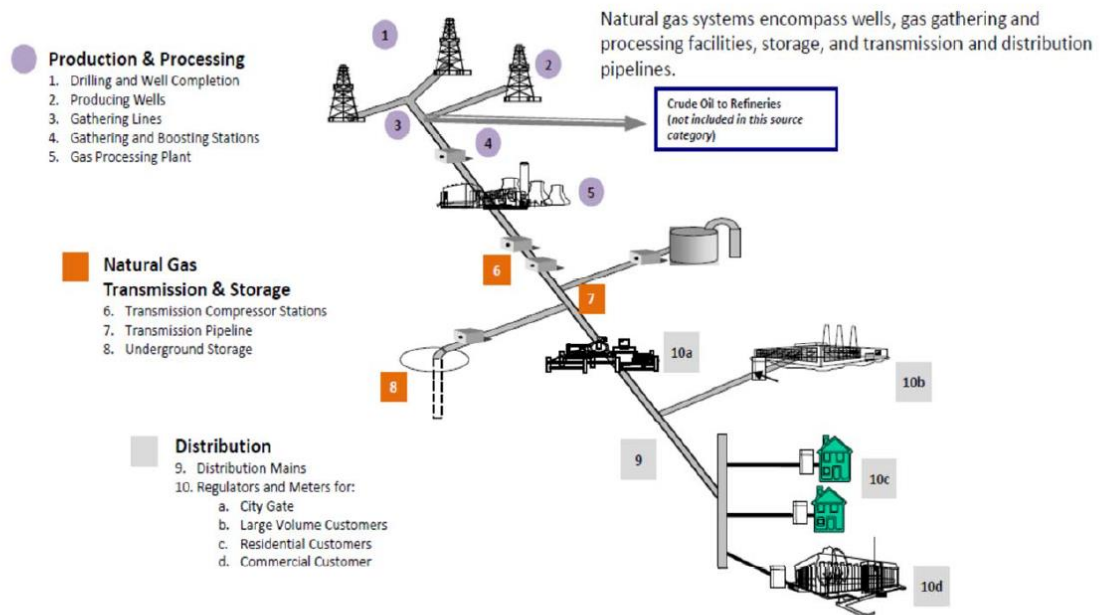


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FLOW DIAGRAM AND CHART DESCRIBING GENERAL EXTENT OF THE PROPOSED REGULATION’S SCOPE

The diagram is for information only for the presentation to the Air Advisory Committee. It shows the various operating sectors of the oil and natural gas industry.

Only those operations listed on the following three pages are impacted by the proposed regulation. The chart and accompanying tables can be found in “Control Techniques Guidelines for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry,” EPA-453/B-16-001, October 20-16.



Source: Adapted from American Gas Association and EPA Natural Gas STAR Program

Figure 3-1. Oil and Natural Gas Sector Operations

Table 3-1. Summary of the Oil and Natural Gas Industry Emission Sources and Recommended RACT Included in this CTG

Emission Source	Applicability	RACT Recommendations
Storage Vessels	Individual storage vessel with a potential to emit (PTE) greater than or equal to 6 tpy VOC.	95 percent reduction of VOC emissions from storage vessels. OR Maintain less than 4 tpy uncontrolled actual VOC emissions after having demonstrated that the uncontrolled actual VOC emissions have remained less than 4 tpy, as determined monthly, for 12 consecutive months.
Pneumatic Controllers	Individual continuous bleed, natural gas-driven pneumatic controller located at a natural gas processing plant.	Natural gas bleed rate of 0 scfh (unless there are functional needs including, but not limited to, response time, safety and positive actuation, requiring a bleed rate greater than 0 scfh).
	Individual continuous bleed natural gas-driven pneumatic controller located from the wellhead to the natural gas processing plant or point of custody transfer to an oil pipeline.	Natural gas bleed rate less than or equal to 6 scfh (unless there are functional needs including, but not limited to, response time, safety and positive actuation, requiring a bleed rate greater than 6 scfh).
Pneumatic Pumps	Individual natural gas-driven diaphragm pump located at a natural gas processing plant.	Zero VOC emissions.
	Individual natural gas-driven diaphragm pump located at a well site.	Require routing of VOC emissions from the pneumatic pump to an existing onsite control device or process.
		Require 95 percent control unless the onsite existing control device or process cannot achieve 95 percent.
		If onsite existing device or process cannot achieve 95 percent, maintain documentation demonstrating the percent reduction the control device is designed to achieve.

Emission Source	Applicability	RACT Recommendations
		If there is no existing control device at the location of the pneumatic pump, maintain records that there is no existing control device onsite.
	Individual natural gas-driven diaphragm pump located at a well site that is in operation for any period of time each calendar day for less than a total of 90 days per calendar year.	RACT would not apply.
Compressors (Centrifugal and Reciprocating)	Individual reciprocating compressor located between the wellhead and point of custody transfer to the natural gas transmission and storage segment.	Reduce VOC emissions by replacing reciprocating compressor rod packing on or before 26,000 hours of operation or 36 months since the most recent rod packing replacement. Alternatively, route rod packing emissions to a process through a closed vent system under negative pressure.
	Individual reciprocating compressor located at a well site, or an adjacent well site and servicing more than one well site.	RACT would not apply.
	Individual centrifugal compressor using wet seals that is located between the wellhead and point of custody transfer to the natural gas transmission and storage segment.	Reduce VOC emissions from each centrifugal compressor wet seal fluid gassing system by 95 percent.
	Individual centrifugal compressor using wet seals located at a well site, or an adjacent well site and servicing more than one well site.	RACT would not apply.
	Individual centrifugal compressor using dry seals.	RACT would not apply.
Equipment Leaks	Equipment components in VOC service located at a natural gas processing plant.	Implement the 40 CFR part 60, subpart VVa leak detection and repair (LDAR) program for natural gas processing plants.
Fugitive Emissions	Individual well site with wells with a gas to oil ratio (GOR) greater than or equal to 300, that produce, on average, greater than 15 barrel equivalents per well per day.	Develop and implement a semiannual optical gas imaging (OGI) monitoring and repair plan that covers the collection of fugitive emissions components at well sites within a company defined area. Method 21 can be

Emission Source	Applicability	RACT Recommendations
		used as an alternative to OGI at a 500 ppm repair threshold level.
	Individual gathering and boosting station located from the wellhead to the point of custody transfer to the natural gas transmission and storage segment or point of custody transfer to an oil pipeline.	Develop and implement a quarterly OGI monitoring and repair plan that covers the collection of fugitive emissions components at gathering and boosting stations within a company defined area. Method 21 can be used as an alternative to OGI at a 500 ppm repair threshold.
	Individual well site with a GOR less than 300.	RACT would not apply.

3. Documentation of Public Hearing and Certifications

Notice of Public Hearing (later)

Transmittals of hearing notice to EPA & PA DEP (later)

Proof of publication of notice of hearing (later)

Certification of hearing (later)

Summary of Comments and responses (later)

Certification of approval and adoption (later)

Deletions are shown with strikethroughs.

Additions are shown in **larger font, bolded, and underlined.**

**PROPOSED REVISIONS
TO
Allegheny County Health Department Rules and Regulations
Article XXIV, Paid Sick Leave**

Section 2402. DEFINITIONS.

The following words, terms and phrases when used in this Article shall be defined as follows, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

* * *

Employee. Is defined as in 43 P.S. Section 333.103 (h). For purposes of this article "employee" shall not include independent contractors, State and Federal employees, **any member of a Construction Labor Union covered by a collective bargaining agreement, as defined in this Article,** or seasonal employee. **For the purpose of this Article, the term "Construction Labor Union" shall be a labor union that represents, for purposes of collective bargaining, employees involved in the work of construction, reconstruction, demolition, alteration, custom fabrication or repair work and who are enrolled or have graduated from a "registered apprenticeship program," as defined below in this Article.**

* * *

End of Regulation Changes

The Allegheny County Health I

Name
David Daquelente and Group 1*
Christopher J. Masciantonio, United States Steel Corporation; Haley Platt, Greater Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce
Christopher J. Masciantonio, United States Steel Corporation; Haley Platt, Greater Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce
Robert Scherrer, Joseph Shaulis, Erin Koebel, Peter Giglione, Randal Lutz, Rachel Sprouse, Mark Cherpak, Anthony Piscioneri, Amy Burch, John Kreider, Brendan Hyland, Rich Walsh, Denise Sedlacek, Ryan Manzer, Stefanie McKissic, Jerri Lippert, Joe Maluchnik
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***Group 1**

Master Builders' Association of Western Pennsylvania
Pittsburgh Regional Building Trades Council
Constructors Association of Western Pennsylvania
Ironworker Employers Association of Western Pennsylvania
Insulation Contractors Association of Pittsburgh
Mason Contractors Association of Western Pennsylvania
Mechanical Contractors Associaton of Western Pennsylvania
Master Interior Contractors Association

National Electrical Contractors Association of Western Pennsylvania
SMACNA of Western Pennsylvania
Boiler Makers Local Union #154
Bricklayers & Allied Craft Workers Local Union # 9
Operative Plasterers and Cement Masons International Association
Local Union # 526
Eastern Atlantic States Regional Council of Carpenters
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Union #5
Elevator Constructors Local Union #6
International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Allied
Workers Local Union #2
Iron Workers Local Union #3
Laborers' District Council of Western Pennsylvania
International Union of Operating Engineers Local Union #66
International Union of Painters and Allied Trades
Pittsburgh Plumbers Local Union #27
Plumbers & Pipefitters Local Union #354
United Union of Roofers, Waterproofers and Allied Workers
Sheet Metal Workers' Unionn #12
Sprinkler Fitters Local Union #542
Steamfitters Local Union #499

****Group 2**

Robert Scherrer, Executive Director, Allegheny Intermediate Unit
Joseph Shaulis, General Counsel, Allegheny Intermediate Unit
Erin Koebel, Director Human Resources and Labor Relations, Allegheny Intermediate Unit
Peter Giglione, President, Board of School Directors, Baldwin Whitehall SD
Randal Lutz, Superintendent, Baldwin Whitehall SD

Rachel Sprouse, Director Employee Services, Baldwin Whitehall SD

Mark Cherpak, Director of Finance & Operations, Baldwin Whitehall SD

Anthony Piscioneri, Director of Human Resources, Bethel Park SD

Amy Burch, Superintendent, Brentwood Borough School District
John W. Kreider, Superintendent, Carlynton SD
Brendan Hylan, Superintendent, Plum Borough SD
Rick Walsh, Deputy Superintendent, Plum Borough SD
Denise Sedlacek, HR Director, Plum Borough SD
Ryan Manzer, Chief Financial Officer, Plum Borough SD

Stefanie McKissic, Director of Human Resources, Quaker Valley SD
Jeri Lippert, Superintendent, West Allegheny SD
Joe Maluchnik, Superintendent, Wilkesburg SD

Department (ACHD) thanks those who provided comments for

Comment

We the undersigned labor unions, contractor trade associations and other construction industry stakeholders...encourage you to vote Yes on the proposed amendment.

Proposes amendment: Section 2402. Definitions. Employee is defined in 43 P.S. Section 333.103 (h). For purposes of this Article, "employee" shall not include independent contractors, State and federal employees, employees covered by a bona fide collective bargaining unit including a construction union or seasonal employees. Section 2403. Accrual of Sick Time. The requirements of this Article shall not apply to an employer with respect to those employees who are covered by a bona fide collective bargaining agreement.

Proposes amendment: Section 2403. Accrual of Sick Time. The requirements of this Article shall not apply to an employer with respect to those employees who are covered by a bona fide collective bargaining agreement.

The Regulation is unnecessary with respect to public school employees because the vast majority of them already have access to greater amounts of paid sick leave. The Public School Code requires in part that teachers and other professional employees receive 10 days of fully paid sick leave per school year, which accumulates from year to year without limitation. 24 P.S. § 1154(a).

The Regulation...does not exempt day-to-day substitute employees, who are similar to the independent contractors already excluded from the definition of "employee" and the construction workers who may be excluded. Day-to-day substitutes are typically placed on a substitute list for up to one school year...are generally paid a daily rate and called to report to work only as needed. They may be employed by multiple school entities simultaneously.

The Regulation allows employees to take paid sick leave “in the smaller of hourly increments or the smallest increment that the employer’s payroll system uses to account for absences or use of other time.” School entities typically require staff whose jobs require substitute coverage to take leave in half-day increments. It is difficult enough in the current labor market to procure a substitute for a full day; it is impossible to do in hourly increments. This requirement threatens schools’ ability to provide adequate supervision of students.

their time and thoughtfulness.

Response
<p>Thank you for taking time to provide your comments in support of this proposed revision to this Article.</p>
<p>Article XXIV stands as a minimum requirement for paid sick leave. The ACHD recognizes that organized employees have the right to negotiate collective bargaining agreements and go beyond the minimum benefits guaranteed by this Article. The ACHD believes it is in the best interest of public health not to exclude all collective bargaining agreements.</p>
<p>Article XXIV stands as a minimum requirement for paid sick leave. The ACHD recognizes that organized employees have the right to negotiate collective bargaining agreements and go beyond the minimum benefits guaranteed by this Article. The ACHD believes it is in the best interest of public health not to exclude all collective bargaining agreements.</p>
<p>Section 2403 reads: Any employer with a collective bargaining agreement that makes available a sufficient amount of paid sick leave to meet the accrual requirements of this Section that may be used for the same purposes and under the same conditions as paid sick time under this Article is not required to provide additional paid sick time.</p>
<p>As promulgated, various sections of Article XXIV contemplate these concerns. For example, Section 2402 provides a definition of "seasonal employee" and Section 2403 defines the accrual of paid sick time. Section 2404 permits employers to establish reasonable systems for the notification of the use of paid sick time. It also requires employee to make a reasonable effort to schedule the use of paid sick time in a manner that does not unduly disrupt the operations of the employer. In these ways, Article XXIV has already accommodated these concerns to the extent possible.</p>

The ACHD recognizes that employers across the region have had to change various practices to accommodate the provisions of Article XXIV. Section 2404 requires employees to make a reasonable effort to schedule the use of paid sick time in a manner that does not unduly disrupt the operations of the employer.