



Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr.
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
(317) 232-8603
(800) 451-6027
www.IN.gov/idem

TO: Interested Parties / Applicant
DATE: September 29, 2006
RE: Jackel, Inc. / 141-21941-00192
FROM: Nisha Sizemore
Chief, Permits Branch
Office of Air Quality

Notice of Decision: Approval – Effective Immediately

Please be advised that on behalf of the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Management, I have issued a decision regarding the enclosed matter. Pursuant to IC 13-15-5-3, this permit is effective immediately, unless a petition for stay of effectiveness is filed and granted, and may be revoked or modified in accordance with the provisions of IC 13-15-7-1.

If you wish to challenge this decision, IC 4-21.5-3-7 and IC 13-15-6-1(b) or IC 13-15-6-1(a) require that you file a petition for administrative review. This petition may include a request for stay of effectiveness and must be submitted to the Office of Environmental Adjudication, 100 North Senate Avenue, Government Center North, Room 1049, Indianapolis, IN 46204.

For an **initial Title V Operating Permit**, a petition for administrative review must be submitted to the Office of Environmental Adjudication within **thirty (30)** days from the receipt of this notice provided under IC 13-15-5-3, pursuant to IC 13-15-6-1(b).

For a **Title V Operating Permit renewal**, a petition for administrative review must be submitted to the Office of Environmental Adjudication within **fifteen (15)** days from the receipt of this notice provided under IC 13-15-5-3, pursuant to IC 13-15-6-1(a).

The filing of a petition for administrative review is complete on the earliest of the following dates that apply to the filing:

- (1) the date the document is delivered to the Office of Environmental Adjudication (OEA);
- (2) the date of the postmark on the envelope containing the document, if the document is mailed to OEA by U.S. mail; or
- (3) The date on which the document is deposited with a private carrier, as shown by receipt issued by the carrier, if the document is sent to the OEA by private carrier.

The petition must include facts demonstrating that you are either the applicant, a person aggrieved or adversely affected by the decision or otherwise entitled to review by law. Please identify the permit, decision, or other order for which you seek review by permit number, name of the applicant, location, date of this notice and all of the following:

- (1) the name and address of the person making the request;
- (2) the interest of the person making the request;
- (3) identification of any persons represented by the person making the request;
- (4) the reasons, with particularity, for the request;
- (5) the issues, with particularity, proposed for considerations at any hearing; and
- (6) identification of the terms and conditions which, in the judgment of the person making the request, would be appropriate in the case in question to satisfy the requirements of the law governing documents of the type issued by the Commissioner.

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-18(d), any person may petition the U.S. EPA to object to the issuance of an initial Title V operating permit, permit renewal, or modification within sixty (60) days of the end of the forty-five (45) day EPA review period. Such an objection must be based only on issues that were raised with reasonable specificity during the public comment period, unless the petitioner demonstrates that it was impracticable to raise such issues, or if the grounds for such objection arose after the comment period.

To petition the U.S. EPA to object to the issuance of a Title V operating permit, contact:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street
Washington, D.C. 20406

If you have technical questions regarding the enclosed documents, please contact the Office of Air Quality, Permits Branch at (317) 233-0178. Callers from within Indiana may call toll-free at 1-800-451-6027, ext. 3-0178.



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PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT RENEWAL OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

**Jackel, Inc.
15314 Harrison Road
Mishawaka, Indiana 46546**

(herein known as the Permittee) is hereby authorized to operate subject to the conditions contained herein, the source described in Section A (Source Summary) of this permit.

The Permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Noncompliance with any provisions of this permit is grounds for enforcement action; permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application. Noncompliance with any provision of this permit, except any provision specifically designated as not federally enforceable, constitutes a violation of the Clean Air Act. It shall not be a defense for the Permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit. An emergency does constitute an affirmative defense in an enforcement action provided the Permittee complies with the applicable requirements set forth in Section B, Emergency Provisions.

This permit is issued in accordance with 326 IAC 2 and 40 CFR Part 70 Appendix A and contains the conditions and provisions specified in 326 IAC 2-7 as required by 42 U.S.C. 7401, et. seq. (Clean Air Act as amended by the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments), 40 CFR Part 70.6, IC 13-15 and IC 13-17.

Operation Permit No.: T141-21941-00192	
Original signed by: Nisha Sizemore, Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: September 29, 2006 Expiration Date: September 29, 2011

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Stratospheric Ozone Protection

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SECTION A SOURCE SUMMARY

This permit is based on information requested by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM), Office of Air Quality (OAQ). The information describing the source contained in conditions A.1, A.3 and A.4 is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions. However, the Permittee should be aware that a physical change or a change in the method of operation that may render this descriptive information obsolete or inaccurate may trigger requirements for the Permittee to obtain additional permits or seek modification of this permit pursuant to 326 IAC 2, or change other applicable requirements presented in the permit application.

A.1 General Information [326 IAC 2-7-4(c)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)] [326 IAC 2-7-1(22)]

The Permittee owns and operates a stationary fiberglass storage tank manufacturing plant.

Responsible Official:	Vice President
Source Address:	15314 Harrison Road, Mishawaka, Indiana 46546
Mailing Address:	P.O. Box 96, Mishawaka, Indiana 46546
General Source Phone Number:	(574) 256-5635
SIC Code:	3088
County Location:	St. Joseph
Source Location Status:	Nonattainment for Ozone under the 8-hour standard Attainment for all other criteria pollutants
Source Status:	Part 70 Permit Program Minor Source under PSD Minor Source under Emission Offset Rules Major Source, Section 112 of the Clean Air Act Not in 1 of 28 Source Categories

A.2 Part 70 Source Definition [326 IAC 2-7-1(22)]

This fiberglass storage tank manufacturing company consists of two (2) plants:

- (a) Plant 1 is located at 15314 Harrison Road, Mishawaka, Indiana 46544.
- (b) Plant 2 is located at 1022 Union Street, Mishawaka, Indiana 46544.

Since the two (2) plants are located on contiguous or adjacent properties, belong to the same industrial grouping, and under common control of the same entity, they are considered one (1) major source, as determined in T141-11833-00192 issued August 20, 2001 and will be issued one (1) Part 70 permit.

A.3 Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summary [326 IAC 2-7-4(c)(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]

This stationary source consists of the following emission units and pollution control devices:

Plant 1

- (a) Two (2) polyester resin filament wound fiberglass tank stations (identified as FG-1 and FG-2) each with a maximum capacity of 45 pounds of polyester resin per hour, using no controls and exhausting inside the building. FG-1 and FG-2 were constructed prior to 1970. Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart WWWW, this is considered an existing open molding reinforced plastic composites production operation.
- (b) Two (2) polyester resin filament wound fiberglass tank stations (identified as FG-3 and FG-4) each with a maximum capacity of 67.5 pounds of polyester resin per hour, using no controls and exhausting inside the building. Fiberglass tank stations FG-3 through FG-8 were constructed in 2000 and 2001. Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart WWWW, this is considered an existing open molding reinforced plastic composites production operation.
- (c) One (1) batch cold solvent cleaning machine with a maximum throughput of 330 gallons of trichloroethylene per year. This unit was constructed prior to 1970.

A.4 Specifically Regulated Insignificant Activities [326 IAC 2-7-1(21)] [326 IAC 2-7-4(c)]
[326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]

This stationary source also includes the following insignificant activities which are specifically regulated, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21):

- (a) Two (2) steel shot blasters (identified as Goff and Pangborn), each with a maximum shot blasting capacity of 2,160 pounds of steel parts per hour, and exhausting to a cyclone and a baghouse. The Pangborn shot blaster was constructed in 2000 and the Goff shot blaster was constructed prior to 1970. [326 IAC 6-3]
- (b) One (1) spray paint booth used for painting steel lids with a maximum usage rate of 0.2 gallons per hour, controlled by cartridge filters and exhausting at stack S-1. This unit was constructed prior to 1998. [326 IAC 6-3] [326 IAC 8-2-9]

A.5 Part 70 Permit Applicability [326 IAC 2-7-2]

This stationary source is required to have a Part 70 permit by 326 IAC 2-7-2 (Applicability) because:

- (a) It is a major source, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(22);
- (b) It is a source in a source category designated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) under 40 CFR 70.3 (Part 70 - Applicability).

SECTION B GENERAL CONDITIONS

B.1 Definitions [326 IAC 2-7-1]

Terms in this permit shall have the definition assigned to such terms in the referenced regulation. In the absence of definitions in the referenced regulation, the applicable definitions found in the statutes or regulations (IC 13-11, 326 IAC 1-2 and 326 IAC 2-7) shall prevail.

B.2 Permit Term [326 IAC 2-7-5(2)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5] [326 IAC 2-7-4(a)(1)(D)] [IC 13-15-3-6(a)]

- (a) This permit, T141-21941-00192, is issued for a fixed term of five (5) years from the issuance date of this permit, as determined in accordance with IC 4-21.5-3-5(f) and IC 13-15-5-3. Subsequent revisions, modifications, or amendments of this permit do not affect the expiration date of this permit.
- (b) If IDEM, OAQ, upon receiving a timely and complete renewal permit application, fails to issue or deny the permit renewal prior to the expiration date of this permit, this existing permit shall not expire and all terms and conditions shall continue in effect, including any permit shield provided in 326 IAC 2-7-15, until the renewal permit has been issued or denied.

B.3 Term of Conditions [326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5]

Notwithstanding the permit term of a permit to construct, a permit to operate, or a permit modification, any condition established in a permit issued pursuant to a permitting program approved in the state implementation plan shall remain in effect until:

- (a) the condition is modified in a subsequent permit action pursuant to Title I of the Clean Air Act; or
- (b) the emission unit to which the condition pertains permanently ceases operation.

B.4 Enforceability [326 IAC 2-7-7]

Unless otherwise stated, all terms and conditions in this permit, including any provisions designed to limit the source's potential to emit, are enforceable by IDEM, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and by citizens in accordance with the Clean Air Act.

B.5 Severability [326 IAC 2-7-5(5)]

The provisions of this permit are severable; a determination that any portion of this permit is invalid shall not affect the validity of the remainder of the permit.

B.6 Property Rights or Exclusive Privilege [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(D)]

This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privilege.

B.7 Duty to Provide Information [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(E)]

- (a) The Permittee shall furnish to IDEM, OAQ, within a reasonable time, any information that IDEM, OAQ, may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The submittal by the Permittee does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34). Upon request, the Permittee shall also furnish to IDEM, OAQ, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.
- (b) For information furnished by the Permittee to IDEM, OAQ, the Permittee may include a claim of confidentiality in accordance with 326 IAC 17.1. When furnishing copies of requested records directly to U. S. EPA, the Permittee may assert a claim of confidentiality in accordance with 40 CFR 2, Subpart B.

B.8 Certification [326 IAC 2-7-4(f)] [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)]

- (a) Where specifically designated by this permit or required by an applicable requirement, any application form, report, or compliance certification submitted shall contain certification by a responsible official of truth, accuracy, and completeness. This certification shall state

that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.

- (b) One (1) certification shall be included, using the attached Certification Form, with each submittal requiring certification. One (1) certification may cover multiple forms in one (1) submittal.
- (c) A responsible official is defined at 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

B.9 Annual Compliance Certification [326 IAC 2-7-6(5)]

- (a) The Permittee shall annually submit a compliance certification report which addresses the status of the source's compliance with the terms and conditions contained in this permit, including emission limitations, standards, or work practices. All certifications shall cover the time period from January 1 to December 31 of the previous year, and shall be submitted no later than April 15 of each year to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

and

United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region V
Air and Radiation Division, Air Enforcement Branch - Indiana (AE-17J)
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60604-3590

- (b) The annual compliance certification report required by this permit shall be considered timely if the date postmarked on the envelope or certified mail receipt, or affixed by the shipper on the private shipping receipt, is on or before the date it is due. If the document is submitted by any other means, it shall be considered timely if received by IDEM, OAQ, on or before the date it is due.
- (c) The annual compliance certification report shall include the following:
 - (1) The appropriate identification of each term or condition of this permit that is the basis of the certification;
 - (2) The compliance status;
 - (3) Whether compliance was continuous or intermittent;
 - (4) The methods used for determining the compliance status of the source, currently and over the reporting period consistent with 326 IAC 2-7-5(3); and
 - (5) Such other facts, as specified in Sections D of this permit, as IDEM, OAQ, may require to determine the compliance status of the source.

The submittal by the Permittee does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

B.10 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(1),(3) and (13)] [326 IAC 2-7-6(1) and (6)] [326 IAC 1-6-3]

- (a) The Permittee shall maintain and implement Preventive Maintenance Plans (PMPs) for the source as described in 326 IAC 1-6-2. At a minimum, the PMPs shall include:
 - (1) Identification of the individual(s) responsible for inspecting, maintaining, and repairing emission control devices;

- (2) A description of the items or conditions that will be inspected and the inspection schedule for said items or conditions; and
 - (3) Identification and quantification of the replacement parts that will be maintained in inventory for quick replacement.
- (b) A copy of the PMPs shall be submitted to IDEM, OAQ, upon request and within a reasonable time, and shall be subject to review and approval by IDEM, OAQ,. IDEM, OAQ, may require the Permittee to revise its PMPs whenever lack of proper maintenance causes or is the primary contributor to an exceedance of any limitation on emissions or potential to emit. The PMPs do not require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).
- (c) To the extent the Permittee is required by 40 CFR Part 60/63 to have an Operation Maintenance, and Monitoring (OMM) Plan for a unit, such Plan is deemed to satisfy the PMP requirements of 326 IAC 1-6-3 for that unit.

B.11 Emergency Provisions [326 IAC 2-7-16]

- (a) An emergency, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12), is not an affirmative defense for an action brought for noncompliance with a federal or state health-based emission limitation.
- (b) An emergency, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12), constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with a technology-based emission limitation if the affirmative defense of an emergency is demonstrated through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that describe the following:
- (1) An emergency occurred and the Permittee can, to the extent possible, identify the causes of the emergency;
 - (2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
 - (3) During the period of an emergency, the Permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emission standards or other requirements in this permit;
 - (4) For each emergency lasting one (1) hour or more, the Permittee notified IDEM, OAQ, and Northern Regional Office within four (4) daytime business hours after the beginning of the emergency, or after the emergency was discovered or reasonably should have been discovered;

Telephone Number: 1-800-451-6027 (ask for Office of Air Quality,
Compliance Section), or
Telephone Number: 317-233-0178 (ask for Compliance Section)
Facsimile Number: 317-233-6865

Northern Regional Office
220 West Colfax Avenue, Suite 200
South Bend, Indiana 46601-1634
Telephone Number: 1-800-753-5519; 219-245-4870
Facsimile Number: 219-245-4877

- (5) For each emergency lasting one (1) hour or more, the Permittee submitted the attached Emergency Occurrence Report Form or its equivalent, either by mail or facsimile to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue

Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

within two (2) working days of the time when emission limitations were exceeded due to the emergency.

The notice fulfills the requirement of 326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)(ii) and must contain the following:

- (A) A description of the emergency;
- (B) Any steps taken to mitigate the emissions; and
- (C) Corrective actions taken.

The notification which shall be submitted by the Permittee does not require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

- (6) The Permittee immediately took all reasonable steps to correct the emergency.
- (c) In any enforcement proceeding, the Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency has the burden of proof.
- (d) This emergency provision supersedes 326 IAC 1-6 (Malfunctions). This permit condition is in addition to any emergency or upset provision contained in any applicable requirement.
- (e) The Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency shall make records available upon request to ensure that failure to implement a PMP did not cause or contribute to an exceedance of any limitations on emissions. However, IDEM, OAQ, may require that the Preventive Maintenance Plans required under 326 IAC 2-7-4(c)(9) be revised in response to an emergency.
- (f) Failure to notify IDEM, OAQ, by telephone or facsimile of an emergency lasting more than one (1) hour in accordance with (b)(4) and (5) of this condition shall constitute a violation of 326 IAC 2-7 and any other applicable rules.
- (g) If the emergency situation causes a deviation from a technology-based limit, the Permittee may continue to operate the affected emitting facilities during the emergency provided the Permittee immediately takes all reasonable steps to correct the emergency and minimize emissions.
- (h) The Permittee shall include all emergencies in the Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report.

B.12 Permit Shield [326 IAC 2-7-15] [326 IAC 2-7-20] [326 IAC 2-7-12]

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-15, the Permittee has been granted a permit shield. The permit shield provides that compliance with the conditions of this permit shall be deemed compliance with any applicable requirements as of the date of permit issuance, provided that either the applicable requirements are included and specifically identified in this permit or the permit contains an explicit determination or concise summary of a determination that other specifically identified requirements are not applicable. The Indiana statutes from IC 13 and rules from 326 IAC, referenced in conditions in this permit, are those applicable at the time the permit was issued. The issuance or possession of this permit shall not alone constitute a defense against an alleged violation of any law, regulation or standard, except for the requirement to obtain a Part 70 permit under 326 IAC 2-7 or for applicable requirements for which a permit shield has been granted.

This permit shield does not extend to applicable requirements which are promulgated after the date of issuance of this permit unless this permit has been modified to reflect such new requirements.

- (b) If, after issuance of this permit, it is determined that the permit is in nonconformance with an applicable requirement that applied to the source on the date of permit issuance, IDEM, OAQ, shall immediately take steps to reopen and revise this permit and issue a compliance order to the Permittee to ensure expeditious compliance with the applicable requirement until the permit is reissued. The permit shield shall continue in effect so long as the Permittee is in compliance with the compliance order.
- (c) No permit shield shall apply to any permit term or condition that is determined after issuance of this permit to have been based on erroneous information supplied in the permit application. Erroneous information means information that the Permittee knew to be false, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have been known to be false, at the time the information was submitted.
- (d) Nothing in 326 IAC 2-7-15 or in this permit shall alter or affect the following:
 - (1) The provisions of Section 303 of the Clean Air Act (emergency orders), including the authority of the U.S. EPA under Section 303 of the Clean Air Act;
 - (2) The liability of the Permittee for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of this permit's issuance;
 - (3) The applicable requirements of the acid rain program, consistent with Section 408(a) of the Clean Air Act; and
 - (4) The ability of U.S. EPA to obtain information from the Permittee under Section 114 of the Clean Air Act.
- (e) This permit shield is not applicable to any change made under 326 IAC 2-7-20(b)(2) (Sections 502(b)(10) of the Clean Air Act changes) and 326 IAC 2-7-20(c)(2) (trading based on State Implementation Plan (SIP) provisions).
- (f) This permit shield is not applicable to modifications eligible for group processing until after IDEM, OAQ, has issued the modifications. [326 IAC 2-7-12(c)(7)]
- (g) This permit shield is not applicable to minor Part 70 permit modifications until after IDEM, OAQ, has issued the modification. [326 IAC 2-7-12(b)(8)]

B.13 Prior Permits Superseded [326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5][326 IAC 2-7-10.5]

- (a) All terms and conditions of permits established prior to T141-21941-00192 and issued pursuant to permitting programs approved into the state implementation plan have been either
 - (1) incorporated as originally stated,
 - (2) revised under 326 IAC 2-7-10.5, or
 - (3) deleted under 326 IAC 2-7-10.5.
- (b) Provided that all terms and conditions are accurately reflected in this combined permit, all previous registrations and permits are superseded by this Part 70 operating permit.

B.14 Termination of Right to Operate [326 IAC 2-7-10] [326 IAC 2-7-4(a)]

The Permittee's right to operate this source terminates with the expiration of this permit unless a timely and complete renewal application is submitted at least nine (9) months prior to the date of expiration of the source's existing permit, consistent with 326 IAC 2-7-3 and 326 IAC 2-7-4(a).

B.15 Deviations from Permit Requirements and Conditions [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)(ii)]

- (a) Deviations from any permit requirements (for emergencies see Section B - Emergency Provisions), the probable cause of such deviations, and any response steps or preventive measures taken shall be reported to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance Data Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

using the attached Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report, or its equivalent. A deviation required to be reported pursuant to an applicable requirement that exists independent of this permit, shall be reported according to the schedule stated in the applicable requirement and does not need to be included in this report.

The Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

- (b) A deviation is an exceedance of a permit limitation or a failure to comply with a requirement of the permit.

B.16 Permit Modification, Reopening, Revocation and Reissuance, or Termination [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(C)] [326 IAC 2-7-8(a)] [326 IAC 2-7-9]

- (a) This permit may be modified, reopened, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Permittee for a Part 70 permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any condition of this permit. [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(C)] The notification by the Permittee does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).
- (b) This permit shall be reopened and revised under any of the circumstances listed in IC 13-15-7-2 or if IDEM, OAQ, determines any of the following:
- (1) That this permit contains a material mistake.
 - (2) That inaccurate statements were made in establishing the emissions standards or other terms or conditions.
 - (3) That this permit must be revised or revoked to assure compliance with an applicable requirement. [326 IAC 2-7-9(a)(3)]
- (c) Proceedings by IDEM, OAQ, to reopen and revise this permit shall follow the same procedures as apply to initial permit issuance and shall affect only those parts of this permit for which cause to reopen exists. Such reopening and revision shall be made as expeditiously as practicable. [326 IAC 2-7-9(b)]
- (d) The reopening and revision of this permit, under 326 IAC 2-7-9(a), shall not be initiated before notice of such intent is provided to the Permittee by IDEM, OAQ, at least thirty (30) days in advance of the date this permit is to be reopened, except that IDEM, OAQ, may provide a shorter time period in the case of an emergency. [326 IAC 2-7-9(c)]

B.17 Permit Renewal [326 IAC 2-7-3] [326 IAC 2-7-4] [326 IAC 2-7-8(e)]

- (a) The application for renewal shall be submitted using the application form or forms prescribed by IDEM, OAQ, and shall include the information specified in 326 IAC 2-7-4. Such information shall be included in the application for each emission unit at this source, except those emission units included on the trivial or insignificant activities list contained in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21) and 326 IAC 2-7-1(40). The renewal application does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

Request for renewal shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Permits Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

- (b) A timely renewal application is one that is:
- (1) Submitted at least nine (9) months prior to the date of the expiration of this permit; and
 - (2) If the date postmarked on the envelope or certified mail receipt, or affixed by the shipper on the private shipping receipt, is on or before the date it is due. If the document is submitted by any other means, it shall be considered timely if received by IDEM, OAQ, on or before the date it is due.
- (c) If the Permittee submits a timely and complete application for renewal of this permit, the source's failure to have a permit is not a violation of 326 IAC 2-7 until IDEM, OAQ,, takes final action on the renewal application, except that this protection shall cease to apply if, subsequent to the completeness determination, the Permittee fails to submit by the deadline specified in writing by IDEM, OAQ,, any additional information identified as being needed to process the application.

B.18 Permit Amendment or Modification [326 IAC 2-7-11] [326 IAC 2-7-12][40 CFR 72]

- (a) Permit amendments and modifications are governed by the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-11 or 326 IAC 2-7-12 whenever the Permittee seeks to amend or modify this permit.
- (b) Any application requesting an amendment or modification of this permit shall be submitted to:
- Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Permits Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251
- Any such application shall be certified by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).
- (c) The Permittee may implement administrative amendment changes addressed in the request for an administrative amendment immediately upon submittal of the request. [326 IAC 2-7-11(c)(3)]

B.19 Permit Revision Under Economic Incentives and Other Programs [326 IAC 2-7-5(8)] [326 IAC 2-7-12 (b)(2)]

- (a) No Part 70 permit revision shall be required under any approved economic incentives, marketable Part 70 permits, emissions trading, and other similar programs or processes for changes that are provided for in a Part 70 permit.
- (b) Notwithstanding 326 IAC 2-7-12(b)(1) and 326 IAC 2-7-12(c)(1), minor Part 70 permit modification procedures may be used for Part 70 modifications involving the use of economic incentives, marketable Part 70 permits, emissions trading, and other similar approaches to the extent that such minor Part 70 permit modification procedures are explicitly provided for in the applicable State Implementation Plan (SIP) or in applicable requirements promulgated or approved by the U.S. EPA.

B.20 Operational Flexibility [326 IAC 2-7-20] [326 IAC 2-7-10.5]

(a) The Permittee may make any change or changes at the source that are described in 326 IAC 2-7-20(b), (c), or (e), without a prior permit revision, if each of the following conditions is met:

- (1) The changes are not modifications under any provision of Title I of the Clean Air Act;
- (2) Any preconstruction approval required by 326 IAC 2-7-10.5 has been obtained;
- (3) The changes do not result in emissions which exceed the limitations provided in this permit (whether expressed herein as a rate of emissions or in terms of total emissions);
- (4) The Permittee notifies the:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Permits Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

and

United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region V
Air and Radiation Division, Regulation Development Branch - Indiana (AR-18J)
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60604-3590

in advance of the change by written notification at least ten (10) days in advance of the proposed change. The Permittee shall attach every such notice to the Permittee's copy of this permit; and

- (5) The Permittee maintains records on-site which document, on a rolling five (5) year basis, all such changes and emission trades that are subject to 326 IAC 2-7-20(b), (c), or (e). The Permittee shall make such records available, upon reasonable request, for public review.

Such records shall consist of all information required to be submitted to IDEM, OAQ, in the notices specified in 326 IAC 2-7-20(b)(1), (c)(1), and (e)(2).

(b) The Permittee may make Section 502(b)(10) of the Clean Air Act changes (this term is defined at 326 IAC 2-7-1(36)) without a permit revision, subject to the constraint of 326 IAC 2-7-20(a). For each such Section 502(b)(10) of the Clean Air Act change, the required written notification shall include the following:

- (1) A brief description of the change within the source;
- (2) The date on which the change will occur;
- (3) Any change in emissions; and
- (4) Any permit term or condition that is no longer applicable as a result of the change.

The notification which shall be submitted is not considered an application form, report or compliance certification. Therefore, the notification by the Permittee does not require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

- (c) Emission Trades [326 IAC 2-7-20(c)]
The Permittee may trade emissions increases and decreases at source, where the applicable SIP provides for such emission trades without requiring a permit revision, subject to the constraints of Section (a) of this condition and those in 326 IAC 2-7-20(c).
- (d) Alternative Operating Scenarios [326 IAC 2-7-20(d)]
The Permittee may make changes at the source within the range of alternative operating scenarios that are described in the terms and conditions of this permit in accordance with 326 IAC 2-7-5(9). No prior notification of IDEM, OAQ, or U.S. EPA is required.
- (e) Backup fuel switches specifically addressed in, and limited under, Section D of this permit shall not be considered alternative operating scenarios. Therefore, the notification requirements of part (a) of this condition do not apply.

B.21 Source Modification Requirement [326 IAC 2-7-10.5]

A modification, construction, or reconstruction is governed by the requirements of 326 IAC 2 and 326 IAC 2-7-10.5.

B.22 Inspection and Entry [326 IAC 2-7-6] [IC 13-14-2-2] [IC 13-30-3-1] [IC 13-17-3-2]

Upon presentation of proper identification cards, credentials, and other documents as may be required by law, and subject to the Permittee's right under all applicable laws and regulations to assert that the information collected by the agency is confidential and entitled to be treated as such, the Permittee shall allow IDEM, OAQ, U.S. EPA, or an authorized representative to perform the following:

- (a) Enter upon the Permittee's premises where a Part 70 source is located, or emissions related activity is conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- (b) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, have access to and copy any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- (c) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, inspect any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit;
- (d) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, sample or monitor substances or parameters for the purpose of assuring compliance with this permit or applicable requirements; and
- (e) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, utilize any photographic, recording, testing, monitoring, or other equipment for the purpose of assuring compliance with this permit or applicable requirements.

B.23 Transfer of Ownership or Operational Control [326 IAC 2-7-11]

- (a) The Permittee must comply with the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-11 whenever the Permittee seeks to change the ownership or operational control of the source and no other change in the permit is necessary.
- (b) Any application requesting a change in the ownership or operational control of the source shall contain a written agreement containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage and liability between the current and new Permittee. The application shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Permits Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

The application which shall be submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

- (c) The Permittee may implement administrative amendment changes addressed in the request for an administrative amendment immediately upon submittal of the request. [326 IAC 2-7-11(c)(3)]

B.24 Annual Fee Payment [326 IAC 2-7-19] [326 IAC 2-7-5(7)][326 IAC 2-1.1-7]

- (a) The Permittee shall pay annual fees to IDEM, OAQ, within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of a billing. Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-19(b), if the Permittee does not receive a bill from IDEM, OAQ, the applicable fee is due April 1 of each year.
- (b) Except as provided in 326 IAC 2-7-19(e), failure to pay may result in administrative enforcement action or revocation of this permit.
- (c) The Permittee may call the following telephone numbers: 1-800-451-6027 or 317-233-4230 (ask for OAQ, Billing, Licensing, and Training Section), to determine the appropriate permit fee.

B.25 Credible Evidence [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)][326 IAC 2-7-6][62 FR 8314][326 IAC 1-1-6]

For the purpose of submitting compliance certifications or establishing whether or not the Permittee has violated or is in violation of any condition of this permit, nothing in this permit shall preclude the use, including the exclusive use, of any credible evidence or information relevant to whether the Permittee would have been in compliance with the condition of this permit if the appropriate performance or compliance test or procedure had been performed.

SECTION C

SOURCE OPERATION CONDITIONS

Entire Source

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

C.1 Particulate Emission Limitations For Processes with Process Weight Rates Less Than One Hundred (100) Pounds per Hour [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(e)(2), particulate emissions from any process not exempt under 326 IAC 6-3-1(b) or (c) which has a maximum process weight rate less than 100 pounds per hour and the methods in 326 IAC 6-3-2(b) through (d) do not apply shall not exceed 0.551 pounds per hour.

C.2 Opacity [326 IAC 5-1]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 5-1-2 (Opacity Limitations), except as provided in 326 IAC 5-1-3 (Temporary Alternative Opacity Limitations), opacity shall meet the following, unless otherwise stated in this permit:

- (a) Opacity shall not exceed an average of thirty percent (30%) in any one (1) six (6) minute averaging period as determined in 326 IAC 5-1-4.
- (b) Opacity shall not exceed sixty percent (60%) for more than a cumulative total of fifteen (15) minutes (sixty (60) readings as measured according to 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 9 or fifteen (15) one (1) minute nonoverlapping integrated averages for a continuous opacity monitor) in a six (6) hour period.

C.3 Open Burning [326 IAC 4-1] [IC 13-17-9]

The Permittee shall not open burn any material except as provided in 326 IAC 4-1-3, 326 IAC 4-1-4 or 326 IAC 4-1-6. The previous sentence notwithstanding, the Permittee may open burn in accordance with an open burning approval issued by the Commissioner under 326 IAC 4-1-4.1.

C.4 Incineration [326 IAC 4-2] [326 IAC 9-1-2]

The Permittee shall not operate an incinerator or incinerate any waste or refuse except as provided in 326 IAC 4-2 and 326 IAC 9-1-2.

C.5 Fugitive Dust Emissions [326 IAC 6-4]

The Permittee shall not allow fugitive dust to escape beyond the property line or boundaries of the property, right-of-way, or easement on which the source is located, in a manner that would violate 326 IAC 6-4 (Fugitive Dust Emissions).

C.6 Asbestos Abatement Projects [326 IAC 14-10] [326 IAC 18] [40 CFR 61, Subpart M]

- (a) Notification requirements apply to each owner or operator. If the combined amount of regulated asbestos containing material (RACM) to be stripped, removed or disturbed is at least 260 linear feet on pipes or 160 square feet on other facility components, or at least thirty-five (35) cubic feet on all facility components, then the notification requirements of 326 IAC 14-10-3 are mandatory. All demolition projects require notification whether or not asbestos is present.
- (b) The Permittee shall ensure that a written notification is sent on a form provided by the Commissioner at least ten (10) working days before asbestos stripping or removal work or before demolition begins, per 326 IAC 14-10-3, and shall update such notice as necessary, including, but not limited to the following:
 - (1) When the amount of affected asbestos containing material increases or decreases by at least twenty percent (20%); or
 - (2) If there is a change in the following:

- (A) Asbestos removal or demolition start date;
 - (B) Removal or demolition contractor; or
 - (C) Waste disposal site.
- (c) The Permittee shall ensure that the notice is postmarked or delivered according to the guidelines set forth in 326 IAC 14-10-3(2).
- (d) The notice to be submitted shall include the information enumerated in 326 IAC 14-10-3(3).

All required notifications shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Asbestos Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

The notice shall include a signed certification from the owner or operator that the information provided in this notification is correct and that only Indiana licensed workers and project supervisors will be used to implement the asbestos removal project. The notifications do not require a certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

- (e) **Procedures for Asbestos Emission Control**
The Permittee shall comply with the applicable emission control procedures in 326 IAC 14-10-4 and 40 CFR 61.145(c). Per 326 IAC 14-10-1, emission control requirements are applicable for any removal or disturbance of RACM greater than three (3) linear feet on pipes or three (3) square feet on any other facility components or a total of at least 0.75 cubic feet on all facility components.
- (f) **Demolition and renovation**
The Permittee shall thoroughly inspect the affected facility or part of the facility where the demolition or renovation will occur for the presence of asbestos pursuant to 40 CFR 61.145(a).
- (g) **Indiana Accredited Asbestos Inspector**
The Permittee shall comply with 326 IAC 14-10-1(a) that requires the owner or operator, prior to a renovation/demolition, to use an Indiana Accredited Asbestos Inspector to thoroughly inspect the affected portion of the facility for the presence of asbestos. The requirement to use an Indiana Accredited Asbestos inspector is not federally enforceable.

Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]

C.7 Performance Testing [326 IAC 3-6]

- (a) All testing shall be performed according to the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures), except as provided elsewhere in this permit, utilizing any applicable procedures and analysis methods specified in 40 CFR 51, 40 CFR 60, 40 CFR 61, 40 CFR 63, 40 CFR 75, or other procedures approved by IDEM, OAQ.

A test protocol, except as provided elsewhere in this permit, shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance Data Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

no later than thirty-five (35) days prior to the intended test date. The protocol submitted by the Permittee does not require certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

- (b) The Permittee shall notify IDEM, OAQ of the actual test date at least fourteen (14) days prior to the actual test date. The notification submitted by the Permittee does not require certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).
- (c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 3-6-4(b), all test reports must be received by IDEM, OAQ not later than forty-five (45) days after the completion of the testing. An extension may be granted by IDEM, OAQ, if the Permittee submits to IDEM, OAQ, a reasonable written explanation not later than five (5) days prior to the end of the initial forty-five (45) day period.

Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

C.8 Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

The commissioner may require stack testing, monitoring, or reporting at any time to assure compliance with all applicable requirements by issuing an order under 326 IAC 2-1.1-11. Any monitoring or testing shall be performed in accordance with 326 IAC 3 or other methods approved by the commissioner or the U. S. EPA.

Compliance Monitoring Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)] [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]

C.9 Compliance Monitoring [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]

Unless otherwise specified in this permit, all monitoring and record keeping requirements not already legally required shall be implemented within ninety (90) of permit issuance. If required by Section D, the Permittee shall be responsible for installing any necessary equipment and initiating any required monitoring related to that equipment. If due to circumstances beyond its control, that equipment cannot be installed and operated within ninety (90) days, the Permittee may extend the compliance schedule related to the equipment for an additional ninety (90) days provided the Permittee notifies:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

in writing, prior to the end of the initial ninety (90) day compliance schedule, with full justification of the reasons for the inability to meet this date.

The notification which shall be submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

Unless otherwise specified in the approval for the new emission unit(s), compliance monitoring for new emission units or emission units added through a source modification shall be implemented when operation begins.

C.10 Monitoring Methods [326 IAC 3] [40 CFR 60] [40 CFR 63]

Any monitoring or testing required by Section D of this permit shall be performed according to the provisions of 326 IAC 3, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, 40 CFR 60 Appendix B, 40 CFR 63, or other approved methods as specified in this permit.

C.11 Instrument Specifications [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]

- (a) When required by any condition of this permit, an analog instrument used to measure a parameter related to the operation of an air pollution control device shall have a scale such that the expected maximum reading for the normal range shall have a scale such that the expected normal reading shall be no less than twenty percent (20%) of full scale.

- (b) The Permittee may request that the IDEM, OAQ approve the use of an instrument that does not meet the above specifications provided the Permittee can demonstrate that an alternative pressure gauge or other instrument specification will adequately ensure compliance with permit conditions requiring the measurement of the parameters.

Corrective Actions and Response Steps [326 IAC 2-7-5] [326 IAC 2-7-6]

C.12 Emergency Reduction Plans [326 IAC 1-5-2] [326 IAC 1-5-3]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 1-5-2 (Emergency Reduction Plans; Submission):

- (a) The Permittee prepared and submitted written emergency reduction plans (ERPs) consistent with safe operating procedures.
- (b) Upon direct notification by IDEM, OAQ, that a specific air pollution episode level is in effect, the Permittee shall immediately put into effect the actions stipulated in the approved ERP for the appropriate episode level.
[326 IAC 1-5-3]

C.13 Risk Management Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)] [40 CFR 68]

If a regulated substance, as defined in 40 CFR 68, is present at a source in more than a threshold quantity, the Permittee must comply with the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 68.

C.14 Response to Excursions or Exceedances [326 IAC 2-7-5] [326 IAC 2-7-6]

- (a) Upon detecting an excursion or exceedance, the Permittee shall restore operation of the emissions unit (including any control device and associated capture system) to its normal or usual manner of operation as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions.
- (b) The response shall include minimizing the period of any startup, shutdown or malfunction and taking any necessary corrective actions to restore normal operation and prevent the likely recurrence of the cause of an excursion or exceedance (other than those caused by excused startup or shutdown conditions). Corrective actions may include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - (1) initial inspection and evaluation;
 - (2) recording that operations returned to normal without operator action (such as through response by a computerized distribution control system); or
 - (3) any necessary follow-up actions to return operation to within the indicator range, designated condition, or below the applicable emission limitation or standard, as applicable.
- (c) A determination of whether the Permittee has used acceptable procedures in response to an excursion or exceedance will be based on information available, which may include, but is not limited to, the following:
 - (1) monitoring results;
 - (2) review of operation and maintenance procedures and records;
 - (3) inspection of the control device, associated capture system, and the process.
- (d) Failure to take reasonable response steps shall be considered a deviation from the permit.
- (e) The Permittee shall maintain the following records:
 - (1) monitoring data;

- (2) monitor performance data, if applicable; and
- (3) corrective actions taken.

C.15 Actions Related to Noncompliance Demonstrated by a Stack Test [326 IAC 2-7-5] [326 IAC 2-7-6]

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- (a) When the results of a stack test performed in conformance with Section C - Performance Testing, of this permit exceed the level specified in any condition of this permit, the Permittee shall take appropriate response actions. The Permittee shall submit a description of these response actions to IDEM, OAQ, within thirty (30) days of receipt of the test results. The Permittee shall take appropriate action to minimize excess emissions from the affected facility while the response actions are being implemented.
 - (b) A retest to demonstrate compliance shall be performed within one hundred twenty (120) days of receipt of the original test results. Should the Permittee demonstrate to IDEM, OAQ that retesting in one-hundred and twenty (120) days is not practicable, IDEM, OAQ may extend the retesting deadline.
 - (c) IDEM, OAQ reserves the authority to take any actions allowed under law in response to noncompliant stack tests.

The response action documents submitted pursuant to this condition do require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-19]

C.16 Emission Statement [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)(iii)][326 IAC 2-7-5(7)][326 IAC 2-7-19(c)][326 IAC 2-6]

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- (a) In accordance with the compliance schedule specified in 326 IAC 2-6-3(b)(1), starting in 2007 and every three (3) years thereafter, the Permittee shall submit by July 1 an emission statement covering the previous calendar year. The emission statement shall contain, at a minimum, the information specified in 326 IAC 2-6-4(c) and shall meet the following requirements:
 - (1) Indicate estimated actual emissions of all pollutants listed in 326 IAC 2-6-4(a);
 - (2) Indicate estimated actual emissions of regulated pollutants as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1 (32) ("Regulated pollutant, which is used only for purposes of Section 19 of this rule") from the source, for purpose of fee assessment.

The statement must be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Technical Support and Modeling Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

The emission statement does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

- (b) The emission statement required by this permit shall be considered timely if the date postmarked on the envelope or certified mail receipt, or affixed by the shipper on the private shipping receipt, is on or before the date it is due. If the document is submitted by any other means, it shall be considered timely if received by IDEM, OAQ, on or before the date it is due.

C.17 General Record Keeping Requirements[326 IAC 2-7-5(3)][326 IAC 2-7-6]

- (a) Records of all required monitoring data, reports and support information required by this permit shall be retained for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. These records shall be physically present or electronically accessible at the source location for a minimum of three (3) years. The records may be stored elsewhere for the remaining two (2) years as long as they are available upon request. If the Commissioner makes a request for records to the Permittee, the Permittee shall furnish the records to the Commissioner within a reasonable time.
- (b) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, all record keeping requirements not already legally required shall be implemented within ninety (90) days of permit issuance.

C.18 General Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)][326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

- (a) The Permittee shall submit the attached Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report or its equivalent. Any deviation from permit requirements, the date(s) of each deviation, the cause of the deviation, and the response steps taken must be reported. This report shall be submitted within thirty (30) days of the end of the reporting period. The Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report shall include the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).
- (b) The report required in (a) of this condition and reports required by conditions in Section D of this permit shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance Data Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251
- (c) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, any notice, report, or other submission required by this permit shall be considered timely if the date postmarked on the envelope or certified mail receipt, or affixed by the shipper on the private shipping receipt, is on or before the date it is due. If the document is submitted by any other means, it shall be considered timely if received by IDEM, OAQ, on or before the date it is due.
- (d) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, all reports required in Section D of this permit shall be submitted within thirty (30) days of the end of the reporting period. All reports do require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).
- (e) Reporting periods are based on calendar years, unless otherwise specified in this permit. For the purpose of this permit "calendar year" means the twelve (12) month period from January 1 to December 31 inclusive.
- (f) The Permittee shall make the information required to be documented and maintained in accordance with (c) in Section C- General Record Keeping Requirements available for review upon a request for inspection by IDEM, OAQ. The general public may request this information from the IDEM, OAQ under 326 IAC 17.1.

Stratospheric Ozone Protection

C.19 Compliance with 40 CFR 82 and 326 IAC 22-1

Pursuant to 40 CFR 82 (Protection of Stratospheric Ozone), Subpart F, except as provided for motor vehicle air conditioners in Subpart B, the Permittee shall comply with the standards for recycling and emissions reduction:

- (a) Persons opening appliances for maintenance, service, repair, or disposal must comply with the required practices pursuant to 40 CFR 82.156.

- (b) Equipment used during the maintenance, service, repair, or disposal of appliances must comply with the standards for recycling and recovery equipment pursuant to 40 CFR 82.158.
- (c) Persons performing maintenance, service, repair, or disposal of appliances must be certified by an approved technician certification program pursuant to 40 CFR 82.161.

SECTION D.1 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7- 5(15)]:

- (a) Two (2) polyester resin filament wound fiberglass tank stations (identified as FG-1 and FG-2) each with a maximum capacity of 45 pounds of polyester resin per hour, using no controls and exhausting inside the building. FG-1 and FG-2 were constructed prior to 1970. Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart WWWW, this is considered an existing open molding reinforced plastic composites production operation.
- (b) Two (2) polyester resin filament wound fiberglass tank stations (identified as FG-3 and FG-4) each with a maximum capacity of 67.5 pounds of polyester resin per hour, using no controls and exhausting inside the building. Fiberglass tank stations FG-3 through FG-8 were constructed in 2000 and 2001. Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart WWWW, this is considered an existing open molding reinforced plastic composites production operation.

(The information describing the process contained in this facility description box is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions.)

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-7- 5(1)]

D.1.1 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-1-6]

Pursuant to SSM No.: 141-11875-00192 issued June 9, 2000, T 141-11833-00192 issued August 20, 2001 and 326 IAC 8-1-6 (BACT), the two (2) polyester resin filament wound fiberglass tank stations (identified as FG-3 and FG-4) shall comply with the following requirements:

- (a) The HAP monomer content of styrene-containing resins used shall be limited to the following:

Type of Resin	HAP Monomer Content Weight %
Corrosion Resistant	38
Non-Corrosion Resistant	31

- (1) HAP monomer contents shall be calculated on a neat basis, which means excluding any filler.
- (2) Corrosion resistant resin means a resin used to produce a product that meets any of the criteria in (A) through (D) below:
 - (A) Exposed to any of the following:
 - (i) Materials with a pH equal to or greater than twelve (12) pH units or equal to or less than three (3.0) pH units.
 - (ii) Oxidizing agents.
 - (iii) Reducing agents.
 - (iv) Organic solvents
 - (v) Fuels or fuel additives as defined in 40 CFR 79.2.
 - (B) Complies with industry standards that require specific exposure testing for corrosive media.
 - (C) Is manufactured to an accepted federal and industry standard for corrosion resistant or food contact applications.

- (D) Is manufactured specifically for an application that requires increased chemical inertness or resistance to chemical attack.
- (b) Resins with HAP monomer contents lower than that required in subsection (a) and/or other emission reduction techniques approved by IDEM, OAQ may be used to offset the use of resins with HAP monomer contents higher than that required in subsection (a). This is allowed to meet the HAP monomer content limits for resins in subsection (a), and if used, compliance shall be demonstrated as follows:
- (1) Compliance shall be demonstrated on an equivalent emissions mass basis using the following equation:
- (Emissions from higher than compliant HAP monomer content resin) -
(Emissions from compliant resin) # (Emissions from compliant resin) -
(Emissions from lower than compliant HAP monomer content resin and/or using other emission reduction techniques).
- Where:
Emissions, lb or ton = M (Mass of resin used, lb or ton) * EF (HAP monomer emission factor for resin used, lb/ton); and
HAP monomer EF = lbs HAP emitted per ton of resin processed, which is indicated by the HAP monomer content and/or other emission reduction techniques for each resin used.
- Note:** The VOC and HAP emissions for fiberglass tank stations (identified as FG-3 and FG-4) shall be limited to 3.84 pounds per hour for non-corrosion resistant resins and 5.06 pounds per hour for corrosion resistant resins.
- (2) The calculation in subsection (b) (1) shall be made and recorded on a monthly basis. Monthly resin usage by weight, weight percent content of HAP monomer for each resin, and other emission reduction technique used for each resin shall also be recorded.
- (3) The emission factors approved for use by IDEM, OAQ shall be taken from the following reference: "Unified Emission Factors for Open Molding of Composites," Composites Fabricators Association, July 23, 2001. For VOC-emitting operations not addressed by this reference, emission factors shall be taken from U.S. EPA's AP-42 document. For the purposes of these emission calculations, HAP monomer in resins and gel coats that is not styrene or methyl methacrylate shall be considered as styrene on an equivalent weight basis.
- (4) Emission reduction techniques that are approved by IDEM, OAQ include closed molding, vapor suppression, vacuum bagging/bonding, or installing a control device. The emission reductions from use of vapor suppression and vacuum bagging/bonding must be determined and approved by IDEM, OAQ prior to use. Other emission reduction techniques must be approved by IDEM, OAQ prior to use.
- (c) Work practices shall be followed as given below:
- (1) To the extent possible, a non-VOC, non-HAP material shall be used for cleanup solvent.
- (2) For VOC and/or HAP containing materials:
- (A) Cleanup solvent containers shall be used to transport solvent from drums to work.

- (B) Cleanup stations shall be closed containers having soft-gasketed, spring-loaded closures and shall be kept completely closed when not in use.
- (C) Cleanup rags saturated with solvent shall be stored, transported, and disposed of in containers that are closed tightly.
- (D) Resin applicators shall be the type that can be cleaned without the need for spraying the solvent into the air.
- (E) All solvent sprayed during cleanup or resin changes shall be directed into containers. Such containers shall be closed as soon as solvent spraying is complete and the waste solvent shall be disposed of in such a manner that evaporation is minimized.
- (F) All material storage containers shall be kept covered when not in use.

D.1.2 Reinforced Plastics Composites Production [326 IAC 20-56]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 20-56(b), the Permittee shall comply with the following requirements in 326 IAC 20-56 on and after April 21, 2006, when the source becomes subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart WWWW.

- (a) Operator Training. Each owner or operator shall train all new and existing personnel, including contract personnel, who are involved in resin and gel coating spraying and applications that could result in excess emissions if performed improperly according to the following schedule:
 - (1) All personnel hired shall be trained within (30) days of hiring.
 - (2) To ensure training goals listed in subsection (b) are maintained, all personnel shall be given refresher training annually.
 - (3) Personnel who have been trained by another owner or operator subject to this rule are exempt from subdivision (1) if written documentation that the employee's training is current is provided to the new employees.
- (b) The lesson plans shall cover, for the initial and refresher training, at a minimum, all of the following topics:
 - (1) Appropriate application techniques.
 - (2) Appropriate equipment cleaning procedures.
 - (3) Appropriate equipment setup and adjustment to minimize material usage and overspray.
- (c) The owner or operator shall maintain the following training records on site and make them available for inspection and review:
 - (1) A copy of the current training program.
 - (2) A list of the following:
 - (A) All current personnel, by name, that are required to be trained.
 - (B) The date the person was trained or date of the most recent refresher training, whichever is later.
- (d) Records of prior training programs and former personnel are not required to be maintained.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.1.3 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP) and Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)

Compliance with the VOC and HAP monomer content limitations in condition D.1.1 shall be determined by one of the following:

- (a) The manufacturer's certified product data sheet.
- (b) The manufacturer's material safety data sheet.
- (c) Sampling and analysis, using any of the following test methods, as applicable:
 - (1) 40 CFR 60, Method 24, Appendix A (July 1, 1998), shall be used to measure the total volatile HAP and volatile organic compound (VOC) content of resins and gel coats. Method 24 may be modified for measuring the volatile HAP content of resins or gel coats to require that the procedure be performed on uncatalyzed resin or gel coat samples.
 - (2) 40 CFR 63, Method 311, Appendix A (July 1, 1998), shall be used to measure HAP content in resins and gel coats by direct injection into a gas chromatograph.
- (d) An alternate method approved by IDEM, OAQ.

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-19]

D.1.4 Record Keeping Requirement

- (a) To document compliance with Condition D.1.1, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) through (5) below. Records maintained for (1) through (5) shall be taken monthly and shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the VOC usage limit and HAP monomer content limits established in Condition D.1.1. Records necessary to demonstrate compliance shall be available within 30 days of the end of each compliance period. Examples of such records include but are not limited to:
 - (1) The usage by weight and monomer content of each resin and gel coat used. Records shall include purchase orders, invoices, and material safety data sheets (MSDS), manufacturer's certified product data sheets, and calculations necessary to verify the type, amount used, and HAP content of each resin or gel coat;
 - (2) Method of application and other emission reduction techniques for each resin and gel coat used;
 - (3) Monthly calculations demonstrating compliance on an equivalent emissions mass basis if non-compliant resins or gel coats are used during that month.
 - (4) The calculated total VOC emissions from resin and gel coat use for each month.
 - (5) The weight of the VOCs emitted for each compliance period.
- (b) To document compliance with Condition D.1.2, the Permittee shall maintain the following records:
 - (1) A copy of the current training program.
 - (2) A list of all current personnel, by name, that are required to be trained and the dates they were trained and the date the most recent refresher training. Records of prior training programs and former personnel are not required to be maintained.

- (c) All records shall be maintained in accordance with Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements, of this permit.

D.1.5 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document compliance with Condition D.1.1(a) and (b) shall be submitted to the address listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, of this permit, using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, within thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. The report submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) Requirements: Reinforced Plastic Composites Production [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

D.1.6 General Provisions Relating to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants under 40 CFR Part 63 [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]

- (a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.5925, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-1-1, for the fiberglass open molding operations and all activities associated with the production of plastic composites as specified in Table 15 of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart WWWW in accordance with schedule in 40 CFR 63 Subpart WWWW.
- (b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.10, the Permittee shall submit all required notifications and reports to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

D.1.7 National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Reinforced Plastic Composites Production: Requirements [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart WWWW]

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart WWWW, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart WWWW for the fiberglass open molding operations and all activities associated with the production of plastic composites as specified as follows on and after April 21, 2006.

Subpart WWWW—National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Reinforced Plastic Composites Production

What This Subpart Covers

§ 63.5785 Am I subject to this subpart?

(a) You are subject to this subpart if you own or operate a reinforced plastic composites production facility that is located at a major source of HAP emissions. Reinforced plastic composites production is limited to operations in which reinforced and/or nonreinforced plastic composites or plastic molding compounds are manufactured using thermoset resins and/or gel coats that contain styrene to produce plastic composites. The resins and gel coats may also contain materials designed to enhance the chemical, physical, and/or thermal properties of the product. Reinforced plastic composites production also includes cleaning, mixing, HAP-containing materials storage, and repair operations associated with the production of plastic composites.

§ 63.5790 What parts of my plant does this subpart cover?

- (a) This subpart applies to each new or existing affected source at reinforced plastic composites production facilities.
- (b) The affected source consists of all parts of your facility engaged in the following operations: Open

molding, closed molding, centrifugal casting, continuous lamination, continuous casting, polymer casting, pultrusion, sheet molding compound (SMC) manufacturing, bulk molding compound (BMC) manufacturing, mixing, cleaning of equipment used in reinforced plastic composites manufacture, HAP-containing materials storage, and repair operations on parts you also manufacture.

(c) The following operations are specifically excluded from any requirements in this subpart: application of mold sealing and release agents; mold stripping and cleaning; repair of parts that you did not manufacture, including non-routine manufacturing of parts; personal activities that are not part of the manufacturing operations (such as hobby shops on military bases); prepreg materials as defined in §63.5935; non-gel coat surface coatings; application of putties, polyputties, and adhesives; repair or production materials that do not contain resin or gel coat; research and development operations as defined in section 112(c)(7) of the CAA; polymer casting; and closed molding operations (except for compression/injection molding). Note that the exclusion of certain operations from any requirements applies only to operations specifically listed in this paragraph. The requirements for any co-located operations still apply.

§ 63.5795 How do I know if my reinforced plastic composites production facility is a new affected source or an existing affected source?

(b) For the purposes of this subpart, an existing affected source is any affected source that is not a new affected source.

Calculating Organic HAP Emissions Factors for Open Molding and Centrifugal Casting

§ 63.5796 What are the organic HAP emissions factor equations in Table 1 to this subpart, and how are they used in this subpart?

Emissions factors are used in this subpart to determine compliance with certain organic HAP emissions limits in Tables 3 and 5 to this subpart. You may use the equations in Table 1 to this subpart to calculate your emissions factors. Equations are available for each open molding operation and centrifugal casting operation and have units of pounds of organic HAP emitted per ton (lb/ton) of resin or gel coat applied. These equations are intended to provide a method for you to demonstrate compliance without the need to conduct for a HAP emissions test. In lieu of these equations, you can elect to use site-specific organic HAP emissions factors to demonstrate compliance provided your site-specific organic HAP emissions factors are incorporated in the facility's air emissions permit and are based on actual facility HAP emissions test data. You may also use the organic HAP emissions factors calculated using the equations in Table 1 to this subpart, combined with resin and gel coat use data, to calculate your organic HAP emissions.

§ 63.5797 How do I determine the organic HAP content of my resins and gel coats?

In order to determine the organic HAP content of resins and gel coats, you may rely on information provided by the material manufacturer, such as manufacturer's formulation data and material safety data sheets (MSDS), using the procedures specified in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section, as applicable.

(a) Include in the organic HAP total each organic HAP that is present at 0.1 percent by mass or more for Occupational Safety and Health Administration-defined carcinogens, as specified in 29 CFR 1910.1200(d)(4) and at 1.0 percent by mass or more for other organic HAP compounds.

(b) If the organic HAP content is provided by the material supplier or manufacturer as a range, you must use the upper limit of the range for determining compliance. If a separate measurement of the total organic HAP content, such as an analysis of the material by EPA Method 311 of appendix A to 40 CFR part 63, exceeds the upper limit of the range of the total organic HAP content provided by the material supplier or manufacturer, then you must use the measured organic HAP content to determine compliance.

(c) If the organic HAP content is provided as a single value, you may use that value to determine compliance. If a separate measurement of the total organic HAP content is made and is less than 2 percentage points higher than the value for total organic HAP content provided by the material supplier or manufacturer, then you still may use the provided value to demonstrate compliance. If the measured total organic HAP content exceeds the provided value by 2 percentage points or more, then you must use the

measured organic HAP content to determine compliance.

Compliance Dates and Standards

§ 63.5800 When do I have to comply with this subpart?

You must comply with the standards in this subpart by the dates specified in Table 2 to this subpart. Facilities meeting an organic HAP emissions standard based on a 12-month rolling average must begin collecting data on the compliance date in order to demonstrate compliance.

§ 63.5805 What standards must I meet to comply with this subpart?

You must meet the requirements of paragraphs (a) through (h) of this section that apply to you. You may elect to comply using any options to meet the standards described in §§63.5810 through 63.5830. Use the procedures in §63.5799 to determine if you meet or exceed the 100 tpy threshold.

(b) All operations at existing facilities not listed in paragraph (a) of this section must meet the organic HAP emissions limits in Table 3 to this subpart and the work practice standards in Table 4 to this subpart that apply, regardless of the quantity of HAP emitted.

Options for Meeting Standards

§ 63.5810 What are my options for meeting the standards for open molding and centrifugal casting operations at new and existing sources?

You must use one of the following methods in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section to meet the standards for open molding or centrifugal casting operations in Table 3 or 5 to this subpart. You may use any control method that reduces organic HAP emissions, including reducing resin and gel coat organic HAP content, changing to nonatomized mechanical application, using covered curing techniques, and routing part or all of your emissions to an add-on control. You may use different compliance options for the different operations listed in Table 3 or 5 to this subpart. The necessary calculations must be completed within 30 days after the end of each month. You may switch between the compliance options in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section. When you change to an option based on a 12-month rolling average, you must base the average on the previous 12 months of data calculated using the compliance option you are changing to, unless you were previously using an option that did not require you to maintain records of resin and gel coat use. In this case, you must immediately begin collecting resin and gel coat use data and demonstrate compliance 12 months after changing options.

(b) *Demonstrate that, on average, you meet the individual organic HAP emissions limits for each combination of operation type and resin application method or gel coat type.* Demonstrate that on average you meet the individual organic HAP emissions limits for each unique combination of operation type and resin application method or gel coat type shown in Table 3 to this subpart that applies to you.

(1)(i) Group the process streams described in paragraph (a) to this section by operation type and resin application method or gel coat type listed in Table 3 to this subpart and then calculate a weighted average emission factor based on the amounts of each individual resin or gel coat used for the last 12 months. To do this, sum the product of each individual organic HAP emissions factor calculated in paragraph (a)(1) of this section and the amount of neat resin plus and neat gel coat plus usage that corresponds to the individual factors and divide the numerator by the total amount of neat resin plus and neat gel coat plus used in that operation type as shown in Equation 2 of this section.

$$\text{Average organic HAP Emissions Factor} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (\text{Actual Process Stream } EF_i * \text{Material}_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n \text{Material}_i} \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

Where:

Actual Process Stream EF_i =actual organic HAP emissions factor for process stream i, lbs/ton;

$Material_i$ =neat resin plus or neat gel coat plus used during the last 12 calendar months for process stream i, tons;

n=number of process streams where you calculated an organic HAP emissions factor.

(ii) You may, but are not required to, include process streams where you have demonstrated compliance as described in paragraph (a) of this section, subject to the limitations described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, and you are not required to and should not include process streams for which you will demonstrate compliance using the procedures in paragraph (d) of this section.

(2) Compare each organic HAP emissions factor calculated in paragraph (b)(1) of this section with its corresponding organic HAP emissions limit in Table 3 or 5 to this subpart. If all emissions factors are equal to or less than their corresponding emission limits, then you are in compliance.

(c) *Demonstrate compliance with a weighted average emission limit.* Demonstrate each month that you meet each weighted average of the organic HAP emissions limits in Table 3 or 5 to this subpart that apply to you. When using this option, you must demonstrate compliance with the weighted average organic HAP emissions limit for all your open molding operations, and then separately demonstrate compliance with the weighted average organic HAP emissions limit for all your centrifugal casting operations. Open molding operations and centrifugal casting operations may not be averaged with each other.

(1) Each month calculate the weighted average organic HAP emissions limit for all open molding operations and the weighted average organic HAP emissions limit for all centrifugal casting operations for your facility for the last 12-month period to determine the organic HAP emissions limit you must meet. To do this, multiply the individual organic HAP emissions limits in Table 3 or 5 to this subpart for each open molding (centrifugal casting) operation type by the amount of neat resin plus or neat gel coat plus used in the last 12 months for each open molding (centrifugal casting) operation type, sum these results, and then divide this sum by the total amount of neat resin plus and neat gel coat plus used in open molding (centrifugal casting) over the last 12 months as shown in Equation 3 of this section.

$$\text{Weighted Average Emission Limit} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (EL_i * Material_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n Material_i} \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

Where:

EL_i =organic HAP emissions limit for operation type i, lbs/ton from Tables 3 or 5 to this subpart;

$Material_i$ =neat resin plus or neat gel coat plus used during the last 12-month period for operation type i, tons;

n=number of operations.

(2) Each month calculate your weighted average organic HAP emissions factor for open molding and centrifugal casting. To do this, multiply your actual open molding (centrifugal casting) operation organic HAP emissions factors calculated in paragraph (b)(1) of this section and the amount of neat resin plus and neat gel coat plus used in each open molding (centrifugal casting) operation type, sum the results, and divide this sum by the total amount of neat resin plus and neat gel coat plus used in open molding (centrifugal casting) operations as shown in Equation 4 of this section.

$$\text{Actual Weighted Average organic HAP Emissions Factor} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (\text{Actual Operation } EF_i * \text{Material}_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n \text{Material}_i} \quad (\text{Eq. 4})$$

Where:

Actual Individual EF_i =Actual organic HAP emissions factor for operation type i, lbs/ton;

$Material_i$ =neat resin plus or neat gel coat plus used during the last 12 calendar months for operation type i, tons;

n=number of operations.

(3) Compare the values calculated in paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section. If each 12-month rolling average organic HAP emissions factor is less than or equal to the corresponding 12-month rolling average organic HAP emissions limit, then you are in compliance.

General Compliance Requirements

§ 63.5835 What are my general requirements for complying with this subpart?

(a) You must be in compliance at all times with the work practice standards in Table 4 to this subpart, as well as the organic HAP emissions limits in Tables 3, or 5, or the organic HAP content limits in Table 7 to this subpart, as applicable, that you are meeting without the use of add-on controls.

(c) You must always operate and maintain your affected source, including air pollution control and monitoring equipment, according to the provisions in §63.6(e)(1)(i).

Testing and Initial Compliance Requirements

§ 63.5840 By what date must I conduct a performance test or other initial compliance demonstration?

You must conduct performance tests, performance evaluations, design evaluations, capture efficiency testing, and other initial compliance demonstrations by the compliance date specified in Table 2 to this subpart, with three exceptions. Open molding and centrifugal casting operations that elect to meet an organic HAP emissions limit on a 12-month rolling average must initiate collection of the required data on the compliance date, and demonstrate compliance 1 year after the compliance date. New sources that use add-on controls to initially meet compliance must demonstrate compliance within 180 days after their compliance date.

§ 63.5860 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the standards?

(a) You demonstrate initial compliance with each organic HAP emissions standard in paragraphs (a) through (h) of §63.5805 that applies to you by using the procedures shown in Tables 8 and 9 to this subpart.

Continuous Compliance Requirements

§ 63.5895 How do I monitor and collect data to demonstrate continuous compliance?

(c) You must collect and keep records of resin and gel coat use, organic HAP content, and operation where the resin is used if you are meeting any organic HAP emissions limits based on an organic HAP emissions limit in Tables 3 or 5 to this subpart. You must collect and keep records of resin and gel coat

use, organic HAP content, and operation where the resin is used if you are meeting any organic HAP content limits in Table 7 to this subpart if you are averaging organic HAP contents. Resin use records may be based on purchase records if you can reasonably estimate how the resin is applied. The organic HAP content records may be based on MSDS or on resin specifications supplied by the resin supplier.

§ 63.5900 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the standards?

(a) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each standard in §63.5805 that applies to you according to the methods specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section.

(2) Compliance with organic HAP emissions limits is demonstrated by maintaining an organic HAP emissions factor value less than or equal to the appropriate organic HAP emissions limit listed in Table 3 or 5 to this subpart, on a 12-month rolling average, and/or by including in each compliance report a statement that individual resins and gel coats, as applied, meet the appropriate organic HAP emissions limits, as discussed in §63.5895(d).

(4) Compliance with the work practice standards in Table 4 to this subpart is demonstrated by performing the work practice required for your operation.

(b) You must report each deviation from each standard in §63.5805 that applies to you. The deviations must be reported according to the requirements in §63.5910.

(c) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, during periods of startup, shutdown or malfunction, you must meet the organic HAP emissions limits and work practice standards that apply to you.

Notifications, Reports, and Records

§ 63.5905 What notifications must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit all of the notifications in Table 13 to this subpart that apply to you by the dates specified in Table 13 to this subpart. The notifications are described more fully in 40 CFR part 63, subpart A, referenced in Table 13 to this subpart.

(b) If you change any information submitted in any notification, you must submit the changes in writing to the Administrator within 15 calendar days after the change.

§ 63.5910 What reports must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit each report in Table 14 to this subpart that applies to you.

(b) Unless the Administrator has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under §63.10(a), you must submit each report by the date specified in Table 14 to this subpart and according to paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) The first compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.5800 and ending on June 30 or December 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for your source in §63.5800.

(2) The first compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date follows the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.5800.

(3) Each subsequent compliance report must cover the semiannual reporting period from January 1 through June 30 or the semiannual reporting period from July 1 through December 31.

(4) Each subsequent compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the semiannual reporting period.

(5) For each affected source that is subject to permitting requirements pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 71, and if the permitting authority has established dates for submitting semiannual reports pursuant to §70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or §71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), you may submit the first and subsequent compliance reports according to the dates the permitting authority has established instead of according to the dates in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section.

(c) The compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (6) of this section:

(1) Company name and address.

(2) Statement by a responsible official with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the content of the report.

(3) Date of the report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.

(5) If there are no deviations from any organic HAP emissions limitations (emissions limit and operating limit) that apply to you, and there are no deviations from the requirements for work practice standards in Table 4 to this subpart, a statement that there were no deviations from the organic HAP emissions limitations or work practice standards during the reporting period.

(d) For each deviation from an organic HAP emissions limitation (*i.e.*, emissions limit and operating limit) and for each deviation from the requirements for work practice standards that occurs at an affected source where you are not using a CMS to comply with the organic HAP emissions limitations or work practice standards in this subpart, the compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section and in paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section. This includes periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

(1) The total operating time of each affected source during the reporting period.

(2) Information on the number, duration, and cause of deviations (including unknown cause, if applicable), as applicable, and the corrective action taken.

(g) Each affected source that has obtained a title V operating permit pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 71 must report all deviations as defined in this subpart in the semiannual monitoring report required by §70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or §71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A). If an affected source submits a compliance report pursuant to Table 14 to this subpart along with, or as part of, the semiannual monitoring report required by §70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or §71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), and the compliance report includes all required information concerning deviations from any organic HAP emissions limitation (including any operating limit) or work practice requirement in this subpart, submission of the compliance report shall be deemed to satisfy any obligation to report the same deviations in the semiannual monitoring report. However, submission of a compliance report shall not otherwise affect any obligation the affected source may have to report deviations from permit requirements to the permitting authority.

(h) Submit compliance reports and startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports based on the requirements in Table 14 to this subpart, and not based on the requirements in §63.999.

(i) Where multiple compliance options are available, you must state in your next compliance report if you have changed compliance options since your last compliance report.

§ 63.5915 What records must I keep?

(a) You must keep the records listed in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) A copy of each notification and report that you submitted to comply with this subpart, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status that you submitted, according to the requirements in §63.10(b)(2)(xiv).

(c) You must keep all data, assumptions, and calculations used to determine organic HAP emissions factors or average organic HAP contents for operations listed in Tables 3, 5, and 7 to this subpart.

(d) You must keep a certified statement that you are in compliance with the work practice requirements in Table 4 to this subpart, as applicable.

§ 63.5920 In what form and how long must I keep my records?

(a) You must maintain all applicable records in such a manner that they can be readily accessed and are suitable for inspection according to §63.10(b)(1).

(b) As specified in §63.10(b)(1), you must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

(c) You must keep each record onsite for at least 2 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to §63.10(b)(1). You can keep the records offsite for the remaining 3 years.

(d) You may keep records in hard copy or computer readable form including, but not limited to, paper, microfilm, computer floppy disk, magnetic tape, or microfiche.

Other Requirements and Information

§ 63.5925 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 15 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§63.1 through 63.15 apply to you.

§ 63.5930 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

(a) This subpart can be administered by us, the EPA, or a delegated authority such as your State, local, or tribal agency. If the EPA Administrator has delegated authority to your State, local, or tribal agency, then that agency has the authority to administer and enforce this subpart. You should contact your EPA Regional Office to find out if this subpart is delegated to your State, local, or tribal agency.

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or tribal agency under 40 CFR part 63, subpart E, the authorities contained in paragraph (c) of this section are not delegated.

(c) The authorities that will not be delegated to State, local, or tribal agencies are listed in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section:

(1) Approval of alternatives to the organic HAP emissions standards in §63.5805 under §63.6(g).

(2) Approval of major changes to test methods under §63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f) and as defined in §63.90.

(3) Approval of major changes to monitoring under §63.8(f) and as defined in §63.90.

(4) Approval of major changes to recordkeeping and reporting under §63.10(f) and as defined in §63.90.

§ 63.5935 What definitions apply to this subpart?

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the CAA, in 40 CFR 63.2, and in this section as follows:

Atomized mechanical application means application of resin or gel coat with spray equipment that separates the liquid into a fine mist. This fine mist may be created by forcing the liquid under high pressure through an elliptical orifice, bombarding a liquid stream with directed air jets, or a combination of these techniques.

Bulk molding compound (BMC) means a putty-like molding compound containing resin(s) in a form that is ready to mold. In addition to resins, BMC may contain catalysts, fillers, and reinforcements. Bulk molding compound can be used in compression molding and injection molding operations to manufacture

reinforced plastic composites products.

BMC manufacturing means a process that involves the preparation of BMC.

Centrifugal casting means a process for fabricating cylindrical composites, such as pipes, in which composite materials are positioned inside a rotating hollow mandrel and held in place by centrifugal forces until the part is sufficiently cured to maintain its physical shape.

Charge means the amount of SMC or BMC that is placed into a compression or injection mold necessary to complete one mold cycle.

Cleaning means removal of composite materials, such as cured and uncured resin from equipment, finished surfaces, floors, hands of employees, or any other surfaces.

Clear production gel coat means an unpigmented, quick-setting resin used to improve the surface appearance and/or performance of composites. It can be used to form the surface layer of any composites other than those used for molds in tooling operations.

Closed molding means a grouping of processes for fabricating composites in a way that HAP-containing materials are not exposed to the atmosphere except during the material loading stage (e.g., compression molding, injection molding, and resin transfer molding). Processes where the mold is covered with plastic (or equivalent material) prior to resin application, and the resin is injected into the covered mold are also considered closed molding.

Composite means a shaped and cured part produced by using composite materials.

Composite materials means the raw materials used to make composites. The raw materials include styrene containing resins. They may also include gel coat, monomer, catalyst, pigment, filler, and reinforcement.

Compression molding means a closed molding process for fabricating composites in which composite materials are placed inside matched dies that are used to cure the materials under heat and pressure without exposure to the atmosphere. The addition of mold paste or in-mold coating is considered part of the closed molding process. The composite materials used in this process are generally SMC or BMC.

Compression/injection molding means a grouping of processes that involves the use of compression molding and/or injection molding.

Continuous casting means a continuous process for fabricating composites in which composite materials are placed on an in-line conveyor belt to produce cast sheets that are cured in an oven.

Continuous lamination means a continuous process for fabricating composites in which composite materials are typically sandwiched between plastic films, pulled through compaction rollers, and cured in an oven. This process is generally used to produce flat or corrugated products on an in-line conveyor.

Continuous lamination/casting means a grouping of processes that involves the use of continuous lamination and/or continuous casting.

Controlled emissions means those organic HAP emissions that are vented from a control device to the atmosphere.

Corrosion-resistant gel coat means a gel coat used on a product made with a corrosion-resistant resin that has a corrosion-resistant end-use application.

Corrosion-resistant end-use applications means applications where the product is manufactured specifically for an application that requires a level of chemical inertness or resistance to chemical attack above that required for typical reinforced plastic composites products. These applications include, but are not limited to, chemical processing and storage; pulp and paper production; sewer and wastewater treatment; power generation; potable water transfer and storage; food and drug processing; pollution or

odor control; metals production and plating; semiconductor manufacturing; petroleum production, refining, and storage; mining; textile production; nuclear materials storage; swimming pools; and cosmetic production, as well as end-use applications that require high strength resins.

Corrosion-resistant industry standard includes the following standards: ASME RTP-1 or Sect. X; ASTM D5364, D3299, D4097, D2996, D2997, D3262, D3517, D3754, D3840, D4024, D4160, D4161, D4162, D4184, D3982, or D3839; ANSI/AWWA C950; UL 215, 1316 or 1746, IAPMO PS-199, or written customer requirements for resistance to specified chemical environments.

Corrosion-resistant product means a product made with a corrosion-resistant resin and is manufactured to a corrosion-resistant industry standard, or a food contact industry standard, or is manufactured for corrosion-resistant end-use applications involving continuous or temporary chemical exposures.

Corrosion-resistant resin means a resin that either:

(1) Displays substantial retention of mechanical properties when undergoing ASTM C-581 coupon testing, where the resin is exposed for 6 months or more to one of the following materials: Material with a pH \geq 12.0 or \leq 3.0, oxidizing or reducing agents, organic solvents, or fuels or additives as defined in 40 CFR 79.2. In the coupon testing, the exposed resin needs to demonstrate a minimum of 50 percent retention of the relevant mechanical property compared to the same resin in unexposed condition. In addition, the exposed resin needs to demonstrate an increased retention of the relevant mechanical property of at least 20 percentage points when compared to a similarly exposed general-purpose resin. For example, if the general-purpose resin retains 45 percent of the relevant property when tested as specified above, then a corrosion-resistant resin needs to retain at least 65 percent (45 percent plus 20 percent) of its property. The general-purpose resin used in the test needs to have an average molecular weight of greater than 1,000, be formulated with a 1:2 ratio of maleic anhydride to phthalic anhydride and 100 percent diethylene glycol, and a styrene content between 43 to 48 percent; or

(2) Complies with industry standards that require specific exposure testing to corrosive media, such as UL 1316, UL 1746, or ASTM F-1216.

Doctor box means the box or trough on an SMC machine into which the liquid resin paste is delivered before it is metered onto the carrier film.

Filament application means an open molding process for fabricating composites in which reinforcements are fed through a resin bath and wound onto a rotating mandrel. The materials on the mandrel may be rolled out or worked by using nonmechanical tools prior to curing. Resin application to the reinforcement on the mandrel by means other than the resin bath, such as spray guns, pressure-fed rollers, flow coaters, or brushes is not considered filament application.

Filled Resin means that fillers have been added to a resin such that the amount of inert substances is at least 10 percent by weight of the total resin plus filler mixture. Filler putty made from a resin is considered a filled resin.

Fillers means inert substances dispersed throughout a resin, such as calcium carbonate, alumina trihydrate, hydrous aluminum silicate, mica, feldspar, wollastonite, silica, and talc. Materials that are not considered to be fillers are glass fibers or any type of reinforcement and microspheres.

Fire retardant gel coat means a gel coat used for products for which low-flame spread/low-smoke resin is used.

Fluid impingement technology means a spray gun that produces an expanding non-misting curtain of liquid by the impingement of low-pressure uninterrupted liquid streams.

Food contact industry standard means a standard related to food contact application contained in Food and Drug Administration's regulations at 21 CFR 177.2420.

Gel Coat means a quick-setting resin used to improve surface appearance and/or performance of composites. It can be used to form the surface layer of any composites other than those used for molds in

tooling operations.

Gel coat application means a process where either clear production, pigmented production, white/off-white or tooling gel coat is applied.

HAP-containing materials storage means an ancillary process which involves keeping HAP-containing materials, such as resins, gel coats, catalysts, monomers, and cleaners, in containers or bulk storage tanks for any length of time. Containers may include small tanks, totes, vessels, and buckets.

High Performance gel coat means a gel coat used on products for which National Sanitation Foundation, United States Department of Agriculture, ASTM, durability, or other property testing is required.

High strength gel coat means a gel coat applied to a product that requires high strength resin.

High strength resins means polyester resins which have a casting tensile strength of 10,000 pounds per square inch or more and which are used for manufacturing products that have high strength requirements such as structural members and utility poles.

Injection molding means a closed molding process for fabricating composites in which composite materials are injected under pressure into a heated mold cavity that represents the exact shape of the product. The composite materials are cured in the heated mold cavity.

Low Flame Spread/Low Smoke Products means products that meet the following requirements. The products must meet both the applicable flame spread requirements and the applicable smoke requirements. Interior or exterior building application products must meet an ASTM E-84 Flame Spread Index of less than or equal to 25, and Smoke Developed Index of less than or equal to 450, or pass National Fire Protection Association 286 Room Corner Burn Test with no flash over and total smoke released not exceeding 1000 meters square. Mass transit application products must meet an ASTM E-162 Flame Spread Index of less than or equal to 35 and ASTM E662 Smoke Density Ds @ 1.5 minutes less than or equal to 100 and Ds @ 4 minutes less than to equal to 200. Duct application products must meet ASTM E084 Flame Spread Index less than or equal to 25 and Smoke Developed Index less than or equal to 50 on the interior and/or exterior of the duct.

Manual resin application means an open molding process for fabricating composites in which composite materials are applied to the mold by pouring or by using hands and nonmechanical tools, such as brushes and rollers. Materials are rolled out or worked by using nonmechanical tools prior to curing. The use of pressure-fed rollers and flow coaters to apply resin is not considered manual resin application.

Mechanical resin application means an open molding process for fabricating composites in which composite materials (except gel coat) are applied to the mold by using mechanical tools such as spray guns, pressure-fed rollers, and flow coaters. Materials are rolled out or worked by using nonmechanical tools prior to curing.

Mixing means the blending or agitation of any HAP-containing materials in vessels that are 5.00 gallons (18.9 liters) or larger, and includes the mixing of putties or polyputties. Mixing may involve the blending of resin, gel coat, filler, reinforcement, pigments, catalysts, monomers, and any other additives.

Mold means a cavity or matrix into or onto which the composite materials are placed and from which the product takes its form.

Neat gel coat means the resin as purchased for the supplier, but not including any inert fillers.

Neat gel coat plus means neat gel coat plus any organic HAP-containing materials that are added to the gel coat by the supplier or the facility, excluding catalysts and promoters. Neat gel coat plus does include any additions of styrene or methyl methacrylate monomer in any form, including in catalysts and promoters.

Neat resin means the resin as purchased from the supplier, but not including any inert fillers.

Neat resin plus means neat resin plus any organic HAP-containing materials that are added to the resin by the supplier or the facility. Neat resin plus does not include any added filler, reinforcements, catalysts, or promoters. Neat resin plus does include any additions of styrene or methyl methacrylate monomer in any form, including in catalysts and promoters.

Nonatomized mechanical application means the use of application tools other than brushes to apply resin and gel coat where the application tool has documentation provided by its manufacturer or user that this design of the application tool has been organic HAP emissions tested, and the test results showed that use of this application tool results in organic HAP emissions that are no greater than the organic HAP emissions predicted by the applicable nonatomized application equation(s) in Table 1 to this subpart. In addition, the device must be operated according to the manufacturer's directions, including instructions to prevent the operation of the device at excessive spray pressures. Examples of nonatomized application include flow coaters, pressure fed rollers, and fluid impingement spray guns.

Noncorrosion-resistant resin means any resin other than a corrosion-resistant resin or a tooling resin.

Noncorrosion-resistant product means any product other than a corrosion-resistant product or a mold.

Non-routine manufacture means that you manufacture parts to replace worn or damaged parts of a reinforced plastic composites product, or a product containing reinforced plastic composite parts, that was originally manufactured in another facility. For a part to qualify as non-routine manufacture, it must be used for repair or replacement, and the manufacturing schedule must be based on the current or anticipated repair needs of the reinforced plastic composites product, or a product containing reinforced plastic composite parts.

Operation means a specific process typically found at a reinforced plastic composites facility. Examples of operations are noncorrosion-resistant manual resin application, corrosion-resistant mechanical resin application, pigmented gel coat application, mixing and HAP-containing materials storage.

Operation group means a grouping of individual operations based primarily on mold type. Examples are open molding, closed molding, and centrifugal casting.

Open molding means a process for fabricating composites in a way that HAP-containing materials are exposed to the atmosphere. Open molding includes processes such as manual resin application, mechanical resin application, filament application, and gel coat application. Open molding also includes application of resins and gel coats to parts that have been removed from the open mold.

Pigmented gel coat means a gel coat that has a color, but does not contain 10 percent or more titanium dioxide by weight. It can be used to form the surface layer of any composites other than those used for molds in tooling operations.

Polymer casting means a process for fabricating composites in which composite materials are ejected from a casting machine or poured into an open, partially open, or closed mold and cured. After the composite materials are poured into the mold, they are not rolled out or worked while the mold is open, except for smoothing the material and/or vibrating the mold to remove bubbles. The composite materials may or may not include reinforcements. Products produced by the polymer casting process include cultured marble products and polymer concrete.

Preform Injection means a form of pultrusion where liquid resin is injected to saturate reinforcements in an enclosed system containing one or more chambers with openings only large enough to admit reinforcements. Resin, which drips out of the chamber(s) during the process, is collected in closed piping or covered troughs and then into a covered reservoir for recycle. Resin storage vessels, reservoirs, transfer systems, and collection systems are covered or shielded from the ambient air. Preform injection differs from direct die injection in that the injection chambers are not directly attached to the die.

Prepreg materials means reinforcing fabric received precoated with resin which is usually cured through the addition of heat.

Pultrusion means a continuous process for manufacturing composites that have a uniform cross-sectional

shape. The process consists of pulling a fiber-reinforcing material through a resin impregnation chamber or bath and through a shaping die, where the resin is subsequently cured. There are several types of pultrusion equipment, such as open bath, resin injection, and direct die injection equipment.

Repair means application of resin or gel coat to a part to correct a defect, where the resin or gel coat application occurs after the part has gone through all the steps of its typical production process, or the application occurs outside the normal production area. For purposes of this subpart, rerouting a part back through the normal production line, or part of the normal production line, is not considered repair.

Resin transfer molding means a process for manufacturing composites whereby catalyzed resin is transferred or injected into a closed mold in which fiberglass reinforcement has been placed.

Sheet molding compound (SMC) means a ready-to-mold putty-like molding compound that contains resin(s) processed into sheet form. The molding compound is sandwiched between a top and a bottom film. In addition to resin(s), it may also contain catalysts, fillers, chemical thickeners, mold release agents, reinforcements, and other ingredients. Sheet molding compound can be used in compression molding to manufacture reinforced plastic composites products.

Shrinkage controlled resin means a resin that when promoted, catalyzed, and filled according to the resin manufacturer's recommendations demonstrates less than 0.3 percent linear shrinkage when tested according to ASTM D2566.

SMC manufacturing means a process which involves the preparation of SMC.

Tooling gel coat means a gel coat that is used to form the surface layer of molds. Tooling gel coats generally have high heat distortion temperatures, low shrinkage, high barcol hardness, and high dimensional stability.

Tooling resin means a resin that is used to produce molds. Tooling resins generally have high heat distortion temperatures, low shrinkage, high barcol hardness, and high dimensional stability.

Uncontrolled oven organic HAP emissions means those organic HAP emissions emitted from the oven through closed vent systems to the atmosphere and not to a control device. These organic HAP emissions do not include organic HAP emissions that may escape into the workplace through the opening of panels or doors on the ovens or other similar fugitive organic HAP emissions in the workplace.

Uncontrolled wet-out area organic HAP emissions means any or all of the following: Organic HAP emissions from wet-out areas that do not have any capture and control, organic HAP emissions that escape from wet-out area enclosures, and organic HAP emissions from wet-out areas that are captured by an enclosure but are vented to the atmosphere and not to an add-on control device.

Unfilled means that there has been no addition of fillers to a resin or that less than 10 percent of fillers by weight of the total resin plus filler mixture has been added.

Vapor suppressant means an additive, typically a wax, that migrates to the surface of the resin during curing and forms a barrier to seal in the styrene and reduce styrene emissions.

Vapor-suppressed resin means a resin containing a vapor suppressant added for the purpose of reducing styrene emissions during curing.

White and off-white gel coat means a gel coat that contains 10 percent of more titanium dioxide by weight.

Table 1 to Subpart WWW of Part 63--Equations to Calculate Organic HAP Emissions Factors for Specific Open Molding and Centrifugal Casting Process Streams

[As required in Sec. Sec. 63.5796, 63.5799(a)(1) and (b), and 63.5810(a)(1), to calculate organic HAP emissions factors for specific open molding and centrifugal casting process streams you must use the equations in the following table:]

Use this organic

			HAP Emissions Factor (EF) Equation for materials with less than 33 percent organic HAP (19 percent organic HAP for nonatomized gel coat) 1 2 3 . . .	Use this organic HAP Emissions Factor (EF) Equation for materials with 33 percent or more organic HAP (19 percent for nonatomized gel coat) 1 2 3 . . .
If your operation type is a new or existing . . .				
And you use . . .				
With . . .				

1. Open molding operation.....	a. Manual resin application.	i. Nonvapor-suppressed resin.	$EF = 0.126 \times \% \text{HAP} \times 2000.$	$EF = ((0.286 \times \% \text{HAP}) - 0.0529) \times 2000$
		ii. Vapor-suppressed resin.	$EF = 0.126 \times \% \text{HAP} \times 2000 \times (1 - (0.5 \times \text{VSE factor})).$	$EF = ((0.286 \times \% \text{HAP}) - 0.0529) \times 2000 \times (1 - (0.5 \times \text{VSE factor}))$
		iii. Vacuum bagging/closed-mold curing with roll out.	$EF = 0.126 \times \% \text{HAP} \times 2000 \times 0.8.$	$EF = ((0.286 \times \% \text{HAP}) - 0.0529) \times 2000 \times 0.8$
		iv. Vacuum bagging/closed-mold curing without roll-out.	$EF = (0.126 \times \% \text{HAP} \times 2000 \times 0.5.$	$EF = ((0.286 \times \% \text{HAP}) - 0.0529) \times 2000 \times 0.5$
	b. Atomized mechanical resin application.	i. Nonvapor-suppressed resin.	$EF = 0.169 \times \% \text{HAP} \times 2000.$	$EF = ((0.714 \times \% \text{HAP}) - 0.18) \times 2000$
		ii. Vapor-suppressed resin.	$EF = 0.169 \times \% \text{HAP} \times 2000 \times (1 - (0.45 \times \text{VSE factor})).$	$EF = ((0.714 \times \% \text{HAP}) - 0.18) \times 2000 \times (1 - (0.45 \times \text{VSE factor}))$
		iii. Vacuum bagging/closed-mold curing with roll-out.	$EF = 0.169 \times \% \text{HAP} \times 2000 \times 0.85.$	$EF = ((0.714 \times \% \text{HAP}) - 0.18) \times 2000 \times 0.85$
		iv. Vacuum bagging/closed-mold curing without roll-out.	$EF = 0.169 \times \% \text{HAP} \times 2000 \times 0.55.$	$EF = ((0.714 \times \% \text{HAP}) - 0.18) \times 2000 \times 0.55$
	c. Nonatomized mechanical resin application.	v. Nonvapor-suppressed resin.	$EF = 0.107 \times \% \text{HAP} \times 2000.$	$EF = ((0.157 \times \% \text{HAP}) - 0.0165) \times 2000$
		vi. Vapor-suppressed resin.	$EF = 0.107 \times \% \text{HAP} \times 2000 \times (1 - (0.45 \times \text{VSE factor})).$	$EF = ((0.157 \times \% \text{HAP}) - 0.0165) \times 2000 \times (1 - (0.45 \times \text{VSE factor}))$
		vii. Closed-mold curing with roll-out.	$EF = 0.107 \times \% \text{HAP} \times 2000 \times 0.85.$	$EF = ((0.157 \times \% \text{HAP}) - 0.0165) \times 2000 \times 0.85$
		viii. Vacuum bagging/closed-mold curing without roll-out.	$EF = 0.107 \times \% \text{HAP} \times 2000 \times 0.55.$	$EF = ((0.157 \times \% \text{HAP}) - 0.0165) \times 2000 \times 0.55$
	d. Atomized mechanical resin application with robotic or	Nonvapor-suppressed resin.	$EF = 0.169 \times \% \text{HAP} \times 2000 \times 0.77.$	$EF = 0.77 \times ((0.714 \times \% \text{HAP}) - 0.18) \times 2000$

automated spray control \4\.			
e. Filament application \5\.	i. Nonvapor-suppressed resin.	EF = 0.184 x %HAP x 2000.	EF = ((0.2746 x %HAP)-0.0298) x 2000
	ii. Vapor-suppressed resin.	EF = 0.12 x %HAP x 2000.	EF = ((0.2746 x %HAP)-0.0298) x 2000 x 0.65
f. Atomized spray gel coat application.	Nonvapor-suppressed gel coat.	EF = 0.445 x %HAP x 2000.	EF = ((1.03646 x %HAP)-0.195) x 2000.
g. Nonatomized spray gel coat application.	Nonvapor-suppressed gel coat.	EF = 0.185 x %HAP x 2000.	EF = ((0.4506 x %HAP)-0.0505) x 2000.
h. atomized spray gel coat application using robotic or automated spray.	Nonvapor-suppressed gel coat.	EF = 0.445 x % HAP x 2000 x 0.73	EF = (1.03646 x %HAP)-0.195 x 2000 x 0.73

Footnotes to Table 1

- \2\ Percent HAP means total weight percent of organic HAP (styrene, methyl methacrylate, and any other organic HAP) in the resin or gel coat prior to the addition of fillers, catalyst, and promoters. Input the percent HAP as a decimal, i.e. 33 percent HAP should be input as 0.33, not 33.
- \3\ The VSE factor means the percent reduction in organic HAP emissions expressed as a decimal measured by the VSE test method of appendix A to this subpart.
- \4\ This equation is based on a organic HAP emissions factor equation developed for mechanical atomized controlled spray. It may only be used for automated or robotic spray systems with atomized spray. All spray operations using hand held spray guns must use the appropriate mechanical atomized or mechanical nonatomized organic HAP emissions factor equation. Automated or robotic spray systems using nonatomized spray should use the appropriate nonatomized mechanical resin application equation.
- \5\ Applies only to filament application using an open resin bath. If resin is applied manually or with a spray gun, use the appropriate manual or mechanical application organic HAP emissions factor equation.
- \6\ Do not use this equation for determining compliance with emission limits in Tables 3 or 5 to this subpart. To determine compliance with emission limits you must treat all gel coat as if it were applied as part of your gel coat spray application operations. If you apply gel coat by manual techniques only, you must treat the gel coat as if it were applied with atomized spray and use Equation 1.f. to determine compliance with the appropriate emission limits in Tables 3 or 5 to this subpart. To estimate emissions from manually applied gel coat, you may either include the gel coat quantities you apply manually with the quantities applied using spray, or use this equation to estimate emissions from the manually applied portion of your gel coat.
- \7\ These equations are for centrifugal casting operations where the mold is vented during spinning. Centrifugal casting operations where the mold is completely sealed after resin injection are considered to be closed molding operations.
- \8\ If a centrifugal casting operation uses mechanical or manual resin application techniques to apply resin to an open centrifugal casting mold, use the appropriate open molding equation with covered cure and no rollout to determine an emission factor for operations prior to the closing of the centrifugal casting mold. If the closed centrifugal casting mold is vented during spinning, use the appropriate centrifugal casting equation to calculate an emission factor for the portion of the process where spinning and cure occur. If a centrifugal casting operation uses mechanical or manual resin application techniques to apply resin to an open centrifugal casting mold, and the mold is then closed and is not vented, treat the entire operation as open molding with covered cure and no rollout to determine emission factors.

Table 3 to Subpart WWWW of Part 63—Organic HAP Emissions Limits for Existing Open Molding Sources, New Open Molding Sources Emitting Less Than 100 TPY of HAP, and New and Existing Centrifugal Casting and Continuous Lamination/Casting Sources that Emit Less Than 100 TPY of HAP

As specified in §63.5805, you must meet the following organic HAP emissions limits that apply to you:

Table 3 to Subpart WWWW of Part 63. Organic HAP Emissions Limits for Specific Open Molding, Centrifugal Casting, Pultrusion and Continuous Lamination/Casting Operations

If your operation type is . . .	And you use . . .	\1\ Your organic HAP emissions limit is . . .

1. open molding_corrosion-resistant and/or high strength (CR/HS).	a. mechanical resin application. b. filament application. c. manual resin application.	113 lb/ton. 171 lb/ton. 123 lb/ton.

2. open molding_non-CR/HS.....	a. mechanical resin application. b. filament application. c. manual resin application.	88 lb/ton. 188 lb/ton. 87 lb/ton.

3. open molding_tooling.....	a. mechanical resin application. b. manual resin application.	254 lb/ton. 157 lb/ton.

4. open molding_low-flame spread/low-smoke products.	a. mechanical resin application. b. filament application. c. manual resin application.	497 lb/ton. 270 lb/ton. 238 lb/ton.

5. open molding_shrinkage controlled resins \2\.	a. mechanical resin application. b. filament application. c. manual resin application.	354 lb/ton. 215 lb/ton. 180 lb/ton.

6. open molding_gel coat \3\....	a. tooling gel coating. b. white/off white pigmented gel coating. c. all other pigmented gel coating. d. CR/HS or high performance gel coat. e. fire retardant gel coat. f. clear production gel coat.	440 lb/ton. 267 lb/ton. 377 lb/ton. 605 lb/ton. 854 lb/ton. 522 lb/ton.

\1\ Organic HAP emissions limits for open molding and centrifugal casting are expressed as lb/ton. You must be at or below these values based on a 12-month rolling average.

\2\ This emission limit applies regardless of whether the shrinkage controlled resin is used as a production resin or a tooling resin.

\3\ If you only apply gel coat with manual application, for compliance purposes treat the gel coat as if it were applied using atomized spray guns to determine both emission limits and emission factors. If you use multiple application methods and any portion of a specific gel coat is applied using nonatomized spray, you may use the nonatomized spray gel coat equation to calculate an emission factor for the manually applied portion of that gel coat. Otherwise, use the atomized spray gel coat application equation to calculate emission factors.

[68 FR 19402, Apr. 21, 2003, as amended at 70 FR 50131, Aug. 25, 2005]

Table 4 to Subpart WWWW of Part 63—Work Practice Standards

As specified in §63.5805, you must meet the work practice standards in the following table that apply to you:

Table 4 to Subpart WWWW of Part 63. Work Practice Standards

For . . .	You must . . .
1. a new or existing closed molding operation using compression/injection molding.	uncover, unwrap or expose only one charge per mold cycle per compression/injection molding machine. For machines with multiple molds, one charge means sufficient material to fill all molds for one cycle. For machines with robotic loaders, no more than one charge may be exposed prior to the loader. For machines fed by hoppers, sufficient material may be uncovered to fill the hopper. Hoppers must be closed when not adding materials. Materials may be uncovered to feed to slitting machines. Materials must be recovered after slitting.
2. a new or existing cleaning operation.	not use cleaning solvents that contain HAP, except that styrene may be used as a cleaner in closed systems, and organic HAP containing cleaners may be used to clean cured resin from application equipment. Application equipment includes any equipment that directly contacts resin.
3. a new or existing materials HAP-containing materials storage operation.	keep containers that store HAP-containing materials closed or covered except during the addition or removal of materials. Bulk HAP-containing materials storage tanks may be vented as necessary for safety.
<p>\1\ Containers of 5 gallons or less may be open when active mixing is taking place, or during periods when they are in process (i.e., they are actively being used to apply resin). For polymer casting mixing operations, containers with a surface area of 500 square inches or less may be open while active mixing is taking place.</p>	

Table 8 to Subpart WWWW of Part 63—Initial Compliance With Organic HAP Emissions Limits

As specified in §63.5860(a), you must demonstrate initial compliance with organic HAP emissions limits as specified in the following table:

Table 8 to Subpart WWWW of Part 63. Initial Compliance With Organic HAP Emissions Limits

For . . .	That must meet the following organic HAP emissions limit . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
1. open molding and centrifugal casting operations.	a. an organic HAP emissions limit shown in Tables 3	i. you have met the appropriate organic HAP

or 5 to this subpart, or an organic HAP content limit shown in Table 7 to this subpart.

emissions limits for these operations as calculated using the procedures in § 63.5810 on a 12-month rolling average 1 year after the appropriate compliance date, and/or

- ii. you demonstrate that any individual resins or gel coats not included in (i) above, as applied, meet their applicable emission limits, or
- iii. you demonstrate using the appropriate values in Table 7 to this subpart that the weighted average of all resins and gel coats for each resin type and application method meet the appropriate organic HAP contents.

2. open molding centrifugal casting, continuous lamination/casting, SMC and BMC manufacturing, and mixing operations.	a. reduce total organic HAP emissions by at least 95 percent by weight.	total organic HAP emissions, based on the results of the capture efficiency and destruction efficiency testing specified in Table 6 to this subpart, are reduced by at least 95 percent by weight.
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[68 FR 19402, Apr. 21, 2003, as amended at 70 FR 50134, Aug. 25, 2005]

Table 9 to Subpart WWWW of Part 63—Initial Compliance With Work Practice Standards

As specified in §63.5860(a), you must demonstrate initial compliance with work practice standards as specified in the following table:

Table 9 To Subpart WWWW of Part 63. Initial Compliance With Work Practice Standards

For . . .	That must meet the following standards . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .

1. a new or existing closed molding operation using compression/injection molding.

uncover, unwrap or expose only one charge per mold cycle per compression/injection molding machine. For machines with multiple molds, one charge means sufficient material to fill all molds for one cycle. For machines with robotic loaders, no more than one charge may be exposed prior to the loader. For machines fed by hoppers, sufficient material may be uncovered to fill the hopper. Hoppers must be closed when not adding materials. Materials may be uncovered to feed to slitting machines. Materials must be recovered after slitting.

the owner or operator submits a certified statement in the notice of compliance status that only one charge is uncovered, unwrapped, or exposed per mold cycle per compression/injection molding machine, or prior to the loader, hoppers are closed except when adding materials, and materials are recovered after slitting.

2. a new or existing cleaning operation.

not use cleaning solvents that contain HAP, except that styrene may be used in closed systems, and organic HAP containing materials may be used to clean cured resin from application equipment. Application equipment includes any equipment that directly contacts resin between storage and applying resin to the mold or reinforcement.

the owner or operator submits a certified statement in the notice of compliance status that all cleaning materials, except styrene contained in closed systems, or materials used to clean cured resin from application equipment, contain no HAP.

3. a new or existing materials HAP-containing materials storage operation.

keep containers that store HAP-containing materials closed or covered except during the addition or removal of materials. Bulk HAP-containing

the owner or operator submits a certified statement in the notice of compliance status that all HAP-containing storage containers are

materials storage tanks may be vented as necessary for safety.

kept closed or covered except when adding or removing materials, and that any bulk storage tanks are vented only as necessary for safety.

Table 13 to Subpart WWW of Part 63--Applicability and Timing of Notifications

As required in §63.5905(a), you must determine the applicable notifications and submit them by the dates shown in the following table:

If your facility . . .	You must submit . . .	By this date . . .
1. Is an existing source subject to this subpart.	An Initial Notification containing the information specified in § 63.9(b)(2).	No later than the dates specified in § 63.9(b)(2).
3. Qualifies for a compliance extension as specified in § 63.9(c).	A request for a compliance extension as specified in § 63.9(c).	No later than the dates specified in § 63.6(i).
4. Is complying with organic HAP emissions limit averaging provisions.	A Notification of Compliance Status as specified in § 63.9(h).	No later than 1 year plus 30 days after your facility's compliance date.
5. Is complying with organic HAP content limits, application equipment requirements, or organic HAP emissions limit other than organic HAP emissions limit averaging.	A Notification of Compliance Status as specified in § 63.9(h).	No later than 30 calendar days after your facility's compliance date.

Table 14 to Subpart WWW of Part 63--Requirements for Reports

As required in §63.5910(a), (b), (g), and (h), you must submit reports on the schedule shown in the following table:

You must submit a(n)	The report must contain . . .	You must submit the report . . .
1. Compliance report.....	a. A statement that there were no deviations during that reporting period if there were no deviations from any emission limitations (emission limit, operating limit, opacity limit, and visible emission limit) that apply to you and there were no deviations from the requirements for work practice standards in Table 4 to this subpart that apply to you. If there were no periods during which the CMS, including CEMS, and operating parameter monitoring systems, was out of control as specified	Semiannually according to the requirements in § 63.5910(b).

in § 63.8(c)(7),
the report must also
contain a statement
that there were no
periods during which
the CMS was out of
control during the
reporting period.

b. The information in § 63.5910(d) if you have a deviation from any emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard) during the reporting period. If there were periods during which the CMS, including CEMS, and operating parameter monitoring systems, was out of control, as specified in § 63.8(c)(7), the report must contain the information in § 63.5910(e).

c. The information in § 63.10(d)(5)(i) if you had a startup, shutdown or malfunction during the reporting period, and you took actions consistent with your startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan.

D.1.8 State Only Reinforced Plastic Composites NESHAP Requirements [326 IAC 20-56]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 20-56, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of the April 21, 2003 version of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart WWWW, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-56 for the reinforced plastic composites operations. The Permittee shall comply with these provisions after April 21, 2006. The Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart WWWW, as listed in Condition D.1.7, with the exception of the requirements listed under 40 CFR 63.5810, 40 CFR 63.5895(d), and tables 1, 3, and 7 in that section. In place of those requirements, to satisfy 326 IAC 20-56 only, the Permittee shall comply with the following:

Options for Meeting Standards

§ 63.5810 What are my options for meeting the standards for open molding and centrifugal casting operations at new and existing source

You must use one of the following methods in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section to meet the standards in 63.5805. When you are complying with an emission limit in Table 3 to this subpart, you may use any control method that reduces organic HAP emissions, including reducing resin and gel coat organic HAP content, changing to non-atomized mechanical application, and covered curing techniques. The necessary calculations must be completed within 30 days after the end of each month. You may switch between the compliance options in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section. When you change to an option based on a 12-month rolling average, you must base the average on the previous 12 months of data calculated using the compliance option you are currently using unless you were using the compliant materials option in paragraph (d) of this section. In this case, you must immediately begin collecting resin and gel coat use data and demonstrate compliance 12 months after changing option.

(a) *Meet the individual organic HAP emissions limits for each operation.* Demonstrate that you meet the individual organic HAP emissions limits for each open molding operation and for each centrifugal casting operation type in Tables 3, or 5 to this subpart that apply to you. This is done in two steps. First, determine an organic HAP factor for each individual resin and gel coat, application method, and control method you use in a particular operation. Second, calculate, for each particular operation type, a weighted average of those organic HAP emissions factors based on resin and gel coat use. Your calculated organic HAP emissions factor must either be at or below the applicable organic HAP emissions limit in Tables 3 or 5 to this subpart based on a 12-month rolling average. Use the procedures described in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section to calculate average organic HAP emissions factors for each of your operations.

- (1) Calculate your actual organic HAP emissions factor for each different process stream within each operation type. A process stream is defined as each individual combination of resin or gel coat, application technique, and control technique. Process streams within operations types are considered different from each other if any of the following characteristics vary: the neat resin plus or neat gel coat plus organic HAP content, the application technique, or the control technique. You must calculate organic HAP emissions factors for each different process stream by using the appropriate equations in Table 1 to this subpart for open molding and for centrifugal casting, or site-specific organic HAP emissions factors discussed in 40 CFR 63.5796. If you are using vapor suppressants to reduce HAP emissions, you must determine the vapor suppressant effectiveness by conducting testing according to the procedures specified of Appendix A to 40 CFR 63, Subpart WWWW.
- (2) Calculate your actual operation organic HAP emissions factor for the last 12 months for each open molding operation type and for each centrifugal casting operation type by calculating the weighted average of the individual process stream organic HAP emissions factors within each respective operation. To do this, sum the product of each individual organic HAP emissions factor calculated in 40 CFR 63.5810(a)(1) and the amount of neat resin plus and neat gel coat plus usage that correspond to the individual factors and divide the numerator by the total amount of neat resin plus and neat gel coat plus used in that operation type. Use the following equation to calculate your actual organic HAP emissions factor for each open molding operation type and each centrifugal casting operation type.

$$\text{Actual Operation Organic HAP Emissions Factor} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (\text{Actual Process Stream } EF_i * \text{Material}_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n \text{Material}_i} \quad (2)$$

Where:

Actual Process Stream EF_i = actual organic HAP emissions factor for process stream i , lbs/ton

Material_i = neat resin plus or neat gel coat plus used during the last 12 calendar months for process stream i , tons

n = number of process streams where you calculated an organic HAP emissions factor

- (3) Compare each organic HAP emissions factor calculated in paragraph (b)(2) of this section with its corresponding organic HAP emissions limit in Tables 3 or 5 to this subpart. If all emissions factors are equal to or less than their corresponding emission limits, then you are in compliance.

(b) *HAP Emission Factor averaging option.* Demonstrate each month that you meet each weighted average of the organic HAP emissions limits in Tables 3 or 5 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart WWWW that apply to you. When using this option, you must demonstrate compliance with the weighted average organic HAP emissions limit for all your open molding operations. The Permittee shall demonstrate compliance using the procedures specified in paragraphs (b)(1) – (3) of this section:

- (1) Each month, calculate the weighted average organic HAP emissions limit for all open molding operations for your facility for the last 12-month period to determine the organic HAP emissions limit you must meet. To do this, multiply the individual organic HAP emissions limits in Tables 3 or 5 to this subpart for each open molding operation type by the amount of neat resin plus or neat gel coat plus used in the last 12 months for each open molding operation type, sum these results, and then divide this sum by the total amount of neat resin plus and neat gel coat plus used in open molding over the last 12 months. Use the following equation to calculate the weighted average organic HAP emissions limit for all open molding operations.

$$\text{Weighted Average Emissions Limit} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (\text{EL}_i * \text{Material}_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n \text{Material}_i} \quad (3)$$

Where:

EL_i = organic HAP emissions limit for operation type i, lbs/ ton from Tables 3, 5 or 7 to this subpart

Material_i =neat resin plus or neat gel coat plus used during the last 12-month period for operation type i, tons

n = number of operations

- (2) Each month, calculate your actual weighted average organic HAP emissions factor for open molding. To do this, multiply your actual open molding operation organic HAP emissions factors and the amount of neat resin plus and neat gel coat plus used in each open molding operation type, sum the results, and divide this sum by the total amount of neat resin plus and neat gel coat plus used in open molding operations. You must calculate your actual individual HAP emissions factors for each operation type as described in 40 CFR 63.5810(a)(1) and (2). Use the following equation to calculate your actual weighted average organic HAP emissions factor.

$$\text{Actual Weighted Average Organic HAP Emissions Factor} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (\text{Actual Operation EF}_i * \text{Material}_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n \text{Material}_i} \quad (4)$$

Where:

Actual Individual EF_i = Actual organic HAP emissions factor for operation type i, lbs/ton

Material_i = neat resin plus or neat gel coat plus used during the last 12 calendar months for operation type i, tons

n = number of operations

- (3) Compare the values calculated in 40 CFR 63.5810(b)(1) and (2). If each 12-month rolling average organic HAP emissions factor is less than or equal to the corresponding 12-month rolling average organic HAP emissions limit, then you are in compliance.

- (c) *If you have multiple operation types, meet the organic HAP emission limits for one operation type, and use the same resin(s) for all operations of that resin type. If you have more than one operation type, you may meet the emission limit for one of those operations, and use the same resin(s) in all other open molding and centrifugal casting operations.*
- (1) This option is limited to resins of the same type. The resin types for which this option may be used are noncorrosion-resistant, corrosion-resistant and/or high strength, and tooling.
 - (2) For any combination of manual resin application, mechanical resin application, filament application, or centrifugal casting, you may elect to meet the organic HAP emissions limit for any one of these operations and use that operation's same resin in all of the resin operations listed in this paragraph. Table 7 to this subpart presents the possible combinations based on a facility selecting the application process that results in the highest allowable organic HAP content resin. If your resin organic HAP content is below the applicable values shown in Table 7 to this subpart, you are in compliance.
 - (3) You may also use a weighted average organic HAP content for each operation described in paragraph (c)(2) of this section to this subpart. Use equation 2 in 63.5810(a)(2) except substitute organic HAP content for organic HAP emission factors.

You are in compliance if the weighted average organic HAP content based on the last 12 months of resin use is less than or equal to the applicable organic HAP contents in Table 7 to this subpart.
 - (4) You may simultaneously use the averaging provisions in paragraph (b) to demonstrate compliance for any operations and/or resins you do not include in your compliance demonstrations under paragraphs (c)(2) and (3) of this section. However, any resins for which you claim compliance under the option in (c)(2) and (3) of this section may not be included in any of the averaging calculations described in paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section used for resins for which you are not claiming compliance under this option.
- (d) Use resins and gel coats that do not exceed the maximum organic HAP contents shown in Table 3 to this subpart.

Continuous Compliance Requirements

§63.5895 How do I monitor and collect data to demonstrate continuous compliance?

- (d) If you initially demonstrate that all resins and gel coats individually meet the applicable organic HAP emissions limits, or organic HAP content limits, then resin and gel coat use records are not required. However, you must include a statement in each compliance report that all resins and gel coats still meet the organic HAP limits for compliant resins and gel coats shown in Tables 3 or 7 of this subpart. If after this initial demonstration, you change to a higher organic HAP resin or gel coat, or increase the resin or gel coat organic HAP content, or change to a higher-emitting resin or gel coat application method, then you must either again demonstrate that all resins and gel coats still meet the applicable organic HAP emissions limits, or begin collecting resin and gel coat use records and calculate compliance on a 12-month rolling average.

Table 1 to Subpart WWWW of Part 63--Equations to Calculate Organic HAP Emissions Factors for Specific Open Molding and Centrifugal Casting Process Streams As required in Sec. 63.5796, 63.5799(a)(1) and (b), and 63.5810(a)(1), to calculate organic HAP emissions factors for specific open molding and centrifugal casting process streams you must use the equations in the following table:]

If your operation type is a new or existing ...	And you use...	With...	Use this organic HAP Emissions Factor (EF) Equation for materials with less than 33 percent organic HAP (19 percent organic HAP for nonatomized gel coat) ^{1 2 3 ...}	Use this organic HAP Emissions Factor (EF) Equation for materials with 33 percent or more organic HAP (19 percent organic HAP for nonatomized gel coat) ^{1 2 3 ...}
1. Open molding operation...	Atomized spray gel coat application	Nonvapor-suppressed gel coat	$EF = 0.446 \times \% \text{ HAP} \times 2000.$	$EF = ((1.03646 \times \% \text{HAP}) - 0.195) \times 2000$

^{1 2} Percent HAP means total weight percent of organic HAP (styrene, methyl methacrylate, and any other organic HAP) in the resin or gel coat prior to the addition of fillers, catalyst, and promoters. Input the percent HAP as a decimal, i.e. 33 percent HAP should be input as 0.33, not 33.

Table 3 to Subpart WWWW of Part 63.--Organic HAP Emissions Limits for Existing Open Molding Sources, New Open Molding Sources Emitting Less Than 100 TPY of HAP, and New and Existing Centrifugal Casting and Continuous Lamination/Casting Sources that Emit Less Than 100 TPY of HAP As required in Sec. Sec. 63.5796, 63.5805 (a) through (c) and (g), 63.5810(a), (b), and (d), 63.5820(c), 63.5830, 63.5835(a), 63.5895(c) and (d), 63.5900(a)(2), and 63.5915(c), you must meet the appropriate organic HAP emissions limits in the following table:]

If your operation type is...	And you use...	Your organic HAP emissions limit is ^{1...}	And the highest organic HAP content for a compliant resin or gel coat is ^{2..}
1. Open molding – corrosion-resistant and/or high strength (CR/HS)	a. Mechanical resin application	112 lb/ton	46.2 with nonatomized resin application
2. Open molding – non-CR/HS	a. Mechanical resin application	87 lb/ton	38.4 with nonatomized resin application
6. Open molding – gel coat ³	a. Tooling gel coating	437 lb/ton	40.0

¹ Organic HAP emissions limits for open molding and centrifugal casting are expressed as lb/ton. You must be at or below these values based on a 12-month rolling average.

² A compliant resin or gel coat means that if its organic HAP content is used to calculate an organic HAP emissions factor, the factor calculated does not exceed the appropriate organic HAP emissions limit shown in the table.

³ These limits are for spray application of gel coat. Manual gel coat application must be included as part of spray gel coat application for compliance purposes using the same organic HAP emissions factor equation and organic HAP emissions limit. If you only apply gel coat with manual application, treat the manually applied gel coat as if it were applied with atomized spray for compliance determinations.

The requirements of 326 IAC 20-56 listed in this condition are not federally enforceable.

D.1.9 One Time Deadlines Relating to National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Reinforced Plastic Composites Production

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- (a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.5800, the Permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the applicable standards of 40 CFR 63, Subpart WWWW by April 21, 2006.
 - (b) The Permittee shall submit a Notification of Compliance Status as specified in 40 CFR 63.9(h) no later than May 21, 2006 if using the averaging compliance option.
 - (c) The Permittee shall submit a Notification of Compliance Status as specified in 40 CFR 63.9(h) no later than April 21, 2006 for all other compliance options.
 - (d) The Permittee shall submit the first compliance report required by 40 CFR 63.5910(a) no later than July 31, 2006.

SECTION D.2 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]:

- (c) One (1) batch cold solvent cleaning machine with a maximum throughput of 330 gallons of trichloroethylene per year. This unit was constructed prior to 1970.

(The information describing the process contained in this facility description box is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions.)

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

D.2.1 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-2 (Cold Cleaner Operations), for cold cleaning operations existing as of January 1, 1980, located in Clark, Elkhart, Floyd, Lake, Marion, Porter or St. Joseph Counties and which have potential emissions of one hundred (100) tons per year or greater of VOC, the Permittee shall:

- (a) Equip the cleaner with a cover;
- (b) Equip the cleaner with a facility for draining cleaned parts;
- (c) Close the degreaser cover whenever parts are not being handled in the cleaner;
- (d) Drain cleaned parts for at least fifteen (15) seconds or until dripping ceases;
- (e) Provide a permanent, conspicuous label summarizing the operation requirements;
- (f) Store waste solvent only in covered containers and not dispose of waste solvent or transfer it to another party, in such a manner that greater than twenty percent (20%) of the waste solvent (by weight) can evaporate into the atmosphere.

D.2.2 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-3-5]

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-5(a) (Cold Cleaner Degreaser Operation and Control), for cold cleaner degreaser operations without remote solvent reservoirs existing as of July 1, 1990, located in Clark, Elkhart, Floyd, Lake, Marion, Porter or St. Joseph Counties, the Permittee shall ensure that the following requirements are met:
 - (1) Equip the degreaser with a cover. The cover must be designed so that it can be easily operated with one (1) hand if:
 - (A) The solvent volatility is greater than two (2) kiloPascals (fifteen (15) millimeters of mercury or three-tenths (0.3) pounds per square inch measured at thirty-eight degrees Celsius (38°C) (one hundred degrees Fahrenheit (100°F));
 - (B) The solvent is agitated; or
 - (C) The solvent is heated.
 - (2) Equip the degreaser with a facility for draining cleaned articles. If the solvent volatility is greater than four and three-tenths (4.3) kiloPascals (thirty-two (32) millimeters of mercury or six-tenths (0.6) pounds per square inch measured at thirty-eight degrees Celsius (38°C) (one hundred degrees Fahrenheit (100°F)), then the drainage facility must be internal such that articles are enclosed under the cover while draining. The drainage facility may be external for applications where an internal type cannot fit into the cleaning system.

- (3) Provide a permanent, conspicuous label which lists the operating requirements outlined in subsection (b).
 - (4) The solvent spray, if used, must be a solid, fluid stream and shall be applied at a pressure which does not cause excessive splashing.
 - (5) Equip the degreaser with one (1) of the following control devices if the solvent volatility is greater than four and three-tenths (4.3) kiloPascals (thirty-two (32) millimeters of mercury or six-tenths (0.6) pounds per square inch) measured at thirty-eight degrees Celsius (38°C) (one hundred degrees Fahrenheit (100°F)), or if the solvent is heated to a temperature greater than forty-eight and nine-tenths degrees Celsius (48.9°C) (one hundred twenty degrees Fahrenheit (120°F)):
 - (A) A freeboard that attains a freeboard ratio of seventy-five hundredths (0.75) or greater.
 - (B) A water cover when solvent is used is insoluble in, and heavier than, water.
 - (C) Other systems of demonstrated equivalent control such as a refrigerated chiller or carbon adsorption. Such systems shall be submitted to the U.S. EPA as a SIP revision.
- (b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-5(b) (Cold Cleaner Degreaser Operation and Control), the owner or operator of a cold cleaning facility construction of which commenced after July 1, 1990, shall ensure that the following operating requirements are met:
- (1) Close the cover whenever articles are not being handled in the degreaser.
 - (2) Drain cleaned articles for at least fifteen (15) seconds or until dripping ceases.
 - (3) Store waste solvent only in covered containers and prohibit the disposal or transfer of waste solvent in any manner in which greater than twenty percent (20%) of the waste solvent by weight could evaporate.

D.2.3 General Provisions Relating to NESHAP [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.460, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-1, for the batch cold solvent cleaning machine as specified in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart T in accordance with the schedule in 40 CFR 63 Subpart T.

D.2.4 National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Halogenated Solvent Cleaning: Requirements [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart T]

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart T, the batch cold solvent cleaning machine shall continue to comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart T as follows:

Subpart T – National Emission Standards for Halogenated Solvent Cleaning

§ 63.460 Applicability and designation of source.

(a) The provisions of this subpart apply to each individual batch vapor, in-line vapor, in-line cold, and batch cold solvent cleaning machine that uses any solvent containing methylene chloride (CAS No. 75–09–2), perchloroethylene (CAS No. 127–18–4), trichloroethylene (CAS No. 79–01–6), 1,1,1-trichloroethane (CAS No. 71–55–6), carbon tetrachloride (CAS No. 56–23–5) or chloroform (CAS No. 67–66–3), or any combination of these halogenated HAP solvents, in a total concentration greater than 5 percent by weight, as a cleaning and/or drying agent. The concentration of these solvents may be determined using EPA test method 18, material safety data sheets, or engineering calculations. Wipe cleaning activities, such as using a rag containing halogenated solvent or a spray cleaner containing halogenated solvent are not covered under the provisions of this subpart.

(b) Except as noted in appendix C (General Provisions Applicability to Subpart T) of this subpart, the provisions of subpart A of this part (General Provisions) apply to owners or operators of any solvent cleaning machine meeting the applicability criteria of paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) Except as provided in paragraph (g) of this section, each solvent cleaning machine subject to this subpart that commences construction or reconstruction after November 29, 1993 shall achieve compliance with the provisions of this subpart immediately upon start-up or by December 2, 1994, whichever is later.

(d) Except as provided in paragraph (g) of this section, each solvent cleaning machine subject to this subpart that commenced construction or reconstruction on or before November 29, 1993 shall achieve compliance with the provisions of this subpart no later than December 2, 1997.

(e) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority to a State under section 112(d) of the Act, the authority contained in paragraph (f) of this section shall be retained by the Administrator and not transferred to a State.

(g) Each continuous web cleaning machine subject to this subpart shall achieve compliance with the provisions of this subpart no later than December 2, 1999.

§ 63.461 Definitions.

Unless defined below, all terms used in this subpart are used as defined in the 1990 Clean Air Act, or in subpart A of 40 CFR part 63:

Administrator means the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency or his or her authorized representative (e.g., State that has been delegated the authority to implement the provisions of this part.)

Air blanket means the layer of air inside the solvent cleaning machine freeboard located above the solvent/air interface. The centerline of the air blanket is equidistant between the sides of the machine.

Air knife system means a device that directs forced air at high pressure, high volume, or a combination of high pressure and high volume, through a small opening directly at the surface of a continuous web part. The purpose of this system is to remove the solvent film from the surfaces of the continuous web part.

Automated parts handling system means a mechanical device that carries all parts and parts baskets at a controlled speed from the initial loading of soiled or wet parts through the removal of the cleaned or dried parts. Automated parts handling systems include, but are not limited to, hoists and conveyors.

Batch cleaning machine means a solvent cleaning machine in which individual parts or a set of parts move through the entire cleaning cycle before new parts are introduced into the solvent cleaning machine. An open-top vapor cleaning machine is a type of batch cleaning machine. A solvent cleaning machine, such as a ferris wheel or a cross-rod degreaser, that clean multiple batch loads simultaneously and are manually loaded are batch cleaning machines.

Carbon adsorber means a bed of activated carbon into which an air-solvent gas-vapor stream is routed and which adsorbs the solvent on the carbon.

Clean liquid solvent means fresh unused solvent, recycled solvent, or used solvent that has been cleaned of soils (e.g., skimmed of oils or sludge and strained of metal chips).

Cleaning capacity means, for a cleaning machine without a solvent/air interface, the maximum volume of parts that can be cleaned at one time. In most cases, the cleaning capacity is equal to the volume (length times width times height) of the cleaning chamber.

Cold cleaning machine means any device or piece of equipment that contains and/or uses liquid solvent, into which parts are placed to remove soils from the surfaces of the parts or to dry the parts. Cleaning machines that contain and use heated, nonboiling solvent to clean the parts are classified as cold cleaning machines.

Combined squeegee and air-knife system means a system consisting of a combination of a squeegee system and an air-knife system within a single enclosure.

Consumption means the amount of halogenated hazardous air pollutant solvent added to the solvent cleaning machine.

Continuous web cleaning machine means a solvent cleaning machine in which parts such as film, coils, wire, and metal strips are cleaned at speeds typically in excess of 11 feet per minute. Parts are generally uncoiled, cleaned such that the same part is simultaneously entering and exiting the solvent application area of the solvent cleaning machine, and then recoiled or cut. For the purposes of this subpart, all continuous web cleaning machines are considered to be a subset of in-line solvent cleaning machines.

Cover means a lid, top, or portal cover that shields the solvent cleaning machine openings from air disturbances when in place and is designed to be easily opened and closed without disturbing the vapor zone. Air disturbances include, but are not limited to, lip exhausts, ventilation fans, and general room drafts. Types of covers include, but are not limited to, sliding, biparting, and rolltop covers.

Cross-rod solvent cleaning machine means a batch solvent cleaning machine in which parts baskets are suspended from "cross-rods" as they are moved through the machine. In a cross-rod cleaning machine, parts are loaded semi-continuously, and enter and exit the machine from a single portal.

Downtime mode means the time period when a solvent cleaning machine is not cleaning parts and the sump heating coils, if present, are turned off.

Dwell means the technique of holding parts within the freeboard area but above the vapor zone of the solvent cleaning machine. Dwell occurs after cleaning to allow solvent to drain from the parts or parts baskets back into the solvent cleaning machine.

Dwell time means the required minimum length of time that a part must dwell, as determined by §63.465(d).

Emissions means halogenated hazardous air pollutant solvent consumed (i.e., halogenated hazardous air pollutant solvent added to the machine) minus the liquid halogenated hazardous air pollutant solvent removed from the machine and the halogenated hazardous air pollutant solvent removed from the machine in the solid waste.

Existing means any solvent cleaning machine the construction or reconstruction of which was commenced on or before November 29, 1993. A machine, the construction or reconstruction of which was commenced on or before November 29, 1993, but that did not meet the definition of a solvent cleaning machine on December 2, 1994, because it did not use halogenated HAP solvent liquid or vapor covered under this subpart to remove soils, becomes an existing source when it commences to use such liquid or vapor. A solvent cleaning machine moved within a contiguous facility or to another facility under the same ownership, constitutes an existing machine.

Freeboard area means; for a batch cleaning machine, the area within the solvent cleaning machine that extends from the solvent/air interface to the top of the solvent cleaning machine; for an in-line cleaning machine, it is the area within the solvent cleaning machine that extends from the solvent/air interface to the bottom of the entrance or exit opening, whichever is lower.

Freeboard height means; for a batch cleaning machine, the distance from the solvent/air interface, as measured during the idling mode, to the top of the cleaning machine; for an in-line cleaning machine, it is the distance from the solvent/air interface to the bottom of the entrance or exit opening, whichever is lower, as measured during the idling mode.

Freeboard ratio means the ratio of the solvent cleaning machine freeboard height to the smaller interior dimension (length, width, or diameter) of the solvent cleaning machine.

Freeboard refrigeration device (also called a chiller) means a set of secondary coils mounted in the freeboard area that carries a refrigerant or other chilled substance to provide a chilled air blanket above the solvent vapor. A primary condenser capable of meeting the requirements of §63.463(e)(2)(i) is defined as both a freeboard refrigeration device and a primary condenser for the purposes of these standards.

Halogenated hazardous air pollutant solvent or halogenated HAP solvent means methylene chloride (CAS No. 75-09-2), perchloroethylene (CAS No. 127-18-4), trichloroethylene (CAS No. 79-01-6), 1,1,1-trichloroethane (CAS No. 71-55-6), carbon tetrachloride (CAS No. 56-23-5), and chloroform (CAS No. 67-66-3).

Hoist means a mechanical device that carries the parts basket and the parts to be cleaned from the loading area into the solvent cleaning machine and to the unloading area at a controlled speed. A hoist may be operated by controls or may be programmed to cycle parts through the cleaning cycle automatically.

Idling mode means the time period when a solvent cleaning machine is not actively cleaning parts and the sump heating coils, if present, are turned on.

Idling-mode cover means any cover or solvent cleaning machine design that allows the cover to shield the cleaning machine openings during the idling mode. A cover that meets this definition can also be used as a working-mode cover if that definition is also met.

Immersion cold cleaning machine means a cold cleaning machine in which the parts are immersed in the solvent when being cleaned. A remote reservoir cold cleaning machine that is also an immersion cold cleaning machine is considered an immersion cold cleaning machine for purposes of this subpart.

In-line cleaning machine or continuous cleaning machine means a solvent cleaning machine that uses an automated parts handling system, typically a conveyor, to automatically provide a continuous supply of parts to be cleaned. These units are fully enclosed except for the conveyor inlet and exit portals. In-line cleaning machines can be either cold or vapor cleaning machines.

Leak-proof coupling means a threaded or other type of coupling that prevents solvents from leaking while filling or draining solvent to and from the solvent cleaning machine.

Lip exhaust means a device installed at the top of the opening of a solvent cleaning machine that draws in air and solvent vapor from the freeboard area and ducts the air and vapor away from the solvent cleaning area.

Monthly reporting period means any calendar month in which the owner or operator of a solvent cleaning machine is required to calculate and report the solvent emissions from each solvent cleaning machine.

New means any solvent cleaning machine the construction or reconstruction of which is commenced after November 29, 1993.

Open-top vapor cleaning machine means a batch solvent cleaning machine that has its upper surface open to the air and boils solvent to create solvent vapor used to clean and/or dry parts.

Part means any object that is cleaned in a solvent cleaning machine. Parts include, but are not limited to, discrete parts, assemblies, sets of parts, and parts cleaned in a continuous web cleaning machine (i.e., continuous sheets of metal, film).

Primary condenser means a series of circumferential cooling coils on a vapor cleaning machine through which a chilled substance is circulated or recirculated to provide continuous condensation of rising solvent vapors and, thereby, create a concentrated solvent vapor zone.

Reduced room draft means decreasing the flow or movement of air across the top of the freeboard area of the solvent cleaning machine to meet the specifications of §63.463(e)(2)(ii). Methods of achieving a reduced room draft include, but are not limited to, redirecting fans and/or air vents to not blow across the cleaning machine, moving the cleaning machine to a corner where there is less room draft, and constructing a partial or complete enclosure around the cleaning machine.

Remote reservoir cold cleaning machine means any device in which liquid solvent is pumped to a sink-like work area that drains solvent back into an enclosed container while parts are being cleaned, allowing no solvent to pool in the work area.

Remote reservoir continuous web cleaning machine means a continuous web cleaning machine in which there is no exposed solvent sump. In these units, the solvent is pumped from an enclosed chamber and is

typically applied to the continuous web part through a nozzle or series of nozzles. The solvent then drains from the part and is collected and recycled through the machine, allowing no solvent to pool in the work or cleaning area.

Soils means contaminants that are removed from the parts being cleaned. Soils include, but are not limited to, grease, oils, waxes, metal chips, carbon deposits, fluxes, and tars.

Solvent/air interface means, for a vapor cleaning machine, the location of contact between the concentrated solvent vapor layer and the air. This location of contact is defined as the mid-line height of the primary condenser coils. For a cold cleaning machine, it is the location of contact between the liquid solvent and the air.

Solvent/air interface area means; for a vapor cleaning machine, the surface area of the solvent vapor zone that is exposed to the air; for an in-line cleaning machine, it is the total surface area of all the sumps; for a cold cleaning machine, it is the surface area of the liquid solvent that is exposed to the air.

Solvent cleaning machine means any device or piece of equipment that uses halogenated HAP solvent liquid or vapor to remove soils from the surfaces of materials. Types of solvent cleaning machines include, but are not limited to, batch vapor, in-line vapor, in-line cold, and batch cold solvent cleaning machines. Buckets, pails, and beakers with capacities of 7.6 liters (2 gallons) or less are not considered solvent cleaning machines.

Solvent vapor zone means; for a vapor cleaning machine, the area that extends from the liquid solvent surface to the level that solvent vapor is condensed. This condensation level is defined as the midline height of the primary condenser coils.

Squeegee system means a system that uses a series of pliable surfaces to remove the solvent film from the surfaces of the continuous web part. These pliable surfaces, called squeegees, are typically made of rubber or plastic media, and need to be periodically replaced to ensure continued proper function.

Sump means the part of a solvent cleaning machine where the liquid solvent is located.

Sump heater coils means the heating system on a cleaning machine that uses steam, electricity, or hot water to heat or boil the liquid solvent.

Superheated part technology means a system that is part of the continuous web process that heats the continuous web part either directly or indirectly to a temperature above the boiling point of the cleaning solvent. This could include a process step, such as a tooling die that heats the part as it is processed, as long as the part remains superheated through the cleaning machine.

Superheated vapor system means a system that heats the solvent vapor, either passively or actively, to a temperature above the solvent's boiling point. Parts are held in the superheated vapor before exiting the machine to evaporate the liquid solvent on them. Hot vapor recycle is an example of a superheated vapor system.

Vapor cleaning machine means a batch or in-line solvent cleaning machine that boils liquid solvent generating solvent vapor that is used as a part of the cleaning or drying cycle.

Water layer means a layer of water that floats above the denser solvent and provides control of solvent emissions. In many cases, the solvent used in batch cold cleaning machines is sold containing the appropriate amount of water to create a water cover.

Working mode means the time period when the solvent cleaning machine is actively cleaning parts.

Working-mode cover means any cover or solvent cleaning machine design that allows the cover to shield the cleaning machine openings from outside air disturbances while parts are being cleaned in the cleaning machine. A cover that is used during the working mode is opened only during parts entry and removal. A cover that meets this definition can also be used as an idling-mode cover if that definition is also met.

[59 FR 61805, Dec. 2, 1994; 60 FR 29485, June 5, 1995, as amended at 63 FR 24751, May 5, 1998; 64 FR 67798, Dec. 3, 1999]

§ 63.462 Batch cold cleaning machine standards.

(a) Each owner or operator of an immersion batch cold solvent cleaning machine shall comply with the requirements specified in paragraph (a)(1) or (a)(2) of this section.

(1) Employ a tightly fitting cover that shall be closed at all times except during parts entry and removal, and a water layer at a minimum thickness of 2.5 centimeters (1.0 inch) on the surface of the solvent within the cleaning machine, or

(2) Employ a tightly fitting cover that shall be closed at all times except during parts entry and removal and a freeboard ratio of 0.75 or greater.

(b) Each owner or operator of a remote-reservoir batch cold solvent cleaning machine shall employ a tightly fitting cover over the solvent sump that shall be closed at all times except during the cleaning of parts.

(c) Each owner or operator of a batch cold solvent cleaning machine complying with paragraph (a)(2) or (b) of this section shall comply with the work and operational practice requirements specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(9) of this section as applicable.

(1) All waste solvent shall be collected and stored in closed containers. The closed container may contain a device that allows pressure relief, but does not allow liquid solvent to drain from the container.

(2) If a flexible hose or flushing device is used, flushing shall be performed only within the freeboard area of the solvent cleaning machine.

(3) The owner or operator shall drain solvent cleaned parts for 15 seconds or until dripping has stopped, whichever is longer. Parts having cavities or blind holes shall be tipped or rotated while draining.

(4) The owner or operator shall ensure that the solvent level does not exceed the fill line.

(5) Spills during solvent transfer shall be wiped up immediately. The wipe rags shall be stored in covered containers meeting the requirements of paragraph (c)(1) of this section.

(6) When an air- or pump-agitated solvent bath is used, the owner or operator shall ensure that the agitator is operated to produce a rolling motion of the solvent but not observable splashing against tank walls or parts being cleaned.

(7) The owner or operator shall ensure that, when the cover is open, the cold cleaning machine is not exposed to drafts greater than 40 meters per minute (132 feet per minute), as measured between 1 and 2 meters (3.3 and 6.6 feet) upwind and at the same elevation as the tank lip.

(8) Except as provided in paragraph (c)(9) of this section, sponges, fabric, wood, and paper products shall not be cleaned.

(9) The prohibition in paragraph (c)(8) of this section does not apply to the cleaning of porous materials that are part of polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) laden transformers if those transformers are handled throughout the cleaning process and disposed of in compliance with an approved PCB disposal permit issued in accordance with the Toxic Substances Control Act.

(d) Each owner or operator of a batch cold cleaning machine shall submit an initial notification report as described in §63.468 (a) and (b) and a compliance report as described in §63.468(c).

(e) Each owner or operator subject to the requirements of paragraph (c)(1) through (8) of this section may request to use measures other than those described in these paragraphs. The owner or operator must demonstrate to the Administrator (or delegated State, local, or Tribal authority) that the alternative measures will result in equivalent or better emissions control compared to the measures described in paragraphs (c)(1) through (8) of this section. For example, storing solvent and solvent-laden materials in

an enclosed area that is ventilated to a solvent recovery or destruction device may be considered an acceptable alternative.

§ 63.465 Test methods.

(e) An owner or operator of a source shall determine their potential to emit from all solvent cleaning operations, using the procedures described in paragraphs (e)(1) through (e)(3) of this section. A facility's total potential to emit is the sum of the HAP emissions from all solvent cleaning operations, plus all HAP emissions from other sources within the facility.

(1) Determine the potential to emit for each individual solvent cleaning using equation 6.

$$PTE_i = H_i \times W_i \times SAI_i \quad (6)$$

Where:

PTE_i = the potential to emit for solvent cleaning machine i (kilograms of solvent per year).

H_i = hours of operation for solvent cleaning machine i (hours per year).

= 8760 hours per year, unless otherwise restricted by a Federally enforceable requirement.

W_i = the working mode uncontrolled emission rate (kilograms per square meter per hour).

= 1.95 kilograms per square meter per hour for batch vapor and cold cleaning machines.

= 1.12 kilograms per square meter per hour for in-line cleaning machines.

SAI_i = solvent/air interface area of solvent cleaning machine i (square meters). Section 63.461 defines the solvent/air interface area for those machines that have a solvent/air interface. Cleaning machines that do not have a solvent/air interface shall calculate a solvent/air interface area using the procedure in paragraph (e)(2) of this section.

(2) Cleaning machines that do not have a solvent/air interface shall calculate a solvent/air interface area using equation 7.

$$SAI = 2.20 * (Vol)^{0.6} \quad (7)$$

Where:

SAI = the solvent/air interface area (square meters).

Vol = the cleaning capacity of the solvent cleaning machine (cubic meters).

(3) Sum the PTE_i for all solvent cleaning operations to obtain the total potential to emit for solvent cleaning operations at the facility.

§ 63.468 Reporting requirements.

(a) Each owner or operator of an existing solvent cleaning machine subject to the provisions of this subpart shall submit an initial notification report to the Administrator no later than August 29, 1995. This report shall include the information specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(6) of this section.

(c) Each owner or operator of a batch cold solvent cleaning machine subject to the provisions of this subpart shall submit a compliance report to the Administrator. For existing sources, this report shall be submitted to the Administrator no later than 150 days after the compliance date specified in §63.460(d). For new sources, this report shall be submitted to the Administrator no later than 150 days after startup or May 1, 1995, whichever is later. This report shall include the requirements specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(4) of this section.

(1) The name and address of the owner or operator.

(2) The address (i.e., physical location) of the solvent cleaning machine(s).

(3) A statement, signed by the owner or operator of the solvent cleaning machine, stating that the solvent cleaning machine for which the report is being submitted is in compliance with the provisions of this subpart.

(4) The compliance approach for each solvent cleaning machine.

§ 63.470 Implementation and enforcement.

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by the U.S. EPA, or a delegated authority such as the applicable State, local, or Tribal agency. If the U.S. EPA Administrator has delegated authority to a State, local, or Tribal agency, then that agency, in addition to the U.S. EPA, has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. Contact the applicable U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out if implementation and enforcement of this subpart is delegated to a State, local, or Tribal agency.

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or Tribal agency under subpart E of this part, the authorities contained in paragraph (c) of this section are retained by the Administrator of U.S. EPA and cannot be transferred to the State, local, or Tribal agency.

(c) The authorities that cannot be delegated to State, local, or Tribal agencies are as specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§63.460, 63.462(a) through (d), and 63.463 through 63.464 (except for the authorities in §63.463(d)(9)). Use the procedures in §63.469 to request the use of alternative equipment or procedures.

(2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under §63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f), as defined in §63.90, and as required in this subpart.

(3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under §63.8(f), as defined in §63.90, and as required in this subpart.

(4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under §63.10(f), as defined in §63.90, and as required in this subpart.

SECTION D.3 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]: Insignificant Activities

- (a) Two (2) steel shot blasters (identified as Goff and Pangborn), each with a maximum shot blasting capacity of 2,160 pounds of steel parts per hour, and exhausting to a cyclone and a baghouse. The Pangborn shot blaster was constructed in 2000 and the Goff shot blaster was constructed prior to 1970. [326 IAC 6-3]

(The information describing the process contained in this facility description box is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions.)

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-8-4(1)]

D.3.1 Particulate [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the allowable particulate emission rate from the two (2) steel shot blasters shall not exceed 4.31 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 2,160 pounds per hour each.

The pounds per hour limitation were calculated as follows:

Interpolation of the data for the process weight rate up to 60,000 pounds per hour shall be accomplished by use of the equation:

$$E = 4.10 P^{0.67} \quad \text{where } E = \text{rate of emission in pounds per hour; and} \\ P = \text{process weight rate in tons per hour.}$$

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.3.2 Particulate Control

- (a) In order to comply with Condition D.3.1, the cyclone and baghouse for PM control shall be in operation and control emissions at all times the associated steel shot blasters are in operation.
- (b) In the event that bag failure is observed in a multi-compartment baghouse, if operations will continue for ten (10) days or more after the failure is observed before the failed units will be repaired or replaced, the Permittee shall promptly notify the IDEM, OAQ of the expected date the failed units will be repaired or replaced. The notification shall also include the status of the applicable compliance monitoring parameters with respect to normal, and the results of any response actions taken up to the time of notification.

Compliance Monitoring Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

D.3.3 Visible Emissions Notations

- (a) Daily visible emission notations of the two (2) steel shot blasters stack exhaust shall be performed during normal daylight operations. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.
- (b) For processes operated continuously, "normal" means those conditions prevailing, or expected to prevail, eighty percent (80%) of the time the process is in operation, not counting startup or shut down time.
- (c) In the case of batch or discontinuous operations, readings shall be taken during that part of the operation that would normally be expected to cause the greatest emissions.
- (d) A trained employee is an employee who has worked at the plant at least one (1) month and has been trained in the appearance and characteristics of normal visible emissions for that specific process.

- (e) If abnormal emissions are observed, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

D.3.4 Parametric Monitoring

The Permittee shall record the pressure drop across the baghouse used in conjunction with the two (2) steel shot blasters at least once per day when either of the two (2) steel shot blasters are in operation. When for any one reading, the pressure drop across the baghouse is outside the normal range of 3.0 and 6.0 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C- Response to Excursions or Exceedances. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

The instrument used for determining the pressure shall comply with Section C - Instrument Specifications, of this permit, shall be subject to approval by IDEM, OAQ, and shall be calibrated at least once every six (6) months.

D.3.5 Broken or Failed Baghouse Detection

- (a) For a single compartment baghouse controlling emissions from a process operated continuously, failed units and the associated process shall be shut down immediately until the failed unit have been repaired or replaced. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).
- (b) For a single compartment baghouse controlling emissions from a batch process, the feed to the process shall be shut down immediately until the failed unit has been repaired or replaced. The emissions unit shall be shut down no later than the completion of the processing of the material in the emission units. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

Bag failure can be indicated by a significant drop in the baghouse's pressure reading with abnormal visible emissions, by an opacity violation, or by other means such as gas temperature, flow rate, air infiltration, leaks, dust traces or triboflows.

D.3.6 Broken or Failed Cyclone Detection

In the event that cyclone failure has been observed:

Failed units and the associated process will be shut down immediately until the failed units have been repaired or replaced. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B – Emergency Provisions). Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)] [326 IAC 2-8-16]

D.3.7 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) To document compliance with Condition D.3.3, the Permittee shall maintain records of daily visible emission notations of the stack exhaust associated with the two (2) steel shot blasters.
- (b) To document compliance with Condition D.3.4, the Permittee shall maintain the weekly records of the pressure drop during normal operation.
- (c) All records shall be maintained in accordance with Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements, of this permit.

SECTION D.4

FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]: Insignificant Activities

- (b) One (1) spray paint booth used for painting steel lids with a maximum usage rate of 0.2 gallons per hour, controlled by cartridge filters and exhausting at stack S-1. This unit was constructed prior to 1998. [326 IAC 6-3] [326 IAC 8-2-9]

(The information describing the process contained in this facility description box is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions.)

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

D.4.1 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-2-9]

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-2-9 (Miscellaneous Metal Coating), for the one (1) spray paint booth used for painting steel lids the Permittee shall not allow the discharge into the atmosphere of VOC in excess of three (3.0) pounds of VOC per gallon of coating, excluding water, as delivered to the applicator.
- (b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-2-9(f), all solvents sprayed from the application equipment of the one (1) spray paint booth used for painting steel lids during cleanup or color changes shall be directed into containers. Said containers shall be closed as soon as the solvent spraying is complete. In addition, all waste solvent shall be disposed of in such a manner that minimizes evaporation.

D.4.2 Particulate Control [326 IAC 6-3-2(d)]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(d), the cartridge filters for PM control shall be in operation in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications, and control emissions at all times the associated spray paint booth is in operation in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

Compliance Determination

D.4.3 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-1-4] [326 IAC 8-1-2(a)]

Compliance with the VOC content limitations contained in Conditions D.4.1 shall be determined pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-4(a)(3) and 326 IAC 8-1-2(a) by preparing or obtaining from the manufacturer the copies of the "as supplied" and "as applied" VOC data sheets. IDEM, OAQ, reserves the authority to determine compliance using Method 24 in conjunction with the analytical procedures specified in 326 IAC 8-1-4

Compliance Monitoring Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

D.4.4 Monitoring

- (a) Daily inspections shall be performed to verify the placement, integrity and particle loading of the filters. To monitor the performance of the dry filters, weekly observations shall be made of the overspray from the one (1) spray paint booth stack (identified as S1) while the booth is in operation. If a condition exists which should result in a response step, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.
- (b) Monthly inspections shall be performed of the coating emissions from the stack and the presence of overspray on the rooftops and the nearby ground. When there is a noticeable change in overspray emissions, or when evidence of overspray emissions is observed, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-19]

D.4.5 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) To document compliance with Condition D.4.1(a), the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) through (2) below. Records maintained for (1) and (2) shall be taken monthly and shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the VOC content limit established in Condition D.4.1(a). Records necessary to demonstrate compliance shall be available within 30 days of the end of each compliance period.
 - (1) The VOC content of each coating material and solvent less water used on monthly basis.
 - (A) Records shall include purchase orders, invoices, and material safety data sheets (MSDS) necessary to verify the type and amount used.
 - (B) Solvent usage records shall differentiate between those added to coatings and those used as cleanup solvents.
 - (2) The weight of VOCs emitted for each compliance period.
- (b) To document compliance with Condition D.4.4, the Permittee shall maintain a log of weekly overspray observations, daily and monthly inspections.
- (c) All records shall be maintained in accordance with Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements, of this permit.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT CERTIFICATION

Source Name: Jackel, Inc.
Source Address: 15314 Harrison Road, Mishawaka, Indiana 46546
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 96, Mishawaka, Indiana 46546
Part 70 Permit No.: 141-21941-00192

**This certification shall be included when submitting monitoring, testing reports/results
or other documents as required by this permit.**

Please check what document is being certified:

- Annual Compliance Certification Letter
- Test Result (specify)
- Report (specify)
- Notification (specify)
- Affidavit (specify)
- Other (specify)

I certify that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.

Signature:

Printed Name:

Title/Position:

Phone:

Date:

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE BRANCH
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251
Phone: 317-233-0178
Fax: 317-233-6865**

**PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
EMERGENCY OCCURRENCE REPORT**

Source Name: Jackel, Inc.
Source Address: 15314 Harrison Road, Mishawaka, Indiana 46546
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 96, Mishawaka, Indiana 46546
Part 70 Permit No.: 141-21941-00192

This form consists of 2 pages

Page 1 of 2

<input type="checkbox"/> This is an emergency as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12)
X The Permittee must notify the Office of Air Quality (OAQ), within four (4) business hours (1-800-451-6027 or 317-233-0178, ask for Compliance Section); and
X The Permittee must submit notice in writing or by facsimile within two (2) working days (Facsimile Number: 317-233-6865), and follow the other requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-16.

If any of the following are not applicable, mark N/A

Facility/Equipment/Operation:
Control Equipment:
Permit Condition or Operation Limitation in Permit:
Description of the Emergency:
Describe the cause of the Emergency:

If any of the following are not applicable, mark N/A

Page 2 of 2

Date/Time Emergency started:
Date/Time Emergency was corrected:
Was the facility being properly operated at the time of the emergency? Y N
Type of Pollutants Emitted: TSP, PM-10, SO ₂ , VOC, NO _x , CO, Pb, other:
Estimated amount of pollutant(s) emitted during emergency:
Describe the steps taken to mitigate the problem:
Describe the corrective actions/response steps taken:
Describe the measures taken to minimize emissions:
If applicable, describe the reasons why continued operation of the facilities are necessary to prevent imminent injury to persons, severe damage to equipment, substantial loss of capital investment, or loss of product or raw materials of substantial economic value:

Form Completed by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

A certification is not required for this report.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY COMPLIANCE DATA SECTION

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Jackel, Inc.
 Source Address: 15314 Harrison Road, Mishawaka, Indiana 46546
 Mailing Address: P.O. Box 96, Mishawaka, Indiana 46546
 Part 70 Permit No.: 141-21941-00192
 Facility: Two (2) Polyester Resin Filament Wound Fiberglass Tank Stations (FG-3 and FG-4)
 Parameter: VOC/HAP/HAPs
 Limit: 38% by weight of VOC or styrene for corrosion resistant resins
 31% by weight of VOC or styrene for non-corrosion resistant resins or alternative methods approved by IDEM, OAQ.

YEAR:

Month	Column 1			Column 2			Column 1 + Column 2		
	This Month			Previous 11 Months			12 Month Total		
	VOC	HAP	HAPs	VOC	HAP	HAPs	VOC	HAP	HAPs
Month 1									
Month 2									
Month 3									

No deviation occurred in this quarter.

Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.

Deviation has been reported on:

Submitted by: _____
 Title / Position: _____
 Signature: _____
 Date: _____
 Phone: _____

Attach a signed certification to complete this report.

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
 OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
 COMPLIANCE DATA SECTION**

**PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
 QUARTERLY DEVIATION AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING REPORT**

Source Name: Jackel, Inc.
 Source Address: 15314 Harrison Road, Mishawaka, Indiana 46546
 Mailing Address: P.O. Box 96, Mishawaka, Indiana 46546
 Part 70 Permit No.: 141-21941-00192

Months: _____ **to** _____ **Year:** _____

<p>This report shall be submitted quarterly based on a calendar year. Any deviation from the requirements, the date(s) of each deviation, the probable cause of the deviation, and the response steps taken must be reported. A deviation required to be reported pursuant to an applicable requirement that exists independent of the permit, shall be reported according to the schedule stated in the applicable requirement and does not need to be included in this report. Additional pages may be attached if necessary. If no deviations occurred, please specify in the box marked "No deviations occurred this reporting period".</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> NO DEVIATIONS OCCURRED THIS REPORTING PERIOD.	
<input type="checkbox"/> THE FOLLOWING DEVIATIONS OCCURRED THIS REPORTING PERIOD	
Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)	
Date of Deviation:	Duration of Deviation:
Number of Deviations:	
Probable Cause of Deviation:	
Response Steps Taken:	
Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)	
Date of Deviation:	Duration of Deviation:
Number of Deviations:	
Probable Cause of Deviation:	
Response Steps Taken:	

Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)	
Date of Deviation:	Duration of Deviation:
Number of Deviations:	
Probable Cause of Deviation:	
Response Steps Taken:	
Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)	
Date of Deviation:	Duration of Deviation:
Number of Deviations:	
Probable Cause of Deviation:	
Response Steps Taken:	
Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)	
Date of Deviation:	Duration of Deviation:
Number of Deviations:	
Probable Cause of Deviation:	
Response Steps Taken:	

Form Completed by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

Attach a signed certification to complete this report.

**Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality**

Technical Support Document (TSD) for a Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal

Source Background and Description

Source Name:	Jackel, Inc.
Source Location:	15314 Harrison Road, Mishawaka, Indiana 46546
County:	St. Joseph
SIC Code:	3088
Operation Permit No.:	T141-11833-00192
Operation Permit Issuance Date:	August 20, 2001
Permit Renewal No.:	141-21941-00192
Permit Reviewer:	ERG/SD

The Office of Air Quality (OAQ) has reviewed a Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal application from Jackel, Inc. relating to the operation of a fiberglass storage tank manufacturing plant.

Source Definition

The following source definition from the previous Part 70 Operating Permit was incorporated into this permit:

This fiberglass storage tank manufacturing company consists of two (2) plants:

- (a) Plant 1 is located at 15314 Harrison Road, Mishawaka, Indiana 46544, and
- (b) Plant 2 is located at 1022 Union Street, Mishawaka, Indiana 46544.

Pursuant to T141-11833-00192 issued August 20, 2001, the two (2) plants are located on contiguous properties, have the same SIC codes and are owned by one (1) company. Therefore, they are considered to be one (1) source and will be issued one (1) Part 70 permit covering both plants.

Permitted Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment

The source consists of the following permitted emission units and pollution control devices:

Plant 1

- (a) Two (2) polyester resin filament wound fiberglass tank stations (identified as FG-1 and FG-2) each with a maximum capacity of 45 pounds of polyester resin per hour, using no controls and exhausting inside the building. FG-1 and FG-2 were constructed prior to 1970. Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart WWWW, these units are considered to be existing open molding reinforced plastic composites production operations.
- (b) Two (2) polyester resin filament wound fiberglass tank stations (identified as FG-3 and FG-4) each with a maximum capacity of 67.5 pounds of polyester resin per hour, using no controls and exhausting inside the building. Fiberglass tank stations FG-3 through FG-8 were constructed in 2000 and 2001. Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart WWWW, these units

are considered to be existing open molding reinforced plastic composites production operations.

- (c) One (1) batch cold solvent cleaning machine with a maximum throughput of 330 gallons of trichloroethylene per year. This unit was constructed prior to 1970. Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart T, this unit is considered to be a batch cold solvent cleaning machine.

Note: Tanks stations FG-5 through FG-8 (as permitted in SSM No.: 141-11875-00192, issued June 9, 2000) were not constructed and the Permittee does not intend to do so in the future.

Plant 2

- (a) Warehouse.

Note: There are no manufacturing operations at Plant 2.

Unpermitted Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment

There are no unpermitted emission units operating at this source during this review process.

Insignificant Activities

The source also consists of the following insignificant activities, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21):

- (a) Two (2) steel shot blasters (identified as Goff and Pangborn), each with a maximum shot blasting capacity of 2,160 pounds of steel parts per hour, and exhausting to a cyclone and a baghouse. The Pangborn shot blaster was constructed in 2000 and the Goff shot blaster was constructed prior to 1970. [326 IAC 6-3]
- (b) One (1) spray paint booth used for painting steel lids with a maximum usage rate of 0.2 gallons per hour, controlled by cartridge filters and exhausting at stack S-1. This unit was constructed in 1998. [326 IAC 6-3] [326 IAC 8-2-9]
- (c) Machining where an aqueous cutting coolant continuously floods the machining interface.
- (d) The following equipment related to manufacturing activities not resulting in the emission of HAPs: brazing equipment, cutting torches, soldering equipment, and welding equipment.

Existing Approvals

The source has been operating under T141-11833-00192, issued August 20, 2001 and the following approval:

- (a) 1st Administrative Amendment No.: 141-19058-00192, issued December 10, 2004.

All terms and conditions of the previous Title V have been either incorporated into this permit, except for the following, which have been determined to be no longer applicable or have been revised in this Part 70 permit renewal:

Title V Permit No.: T141-11833-00192, issued August 20, 2001.

- (a) Condition D.1.4: The Permittee is not required to test this facility by this permit. However, IDEM may require testing at any specific time when necessary to determine if the facility is in compliance. If testing is required by IDEM, compliance with the VOC limit specified

in Condition D.1.2 shall be determined by a performance test conducted in accordance with Section C - Performance Testing.

Reason not incorporated: Testing is not required for any of the VOC emitting facilities at this source. Compliance with the BACT, MACT and NEHSAP limits will be demonstrated by keeping records of the monthly usage of the amount of material used.

- (b) Conditions D.2.4, D.2.6, and D.2.7 related to NESHAP, Subpart T:

Reason for revision: The permit has been updated to include the NESHAP language verbatim in order to more accurately incorporate federal regulations into permits. Therefore, the requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart T – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Halogenated Solvent Cleaning have been updated.

- (c) Condition D.5.1: Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(Process Operations), the allowable PM emission rate from the brazing equipment, cutting torches, soldering and welding equipment, and grinding and machining operations shall not exceed the allowable PM emission rate based on the following equation...:

Reason not incorporated: The above units are exempt from the provisions of 326 IAC 6-3-2 due to 326 IAC 6-3-1(b)(9), 326 IAC 6-3-1(b)(10) and 326 IAC 6-3-1(b)(14). See State Rule Applicability Section – Insignificant Activities.

Enforcement Issue

There are no enforcement actions pending.

Recommendation

The staff recommends to the Commissioner that the Part 70 permit be approved. This recommendation is based on the following facts and conditions:

Unless otherwise stated, information used in this review was derived from the application and additional information submitted by the applicant.

An administratively complete Part 70 permit renewal application for the purposes of this review was received on October 20, 2005. Additional information was received on December 16, 2005; December 23, 2005; and January 22, 2006.

Emission Calculations

See Appendix A of this document for detailed emission calculations (Appendix A, pages 1 through 5.)

Potential to Emit of the Source

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(16), Potential to Emit is defined as “the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit any air pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of a source to emit an air pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation is enforceable by the U. S. EPA.”

The source was issued a Part 70 Operating Permit on August 20, 2001. The table below summarizes the potential to emit, reflecting all limits, of the emission units. Any control equipment is considered enforceable only after issuance of the original Part 70 operating Permit

and only to the extent that the effect of the control equipment is made practically enforceable in the permit.

Emission Unit	Potential to Emit (tons/year)						Combined HAPs
	PM	PM10	SO ₂	VOC	CO	NO _x	
Fiberglass Tank Operations	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.8	0.0	0.0	59.8*
Steel Shot Blasters	1.24	1.24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cold Cleaning Machine	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.67	0.0	0.0	2.67**
Spray Paint Booth	3.40	3.40	0.0	3.72	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total PTE	4.64	4.64	0.0	66.2	0.0	0.0	62.5

* Styrene

** Trichloroethylene

(a) The potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of any single HAP is equal to or greater than ten (10) tons per year and the potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of a combination of HAPs is equal to or greater than twenty-five (25) tons per year. Therefore, the source is subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-7.

(b) Fugitive Emissions
 Since this type of operation is not one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories under 326 IAC 2-2, the fugitive particulate matter (PM) and volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions are not counted toward determination of PSD and Emission Offset applicability.

Actual Emissions

The following table shows the actual emissions from the source. This information reflects the 2003 OAQ emission data, which is the most recent data for the source..

Pollutant	Actual Emissions (tons/year)
PM	NA
PM10	NA
SO ₂	NA
VOC	2.00
CO	NA
NO _x	NA
HAP	NA

NA = not available

County Attainment Status

The source is located in St. Joseph County.

Pollutant	Status
PM10	Attainment
PM 2.5	Attainment
SO ₂	Attainment
NO ₂	Attainment
1-hour Ozone	Maintenance Attainment
8-hour Ozone	Nonattainment

CO	Attainment
Lead	Attainment

- (a) St. Joseph County has been classified as unclassifiable or attainment for PM2.5. U.S. EPA has not yet established the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2 for PM 2.5 emissions. Therefore, until the U.S.EPA adopts specific provisions for PSD review for PM2.5 emissions, it has directed states to regulate PM10 emissions as surrogate for PM2.5 emissions. See the State Rule Applicability – Entire Source Section.
- (b) Volatile organic compounds (VOC) and Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) are regulated under the Clean Air Act (CAA) for the purposes of attaining and maintaining the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for Ozone. Therefore, VOC and NOx emissions are considered when evaluating the rule applicability relating to the Ozone standards. St. Joseph County has been designated as nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone standard. Therefore, VOC and NOx emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Emission Offset, 326 IAC 2-3. See State Rule Applicability – Entire Source Section.
- (c) St. Joseph County has been classified as attainment or unclassifiable in Indiana for all other criteria pollutants. Therefore, these emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2. See the State Rule Applicability – Entire Source Section.

Part 70 Permit Conditions

This source is subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7, pursuant to which the source has to meet the following:

- (a) Emission limitations and standards, including those operational requirements and limitations that assure compliance with all applicable requirements at the time of issuance of Part 70 permits.
- (b) Monitoring and related record keeping requirements which assure that all reasonable information is provided to evaluate continuous compliance with the applicable requirements.

Federal Rule Applicability

- (a) The requirements of 40 CFR Part 64, Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) are not included in this permit because:

This source does not involve a pollutant-specific emissions unit as defined in 40 CFR 64.1 for any criteria pollutants:

- (1) with the potential to emit before controls equal to or greater than the major source threshold for any criteria pollutants.
 - (2) that is subject to an emission limitation or standard for any criteria pollutants, and
 - (3) uses a control device as defined in 40 CFR 64.1 to comply with that emission limitation or standard.
- (b) There are no New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) (326 IAC 12 and 40 CFR Part 60) included in this permit.

- (c) The Permittee is subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Reinforced Plastic Composites Production, (40 CFR 63.5780, Subpart WWWW):

The fiberglass open molding operations comprised of four (4) polyester resin filament wound fiberglass tank stations and all other activities associated with the production of plastic composites are subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Reinforced Plastic Composites Production, (40 CFR 63.5780, Subpart WWWW) because the source is a major source of HAPs.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.5785 and 40 CFR 63.5790, the affected source that is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart WWWW consists of all facilities located at the source engaged in the following operations: open molding operations in which reinforced and/or nonreinforced plastic composites or plastic molding compounds are manufactured using thermoset resins and/or gel coats that contain styrene to produce plastic composites, mixing, cleaning of equipment used in reinforced plastic composites manufacture, HAP-containing materials storage, and repair operations associated with the production of plastic composites.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.5795(b), the fiberglass open molding operations are an existing affected source because a reinforced plastic composites production affected source existed at this site prior to August 2, 2001.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.5800, the Permittee shall comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart WWWW on and after April 21, 2006.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.5810, the Permittee has chosen to comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart WWWW by using 1) 12-month rolling averaging option, or 2) the weighted averaging option. The Permittee will not install an add-on control device. The MACT allows the source to switch between compliance options.

The existing affected source associated with the production of plastic composites is subject to the following sections of 40 CFR 63, Subpart WWWW. Non-applicable portions of the NESHAP are not included in the permit.

- (1) 40 CFR 63.5785(a)
- (2) 40 CFR 63.5790(a)-(c)
- (3) 40 CFR 63.5795(b)
- (4) 40 CFR 63.5796
- (5) 40 CFR 63.5797
- (6) 40 CFR 63.5800
- (7) 40 CFR 63.5805(b)
- (8) 40 CFR 63.5810(b) and (c)
- (9) 40 CFR 63.5835(a)
- (10) 40 CFR 63.5835(c)
- (11) 40 CFR 63.5840
- (12) 40 CFR 63.5860(a)
- (13) 40 CFR 63.5895(c)
- (14) 40 CFR 63.5900(a)(2)
- (15) 40 CFR 63.5900(b)
- (16) 40 CFR 63.5900(c)
- (17) 40 CFR 63.5905
- (18) 40 CFR 63.5910(a)
- (19) 40 CFR 63.5910(b)
- (20) 40 CFR 63.5910(c)(1) – (3), (5)
- (21) 40 CFR 63.5910(d)
- (22) 40 CFR 63.5910(g)

- (23) 40 CFR 63.5910(h)
- (24) 40 CFR 63.5910(i)
- (25) 40 CFR 63.5915(a)(1)
- (26) 40 CFR 63.5915(c)
- (27) 40 CFR 63.5915(d)
- (28) 40 CFR 63.5920
- (29) 40 CFR 63.5925
- (30) 40 CFR 63.5930
- (31) 40 CFR 63.5935
- (32) Table 1 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart WWWW (the applicable portions)
- (33) Table 3 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart WWWW (the applicable portions)
- (34) Table 4 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart WWWW (the applicable portions)
- (35) Table 8 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart WWWW (the applicable portions)
- (36) Table 9 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart WWWW (the applicable portions)
- (37) Table 13 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart WWWW (the applicable portions)
- (38) Table 14 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart WWWW (the applicable portions)

The provisions of 40 CFR 63 Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 20-1-1, apply to the affected sources described in this section except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR 63, Subpart WWWW.

- (d) One (1) cold cleaner degreaser is subject to the requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Halogenated Solvent Cleaning (40 CFR 63.460, Subpart T) (326 IAC 20-6) because the Permittee uses trichloroethylene in total concentration greater than five percent (5%) for their degreasing operations.

The existing one (1) batch cold solvent cleaning machine is subject to the following sections of 40 CFR 63, Subpart T. Non-applicable portions of the NESHAP are not included in the permit.

- (1) 40 CFR 63.460
- (2) 40 CFR 63.461
- (3) 40 CFR 63.462
- (4) 40 CFR 63.465 (e)
- (5) 40 CFR 63.468(a) and (c)
- (6) 40 CFR 63.470

The provisions of 40 CFR 63 Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 20-1-1, apply to the facility described in this section except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR 63, Subpart T.

- (e) The spray paint booth used for painting steel lids with a maximum usage rate of 0.2 gallons per hour is not subject to the requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products (40 CFR 63.3880, Subpart MMMM) because the Permittee uses less than 250 gallons of coating per year. [40 CFR 63.3881(b)]
- (f) There are no other National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP)(326 IAC 14, 20 and 40 CFR Part 61, 63) included in this permit.

State Rule Applicability-Entire Source

326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD))

This source was constructed prior to August 1977 and is not in one (1) of the twenty-eight (28) source categories. The potential to emit of each criteria pollutant before control at this source is

less than 250 tons per year. There have been no major modifications at the source. Therefore, Jackel, Inc., is a minor source under PSD and the provisions of 326 IAC 2-2 do not apply.

326 IAC 2-3 (Emission Offset)

On April 15, 2004, the U.S. EPA designated St. Joseph County as non-attainment for ozone under the 8-hour standard. No modifications have been made at this source since June 15, 2004, when this designation became effective. The potential to emit of VOC and NOx for this source is less than 100 tons per year. Therefore, this source is a minor source under 326 IAC 2-3 (Emission Offset).

326 IAC 2-4.1 (Major Sources of Hazardous Air Pollutants)

- (a) The polyester resin filament wound fiberglass tank stations (identified as FG-1 and FG-2) are not subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-4.1 because these units were constructed prior to the July 27, 1997 applicability date for this rule.
- (b) The two (2) polyester resin filament wound fiberglass tank stations (identified as FG-3 and FG-4) are no longer subject to 326 IAC 2-4.1-1, even though these facilities emit greater than ten (10) tons per year of HAPs (styrene) and were constructed after July, 1997. As of April 21, 2006 this source is subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart WWWW and 326 IAC 20-56. Therefore, these units are no longer subject to 326 IAC 2-4.1. Note that the Permittee must continue to satisfy the requirements of 326 IAC 2-4.1-1 pursuant to SSM No.: 141-11875-00192 (issued June 9, 2000) after April 21, 2006 to satisfy 326 IAC 8-1-6 (BACT). See 326 IAC 8-1-6 discussion of the TSD for the exact requirements.

326 IAC 8-6-1 (Organic Solvent Emission Limitations)

Jackel, Inc. is located in St. Joseph county and commenced operation prior to October 7, 1974. Therefore, the provisions of 326 IAC 8-6-1 do not apply.

326 IAC 1-5-2 (Emergency Reduction Plans)

The source submitted an Emergency Reduction Plan(ERP) on May 29, 2002.

326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting)

This source is subject to 326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting) because it is required to have an operating permit under 326 IAC 2-7, Part 70 program. Pursuant to this rule, the Permittee shall submit an emission statement certified pursuant to the requirements of 326 IAC 2-6. In accordance with the compliance schedule specified in 326 IAC 2-6-3, an emission statement must be submitted triennially by July 1 beginning in 2004 and every 3 years after. Therefore, the next emission statement for this source must be submitted by July 1, 2007. The emission statement shall contain, at a minimum, the information specified in 326 IAC 2-6-4.

326 IAC 5-1 (Opacity Limitations)

This source is located north of Kern Road and east of Pine Road. Therefore, this source is subject to the opacity limitations in 326 IAC 5-1-2(2)(A). The following requirements have been included in the permit.

Pursuant to 326 IAC 5-1-2 (Opacity Limitations), except as provided in 326 IAC 5-1-3 (Temporary Alternative Opacity Limitations), opacity shall meet the following, unless otherwise stated in the permit:

- (a) Opacity shall not exceed an average of thirty percent (30%) in any one (1) six (6) minute averaging period as determined in 326 IAC 5-1-4.
- (b) Opacity shall not exceed sixty percent (60%) for more than a cumulative total of fifteen (15) minutes (sixty (60) readings as measured according to 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 9 or fifteen (15) one (1) minute nonoverlapping integrated averages for a continuous opacity monitor) in a six (6) hour period.

326 IAC 6-4 (Fugitive Dust Emissions)

The Permittee shall not allow fugitive dust to escape beyond the property line or boundaries of the property, right-of-way, or easement on which the source is located, in a manner that would violate 326 IAC 6-4.

326 IAC 6-5 (Fugitive Particulate Matter Emission Limitations)

Although the source is located north of Kern Road and east of Pine Road in St. Joseph County, it is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6-5 because the potential fugitive particulate matter emissions are negligible and the source was constructed prior to 1985 and received all necessary pre-construction approvals.

326 IAC 6.5-1-1 (Particulate Matter Limitations Except for Lake County)

This source is located in St. Joseph County which is designated as nonattainment for PM10. The provisions of 326 IAC 6.5-1-1 do not apply because this source is not specifically listed in 326 IAC 6.5-2 through 326 IAC 6.5-10 and does not have potential to emit or actual emission of particulate matter equal to or greater than 100 or 10 tons per year, respectively.

326 IAC 6.5-7-1 (Particulate Matter Limitations for St. Joseph County)

This source (Jackel, Inc.) is not specifically listed under this rule (326 IAC 6.5-7-1 (Particulate Matter Limitations for St. Joseph County)). Therefore, the provisions of 326 IAC 6.5-7-1 do not apply.

State Rule Applicability – Polyester Resin Filament Wound Fiberglass Tank Stations

326 IAC 8-1-6 (New Facilities; General Reduction Requirements)

The two (2) polyester resin filament wound fiberglass tank stations (identified as FG-1 and FG-2) are not subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 8-1-6 because these units were constructed prior to January 1, 1980, the applicability date for this rule.

Pursuant to SSM No.: 141-11875-00192, issued June 9, 2000, T 141-11833-00192 issued August 20, 2001, and 326 IAC 8-1-6, the polyester resin filament wound fiberglass tank stations (identified as FG-3, and FG-4) are subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6, because the potential VOC emissions are greater than 25 tons per year. According to T 141-11833-00192 issued August 20, 2001 compliance with the requirements of 326 IAC 2-4.1-1 (MACT) has been determined to satisfy the requirements of BACT as outlined below:

- (a) The HAP monomer content of styrene-containing resins used shall be limited to the following:

Type of Resin	HAP Monomer Content Weight %
Corrosion Resistant	38
Non-Corrosion Resistant	31

- (1) HAP monomer contents shall be calculated on a neat basis, which means excluding any filler.
- (2) Corrosion resistant resin means a resin used to produce a product that meets any of the criteria in (A) through (D) below:
- (A) Exposed to any of the following:
- (i) Materials with a pH equal to or greater than twelve (12) pH units or equal to or less than three (3.0) pH units.
 - (ii) Oxidizing agents.

- (iii) Reducing agents.
 - (iv) Organic solvents
 - (v) Fuels or fuel additives as defined in 40 CFR 79.2.
- (B) Complies with industry standards that require specific exposure testing for corrosive media.
- (C) Is manufactured to an accepted federal and industry standard for corrosion resistant or food contact applications.
- (D) Is manufactured specifically for an application that requires increased chemical inertness or resistance to chemical attack.
- (b) Resins with HAP monomer contents lower than that required in subsection (a) and/or other emission reduction techniques approved by IDEM, OAQ may be used to offset the use of resins with HAP monomer contents higher than that required in subsection (a). This is allowed to meet the HAP monomer content limits for resins in subsection (a), and if used, compliance shall be demonstrated as follows:
- (1) Compliance shall be demonstrated on an equivalent emissions mass basis using the following equation:

(Emissions from higher than compliant HAP monomer content resin) -
(Emissions from compliant resin) \leq (Emissions from compliant resin) -
(Emissions from lower than compliant HAP monomer content resin and/or using other emission reduction techniques).

Where:
Emissions, lb or ton = M (Mass of resin used, lb or ton) * EF (HAP monomer emission factor for resin used, lb/ton); and
HAP monomer EF = lbs HAP emitted per ton of resin processed, which is indicated by the HAP monomer content and/or other emission reduction techniques for each resin used.

Note: The VOC and HAP emissions for fiberglass tank stations (identified as FG-3 and FG-4) shall be limited to 3.84 pounds per hour for non-corrosion resistant resins and 5.06 pounds per hour for corrosion resistant resins.
 - (2) The calculation in subsection (b)(1) shall be made and recorded on a monthly basis. Monthly resin usage by weight, weight percent content of HAP monomer for each resin, and other emission reduction technique used for each resin shall also be recorded.
 - (3) The emission factors approved for use by IDEM, OAQ shall be taken from the following reference: "Unified Emission Factors for Open Molding of Composites," Composites Fabricators Association, July 23, 2001. For VOC-emitting operations not addressed by this reference, emission factors shall be taken from U.S. EPA's AP-42 document. For the purposes of these emission calculations, HAP monomer in resins and gel coats that is not styrene or methyl methacrylate shall be considered as styrene on an equivalent weight basis.
 - (4) Emission reduction techniques that are approved by IDEM, OAQ include closed molding, vapor suppression, vacuum bagging/bonding, or installing a control

device. The emission reductions from use of vapor suppression and vacuum bagging/bonding must be determined and approved by IDEM, OAQ prior to use. Other emission reduction techniques must be approved by IDEM, OAQ prior to use.

- (c) The Work practices shall be followed as given below:
- (1) To the extent possible, a non-VOC, non-HAP material shall be used for cleanup solvent.
 - (2) For VOC and/or HAP containing materials:
 - (A) Cleanup solvent containers shall be used to transport solvent from drums to work.
 - (B) Cleanup stations shall be closed containers having soft-gasketed, spring-loaded closures and shall be kept completely closed when not in use.
 - (C) Cleanup rags saturated with solvent shall be stored, transported, and disposed of in containers that are closed tightly.
 - (D) Resin applicators shall be the type that can be cleaned without the need for spraying the solvent into the air.
 - (E) All solvent sprayed during cleanup or resin changes shall be directed into containers. Such containers shall be closed as soon as solvent spraying is complete and the waste solvent shall be disposed of in such a manner that evaporation is minimized.
 - (F) All material storage containers shall be kept covered when not in use.

326 IAC 20-25 (Emission Standards for Reinforced Plastics Composites Fabricating)

Pursuant to 326 IAC 20-25-3, for a fiberglass open molding operations, the Permittee had to comply with the provisions of this rule until April 21, 2006. On and after April 21, 2006, the Permittee must comply with 40 CFR 63, Subpart WWWW and 326 IAC 20-56 as included in this permit.

326 IAC 20-56 (Reinforced Plastics Composites Production)

The Permittee is subject to 326 IAC 20-56 because it is subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart WWWW, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Reinforced Plastic Composites Production. The source must comply with the provisions of 326 IAC 20-56 on and after April 21, 2006, the compliance date for MACT WWWW.

- (a) Operator Training. Each owner or operator shall train all new and existing personnel, including contract personnel, who are involved in resin and gel coating spraying and applications that could result in excess emissions if performed improperly according to the following schedule:
- (1) All personnel hired shall be trained within (30) days of hiring.
 - (2) To ensure training goals listed in subsection (b) are maintained, all personnel shall be given refresher training annually.
 - (3) Personnel who have been trained by another owner or operator subject to this rule are exempt from subdivision (1) if written documentation that the employee's training is current is provided to the new employees.

- (b) The lesson plans shall cover, for the initial and refresher training, at a minimum, all of the following topics:
 - (1) Appropriate application techniques.
 - (2) Appropriate equipment cleaning procedures.
 - (3) Appropriate equipment setup and adjustment to minimize material usage and overspray.
- (c) The owner or operator shall maintain the following training records on site and make them available for inspection and review:
 - (1) A copy of the current training program.
 - (2) A list of the following:
 - (A) All current personnel, by name, that are required to be trained.
 - (B) The date the person was trained or date of the most recent refresher training, whichever is later.
- (d) Records of prior training programs and former personnel are not required to be maintained.

The reinforced plastic composites facilities at the source are subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 20-56. 326 IAC 20-56 incorporates by reference 40 CFR 63, Subpart WWWW. The Permittee will comply with the provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart WWWW as detailed in the Federal Rule Applicability section of the TSD.

40 CFR 63, Subpart WWWW was amended August 25, 2005. However, pursuant to 326 IAC 1-1-3, the version of the rule referenced by 326 IAC 20-56 was the version promulgated April 21, 2004. Therefore, the August 25, 2005 amendments to the federal rule are not approved into the 326 IAC, and the reinforced plastic composites facilities at the source are subject to both versions of the rule. When the August 25, 2005 amendment of 40 CFR 63, Subpart WWWW is incorporated into 326 IAC 20-56, the Permittee may apply for a revision to the permit to remove any requirements from the April 21, 2003 version of the rule that are not in the updated version of the rule referenced in 326 IAC 20-56. The Permittee shall comply with the applicable portions of the April 21, 2003 version of the rule listed below after April 21, 2006. All of the requirements in the 326 IAC 20-56 rule that are applicable to this source are the same as the requirements listed under Federal Rule Applicability except for the following:

- (1) 40 CFR 63.5810
- (2) 40 CRR63.5895 (d)
- (3) Table 1 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart WWWW (the applicable portions)
- (4) Table 3 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart WWWW (the applicable portions)

There are subtle differences between the original rule (promulgated April 21, 2003) and the August 25, 2005 amendment. 40 CFR 63.5810 published in 68 FR 19402, April 21, 2003, was amended August 25, 2005 to provide additional compliance flexibility. The amendment clarifies that when a specific resin or gel coat, as applied, meets the applicable emission limit, then it is in compliance. The term compliant material was dropped from the rule. 40 CFR 63.5810 now allows facilities to both demonstrate compliance for some resins and gel coats using averaging, while some individual resins and gel coats, as applied, comply with their emission limits. This change will have no impact on the actual rule limits and should result in no change in HAP emissions, but

may reduce the required reporting and recordkeeping. Paragraph (d) of 40 CFR 63.5895, which discusses collecting data to demonstrate continuous compliance, was revised in the August 25, 2005 amendment to reflect this change in compliance options. In the August 25, 2005 amendment of Subpart WWWW, numbers were also changed in some of the tables to correct rounding errors. The only other changes in the August 25, 2005 amendment of Subpart WWWW involved rewording of conditions to better clarify the intent of the original rule.

326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations from Manufacturing Processes)

The Permittee operates four (4) polyester resin filament wound fiberglass tank stations utilizing a filament application system to apply non-CR/HS, non-vapor suppressed resin from an open resin bath. This process has negligible particulate emissions. Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3-2, do not apply to these processes.

State Rule Applicability – Batch Cold Solvent Cleaning Machine

326 IAC 8-3-2 (Cold Cleaner Operations)

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-2 (Cold Cleaner Operations), for batch cold solvent cleaning machine existing as of January 1, 1980, located in Clark, Elkhart, Floyd, Lake, Marion, Porter or St. Joseph County and which have potential emissions of one hundred (100) tons per year or greater of VOC, the Permittee shall:

- (a) Equip the cleaner with a cover;
- (b) Equip the cleaner with a facility for draining cleaned parts;
- (c) Close the degreaser cover whenever parts are not being handled in the cleaner;
- (d) Drain cleaned parts for at least fifteen (15) seconds or until dripping ceases;
- (e) Provide a permanent, conspicuous label summarizing the operation requirements;
- (f) Store waste solvent only in covered containers and not dispose of waste solvent or transfer it to another party, in such a manner that greater than twenty percent (20%) of the waste solvent (by weight) can evaporate into the atmosphere.

326 IAC 8-3-5 (Cold Cleaner Degreaser Operation and Control)

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-5(a) (Cold Cleaner Degreaser Operation and Control), for cold cleaner degreaser operations without remote solvent reservoirs existing as of July 1, 1990, located in Clark, Elkhart, Floyd, Lake, Marion, Porter or St. Joseph Counties, the Permittee shall ensure that the following requirements are met:

- (1) Equip the degreaser with a cover. The cover must be designed so that it can be easily operated with one (1) hand if:
 - (A) The solvent volatility is greater than two (2) kiloPascals (fifteen (15) millimeters of mercury or three-tenths (0.3) pounds per square inch) measured at thirty-eight degrees Celsius (38°C) (one hundred degrees Fahrenheit (100°F));
 - (B) The solvent is agitated; or
 - (C) The solvent is heated.
- (2) Equip the degreaser with a facility for draining cleaned articles. If the solvent volatility is greater than four and three-tenths (4.3) kiloPascals (thirty-two (32) millimeters of mercury or six-tenths (0.6) pounds per square inch) measured at

thirty-eight degrees Celsius (38°C) (one hundred degrees Fahrenheit (100°F)), then the drainage facility must be internal such that articles are enclosed under the cover while draining. The drainage facility may be external for applications where an internal type cannot fit into the cleaning system.

- (3) Provide a permanent, conspicuous label which lists the operating requirements outlined in subsection (b).
 - (4) The solvent spray, if used, must be a solid, fluid stream and shall be applied at a pressure which does not cause excessive splashing.
 - (5) Equip the degreaser with one (1) of the following control devices if the solvent volatility is greater than four and three-tenths (4.3) kiloPascals (thirty-two (32) millimeters of mercury or six-tenths (0.6) pounds per square inch) measured at thirty-eight degrees Celsius (38°C) (one hundred degrees Fahrenheit (100°F)), or if the solvent is heated to a temperature greater than forty-eight and nine-tenths degrees Celsius (48.9°C) (one hundred twenty degrees Fahrenheit (120°F)):
 - (A) A freeboard that attains a freeboard ratio of seventy-five hundredths (0.75) or greater.
 - (B) A water cover when solvent used is insoluble in, and heavier than, water.
 - (C) Other systems of demonstrated equivalent control such as a refrigerated chiller or carbon adsorption. Such systems shall be submitted to the U.S. EPA as a SIP revision.
- (b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-5(b) (Cold Cleaner Degreaser Operation and Control), the owner or operator of a cold cleaning facility construction of which commenced after July 1, 1990, shall ensure that the following operating requirements are met:
- (1) Close the cover whenever articles are not being handled in the degreaser.
 - (2) Drain cleaned articles for at least fifteen (15) seconds or until dripping ceases.
 - (3) Store waste solvent only in covered containers and prohibit the disposal or transfer of waste solvent in any manner in which greater than twenty percent (20%) of the waste solvent by weight could evaporate.

State Rule Applicability – Steel Shot Blasters

326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the allowable particulate emission rate from the two (2) steel shot blasters shall not exceed 4.31 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 2,160 pounds per hour each.

The pounds per hour limitation was calculated with the following equation:

Interpolation of the data for the process weight rate up to 60,000 pounds per hour shall be accomplished by use of the equation:

$$E = 4.10 P^{0.67}$$

Where E = rate of emission in pounds per hour; and
P = process weight rate in tons per hour.

Pursuant to T141-11833-00192 issued August 20, 2001, the cyclone and baghouse for particulate control shall be in operation and control emissions from the two (2) steel shot blasters at all times that the two (2) steel shot blasters are in operation.

State Rule Applicability – Spray Paint Booth

326 IAC 8-2-9 (Miscellaneous Metal Coating)

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-2-9 (Miscellaneous Metal Coating), for the one (1) spray paint booth used for painting steel lids, the Permittee shall not allow the discharge into the atmosphere VOC in excess of three (3.0) pounds of VOC per gallon of coating, excluding water, as delivered to the applicator.

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-2-9(f), all solvents sprayed from the application equipment of one (1) spray paint booth used for painting steel lids during cleanup or color changes shall be directed into containers. Said containers shall be closed as soon as the solvent spraying is complete. In addition, all waste solvent shall be disposed of in such a manner that minimizes evaporation.

Based on the MSDS submitted by the Permittee and the calculations made (see Appendix A), the one (1) spray booth utilizing the black primer coating is in compliance with this rule.

326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)

The Permittee utilizes greater than five (5) gallons of coating per day. Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(d), particulate from the one (1) spray paint booth used for painting steel lids shall be controlled by cartridge filters, and the Permittee shall operate the control device in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.

State Rule Applicability – Insignificant Activities

326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)

The machining operations and manufacturing activities (brazing equipment, cutting torches, soldering equipment, and welding equipment) are not subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes) because:

- (a) The welding equipment is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes) because less than 625 pounds of rod or wire is consumed per day. [326 IAC 6-3-1(b)(9)]
- (b) The cutting torches are not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes) because less than 3,400 inches per hour of stock one (1) inch thickness or less is cut. [326 IAC 6-3-1(b)(10)]
- (c) The brazing and soldering equipment are not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes) because the particulate emissions from these units are each less than 0.551 pounds per hour. [326 IAC 6-3-1(b)(14)]

Testing Requirements

- (a) No stack test is required in this Part 70 Permit because compliance with the BACT and MACT shall be determined using MSDS and records of the amount of material used.
- (b) No testing is required for fiberglass open molding operations because compliance with the NESHAP limits shall be determined using the equations in 40 CFR 63.5810(b) or (c).

Compliance Requirements

Permits issued under 326 IAC 2-7 are required to ensure that sources can demonstrate compliance with applicable state and federal rules on a more or less continuous basis. All state and federal rules contain compliance provisions, however, these provisions do not always fulfill the requirement for a more or less continuous demonstration. When this occurs IDEM, OAQ in conjunction with the source, must develop specific conditions to satisfy 326 IAC 2-7-5. As a result, compliance requirements are divided into two sections: Compliance Determination Requirements and Compliance Monitoring Requirements.

Compliance Determination Requirements in Section D of the permit are those conditions that are found more or less directly within state and federal rules and the violation of which serves as grounds for enforcement action. If these conditions are not sufficient to demonstrate continuous compliance, they will be supplemented with Compliance Monitoring Requirements, also in Section D of the permit. Unlike Compliance Determination Requirements, failure to meet Compliance Monitoring conditions would serve as a trigger for corrective actions and not grounds for enforcement action. However, a violation in relation to a compliance monitoring condition will arise through a source's failure to take the appropriate corrective actions within a specific time period.

The compliance monitoring requirements applicable to this source are as follows:

1. The two (2) steel shot blasters have applicable compliance monitoring conditions as specified below:

Visible Emissions Notations

- (a) Daily visible emission notations of the two (2) steel shot blasters stack exhaust shall be performed during normal daylight operations. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.
- (b) For processes operated continuously, "normal" means those conditions prevailing, or expected to prevail, eighty percent (80%) of the time the process is in operation, not counting startup or shut down time.
- (c) In the case of batch or discontinuous operations, readings shall be taken during that part of the operation that would normally be expected to cause the greatest emissions.
- (d) A trained employee is an employee who has worked at the plant at least one (1) month and has been trained in the appearance and characteristics of normal visible emissions for that specific process.
- (e) If abnormal emissions are observed, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C- Response to Excursions or Exceedances. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

Parametric Monitoring

- (f) The Permittee shall record the pressure drop across the baghouse used in conjunction with the two (2) steel shot blasters at least once per day when either of the two (2) steel shot blasters are in operation. When for any one reading, the pressure drop across the baghouse is outside the normal range of 3.0 and 6.0 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C- Response to Excursions or Exceedances. A pressure reading that is outside the above

mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances shall be considered a deviation from this permit. The instrument used for determining the pressure shall comply with Section C - Instrument Specifications, of this permit, shall be subject to approval by IDEM, OAQ, and shall be calibrated at least once every six (6) months.

Broken or Failed Baghouse Detection

- (g) For a single compartment baghouse controlling emissions from a process operated continuously, failed units and the associated process shall be shut down immediately until the failed unit have been repaired or replaced. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).
- (h) For a single compartment baghouse controlling emissions from a batch process, the feed to the process shall be shut down immediately until the failed unit has been repaired or replaced. The emissions unit shall be shut down no later than the completion of the processing of the material in the emission units. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).
- (i) Bag failure can be indicated by a significant drop in the baghouse=s pressure reading with abnormal visible emissions, by an opacity violation, or by other means such as gas temperature, flow rate, air infiltration, leaks, dust traces or triboflows.

Cyclone Failure Detection

- (j) In the event that cyclone failure has been observed, failed units and the associated process will be shut down immediately until the failed units have been repaired or replaced. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions). Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

These monitoring conditions are necessary because the cyclone and baghouse must operate properly to ensure compliance with 326 IAC 6-3 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes).

- 2. The one (1) spray paint booth used for painting steel lids has applicable compliance monitoring conditions as specified below:
 - (a) Daily inspections shall be performed to verify the placement, integrity and particle loading of the filters. To monitor the performance of the dry filters, weekly observations shall be made of the overspray from the one (1) spray paint booth stack (identified as S-1) while the booth is in operation. The Response to Excursions and Exceedances shall be followed whenever a condition exists which should result in a response step. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions and Exceedances, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.
 - (b) Monthly inspections shall be performed of the coating emissions from the stack and the presence of overspray on the rooftops and the nearby ground. The Response to Excursions and Exceedances for this unit shall contain

troubleshooting contingency and response steps for when a noticeable change in overspray emission, or evidence of overspray emission is observed. The Response to Excursions and Exceedances shall be followed whenever a condition exists which should result in a response step. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions and Exceedances, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

These monitoring conditions are necessary because the cartridge filters must operate properly to ensure compliance with 326 IAC 6-3 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes).

Conclusion

The operation of this fiberglass storage tank manufacturing plant shall be subject to the conditions of this Part 70 Permit Renewal No.: 141-21941-00192.

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Polyester Resin Filament Wound Fiberglass Tank Stations**

Company Name: Jackel, Inc.
Address: 15314 Harrison Road, Mishawaka, Indiana 46546
Title V Renewal: 141-21941-00192
Reviewer: ERG/SD
Date: March 15, 2006

Process	Material	Usage (lbs/hour)	Maximum Annual Usage (tons/year)	Styrene (wt %)	Styrene Emission Factor (lbs/ton material)	PTE of Styrene (tons/year)
FG-1	Polyester Resin	45.0	197	33.0%	121	12.0
FG-2		45.0	197	33.0%	121	12.0
FG-3		67.5	296	33.0%	121	18.0
FG-4		67.5	296	33.0%	121	18.0
						59.8

Maximum annual usage is from Part 70 Permit No.: 141-11833-00192 and is based on 8760 hours of operation per year.

Emission factors (in lbs/ton) for styrene for resin application are from the CFA Unified Emission Factors, July 23, 2001

[American Composite Manufacturers Association]

Resin operation uses filament application from an open resin bath to apply non-CR/HS, non-vapor suppressed resin.

Methodology:

Maximum Annual Usage (tons/year) = Usage Rate (lbs/hour) * 8760 (hours/year) * 1 ton/2000 lbs

PTE of Styrene/VOC (tons/year) = Max. Annual Usage (tons/year) * Styrene Emission Factor (lbs/ton material) * 1 ton/2000 lbs

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Two (2) Steel Shot Blasters**

Company Name: Jackel, Inc.
Address: 15314 Harrison Road, Mishawaka, Indiana 46546
Title V Renewal: 141-21941-00192
Reviewer: ERG/SD
Date: March 15, 2006

PTE of PM/PPM10 for the two (2) Shot Blasters:

Outlet Grain Loading for Baghouse (grains/acfm) =	0.03
Air Flow Rate (acfm) =	1100
PTE of PM/PM10 After Controls (lbs/hour) = Outlet grain loading (grains/acfm) * Air flow rate (acfm) * 60 min/hour * 1 lb/7000 grains =	0.28
PTE of PM/PM10 After Controls (tons/year) = PTE of PM/PM10 After Controls (lbs/hour) * 8760 hours/year * 1 ton/2000 lbs =	1.24
* PTE of PM/PM10 Before Controls (tons/year) = Amount of dust collected (0.50 lbs/hour) * 8760 hours/year * 1 ton/2000 lbs	2.19

* PTE before controls is based on the amount of dust collected in pounds per hour as provided by the Permittee.

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
One (1) Batch Cold Solvent Cleaning Machine

Company Name: Jackel, Inc.
Address: 15314 Harrison Road, Mishawaka, Indiana 46546
Title V Renewal: 141-21941-00192
Reviewer: ERG/SD
Date: March 15, 2006

Material	Density (lbs/gal)	Maximum Usage (gal/hour)	PTE of VOC/HAP (lbs/hour)
Trichloroethylene	12.2	0.05	2.67

METHODOLOGY

PTE of VOC/HAP (tons/year) = Density (lbs/gal) * Maximum Usage (gal/hour) * 8760hours/year * 1ton/2000 lbs

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
One (1) Spray Paint Booth**

Company Name: Jackel, Inc.
Address: 15314 Harrison Road, Mishawaka, Indiana 46546
Title V Renewal: 141-21941-00192
Reviewer: ERG/SD
Date: March 15, 2006

Material	Density (lb/gal)	Weight % Volatile (H ₂ O & Organics)	Weight % Water	Weight % Organics	Volume % Water	Volume % Non-Volatiles (solids)	Max. Usage (gal/unit)	Maximum Rate (units/hour)	Pounds VOC per gallon of coating less water	Pounds VOC per gallon of coating	PTE of VOC (lbs/hour)	PTE of VOC (tons/year)	PTE of PM/PM10 (tons/year)	Transfer Efficiency
N3607 Black Primer	9.61	29.00%	0.0%	29.0%	0.0%	71.0%	0.207	1.0	2.79	2.79	0.58	2.53	3.40	45%
Cleanup solvent	7.51	100%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.00%	0.019	1.0	7.51	7.51	0.14	0.62	0.00	0.0%
Cleanup solvent	8.00	100%	14.9%	85.1%	14.3%	0.00%	0.019	1.0	7.94	6.81	0.13	0.57	0.00	0.0%
											3.72	3.40		

The materials used at the source do not contain any HAPs.

METHODOLOGY

Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating less Water = Density (lb/gal) * Weight % Organics * 1/(1-Volume % Water)

Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating = Density (lb/gal) * Weight % Organics

PTE of VOC (lbs/hour) = Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating (lb/gal) * Max. Usage (gal/unit) * Max. Rate (units/hour)

PTE of VOC (tons/year) = Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating (lb/gal) * Max. Usage (gal/unit) * Max. Rate (units/hour) * 8760 hours/year * 1 ton/2000 lbs

PTE of PM/PM10 (tons/year) = Max. Rate (units/hour) * Max. Usage (gal/unit) * Density (lbs/gal) * (1-Weight % Volatiles) * (1-Transfer Efficiency %) * 8760 hours/year * 1 ton/2000 lbs

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Summary**

Company Name: Jackel, Inc.
Address: 15314 Harrison Road, Mishawaka, Indiana 46546
Title V Renewal: 141-21941-00192
Reviewer: ERG/SD
Date: March 15, 2006

POTENTIAL TO EMIT IN TONS PER YEAR

Emission Unit	PM	PM10	SO₂	CO	VOC	NOx	HAPs
Fiberglass Tank Operations					59.8		59.8
2 Steel Shot Blasters	2.19	2.19					
Cold Cleaning Machine					2.67		2.67
Spray Paint Booth	3.40	3.40			3.72		
	5.59	5.59	0.0	0.0	66.2	0.0	62.5