



INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.

Mitchell E. Daniels Jr.
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

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

TO: Interested Parties / Applicant

DATE: Sept. 13, 2010

RE: Smoker Craft, Inc. / 039-27715-00073

FROM: Matthew Stuckey, Branch 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, Suite N 501E, 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

Smoker Craft, Inc.
68143 Clunette Street
New Paris, Indiana 46553

(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.

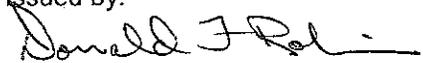
Operation Permit Renewal No.: T039-27715-00073	
Issued by:  Donald F. Robin, P.E., Section Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: Sept. 13, 2010 Expiration Date: Sept. 13, 2015

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A. SOURCE SUMMARY

- A.1 General Information [326 IAC 2-7-4(c)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)] [326 IAC 2-7-1(22)]
- A.2 Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summary [326 IAC 2-7-4(c)(3)]
[326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]
- A.3 Specifically Regulated Insignificant Activities [326 IAC 2-7-1(21)] [326 IAC 2-7-4(c)]
[326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]
- A.4 Part 70 Permit Applicability [326 IAC 2-7-2]

B. GENERAL CONDITIONS

- B.1 Definitions [326 IAC 2-7-1]
- 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)]
- B.3 Term of Conditions [326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5]
- B.4 Enforceability [326 IAC 2-7-7] [IC 13-17-12]
- B.5 Severability [326 IAC 2-7-5(5)]
- B.6 Property Rights or Exclusive Privilege [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(D)]
- B.7 Duty to Provide Information [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(E)]
- B.8 Certification [326 IAC 2-7-4(f)] [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)]
- B.9 Annual Compliance Certification [326 IAC 2-7-6(5)]
- 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]
- B.11 Emergency Provisions [326 IAC 2-7-16]
- B.12 Permit Shield [326 IAC 2-7-15] [326 IAC 2-7-20] [326 IAC 2-7-12]
- B.13 Prior Permits Superseded [326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5] [326 IAC 2-7-10.5]
- B.14 Termination of Right to Operate [326 IAC 2-7-10] [326 IAC 2-7-4(a)]
- B.15 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]
- B.16 Permit Renewal [326 IAC 2-7-3] [326 IAC 2-7-4] [326 IAC 2-7-8(e)]
- B.17 Permit Amendment or Modification [326 IAC 2-7-11] [326 IAC 2-7-12]
- B.18 Permit Revision Under Economic Incentives and Other Programs [326 IAC 2-7-5(8)]
[326 IAC 2-7-12(b)(2)]
- B.19 Operational Flexibility [326 IAC 2-7-20] [326 IAC 2-7-10.5]
- B.20 Source Modification Requirement [326 IAC 2-7-10.5]
- B.21 Inspection and Entry [326 IAC 2-7-6] [IC 13-14-2-2] [IC 13-30-3-1] [IC 13-17-3-2]
- B.22 Transfer of Ownership or Operational Control [326 IAC 2-7-11]
- B.23 Annual Fee Payment [326 IAC 2-7-19] [326 IAC 2-7-5(7)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-7]
- B.24 Credible Evidence [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6] [62 FR 8314] [326 IAC 1-1-6]

C. SOURCE OPERATION CONDITIONS

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]
- C.2 Opacity [326 IAC 5-1]
- C.3 Open Burning [326 IAC 4-1] [IC 13-17-9]
- C.4 Incineration [326 IAC 4-2] [326 IAC 9-1-2]
- C.5 Fugitive Dust Emissions [326 IAC 6-4]
- C.6 Stack Height [326 IAC 1-7]
- C.7 Asbestos Abatement Projects [326 IAC 14-10] [326 IAC 18] [40 CFR 61, Subpart M]

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

- C.8 Performance Testing [326 IAC 3-6]

Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

- C.9 Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

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

- C.10 Compliance Monitoring [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]
- C.11 Instrument Specifications [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]

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]
- C.13 Risk Management Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)] [40 CFR 68]
- C.14 Response to Excursions or Exceedances [326 IAC 2-7-5] [326 IAC 2-7-6]
- C.15 Actions Related to Noncompliance Demonstrated by a Stack Test [326 IAC 2-7-5] [326 IAC 2-7-6]

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]
- C.17 General Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6]
- C.18 General Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

Stratospheric Ozone Protection

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

D.1. FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

- D.1.1 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) PSD Minor Limit [326 IAC 2-2]
- D.1.2 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) BACT Minor Limit [326 IAC 8-1-6]
- D.1.3 Particulate [326 IAC 6-3-2(d)]
- D.1.4 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

Compliance Determination Requirements

- D.1.5 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-1-4] [326 IAC 8-1-2(a)]

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

- D.1.6 Monitoring

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

- D.1.7 Record Keeping Requirements
- D.1.8 Reporting Requirements

D.2. FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

- D.2.1 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) PSD Minor Limit [326 IAC 2-2]
- D.2.2 Particulate [326 IAC 6-3-2(d)]
- D.2.3 Emission Standards for Fiberglass Boat Manufacturing [326 IAC 20-48-2]
- D.2.4 Work Practice Standards for Fiberglass Boat Manufacturing [326 IAC 20-48-3]
- D.2.5 Operator Training for Fiberglass Boat Manufacturing [326 IAC 20-48-4]
- D.2.6 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

Compliance Determination Requirements

- D.2.7 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-1-4] [326 IAC 8-1-2(a)]

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

- D.2.8 Monitoring

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

- D.2.9 Record Keeping Requirements
- D.2.10 Reporting Requirements

D.3 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

- D.3.1 Baghouse Limitations [326 IAC 2-7-1(21)(G)(xxx)] [326 IAC 2-2]
- D.3.2 Particulate [326 IAC 6-3-2]
- D.3.3 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

Compliance Determination Requirements

- D.3.4 Particulate Control

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

- D.3.5 Visible Emissions Notations
- D.3.6 Baghouse Inspections [326 IAC 2-7-1(21)(G)(xxx)(FF)]
- D.3.7 Broken or Failed Bag Detection
- D.3.8 Cyclone Failure Detection

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

- D.3.9 Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-1(21)(G)(xxx)(GG)]
- D.3.10 Record Keeping Requirements

D.4 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

- D.4.1 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) PSD Minor Limit [326 IAC 2-2]
- D.4.2 Cold Cleaner (Degreaser) Operation [326 IAC 8-3-2]

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

- D.4.3 Record Keeping Requirements
- D.4.4 Reporting Requirements

D.5 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

- D.5.1 Particulate [326 IAC 6-3-2]

E.1 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) Requirements 326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

- E.1.1 General Provisions Relating to NESHAP [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]
- E.1.2 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Boat Manufacturing [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart VVVV] [326 IAC 20-48]

National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) Requirements 326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

- E.2.1 General Provisions Relating to NESHAP [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]
- E.2.2 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

Certification
Emergency Occurrence Report
Part 70 Quarterly Reports
Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report

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 through A.3 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 & aluminum boat manufacturing plant.

Source Address:	68143 Clunette Street, New Paris, Indiana 46553
General Source Phone Number:	(574) 831-2103
SIC Code:	3732
County Location:	Elkhart
Source Location Status:	Attainment for all criteria pollutants
Source Status:	Part 70 Operating Permit Program Minor Source, under PSD Rules Major Source, under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act Not 1 of 28 Source Categories

A.2 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:

- (a) Eight (8) glue/adhesive spray booths, identified as 7-1GA, 7-2GA, 7-3GA, 7-4GA, 7-5GA, 23-2GA, 23-3GA, and 23-1GA, using air-assisted airless spray guns, with emissions controlled by baffles, exhausting through Stacks 7-1, 7-2, 7-3, 7-4, 7-5, 23-2, 23-3, and 23-1, respectively. Booths 23-2GA, 23-3GA, and 7-1GA were constructed in 1993, 1996, and 1988, respectively. Booths 7-2GA, 7-3GA, 7-4GA, 7-5GA, and 23-1GA were constructed prior to 1980.
- (b) Nine (9) glue stations, identified as 3-6GS, 5-1GS, 5-2GS, 5-3GS, 2-1GS, 27-1GS, 14-1GS, 23-2GS, and 25-6GS, using manual application methods and air-assisted airless spray guns at low pressure resulting in no formation of airborne particulate, with no control equipment, exhausting inside the building and then to general ventilation. Booths 3-6GS and 25-6GS were constructed in 1993 and 1992, respectively. Booths 5-1GS, 5-2GS, 5-3GS, 2-1GS, 27-1GS, 14-1GS, and 23-2GS were constructed prior to 1980.
- (c) Five (5) paint booths using air-assisted airless spray guns, identified as 6-1PB, 6-2PB, 13-1PB, 13-2PB, and 13-3PB, all constructed prior to 1980, with emissions controlled by dry filters, exhausting through stacks 6-1, 6-2, 13-1, 13-2, and 13-3, respectively.
- (d) One (1) paint booth for aluminum boat repair/touch-up, using atomized spray application methods, identified as 24/25-3PB, constructed prior to 1980, with emissions controlled by dry filters, exhausting through stack 24/25-3PBS.
- (e) Six (6) catalyst/fiber resin chop guns using non-atomized (fluid impingement) application methods, identified as 24/25-2RC, 24/25-3RC, 24/25-4RC, 24/25-5RC (formerly 25-3RC), 24/25-6RC (formerly 25-4RC), and 24/25-7RC (formerly 25-5RC), all constructed prior to 1980, with emissions collectively controlled by six (6) exhaust systems using dry filters, exhausting through stacks 24/25-2RCS, 24/25-3RCS, 24/25-4RCS, 24/25-5RCS, 24/25-6RCS, and 24/25-7RCS, respectively.

- (f) One (1) catalyst/fiber resin chop gun/application area using non-atomized (fluid impingement) application methods, identified as 24/25-1RC, constructed prior to 1980, exhausting inside the building and then to general ventilation.
- (g) Three (3) gel coat booths using air-assisted airless spray guns, identified as 24/25-1GC, 24/25-2GC, and 24/25-3GC, with 24/25-1GC constructed prior to 1980, 24/25-2GC constructed prior to 1980 and relocated in 2008, and 24/25-3GC permitted in 2008 for construction, with emissions controlled by dry filters, exhausting through stacks 24/25-1GC, 24/25-2GC, and 24/25-3GC, respectively.
- (h) One (1) dip tank coating booth, identified as 13-4DT, constructed prior to 1980, with no control equipment, exhausting inside the building and then to general ventilation.
- (i) Four (4) surface coating booths using HVLP spray guns, identified as 6-3PB, 6-4PB, 6-5PB, and 6-6PB, permitted in 2008 for construction, with emissions controlled by dry filters, exhausting through stacks 6-3, 6-4, 6-5, and 6-6, respectively.
- (j) Two (2) fiberglass grinding and cutting operations, identified as 24/25-1FG and 24/25-2FG, constructed prior to 1980, with emissions controlled by canister filters and dry filters, exhausting through emission points 24/25-1FGS and 24/25-2FGS.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart VVVV, this fiberglass and aluminum boat manufacturing plant is considered an existing affected source.

A.3 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) One (1) paint touch-up operation, identified as 1-1TU, located in building 1, constructed prior to 1980, with no emission controls, exhausting inside the building and then to general ventilation. [326 IAC 2-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart VVVV]
- (b) Two (2) gel coat/final finish touch-up operations, including cleaning, polishing and waxing operations, identified as 24/25-1TU and 24/25-2TU, located in buildings 24/25, with no emission controls and complying with the definition of insignificant activities in IAC 326 2-7-1(21)(B) and (C). Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart VVVV, this fiberglass and aluminum boat manufacturing plant is considered an existing affected source. [326 IAC 2-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart VVVV]
- (c) Three (3) woodworking operations, meeting the definition of insignificant woodworking equipment pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-1(21)(G)(xxx), identified as 9-1W, 9-2W and 23-1W, with emissions controlled by cyclones and return air bagfilter collection systems, exhausting inside the building and then to general ventilation. [326 IAC 6-3]
- (d) Natural gas-fired combustion sources with heat input equal to or less than ten million (10,000,000) Btu per hour. [326 IAC 2-2]
- (e) Degreasing operations that do not exceed 145 gallons per 12 months, except if subject to 326 IAC 20-6. [326 IAC 8-3-2]
- (f) Cleaners and solvents characterized as follows: having a vapor pressure equal to or less than 2 kiloPascals; 15 millimeters of mercury; or 0.3 pounds per square inch measured at 38°C (100°F) or; having a vapor pressure equal to or less than 0.7 kiloPascals; 5 millimeters of mercury; or 0.1 pounds per square inch measured at 20°C (68°F); the use of which for all cleaners and solvents combined does not exceed 145 gallons per 12 months. [326 IAC 2-2]

- (g) Equipment related to manufacturing activities not resulting in the emission of HAPs, consisting of thirty-seven (37) welding machines, with emissions controlled by electrostatic precipitators, exhausting inside the building and then to general ventilation. Twenty (20) machines are located in building #3, and seventeen (17) machines are located in building #27. [326 IAC 6-3]
- (h) Structural steel and bridge fabrication activities using 80 tons or less of welding consumables. [326 IAC 6-3]
- (i) Paved and unpaved roads and parking lots with public access. [326 IAC 6-4]
- (j) Emergency generators, consisting of diesel generators not exceeding 1,600 horsepower. [326 IAC 2-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
- (k) Emergency equipment, consisting of stationary fire pumps. [326 IAC 2-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

A.4 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)]

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- (a) This permit, T039-27715-00073, 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] [IC 13-17-12]

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. 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) A certification required by this permit meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) if:
 - (i) it contains a certification by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34), and
 - (ii) the certification states that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.
- (b) The Permittee may use the attached Certification Form, or its equivalent 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 and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
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 a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "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) A Preventive Maintenance Plan meets the requirements of 326 IAC 1-6-3 if it includes, at a minimum:

- (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.

The Permittee shall implement the PMPs.

(b) If required by specific condition(s) in Section D of this permit where no PMP was previously required, the Permittee shall prepare and maintain Preventive Maintenance Plans (PMPs) no later than ninety (90) days after issuance of this permit or ninety (90) days after initial start-up, whichever is later, including the following information on each facility:

- (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.

If, due to circumstances beyond the Permittee's control, the PMPs cannot be prepared and maintained within the above time frame, the Permittee may extend the date an additional ninety (90) days provided the Permittee notifies:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

The PMP extension notification does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

The Permittee shall implement the PMPs.

(c) 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. The PMPs and their submittal do not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

- (d) 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, or 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 and Enforcement Branch), or
Telephone Number: 317-233-0178 (ask for Office of Air Quality, Compliance and Enforcement Branch)
Facsimile Number: 317-233-6865
Northern Regional Office phone: (574) 245-4870; fax: (574) 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 and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
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 a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "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.

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 T039-27715-00073 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 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 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 Operating 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 a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "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.16 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 a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

Request for renewal shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Permit Administration and Support Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
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, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-4(a)(2)(D), in writing by IDEM, OAQ any additional information identified as being needed to process the application.

B.17 Permit Amendment or Modification [326 IAC 2-7-11] [326 IAC 2-7-12]

- (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

Permit Administration and Support Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

Any such application does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "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.18 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 or notice 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.19 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
Permit Administration and Support Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
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, on a rolling five (5) year basis, which document 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 a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "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 the 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.20 Source Modification Requirement [326 IAC 2-7-10.5]

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

B.21 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.22 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
Permit Administration and Support Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

Any such application does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "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.23 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.24 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 5-1-1 (Applicability) and 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 forty percent (40%) 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 except as provided in 326 IAC 4-2 or in this permit. The Permittee shall not operate a refuse incinerator or refuse burning equipment except as provided in 326 IAC 9-1-2 or in this permit.

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). 326 IAC 6-4-2(4) is not federally enforceable.

C.6 Stack Height [326 IAC 1-7]

The Permittee shall comply with the applicable provisions of 326 IAC 1-7 (Stack Height Provisions), for all exhaust stacks through which a potential (before controls) of twenty-five (25) tons per year or more of particulate matter or sulfur dioxide is emitted. The provisions of 326 IAC 1-7-1(3), 326 IAC 1-7-2, 326 IAC 1-7-3(c) and (d), 326 IAC 1-7-4, and 326 IAC 1-7-5(a), (b), and (d) are not federally enforceable.

C.7 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
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
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 that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "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 Licensed 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 Licensed Asbestos Inspector to thoroughly inspect the affected portion of the facility for the presence of asbestos. The requirement to use an Indiana Licensed Asbestos Inspector is not federally enforceable.

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

C.8 Performance Testing [326 IAC 3-6]

- (a) For performance testing required by this permit, a test protocol, except as provided elsewhere in this permit, shall be submitted to:
- Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
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 a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "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 a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "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.9 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.10 Compliance Monitoring [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]

Unless otherwise specified in this permit, for all monitoring requirements not already legally required, the Permittee shall be allowed up to ninety (90) days from the date of permit issuance or of initial start-up, whichever is later, to begin such monitoring. If due to circumstances beyond the Permittee's control, any monitoring equipment required by this permit cannot be installed and operated no later than ninety (90) days after permit issuance or the date of initial startup, whichever is later, 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 and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
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 a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "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.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 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 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 shall maintain the most recently 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]

Upon detecting an excursion where a response step is required by the D Section or an exceedance of a limitation in this permit:

- (a) The Permittee shall take reasonable response steps to 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 excess emissions.
- (b) The response shall include minimizing the period of any startup, shutdown or malfunction. The response may include, but is not limited to, the following:
 - (1) initial inspection and evaluation;
 - (2) recording that operations returned or are returning 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 normal or usual manner of operation.

- (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; and/or
 - (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 record the reasonable response steps taken.

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

- (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 submit a description of its response actions to IDEM, OAQ, no later than seventy-five (75) days after the date of the test.
- (b) A retest to demonstrate compliance shall be performed no later than one hundred eighty (180) days after the date of the test. Should the Permittee demonstrate to IDEM, OAQ that retesting in one hundred eighty (180) 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 a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "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]

In accordance with the compliance schedule specified in 326 IAC 2-6-3(b)(1), starting in 2004 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
MC 61-50 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

The emission statement does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

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, for all record keeping requirements not already legally required, the Permittee shall be allowed up to ninety (90) days from the date of permit issuance or the date of initial start-up, whichever is later, to begin such record keeping.

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 except that 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. This report shall be submitted not later than thirty (30) days after the end of the reporting period. The Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report shall include a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34). A deviation is an exceedance of a permit limitation or a failure to comply with a requirement of the permit.
- (b) The address for report submittal is:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
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) 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.

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 applicable standards for recycling and emissions reduction.

SECTION D.1

FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

- (a) Eight (8) glue/adhesive spray booths, identified as 7-1GA, 7-2GA, 7-3GA, 7-4GA, 7-5GA, 23-2GA, 23-3GA, and 23-1GA, using air-assisted airless spray guns, with emissions controlled by baffles, exhausting through Stacks 7-1, 7-2, 7-3, 7-4, 7-5, 23-2, 23-3, and 23-1, respectively. Booths 23-2GA, 23-3GA, and 7-1GA were constructed in 1993, 1996, and 1988, respectively. Booths 7-2GA, 7-3GA, 7-4GA, 7-5GA, and 23-1GA were constructed prior to 1980.
- (b) Nine (9) glue stations, identified as 3-6GS, 5-1GS, 5-2GS, 5-3GS, 2-1GS, 27-1GS, 14-1GS, 23-2GS, and 25-6GS, using manual application methods and air-assisted airless spray guns at low pressure resulting in no formation of airborne particulate, with no control equipment, exhausting inside the building and then to general ventilation. Booths 3-6GS and 25-6GS were constructed in 1993 and 1992, respectively. Booths 5-1GS, 5-2GS, 5-3GS, 2-1GS, 27-1GS, 14-1GS, and 23-2GS were constructed prior to 1980.
- (c) Five (5) paint booths using air-assisted airless spray guns, identified as 6-1PB, 6-2PB, 13-1PB, 13-2PB, and 13-3PB, all constructed prior to 1980, with emissions controlled by dry filters, exhausting through stacks 6-1, 6-2, 13-1, 13-2, and 13-3, respectively.
- (d) One (1) paint booth for aluminum boat repair/touch-up, using atomized spray application methods, identified as 24/25-3PB, constructed prior to 1980, with emissions controlled by dry filters, exhausting through stack 24/25-3PBS.
- (h) One (1) dip tank coating booth, identified as 13-4DT, constructed prior to 1980, with no control equipment, exhausting inside the building and then to general ventilation.
- (i) Four (4) surface coating booths using HVLP spray guns, identified as 6-3PB, 6-4PB, 6-5PB, and 6-6PB, permitted in 2008 for construction, with emissions controlled by dry filters, exhausting through stacks 6-3, 6-4, 6-5, and 6-6, respectively.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart VVVV, this fiberglass and aluminum boat manufacturing plant is considered an existing affected source.

Specifically Regulated Insignificant Activities

- (a) One (1) paint touch-up operation, identified as 1-1TU, located in building 1, constructed prior to 1980, with no emission controls, exhausting inside the building and then to general ventilation. [326 IAC 2-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart VVVV]
- (b) Two (2) gel coat/final finish touch-up operations, including cleaning, polishing and waxing operations, identified as 24/25-1TU and 24/25-2TU, located in buildings 24/25, with no emission controls and complying with the definition of insignificant activities in IAC 326 2-7-1(21)(B) and (C). Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart VVVV, this fiberglass and aluminum boat manufacturing plant is considered an existing affected source. [326 IAC 2-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart VVVV]
- (f) Cleaners and solvents characterized as follows: having a vapor pressure equal to or less than 2 kiloPascals; 15 millimeters of mercury; or 0.3 pounds per square inch measured at 38°C (100°F) or; having a vapor pressure equal to or less than 0.7 kiloPascals; 5 millimeters of mercury; or 0.1 pounds per square inch measured at 20°C (68°F); the use of which for all cleaners and solvents combined does not exceed 145 gallons per 12 months. [326 IAC 2-2]

(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) PSD Minor Limit [326 IAC 2-2]

The use of VOC from the entire source, including resins, gel coats, surface coatings, adhesives, dilution solvents, cleaning solvents, and degreasing solvents shall be less than 247 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Compliance with the above limit, combined with the limits in Conditions D.2.1 and D.4.1 and the potential to emit VOC from other emission units at the source, shall limit the VOC emissions from the entire source to less than 250 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period and render 326 IAC 2-2 not applicable.

D.1.2 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) BACT Minor Limit [326 IAC 8-1-6]

- (a) The VOC emissions from the three (3) glue/adhesive spray booths (23-2GA, 23-3GA and 7-1GA) shall be less than 25 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, each, with compliance determined at the end of each month.
- (b) The VOC input to each of the two (2) glue stations (3-6GS, 25-6GS) shall be limited to less than 25 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, each, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Compliance with the above limits shall limit the VOC emissions from the three (3) glue/adhesive spray booths (23-2GA, 23-3GA and 7-1GA) and the two (2) glue stations (3-6GS, 25-6GS) to less than 25 tons per each twelve (12) consecutive month period for VOC, each. This shall render the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 not applicable.

D.1.3 Particulate [326 IAC 6-3-2(d)]

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(d), particulate from the glue/adhesive spray booths (7-2GA, 7-3GA, 7-4GA, 7-5GA, 23-2GA, 23-3GA, 23-1GA, and 7-1GA) shall be controlled by baffles, and the Permittee shall operate the control devices in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.
- (b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(d), particulate from the paint booths (6-1PB, 6-2PB, 6-3PB, 6-4PB, 6-5PB, 6-6PB, 13-1PB, 13-2PB, 13-3PB, and 24/25-3PB) shall be controlled by dry filters, and the Permittee shall operate the control devices in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.

D.1.4 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan is required for these facilities and their control devices. Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the preventive maintenance plan required by this condition.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.1.5 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-1-4] [326 IAC 8-1-2(a)]

Compliance with the VOC content and usage limitations contained in Conditions D.1.1 and D.1.2 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.1.6 Monitoring

- (a) Daily inspections shall be performed to verify the placement, integrity, and particle loading of the baffles controlling the glue/adhesive spray booths (7-2GA, 7-3GA, 7-4GA, 7-5GA, 23-2GA, 23-3GA, 23-1GA, and 7-1GA). To monitor the performance of the baffles, weekly inspections of the baffle panels shall be conducted to verify placement

and configuration meet recommendations of the manufacturer. In addition, weekly observations shall be made of the overspray from the glue/adhesive spray booth stacks (7-2, 7-3, 7-4, 7-5, 23-2, 23-3, 23-1, and 7-1) while one or more of the booths are in operation. If a condition exists which should result in a response step, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

- (b) Daily inspections shall be performed to verify the placement, integrity, and particle loading of the filters controlling the paint booths (6-1PB, 6-2PB, 6-3PB, 6-4PB, 6-5PB, 6-6PB, 13-1PB, 13-2PB, 13-3PB, and 24/25-3PB). To monitor the performance of the dry filters, weekly observations shall be made of the overspray from the surface coating booth stacks (6-1, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4, 6-5, 6-6, 13-1, 13-2, 13-3, and 24/25-3PBS) while one or more of the booths are in operation. If a condition exists which should result in a response step, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.
- (c) Monthly inspections shall be performed of the coating emissions from the stacks (7-2, 7-3, 7-4, 7-5, 23-2, 23-3, 23-1, 7-1, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4, 6-5, 6-6, 13-1, 13-2, 13-3, and 24/25-3PBS) 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. If a condition exists which should result in a response step, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. Failure to take response steps 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.1.7 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) To document the compliance status with Conditions D.1.1 and D.1.2, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) through (4) below. Records maintained for (1) through (4) shall be taken monthly and shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the VOC usage limits and/or the VOC emission limits established in Conditions D.1.1 and D.1.2. Records necessary to demonstrate compliance shall be available within 30 days of the end of each compliance period.
 - (1) The amount and VOC content of each material and solvent used per month. Records shall include purchase orders, invoices, and material safety data sheets (MSDS) necessary to verify the type and amount used;
 - (2) The cleanup solvent usage for each month;
 - (3) The total VOC usage for each month; and
 - (4) The weight of VOC emitted for each compliance period.
- (b) To document the compliance status with Condition D.1.6, the Permittee shall maintain a log of weekly overspray observations and daily and monthly inspections.
- (c) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the records required by this condition.

D.1.8 Reporting Requirements

- (a) A quarterly report of the VOC emissions from the entire source to document the compliance status with Condition D.1.1 shall be submitted not later than thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. Section C - General Reporting contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reporting required by this condition. The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official," as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).
- (b) A quarterly report of the VOC emissions from the three (3) glue/adhesive spray booths (23-2GA, 23-3GA and 7-1GA) to document the compliance status with Condition D.1.2(a) shall be submitted not later than thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. Section C - General Reporting contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reporting required by this condition. The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official," as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).
- (c) A quarterly report of the VOC emissions from the two (2) glue stations (3-6GS, 25-6GS) to document the compliance status with Condition D.1.2(b) shall be submitted not later than thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. Section C - General Reporting contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reporting required by this condition. The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official," as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

SECTION D.2

FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

- (e) Six (6) catalyst/fiber resin chop guns using non-atomized (fluid impingement) application methods, identified as 24/25-2RC, 24/25-3RC, 24/25-4RC, 24/25-5RC (formerly 25-3RC), 24/25-6RC (formerly 25-4RC), and 24/25-7RC (formerly 25-5RC), all constructed prior to 1980, with emissions collectively controlled by six (6) exhaust systems using dry filters, exhausting through stacks 24/25-2RCS, 24/25-3RCS, 24/25-4RCS, 24/25-5RCS, 24/25-6RCS, and 24/25-7RCS, respectively.
- (f) One (1) catalyst/fiber resin chop gun/application area using non-atomized (fluid impingement) application methods, identified as 24/25-1RC, constructed prior to 1980, exhausting inside the building and then to general ventilation.
- (g) Three (3) gel coat booths using air-assisted airless spray guns, identified as 24/25-1GC, 24/25-2GC, and 24/25-3GC, with 24/25-1GC constructed prior to 1980, 24/25-2GC constructed prior to 1980 and relocated in 2008, and 24/25-3GC permitted in 2008 for construction, with emissions controlled by dry filters, exhausting through stacks 24/25-1GC, 24/25-2GC, and 24/25-3GC, respectively.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart VVVV, this fiberglass and aluminum boat manufacturing plant is considered an existing affected source.

(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) PSD Minor Limit [326 IAC 2-2]

The use of VOC from the entire source, including resins, gel coats, surface coatings, adhesives, dilution solvents, cleaning solvents, and degreasing solvents shall be less than 247 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Compliance with the above limit, combined with the limits in Conditions D.1.1 and D.4.1 and the potential to emit VOC from other emission units at the source, shall limit the VOC emissions from the entire source to less than 250 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period and render 326 IAC 2-2 not applicable.

D.2.2 Particulate [326 IAC 6-3-2(d)]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(d), particulate emissions from the catalyst/fiber resin chop guns (24/25-2RC, 24/25-3RC, 24/25-4RC, 24/25-5RC, 24/25-6RC, and 24/25-7RC) and the gel coat booths (24/25-1GC, 24/25-2GC, and 24/25-3GC) shall be controlled by dry particulate filters, and the Permittee shall operate the control devices in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.

D.2.3 Emission Standards for Fiberglass Boat Manufacturing [326 IAC 20-48-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 20-48-2, in addition to alternative organic HAP content requirements for open molding resin operations contained in Table 2 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart VVVV, the alternative HAP content requirements for gel coat operations are as follows:

Gel Coat Application		
For this operation	And this application method	The Permittee shall not exceed this weighted-average percent organic HAP content (weight percent) requirement
Pigmented gel coat operations	Atomized (spray)	33 percent
Clear gel coat operations	Atomized (spray)	48 percent
Tooling gel coat operations	Atomized (spray)	40 percent
Pigmented gel coat operations	Nonatomized (nonspray)	40 percent
Clear gel coat operations	Nonatomized (nonspray)	55 percent
Tooling gel coat operations	Nonatomized (nonspray)	54 percent

D.2.4 Work Practice Standards for Fiberglass Boat Manufacturing [326 IAC 20-48-3]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 20-48-3, in addition to the requirements imposed by 40 CFR 63.5731 and 40 CFR 63.5734(b), the following work practice standards shall be implemented:

- (a) Nonatomizing spray equipment shall not be operated at pressures that atomize the material during the application process.
- (b) Solvents sprayed during cleanup and resin changes shall be directed into solvent collection containers.
- (c) For routine flushing of resin and gel coat application equipment, such as spray guns, flowcoaters, brushes, rollers, and squeegees, owners or operators must use a cleaning solvent that contains no hazardous air pollutants (HAPs). However, recycled cleaning solvents that contain less than or equal to five percent (5%) HAP by weight are considered to contain no HAP for the purposes of this subdivision. For removing cured resin or gel coat from application equipment, no organic HAP limit applies.
- (d) Clean-up rags with solvent shall be stored in closed containers.
- (e) Closed containers shall be used for the storage of the following:
 - (1) All production and tooling resins that contain HAPs.
 - (2) All production and tooling gel coats that contain HAPs.
 - (3) Waste resins and gel coats that contain HAPs.
 - (4) Cleaning materials, including waste cleaning materials.
 - (5) Other materials that contain HAPs.
- (f) The covers of the closed containers must have no visible gaps and must be in place at all times, except when equipment is placed in or removed from the container.

D.2.5 Operator Training for Fiberglass Boat Manufacturing [326 IAC 20-48-4]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 20-48-4, all new and existing personnel, including contract personnel, who are involved in resin and gel coat spraying and spray-like applications that could result in excess emissions if performed improperly, shall be trained according to the following schedule:

- (a) All personnel hired shall be trained within fifteen (15) days of hiring.
- (b) To ensure training goals listed in paragraph (d) are maintained, all personnel shall be given refresher training annually.
- (c) Personnel who have been trained by another owner or operator subject to 326 IAC 20-48 are exempt from requirements of paragraph (a) if written documentation that the employee's training is current is provided to the new employer.
- (d) 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.

D.2.6 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan is required for these facilities and their control devices. Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the preventive maintenance plan required by this condition.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.2.7 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-1-4] [326 IAC 8-1-2(a)]

Compliance with the VOC usage limitations contained in Condition D.2.1 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.2.8 Monitoring

- (a) Daily inspections shall be performed to verify the placement, integrity, and particle loading of the dry filters controlling the catalyst/fiber resin chop guns (24/25-2RC, 24/25-3RC, 24/25-4RC, 24/25-5RC, 24/25-6RC, and 24/25-7RC). To monitor the performance of the dry filters, weekly observations shall be made of the overspray from the stacks (24/25-2RCS, 24/25-3RCS, 24/25-4RCS, 24/25-5RCS, 24/25-6RCS, and 24/25-7RCS) while one or more of the chop guns are in operation. If a condition exists which should result in a response step, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.
- (b) Daily inspections shall be performed to verify the placement, integrity, and particle loading of the dry filters controlling the gel coat booths (24/25-1GC, 24/25-2GC, and 24/25-3GC). To monitor the performance of the dry filters, weekly observations shall be made of the overspray from the stacks (24/25-1GC, 24/25-2GC, and 24/25-3GC) while one or more of the booths are in operation. If a condition exists which should result in a response step, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. Section C -

Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

- (c) Monthly inspections shall be performed of the coating emissions from the stacks (24/25-2RCS, 24/25-3RCS, 24/25-4RCS, 24/25-5RCS, 24/25-6RCS, 24/25-7RCS, 24/25-1GC, 24/25-2GC, and 24/25-3GC) 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. Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. Failure to take response steps 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.2.9 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.2.1, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) through (4) below. Records maintained for (1) through (4) shall be taken monthly and shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the VOC allowable usage level established in Condition D.2.1. Records necessary to demonstrate compliance shall be available within 30 days of the end of each compliance period.
- (1) The amount and VOC content of each material and solvent used per month. Records shall include purchase orders, invoices, and material safety data sheets (MSDS) necessary to verify the type and amount used;
 - (2) The cleanup solvent usage for each month;
 - (3) The total VOC usage for each month; and
 - (4) The weight of VOC emitted for each compliance period.
- (b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 20-48-4, and in order to comply with Condition D.2.5, the Permittee shall maintain the following training records on site and available for inspection and review:
- (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 of the most recent refresher training.

Records of prior training programs and former personnel are not required to be maintained.

- (c) To document the compliance status with Condition D.2.8, the Permittee shall maintain a log of daily filter inspections, weekly overspray observations, monthly emissions, and overspray inspections. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when an inspection or observation was not made and the reason for the lack of an inspection or observation notation (e.g. the process did not operate that day).
- (d) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the records required by this permit.

D.2.10 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly report of the VOC emissions from the entire source to document the compliance status with Condition D.2.1 shall be submitted not later than thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. Section C - General Reporting contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reporting required by this condition. The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official," as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

SECTION D.3

FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

- (j) Two (2) fiberglass grinding and cutting operations, identified as 24/25-1FG and 24/25-2FG, constructed prior to 1980, with emissions controlled by canister filters and dry filters, exhausting through emission points 24/25-1FGS and 24/25-2FGS.

Specifically Regulated Insignificant Activities

- (c) Three (3) woodworking operations, meeting the definition of insignificant woodworking equipment pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-1(21)(G)(xxx), identified as 9-1W, 9-2W and 23-1W, with emissions controlled by cyclones and return air bagfilter collection systems, exhausting inside the building and then to general ventilation. [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 2-7-5(1)]

D.3.1 Baghouse Limitations [326 IAC 2-7-1(21)(G)(xxx)] [326 IAC 2-2]

The woodworking operations controlled by a baghouse shall be an insignificant activity for Title V permitting purposes provided that the baghouse operations meet the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-1(21)(G)(xxx), including the following:

- (a) Each woodworking operation shall not exhaust to the atmosphere greater than forty thousand (40,000) cubic feet of air per minute and shall not emit particulate matter with a diameter less than ten (10) microns in excess of one-hundredth (0.01) grain per dry standard cubic foot of outlet air.
- (b) The opacity from each baghouse shall not exceed ten percent (10%).
- (c) The baghouse is in operation at all times that the woodworking equipment is in use.
- (d) Visible emissions from the baghouse controlling the woodworking operations shall be observed daily using procedures in accordance with Method 22 and normal or abnormal emissions are recorded when venting to the atmosphere. In the event abnormal emissions are observed for greater than six (6) minutes in duration, the following shall occur:
- (1) The baghouse shall be inspected.
 - (2) Corrective actions, such as replacing or reseating bags, are initiated, when necessary.

D.3.2 Particulate [326 IAC 6-3-2]

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2, the particulate from the fiberglass grinding and cutting operations (24/25-1FG and 24/25-2FG) shall be limited to 5.26 pounds per hour, each, when operating at a process weight of 2,900 pounds per hour.
- (b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2, the particulate from the woodworking operations (9-1W) shall be limited to 2.75 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight of 1,100 pounds per hour.
- (c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2, the particulate from the woodworking operations (9-2W and 23-1W) shall be limited to 0.88 pounds per hour, each, when operating at a process weight of 200 pounds per hour.

The pounds per hour limitations were 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:

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

D.3.3 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan is required for these facilities and their control devices. Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the preventive maintenance plan required by this condition.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.3.4 Particulate Control

- (a) In order to comply with Condition D.3.2(a), the canister filters and dry filters shall be in operation at all times the fiberglass grinding and cutting operations are in operation.
- (b) In order to comply with Conditions D.3.1(c), D.3.2(b) and D.3.2(c), the cyclones and baghouses for particulate control shall be in operation at all times when the woodworking operations are in operation.
- (c) 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.3.5 Visible Emissions Notations

- (a) Daily visible emission notations of the fiberglass grinding and cutting operations exhausts shall be performed during normal daylight operations when exhausting to the atmosphere. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.
- (b) Daily visible emission notations of the woodworking operations exhausts shall be performed during normal daylight operations when exhausting to the atmosphere. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.
- (c) 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.
- (d) 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.
- (e) 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.
- (f) If abnormal emissions are observed, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response. Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

D.3.6 Baghouse Inspections [326 IAC 2-7-1(21)(G)(xxx)(FF)]

An inspection shall be performed each calendar quarter of all bags controlling the woodworking operations when venting to the atmosphere. A baghouse inspection shall be performed within three months of redirecting vents to the atmosphere and every three months thereafter. Inspections are optional when venting to the indoors. All defective bags shall be replaced.

D.3.7 Broken or Failed Bag Detection

- (a) For a single compartment baghouse controlling emissions from a process operated continuously, a failed unit and the associated process shall be shut down immediately until the failed unit has 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 unit. 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.3.8 Cyclone Failure 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. The emissions unit shall be shut down no later than the completion of the processing of the material in the emissions unit. 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).

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

D.3.9 Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-1(21)(G)(xxx)(GG)]

- (a) To document the compliance status with Conditions D.3.1(c) and D.3.5(b), the Permittee shall maintain records of daily visible emission notations of the woodworking operations baghouse exhaust when venting to the atmosphere. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a visible emission notation is not taken and the reason for the lack of a visible emission notation, (i.e. the process did not operate that day).
- (b) To document the compliance status with Conditions D.3.1(d)(1) and D.3.6, the Permittee shall maintain records of the results of the inspections required under Condition D.3.6 when venting to the atmosphere and the dates the vents are redirected.
- (c) To document the compliance status with Conditions D.3.1(d)(2), the Permittee shall maintain records of corrective actions.
- (d) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements of this permit contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the records required by this condition.

D.3.10 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.3.5(a), the Permittee shall maintain records of daily visible emission notations of the fiberglass grinding and cutting operations exhaust when venting to the atmosphere. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a visible emission notation is not taken and the reason for the lack of a visible emission notation, (i.e. the process did not operate that day).

- (b) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements of this permit contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the records required by this condition.

SECTION D.4

FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

- (e) Degreasing operations that do not exceed 145 gallons per 12 months, except if subject to 326 IAC 20-6. [326 IAC 8-3-2]

(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) PSD Minor Limit [326 IAC 2-2]

The use of VOC from the entire source, including resins, gel coats, surface coatings, adhesives, dilution solvents, cleaning solvents, and degreasing solvents shall be less than 247 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Compliance with the above limit, combined with the limits in Conditions D.1.1 and D.2.1 and the potential to emit VOC from other emission units at the source, shall limit the VOC emissions from the entire source to less than 250 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period and render 326 IAC 2-2 not applicable.

D.4.2 Cold Cleaner (Degreaser) Operations [326 IAC 8-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-2 (Cold Cleaner Operations), 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.

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

D.4.3 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.4.1, the Permittee shall maintain records of the amount and VOC content of the degreasing solvents used on a monthly basis. Records shall include purchase orders, invoices, and material safety data sheets (MSDS) necessary to verify the type and amount used. Records shall be taken monthly and shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the VOC usage limits and/or the VOC emission limits established in Condition D.4.1. Records necessary to demonstrate compliance shall be available within 30 days of the end of each compliance period.
- (b) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the records required by this condition.

D.4.4 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly report of the VOC emissions from the entire source to document the compliance status with Condition D.4.1 shall be submitted not later than thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. Section C - General Reporting contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reporting required by this condition. The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official," as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

SECTION D.5

FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

- (g) Equipment related to manufacturing activities not resulting in the emission of HAPs, consisting of thirty-seven (37) welding machines, with emissions controlled by electrostatic precipitators, exhausting inside the building and then to general ventilation. Twenty (20) machines are located in building #3, and seventeen (17) machines are located in building #27. [326 IAC 6-3]
- (h) Structural steel and bridge fabrication activities using 80 tons or less of welding consumables. [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 2-7-5(1)]

D.5.1 Particulate [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2, the particulate from the welding equipment and the structural steel and bridge fabrication activities shall be limited by the following when working at a process weight rate of greater than or equal to 100 pounds per hour:

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

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

SECTION E.1

FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description: Boat Manufacturing

- (a) Eight (8) glue/adhesive spray booths, identified as 7-1GA, 7-2GA, 7-3GA, 7-4GA, 7-5GA, 23-2GA, 23-3GA, and 23-1GA, using air-assisted airless spray guns, with emissions controlled by baffles, exhausting through Stacks 7-1, 7-2, 7-3, 7-4, 7-5, 23-2, 23-3, and 23-1, respectively. Booths 23-2GA, 23-3GA, and 7-1GA were constructed in 1993, 1996, and 1988, respectively. Booths 7-2GA, 7-3GA, 7-4GA, 7-5GA, and 23-1GA were constructed prior to 1980.
- (b) Nine (9) glue stations, identified as 3-6GS, 5-1GS, 5-2GS, 5-3GS, 2-1GS, 27-1GS, 14-1GS, 23-2GS, and 25-6GS, using manual application methods and air-assisted airless spray guns at low pressure resulting in no formation of airborne particulate, with no control equipment, exhausting inside the building and then to general ventilation. Booths 3-6GS and 25-6GS were constructed in 1993 and 1992, respectively. Booths 5-1GS, 5-2GS, 5-3GS, 2-1GS, 27-1GS, 14-1GS, and 23-2GS were constructed prior to 1980.
- (c) Five (5) paint booths using air-assisted airless spray guns, identified as 6-1PB, 6-2PB, 13-1PB, 13-2PB, and 13-3PB, all constructed prior to 1980, with emissions controlled by dry filters, exhausting through stacks 6-1, 6-2, 13-1, 13-2, and 13-3, respectively.
- (d) One (1) paint booth for aluminum boat repair/touch-up, using atomized spray application methods, identified as 24/25-3PB, constructed prior to 1980, with emissions controlled by dry filters, exhausting through stack 24/25-3PB.
- (e) Six (6) catalyst/fiber resin chop guns using non-atomized (fluid impingement) application methods, identified as 24/25-2RC, 24/25-3RC, 24/25-4RC, 24/25-5RC (formerly 25-3RC), 24/25-6RC (formerly 25-4RC), and 24/25-7RC (formerly 25-5RC), all constructed prior to 1980, with emissions collectively controlled by six (6) exhaust systems using dry filters, exhausting through stacks 24/25-2RCS, 24/25-3RCS, 24/25-4RCS, 24/25-5RCS, 24/25-6RCS, and 24/25-7RCS, respectively.
- (f) One (1) catalyst/fiber resin chop gun/application area using non-atomized (fluid impingement) application methods, identified as 24/25-1RC, constructed prior to 1980, exhausting inside the building and then to general ventilation.
- (g) Three (3) gel coat booths using air-assisted airless spray guns, identified as 24/25-1GC, 24/25-2GC, and 24/25-3GC, with 24/25-1GC constructed prior to 1980, 24/25-2GC constructed prior to 1980 and relocated in 2008, and 24/25-3GC permitted in 2008 for construction, with emissions controlled by dry filters, exhausting through stacks 24/25-1GC, 24/25-2GC, and 24/25-3GC, respectively.
- (h) One (1) dip tank coating booth, identified as 13-4DT, constructed prior to 1980, with no control equipment, exhausting inside the building and then to general ventilation.
- (i) Four (4) surface coating booths using HVLP spray guns, identified as 6-3PB, 6-4PB, 6-5PB, and 6-6PB, permitted in 2008 for construction, with emissions controlled by dry filters, exhausting through stacks 6-3, 6-4, 6-5, and 6-6, respectively.
- (j) Two (2) fiberglass grinding and cutting operations, identified as 24/25-1FG and 24/25-2FG, constructed prior to 1980, with emissions controlled by canister filters and dry filters, exhausting through emission points 24/25-1FGS and 24/25-2FGS.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart VVVV, this fiberglass and aluminum boat manufacturing plant is considered an existing affected source.

Specifically Regulated Insignificant Activities

- (a) One (1) paint touch-up operation, identified as 1-1TU, located in building 1, constructed prior to 1980, with no emission controls, exhausting inside the building and then to general ventilation. [326 IAC 2-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart VVVV]
- (b) Two (2) gel coat/final finish touch-up operations, including cleaning, polishing and waxing operations, identified as 24/25-1TU and 24/25-2TU, located in buildings 24/25, with no emission controls and complying with the definition of insignificant activities in IAC 326 2-7-1(21)(B) and (C). Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart VVVV, this fiberglass and aluminum boat manufacturing plant is considered an existing affected source. [326 IAC 2-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart VVVV]

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

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

E.1.1 General Provisions Relating to NESHAP [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]

- (a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.5686, 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, as specified in Table 15 of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart VVVV in accordance with schedule in 40 CFR 63 Subpart VVVV.
- (b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.10, the Permittee shall submit all required notifications and reports to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

E.1.2 National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Boat Manufacturing [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart VVVV] [326 IAC 20-48]

The Permittee shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart VVVV (included as Attachment A of the permit), which are incorporated by reference in 326 IAC 20-48:

- (a) 40 CFR 63.5680;
- (b) 40 CFR 63.5683;
- (c) 40 CFR 63.5689;
- (d) 40 CFR 63.5692;
- (e) 40 CFR 63.5695;
- (f) 40 CFR 63.5698;
- (g) 40 CFR 63.5701(a), (b);
- (h) 40 CFR 63.5704(a), (b);
- (i) 40 CFR 63.5707;
- (j) 40 CFR 63.5710;
- (k) 40 CFR 63.5713;
- (l) 40 CFR 63.5714;
- (m) 40 CFR 63.5728;
- (n) 40 CFR 63.5731;
- (o) 40 CFR 63.5734;
- (p) 40 CFR 63.5737;
- (q) 40 CFR 63.5740;
- (r) 40 CFR 63.5743;
- (s) 40 CFR 63.5746;

- (t) 40 CFR 63.5749;
- (u) 40 CFR 63.5752;
- (v) 40 CFR 63.5753;
- (w) 40 CFR 63.5755;
- (x) 40 CFR 63.5758;
- (y) 40 CFR 63.5761;
- (z) 40 CFR 63.5764(a), (b), (c);
- (aa) 40 CFR 63.5767(a), (b), (c);
- (bb) 40 CFR 63.5770;
- (cc) 40 CFR 63.5773;
- (dd) 40 CFR 63.5776;
- (ee) 40 CFR 63.5779;
- (ff) Table 1 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart VVVV;
- (gg) Table 2 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart VVVV;
- (hh) Table 3 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart VVVV;
- (ii) Table 5 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart VVVV;
- (jj) Table 6 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart VVVV;
- (kk) Table 7 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart VVVV; and
- (ll) Table 8 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart VVVV.

SECTION E.2

FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]: Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines

Specifically Regulated Insignificant Activities

- (j) Emergency generators, consisting of diesel generators not exceeding 1,600 horsepower. [326 IAC 2-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
- (k) Emergency equipment, consisting of stationary fire pumps. [326 IAC 2-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

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

E.2.1 General Provisions Relating to NESHAP ZZZZ [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]

- (a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.2540, 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, as specified in Table 8 of 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ in accordance with the Schedule in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ.
- (b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.10, the Permittee shall submit all required notifications and reports to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

E.2.2 Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines NESHAP [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

The Permittee which engages in the use of a reciprocating internal combustion engine shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ (included as Attachment B of this permit):

- (a) 40 CFR 63.6580;
- (b) 40 CFR 63.6585(a), (b);
- (c) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(1)(ii);
- (d) 40 CFR 63.6595(a)(1), (c);
- (e) 40 CFR 63.6602;
- (f) 40 CFR 63.6605;
- (g) 40 CFR 63.6612;
- (h) 40 CFR 63.6615;
- (i) 40 CFR 63.6620;
- (j) 40 CFR 63.6625(e), (f), (h), (i);
- (k) 40 CFR 63.6635;
- (l) 40 CFR 63.6640(a), (b), (f);
- (m) 40 CFR 63.6645(a)(5);
- (n) 40 CFR 63.6650(a), (b), (c)(1) through (5), (d), (f);
- (o) 40 CFR 63.6655(a), (d), (e)(2);
- (p) 40 CFR 63.6660;
- (q) 40 CFR 63.6665;
- (r) 40 CFR 63.6670;
- (s) 40 CFR 63.6675;
- (t) Table 2c to 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ;
- (u) Table 4 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ;
- (v) Table 6 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ; and
- (w) Table 7 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT CERTIFICATION

Source Name: Smoker Craft, Inc.
Source Address: 68143 Clunette Street, New Paris, Indiana 46553
Part 70 Permit No.: T039-27715-00073

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 AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251
Phone: (317) 233-0178
Fax: (317) 233-6865**

**PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
EMERGENCY OCCURRENCE REPORT**

Source Name: Smoker Craft, Inc.
Source Address: 68143 Clunette Street, New Paris, Indiana 46553
Part 70 Permit No.: T039-27715-00073

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) <ul style="list-style-type: none">o 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); ando 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: _____

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH**

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Smoker Craft, Inc.
Source Address: 68143 Clunette Street, New Paris, Indiana 46553
Part 70 Permit No.: T039-27715-00073
Facility: Entire Source, including resins, gel coats, surface coatings, adhesives, dilution solvents, cleaning solvents, and degreasing solvents
Parameter: VOC emissions
Limit: Less than 247 tons per twelve month consecutive period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

QUARTER: _____ YEAR: _____

Month	Column 1	Column 2	Column 1 + Column 2
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total
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: _____

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
 OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
 COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH**

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Smoker Craft, Inc.
 Source Address: 68143 Clunette Street, New Paris, Indiana 46553
 Part 70 Permit No.: T039-27715-00073
 Facility: Three (3) glue/adhesive spray booths (23-2GA, 23-3GA and 23-1GA)
 Parameter: VOC emissions
 Limit: Less than 25 tons each per twelve month consecutive period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

QUARTER: _____ YEAR: _____

Month	Emission Unit	Column 1	Column 2	Column 1 + Column 2
		This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total
Month 1	23-2GA			
	23-3GA			
	23-1GA			
Month 2	23-2GA			
	23-3GA			
	23-1GA			
Month 3	23-2GA			
	23-3GA			
	23-1GA			

No deviation occurred in this quarter.

Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.
 Deviation has been reported on:

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

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
 OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
 COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH**

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Smoker Craft, Inc.
 Source Address: 68143 Clunette Street, New Paris, Indiana 46553
 Part 70 Permit No.: T039-27715-00073
 Facility: Two (2) glue stations (3-6GS, 25-6GS)
 Parameter: VOC emissions
 Limit: Less than 25 tons each per twelve month consecutive period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

QUARTER: _____ YEAR: _____

Month	Emission Unit	Column 1	Column 2	Column 1 + Column 2
		This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total
Month 1	3-6GS			
	25-6GS			
Month 2	3-6GS			
	25-6GS			
Month 3	3-6GS			
	25-6GS			

No deviation occurred in this quarter.

Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.
 Deviation has been reported on:

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

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH**

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

Source Name: Smoker Craft, Inc.
Source Address: 68143 Clunette Street, New Paris, Indiana 46553
Part 70 Permit No.: T039-27715-00073

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

Page 1 of 2

<p>This report shall be submitted quarterly based on a calendar year. Any deviation from the requirements of this permit, 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: _____

Attachment A
to Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No. T039-27715-00073

Smoker Craft, Inc.
68143 Clunette Street, New Paris, IN 46553

Subpart VVVV—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Boat Manufacturing

Source: 66 FR 44232, Aug. 22, 2001, unless otherwise noted.

What the Subpart Covers

§ 63.5680 What is the purpose of this subpart?

(a) This subpart establishes national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (HAP) for new and existing boat manufacturing facilities with resin and gel coat operations, carpet and fabric adhesive operations, or aluminum recreational boat surface coating operations. This subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the emission standards.

§ 63.5683 Does this subpart apply to me?

(a) This subpart applies to you if you meet both of the criteria listed in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) You are the owner or operator of a boat manufacturing facility that builds fiberglass boats or aluminum recreational boats.

(2) Your boat manufacturing facility is a major source of HAP either in and of itself, or because it is collocated with other sources of HAP, such that all sources combined constitute a major source.

(b) A boat manufacturing facility is a facility that manufactures hulls or decks of boats from fiberglass or aluminum, or assembles boats from premanufactured hulls and decks, or builds molds to make fiberglass hulls or decks. A facility that manufactures only parts of boats (such as hatches, seats, or lockers) or boat trailers is not considered a boat manufacturing facility for the purpose of this subpart.

(c) A major source is any stationary source or group of stationary sources located within a contiguous area and under common control that emits or can potentially emit, considering controls, in the aggregate, 9.1 megagrams (10 tons) or more per year of a single HAP or 22.7 megagrams (25 tons) or more per year of a combination of HAP.

(d) This subpart does not apply to aluminum coating operations on aluminum boats intended for commercial or military (nonrecreational) use, antifoulant coatings, assembly adhesives, fiberglass hull and deck coatings, research and development activities, mold sealing and release agents, mold stripping and cleaning solvents, and wood coatings as defined in §63.5779. This subpart does not apply to materials contained in handheld aerosol cans.

§ 63.5686 How do I demonstrate that my facility is not a major source?

You can demonstrate that your facility is not a major source by using the procedures in either paragraph (a) or (b) of this section.

(a) *Emission option.* You must demonstrate that your facility does not emit, and does not have the potential to emit as defined in §63.2, considering federally enforceable permit limits, 9.1 megagrams (10 tons) or more per year of a single HAP or 22.7 megagrams (25 tons) or more per year of a combination of HAP. To calculate your facility's potential to emit, you must include emissions from the boat manufacturing facility and all other sources that are collocated and under common ownership or control with the boat manufacturing facility.

(b) *Material consumption option.* This option can be used if you manufacture either fiberglass boats or aluminum recreational boats at your facility. You must meet the criteria in paragraph (b)(1), (2), or (3) of this section and comply with the requirements in paragraph (c) of this section. If you initially rely on the limits and criteria specified in paragraph (b)(1), (2), or (3) of this section to become an area source, but then exceed the relevant limit (without first obtaining and complying with other limits that keep your potential to emit HAP below major source levels), your facility will then become a major source, and you must comply with all applicable provisions of this subpart beginning on the compliance date specified in §63.5695. Nothing in this paragraph is intended to preclude you from limiting your facility's potential to emit through other federally enforceable mechanisms available through your permitting authority.

(1) If your facility is primarily a fiberglass boat manufacturing facility, you must demonstrate that you consume less than 45.4 megagrams per rolling 12-month period of all combined polyester- and vinylester-based resins and gel coats (including tooling and production resins and gel coats, and clear gel coats), and you must demonstrate that at least 90 percent of total annual HAP emissions at the facility (including emissions from aluminum recreational boat manufacturing or other source categories) originate from the fiberglass boat manufacturing materials.

(2) If your facility is primarily an aluminum recreational boat manufacturing facility, you must demonstrate that it consumes less than 18.2 megagrams per rolling 12-month period of all combined surface coatings, aluminum wipedown solvents, application gun cleaning solvents, and carpet and fabric adhesives; and you must demonstrate that at least 90 percent of total annual HAP emissions at the facility (including emissions from fiberglass boat manufacturing or other source categories) originate from the aluminum recreational boat manufacturing materials.

(3) If your facility is a fiberglass boat or an aluminum recreational boat manufacturing facility, you must demonstrate that the boat manufacturing materials consumed per rolling 12-month period contain a total of less than 4.6 megagrams of any single HAP and less than 11.4 megagrams of all combined HAP, and you must demonstrate that at least 90 percent of total annual HAP emissions at the facility (including emissions from other source categories) originate from these boat manufacturing materials.

(c) If you use the material consumption option described in paragraph (b) of this section to demonstrate that you are not a major source, you must comply with the requirements of paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) If your facility has HAP emissions that do not originate from boat manufacturing operations or materials described in paragraph (b), then you must keep any records necessary to demonstrate that the 90 percent criterion is met.

(2) A rolling 12-month period includes the previous 12 months of operation. You must maintain records of the total amount of materials described in paragraph (b) of this section used each month, and, if necessary, the HAP content of each material and the calculation of the total HAP consumed each month. Because records are needed for a 12-month period, you must keep records beginning no later than 12 months before the compliance date specified in §63.5695. Records must be kept for 5 years after they are created.

(3) In determining whether the 90 percent criterion included in paragraph (b) of this section is met, you do not need to include materials used in routine janitorial, building, or facility grounds maintenance; personal uses by employees or other persons; or products used for maintaining motor vehicles operated by the facility.

§ 63.5689 What parts of my facility are covered by this subpart?

The affected source (the portion of your boat manufacturing facility covered by this subpart) is the combination of all of the boat manufacturing operations listed in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section.

(a) Open molding resin and gel coat operations (including pigmented gel coat, clear gel coat, production resin, tooling gel coat, and tooling resin).

(b) Closed molding resin operations.

(c) Resin and gel coat mixing operations.

(d) Resin and gel coat application equipment cleaning operations.

(e) Carpet and fabric adhesive operations.

(f) Aluminum hull and deck coating operations, including solvent wipedown operations and paint spray gun cleaning operations, on aluminum recreational boats.

§ 63.5692 How do I know if my boat manufacturing facility is a new source or an existing source?

(a) A boat manufacturing facility is a new source if it meets the criteria in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) You commence construction of the affected source after July 14, 2000.

(2) It is a major source.

(3) It is a completely new boat manufacturing affected source where no other boat manufacturing affected source existed prior to the construction of the new source.

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

§ 63.5695 When must I comply with this subpart?

You must comply with the standards in this subpart by the compliance dates specified in Table 1 to this subpart.

Standards for Open Molding Resin and Gel Coat Operations

§ 63.5698 What emission limit must I meet for open molding resin and gel coat operations?

(a) You must limit organic HAP emissions from the five open molding operations listed in paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this section to the emission limit specified in paragraph (b) of this section. Operations listed in paragraph (d) are exempt from this limit.

- (1) Production resin.
- (2) Pigmented gel coat.
- (3) Clear gel coat.
- (4) Tooling resin.
- (5) Tooling gel coat.

(b) You must limit organic HAP emissions from open molding operations to the limit specified by equation 1 of this section, based on a 12-month rolling average.

$$HAP\ Limit = [46(M_R) + 159(M_{PG}) + 291(M_{CG}) + 54(M_{TR}) + 214(M_{TG})] \quad (Eq. 1)$$

Where:

HAP Limit= total allowable organic HAP that can be emitted from the open molding operations, kilograms.

M_R = mass of production resin used in the past 12 months, excluding any materials exempt under paragraph (d) of this section, megagrams.

M_{PG} = mass of pigmented gel coat used in the past 12 months, excluding any materials exempt under paragraph (d) of this section, megagrams.

M_{CG} = mass of clear gel coat used in the past 12 months, excluding any materials exempt under paragraph (d) of this section, megagrams.

M_{TR} = mass of tooling resin used in the past 12 months, excluding any materials exempt under paragraph (d) of this section, megagrams.

M_{TG} = mass of tooling gel coat used in the past 12 months, excluding any materials exempt under paragraph (d) of this section, megagrams.

(c) The open molding emission limit is the same for both new and existing sources.

(d) The materials specified in paragraphs (d)(1) through (3) of this section are exempt from the open molding emission limit specified in paragraph (b) of this section.

(1) Production resins (including skin coat resins) that must meet specifications for use in military vessels or must be approved by the U.S. Coast Guard for use in the construction of lifeboats, rescue boats, and other life-saving appliances approved under 46 CFR subchapter Q or the construction of small passenger vessels regulated by 46 CFR subchapter T. Production resins for which this exemption is used must be applied with nonatomizing (non-spray) resin application equipment. You must keep a record of the resins for which you are using this exemption.

(2) Pigmented, clear, and tooling gel coat used for part or mold repair and touch up. The total gel coat materials included in this exemption must not exceed 1 percent by weight of all gel coat used at your facility on a 12-month rolling-average basis. You must keep a record of the amount of gel coats used per month for which you are using this exemption and copies of calculations showing that the exempt amount does not exceed 1 percent of all gel coat used.

(3) Pure, 100 percent vinylester resin used for skin coats. This exemption does not apply to blends of vinylester and polyester resins used for skin coats. The total resin materials included in the exemption cannot exceed 5 percent by weight of all resin used at your facility on a 12-month rolling-average basis. You must keep a record of the amount of 100 percent vinylester skin coat

resin used per month that is eligible for this exemption and copies of calculations showing that the exempt amount does not exceed 5 percent of all resin used.

§ 63.5701 What are my options for complying with the open molding emission limit?

You must use one or more of the options listed in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section to meet the emission limit in §63.5698 for the resins and gel coats used in open molding operations at your facility.

(a) *Maximum achievable control technology (MACT) model point value averaging (emissions averaging) option.*

(1) Demonstrate that emissions from the open molding resin and gel coat operations that you average meet the emission limit in §63.5698 using the procedures described in §63.5710. Compliance with this option is based on a 12-month rolling average.

(2) Those operations and materials not included in the emissions average must comply with either paragraph (b) or (c) of this section.

(b) *Compliant materials option.* Demonstrate compliance by using resins and gel coats that meet the organic HAP content requirements in Table 2 to this subpart. Compliance with this option is based on a 12-month rolling average.

(c) *Add-on control option.* Use an enclosure and add-on control device, and demonstrate that the resulting emissions meet the emission limit in §63.5698. Compliance with this option is based on control device performance testing and control device monitoring.

§ 63.5704 What are the general requirements for complying with the open molding emission limit?

(a) *Emissions averaging option.* For those open molding operations and materials complying using the emissions averaging option, you must demonstrate compliance by performing the steps in paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Use the methods specified in §63.5758 to determine the organic HAP content of resins and gel coats.

(2) Complete the calculations described in §63.5710 to show that the organic HAP emissions do not exceed the limit specified in §63.5698.

(3) Keep records as specified in paragraphs (a)(3)(i) through (iv) of this section for each resin and gel coat.

(i) Hazardous air pollutant content.

(ii) Amount of material used per month.

(iii) Application method used for production resin and tooling resin. This record is not required if all production resins and tooling resins are applied with nonatomized technology.

(iv) Calculations performed to demonstrate compliance based on MACT model point values, as described in §63.5710.

(4) Prepare and submit the implementation plan described in §63.5707 to the Administrator and keep it up to date.

(5) Submit semiannual compliance reports to the Administrator as specified in §63.5764.

(b) *Compliant materials option.* For each open molding operation complying using the compliant materials option, you must demonstrate compliance by performing the steps in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Use the methods specified in §63.5758 to determine the organic HAP content of resins and gel coats.

(2) Complete the calculations described in §63.5713 to show that the weighted-average organic HAP content does not exceed the limit specified in Table 2 to this subpart.

(3) Keep records as specified in paragraphs (b)(3)(i) through (iv) of this section for each resin and gel coat.

(i) Hazardous air pollutant content.

(ii) Application method for production resin and tooling resin. This record is not required if all production resins and tooling resins are applied with nonatomized technology.

(iii) Amount of material used per month. This record is not required for an operation if all materials used for that operation comply with the organic HAP content requirements.

(iv) Calculations performed, if required, to demonstrate compliance based on weighted-average organic HAP content as described in §63.5713.

(4) Submit semiannual compliance reports to the Administrator as specified in §63.5764.

(c) *Add-on control option.* If you are using an add-on control device, you must demonstrate compliance by performing the steps in paragraphs (c)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Conduct a performance test of the control device as specified in §§63.5719 and 63.5722 to demonstrate initial compliance.

(2) Use the performance test results to determine control device parameters to monitor after the performance test as specified in §63.5725.

(3) Comply with the operating limits specified in §63.5715 and the control device and emission capture system monitoring requirements specified in §63.5725 to demonstrate continuous compliance.

(4) Keep the records specified in §63.5767.

(5) Submit to the Administrator the notifications and reports specified in §§63.5761 and 63.5764.

§ 63.5707 What is an implementation plan for open molding operations and when do I need to prepare one?

(a) You must prepare an implementation plan for all open molding operations for which you comply by using the emissions averaging option described in §63.5704(a).

(b) The implementation plan must describe the steps you will take to bring the open molding operations covered by this subpart into compliance. For each operation included in the emissions average, your implementation plan must include the elements listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) A description of each operation included in the average.

(2) The maximum organic HAP content of the materials used, the application method used (if any atomized resin application methods are used in the average), and any other methods used to control emissions.

(3) Calculations showing that the operations covered by the plan will comply with the open molding emission limit specified in §63.5698.

(c) You must submit the implementation plan to the Administrator with the notification of compliance status specified in §63.5761.

(d) You must keep the implementation plan on site and provide it to the Administrator when asked.

(e) If you revise the implementation plan, you must submit the revised plan with your next semiannual compliance report specified in §63.5764.

§ 63.5710 How do I demonstrate compliance using emissions averaging?

(a) Compliance using the emissions averaging option is demonstrated on a 12-month rolling-average basis and is determined at the end of every month (12 times per year). The first 12-month rolling-average period begins on the compliance date specified in §63.5695.

(b) At the end of the twelfth month after your compliance date and at the end of every subsequent month, use equation 1 of this section to demonstrate that the organic HAP emissions from those operations included in the average do not exceed the emission limit in §63.5698 calculated for the same 12-month period. (Include terms in equation 1 of §63.5698 and equation 1 of this section for only those operations and materials included in the average.)

$$HAP \text{ emissions} = \left[(PV_R)(M_R) + (PV_{PG})(M_{PG}) + (PV_{CG})(M_{CG}) + (PV_{TR})(M_{TR}) + (PV_{TG})(M_{TG}) \right] \quad (Eq. 1)$$

Where:

HAP emissions= Organic HAP emissions calculated using MACT model point values for each operation included in the average, kilograms.

PV_R= Weighted-average MACT model point value for production resin used in the past 12 months, kilograms per megagram.

M_R= Mass of production resin used in the past 12 months, megagrams.

PV_{PG}= Weighted-average MACT model point value for pigmented gel coat used in the past 12 months, kilograms per megagram.

M_{PG}= Mass of pigmented gel coat used in the past 12 months, megagrams.

PV_{CG}= Weighted-average MACT model point value for clear gel coat used in the past 12 months, kilograms per megagram.

M_{CG}= Mass of clear gel coat used in the past 12 months, megagrams.

PV_{TR}= Weighted-average MACT model point value for tooling resin used in the past 12 months, kilograms per megagram.

M_{TR}= Mass of tooling resin used in the past 12 months, megagrams.

PV_{TG} = Weighted-average MACT model point value for tooling gel coat used in the past 12 months, kilograms per megagram.

M_{TG} = Mass of tooling gel coat used in the past 12 months, megagrams.

(c) At the end of every month, use equation 2 of this section to compute the weighted-average MACT model point value for each open molding resin and gel coat operation included in the average.

$$PV_{OP} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (M_i PV_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n (M_i)} \quad (Eq. 2)$$

Where:

PV_{OP} = weighted-average MACT model point value for each open molding operation (PV_R , PV_{PG} , PV_{CG} , PV_{TR} , and PV_{TG}) included in the average, kilograms of HAP per megagram of material applied.

M_i = mass of resin or gel coat i used within an operation in the past 12 months, megagrams.

n = number of different open molding resins and gel coats used within an operation in the past 12 months.

PV_i = the MACT model point value for resin or gel coat i used within an operation in the past 12 months, kilograms of HAP per megagram of material applied.

(d) You must use the equations in Table 3 to this subpart to calculate the MACT model point value (PV_i) for each resin and gel coat used in each operation in the past 12 months.

(e) If the organic HAP emissions, as calculated in paragraph (b) of this section, are less than the organic HAP limit calculated in §63.5698(b) for the same 12-month period, then you are in compliance with the emission limit in §63.5698 for those operations and materials included in the average.

[66 FR 44232, Aug. 22, 2001; 66 FR 50504, Oct. 3, 2001]

§ 63.5713 How do I demonstrate compliance using compliant materials?

(a) Compliance using the organic HAP content requirements listed in Table 2 to this subpart is based on a 12-month rolling average that is calculated at the end of every month. The first 12-month rolling-average period begins on the compliance date specified in §63.5695. If you are using filled material (production resin or tooling resin), you must comply according to the procedure described in §63.5714.

(b) At the end of the twelfth month after your compliance date and at the end of every subsequent month, review the organic HAP contents of the resins and gel coats used in the past 12 months in each operation. If all resins and gel coats used in an operation have organic HAP contents no greater than the applicable organic HAP content limits in Table 2 to this subpart, then you are in compliance with the emission limit specified in §63.5698 for that 12-month period for that operation. In addition, you do not need to complete the weighted-average organic HAP content calculation contained in paragraph (c) of this section for that operation.

(c) At the end of every month, you must use equation 1 of this section to calculate the weighted-average organic HAP content for all resins and gel coats used in each operation in the past 12 months.

$$\text{Weighted-Average HAP Content (\%)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (M_i \text{ HAP}_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n (M_i)} \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

Where:

M_i = mass of open molding resin or gel coat i used in the past 12 months in an operation, megagrams.

HAP_i = Organic HAP content, by weight percent, of open molding resin or gel coat i used in the past 12 months in an operation. Use the methods in §63.5758 to determine organic HAP content.

n = number of different open molding resins or gel coats used in the past 12 months in an operation.

(d) If the weighted-average organic HAP content does not exceed the applicable organic HAP content limit specified in Table 2 to this subpart, then you are in compliance with the emission limit specified in §63.5698.

§ 63.5714 How do I demonstrate compliance if I use filled resins?

(a) If you are using a filled production resin or filled tooling resin, you must demonstrate compliance for the filled material on an as-applied basis using equation 1 of this section.

$$PV_F = PV_u \times \frac{(100 - \% \text{ Filler})}{100} \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

Where:

PV_F = The as-applied MACT model point value for a filled production resin or tooling resin, kilograms organic HAP per megagram of filled material.

PV_u = The MACT model point value for the neat (unfilled) resin, before filler is added, as calculated using the formulas in Table 3 to this subpart.

% Filler = The weight-percent of filler in the as-applied filled resin system.

(b) If the filled resin is used as a production resin and the value of PV_F calculated by equation 1 of this section does not exceed 46 kilograms of organic HAP per megagram of filled resin applied, then the filled resin is in compliance.

(c) If the filled resin is used as a tooling resin and the value of PV_F calculated by equation 1 of this section does not exceed 54 kilograms of organic HAP per megagram of filled resin applied, then the filled resin is in compliance.

(d) If you are including a filled resin in the emissions averaging procedure described in §63.5710, then use the value of PV_F calculated using equation 1 of this section for the value of PV_i in equation 2 of §63.5710.

Demonstrating Compliance for Open Molding Operations Controlled by Add-On Control Devices

§ 63.5715 What operating limits must I meet?

(a) For open molding operations on which you use a thermal oxidizer as an add-on control device, you must meet the operating limits specified in Table 4 to this subpart that apply to the emission capture system and thermal oxidizer. You must establish the operating limits during the

performance test according to the procedures in §63.5725. You must meet the operating limits at all times after you establish them.

(b) If you use an add-on control device other than a thermal oxidizer, or wish to monitor an alternative parameter and comply with a different operating limit, you must apply to the Administrator for approval of alternative monitoring under §63.8(f).

§ 63.5716 When must I conduct a performance test?

(a) If your source is an existing source, you must complete the add-on control device performance test no later than the compliance date specified in §63.5695.

(b) If your source is a new source, you must complete the add-on control device performance test no later than 180 days after the compliance date specified in §63.5695.

(c) You must conduct a performance test every 5 years as part of renewing your 40 CFR part 70 or 71 operating permit.

§ 63.5719 How do I conduct a performance test?

(a) You must capture the emissions using a permanent enclosure (such as a spray booth or similar containment device) and direct the captured emissions to the add-on control device.

(b) You must measure emissions as specified in paragraph (b)(1) or (2) of this section.

(1) If the enclosure vented to the control device is a permanent total enclosure as defined in Method 204 of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51, then you may measure emissions only at the outlet of the control device.

(2) If the permanent enclosure vented to the control device is not a total enclosure, you must build a temporary total enclosure, as defined in Method 204 of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51, around the permanent enclosure. You must then simultaneously measure emissions from the control device outlet and the emissions from the temporary total enclosure outlet. You determine compliance from the combined emissions from the control device outlet and the temporary total enclosure outlet.

(c) You must conduct the control device performance test using the emission measurement methods specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Use either Method 1 or 1A of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60, as appropriate, to select the sampling sites.

(2) Use Method 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 2F or 2G of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60, as appropriate, to measure gas volumetric flow rate.

(3) Use Method 18 of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60 to measure organic HAP emissions or use Method 25A of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60 to measure total gaseous organic emissions as a surrogate for total organic HAP emissions. If you use Method 25A, you must assume that all gaseous organic emissions measured as carbon are organic HAP emissions. If you use Method 18 and the number of organic HAP in the exhaust stream exceeds five, you must take into account the use of multiple chromatographic columns and analytical techniques to get an accurate measure of at least 90 percent of the total organic HAP mass emissions. Do not use Method 18 to measure organic HAP emissions from a combustion device; use instead Method

25A and assume that all gaseous organic mass emissions measured as carbon are organic HAP emissions.

(4) You may use American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) D6420–99 (available for purchase from at least one of the following addresses: 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428–2959; or University Microfilms International, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.) in lieu of Method 18 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, under the conditions specified in paragraphs (c)(4)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) If the target compound(s) is listed in Section 1.1 of ASTM D6420–99 and the target concentration is between 150 parts per billion by volume and 100 parts per million by volume.

(ii) If the target compound(s) is not listed in Section 1.1 of ASTM D6420–99, but is potentially detected by mass spectrometry, an additional system continuing calibration check after each run, as detailed in Section 10.5.3 of ASTM D6420–99, must be followed, met, documented, and submitted with the performance test report even if you do not use a moisture condenser or the compound is not considered soluble.

(iii) If a minimum of one sample/analysis cycle is completed at least every 15 minutes.

(d) The control device performance test must consist of three runs and each run must last at least 1 hour. The production conditions during the test runs must represent normal production conditions with respect to the types of parts being made and material application methods. The production conditions during the test must also represent maximum potential emissions with respect to the organic HAP content of the materials being applied and the material application rates.

(e) During the test, you must also monitor and record separately the amounts of production resin, tooling resin, pigmented gel coat, clear gel coat, and tooling gel coat applied inside the enclosure that is vented to the control device.

§ 63.5722 How do I use the performance test data to demonstrate initial compliance?

Demonstrate initial compliance with the open molding emission limit as described in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section:

(a) Calculate the organic HAP limit you must achieve using equation 1 of §63.5698. For determining initial compliance, the organic HAP limit is based on the amount of material used during the performance test, in megagrams, rather than during the past 12 months. Calculate the limit using the megagrams of resin and gel coat applied inside the enclosure during the three runs of the performance test and equation 1 of §63.5698.

(b) Add the total measured emissions, in kilograms, from all three of the 1-hour runs of the performance test.

(c) If the total emissions from the three 1-hour runs of the performance test are less than the organic HAP limit calculated in paragraph (a) of this section, then you have demonstrated initial compliance with the emission limit in §63.5698 for those operations performed in the enclosure and controlled by the add-on control device.

§ 63.5725 What are the requirements for monitoring and demonstrating continuous compliance?

(a) You must establish control device parameters that indicate proper operation of the control device.

(b) You must install, operate, and maintain a continuous parameter monitoring system as specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (8) of this section.

(1) The continuous parameter monitoring system must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation for each successive 15-minute period. You must have a minimum of four successive cycles of operation to have a valid hour of data.

(2) You must have valid data from at least 90 percent of the hours during which the process operated.

(3) You must determine the average of all recorded readings for each successive 3-hour period of the emission capture system and add-on control device operation.

(4) You must maintain the continuous parameter monitoring system at all times and have available necessary parts for routine repairs of the monitoring equipment.

(5) You must operate the continuous parameter monitoring system and collect emission capture system and add-on control device parameter data at all times that a controlled open molding operation is being performed, except during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, if applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments).

(6) You must not use emission capture system or add-on control device parameter data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, out-of-control periods, or required quality assurance or control activities when calculating data averages. You must use all the data collected during all other periods in calculating the data averages for determining compliance with the emission capture system and add-on control device operating limits.

(7) You must record the results of each inspection, calibration, and validation check.

(8) Any period for which the monitoring system is out-of-control, as defined in §63.7(d)(7), or malfunctioning, and data are not available for required calculations is a deviation from the monitoring requirements. A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the continuous parameter monitoring system to provide valid data. Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

(c) *Enclosure bypass line.* You must meet the requirements of paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section for each emission capture system enclosure that contains bypass lines that could divert emissions away from the add-on control device to the atmosphere.

(1) You must monitor or secure the valve or closure mechanism controlling the bypass line in a nondiverting position in such a way that the valve or closure mechanism cannot be opened without creating a record that the valve was opened. The method used to monitor or secure the valve or closure mechanism must meet one of the requirements specified in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) *Flow control position indicator.* Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate according to the manufacturer's specifications a flow control position indicator that takes a reading at least once every 15 minutes and provides a record indicating whether the emissions are directed to the add-on control device or diverted from the add-on control device. The time of occurrence and flow control position must be recorded, as well as every time the flow direction is changed. The flow control position indicator must be installed at the entrance to any bypass line that could divert the emissions away from the add-on control device to the atmosphere.

(ii) *Car-seal or lock-and-key valve closures.* Secure any bypass line valve in the closed position with a car-seal or a lock-and-key type configuration. You must visually inspect the seal or closure mechanism at least once every month to ensure that the valve is maintained in the closed position, and the emissions are not diverted away from the add-on control device to the atmosphere.

(iii) *Valve closure continuous monitoring.* Ensure that any bypass line valve is in the closed (non-diverting) position through monitoring of valve position at least once every 15 minutes. You must inspect the monitoring system at least once every month to verify that the monitor will indicate valve position.

(iv) *Automatic shutdown system.* Use an automatic shutdown system in which the open molding operation is stopped when flow is diverted by the bypass line away from the add-on control device to the atmosphere when the open molding operation is running. You must inspect the automatic shutdown system at least once every month to verify that it will detect diversions of flow and shut down the open molding operation.

(2) If any bypass line is opened, you must include a description of why the bypass line was opened and the length of time it remained open in the semiannual compliance reports required in §63.5764(d).

(d) *Thermal oxidizers.* If you are using a thermal oxidizer or incinerator as an add-on control device, you must comply with the requirements in paragraphs (d)(1) through (6) of this section.

(1) You must install a combustion temperature monitoring device in the firebox of the thermal oxidizer or incinerator, or in the duct immediately downstream of the firebox before any substantial heat exchange occurs. You must meet the requirements in paragraphs (b) and (d)(1)(i) through (vii) of this section for each temperature monitoring device.

(i) Locate the temperature sensor in a position that provides a representative temperature.

(ii) Use a temperature sensor with a minimum tolerance of 2.2 °C or 0.75 percent of the temperature value, whichever is larger.

(iii) Shield the temperature sensor system from electromagnetic interference and chemical contaminants.

(iv) If a chart recorder is used, it must have a sensitivity in the minor division of at least 10 °C.

(v) Perform an electronic calibration at least semiannually according to the procedures in the manufacturer's owners manual. Following the electronic calibration, you must conduct a temperature sensor validation check in which a second or redundant temperature sensor placed nearby the process temperature sensor must yield a reading within 16.7 °C of the process temperature sensor's reading.

(vi) Conduct calibration and validation checks any time the sensor exceeds the manufacturer's specified maximum operating temperature range or install a new temperature sensor.

(vii) At least monthly, inspect all components for integrity and all electrical connections for continuity, oxidation, and galvanic corrosion.

(2) Before or during the performance test, you must conduct a performance evaluation of the combustion temperature monitoring system according to §63.8(e). Section 63.8(e) specifies the general requirements for continuous monitoring systems and requirements for notifications, the site-specific performance evaluation plan, conduct of the performance evaluation, and reporting of performance evaluation results.

(3) During the performance test required by §63.5716, you must monitor and record the combustion temperature and determine the average combustion temperature for the three 1-hour test runs. This average temperature is the minimum operating limit for the thermal oxidizer.

(4) Following the performance test, you must continuously monitor the combustion temperature and record the average combustion temperature no less frequently than every 15 minutes.

(5) You must operate the incinerator or thermal oxidizer so that the average combustion temperature in any 3-hour period does not fall below the average combustion temperature recorded during the performance test.

(6) If the average combustion temperature in any 3-hour period falls below the average combustion temperature recorded during the performance test, or if you fail to collect the minimum data specified in paragraph (d)(4) of this section, it is a deviation for the operating limit in §63.5715.

(e) *Other control devices.* If you are using a control device other a thermal oxidizer, then you must comply with alternative monitoring requirements and operating limits approved by the Administrator under §63.8(f).

(f) *Emission capture system.* For each enclosure in the emission capture system, you must comply with the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) You must install a device to measure and record either the flow rate or the static pressure in the duct from each enclosure to the add-on control device.

(2) You must install a device to measure and record the pressure drop across at least one opening in each enclosure.

(3) Each flow measurement device must meet the requirements in paragraphs (b) and (f)(3)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) Locate the flow sensor in a position that provides a representative flow measurement in the duct between each enclosure in the emission capture system and the add-on control device.

(ii) Reduce swirling flow or abnormal velocity distributions due to upstream and downstream disturbances.

(iii) Conduct a flow sensor calibration check at least semiannually.

(iv) At least monthly, inspect all components for integrity, all electrical connections for continuity, and all mechanical connections for leakage.

(4) For each pressure measurement device, you must comply with the requirements in paragraphs (a) and (f)(4)(i) through (vii) of this section.

(i) Locate each pressure drop sensor in or as close to a position that provides a representative measurement of the pressure drop across each enclosure opening you are monitoring.

(ii) Locate each duct static pressure sensor in a position that provides a representative measurement of the static pressure in the duct between the enclosure and control device.

(iii) Minimize or eliminate pulsating pressure, vibration, and internal and external corrosion.

(iv) Check the pressure tap for plugging daily.

(v) Use an inclined manometer with a measurement sensitivity of 0.0004 millimeters mercury (mmHg) to check gauge calibration quarterly and transducer calibration monthly.

(vi) Conduct calibration checks any time the sensor exceeds the manufacturer's specified maximum operating pressure range or install a new pressure sensor.

(vii) At least monthly, inspect all components for integrity, all electrical connections for continuity, and all mechanical connections for leakage.

(5) For each capture device that is not part of a permanent total enclosure as defined in Method 204 in appendix M to 40 CFR part 51, you must establish an operating limit for either the gas volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure, as specified in paragraphs (f)(5)(i) and (ii) of this section. You must also establish an operating limit for pressure drop across at least one opening in each enclosure according to paragraphs (f)(5)(iii) and (iv) of this section. The operating limits for a permanent total enclosure are specified in Table 4 to this subpart.

(i) During the emission test required by §63.5716 and described in §63.5719, you must monitor and record either the gas volumetric flow rate or the duct static pressure for each separate enclosure in your emission capture system at least once every 15 minutes during each of the three test runs at a point in the duct between the enclosure and the add-on control device inlet.

(ii) Following the emission test, calculate and record the average gas volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure for the three test runs for each enclosure. This average gas volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure is the minimum operating limit for that specific enclosure.

(iii) During the emission test required by §63.5716 and described in §63.5719, you must monitor and record the pressure drop across the opening of each enclosure in your emission capture system at least once every 15 minutes during each of the three test runs.

(iv) Following the emission test, calculate and record the average pressure drop for the three test runs for each enclosure. This average pressure drop is the minimum operating limit for that specific enclosure.

Standards for Closed Molding Resin Operations

§ 63.5728 What standards must I meet for closed molding resin operations?

(a) If a resin application operation meets the definition of closed molding specified in §63.5779, there is no requirement to reduce emissions from that operation.

(b) If the resin application operation does not meet the definition of closed molding, then you must comply with the limit for open molding resin operations specified in §63.5698.

(c) Open molding resin operations that precede a closed molding operation must comply with the limit for open molding resin and gel coat operations specified in §63.5698. Examples of these operations include gel coat or skin coat layers that are applied before lamination is performed by closed molding.

Standards for Resin and Gel Coat Mixing Operations

§ 63.5731 What standards must I meet for resin and gel coat mixing operations?

(a) All resin and gel coat mixing containers with a capacity equal to or greater than 208 liters, including those used for on-site mixing of putties and polyputties, must have a cover with no visible gaps in place at all times.

(b) The work practice standard in paragraph (a) of this section does not apply when material is being manually added to or removed from a container, or when mixing or pumping equipment is being placed in or removed from a container.

(c) To demonstrate compliance with the work practice standard in paragraph (a) of this section, you must visually inspect all mixing containers subject to this standard at least once per month. The inspection should ensure that all containers have covers with no visible gaps between the cover and the container, or between the cover and equipment passing through the cover.

(d) You must keep records of which mixing containers are subject to this standard and the results of the inspections, including a description of any repairs or corrective actions taken.

Standards for Resin and Gel Coat Application Equipment Cleaning Operations

§ 63.5734 What standards must I meet for resin and gel coat application equipment cleaning operations?

(a) For routine flushing of resin and gel coat application equipment (e.g., spray guns, flowcoaters, brushes, rollers, and squeegees), you must use a cleaning solvent that contains no more than 5 percent organic HAP by weight. For removing cured resin or gel coat from application equipment, no organic HAP content limit applies.

(b) You must store organic HAP-containing solvents used for removing cured resin or gel coat in containers with covers. The covers must have no visible gaps and must be in place at all times, except when equipment to be cleaned is placed in or removed from the container. On containers with a capacity greater than 7.6 liters, the distance from the top of the container to the solvent surface must be no less than 0.75 times the diameter of the container. Containers that store organic HAP-containing solvents used for removing cured resin or gel coat are exempt from the requirements of 40 CFR part 63, subpart T. Cured resin or gel coat means resin or gel coat that has changed from a liquid to a solid.

§ 63.5737 How do I demonstrate compliance with the resin and gel coat application equipment cleaning standards?

(a) Determine and record the organic HAP content of the cleaning solvents subject to the standards specified in §63.5734 using the methods specified in §63.5758.

(b) If you recycle cleaning solvents on site, you may use documentation from the solvent manufacturer or supplier or a measurement of the organic HAP content of the cleaning solvent as originally obtained from the solvent supplier for demonstrating compliance, subject to the conditions in §63.5758 for demonstrating compliance with organic HAP content limits.

(c) At least once per month, you must visually inspect any containers holding organic HAP-containing solvents used for removing cured resin and gel coat to ensure that the containers have covers with no visible gaps. Keep records of the monthly inspections and any repairs made to the covers.

Standards for Carpet and Fabric Adhesive Operations

§ 63.5740 What emission limit must I meet for carpet and fabric adhesive operations?

(a) You must use carpet and fabric adhesives that contain no more than 5 percent organic HAP by weight.

(b) To demonstrate compliance with the emission limit in paragraph (a) of this section, you must determine and record the organic HAP content of the carpet and fabric adhesives using the methods in §63.5758.

Standards for Aluminum Recreational Boat Surface Coating Operations

§ 63.5743 What standards must I meet for aluminum recreational boat surface coating operations?

(a) For aluminum wipedown solvent operations and aluminum surface coating operations, you must comply with either the separate emission limits in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section, or the combined emission limit in paragraph (a)(3) of this section. Compliance with these limitations is based on a 12-month rolling average that is calculated at the end of every month.

(1) You must limit emissions from aluminum wipedown solvents to no more than 0.33 kilograms of organic HAP per liter of total coating solids applied from aluminum primers, clear coats, and top coats combined. No limit applies when cleaning surfaces are receiving decals or adhesive graphics.

(2) You must limit emissions from aluminum recreational boat surface coatings (including thinners, activators, primers, topcoats, and clear coats) to no more than 1.22 kilograms of organic HAP per liter of total coating solids applied from aluminum primers, clear coats, and top coats combined.

(3) You must limit emissions from the combined aluminum surface coatings and aluminum wipedown solvents to no more than 1.55 kilograms of organic HAP per liter of total coating solids applied from aluminum primers, clear coats, and top coats combined.

(b) You must comply with the work practice standard in paragraph (b)(1), (2), (3), or (4) of this section when cleaning aluminum coating spray guns with solvents containing more than 5 percent organic HAP by weight.

(1) Clean spray guns in an enclosed device. Keep the device closed except when you place spray guns in or remove them from the device.

(2) Disassemble the spray gun and manually clean the components in a vat. Keep the vat closed when you are not using it.

(3) Clean spray guns by placing solvent in the pressure pot and forcing the solvent through the gun. Do not use atomizing air during this procedure. Direct the used cleaning solvent from the spray gun into a container that you keep closed when you are not using it.

(4) An alternative gun cleaning process or technology approved by the Administrator according to the procedures in §63.6(g).

§ 63.5746 How do I demonstrate compliance with the emission limits for aluminum wipedown solvents and aluminum coatings?

To demonstrate compliance with the emission limits for aluminum wipedown solvents and aluminum coatings specified in §63.5743(a), you must meet the requirements of paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section.

(a) Determine and record the organic HAP content (kilograms of organic HAP per kilogram of material, or weight fraction) of each aluminum wipedown solvent and aluminum coating (including primers, topcoats, clear coats, thinners, and activators). Use the methods in §63.5758 to determine organic HAP content.

(b) Use the methods in §63.5758(b) to determine the solids content (liters of solids per liter of coating, or volume fraction) of each aluminum surface coating, including primers, topcoats, and clear coats. Keep records of the solids content.

(c) Use the methods in §63.5758(c) to determine the density of each aluminum surface coating and wipedown solvent.

(d) Compliance is based on a 12-month rolling average calculated at the end of every month. The first 12-month rolling-average period begins on the compliance date specified in §63.5695.

(e) At the end of the twelfth month after your compliance date and at the end of every subsequent month, use the procedures in §63.5749 to calculate the organic HAP from aluminum wipedown solvents per liter of coating solids, and use the procedures in §63.5752 to calculate the kilograms of organic HAP from aluminum coatings per liter of coating solids.

(f) Keep records of the calculations used to determine compliance.

(g) *Approval of alternative means of demonstrating compliance.* You may apply to the Administrator for permission to use an alternative means (such as an add-on control system) of limiting emissions from aluminum wipedown solvent and coating operations and demonstrating compliance with the emission limits in §63.5743(a).

(1) The application must include the information listed in paragraphs (g)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) An engineering evaluation that compares the emissions using the alternative means to the emissions that would result from using the strategy specified in paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section. The engineering evaluation may include the results from an emission test that accurately measures the capture efficiency and control device efficiency achieved by the control system and the composition of the associated coatings so that the emissions comparison can be made.

(ii) A proposed monitoring protocol that includes operating parameter values to be monitored for compliance and an explanation of how the operating parameter values will be established through a performance test.

(iii) Details of appropriate recordkeeping and reporting procedures.

(2) The Administrator will approve the alternative means of limiting emissions if the Administrator determines that HAP emissions will be no greater than if the source uses the procedures described in paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section to demonstrate compliance.

(3) The Administrator's approval may specify operation, maintenance, and monitoring requirements to ensure that emissions from the regulated operations are no greater than those that would otherwise result from regulated operations in compliance with this subpart.

§ 63.5749 How do I calculate the organic HAP content of aluminum wipedown solvents?

(a) Use equation 1 of this section to calculate the weighted-average organic HAP content of aluminum wipedown solvents used in the past 12 months.

$$HAP_{WD} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n (Vol_j)(D_j)(W_j)}{\sum_{i=1}^m (Vol_i)(Solids_i)} \quad (Eq. 1)$$

Where:

HAP_{WD} = weighted-average organic HAP content of aluminum wipedown solvents, kilograms of HAP per liter of total coating solids from aluminum primers, top coats, and clear coats.

n = number of different wipedown solvents used in the past 12 months.

Vol_j = volume of aluminum wipedown solvent j used in the past 12 months, liters.

D_j = density of aluminum wipedown solvent j , kilograms per liter.

W_j = mass fraction of organic HAP in aluminum wipedown solvent j .

m = number of different aluminum surface coatings (primers, top coats, and clear coats) used in the past 12 months.

Vol_i = volume of aluminum primer, top coat, or clear coat i used in the past 12 months, liters.

$Solids_i$ = solids content aluminum primer, top coat, or clear coat i , liter solids per liter of coating.

(b) Compliance is based on a 12-month rolling average. If the weighted-average organic HAP content does not exceed 0.33 kilograms of organic HAP per liter of total coating solids, then you are in compliance with the emission limit specified in §63.5743(a)(1).

§ 63.5752 How do I calculate the organic HAP content of aluminum recreational boat surface coatings?

(a) Use equation 1 of this section to calculate the weighted-average HAP content for all aluminum surface coatings used in the past 12 months.

$$HAP_{SC} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m (Vol_i)(D_i)(W_i) + \sum_{k=1}^D (Vol_k)(D_k)(W_k)}{\sum_{i=1}^m (Vol_i)(Solids_i)} \quad (Eq. 1)$$

Where:

HAP_{SC} = weighted-average organic HAP content for all aluminum coating materials, kilograms of organic HAP per liter of coating solids.

m = number of different aluminum primers, top coats, and clear coats used in the past 12 months.

Vol_i = volume of aluminum primer, top coat, or clear coat i used in the past 12 months, liters.

D_i = density of coating i , kilograms per liter.

W_i = mass fraction of organic HAP in coating i , kilograms of organic HAP per kilogram of coating.

p = number of different thinners, activators, and other coating additives used in the past 12 months.

Vol_k = total volume of thinner, activator, or additive k used in the past 12 months, liters.

D_k = density of thinner, activator, or additive k , kilograms per liter.

W_k = mass fraction of organic HAP in thinner, activator, or additive k , kilograms of organic HAP per kilogram of thinner or activator.

$Solids_i$ = solids content of aluminum primer, top coat, or clear coat i , liter solids per liter of coating.

(b) Compliance is based on a 12-month rolling average. If the weighted-average organic HAP content does not exceed 1.22 kilograms of organic HAP per liter of coating solids, then you are in compliance with the emission limit specified in §63.5743(a)(2).

§ 63.5753 How do I calculate the combined organic HAP content of aluminum wipedown solvents and aluminum recreational boat surface coatings?

(a) Use equation 1 of this section to calculate the combined weighted-average organic HAP content of aluminum wipedown solvents and aluminum recreational boat surface coatings.

$$HAP_{Combined} = HAP_{WD} + HAP_{SC} \quad (Eq. 1)$$

Where:

HAP_{WD} = the weighted-average organic HAP content of aluminum wipedown solvents used in the past 12 months, calculated using equation 1 of §63.5749.

HAP_{SC} = the weighted average organic HAP content of aluminum recreational boat surface coatings used in the past 12 months, calculated using equation 1 of §63.5752.

(b) Compliance is based on a 12-month rolling average. If the combined organic HAP content does not exceed 1.55 kilograms of organic HAP per liter of total coating solids, then you are in compliance with the emission limit specified in §63.5743(a)(3).

§ 63.5755 How do I demonstrate compliance with the aluminum recreational boat surface coating spray gun cleaning work practice standards?

You must demonstrate compliance with the aluminum coating spray gun cleaning work practice standards by meeting the requirements of paragraph (a) or (b) of this section.

(a) Demonstrate that solvents used to clean the aluminum coating spray guns contain no more than 5 percent organic HAP by weight by determining organic HAP content with the methods in §63.5758. Keep records of the organic HAP content determination.

(b) For solvents containing more than 5 percent organic HAP by weight, comply with the requirements in paragraph (b)(1) or (b)(2), and paragraph (b)(3) of this section.

(1) If you are using an enclosed spray gun cleaner, visually inspect it at least once per month to ensure that covers are in place and the covers have no visible gaps when the cleaner is not in use, and that there are no leaks from hoses or fittings.

(2) If you are manually cleaning the gun or spraying solvent into a container that can be closed, visually inspect all solvent containers at least once per month to ensure that the containers have covers and the covers fit with no visible gaps.

(3) Keep records of the monthly inspections and any repairs that are made to the enclosed gun cleaners or the covers.

Methods for Determining Hazardous Air Pollutant Content

§ 63.5758 How do I determine the organic HAP content of materials?

(a) *Determine the organic HAP content for each material used.* To determine the organic HAP content for each material used in your open molding resin and gel coat operations, carpet and fabric adhesive operations, or aluminum recreational boat surface coating operations, you must use one of the options in paragraphs (a)(1) through (6) of this section.

(1) *Method 311 (appendix A to 40 CFR part 63).* You may use Method 311 for determining the mass fraction of organic HAP. Use the procedures specified in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section when determining organic HAP content by Method 311.

(i) Include in the organic HAP total each organic HAP that is measured to be present at 0.1 percent by mass or more for Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)-defined carcinogens as specified in 29 CFR 1910.1200(d)(4) and at 1.0 percent by mass or more for other compounds. For example, if toluene (not an OSHA carcinogen) is measured to be 0.5 percent of the material by mass, you do not need to include it in the organic HAP total. Express the mass fraction of each organic HAP you measure as a value truncated to four places after the decimal point (for example, 0.1234).

(ii) Calculate the total organic HAP content in the test material by adding up the individual organic HAP contents and truncating the result to three places after the decimal point (for example, 0.123).

(2) *Method 24 (appendix A to 40 CFR part 60).* You may use Method 24 to determine the mass fraction of non-aqueous volatile matter of aluminum coatings and use that value as a substitute for mass fraction of organic HAP.

(3) *ASTM D1259–85 (Standard Test Method for Nonvolatile Content of Resins).* You may use ASTM D1259–85 (available for purchase from ASTM) to measure the mass fraction of volatile matter of resins and gel coats for open molding operations and use that value as a substitute for mass fraction of organic HAP.

(4) *Alternative method.* You may use an alternative test method for determining mass fraction of organic HAP if you obtain prior approval by the Administrator. You must follow the procedure in §63.7(f) to submit an alternative test method for approval.

(5) *Information from the supplier or manufacturer of the material.* You may rely on information other than that generated by the test methods specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section, such as manufacturer's formulation data, according to paragraphs (a)(5)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Include in the organic HAP total each organic HAP that is present at 0.1 percent by mass or more for OSHA-defined carcinogens as specified in 29 CFR 1910.1200(d)(4) and at 1.0 percent by mass or more for other compounds. For example, if toluene (not an OSHA carcinogen) is 0.5 percent of the material by mass, you do not have to include it in the organic HAP total.

(ii) If the organic HAP content is provided by the material supplier or manufacturer as a range, then you must use the upper limit of the range for determining compliance. If a separate

measurement of the total organic HAP content using the methods specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section 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.

(iii) If the organic HAP content is provided as a single value, you may assume the value is a manufacturing target value and actual organic HAP content may vary from the target value. If a separate measurement of the total organic HAP content using the methods specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section is less than 2 percentage points higher than the value for total organic HAP content provided by the material supplier or manufacturer, then you 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.

(6) *Solvent blends.* Solvent blends may be listed as single components for some regulated materials in certifications provided by manufacturers or suppliers. Solvent blends may contain organic HAP which must be counted toward the total organic HAP content of the materials. When detailed organic HAP content data for solvent blends are not available, you may use the values for organic HAP content that are listed in Table 5 or 6 to this subpart. You may use Table 6 to this subpart only if the solvent blends in the materials you use do not match any of the solvent blends in Table 5 to this subpart and you know only whether the blend is either aliphatic or aromatic. However, if test results indicate higher values than those listed in Table 5 or 6 to this subpart, then the test results must be used for determining compliance.

(b) *Determine the volume fraction solids in aluminum recreational boat surface coatings.* To determine the volume fraction of coating solids (liters of coating solids per liter of coating) for each aluminum recreational boat surface coating, you must use one of the methods specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section. If the results obtained with paragraphs (b)(2) or (3) of this section do not agree with those obtained according to paragraph (b)(1) of this section, you must use the results obtained with paragraph (b)(1) of this section to determine compliance.

(1) *ASTM Method D2697–86(1998) or D6093–97.* You may use ASTM Method D2697–86(1998) or D6093–97 (available for purchase from ASTM) to determine the volume fraction of coating solids for each coating. Divide the nonvolatile volume percent obtained with the methods by 100 to calculate volume fraction of coating solids.

(2) *Information from the supplier or manufacturer of the material.* You may obtain the volume fraction of coating solids for each coating from the supplier or manufacturer.

(3) *Calculation of volume fraction of coating solids.* You may determine it using equation 1 of this section:

$$\text{Solids} = 1 - \frac{m_{\text{volatiles}}}{D_{\text{avg}}} \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

Where:

Solids=volume fraction of coating solids, liters coating solids per liter coating.

$m_{\text{volatiles}}$ =Total volatile matter content of the coating, including organic HAP, volatile organic compounds, water, and exempt compounds, determined according to Method 24 in appendix A of 40 CFR part 60, grams volatile matter per liter coating.

D_{avg} =average density of volatile matter in the coating, grams volatile matter per liter volatile matter, determined from test results using ASTM Method D1475–90 (available for purchase from ASTM), information from the supplier or manufacturer of the material, or reference sources

providing density or specific gravity data for pure materials. If there is disagreement between ASTM Method D1475–90 test results and other information sources, the test results will take precedence.

(c) *Determine the density of each aluminum recreational boat wipedown solvent and surface coating.* Determine the density of all aluminum recreational boat wipedown solvents, surface coatings, thinners, and other additives from test results using ASTM Method D1475–90, information from the supplier or manufacturer of the material, or reference sources providing density or specific gravity data for pure materials. If there is disagreement between ASTM Method D1475–90 test results and other information sources, you must use the test results to demonstrate compliance.

Notifications, Reports, and Records

§ 63.5761 What notifications must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit all of the notifications in Table 7 to this subpart that apply to you by the dates in the table. The notifications are described more fully in 40 CFR part 63, subpart A, General Provisions, referenced in Table 8 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.

§ 63.5764 What reports must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit the applicable reports specified in paragraphs (b) through (e) of this section. To the extent possible, you must organize each report according to the operations covered by this subpart and the compliance procedure followed for that operation.

(b) Unless the Administrator has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under §63.10(a), you must submit each report by the dates in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) If your source is not controlled by an add-on control device (i.e., you are complying with organic HAP content limits, application equipment requirements, or MACT model point value averaging provisions), the first compliance report must cover the period beginning 12 months after the compliance date specified for your source in §63.5695 and ending on June 30 or December 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the first 12-month period after the compliance date that is specified for your source in §63.5695. If your source is controlled by an add-on control device, the first compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date specified for your source in §63.5695 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 §63.5695.

(2) The first compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than 60 calendar days after the end of the compliance reporting period specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

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

(4) Each subsequent compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than 60 calendar days after the end of the semiannual reporting period.

(5) For each affected source that is subject to permitting regulations pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 71, and if the permitting authority has established dates for submitting semiannual reports pursuant to 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 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 include the information specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (7) of this section.

(1) Company name and address.

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

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

(4) A description of any changes in the manufacturing process since the last compliance report.

(5) A statement or table showing, for each regulated operation, the applicable organic HAP content limit, application equipment requirement, or MACT model point value averaging provision with which you are complying. The statement or table must also show the actual weighted-average organic HAP content or weighted-average MACT model point value (if applicable) for each operation during each of the rolling 12-month averaging periods that end during the reporting period.

(6) If you were in compliance with the emission limits and work practice standards during the reporting period, you must include a statement to that effect.

(7) If you deviated from an emission limit or work practice standard during the reporting period, you must also include the information listed in paragraphs (c)(7)(i) through (iv) of this section in the semiannual compliance report.

(i) A description of the operation involved in the deviation.

(ii) The quantity, organic HAP content, and application method (if relevant) of the materials involved in the deviation.

(iii) A description of any corrective action you took to minimize the deviation and actions you have taken to prevent it from happening again.

(iv) A statement of whether or not your facility was in compliance for the 12-month averaging period that ended at the end of the reporting period.

(d) If your facility has an add-on control device, you must submit semiannual compliance reports and quarterly excess emission reports as specified in §63.10(e). The contents of the reports are specified in §63.10(e).

(e) If your facility has an add-on control device, you must complete a startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan as specified in §63.6(e), and you must submit the startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports specified in §63.10(e)(5).

§ 63.5767 What records must I keep?

You must keep the records specified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section in addition to records specified in individual sections of this subpart.

(a) You must keep a copy of each notification and report that you submitted to comply with this subpart.

(b) You must keep all documentation supporting any notification or report that you submitted.

(c) If your facility is not controlled by an add-on control device (i.e., you are complying with organic HAP content limits, application equipment requirements, or MACT model point value averaging provisions), you must keep the records specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) The total amounts of open molding production resin, pigmented gel coat, clear gel coat, tooling resin, and tooling gel coat used per month and the weighted-average organic HAP contents for each operation, expressed as weight-percent. For open molding production resin and tooling resin, you must also record the amounts of each applied by atomized and nonatomized methods.

(2) The total amount of each aluminum coating used per month (including primers, top coats, clear coats, thinners, and activators) and the weighted-average organic HAP content as determined in §63.5752.

(3) The total amount of each aluminum wipedown solvent used per month and the weighted-average organic HAP content as determined in §63.5749.

(d) If your facility has an add-on control device, you must keep the records specified in §63.10(b) relative to control device startup, shut down, and malfunction events; control device performance tests; and continuous monitoring system performance evaluations.

§ 63.5770 In what form and for how long must I keep my records?

(a) Your records must be readily available and in a form so they can be easily inspected and reviewed.

(b) You must keep each record for 5 years following the date that each record is generated.

(c) You must keep each record on site for at least 2 years after the date that each record is generated. You can keep the records offsite for the remaining 3 years.

(d) You can keep the records on paper or an alternative media, such as microfilm, computer, computer disks, magnetic tapes, or on microfiche.

Other Information You Need To Know

§ 63.5773 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

You must comply with the requirements of the General Provisions in 40 CFR part 63, subpart A, as specified in Table 8 to this subpart.

§ 63.5776 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

(a) If the Administrator has delegated authority to your State or local agency, the State or local agency has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart.

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State or local agency under 40 CFR part 63, subpart E, the authorities that are retained by the Administrator of the U.S. EPA and are not transferred to the State or local agency are listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Under §63.6(g), the authority to approve alternatives to the standards listed in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (vii) of this section is not delegated.

(i) §63.5698—Emission limit for open molding resin and gel coat operations.

(ii) §63.5728—Standards for closed molding resin operations.

(iii) §63.5731(a)—Standards for resin and gel coat mixing operations.

(iv) §63.5734—Standards for resin and gel coat application equipment cleaning operations.

(v) §63.5740(a)—Emission limit for carpet and fabric adhesive operations.

(vi) §63.5743—Standards for aluminum recreational boat surface coating operations.

(vii) §63.5746(g)—Approval of alternative means of demonstrating compliance with the emission limits for aluminum recreational boat surface coating operations.

(2) Under §63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f), the authority to approve alternatives to the test methods listed in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (iv) of this section is not delegated.

(i) §63.5719(b)—Method for determining whether an enclosure is a total enclosure.

(ii) §63.5719(c)—Methods for measuring emissions from a control device.

(iii) §63.5725(d)(1)—Performance specifications for thermal oxidizer combustion temperature monitors.

(iv) §63.5758—Method for determining hazardous air pollutant content of regulated materials.

(3) Under §63.8(f), the authority to approve major alternatives to the monitoring requirements listed in §63.5725 is not delegated. A “major alternative” is defined in §63.90.

(4) Under §63.10(f), the authority to approve major alternatives to the reporting and recordkeeping requirements listed in §§63.5764, 63.5767, and 63.5770 is not delegated. A “major alternative” is defined in §63.90.

Definitions

§ 63.5779 What definitions apply to this subpart?

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Clean Air Act, in §63.2, and in this section as follows:

Add-on control means an air pollution control device, such as a thermal oxidizer, that reduces pollution in an air stream by destruction or removal before discharge to the atmosphere.

Administrator means the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) or an authorized representative (for example, a State delegated the authority to carry out the provisions of this subpart).

Aluminum recreational boat means any marine or freshwater recreational boat that has a hull or deck constructed primarily of aluminum. A recreational boat is a vessel which by design and construction is intended by the manufacturer to be operated primarily for pleasure, or to be leased, rented or chartered to another for the latter's pleasure (rather than for commercial or military purposes); and whose major structural components are fabricated and assembled in an indoor, production-line manufacturing plant or similar land-side operation and not in a dry dock, graving dock, or marine railway on the navigable waters of the United States.

Aluminum recreational boat surface coating operation means the application of primers or top coats to aluminum recreational boats. It also includes the application of clear coats over top coats. Aluminum recreational boat surface coating operations do not include the application of wood coatings or antifoulant coatings to aluminum recreational boats.

Aluminum coating spray gun cleaning means the process of flushing or removing paints or coatings from the interior or exterior of a spray gun used to apply aluminum primers, clear coats, or top coats to aluminum recreational boats.

Aluminum wipedown solvents means solvents used to remove oil, grease, welding smoke, or other contaminants from the aluminum surfaces of a boat before priming or painting. Aluminum wipedown solvents contain no coating solids; aluminum surface preparation materials that contain coating solids are considered coatings for the purpose of this subpart and are not wipedown solvents.

Antifoulant coating means any coating that is applied to the underwater portion of a boat specifically to prevent or reduce the attachment of biological organisms and that is registered with EPA as a pesticide under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. section 136, *et seq.*). For the purpose of this subpart, primers used with antifoulant coatings to prepare the surface to accept the antifoulant coating are considered antifoulant coatings.

Assembly adhesive means any chemical material used in the joining of one fiberglass, metal, foam, or wood parts to another to form a temporary or permanently bonded assembly. Assembly adhesives include, but are not limited to, methacrylate adhesives and putties made from polyester or vinylester resin mixed with inert fillers or fibers.

Atomized resin application means a resin application technology in which the resin leaves the application equipment and breaks into droplets or an aerosol as it travels from the application equipment to the surface of the part. Atomized resin application includes, but is not limited to, resin spray guns and resin chopper spray guns.

Boat means any type of vessel, other than a seaplane, that can be used for transportation on the water.

Boat manufacturing facility means a facility that manufactures the hulls or decks of boats from fiberglass or aluminum or assembles boats from premanufactured hulls and decks, or builds molds to make fiberglass hulls or decks. A facility that manufactures only parts of boats (such as hatches, seats, or lockers) or boat trailers, but no boat hulls or decks or molds for fiberglass boat hulls or decks, is not considered a boat manufacturing facility for the purpose of this subpart.

Carpet and fabric adhesive means any chemical material that permanently attaches carpet, fabric, or upholstery to any surface of a boat.

Clear gel coat means gel coats that are clear or translucent so that underlying colors are visible. Clear gel coats are used to manufacture parts for sale. Clear gel coats do not include tooling gel coats used to build or repair molds.

Closed molding means any molding process in which pressure is used to distribute the resin through the reinforcing fabric placed between two mold surfaces to either saturate the fabric or fill the mold cavity. The pressure may be clamping pressure, fluid pressure, atmospheric pressure, or vacuum pressure used either alone or in combination. The mold surfaces may be rigid or flexible. Closed molding includes, but is not limited to, compression molding with sheet molding compound, infusion molding, resin injection molding (RIM), vacuum-assisted resin transfer molding (VARTM), resin transfer molding (RTM), and vacuum-assisted compression molding. Processes in which a closed mold is used only to compact saturated fabric or remove air or excess resin from the fabric (such as in vacuum bagging), are not considered closed molding. Open molding steps, such as application of a gel coat or skin coat layer by conventional open molding prior to a closed molding process, are not closed molding.

Cured resin and gel coat means resin or gel coat that has been polymerized and changed from a liquid to a solid.

Deviation means any instance in which an affected source subject to this subpart or an owner or operator of such a source:

- (1) Fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this subpart, including, but not limited to, any emission limit, operating limit, or work practice requirement;
- (2) Fails to meet any term or condition which is adopted to implement an applicable requirement in this subpart and which is included in the operating permit for any affected source required to obtain such permit; or
- (3) Fails to meet any emission limit, operating limit, or work practice requirement in this subpart during any startup, shutdown, or malfunction, regardless of whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.

Enclosure means a structure, such as a spray booth, that surrounds a source of emissions and captures and directs the emissions to an add-on control device.

Fiberglass boat means a vessel in which either the hull or deck is built from a composite material consisting of a thermosetting resin matrix reinforced with fibers of glass, carbon, aramid, or other material.

Fiberglass hull and deck coatings means coatings applied to the exterior or interior surface of fiberglass boat hulls and decks on the completed boat. Polyester and vinylester resins and gel coats used in building fiberglass parts are not fiberglass hull and deck coatings for the purpose of this subpart.

Filled resin means a resin to which an inert material has been added to change viscosity, density, shrinkage, or other physical properties.

Gel coat means a thermosetting resin surface coating containing styrene (Chemical Abstract Service or CAS No. 100-42-5) or methyl methacrylate (CAS No. 80-62-6), either pigmented or clear, that provides a cosmetic enhancement or improves resistance to degradation from exposure to the elements. Gel coat layers do not contain any reinforcing fibers and gel coats are applied directly to mold surfaces or to a finished laminate.

Hazardous air pollutant or HAP means any air pollutant listed in, or pursuant to section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act.

Hazardous air pollutant content or HAP content means the amount of HAP contained in a regulated material at the time it is applied to the part being manufactured. If no HAP is added to a material as a thinner or diluent, then the HAP content is the same as the HAP content of the material as purchased from the supplier. For resin and gel coat, HAP content does not include any HAP contained in the catalyst added to the resin or gel coat during application to initiate curing.

Hazardous air pollutant data sheet (HDS) means documentation furnished by a material supplier or an outside laboratory to provide the organic HAP content of the material by weight, measured using an EPA Method, manufacturer's formulation data, or an equivalent method. For aluminum coatings, the HDS also documents the solids content by volume, determined from the manufacturer's formulation data. The purpose of the HDS is to help the affected source in showing compliance with the organic HAP content limits contained in this subpart. The HDS must state the maximum total organic HAP concentration, by weight, of the material. It must include any organic HAP concentrations equal to or greater than 0.1 percent by weight for individual organic HAP that are carcinogens, as defined by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR part 1910), and 1.0 percent by weight for all other individual organic HAP, as formulated. The HDS must also include test conditions if EPA Method 311 is used for determining organic HAP content.

Maximum achievable control technology (MACT) model point value means a number calculated for open molding operations that is a surrogate for emissions and is used to determine if your open molding operations are in compliance with the provisions of this subpart. The units for MACT model point values are kilograms of organic HAP per megagram of resin or gel coat applied.

Manufacturer's certification means documentation furnished by a material supplier that shows the organic HAP content of a material and includes a HDS.

Mold means the cavity or surface into or on which gel coat, resin, and fibers are placed and from which finished fiberglass parts take their form.

Mold sealing and release agents means materials applied to a mold to seal, polish, and lubricate the mold to prevent parts from sticking to the mold. Mold sealers, waxes, and glazing and buffing compounds are considered mold sealing and release agents for the purposes of this subpart.

Mold stripping and cleaning solvents means materials used to remove mold sealing and release agents from a mold before the mold surface is repaired, polished, or lubricated during normal mold maintenance.

Month means a calendar month.

Neat resin means a resin to which no filler has been added.

Nonatomized resin application means any application technology in which the resin is not broken into droplets or an aerosol as it travels from the application equipment to the surface of the part. Nonatomized resin application technology includes, but is not limited to, flowcoaters, chopper flowcoaters, pressure fed resin rollers, resin impregnators, and hand application (for example, paint brush or paint roller).

Open molding resin and gel coat operation means any process in which the reinforcing fibers and resin are placed in the mold and are open to the surrounding air while the reinforcing fibers are saturated with resin. For the purposes of this subpart, open molding includes operations in which a vacuum bag or similar cover is used to compress an uncured laminate to remove air bubbles or excess resin, or to achieve a bond between a core material and a laminate.

Pigmented gel coat means opaque gel coats used to manufacture parts for sale. Pigmented gel coats do not include tooling gel coats used to build or repair molds.

Production resin means any resin used to manufacture parts for sale. Production resins do not include tooling resins used to build or repair molds, or assembly adhesives as defined in this section.

Recycled resin and gel coat application equipment cleaning solvent means cleaning solvents recycled on-site or returned to the supplier or another party to remove resin or gel coat residues so that the solvent can be reused.

Research and development activities means:

- (1) Activities conducted at a laboratory to analyze air, soil, water, waste, or product samples for contaminants, environmental impact, or quality control;
- (2) Activities conducted to test more efficient production processes or methods for preventing or reducing adverse environmental impacts, provided that the activities do not include the production of an intermediate or final product for sale or exchange for commercial profit, except in a *de minimis* manner; and
- (3) Activities conducted at a research or laboratory facility that is operated under the close supervision of technically trained personnel, the primary purpose of which is to conduct research and development into new processes and products and that is not engaged in the manufacture of products for sale or exchange for commercial profit, except in a *de minimis* manner.

Resin means any thermosetting resin with or without pigment containing styrene (CAS No. 100–42–5) or methyl methacrylate (CAS No. 80–62–6) and used to encapsulate and bind together reinforcement fibers in the construction of fiberglass parts.

Resin and gel coat application equipment cleaning means the process of flushing or removing resins and gel coats from the interior or exterior of equipment that is used to apply resin or gel coat in the manufacture of fiberglass parts.

Resin and gel coat mixing operation means any operation in which resin or gel coat, including the mixing of putties or polyputties, is combined with additives that include, but are not limited to, fillers, promoters, or catalysts.

Roll-out means the process of using rollers, squeegees, or similar tools to compact reinforcing materials saturated with resin to remove trapped air or excess resin.

Skin coat is a layer of resin and fibers applied over the gel coat to protect the gel coat from being deformed by the next laminate layers.

Tooling resin means the resin used to build or repair molds (also known as tools) or prototypes (also known as plugs) from which molds will be made.

Tooling gel coat means the gel coat used to build or repair molds (also known as tools) or prototypes (also known as plugs) from which molds will be made.

Vacuum bagging means any molding technique in which the reinforcing fabric is saturated with resin and then covered with a flexible sheet that is sealed to the edge of the mold and where a

vacuum is applied under the sheet to compress the laminate, remove excess resin, or remove trapped air from the laminate during curing. Vacuum bagging does not include processes that meet the definition of closed molding.

Vinylester resin means a thermosetting resin containing esters of acrylic or methacrylic acids and having double-bond and ester linkage sites only at the ends of the resin molecules.

Volume fraction of coating solids means the ratio of the volume of coating solids (also known as volume of nonvolatiles) to the volume of coating; liters of coating solids per liter of coating.

Wood coatings means coatings applied to wooden parts and surfaces of boats, such as paneling, cabinets, railings, and trim. Wood coatings include, but are not limited to, primers, stains, sealers, varnishes, and enamels. Polyester and vinylester resins or gel coats applied to wooden parts to encapsulate them or bond them to other parts are not wood coatings.

Table 1 to Subpart VVVV of Part 63—Compliance Dates for New and Existing Boat Manufacturing Facilities

As specified in §63.5695, you must comply by the dates in the following table:

If your facility is—	And—	Then you must comply by this date—
1. An existing source	Is a major source on or before August 22, 2001 ¹	August 23, 2004.
2. An existing or new area source	Becomes a major source after August 22, 2001 ¹	1 year after becoming a major source or August 22, 2002, whichever is later.
3. A new source	Is a major source at startup ¹	Upon startup or August 22, 2001, whichever is later.

¹Your facility is a major source if it is a stationary source or group of stationary sources located within a contiguous area and under common control that emits or can potentially emit, considering controls, in the aggregate, 9.1 megagrams or more per year of a single hazardous air pollutant or 22.7 megagrams or more per year of a combination of hazardous air pollutants.

Table 2 to Subpart VVVV of Part 63—Alternative Organic HAP Content Requirements for Open Molding Resin and Gel Coat Operations

As specified in §§63.5701(b), 63.5704(b)(2), and 63.5713(a), (b), and (d), you must comply with the requirements in the following table:

For this operation—	And this application method—	You must not exceed this weighted-average organic HAP content (weight percent) requirement—
1. Production resin operations	Atomized (spray)	28 percent.
2. Production resin operations	Nonatomized (nonspray)	35 percent.
3. Pigmented gel coat operations	Any method	33 percent.
4. Clear gel coat operations	Any method	48 percent

For this operation—	And this application method—	You must not exceed this weighted-average organic HAP content (weight percent) requirement—
5. Tooling resin operations	Atomized (spray)	30 percent.
6. Tooling resin operations	Nonatomized (nonspray)	39 percent.
7. Tooling gel coat operations	Any method	40 percent.

Table 3 to Subpart VVVV of Part 63—MACT Model Point Value Formulas for Open Molding Operations¹

As specified in §§63.5710(d) and 63.5714(a), you must calculate point values using the formulas in the following table:

For this operation—	And this application method—	Use this formula to calculate the MACT model plant value for each resin and gel coat—
1. Production resin, tooling resin	a. Atomized	$0.014 \times (\text{Resin HAP}\%)^{2.425}$
	b. Atomized, plus vacuum bagging with roll-out	$0.01185 \times (\text{Resin HAP}\%)^{2.425}$
	c. Atomized, plus vacuum bagging without roll-out	$0.00945 \times (\text{Resin HAP}\%)^{2.425}$
	d. Nonatomized	$0.014 \times (\text{Resin HAP}\%)^{2.275}$
	e. Nonatomized, plus vacuum bagging with roll-out	$0.0110 \times (\text{Resin HAP}\%)^{2.275}$
	f. Nonatomized, plus vacuum bagging without roll-out	$0.0076 \times (\text{Resin HAP}\%)^{2.275}$
2. Pigmented gel coat, clear gel coat, tooling gel coat	All methods	$0.445 \times (\text{Gel coat HAP}\%)^{1.675}$

¹Equations calculate MACT model point value in kilograms of organic HAP per megagrams of resin or gel coat applied. The equations for vacuum bagging with roll-out are applicable when a facility rolls out the applied resin and fabric prior to applying the vacuum bagging materials. The equations for vacuum bagging without roll-out are applicable when a facility applies the vacuum bagging materials immediately after resin application without rolling out the resin and fabric. HAP% = organic HAP content as supplied, expressed as a weight-percent value between 0 and 100 percent.

Table 4 to Subpart VVVV of Part 63—Operating Limits if Using an Add-on Control Device for Open Molding Operations

As specified in §§63.5715(a) and 63.5725(f)(5), you must meet the operating limits in the following table:

For the following device—	You must meet the following operating limit—	And you must demonstrate continuous compliance with the operating limit by—
1. Thermal oxidizer	The average combustion temperature in any 3-hour period must not fall below the combustion temperature limit established according to §63.5725(d)	a. Collecting the combustion temperature data according to §63.5725(d); b. reducing the data to 3-hour block averages; and c. maintaining the 3-hour average combustion temperature at or above the temperature limit.
2. Other control devices	An operating limit approved by the Administrator according to §63.8(f)	a. Collecting parameter monitoring as approved by the Administrator according to §63.8(f); and b. maintaining the parameters within the operating limits approved according to §63.8(f).
3. Emission capture system that is a PTE according to §63.5719(b)	a. The direction of the air flow at all times must be into the enclosure; and b. in any 3-hour period, either the average facial velocity of air through all natural draft openings in the enclosure must be at least 200 feet per minute; or c. the pressure drop across the enclosure must be at least 0.007 inch H ₂ O, as established in Method 204 of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51	i. Collecting the direction of air flow, and either the facial velocity of air through all natural draft openings according to §63.5725(f)(3) or the pressure drop across the enclosure according to §63.5725(f)(4); and ii. reducing the data for facial velocity or pressure drop to 3-hour block averages; and iii. maintaining the 3-hour average facial velocity of air flow through all natural draft openings or the pressure drop at or above the facial velocity limit or pressure drop limit, and maintaining the direction of air flow into the enclosure at all times.

For the following device—	You must meet the following operating limit—	And you must demonstrate continuous compliance with the operating limit by—
4. Emission capture system that is not a PTE according to §63.5719(b)	a. The average gas volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure in each duct between a capture device and add-on control device inlet in any 3-hour period must not fall below the average volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure limit established for that capture device according to §63.5725(f)(5); and b. the average pressure drop across an opening in each enclosure in any 3-hour period must not fall below the average pressure drop limit established for that capture device according to §63.5725(f)(5)	i. Collecting the gas volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure for each capture device according to §63.5725(f)(1) and (3); ii. reducing the data to 3-hour block averages; iii. maintaining the 3-hour average gas volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure for each capture device at or above the gas volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure limit; iv. collecting data for the pressure drop across an opening in each enclosure according to §63.5725(f)(2) and (4); v. reducing the data to 3-hour block averages; and vi. maintaining the 3-hour average pressure drop across the opening for each enclosure at or above the gas volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure limit.

Table 5 to Subpart VVVV of Part 63—Default Organic HAP Contents of Solvents and Solvent Blends

As specified in §63.5758(a)(6), when detailed organic HAP content data for solvent blends are not available, you may use the values in the following table:

Solvent/solvent blend	CAS No.	Average organic HAP content, percent by mass	Typical organic HAP, percent by mass
1. Toluene	108–88–3	100	Toluene.
2. Xylene(s)	1330–20–7	100	Xylenes, ethylbenzene.
3. Hexane	110–54–3	50	n-hexane.
4. n-hexane	110–54–3	100	n-hexane.
5. Ethylbenzene	100–41–4	100	Ethylbenzene.
6. Aliphatic 140		0	None.
7. Aromatic 100		2	1% xylene, 1% cumene.
8. Aromatic 150		9	Naphthalene.
9. Aromatic naptha	64742–95–6	2	1% xylene, 1% cumene.
10. Aromatic solvent	64742–94–5	10	Naphthalene.
11. Exempt mineral spirits	8032–32–4	0	None.
12. Ligroines (VM & P)	8032–32–4	0	None.

Solvent/solvent blend	CAS No.	Average organic HAP content, percent by mass	Typical organic HAP, percent by mass
13. Lactol spirits	64742-89-6	15	Toluene.
14. Low aromatic white spirit	64742-82-1	0	None.
15. Mineral spirits	64742-88-7	1	Xylenes.
16. Hydrotreated naphtha	64742-48-9	0	None.
17. Hydrotreated light distillate	64742-47-8	0.1	Toluene.
18. Stoddard solvent	8052-41-3	1	Xylenes.
19. Super high-flash naphtha	64742-95-6	5	Xylenes.
20. Varol [®] solvent	8052-49-3	1	0.5% xylenes, 0.5% ethyl benzene.
21. VM & P naphtha	64742-89-8	6	3% toluene, 3% xylene.
22. Petroleum distillate mixture	68477-31-6	8	4% naphthalene, 4% biphenyl.

Table 6 to Subpart VVVV of Part 63—Default Organic HAP Contents of Petroleum Solvent Groups

As specified in §63.5758(a)(6), when detailed organic HAP content data for solvent blends are not available, you may use the values in the following table:

Solvent type	Average organic HAP content, percent by mass	Typical organic HAP, percent by mass
Aliphatic (Mineral Spirits 135, Mineral Spirits 150 EC, Naphtha, Mixed Hydrocarbon, Aliphatic Hydrocarbon, Aliphatic Naptha, Naphthol Spirits, Petroleum Spirits, Petroleum Oil, Petroleum Naphtha, Solvent Naphtha, Solvent Blend.)	3	1% Xylene, 1% Toluene, and 1% Ethylbenzene.
Aromatic (Medium-flash Naphtha, High-flash Naphtha, Aromatic Naphtha, Light Aromatic Naphtha, Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons, Aromatic Hydrocarbons, Light Aromatic Solvent.)	6	4% Xylene, 1% Toluene, and 1% Ethylbenzene.

Table 7 to Subpart VVVV of Part 63—Applicability and Timing of Notifications

As specified in §63.5761(a), you must submit notifications according to 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).
2. Is a new source subject to this subpart	The notifications specified in §63.9(b) (3) to (5)	No later than the dates specified §63.9(b)(4) and (5).
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 content limits, application equipment requirements; or MACT model point value averaging provisions	A notification of compliance status as specified in §63.9(h)	No later than 30 calendar days after the end of the first 12-month averaging period after your facility's compliance date.
5. Is complying by using an add-on control device	a. notification of intent to conduct a performance test as specified in §63.9(e)	No later than the date specified in §63.9(e).
	b. A notification of the date for the continuous monitoring system performance evaluation as specified in §63.9(g)	With the notification of intent to conduct a performance test.
	c. A notification of compliance status as specified in §63.9(h)	No later than 60 calendar days after the completion of the add-on control device performance test and continuous monitoring system performance evaluation.

Table 8 to Subpart VVVV of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A) to Subpart VVVV

As specified in §63.5773, you must comply with the applicable requirements of the General Provisions according to the following table:

Citation	Requirement	Applies to subpart VVVV	Explanation
§63.1(a)	General Applicability	Yes.	
§63.1(b)	Initial Applicability Determination	Yes.	
§63.1(c)(1)	Applicability After Standard Established	Yes.	
§63.1(c)(2)		Yes	Area sources are not regulated by subpart VVVV.
§63.1(c)(3)		No	[Reserved]
§63.1(c)(4)–(5)		Yes.	
§63.1(d)		No	[Reserved]
§63.1(e)	Applicability of Permit Program	Yes.	
§63.2	Definitions	Yes	Additional definitions are found in §63.5779.
§63.3	Units and Abbreviations	Yes.	
§63.4(a)	Prohibited Activities	Yes.	
§63.4(b)–(c)	Circumvention/Severability	Yes.	
§63.5(a)	Construction/Reconstruction	Yes.	
§63.5(b)	Requirements for Existing, Newly Constructed, and Reconstructed Sources	Yes.	
§63.5(c)		No	[Reserved]
§63.5(d)	Application for Approval of Construction/Reconstruction	Yes.	
§63.5(e)	Approval of Construction/Reconstruction	Yes.	
§63.5(f)	Approval of Construction/Reconstruction Based on prior State Review	Yes.	

Citation	Requirement	Applies to subpart VVVV	Explanation
§63.6(a)	Compliance with Standards and Maintenance Requirements— Applicability	Yes.	
§63.6(b)	Compliance Dates for New and Reconstructed Sources	Yes	§63.695 specifies compliance dates, including the compliance date for new area sources that become major sources after the effective date of the rule.
§63.6(c)	Compliance Dates for Existing Sources	Yes	§63.5695 specifies compliance dates, including the compliance date for existing area sources that become major sources after the effective date of the rule.
§63.6(d)		No	[Reserved]
§63.6(e)(1)–(2)	Operation and Maintenance Requirements	No	Operating requirements for open molding operations with add-on controls are specified in §63.5725.
§63.6(e)(3)	Startup, Shut Down, and Malfunction Plans	Yes	Only sources with add-on controls must complete startup, shutdown, and malfunction plans.
§63.6(f)	Compliance with Nonopacity Emission Standards	Yes.	
§63.6(g)	Use of an Alternative Nonopacity Emission Standard	Yes.	
§63.6(h)	Compliance with Opacity/Visible Emissions Standards	No	Subpart VVVV does not specify opacity or visible emission standards.
§63.6(i)	Extension of Compliance with Emission Standards	Yes.	
§63.6(j)	Exemption from Compliance with Emission Standards	Yes.	
§63.7(a)(1)	Performance Test Requirements	Yes.	
§63.7(a)(2)	Dates for performance tests	No	§63.5716 specifies performance test dates.
§63.7(a)(3)	Performance testing at other times	Yes.	

Citation	Requirement	Applies to subpart VVVV	Explanation
§63.7(b)–(h)	Other performance testing requirements	Yes.	
§63.8(a)(1)–(2)	Monitoring Requirements—Applicability	Yes	All of §63.8 applies only to sources with add-on controls. Additional monitoring requirements for sources with add-on controls are found in §63.5725.
§63.8(a)(3)		No	[Reserved]
§63.8(a)(4)		No	Subpart VVVV does not refer directly or indirectly to §63.11.
§63.8(b)(1)	Conduct of Monitoring	Yes.	
§63.8(b)(2)–(3)	Multiple Effluents and Multiple Continuous Monitoring Systems (CMS)	Yes	Applies to sources that use a CMS on the control device stack.
§63.8(c)(1)–(4)	Continuous Monitoring System Operation and Maintenance	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(5)	Continuous Opacity Monitoring Systems (COMS)	No	Subpart VVVV does not have opacity or visible emission standards.
§63.8(c)(6)–(8)	Continuous Monitoring System Calibration Checks and Out-of-Control Periods	Yes.	
§63.8(d)	Quality Control Program	Yes.	
§63.8(e)	CMS Performance Evaluation	Yes.	
§63.8(f)(1)–(5)	Use of an Alternative Monitoring Method	Yes.	
§63.8(f)(6)	Alternative to Relative Accuracy Test	Yes	Applies only to sources that use continuous emission monitoring systems (CEMS).
§63.8(g)	Data Reduction	Yes	
§63.9(a)	Notification Requirements—Applicability	Yes.	
§63.9(b)	Initial Notifications	Yes	
§63.9(c)	Request for Compliance Extension	Yes.	

Citation	Requirement	Applies to subpart VVVV	Explanation
§63.9(d)	Notification That a New Source Is Subject to Special Compliance Requirements	Yes.	
§63.9(e)	Notification of Performance Test	Yes	Applies only to sources with add-on controls.
§63.9(f)	Notification of Visible Emissions/Opacity Test	No	Subpart VVVV does not have opacity or visible emission standards.
§63.9(g)(1)	Additional CMS Notifications—Date of CMS Performance Evaluation	Yes	Applies only to sources with add-on controls.
§63.9(g)(2)	Use of COMS Data	No	Subpart VVVV does not require the use of COMS.
§63.9(g)(3)	Alternative to Relative Accuracy Testing	Yes	Applies only to sources with CEMS.
§63.9(h)	Notification of Compliance Status	Yes.	
§63.9(i)	Adjustment of Deadlines	Yes.	
§63.9(j)	Change in Previous Information	Yes.	
§63.10(a)	Recordkeeping/Reporting—Applicability	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(1)	General Recordkeeping Requirements	Yes	§§63.567 and 63.5770 specify additional recordkeeping requirements.
§63.10(b)(2)(i)–(xi)	Recordkeeping Relevant to Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Periods and CMS	Yes	Applies only to sources with add-on controls.
§63.10(b)(2)(xii)–(xiv)	General Recordkeeping Requirements	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(3)	Recordkeeping Requirements for Applicability Determinations	Yes	§63.5686 specifies applicability determinations for non-major sources.
§63.10(c)	Additional Recordkeeping for Sources with CMS	Yes	Applies only to sources with add-on controls.
§63.10(d)(1)	General Reporting Requirements	Yes	§63.5764 specifies additional reporting requirements.

Citation	Requirement	Applies to subpart VVVV	Explanation
§63.10(d)(2)	Performance Test Results	Yes	§63.5764 specifies additional requirements for reporting performance test results.
§63.10(d)(3)	Opacity or Visible Emissions Observations	No	Subpart VVVV does not specify opacity or visible emission standards.
§63.10(d)(4)	Progress Reports for Sources with Compliance Extensions	Yes.	
§63.10(d)(5)	Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Reports	Yes	Applies only to sources with add-on controls.
§63.10(e)(1)	Additional CMS Reports—General	Yes	Applies only to sources with add-on controls.
§63.10(e)(2)	Reporting Results of CMS Performance Evaluations	Yes	Applies only to sources with add-on controls.
§63.10(e)(3)	Excess Emissions/CMS Performance Reports	Yes	Applies only to sources with add-on controls.
§63.10(e)(4)	COMS Data Reports	No	Subpart VVVV does not specify opacity or visible emission standards.
§63.10(f)	Recordkeeping/Reporting Waiver	Yes.	
§63.11	Control Device Requirements—Applicability	No	Facilities subject to subpart VVVV do not use flares as control devices.
§63.12	State Authority and Delegations	Yes	§63.5776 lists those sections of subpart A that are not delegated.
§63.13	Addresses	Yes.	
§63.14	Incorporation by Reference	Yes.	
§63.15	Availability of Information/Confidentiality	Yes.	

Attachment B
to Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No. T039-27715-00073

Smoker Craft, Inc.
68143 Clunette Street, New Paris, IN 46553

Title 40: Protection of Environment

Subpart ZZZZ—National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines

Source: 69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, unless otherwise noted.

What This Subpart Covers

§ 63.6580 *What is the purpose of subpart ZZZZ?*

Subpart ZZZZ establishes national emission limitations and operating limitations for hazardous air pollutants (HAP) emitted from stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) located at major and area sources of HAP emissions. This subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations.

[73 FR 3603, Jan. 18, 2008]

§ 63.6585 *Am I subject to this subpart?*

You are subject to this subpart if you own or operate a stationary RICE at a major or area source of HAP emissions, except if the stationary RICE is being tested at a stationary RICE test cell/stand.

(a) A stationary RICE is any internal combustion engine which uses reciprocating motion to convert heat energy into mechanical work and which is not mobile. Stationary RICE differ from mobile RICE in that a stationary RICE is not a non-road engine as defined at 40 CFR 1068.30, and is not used to propel a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition.

(b) A major source of HAP emissions is a plant site that emits or has the potential to emit any single HAP at a rate of 10 tons (9.07 megagrams) or more per year or any combination of HAP at a rate of 25 tons (22.68 megagrams) or more per year, except that for oil and gas production facilities, a major source of HAP emissions is determined for each surface site.

(c) An area source of HAP emissions is a source that is not a major source.

(d) If you are an owner or operator of an area source subject to this subpart, your status as an entity subject to a standard or other requirements under this subpart does not subject you to the obligation to obtain a permit under 40 CFR part 70 or 71, provided you are not required to obtain a permit under 40 CFR 70.3(a) or 40 CFR 71.3(a) for a reason other than your status as an area source under this subpart. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, you must continue to comply with the provisions of this subpart as applicable.

(e) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary RICE used for national security purposes, you may be eligible to request an exemption from the requirements of this subpart as described in 40 CFR part 1068, subpart C.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3603, Jan. 18, 2008]

§ 63.6590 *What parts of my plant does this subpart cover?*

This subpart applies to each affected source.

(a) *Affected source.* An affected source is any existing, new, or reconstructed stationary RICE located at a major or area source of HAP emissions, excluding stationary RICE being tested at a stationary RICE test cell/stand.

(1) *Existing stationary RICE.*

(i) For stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake horsepower (HP) located at a major source of HAP emissions, a stationary RICE is existing if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the stationary RICE before December 19, 2002.

(ii) For stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, a stationary RICE is existing if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the stationary RICE before June 12, 2006.

(iii) For stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, a stationary RICE is existing if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the stationary RICE before June 12, 2006.

(iv) A change in ownership of an existing stationary RICE does not make that stationary RICE a new or reconstructed stationary RICE.

(2) *New stationary RICE.* (i) A stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions is new if you commenced construction of the stationary RICE on or after December 19, 2002.

(ii) A stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions is new if you commenced construction of the stationary RICE on or after June 12, 2006.

(iii) A stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions is new if you commenced construction of the stationary RICE on or after June 12, 2006.

(3) *Reconstructed stationary RICE.* (i) A stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions is reconstructed if you meet the definition of reconstruction in §63.2 and reconstruction is commenced on or after December 19, 2002.

(ii) A stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions is reconstructed if you meet the definition of reconstruction in §63.2 and reconstruction is commenced on or after June 12, 2006.

(iii) A stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions is reconstructed if you meet the definition of reconstruction in §63.2 and reconstruction is commenced on or after June 12, 2006.

(b) *Stationary RICE subject to limited requirements.* (1) An affected source which meets either of the criteria in paragraph (b)(1)(i) through (ii) of this section does not have to meet the requirements of this subpart and of subpart A of this part except for the initial notification requirements of §63.6645(f).

(i) The stationary RICE is a new or reconstructed emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(ii) The stationary RICE is a new or reconstructed limited use stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(2) A new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis must meet the initial notification requirements of §63.6645(h) and the requirements of §§63.6625(c), 63.6650(g), and 63.6655(c). These stationary RICE do not have to meet the emission limitations and operating limitations of this subpart.

(3) A stationary RICE which is an existing spark ignition 4 stroke rich burn (4SRB) stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions; an existing spark ignition 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions; an existing spark ignition 2 stroke lean burn (2SLB) stationary RICE; an existing spark ignition 4 stroke lean burn (4SLB) stationary RICE; an existing compression ignition emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions; an existing spark ignition emergency or limited use stationary RICE; an existing limited use stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions; an existing stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis; or an existing stationary residential, commercial, or institutional emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, does not have to meet the requirements of this subpart and of subpart A of this part. No initial notification is necessary.

(c) *Stationary RICE subject to Regulations under 40 CFR Part 60.* An affected source that is a new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source, or is a new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at a major source of HAP emissions and is a spark ignition 2 stroke lean burn (2SLB) stationary RICE with a site rating of less than 500 brake HP, a spark ignition 4 stroke lean burn (4SLB) stationary RICE with a site rating of less than 250 brake HP, or a 4 stroke rich burn (4SRB) stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP, a stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, an emergency or limited use stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP, or a compression ignition (CI) stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP, must meet the requirements of this part by meeting the requirements of 40 CFR

part 60 subpart IIII, for compression ignition engines or 40 CFR part 60 subpart JJJJ, for spark ignition engines. No further requirements apply for such engines under this part.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3604, Jan. 18, 2008; 75 FR 9674, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 37733, June 30, 2010]

§ 63.6595 When do I have to comply with this subpart?

(a) *Affected Sources.* (1) If you have an existing stationary RICE, excluding existing non-emergency CI stationary RICE, with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations no later than June 15, 2007. If you have an existing non-emergency CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, an existing stationary CI RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, or an existing stationary CI RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations no later than May 3, 2013.

(2) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before August 16, 2004, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart no later than August 16, 2004.

(3) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions after August 16, 2004, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

(4) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before January 18, 2008, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart no later than January 18, 2008.

(5) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions after January 18, 2008, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

(6) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions before January 18, 2008, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart no later than January 18, 2008.

(7) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions after January 18, 2008, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

(b) *Area sources that become major sources.* If you have an area source that increases its emissions or its potential to emit such that it becomes a major source of HAP, the compliance dates in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section apply to you.

(1) Any stationary RICE for which construction or reconstruction is commenced after the date when your area source becomes a major source of HAP must be in compliance with this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

(2) Any stationary RICE for which construction or reconstruction is commenced before your area source becomes a major source of HAP must be in compliance with the provisions of this subpart that are applicable to RICE located at major sources within 3 years after your area source becomes a major source of HAP.

(c) If you own or operate an affected source, you must meet the applicable notification requirements in §63.6645 and in 40 CFR part 63, subpart A.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3604, Jan. 18, 2008; 75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010]

Emission and Operating Limitations

§ 63.6600 What emission limitations and operating limitations must I meet if I own or operate a stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?

Compliance with the numerical emission limitations established in this subpart is based on the results of testing the average of three 1-hour runs using the testing requirements and procedures in §63.6620 and Table 4 to this subpart.

(a) If you own or operate an existing, new, or reconstructed spark ignition 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the emission limitations in Table 1a to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 1b to this subpart which apply to you.

(b) If you own or operate a new or reconstructed 2SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at major source of HAP emissions, a new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at major source of HAP emissions, or a new or reconstructed CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the emission limitations in Table 2a to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 2b to this subpart which apply to you.

(c) If you own or operate any of the following stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the emission limitations in Tables 1a, 2a, 2c, and 2d to this subpart or operating limitations in Tables 1b and 2b to this subpart: an existing 2SLB stationary RICE; an existing 4SLB stationary RICE; a stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis; an emergency stationary RICE; or a limited use stationary RICE.

(d) If you own or operate an existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the emission limitations in Table 2c to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 2b to this subpart which apply to you.

[73 FR 3605, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010]

§ 63.6601 What emission limitations must I meet if I own or operate a 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 brake HP and less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?

Compliance with the numerical emission limitations established in this subpart is based on the results of testing the average of three 1-hour runs using the testing requirements and procedures in §63.6620 and Table 4 to this subpart. If you own or operate a new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at major source of HAP emissions manufactured on or after January 1, 2008, you must comply with the emission limitations in Table 2a to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 2b to this subpart which apply to you.

[73 FR 3605, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010]

§ 63.6602 What emission limitations must I meet if I own or operate an existing stationary CI RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?

If you own or operate an existing stationary CI RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the emission limitations in Table 2c to this subpart which apply to you. Compliance with the numerical emission limitations established in this subpart is based on the results of testing the average of three 1-hour runs using the testing requirements and procedures in §63.6620 and Table 4 to this subpart.

[75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010]

§ 63.6603 What emission limitations and operating limitations must I meet if I own or operate an existing stationary CI RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions?

Compliance with the numerical emission limitations established in this subpart is based on the results of testing the average of three 1-hour runs using the testing requirements and procedures in §63.6620 and Table 4 to this subpart.

(a) If you own or operate an existing stationary CI RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the requirements in Table 2d to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 2b to this subpart which apply to you.

(b) If you own or operate an existing stationary non-emergency CI RICE greater than 300 HP located at area sources in areas of Alaska not accessible by the Federal Aid Highway System (FAHS) you do not have to meet the numerical CO emission limitations specified in Table 2d to this subpart. Existing stationary non-emergency CI RICE greater than 300 HP located at area sources in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS must meet the management practices that are shown for stationary non-emergency CI RICE less than or equal to 300 HP in Table 2d to this subpart.

[75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010]

§ 63.6604 What fuel requirements must I meet if I own or operate an existing stationary CI RICE?

If you own or operate an existing non-emergency CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 300 brake HP with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that uses diesel fuel, you must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements in 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel. Existing non-emergency CI stationary RICE located in Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or at area sources in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS are exempt from the requirements of this section.

[75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010]

General Compliance Requirements

§ 63.6605 What are my general requirements for complying with this subpart?

(a) You must be in compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart that apply to you at all times.

(b) At all times you must operate and maintain any affected source, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. The general duty to minimize emissions does not require you to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by this standard have been achieved. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

[75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010]

Testing and Initial Compliance Requirements

§ 63.6610 By what date must I conduct the initial performance tests or other initial compliance demonstrations if I own or operate a stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?

If you own or operate a stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions you are subject to the requirements of this section.

(a) You must conduct the initial performance test or other initial compliance demonstrations in Table 4 to this subpart that apply to you within 180 days after the compliance date that is specified for your stationary RICE in §63.6595 and according to the provisions in §63.7(a)(2).

(b) If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004 and own or operate stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must demonstrate initial compliance with either the proposed emission limitations or the promulgated emission limitations no later than February 10, 2005 or no later than 180 days after startup of the source, whichever is later, according to §63.7(a)(2)(ix).

(c) If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004 and own or operate stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, and you chose to comply with the proposed emission limitations when demonstrating initial compliance, you must conduct a second performance test to demonstrate compliance with the promulgated emission limitations by December 13, 2007 or after startup of the source, whichever is later, according to §63.7(a)(2)(ix).

(d) An owner or operator is not required to conduct an initial performance test on units for which a performance test has been previously conducted, but the test must meet all of the conditions described in paragraphs (d)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) The test must have been conducted using the same methods specified in this subpart, and these methods must have been followed correctly.

(2) The test must not be older than 2 years.

(3) The test must be reviewed and accepted by the Administrator.

(4) Either no process or equipment changes must have been made since the test was performed, or the owner or operator must be able to demonstrate that the results of the performance test, with or without adjustments, reliably demonstrate compliance despite process or equipment changes.

(5) The test must be conducted at any load condition within plus or minus 10 percent of 100 percent load.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3605, Jan. 18, 2008]

§ 63.6611 By what date must I conduct the initial performance tests or other initial compliance demonstrations if I own or operate a 4SLB SI stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?

If you own or operate a new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must conduct an initial performance test within 240 days after the compliance date that is specified for your stationary RICE in §63.6595 and according to the provisions specified in Table 4 to this subpart, as appropriate.

[73 FR 3605, Jan. 18, 2008]

§ 63.6612 By what date must I conduct the initial performance tests or other initial compliance demonstrations if I own or operate an existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions or an existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions?

If you own or operate an existing CI stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions or an existing stationary CI RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions you are subject to the requirements of this section.

(a) You must conduct any initial performance test or other initial compliance demonstration according to Tables 4 and 5 to this subpart that apply to you within 180 days after the compliance date that is specified for your stationary RICE in §63.6595 and according to the provisions in §63.7(a)(2).

(b) An owner or operator is not required to conduct an initial performance test on a unit for which a performance test has been previously conducted, but the test must meet all of the conditions described in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) The test must have been conducted using the same methods specified in this subpart, and these methods must have been followed correctly.

(2) The test must not be older than 2 years.

(3) The test must be reviewed and accepted by the Administrator.

(4) Either no process or equipment changes must have been made since the test was performed, or the owner or operator must be able to demonstrate that the results of the performance test, with or without adjustments, reliably demonstrate compliance despite process or equipment changes.

[75 FR 9676, Mar. 3, 2010]

§ 63.6615 When must I conduct subsequent performance tests?

If you must comply with the emission limitations and operating limitations, you must conduct subsequent performance tests as specified in Table 3 of this subpart.

§ 63.6620 What performance tests and other procedures must I use?

(a) You must conduct each performance test in Tables 3 and 4 of this subpart that applies to you.

(b) Each performance test must be conducted according to the requirements that this subpart specifies in Table 4 to this subpart. If you own or operate a non-operational stationary RICE that is subject to performance testing, you do not need to start up the engine solely to conduct the performance test. Owners and operators of a non-operational engine can conduct the performance test when the engine is started up again.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) You must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in §63.7(e)(3). Each test run must last at least 1 hour.

(e)(1) You must use Equation 1 of this section to determine compliance with the percent reduction requirement:

$$\frac{C_i - C_o}{C_i} \times 100 = R \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

Where:

C_i = concentration of CO or formaldehyde at the control device inlet,

C_o = concentration of CO or formaldehyde at the control device outlet, and

R = percent reduction of CO or formaldehyde emissions.

(2) You must normalize the carbon monoxide (CO) or formaldehyde concentrations at the inlet and outlet of the control device to a dry basis and to 15 percent oxygen, or an equivalent percent carbon dioxide (CO_2). If pollutant concentrations are to be corrected to 15 percent oxygen and CO_2 concentration is measured in lieu of oxygen concentration measurement, a CO_2 correction factor is needed. Calculate the CO_2 correction factor as described in paragraphs (e)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Calculate the fuel-specific F_o value for the fuel burned during the test using values obtained from Method 19, section 5.2, and the following equation:

$$F_o = \frac{0.209 F_d}{F_c} \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

Where:

F_o = Fuel factor based on the ratio of oxygen volume to the ultimate CO_2 volume produced by the fuel at zero percent excess air.

0.209 = Fraction of air that is oxygen, percent/100.

F_d = Ratio of the volume of dry effluent gas to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm^3/J ($\text{dscf}/10^6 \text{ Btu}$).

F_c = Ratio of the volume of CO_2 produced to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm^3/J ($\text{dscf}/10^6 \text{ Btu}$).

(ii) Calculate the CO_2 correction factor for correcting measurement data to 15 percent oxygen, as follows:

$$X_{\text{co}_2} = \frac{5.9}{F_o} \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

Where:

X_{co_2} = CO_2 correction factor, percent.

5.9 = 20.9 percent O_2 - 15 percent O_2 , the defined O_2 correction value, percent.

(iii) Calculate the NO_x and SO_2 gas concentrations adjusted to 15 percent O_2 using CO_2 as follows:

$$C_{\text{adj}} = C_d \frac{X_{\text{co}_2}}{\% \text{CO}_2} \quad (\text{Eq. 4})$$

Where:

$\% \text{CO}_2$ = Measured CO_2 concentration measured, dry basis, percent.

(f) If you comply with the emission limitation to reduce CO and you are not using an oxidation catalyst, if you comply with the emission limitation to reduce formaldehyde and you are not using NSCR, or if you comply with the emission limitation to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and you are not using an oxidation catalyst or NSCR, you must petition the Administrator for operating limitations to be established during the initial performance test and continuously monitored thereafter; or for approval of no operating limitations. You must not conduct the initial performance test until after the petition has been approved by the Administrator.

(g) If you petition the Administrator for approval of operating limitations, your petition must include the information described in paragraphs (g)(1) through (5) of this section.

- (1) Identification of the specific parameters you propose to use as operating limitations;
- (2) A discussion of the relationship between these parameters and HAP emissions, identifying how HAP emissions change with changes in these parameters, and how limitations on these parameters will serve to limit HAP emissions;
- (3) A discussion of how you will establish the upper and/or lower values for these parameters which will establish the limits on these parameters in the operating limitations;
- (4) A discussion identifying the methods you will use to measure and the instruments you will use to monitor these parameters, as well as the relative accuracy and precision of these methods and instruments; and
- (5) A discussion identifying the frequency and methods for recalibrating the instruments you will use for monitoring these parameters.

(h) If you petition the Administrator for approval of no operating limitations, your petition must include the information described in paragraphs (h)(1) through (7) of this section.

- (1) Identification of the parameters associated with operation of the stationary RICE and any emission control device which could change intentionally (e.g., operator adjustment, automatic controller adjustment, etc.) or unintentionally (e.g., wear and tear, error, etc.) on a routine basis or over time;
- (2) A discussion of the relationship, if any, between changes in the parameters and changes in HAP emissions;
- (3) For the parameters which could change in such a way as to increase HAP emissions, a discussion of whether establishing limitations on the parameters would serve to limit HAP emissions;
- (4) For the parameters which could change in such a way as to increase HAP emissions, a discussion of how you could establish upper and/or lower values for the parameters which would establish limits on the parameters in operating limitations;
- (5) For the parameters, a discussion identifying the methods you could use to measure them and the instruments you could use to monitor them, as well as the relative accuracy and precision of the methods and instruments;
- (6) For the parameters, a discussion identifying the frequency and methods for recalibrating the instruments you could use to monitor them; and
- (7) A discussion of why, from your point of view, it is infeasible or unreasonable to adopt the parameters as operating limitations.

(i) The engine percent load during a performance test must be determined by documenting the calculations, assumptions, and measurement devices used to measure or estimate the percent load in a specific application. A written report of the average percent load determination must be included in the notification of compliance status. The following information must be included in the written report: the engine model number, the engine manufacturer, the year of purchase, the manufacturer's site-rated brake horsepower, the ambient temperature, pressure, and humidity during the performance test, and all assumptions that were made to estimate or calculate percent load during the performance test must be clearly explained. If measurement devices such as flow meters, kilowatt meters, beta analyzers, stain gauges, etc. are used, the model number of the measurement device, and an estimate of its accurate in percentage of true value must be provided.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 75 FR 9676, Mar. 3, 2010]

§ 63.6625 What are my monitoring, installation, collection, operation, and maintenance requirements?

(a) If you elect to install a CEMS as specified in Table 5 of this subpart, you must install, operate, and maintain a CEMS to monitor CO and either oxygen or CO₂ at both the inlet and the outlet of the control device according to the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section.

- (1) Each CEMS must be installed, operated, and maintained according to the applicable performance specifications of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B.

(2) You must conduct an initial performance evaluation and an annual relative accuracy test audit (RATA) of each CEMS according to the requirements in §63.8 and according to the applicable performance specifications of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B as well as daily and periodic data quality checks in accordance with 40 CFR part 60, appendix F, procedure 1.

(3) As specified in §63.8(c)(4)(ii), each CEMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period. You must have at least two data points, with each representing a different 15-minute period, to have a valid hour of data.

(4) The CEMS data must be reduced as specified in §63.8(g)(2) and recorded in parts per million or parts per billion (as appropriate for the applicable limitation) at 15 percent oxygen or the equivalent CO₂ concentration.

(b) If you are required to install a continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) as specified in Table 5 of this subpart, you must install, operate, and maintain each CPMS according to the requirements in §63.8.

(c) If you are operating a new or reconstructed stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, you must monitor and record your fuel usage daily with separate fuel meters to measure the volumetric flow rate of each fuel. In addition, you must operate your stationary RICE in a manner which reasonably minimizes HAP emissions.

(d) If you are operating a new or reconstructed emergency 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must install a non-resettable hour meter prior to the startup of the engine.

(e) If you own or operate an existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than 100 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, an existing stationary emergency RICE, or an existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions not subject to any numerical emission standards shown in Table 2d to this subpart, you must operate and maintain the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or develop your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.

(f) If you own or operate an existing emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions or an existing emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must install a non-resettable hour meter if one is not already installed.

(g) If you own or operate an existing non-emergency CI engine greater than or equal to 300 HP that is not equipped with a closed crankcase ventilation system, you must comply with either paragraph (g)(1) or paragraph (g)(2) of this section. Owners and operators must follow the manufacturer's specified maintenance requirements for operating and maintaining the open or closed crankcase ventilation systems and replacing the crankcase filters, or can request the Administrator to approve different maintenance requirements that are as protective as manufacturer requirements. Existing CI engines located at area sources in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS do not have to meet the requirements of paragraph (g) in this section.

(1) Install a closed crankcase ventilation system that prevents crankcase emissions from being emitted to the atmosphere, or

(2) Install an open crankcase filtration emission control system that reduces emissions from the crankcase by filtering the exhaust stream to remove oil mist, particulates, and metals.

(h) If you operate a new or existing stationary engine, you must minimize the engine's time spent at idle during startup and minimize the engine's startup time to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the emission standards applicable to all times other than startup in Tables 1a, 2a, 2c, and 2d to this subpart apply.

(i) If you own or operate a stationary engine that is subject to the work, operation or management practices in items 1, 2, or 4 of Table 2c to this subpart or in items 1 or 4 of Table 2d to this subpart, you have the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Tables 2c and 2d to this subpart. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in Table 2c or 2d to this subpart. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze

the following three parameters: Total Base Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Base Number is less than 30 percent of the Total Base Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the engine owner or operator is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the engine owner or operator must change the oil before continuing to use the engine. The owner or operator must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3606, Jan. 18, 2008; 75 FR 9676, Mar. 3, 2010]

§ 63.6630 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations?

- (a) You must demonstrate initial compliance with each emission and operating limitation that applies to you according to Table 5 of this subpart.
- (b) During the initial performance test, you must establish each operating limitation in Tables 1b and 2b of this subpart that applies to you.
- (c) You must submit the Notification of Compliance Status containing the results of the initial compliance demonstration according to the requirements in §63.6645.

Continuous Compliance Requirements

§ 63.6635 How do I monitor and collect data to demonstrate continuous compliance?

- (a) If you must comply with emission and operating limitations, you must monitor and collect data according to this section.
- (b) Except for monitor malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), you must monitor continuously at all times that the stationary RICE is operating.
- (c) You may not use data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities in data averages and calculations used to report emission or operating levels. You must, however, use all the valid data collected during all other periods.

§ 63.6640 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations?

- (a) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limitation and operating limitation in Tables 1a and 1b, Tables 2a and 2b, Table 2c, and Table 2d to this subpart that apply to you according to methods specified in Table 6 to this subpart.
- (b) You must report each instance in which you did not meet each emission limitation or operating limitation in Tables 1a and 1b, Tables 2a and 2b, Table 2c, and Table 2d to this subpart that apply to you. These instances are deviations from the emission and operating limitations in this subpart. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in §63.6650. If you change your catalyst, you must reestablish the values of the operating parameters measured during the initial performance test. When you reestablish the values of your operating parameters, you must also conduct a performance test to demonstrate that you are meeting the required emission limitation applicable to your stationary RICE.
- (c) [Reserved]
- (d) For new, reconstructed, and rebuilt stationary RICE, deviations from the emission or operating limitations that occur during the first 200 hours of operation from engine startup (engine burn-in period) are not violations. Rebuilt stationary RICE means a stationary RICE that has been rebuilt as that term is defined in 40 CFR 94.11(a).
- (e) You must also report each instance in which you did not meet the requirements in Table 8 to this subpart that apply to you. If you own or operate a new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions (except new or reconstructed 4SLB engines greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP), a new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, or any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the requirements in Table 8 to this subpart: An existing 2SLB stationary RICE, an existing 4SLB stationary RICE, an existing emergency stationary RICE, an existing limited use stationary

RICE, or an existing stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis. If you own or operate any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the requirements in Table 8 to this subpart, except for the initial notification requirements: a new or reconstructed stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, a new or reconstructed emergency stationary RICE, or a new or reconstructed limited use stationary RICE.

(f) If you own or operate an existing emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, a new emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that was installed on or after June 12, 2006, or an existing emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must operate the engine according to the conditions described in paragraphs (f)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) For owners and operators of emergency engines, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as permitted in this section, is prohibited.

(2) There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations.

(3) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by Federal, State or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Maintenance checks and readiness testing of such units is limited to 100 hours per year. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that Federal, State, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency RICE beyond 100 hours per year.

(4) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE up to 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations, but those 50 hours are counted towards the 100 hours per year provided for maintenance and testing. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity; except that owners and operators may operate the emergency engine for a maximum of 15 hours per year as part of a demand response program if the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator has determined there are emergency conditions that could lead to a potential electrical blackout, such as unusually low frequency, equipment overload, capacity or energy deficiency, or unacceptable voltage level. The engine may not be operated for more than 30 minutes prior to the time when the emergency condition is expected to occur, and the engine operation must be terminated immediately after the facility is notified that the emergency condition is no longer imminent. The 15 hours per year of demand response operation are counted as part of the 50 hours of operation per year provided for non-emergency situations. The supply of emergency power to another entity or entities pursuant to financial arrangement is not limited by this paragraph (f)(4), as long as the power provided by the financial arrangement is limited to emergency power.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 20467, Apr. 20, 2006; 73 FR 3606, Jan. 18, 2008; 75 FR 9676, Mar. 3, 2010]

Notifications, Reports, and Records

§ 63.6645 What notifications must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit all of the notifications in §§63.7(b) and (c), 63.8(e), (f)(4) and (f)(6), 63.9(b) through (e), and (g) and (h) that apply to you by the dates specified if you own or operate any of the following;

(1) An existing stationary CI RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(2) An existing stationary CI RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions.

(3) A stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(4) A new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(5) This requirement does not apply if you own or operate an existing stationary CI RICE less than 100 HP, an existing stationary emergency CI RICE, or an existing stationary CI RICE that is not subject to any numerical emission standards.

(b) As specified in §63.9(b)(2), if you start up your stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before the effective date of this subpart, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than December 13, 2004.

(c) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions on or after August 16, 2004, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 120 days after you become subject to this subpart.

(d) As specified in §63.9(b)(2), if you start up your stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before the effective date of this subpart and you are required to submit an initial notification, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than July 16, 2008.

(e) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions on or after March 18, 2008 and you are required to submit an initial notification, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 120 days after you become subject to this subpart.

(f) If you are required to submit an Initial Notification but are otherwise not affected by the requirements of this subpart, in accordance with §63.6590(b), your notification should include the information in §63.9(b)(2)(i) through (v), and a statement that your stationary RICE has no additional requirements and explain the basis of the exclusion (for example, that it operates exclusively as an emergency stationary RICE if it has a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions).

(g) If you are required to conduct a performance test, you must submit a Notification of Intent to conduct a performance test at least 60 days before the performance test is scheduled to begin as required in §63.7(b)(1).

(h) If you are required to conduct a performance test or other initial compliance demonstration as specified in Tables 4 and 5 to this subpart, you must submit a Notification of Compliance Status according to §63.9(h)(2)(ii).

(1) For each initial compliance demonstration required in Table 5 to this subpart that does not include a performance test, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status before the close of business on the 30th day following the completion of the initial compliance demonstration.

(2) For each initial compliance demonstration required in Table 5 to this subpart that includes a performance test conducted according to the requirements in Table 3 to this subpart, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status, including the performance test results, before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of the performance test according to §63.10(d)(2).

[73 FR 3606, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 75 FR 9677, Mar. 3, 2010]

§ 63.6650 What reports must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit each report in Table 7 of 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 in Table 7 of this subpart and according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(9) of this section.

(1) For semiannual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.6595 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 §63.6595.

(2) For semiannual Compliance reports, 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 §63.6595.

(3) For semiannual Compliance reports, 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) For semiannual Compliance reports, 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 stationary RICE that is subject to permitting regulations pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 71, and if the permitting authority has established dates for submitting semiannual reports pursuant to 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 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 (b)(4) of this section.
- (6) For annual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.6595 and ending on December 31.
- (7) For annual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than January 31 following the end of the first calendar year after the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.6595.
- (8) For annual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must cover the annual reporting period from January 1 through December 31.
- (9) For annual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than January 31.
- (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 accuracy of the content of the report.
- (3) Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.
- (4) If you had a malfunction during the reporting period, the compliance report must include the number, duration, and a brief description for each type of malfunction which occurred during the reporting period and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded. The report must also include a description of actions taken by an owner or operator during a malfunction of an affected source to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.6605(b), including actions taken to correct a malfunction.
- (5) If there are no deviations from any emission or operating limitations that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission or operating limitations during the reporting period.
- (6) If there were no periods during which the continuous monitoring system (CMS), including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were no periods during which the CMS was out-of-control during the reporting period.
- (d) For each deviation from an emission or operating limitation that occurs for a stationary RICE where you are not using a CMS to comply with the emission or operating limitations in this subpart, the Compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section and the information in paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section.
- (1) The total operating time of the stationary RICE at which the deviation occurred 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.
- (e) For each deviation from an emission or operating limitation occurring for a stationary RICE where you are using a CMS to comply with the emission and operating limitations in this subpart, you must include information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) and (e)(1) through (12) of this section.
- (1) The date and time that each malfunction started and stopped.
- (2) The date, time, and duration that each CMS was inoperative, except for zero (low-level) and high-level checks.
- (3) The date, time, and duration that each CMS was out-of-control, including the information in §63.8(c)(8).
- (4) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped, and whether each deviation occurred during a period of malfunction or during another period.

(5) A summary of the total duration of the deviation during the reporting period, and the total duration as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(6) A breakdown of the total duration of the deviations during the reporting period into those that are due to control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and other unknown causes.

(7) A summary of the total duration of CMS downtime during the reporting period, and the total duration of CMS downtime as a percent of the total operating time of the stationary RICE at which the CMS downtime occurred during that reporting period.

(8) An identification of each parameter and pollutant (CO or formaldehyde) that was monitored at the stationary RICE.

(9) A brief description of the stationary RICE.

(10) A brief description of the CMS.

(11) The date of the latest CMS certification or audit.

(12) A description of any changes in CMS, processes, or controls since the last reporting period.

(f) 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 40 CFR 70.6 (a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A). If an affected source submits a Compliance report pursuant to Table 7 of this subpart along with, or as part of, the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), and the Compliance report includes all required information concerning deviations from any emission or operating limitation 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 permit authority.

(g) If you are operating as a new or reconstructed stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, you must submit an annual report according to Table 7 of this subpart by the date specified unless the Administrator has approved a different schedule, according to the information described in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(5) of this section. You must report the data specified in (g)(1) through (g)(3) of this section.

(1) Fuel flow rate of each fuel and the heating values that were used in your calculations. You must also demonstrate that the percentage of heat input provided by landfill gas or digester gas is equivalent to 10 percent or more of the total fuel consumption on an annual basis.

(2) The operating limits provided in your federally enforceable permit, and any deviations from these limits.

(3) Any problems or errors suspected with the meters.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 75 FR 9677, Mar. 3, 2010]

§ 63.6655 *What records must I keep?*

(a) If you must comply with the emission and operating limitations, you must keep the records described in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(5), (b)(1) through (b)(3) and (c) 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 requirement in §63.10(b)(2)(xiv).

(2) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation (*i.e.*, process equipment) or the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(3) Records of performance tests and performance evaluations as required in §63.10(b)(2)(viii).

(4) Records of all required maintenance performed on the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(5) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.6605(b), including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

(b) For each CEMS or CPMS, you must keep the records listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section.

- (1) Records described in §63.10(b)(2)(vi) through (xi).
 - (2) Previous (*i.e.*, superseded) versions of the performance evaluation plan as required in §63.8(d)(3).
 - (3) Requests for alternatives to the relative accuracy test for CEMS or CPMS as required in §63.8(f)(6)(i), if applicable.
- (c) If you are operating a new or reconstructed stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, you must keep the records of your daily fuel usage monitors.
- (d) You must keep the records required in Table 6 of this subpart to show continuous compliance with each emission or operating limitation that applies to you.
- (e) You must keep records of the maintenance conducted on the stationary RICE in order to demonstrate that you operated and maintained the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to your own maintenance plan if you own or operate any of the following stationary RICE;
- (1) An existing stationary CI RICE with a site rating of less than 100 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.
 - (2) An existing stationary emergency CI RICE.
 - (3) An existing stationary CI RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions subject to management practices as shown in Table 2d to this subpart.
- (f) If you own or operate any of the stationary RICE in paragraphs (f)(1) or (2) of this section, you must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner or operator must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation. If the engines are used for demand response operation, the owner or operator must keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the time the engine was operated as part of demand response.
- (1) An existing emergency stationary CI RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines.
 - (2) An existing emergency stationary CI RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 75 FR 9678, Mar. 3, 2010]

§ 63.6660 In what form and how long must I keep my records?

- (a) Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review 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 readily accessible in hard copy or electronic form for at least 5 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to §63.10(b)(1).

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 75 FR 9678, Mar. 3, 2010]

Other Requirements and Information

§ 63.6665 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 8 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§63.1 through 63.15 apply to you. If you own or operate a new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions (except new or reconstructed 4SLB engines greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP), a new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, or any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with any of the requirements of the General Provisions specified in Table 8: An existing 2SLB stationary RICE, an existing 4SLB stationary RICE, an existing stationary RICE that combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, an existing emergency stationary RICE, or an existing limited use stationary RICE. If you own or operate any of the following

RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the requirements in the General Provisions specified in Table 8 except for the initial notification requirements: A new stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, a new emergency stationary RICE, or a new limited use stationary RICE.

[75 FR 9678, Mar. 3, 2010]

§ 63.6670 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

(a) This subpart is implemented and enforced by the U.S. EPA, or a delegated authority such as your State, local, or tribal agency. If the U.S. EPA Administrator has delegated authority to your State, local, or tribal agency, then that agency (as well as the U.S. EPA) has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. You should contact your U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out whether 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 retained by the Administrator of the U.S. EPA and are not transferred to the State, local, or tribal agency.

(c) The authorities that will not be delegated to State, local, or tribal agencies are:

(1) Approval of alternatives to the non-opacity emission limitations and operating limitations in §63.6600 under §63.6(g).

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

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

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

(5) Approval of a performance test which was conducted prior to the effective date of the rule, as specified in §63.6610(b).

§ 63.6675 What definitions apply to this subpart?

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Clean Air Act (CAA); in 40 CFR 63.2, the General Provisions of this part; and in this section as follows:

Area source means any stationary source of HAP that is not a major source as defined in part 63.

Associated equipment as used in this subpart and as referred to in section 112(n)(4) of the CAA, means equipment associated with an oil or natural gas exploration or production well, and includes all equipment from the well bore to the point of custody transfer, except glycol dehydration units, storage vessels with potential for flash emissions, combustion turbines, and stationary RICE.

Black start engine means an engine whose only purpose is to start up a combustion turbine.

CAA means the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*, as amended by Public Law 101–549, 104 Stat. 2399).

Compression ignition means relating to a type of stationary internal combustion engine that is not a spark ignition engine.

Custody transfer means the transfer of hydrocarbon liquids or natural gas: After processing and/or treatment in the producing operations, or from storage vessels or automatic transfer facilities or other such equipment, including product loading racks, to pipelines or any other forms of transportation. For the purposes of this subpart, the point at which such liquids or natural gas enters a natural gas processing plant is a point of custody transfer.

Deviation means any instance in which an affected source subject to this subpart, or an owner or operator of such a source:

(1) Fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this subpart, including but not limited to any emission limitation or operating limitation;

(2) Fails to meet any term or condition that is adopted to implement an applicable requirement in this subpart and that is included in the operating permit for any affected source required to obtain such a permit; or

(3) Fails to meet any emission limitation or operating limitation in this subpart during malfunction, regardless of whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.

(4) Fails to satisfy the general duty to minimize emissions established by §63.6(e)(1)(i).

Diesel engine means any stationary RICE in which a high boiling point liquid fuel injected into the combustion chamber ignites when the air charge has been compressed to a temperature sufficiently high for auto-ignition. This process is also known as compression ignition.

Diesel fuel means any liquid obtained from the distillation of petroleum with a boiling point of approximately 150 to 360 degrees Celsius. One commonly used form is fuel oil number 2. Diesel fuel also includes any non-distillate fuel with comparable physical and chemical properties (e.g. biodiesel) that is suitable for use in compression ignition engines.

Digester gas means any gaseous by-product of wastewater treatment typically formed through the anaerobic decomposition of organic waste materials and composed principally of methane and CO₂.

Dual-fuel engine means any stationary RICE in which a liquid fuel (typically diesel fuel) is used for compression ignition and gaseous fuel (typically natural gas) is used as the primary fuel.

Emergency stationary RICE means any stationary internal combustion engine whose operation is limited to emergency situations and required testing and maintenance. Examples include stationary ICE used to produce power for critical networks or equipment (including power supplied to portions of a facility) when electric power from the local utility (or the normal power source, if the facility runs on its own power production) is interrupted, or stationary ICE used to pump water in the case of fire or flood, etc. Stationary CI ICE used for peak shaving are not considered emergency stationary ICE. Stationary CI ICE used to supply power to an electric grid or that supply non-emergency power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity are not considered to be emergency engines, except as permitted under §63.6640(f). Emergency stationary RICE with a site-rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that were installed prior to June 12, 2006, may be operated for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Required testing of such units should be minimized, but there is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations and for routine testing and maintenance. Emergency stationary RICE with a site-rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that were installed prior to June 12, 2006, may also operate an additional 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations. All other emergency stationary RICE must comply with the requirements specified in §63.6640(f).

Engine startup means the time from initial start until applied load and engine and associated equipment reaches steady state or normal operation. For stationary engine with catalytic controls, engine startup means the time from initial start until applied load and engine and associated equipment, including the catalyst, reaches steady state or normal operation.

Four-stroke engine means any type of engine which completes the power cycle in two crankshaft revolutions, with intake and compression strokes in the first revolution and power and exhaust strokes in the second revolution.

Gaseous fuel means a material used for combustion which is in the gaseous state at standard atmospheric temperature and pressure conditions.

Gasoline means any fuel sold in any State for use in motor vehicles and motor vehicle engines, or nonroad or stationary engines, and commonly or commercially known or sold as gasoline.

Glycol dehydration unit means a device in which a liquid glycol (including, but not limited to, ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, or triethylene glycol) absorbent directly contacts a natural gas stream and absorbs water in a contact tower or absorption column (absorber). The glycol contacts and absorbs water vapor and other gas stream constituents from the natural gas and becomes "rich" glycol. This glycol is then regenerated in the glycol dehydration unit reboiler. The "lean" glycol is then recycled.

Hazardous air pollutants (HAP) means any air pollutants listed in or pursuant to section 112(b) of the CAA.

ISO standard day conditions means 288 degrees Kelvin (15 degrees Celsius), 60 percent relative humidity and 101.3 kilopascals pressure.

Landfill gas means a gaseous by-product of the land application of municipal refuse typically formed through the anaerobic decomposition of waste materials and composed principally of methane and CO₂.

Lean burn engine means any two-stroke or four-stroke spark ignited engine that does not meet the definition of a rich burn engine.

Limited use stationary RICE means any stationary RICE that operates less than 100 hours per year.

Liquefied petroleum gas means any liquefied hydrocarbon gas obtained as a by-product in petroleum refining of natural gas production.

Liquid fuel means any fuel in liquid form at standard temperature and pressure, including but not limited to diesel, residual/crude oil, kerosene/naphtha (jet fuel), and gasoline.

Major Source, as used in this subpart, shall have the same meaning as in §63.2, except that:

(1) Emissions from any oil or gas exploration or production well (with its associated equipment (as defined in this section)) and emissions from any pipeline compressor station or pump station shall not be aggregated with emissions from other similar units, to determine whether such emission points or stations are major sources, even when emission points are in a contiguous area or under common control;

(2) For oil and gas production facilities, emissions from processes, operations, or equipment that are not part of the same oil and gas production facility, as defined in §63.1271 of subpart HHH of this part, shall not be aggregated;

(3) For production field facilities, only HAP emissions from glycol dehydration units, storage vessel with the potential for flash emissions, combustion turbines and reciprocating internal combustion engines shall be aggregated for a major source determination; and

(4) Emissions from processes, operations, and equipment that are not part of the same natural gas transmission and storage facility, as defined in §63.1271 of subpart HHH of this part, shall not be aggregated.

Malfunction means any sudden, infrequent, and not reasonably preventable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner which causes, or has the potential to cause, the emission limitations in an applicable standard to be exceeded. Failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

Natural gas means a naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbon and non-hydrocarbon gases found in geologic formations beneath the Earth's surface, of which the principal constituent is methane. Natural gas may be field or pipeline quality.

Non-selective catalytic reduction (NSCR) means an add-on catalytic nitrogen oxides (NO_x) control device for rich burn engines that, in a two-step reaction, promotes the conversion of excess oxygen, NO_x, CO, and volatile organic compounds (VOC) into CO₂, nitrogen, and water.

Oil and gas production facility as used in this subpart means any grouping of equipment where hydrocarbon liquids are processed, upgraded (*i.e.*, remove impurities or other constituents to meet contract specifications), or stored prior to the point of custody transfer; or where natural gas is processed, upgraded, or stored prior to entering the natural gas transmission and storage source category. For purposes of a major source determination, facility (including a building, structure, or installation) means oil and natural gas production and processing equipment that is located within the boundaries of an individual surface site as defined in this section. Equipment that is part of a facility will typically be located within close proximity to other equipment located at the same facility. Pieces of production equipment or groupings of equipment located on different oil and gas leases, mineral fee tracts, lease tracts, subsurface or surface unit areas, surface fee tracts, surface lease tracts, or separate surface sites, whether or not connected by a road, waterway, power line or pipeline, shall not be considered part of the same facility. Examples of facilities in the oil and natural gas production source category include, but are not limited to, well sites, satellite tank batteries, central tank batteries, a compressor station that transports natural gas to a natural gas processing plant, and natural gas processing plants.

Oxidation catalyst means an add-on catalytic control device that controls CO and VOC by oxidation.

Peaking unit or engine means any standby engine intended for use during periods of high demand that are not emergencies.

Percent load means the fractional power of an engine compared to its maximum manufacturer's design capacity at engine site conditions. Percent load may range between 0 percent to above 100 percent.

Potential to emit means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the stationary source to

emit a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is federally enforceable. For oil and natural gas production facilities subject to subpart HH of this part, the potential to emit provisions in §63.760(a) may be used. For natural gas transmission and storage facilities subject to subpart HHH of this part, the maximum annual facility gas throughput for storage facilities may be determined according to §63.1270(a)(1) and the maximum annual throughput for transmission facilities may be determined according to §63.1270(a)(2).

Production field facility means those oil and gas production facilities located prior to the point of custody transfer.

Production well means any hole drilled in the earth from which crude oil, condensate, or field natural gas is extracted.

Propane means a colorless gas derived from petroleum and natural gas, with the molecular structure C_3H_8 .

Residential/commercial/institutional emergency stationary RICE means an emergency stationary RICE used in residential establishments such as homes or residences, commercial establishments such as office buildings, hotels, or stores, or institutional establishments such as medical centers, research centers, and institutions of higher education.

Responsible official means responsible official as defined in 40 CFR 70.2.

Rich burn engine means any four-stroke spark ignited engine where the manufacturer's recommended operating air/fuel ratio divided by the stoichiometric air/fuel ratio at full load conditions is less than or equal to 1.1. Engines originally manufactured as rich burn engines, but modified prior to December 19, 2002 with passive emission control technology for NO_x (such as pre-combustion chambers) will be considered lean burn engines. Also, existing engines where there are no manufacturer's recommendations regarding air/fuel ratio will be considered a rich burn engine if the excess oxygen content of the exhaust at full load conditions is less than or equal to 2 percent.

Site-rated HP means the maximum manufacturer's design capacity at engine site conditions.

Spark ignition means relating to either: A gasoline-fueled engine; or any other type of engine a spark plug (or other sparking device) and with operating characteristics significantly similar to the theoretical Otto combustion cycle. Spark ignition engines usually use a throttle to regulate intake air flow to control power during normal operation. Dual-fuel engines in which a liquid fuel (typically diesel fuel) is used for CI and gaseous fuel (typically natural gas) is used as the primary fuel at an annual average ratio of less than 2 parts diesel fuel to 100 parts total fuel on an energy equivalent basis are spark ignition engines.

Stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine (RICE) means any reciprocating internal combustion engine which uses reciprocating motion to convert heat energy into mechanical work and which is not mobile. Stationary RICE differ from mobile RICE in that a stationary RICE is not a non-road engine as defined at 40 CFR 1068.30, and is not used to propel a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition.

Stationary RICE test cell/stand means an engine test cell/stand, as defined in subpart PPPPP of this part, that tests stationary RICE.

Stoichiometric means the theoretical air-to-fuel ratio required for complete combustion.

Storage vessel with the potential for flash emissions means any storage vessel that contains a hydrocarbon liquid with a stock tank gas-to-oil ratio equal to or greater than 0.31 cubic meters per liter and an American Petroleum Institute gravity equal to or greater than 40 degrees and an actual annual average hydrocarbon liquid throughput equal to or greater than 79,500 liters per day. Flash emissions occur when dissolved hydrocarbons in the fluid evolve from solution when the fluid pressure is reduced.

Subpart means 40 CFR part 63, subpart ZZZZ.

Surface site means any combination of one or more graded pad sites, gravel pad sites, foundations, platforms, or the immediate physical location upon which equipment is physically affixed.

Two-stroke engine means a type of engine which completes the power cycle in single crankshaft revolution by combining the intake and compression operations into one stroke and the power and exhaust operations into a second stroke. This system requires auxiliary scavenging and inherently runs lean of stoichiometric.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 20467, Apr. 20, 2006; 73 FR 3607, Jan. 18, 2008; 75 FR 9679, Mar. 3, 2010]

Table 1a to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Emission Limitations for Existing, New, and Reconstructed Spark Ignition, 4SRB Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§63.6600 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following emission limitations for existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent:

For each . . .	You must meet the following emission limitation, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. 4SRB stationary RICE	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more. If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004, you may reduce formaldehyde emissions by 75 percent or more until June 15, 2007 or	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply. ¹
	b. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O ₂	

¹Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6(g) for alternative work practices.

[75 FR 9679, Mar. 3, 2010]

Table 1b to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Operating Limitations for Existing, New, and Reconstructed Spark Ignition, 4SRB Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

[As stated in §§63.6600, 63.6630 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following operating emission limitations for existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions]

For each...	You must meet the following operating limitation...
1. 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more (or by 75 percent or more, if applicable) and using NSCR; or	a. maintain your catalyst so that the pressure drop across the catalyst does not change by more than 2 inches of water at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent from the pressure drop across the catalyst measured during the initial performance test; and
4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ and using NSCR.	b. maintain the temperature of your stationary RICE exhaust so that the catalyst inlet temperature is greater than or equal to 750 °F and less than or equal to 1250 °F.
2. 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more (or by 75 percent or more, if applicable) and not using NSCR; or	Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator.
4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ and not using NSCR.	

[73 FR 3607, Jan. 18, 2008]

Table 2a to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Emission Limitations for New and Reconstructed 2SLB and Compression Ignition Stationary RICE >500 HP and New and Reconstructed 4SLB Stationary RICE ≥250 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§63.6600 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following emission limitations for new and reconstructed lean burn and new and reconstructed compression ignition stationary RICE at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent:

For each . . .	You must meet the following emission limitation, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. 2SLB stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions by 58 percent or more; or b. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 12 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ . If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004, you may limit concentration of formaldehyde to 17 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ until June 15, 2007	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply. ¹
2. 4SLB stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions by 93 percent or more; or	
	b. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 14 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂	
3. CI stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more; or	
	b. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 580 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O ₂	

¹Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6(g) for alternative work practices.

[75 FR 9680, Mar. 3, 2010]

Table 2b to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Operating Limitations for New and Reconstructed 2SLB and Compression Ignition Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions, Existing Non-Emergency Compression Ignition Stationary RICE >500 HP, and New and Reconstructed 4SLB Burn Stationary RICE ≥250 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§63.6600, 63.6601, 63.6630, and 63.6640, you must comply with the following operating limitations for new and reconstructed lean burn and existing, new and reconstructed compression ignition stationary RICE:

For each . . .	You must meet the following operating limitation . . .
1. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce CO emissions and using an oxidation catalyst; or 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using an oxidation catalyst	a. Maintain your catalyst so that the pressure drop across the catalyst does not change by more than 2 inches of water at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent from the pressure drop across the catalyst that was measured during the initial performance test; and
	b. Maintain the temperature of your stationary RICE exhaust so that the catalyst inlet temperature is greater than or equal to 450 °F and less than or equal to 1350 °F. ¹
2. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce CO emissions and not using an oxidation catalyst; or 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using an oxidation catalyst	Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator.

¹Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(g) for a different temperature range.

[75 FR 9680, Mar. 3, 2010]

Table 2c to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Existing Compression Ignition Stationary Rice Located at Major Sources of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§63.6600 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following requirements for existing compression ignition stationary RICE:

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. Emergency CI and black start CI. ¹	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ² b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. ³	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply. ³

2. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI < 100 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ²	
	b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. ³	
3. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI RICE 100≤HP≤300 HP	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 230 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ .	
4. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI 300<HP≤500	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 49 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ ; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
5. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI>500 HP	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 23 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ ; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	

¹If an emergency engine is operating during an emergency and it is not possible to shut down the engine in order to perform the work practice requirements on the schedule required in Table 2c of this subpart, or if performing the work practice on the required schedule would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law, the work practice can be delayed until the emergency is over or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. The work practice should be performed as soon as practicable after the emergency has ended or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. Sources must report any failure to perform the work practice on the schedule required and the Federal, State or local law under which the risk was deemed unacceptable.

²Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in §63.6625(i) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Table 2c of this subpart.

³Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6(g) for alternative work practices.

Table 2d to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Existing Compression Ignition Stationary RICE Located at Area Sources of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§63.6600 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following emission and operating limitations for existing compression ignition stationary RICE:

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI ≤ 300 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ¹	
	b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply.
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary	
2. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI 300 < HP ≤ 500	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 49 ppmvd at 15 percent O ₂ ; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more	
3. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI > 500 HP	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 23 ppmvd at 15 percent O ₂ ; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more	
4. Emergency CI and black start CI. ²	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ¹	
	b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary	

¹Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in §63.6625(i) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Table 2d of this subpart.

²If an emergency engine is operating during an emergency and it is not possible to shut down the engine in order to perform the management practice requirements on the schedule required in Table 2d of this subpart, or if performing the management practice on the required schedule would otherwise pose an

unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law, the management practice can be delayed until the emergency is over or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. The management practice should be performed as soon as practicable after the emergency has ended or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. Sources must report any failure to perform the management practice on the schedule required and the Federal, State or local law under which the risk was deemed unacceptable.

[75 FR 9681, Mar. 3, 2010]

Table 3 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Subsequent Performance Tests

As stated in §§63.6615 and 63.6620, you must comply with the following subsequent performance test requirements:

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .
1. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower >500 located at major sources and new or reconstructed CI stationary RICE with a brake horsepower >500 located at major sources	Reduce CO emissions and not using a CEMS	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually. ¹
2. 4SRB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower ≥5,000 located at major sources	Reduce formaldehyde emissions	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually. ¹
3. Stationary RICE with a brake horsepower >500 located at major sources	Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually. ¹
4. Existing non-emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE with a brake horsepower >500 that are not limited use stationary RICE	Limit or reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions	Conduct subsequent performance tests every 8,760 hrs or 3 years, whichever comes first.
5. Existing non-emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE with a brake horsepower >500 that are limited use stationary RICE		Conduct subsequent performance tests every 8,760 hrs or 5 years, whichever comes first.

¹After you have demonstrated compliance for two consecutive tests, you may reduce the frequency of subsequent performance tests to annually. If the results of any subsequent annual performance test indicate the stationary RICE is not in compliance with the CO or formaldehyde emission limitation, or you deviate from any of your operating limitations, you must resume semiannual performance tests.

[75 FR 9682, Mar. 3, 2010]

Table 4 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Performance Tests

As stated in §§63.6610, 63.6611, 63.6612, 63.6620, and 63.6640, you must comply with the following requirements for performance tests for stationary RICE for existing sources:

For each . ..	Complying with the requirement to ...	You must ...	Using ...	According to the following requirements ...
1. 2SLB, 4SLB, and CI stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions	i. Measure the O ₂ at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Portable CO and O ₂ analyzer.	(a) Using ASTM D6522–00 (2005) ^a (incorporated by reference, see §63.14). Measurements to determine O ₂ must be made at the same time as the measurements for CO concentration.
		ii. Measure the CO at the inlet and the outlet of the control device	(1) Portable CO and O ₂ analyzer.	(a) Using ASTM D6522–00 (2005) ^{a,b} (incorporated by reference, see §63.14) or Method 10 of 40 CFR appendix A. The CO concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis.
2. 4SRB stationary RICE	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points; and	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A §63.7(d)(1)(i)	(a) Sampling sites must be located at the inlet and outlet of the control device.
		ii. Measure O ₂ at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or ASTM Method D6522–00 (2005)	(a) Measurements to determine O ₂ concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.
		iii. Measure moisture content at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or Test Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348–03	(a) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.
		iv. Measure formaldehyde at the inlet and the outlet of the control device.	(1) Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A; or ASTM D6348–03 ^c , provided in ASTM D6348–03 Annex A5 (Analyte Spiking Technique), the percent R must be greater than or equal to 70 and less than or equal to 130.	(a) Formaldehyde concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.

For each . ..	Complying with the requirement to ...	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements . . .
3. Stationary RICE	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points; and	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A §63.7(d)(1)(i)	(a) If using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device.
		ii. Determine the O ₂ concentration of the stationary RICE exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or ASTM Method D6522–00 (2005)	(a) Measurements to determine O ₂ concentration must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.
		iii. Measure moisture content of the stationary RICE exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(1) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or Test Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348–03	(a) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.
		iv. Measure formaldehyde at the exhaust of the stationary RICE; or	(1) Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A; or ASTM D6348–03 ^c , provided in ASTM D6348–03 Annex A5 (Analyte Spiking Technique), the percent R must be greater than or equal to 70 and less than or equal to 130	(a) Formaldehyde concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
		v. Measure CO at the exhaust of the stationary RICE.	(1) Method 10 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, ASTM Method D6522–00 (2005) ^a , Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348–03	(a) CO concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour longer runs.

^aYou may also use Methods 3A and 10 as options to ASTM–D6522–00 (2005). You may obtain a copy of ASTM–D6522–00 (2005) from at least one of the following addresses: American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428–2959, or University Microfilms International, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106. ASTM–D6522–00 (2005) may be used to test both CI and SI stationary RICE.

^bYou may also use Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348–03.

^cYou may obtain a copy of ASTM–D6348–03 from at least one of the following addresses: American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428–2959, or University Microfilms International, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

Table 5 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Initial Compliance With Emission Limitations and Operating Limitations

As stated in §§63.6612, 63.6625 and 63.6630, you must initially comply with the emission and operating limitations as required by the following:

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
1. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source and new or reconstructed CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source	a. Reduce CO emissions and using oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. The average reduction of emissions of CO determined from the initial performance test achieves the required CO percent reduction; and
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.
2. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source and new or reconstructed CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source	a. Reduce CO emissions and not using oxidation catalyst	i. The average reduction of emissions of CO determined from the initial performance test achieves the required CO percent reduction; and
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
3. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source and new or reconstructed CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source	a. Reduce CO emissions, and using a CEMS	i. You have installed a CEMS to continuously monitor CO and either O ₂ or CO ₂ at both the inlet and outlet of the oxidation catalyst according to the requirements in §63.6625(a); and
		ii. You have conducted a performance evaluation of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B; and
		iii. The average reduction of CO calculated using §63.6620 equals or exceeds the required percent reduction. The initial test comprises the first 4-hour period after successful validation of the CEMS. Compliance is based on the average percent reduction achieved during the 4-hour period.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
4. 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and using NSCR	i. The average reduction of emissions of formaldehyde determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required formaldehyde percent reduction; and
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.
5. 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and not using NSCR	i. The average reduction of emissions of formaldehyde determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required formaldehyde percent reduction; and
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
6. Stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. The average formaldehyde concentration, corrected to 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde emission limitation; and
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.
7. Stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. The average formaldehyde concentration, corrected to 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde emission limitation; and
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
		iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
8. Existing stationary non-emergency RICE ≥100 HP located at a major source, existing non-emergency CI stationary RICE >500 HP, and existing stationary non-emergency RICE ≥100 HP located at an area source	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions	i. The average reduction of emissions of CO or formaldehyde, as applicable determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required CO or formaldehyde, as applicable, percent reduction.
9. Existing stationary non-emergency RICE ≥100 HP located at a major source, existing non-emergency CI stationary RICE >500 HP, and existing stationary non-emergency RICE ≥100 HP located at an area source	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust	i. The average formaldehyde or CO concentration, as applicable, corrected to 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde or CO emission limitation, as applicable.

[75 FR 9684, Mar. 3, 2010]

Table 6 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Continuous Compliance With Emission Limitations and Operating Limitations

As stated in §63.6640, you must continuously comply with the emissions and operating limitations as required by the following:

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
1. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source and CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source	a. Reduce CO emissions and using an oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for CO to demonstrate that the required CO percent reduction is achieved ^a ; and
		ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
2. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source and CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source	a. Reduce CO emissions and not using an oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for CO to demonstrate that the required CO percent reduction is achieved ^a ; and
		ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
3. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source and CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source	a. Reduce CO emissions and using a CEMS	i. Collecting the monitoring data according to §63.6625(a), reducing the measurements to 1-hour averages, calculating the percent reduction of CO emissions according to §63.6620; and
		ii. Demonstrating that the catalyst achieves the required percent reduction of CO emissions over the 4-hour averaging period; and
		iii. Conducting an annual RATA of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, as well as daily and periodic data quality checks in accordance with 40 CFR part 60, appendix F, procedure 1.
4. 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and using NSCR	i. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and
		ii. reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		iv. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
5. 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and not using NSCR	i. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and
		ii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
		iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
6. 4SRB stationary RICE with a brake HP ≥5,000 located at a major source	Reduce formaldehyde emissions	Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that the required formaldehyde percent reduction is achieved. ^a
7. Stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source	Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that your emissions remain at or below the formaldehyde concentration limit ^a ; and
		ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
8. Stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source	Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that your emissions remain at or below the formaldehyde concentration limit ^a ; and
		ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
9. Existing stationary CI RICE not subject to any numerical emission limitations	a. Work or Management practices	i. Operating and maintaining the stationary RICE according to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions; or
		ii. Develop and follow your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
10. Existing stationary RICE >500 HP that are not limited use stationary RICE, except 4SRB >500 HP located at major sources	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions; or b. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit.
11. Existing limited use stationary RICE >500 HP that are limited use CI stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions; or b. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 5 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit.

^aAfter you have demonstrated compliance for two consecutive tests, you may reduce the frequency of subsequent performance tests to annually. If the results of any subsequent annual performance test indicate the stationary RICE is not in compliance with the CO or formaldehyde emission limitation, or you deviate from any of your operating limitations, you must resume semiannual performance tests.

[75 FR 9685, Mar. 3, 2010]

Table 7 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Reports

As stated in §63.6650, you must comply with the following requirements for reports:

You must submit a(n) . . .	The report must contain . . .	You must submit the report . . .
1. Compliance report	a. If there are no deviations from any emission limitations or operating limitations that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limitations or operating limitations during the reporting period. If there were no periods during which the CMS, including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were not periods during which the CMS was out-of-control during the reporting period; or	i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b)(1)–(5) for engines that are not limited use stationary CI RICE subject to numerical emission limitations; and ii. Annually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b)(6)–(9) for engines that are limited use stationary CI RICE subject to numerical emission limitations.
	b. If you had a deviation from any emission limitation or operating limitation during the reporting period, the information in §63.6650(d). If there were periods during which the CMS, including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in §63.8(c)(7), the information in §63.6650(e); or	i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b).
	c. If you had a malfunction during the reporting period, the information in §63.6650(c)(4).	i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b).

You must submit a(n) . . .	The report must contain . . .	You must submit the report . . .
2. Report	a. The fuel flow rate of each fuel and the heating values that were used in your calculations, and you must demonstrate that the percentage of heat input provided by landfill gas or digester gas, is equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis; and	i. Annually, according to the requirements in §63.6650.
	b. The operating limits provided in your Federally enforceable permit, and any deviations from these limits; and	i. See item 2.a.i.
	c. Any problems or errors suspected with the meters	i. See item 2.a.i.

[75 FR 9687, Mar. 3, 2010]

Table 8 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart ZZZZ.

As stated in §63.6665, you must comply with the following applicable general provisions.

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§63.1	General applicability of the General Provisions	Yes.	
§63.2	Definitions	Yes	Additional terms defined in §63.6675.
§63.3	Units and abbreviations	Yes.	
§63.4	Prohibited activities and circumvention	Yes.	
§63.5	Construction and reconstruction	Yes.	
§63.6(a)	Applicability	Yes.	
§63.6(b)(1)–(4)	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed sources	Yes.	
§63.6(b)(5)	Notification	Yes.	
§63.6(b)(6)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(b)(7)	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed area sources that become major sources	Yes.	
§63.6(c)(1)–(2)	Compliance dates for existing sources	Yes.	
§63.6(c)(3)–(4)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(c)(5)	Compliance dates for existing area sources that become major sources	Yes.	
§63.6(d)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(e)	Operation and maintenance	No.	

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§63.6(f)(1)	Applicability of standards	No.	
§63.6(f)(2)	Methods for determining compliance	Yes.	
§63.6(f)(3)	Finding of compliance	Yes.	
§63.6(g)(1)–(3)	Use of alternate standard	Yes.	
§63.6(h)	Opacity and visible emission standards	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or visible emission standards.
§63.6(i)	Compliance extension procedures and criteria	Yes.	
§63.6(j)	Presidential compliance exemption	Yes.	
§63.7(a)(1)–(2)	Performance test dates	Yes	Subpart ZZZZ contains performance test dates at §§63.6610, 63.6611, and 63.6612.
§63.7(a)(3)	CAA section 114 authority	Yes.	
§63.7(b)(1)	Notification of performance test	Yes	Except that §63.7(b)(1) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.7(b)(2)	Notification of rescheduling	Yes	Except that §63.7(b)(2) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.7(c)	Quality assurance/test plan	Yes	Except that §63.7(c) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.7(d)	Testing facilities	Yes.	
§63.7(e)(1)	Conditions for conducting performance tests	No.	Subpart ZZZZ specifies conditions for conducting performance tests at §63.6620.
§63.7(e)(2)	Conduct of performance tests and reduction of data	Yes	Subpart ZZZZ specifies test methods at §63.6620.
§63.7(e)(3)	Test run duration	Yes.	
§63.7(e)(4)	Administrator may require other testing under section 114 of the CAA	Yes.	
§63.7(f)	Alternative test method provisions	Yes.	
§63.7(g)	Performance test data analysis, recordkeeping, and reporting	Yes.	
§63.7(h)	Waiver of tests	Yes.	

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§63.8(a)(1)	Applicability of monitoring requirements	Yes	Subpart ZZZZ contains specific requirements for monitoring at §63.6625.
§63.8(a)(2)	Performance specifications	Yes.	
§63.8(a)(3)	[Reserved]		
§63.8(a)(4)	Monitoring for control devices	No.	
§63.8(b)(1)	Monitoring	Yes.	
§63.8(b)(2)–(3)	Multiple effluents and multiple monitoring systems	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(1)	Monitoring system operation and maintenance	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(1)(i)	Routine and predictable SSM	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(1)(ii)	SSM not in Startup Shutdown Malfunction Plan	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(1)(iii)	Compliance with operation and maintenance requirements	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(2)–(3)	Monitoring system installation	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(4)	Continuous monitoring system (CMS) requirements	Yes	Except that subpart ZZZZ does not require Continuous Opacity Monitoring System (COMS).
§63.8(c)(5)	COMS minimum procedures	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.8(c)(6)–(8)	CMS requirements	Yes	Except that subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.8(d)	CMS quality control	Yes.	
§63.8(e)	CMS performance evaluation	Yes	Except for §63.8(e)(5)(ii), which applies to COMS.
		Except that §63.8(e) only applies as specified in §63.6645.	
§63.8(f)(1)–(5)	Alternative monitoring method	Yes	Except that §63.8(f)(4) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.8(f)(6)	Alternative to relative accuracy test	Yes	Except that §63.8(f)(6) only applies as specified in §63.6645.

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§63.8(g)	Data reduction	Yes	Except that provisions for COMS are not applicable. Averaging periods for demonstrating compliance are specified at §§63.6635 and 63.6640.
§63.9(a)	Applicability and State delegation of notification requirements	Yes.	
§63.9(b)(1)–(5)	Initial notifications	Yes	Except that §63.9(b)(3) is reserved.
		Except that §63.9(b) only applies as specified in §63.6645.	
§63.9(c)	Request for compliance extension	Yes	Except that §63.9(c) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(d)	Notification of special compliance requirements for new sources	Yes	Except that §63.9(d) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(e)	Notification of performance test	Yes	Except that §63.9(e) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(f)	Notification of visible emission (VE)/opacity test	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§63.9(g)(1)	Notification of performance evaluation	Yes	Except that §63.9(g) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(g)(2)	Notification of use of COMS data	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§63.9(g)(3)	Notification that criterion for alternative to RATA is exceeded	Yes	If alternative is in use.
		Except that §63.9(g) only applies as specified in §63.6645.	
§63.9(h)(1)–(6)	Notification of compliance status	Yes	Except that notifications for sources using a CEMS are due 30 days after completion of performance evaluations. §63.9(h)(4) is reserved.
			Except that §63.9(h) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(i)	Adjustment of submittal deadlines	Yes.	

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§63.9(j)	Change in previous information	Yes.	
§63.10(a)	Administrative provisions for recordkeeping/reporting	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(1)	Record retention	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(2)(i)–(v)	Records related to SSM	No.	
§63.10(b)(2)(vi)–(xi)	Records	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(2)(xii)	Record when under waiver	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(2)(xiii)	Records when using alternative to RATA	Yes	For CO standard if using RATA alternative.
§63.10(b)(2)(xiv)	Records of supporting documentation	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(3)	Records of applicability determination	Yes.	
§63.10(c)	Additional records for sources using CEMS	Yes	Except that §63.10(c)(2)–(4) and (9) are reserved.
§63.10(d)(1)	General reporting requirements	Yes.	
§63.10(d)(2)	Report of performance test results	Yes.	
§63.10(d)(3)	Reporting opacity or VE observations	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§63.10(d)(4)	Progress reports	Yes.	
§63.10(d)(5)	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports	No.	
§63.10(e)(1) and (2)(i)	Additional CMS Reports	Yes.	
§63.10(e)(2)(ii)	COMS-related report	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.10(e)(3)	Excess emission and parameter exceedances reports	Yes.	Except that §63.10(e)(3)(i) (C) is reserved.
§63.10(e)(4)	Reporting COMS data	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.10(f)	Waiver for recordkeeping/reporting	Yes.	
§63.11	Flares	No.	
§63.12	State authority and delegations	Yes.	
§63.13	Addresses	Yes.	

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§63.14	Incorporation by reference	Yes.	
§63.15	Availability of information	Yes.	

[75 FR 9688, Mar. 3, 2010]

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

**Addendum to the Technical Support Document (ATSD) for a
Renewal Operating Permit**

Source Background and Description

Source Name:	Smoker Craft, Inc.
Source Location:	68143 Clunette Street, New Paris, IN 46553
County:	Elkhart
SIC Code:	3732
Operation Permit No.:	T039-27715-00073
Permit Reviewer:	John Haney

On July 14, 2010, the Office of Air Quality (OAQ) had a notice published in the Goshen News, Goshen, Indiana, stating that Smoker Craft, Inc. had applied to renew their operating permit. The notice also stated that the OAQ proposed to issue a renewal operating permit for this operation and provided information on how the public could review the proposed permit and other documentation. Finally, the notice informed interested parties that there was a period of thirty (30) days to provide comments on whether or not this permit should be issued as proposed.

Comments and Responses

On August 20, 2010, Smoker Craft, Inc. submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on the draft renewal operating permit.

The Technical Support Document (TSD) is used by IDEM, OAQ for historical purposes. IDEM, OAQ does not make any changes to the original TSD, but the Permit will have the updated changes. The comments and revised permit language are provided below with deleted language as ~~strikeouts~~ and new language **bolded**.

Comment 1:

On June 22, 2010, IDEM requested clarification of certain insignificant activities in order to determine if any NSPS or NESHAP were applicable. Smoker Craft, Inc. has responded that they currently use the following internal combustion emission units:

1. Building 19 Fire Suppression System - Pump house fire system operates using utility supplied electric as the primary drive with a 155 HP diesel fired backup unit installed in approximately 1998.
2. Building 12 - One portable air compressor (trailer mounted with wheels) using a 185 HP diesel fired engine with a manufacturer's date of 1995.

Response to Comment 1:

The requirements of the following NSPS under 40 CFR Part 60 are not included in the permit:

- New Source Performance Standards for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR 60.4200, Subpart IIII); and
- New Source Performance Standard for Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR 60.4230, Subpart JJJJ).

These NSPS apply only to certain internal combustion engines constructed after July 1, 2005. Since all of the emergency engines were constructed prior to 2001, Smoker Craft, Inc. is not subject to these NSPS.

IDEM has reviewed which NESHAP rules apply to the engines. The permit has been revised as follows:

SECTION E.2 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]: Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines
Specifically Regulated Insignificant Activities
(j) Emergency generators, consisting of diesel generators not exceeding 1,600 horsepower. [326 IAC 2-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
(k) Emergency equipment, consisting of stationary fire pumps. [326 IAC 2-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
(The information describing the process contained in this facility description box is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions.)

E.2.1 General Provisions Relating to NESHAP ZZZZ [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]

~~Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.6590(b)(3), the Permittee does not have to comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-1-1.~~

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.2540, 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, as specified in Table 8 of 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ in accordance with the Schedule in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

(b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.10, the Permittee shall submit all required notifications and reports to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

E.2.2 Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines NESHAP [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

The Permittee which engages in the use of a reciprocating internal combustion engine shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ (included as Attachment C B of this permit):

- ~~(1)~~(a) 40 CFR 63.6580;
- ~~(2)~~(b) 40 CFR 63.6585(a), ~~(c)~~(b); and
- ~~(3)~~(c) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(1)(iii)(ii), ~~(b)~~(3)-;
- (d) 40 CFR 63.6595(a)(1), (c);
- (e) 40 CFR 63.6602;
- (f) 40 CFR 63.6605;
- (g) 40 CFR 63.6612;
- (h) 40 CFR 63.6615;

- (i) **40 CFR 63.6620;**
- (j) **40 CFR 63.6625(e), (f), (h), (i);**
- (k) **40 CFR 63.6635;**
- (l) **40 CFR 63.6640(a), (b), (f);**
- (m) **40 CFR 63.6645(a)(5);**
- (n) **40 CFR 63.6650(a), (b), (c)(1) through (5), (d), (f);**
- (o) **40 CFR 63.6655(a), (d), (e)(2);**
- (p) **40 CFR 63.6660;**
- (q) **40 CFR 63.6665;**
- (r) **40 CFR 63.6670;**
- (s) **40 CFR 63.6675;**
- (t) **Table 2c to 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ;**
- (u) **Table 4 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ;**
- (v) **Table 6 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ; and**
- (w) **Table 7 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ.**

Additional Changes

IDEM, OAQ has decided to make additional revisions to the permit as described below, with deleted language as ~~strikeouts~~ and new language **bolded**.

- (a) The quarterly reporting forms have been corrected for a typographical error.
- (b) The cover pages and headers of the attachments have been revised to clarify their content.
- (c) The June 30, 2010 amendments to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ have been added to Attachment B.

The permit and its support documentation have been revised as follows:

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Smoker Craft, Inc.
Source Address: 68143 Clunette Street, New Paris, Indiana 46553
Part 70 Permit No.: T039-27715-00073
Facility: Three (3) glue/adhesive spray booths (23-2GA, 23-3GA and 23-1GA)
Parameter: VOC emissions
Limit: Less than 25 tons each per twelve month consecutive period, ~~each~~, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Smoker Craft, Inc.
Source Address: 68143 Clunette Street, New Paris, Indiana 46553
Part 70 Permit No.: T039-27715-00073
Facility: Two (2) glue stations (3-6GS, 25-6GS)
Parameter: VOC emissions
Limit: Less than 25 tons each per twelve month consecutive period, ~~each~~, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

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

Attachment A
to Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No. T039-27715-00073

Smoker Craft, Inc.
68143 Clunette Street, New Paris, IN 46553

Smoker Craft, Inc.
New Paris, Indiana
Permit Reviewer: John Haney

Attachment A Attachment A- Page 4 of 5
40 CFR 63, Subpart VVVV OP No.: T039-27715-00073

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

Attachment B
to Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No. T039-27715-00073

Smoker Craft, Inc.
68143 Clunette Street, New Paris, IN 46553

Smoker Craft, Inc.
New Paris, Indiana
Permit Reviewer: John Haney

Attachment B Attachment B- Page 4 of 39
40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ OP No.: T039-27715-00073

§ 63.6590 What parts of my plant does this subpart cover?

(b) *Stationary RICE subject to limited requirements.* (1) An affected source which meets either of the criteria in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (ii) of this section does not have to meet the requirements of this subpart and of subpart A of this part except for the initial notification requirements of §63.6645(f).

(i) The stationary RICE is a new or reconstructed emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(ii) The stationary RICE is a new or reconstructed limited use stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3604, Jan. 18, 2008; 75 FR 9674, Mar. 3, 2010; **75 FR 37733, June 30, 2010**]

IDEM Contact

- (a) Questions regarding this proposed renewal operating permit can be directed to John Haney at the Indiana Department Environmental Management, Office of Air Quality, Permits Branch, 100 North Senate Avenue, MC 61-53 IGCN 1003, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251 or by telephone at (317) 234-5328 or toll free at 1-800-451-6027 extension 4-5328.
- (b) A copy of the permit is available on the Internet at: <http://www.in.gov/ai/appfiles/idem-caats/>
- (c) For additional information about air permits and how the public and interested parties can participate, refer to the IDEM's Guide for Citizen Participation and Permit Guide on the Internet at: www.idem.in.gov

**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:	Smoker Craft, Inc.
Source Location:	68143 Clunette Street, New Paris, IN 46553
County:	Elkhart
SIC Code:	3732
Permit Renewal No.:	T039-27715-00073
Permit Reviewer:	Charles Sullivan/John Haney

The Office of Air Quality (OAQ) has reviewed the operating permit renewal application from Smoker Craft, Inc. relating to the operation of a stationary fiberglass and aluminum boat manufacturing plant. On April 2, 2009, Smoker Craft, Inc. submitted an application to the OAQ requesting to renew its operating permit. Smoker Craft, Inc. was issued a Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal on January 18, 2005.

Permitted Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment

- (a) Eight (8) glue/adhesive spray booths, identified as 7-1GA, 7-2GA, 7-3GA, 7-4GA, 7-5GA, 23-2GA, 23-3GA, and 23-1GA, using air-assisted airless spray guns, with emissions controlled by baffles, exhausting through Stacks 7-1, 7-2, 7-3, 7-4, 7-5, 23-2, 23-3, and 23-1, respectively. Booths 23-2GA, 23-3GA, and 7-1GA were constructed in 1993, 1996, and 1988, respectively. Booths 7-2GA, 7-3GA, 7-4GA, 7-5GA, and 23-1GA were constructed prior to 1980.
- (b) Nine (9) glue stations, identified as 3-6GS, 5-1GS, 5-2GS, 5-3GS, 2-1GS, 27-1GS, 14-1GS, 23-2GS, and 25-6GS, using manual application methods and air-assisted airless spray guns at low pressure resulting in no formation of airborne particulate, with no control equipment, exhausting inside the building and then to general ventilation. Booths 3-6GS and 25-6GS were constructed in 1993 and 1992, respectively. Booths 5-1GS, 5-2GS, 5-3GS, 2-1GS, 27-1GS, 14-1GS, and 23-2GS were constructed prior to 1980.
- (c) Five (5) paint booths using air-assisted airless spray guns, identified as 6-1PB, 6-2PB, 13-1PB, 13-2PB, and 13-3PB, all constructed prior to 1980, with emissions controlled by dry filters, exhausting through stacks 6-1, 6-2, 13-1, 13-2, and 13-3, respectively.
- (d) One (1) paint booth for aluminum boat repair/touch-up, using atomized spray application methods, identified as 24/25-3PB, constructed prior to 1980, with emissions controlled by dry filters, exhausting through stack 24/25-3PBS.
- (e) Six (6) catalyst/fiber resin chop guns using non-atomized (fluid impingement) application methods, identified as 24/25-2RC, 24/25-3RC, 24/25-4RC, 24/25-5RC (formerly 25-3RC), 24/25-6RC (formerly 25-4RC), and 24/25-7RC (formerly 25-5RC), all constructed prior to 1980, with emissions collectively controlled by six (6) exhaust systems using dry filters, exhausting through stacks 24/25-2RCS, 24/25-3RCS, 24/25-4RCS, 24/25-5RCS, 24/25-6RCS, and 24/25-7RCS, respectively.
- (f) One (1) catalyst/fiber resin chop gun/application area using non-atomized (fluid impingement) application methods, identified as 24/25-1RC, constructed prior to 1980, exhausting inside the building and then to general ventilation.
- (g) Three (3) gel coat booths using air-assisted airless spray guns, identified as 24/25-1GC, 24/25-2GC, and 24/25-3GC, with 24/25-1GC constructed prior to 1980, 24/25-2GC

constructed prior to 1980 and relocated in 2008, and 24/25-3GC permitted in 2008 for construction, with emissions controlled by dry filters, exhausting through stacks 24/25-1GC, 24/25-2GC, and 24/25-3GC, respectively.

- (h) One (1) dip tank coating booth, identified as 13-4DT, constructed prior to 1980, with no control equipment, exhausting inside the building and then to general ventilation.
- (i) Four (4) surface coating booths using HVLP spray guns, identified as 6-3PB, 6-4PB, 6-5PB, and 6-6PB, permitted in 2008 for construction, with emissions controlled by dry filters, exhausting through stacks 6-3, 6-4, 6-5, and 6-6, respectively.
- (j) Two (2) fiberglass grinding and cutting operations, identified as 24/25-1FG and 24/25-2FG, constructed prior to 1980, with emissions controlled by canister filters and dry filters, exhausting through emission points 24/25-1FGS and 24/25-2FGS.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart VVVV, this fiberglass and aluminum boat manufacturing plant is considered an existing affected source.

Specifically Regulated Insignificant Activities

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

- (a) One (1) paint touch-up operation, identified as 1-1TU, located in building 1, constructed prior to 1980, with no emission controls, exhausting inside the building and then to general ventilation. [326 IAC 2-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart VVVV]
- (b) Two (2) gel coat/final finish touch-up operations, including cleaning, polishing and waxing operations, identified as 24/25-1TU and 24/25-2TU, located in buildings 24/25, with no emission controls and complying with the definition of insignificant activities in IAC 326 2-7-1(21)(B) and (C). Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart VVVV, this fiberglass and aluminum boat manufacturing plant is considered an existing affected source. [326 IAC 2-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart VVVV]
- (c) Three (3) woodworking operations, meeting the definition of insignificant woodworking equipment pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-1(21)(G)(xxx), identified as 9-1W, 9-2W and 23-1W, with emissions controlled by cyclones and return air bagfilter collection systems, exhausting inside the building and then to general ventilation. [326 IAC 6-3]
- (d) Natural gas-fired combustion sources with heat input equal to or less than ten million (10,000,000) Btu per hour. [326 IAC 2-2]
- (e) Degreasing operations that do not exceed 145 gallons per 12 months, except if subject to 326 IAC 20-6. [326 IAC 8-3-2]
- (f) Cleaners and solvents characterized as follows: having a vapor pressure equal to or less than 2 kiloPascals; 15 millimeters of mercury; or 0.3 pounds per square inch measured at 38°C (100°F) or; having a vapor pressure equal to or less than 0.7 kiloPascals; 5 millimeters of mercury; or 0.1 pounds per square inch measured at 20°C (68°F); the use of which for all cleaners and solvents combined does not exceed 145 gallons per 12 months. [326 IAC 2-2]
- (g) Equipment related to manufacturing activities not resulting in the emission of HAPs, consisting of thirty-seven (37) welding machines, with emissions controlled by electrostatic precipitators, exhausting inside the building and then to general ventilation. Twenty (20) machines are located in building #3, and seventeen (17) machines are located in building #27. [326 IAC 6-3]
- (h) Structural steel and bridge fabrication activities using 80 tons or less of welding consumables. [326 IAC 6-3]

- (i) Paved and unpaved roads and parking lots with public access. [326 IAC 6-4]
- (j) Emergency generators, consisting of diesel generators not exceeding 1,600 horsepower. [326 IAC 2-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
- (k) Emergency equipment, consisting of stationary fire pumps. [326 IAC 2-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

Insignificant Activities

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

- (a) A gasoline fuel transfer and dispensing operation handling less than or equal to 1,300 gallons per day, such as filling of tanks, locomotives, automobiles, having a storage capacity of less than or equal to 10,500 gallons.
- (b) A petroleum fuel (other than gasoline) dispensing facility, having a storage tank capacity less than or equal to 10,500 gallons, and dispensing less than or equal to 3,500 gallons per day or less.
- (c) VOC and HAP storage containers, including vessels storing lubricating oils, hydraulic oils, machining oils, and machining fluids.
- (d) Machining where an aqueous cutting coolant continuously floods the machining interface.
- (e) Closed loop heating and cooling systems.
- (f) Infrared cure equipment.
- (g) Solvent recycling systems with batch capacity less than or equal to 100 gallons.
- (h) Any operation using aqueous solutions containing less than 1% by weight of VOCs excluding HAPs.
- (i) Water based adhesives that are less than or equal to 5% by volume of VOCs excluding HAPs.
- (j) Blowdown for any of the following: sight glass; boiler; compressors; pumps; and cooling tower.
- (k) Mold release agents using low volatile products (vapor pressure less than or equal to 2 kilopascals measured at 38 degrees C).
- (l) A laboratory as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21)(D).

Existing Approvals

The source was issued Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No. T039-18527-00073 on January 18, 2005. The source has since received the following approvals:

- (a) First Administrative Amendment No. 039-23194-00073, issued on August 30, 2006;
- (b) Second Administrative Amendment No. 039-26115-00073, issued on April 3, 2008;
- (c) First Significant Source Modification No. 039-26311-00073, issued on June 24, 2008;
- (d) First Significant Permit Modification No. 039-26375-00073, issued on July 21, 2008;

- (e) First Minor Source Modification No. 039-26764-00073, issued on August 29, 2008; and
- (f) First Minor Permit Modification No. 039-26800-00073, issued on October 27, 2008.

All terms and conditions of previous permits issued pursuant to permitting programs approved into the state implementation plan have been either incorporated as originally stated, revised, or deleted by this permit. All previous registrations and permits are superseded by this permit.

Enforcement Issue

There are no enforcement actions pending.

Emission Calculations

See Appendix A of this document for detailed emission calculations.

In October 1993 a Final Order Granting Summary Judgment was signed by Administrative Law Judge (“ALJ”) Garrettson resolving an appeal filed by Kimball Hospitality Furniture Inc. (Cause Nos. 92-A-J-730 and 92-A-J-833) related to the method by which IDEM calculated potential emissions from woodworking operations. In his findings, the ALJ determined that particulate controls are necessary for the facility to produce its normal product and are integral to the normal operation of the facility, and therefore, potential emissions should be calculated after controls. Based on this ruling, potential emissions for particulate matter were calculated after consideration of the controls.

County Attainment Status

The source is located in Elkhart County.

Pollutant	Designation
SO ₂	Better than national standards.
CO	Unclassifiable or attainment effective November 15, 1990.
O ₃	Attainment effective July 19, 2007, for the 8-hour ozone standard. ¹
PM ₁₀	Unclassifiable effective November 15, 1990.
NO ₂	Cannot be classified or better than national standards.
Pb	Not designated.
¹ Attainment effective October 18, 2000, for the 1-hour ozone standard for the South Bend-Elkhart area, including Elkhart County, and is a maintenance area for the 1-hour National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for purposes of 40 CFR 51, Subpart X*. The 1-hour standard was revoked effective June 15, 2005. Unclassifiable or attainment effective April 5, 2005, for PM _{2.5} .	

- (a) Ozone Standards

Volatile organic compounds (VOC) and Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) 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 NO_x emissions are considered when evaluating the rule applicability relating to ozone. Elkhart County has been designated as attainment or unclassifiable for ozone. Therefore, VOC and NO_x emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2.

- (b) PM_{2.5}
 Elkhart County has been classified as attainment for PM_{2.5}. On May 8, 2008, U.S. EPA promulgated the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) for PM_{2.5} emissions, and the effective date of these rules was July 15, 2008. Indiana has three years from the publication of these rules to revise its PSD rules, 326 IAC 2-2, to include those requirements. The May 8, 2008 rule revisions require IDEM to regulate PM₁₀ emissions as a surrogate for PM_{2.5} emissions until 326 IAC 2-2 is revised.

- (c) Other Criteria Pollutants
 Elkhart County has been classified as attainment or unclassifiable in Indiana for all other regulated pollutants. Therefore, these emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2.

Fugitive Emissions

Since this type of operation is not one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories under 326 IAC 2-2 or 326 IAC 2-7, and there is no applicable New Source Performance Standard that was in effect on August 7, 1980, fugitive emissions are not counted toward the determination of PSD and Part 70 Permit applicability.

Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Relocation and Equipment Designation Changes

The table below summarizes the units to be relocated to consolidate production activities. The table summarizes the planned equipment locations and updates the equipment stack designations where appropriate.

Permit Section	Descriptive Action	Existing Designation	New Designation	New Stack ID
A.2(a) - Glue/Adhesive Booths	Relocate Four (4) Booths from Building 3 to Building 7	3-1GA	7-2GA	7-2
		3-2GA	7-3GA	7-3
		3-3(a)GA	7-4GA	7-4
		3-3(b)GA	7-5GA	7-5
	Relocate Two (2) Booths from Building 3 to Building 23	3-4GA	23-2GA	23-2
		3-5GA	23-3GA	23-3
A.2(b) - Glue Stations	Relocate One (1) Glue Station from Building 5 to Building 2	5-4GS	2-1GS	No Stack
	Relocate One (1) Glue Station from Building 5 to Building 27	5-5GS	27-1GS	No Stack
A.2(d) - Paint Booth (Aluminum)	Buildings 24 and 25 Have Been Joined - Change Designation of Building to 24/25	25-3PB	24/25-3PB	24/25-3PBS
A.2(e) - Catalyst/Fiber Resin Chop Guns	Buildings 24 and 25 Have Been Joined - Change Designation of Building to 24/25 and Update Designations	24-2RC	24/25-2RC	24/25-2RCS
		24-3RC	24/25-3RC	24/25-3RCS
		24-4RC	24/25-4RC	24/25-4RCS
		24-6RC	24/25-5RC	24/25-5RCS
		24-7RC	24/25-6RC	24/25-6/7RCS
		24-8RC	24/25-7RC	

Permit Section	Descriptive Action	Existing Designation	New Designation	New Stack ID
A.2(f) - Catalyst/Fiber Resin Chop Gun	Buildings 24 and 25 Have Been Joined - Change Designation of Building to 24/25	25-1RC	24/25-1RC	No Stack
A.2(g) – Gel Coat Booths	Buildings 24 and 25 Have Been Joined - Change Designation of Building to 24/25	25-1GC	24/25-1GC	24/25-1GC
		25-2GC	24/25-2GC	24/25-2GC
		25-3GC	24/25-3GC	24/25-3GC
A.2(j) - Fiberglass Grinding and Cutting Operations	Buildings 24 and 25 Have Been Joined - Change Designation of Building to 24/25 and Update Designations	24-5FG	24/25-1FG	24/25-1FGS
		25-7FG	24/25-2FG	24/25-2FGS
A.3(b) – Insignificant Gel Coat/Final Finish Operations	Relocate Operation from Building 23 and change Designation for Building 24 and 25 Have Been joined - Change Designation of Building 24/25 and Update Designations	23-3TU	24/25-1TU	No Stack
		24-9TU	24/25-2TU	No Stack
A.3(c) - Insignificant Woodworking Operations	Relocate Operation In Building 24 to Building 9	24-1W	9-2W	No Stack
	Relocate Operation In Building 28 to Building 23	28-1W	23-1W	No Stack

Unrestricted Potential Emissions

This table reflects the unrestricted potential to emit of the source.

Unrestricted Potential Emissions	
Pollutant	Tons/year
PM	135.79
PM ₁₀	134.29
SO ₂	0.21
VOC	706.14
CO	8.15
NO _x	11.43
Single HAP	394.72
Total HAP	583.70

HAPs	Tons/year
Chromium	3.00
Formaldehyde	0.01
Hexane	0.16
Hydrochloric Acid	3.44
Lead	negligible
Manganese	0.63
Methyl Methacrylate (MMA)	58.77
Naphthalene	1.14
Styrene	394.72
Toluene	0.13
Xylene	121.68
Total	583.70

Appendix A of this TSD reflects the unrestricted potential emissions of the source.

- (a) The potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of PM₁₀ and VOC is equal to or greater than 100 tons per year, each. Therefore, the source is subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-7 and will be issued a Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal.
- (b) 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.

Part 70 Permit Conditions

This source is subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7, because the source met 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 assume that all reasonable information is provided to evaluate continuous compliance with the applicable requirements.

Potential to Emit After Issuance

The table below summarizes the potential to emit, reflecting all limits, of the emission units. Any control equipment is considered federally enforceable only after issuance of this Part 70 permit renewal, and only to the extent that the effect of the control equipment is made practically enforceable in the permit.

Emission Unit/ Process		PM	PM10	SO2	VOC	CO	NO _x
Eight (8) Glue/Adhesive Booths		4.00	4.00	0.0	< 247	0.0	0.0
Nine (9) Glue Stations		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0
Five (5) Surface Coating Booths (6-1PB, 6-2PB, 13-1PB, 13-2PB, 13-3PB)		24.80	24.80	0.0		0.0	0.0
Surface Coating Booth (24/25-3PB)		0.25	0.25	0.0		0.0	0.0
Six (6) Stationary Chop Guns (24/25-2RC through 24/25-7RC)		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0
Portable Chop Gun (24/25-1RC)		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0
Gel Coat Booth (24/25-1GC)		0.19	0.19	0.0		0.0	0.0
Gel Coat Booth (24/25-2GC)		18.97	18.97	0.0		0.0	0.0
Gel Coat Booth (24/25-3GC)		18.97	19.97	0.0		0.0	0.0
Dip Tank (13-4DT)		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0
Four (4) Surface Coating Booths (6-3PB, 6-4PB, 6-5PB, 6-6PB)		24.76	24.76	0.0		0.0	0.0
Touchup/Final Finish Operations (1-1TU, 24/25-1TU, 24/25-2TU)		0.25	0.25	0.0		0.0	0.0
Fiberglass Grinding and Cutting Operations (24/25-1FG, 24/25-2FG)		0.49	0.49	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Other Insignificant Activities	Woodworking Operations (9-1W, 9-2W, 23-1W)	0.69	0.69	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Natural Gas Combustion	0.17	0.69	0.05	0.50	7.65	9.10
	Degreaser	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.36	0.0	0.0
	Welding & Cutting	1.04	1.04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Unpaved Roads	2.50	0.49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Generators & Fire Pumps	0.17	0.17	0.15	0.19	0.50	2.33
Total PTE		135.79	134.29	0.21	< 250	8.15	11.43
PSD Major Source Threshold Level		250	250	250	250	250	250

This existing stationary source is not major for PSD because the limited source-wide emissions of each regulated pollutants are less than two hundred fifty (<250) tons per year, and it is not one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories.

Federal Rule Applicability

CAM:

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 64.2, Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) is applicable to existing emission units that involve a pollutant-specific emission unit and meet the following criteria:

- (1) has a potential to emit before controls equal to or greater than the Part 70 major source threshold for the pollutant involved;
- (2) is subject to an emission limitation or standard for that pollutant; and
- (3) uses a control device, as defined in 40 CFR 64.1, to comply with that emission limitation or standard.

The following table is used to identify the applicability of each of the criteria, under 40 CFR 64.1, to each existing emission unit and specified pollution subject to CAM:

CAM Applicability Analysis							
Emission Unit	Control Device Used	Emission Limitation (Y/N)	Uncontrolled PTE (tons/yr)	Controlled PTE (tons/yr)	Part 70 Major Source Threshold (tons/yr)	CAM Applicable (Y/N)	Large Unit (Y/N)
7-1GA (PM/PM ₁₀)	Baffles	Y	0.50	< 0.50	100	N	N
7-2GA (PM/PM ₁₀)	Baffles	Y	0.50	< 0.50	100	N	N
7-3GA (PM/PM ₁₀)	Baffles	Y	0.50	< 0.50	100	N	N
7-4GA (PM/PM ₁₀)	Baffles	Y	0.50	< 0.50	100	N	N
7-5GA (PM/PM ₁₀)	Baffles	Y	0.50	< 0.50	100	N	N
23-1GA (PM/PM ₁₀)	Baffles	Y	0.50	< 0.50	100	N	N
23-2GA (PM/PM ₁₀)	Baffles	Y	0.50	< 0.50	100	N	N
23-3GA (PM/PM ₁₀)	Baffles	Y	0.50	< 0.50	100	N	N
24/25-1RC (PM/PM ₁₀)	Dry Filter	Y	< 0.01	< 0.01	100	N	N
24/25-2RC (PM/PM ₁₀)	Dry Filter	Y	< 0.01	< 0.01	100	N	N
24/25-3RC (PM/PM ₁₀)	Dry Filter	Y	< 0.01	< 0.01	100	N	N
24/25-4RC (PM/PM ₁₀)	Dry Filter	Y	< 0.01	< 0.01	100	N	N
24/25-5RC (PM/PM ₁₀)	Dry Filter	Y	< 0.01	< 0.01	100	N	N
24/25-6RC (PM/PM ₁₀)	Dry Filter	Y	< 0.01	< 0.01	100	N	N
24/25-7RC (PM/PM ₁₀)	Dry Filter	Y	< 0.01	< 0.01	100	N	N
24/25-1GC (PM/PM ₁₀)	Dry Filter	Y	0.19	0.01	100	N	N
24/25-2GC (PM/PM ₁₀)	Dry Filter	Y	18.97	0.95	100	N	N
24/25-3GC (PM/PM ₁₀)	Dry Filter	Y	18.97	0.95	100	N	N
6-1PB (PM/PM ₁₀)	Dry Filter	Y	4.96	< 4.96	100	N	N
6-2PB (PM/PM ₁₀)	Dry Filter	Y	4.96	< 4.96	100	N	N
6-3PB (PM/PM ₁₀)	Dry Filter	Y	6.19	< 6.19	100	N	N
6-4PB (PM/PM ₁₀)	Dry Filter	Y	6.19	< 6.19	100	N	N
6-5PB (PM/PM ₁₀)	Dry Filter	Y	6.19	< 6.19	100	N	N
6-6PB (PM/PM ₁₀)	Dry Filter	Y	6.19	< 6.19	100	N	N
13-1PB (PM/PM ₁₀)	Dry Filter	Y	4.96	< 4.96	100	N	N
13-2PB (PM/PM ₁₀)	Dry Filter	Y	4.96	< 4.96	100	N	N
13-3PB (PM/PM ₁₀)	Dry Filter	Y	4.96	< 4.96	100	N	N
24/25-3PB (PM/PM ₁₀)	Dry Filter	Y	0.25	< 0.25	100	N	N
24/25-1FG (PM/PM ₁₀)	Canister/ Dry Filter	Y	19.52	0.49	100	N	N
24/25-2FG (PM/PM ₁₀)	Canister/ Dry Filter	Y	19.52	0.49	100	N	N

CAM Applicability Analysis							
Emission Unit	Control Device Used	Emission Limitation (Y/N)	Uncontrolled PTE (tons/yr)	Controlled PTE (tons/yr)	Part 70 Major Source Threshold (tons/yr)	CAM Applicable (Y/N)	Large Unit (Y/N)
9-1W (PM/PM ₁₀)	Cyclone	Y	23.59	0.47	100	N	N
9-2W (PM/PM ₁₀)	Cyclone	Y	10.70	0.11	100	N	N
23-1W (PM/PM ₁₀)	Cyclone	Y	10.70	0.11	100	N	N

Based on this evaluation, the requirements of 40 CFR Part 64, CAM are not applicable to any of the existing units as part of this Part 70 permit renewal.

NSPS:

- (b) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standard for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984 (40 CFR 60.110b, Subpart Kb), 40 CFR 60.110b, Subpart Kb, are not included in the permit for storage tanks. Smoker Craft does not utilize storage tanks with individual volumes greater than 19,800 gallons.

NESHAP:

- (c) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Halogenated Solvent Cleaning (40 CFR Part 63.460, Subpart T) are not included in this permit because the degreasers do not use halogenated solvents.
- (d) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Shipbuilding and Ship Repair (40 CFR 63, Subpart II) are not included in this permit. Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.781 and 40 CFR 63.782, this source is not subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart II, because the marine vessels produced at this source do not meet the definition of a ship, as defined in 40 CFR 63.782. Pleasure craft are not considered to be ships and are therefore not subject to this subpart.
- (e) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Wet-Formed Fiberglass Mat Production (40 CFR Part 63.2980, Subpart HHHH) are not included in this permit because the source does not manufacture wet-formed fiberglass mat, as defined in 40 CFR 63.3004.
- (f) This requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products (40 CFR 63.3880, Subpart MMMM) are not included in this permit because this subpart does not apply to surface coating of boats or metal parts of boats where the facility meets the applicability criteria for boat manufacturing facilities (subpart VVVV of this part). This subpart does apply to metal coating operations performed on personal watercraft; however, this source is not subject because it will not coat personal watercraft(s), as defined in 40 CFR 63.3981. Personal watercraft means a vessel (boat) which uses an inboard motor powering a water jet pump as its primary source of motive power and which is designed to be operated by a person or persons sitting, standing, or kneeling on the vessel, rather than in the conventional manner of sitting or standing inside the vessel.
- (g) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP) are not included in this permit. Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.4481(c)(15), the requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP do not apply to sources that are subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart VVVV and do not apply to post-mold surface coating of personal watercraft or parts of personal watercraft, as defined in 40 CFR 63.4581.

- (h) This source still is subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Boat Manufacturing (40 CFR 63.5680, Subpart VVVV), which is incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-48, because the source manufactures boats and is a major source of HAPs.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.5683 and 40 CFR 63.5689, the affected source that is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart VVVV consists of all facilities located at the source engaged in the following operations:

- (1) Open molding resin and gel coat operations (including pigmented gel coat, clear gel coat, production resin, tooling gel coat, and tooling resin).
- (2) Closed molding resin operations.
- (3) Resin and gel coat mixing operations.
- (4) Resin and gel coat application equipment cleaning operations.
- (5) Carpet and fabric adhesive operations.
- (6) Aluminum hull and deck coating operations, including solvent wipedown operations and paint spray gun cleaning operations, on aluminum recreational boats.

The specific facilities include the following:

- (a) Eight (8) glue/adhesive spray booths, identified as 7-1GA, 7-2GA, 7-3GA, 7-4GA, 7-5GA, 23-2GA, 23-3GA, and 23-1GA, using air-assisted airless spray guns, with emissions controlled by baffles, exhausting through Stacks 7-1, 7-2, 7-3, 7-4, 7-5, 23-2, 23-3, and 23-1, respectively. Booths 23-2GA, 23-3GA, and 7-1GA were constructed in 1993, 1996, and 1988, respectively. Booths 7-2GA, 7-3GA, 7-4GA, 7-5GA, and 23-1GA were constructed prior to 1980.
- (b) Nine (9) glue stations, identified as 3-6GS, 5-1GS, 5-2GS, 5-3GS, 2-1GS, 27-1GS, 14-1GS, 23-2GS, and 25-6GS, using manual application methods and air-assisted airless spray guns at low pressure resulting in no formation of airborne particulate, with no control equipment, exhausting inside the building and then to general ventilation. Booths 3-6GS and 25-6GS were constructed in 1993 and 1992, respectively. Booths 5-1GS, 5-2GS, 5-3GS, 2-1GS, 27-1GS, 14-1GS, and 23-2GS were constructed prior to 1980.
- (c) Five (5) paint booths using air-assisted airless spray guns, identified as 6-1PB, 6-2PB, 13-1PB, 13-2PB, and 13-3PB, all constructed prior to 1980, with emissions controlled by dry filters, exhausting through stacks 6-1, 6-2, 13-1, 13-2, and 13-3, respectively.
- (d) One (1) paint booth for aluminum boat repair/touch-up, using atomized spray application methods, identified as 24/25-3PB, constructed prior to 1980, with emissions controlled by dry filters, exhausting through stack 24/25-3PBS.
- (e) Six (6) catalyst/fiber resin chop guns using non-atomized (fluid impingement) application methods, identified as 24/25-2RC, 24/25-3RC, 24/25-4RC, 24/25-5RC (formerly 25-3RC), 24/25-6RC (formerly 25-4RC), and 24/25-7RC (formerly 25-5RC), all constructed prior to 1980, with emissions collectively controlled by six (6) exhaust systems using dry filters, exhausting through stacks 24/25-2RCS, 24/25-3RCS, 24/25-4RCS, 24/25-5RCS, 24/25-6RCS, and 24/25-7RCS, respectively.
- (f) One (1) catalyst/fiber resin chop gun/application area using non-atomized (fluid impingement) application methods, identified as 24/25-1RC, constructed prior to 1980, exhausting inside the building and then to general ventilation.

- (g) Three (3) gel coat booths using air-assisted airless spray guns, identified as 24/25-1GC, 24/25-2GC, and 24/25-3GC, with 24/25-1GC constructed prior to 1980, 24/25-2GC constructed prior to 1980 and relocated in 2008, and 24/25-3GC permitted in 2008 for construction, with emissions controlled by dry filters, exhausting through stacks 24/25-1GC, 24/25-2GC, and 24/25-3GC, respectively.
- (h) One (1) dip tank coating booth, identified as 13-4DT, constructed prior to 1980, with no control equipment, exhausting inside the building and then to general ventilation.
- (i) Four (4) surface coating booths using HVLP spray guns, identified as 6-3PB, 6-4PB, 6-5PB, and 6-6PB, permitted in 2008 for construction, with emissions controlled by dry filters, exhausting through stacks 6-3, 6-4, 6-5, and 6-6, respectively.

Specifically Regulated Insignificant Activities

- (a) One (1) paint touch-up operation, identified as 1-1TU, located in building 1, constructed prior to 1980, with no emission controls, exhausting inside the building and then to general ventilation. [326 IAC 2-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart VVVV]
- (b) Two (2) touch-up of gel coat/final finish operations including cleaning, polishing and waxing operations, identified as 24/25-1TU and 24/25-2TU, located in buildings 24/25, with no emission controls and complying with the definition of insignificant activities in IAC 326 2-7-1(21)(B) and (C). Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart VVVV, this fiberglass and aluminum boat manufacturing plant is considered an existing affected source. [326 IAC 2-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart VVVV]

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart VVVV, this fiberglass and aluminum boat manufacturing plant is considered an existing affected source.

The entire rule has been included as Attachment A to the permit. These units are subject to the following portions of Subpart VVVV:

- (1) 40 CFR 63.5680;
- (2) 40 CFR 63.5683;
- (3) 40 CFR 63.5689;
- (4) 40 CFR 63.5692;
- (5) 40 CFR 63.5695;
- (6) 40 CFR 63.5698;
- (7) 40 CFR 63.5701(a), (b);
- (8) 40 CFR 63.5704(a), (b);
- (9) 40 CFR 63.5707;
- (10) 40 CFR 63.5710;
- (11) 40 CFR 63.5713;
- (12) 40 CFR 63.5714;
- (13) 40 CFR 63.5728;
- (14) 40 CFR 63.5731;
- (15) 40 CFR 63.5734;
- (16) 40 CFR 63.5737;
- (17) 40 CFR 63.5740;
- (18) 40 CFR 63.5743;
- (19) 40 CFR 63.5746;
- (20) 40 CFR 63.5749;
- (21) 40 CFR 63.5752;
- (22) 40 CFR 63.5753;
- (23) 40 CFR 63.5755;
- (24) 40 CFR 63.5758;
- (25) 40 CFR 63.5761;
- (26) 40 CFR 63.5764(a), (b), (c);
- (27) 40 CFR 63.5767(a), (b), (c);

- (28) 40 CFR 63.5770;
- (29) 40 CFR 63.5773;
- (30) 40 CFR 63.5776;
- (31) 40 CFR 63.5779;
- (32) Table 1 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart VVVV;
- (33) Table 2 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart VVVV;
- (34) Table 3 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart VVVV;
- (35) Table 5 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart VVVV;
- (36) Table 6 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart VVVV;
- (37) Table 7 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart VVVV; and
- (38) Table 8 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart VVVV.

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 VVVV.

- (i) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Reinforced Plastics Composites Production (40 CFR 63, Subpart WWWW and 326 IAC 20-56) are not included in this permit. Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.5787(b), sources that are subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart VVVV and use all of the reinforced plastics composites manufactured onsite in manufacturing of fiberglass boats, are not subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart WWWW.
- (j) The emergency diesel generators and emergency fire pumps are subject to the requirements of the National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines, 40 CFR 63.6580, Subpart ZZZZ. These units are considered existing emergency stationary RICE. Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.6590(b)(3), existing emergency stationary RICE are not subject to the requirements of Subpart ZZZZ or Subpart A and no initial notification is necessary.

The specific facilities include the following:

Specifically Regulated Insignificant Activities

- (j) Emergency generators, consisting of diesel generators not exceeding 1,600 horsepower. [326 IAC 2-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
- (k) Emergency equipment, consisting of stationary fire pumps. [326 IAC 2-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

The entire rule has been included as Attachment B to the permit. These units are subject to the following portions of Subpart ZZZZ:

- (1) 40 CFR 63.6580;
- (2) 40 CFR 63.6585(a), (c); and
- (3) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(1)(iii), (b)(3).

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.6590(b)(3), the Permittee does not have to comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-1-1.

- (k) The requirements of the following NESHAPs under 40 CFR Part 63 are not included in the permit:
 - NESHAP for Source Category: Gasoline Dispensing Facilities (40 CFR Part 63.11110, Subpart CCCCCC);
 - NESHAP: Paint Stripping and Miscellaneous Surface Coating Operations at Area Sources (40 CFR Part 63.11169, Subpart HHHHHH); and

- NESHAP Area Source Standards for Nine Metal Fabrication and Finishing Source Categories (40 CFR Part 63.11514, Subpart XXXXXX).

These NESHAPs apply only to area sources. Since the limited potential to emit of any single HAP is greater than 10 tons per year, Smoker Craft is a major source of HAPs; therefore, Smoker Craft does not meet the definition of an area source.

State Rule Applicability - Entire Source

326 IAC 1-6-3 (Preventive Maintenance Plan)

The source is subject to 326 IAC 1-6-3.

326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration)

The operation of this source has the potential to emit less than 250 tons per year of each of the following: PM, PM₁₀, SO₂, CO, and NO_x.

The operation of this source has the potential to emit greater than 250 tons per year of VOC. Therefore, 326 IAC 2-2 would have applied to these facilities. However, the source has decided to limit their VOC emissions below the major source threshold as follows:

The use of VOC from the entire source, including resins, gel coats, surface coatings, adhesives, dilution solvents, cleaning solvents, and degreasing solvents shall be less than 247 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Compliance with the above limit, combined with the potential to emit VOC from other emission units at the source, shall limit the VOC emissions from the entire source to less than 250 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period for VOC. This shall render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable.

326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting)

This source, not located in Lake, Porter, or LaPorte County, is subject to 326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting) because it is required to have an operating permit pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70). The potential to emit of VOC and PM₁₀ is less than 250 tons per year; and the potential to emit of CO, NO_x, and SO₂ is less than 2,500 tons per year. Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-6-3(a)(2), triennial reporting is required. An emission statement shall be submitted in accordance with the compliance schedule in 326 IAC 2-6-3 by July 1, 2013, and every three (3) years thereafter. 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 subject to the opacity limitations specified in 326 IAC 5-1-2(1).

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 (Fugitive Dust Emissions).

326 IAC 6.5 PM Limitations Except Lake County

This source is not subject to 326 IAC 6.5 because it is not located in one of the following counties: Clark, Dearborn, Dubois, Howard, Marion, St. Joseph, Vanderburgh, Vigo or Wayne.

326 IAC 6.8 PM Limitations for Lake County

This source is not subject to 326 IAC 6.8 because it is not located in Lake County.

326 IAC 7-1.1 Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limitations

This source is not subject to 326 IAC 7-1.1 because its SO₂ PTE is less than 25 tons/year or 10 pounds/hour.

326 IAC 20-48 (Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Boat Manufacturing)

- (a) This source is subject to 326 IAC 20-48 because:
 - (1) It is a boat manufacturing facility that builds fiberglass boats and aluminum recreational boats,
 - (2) It is a major source of hazardous air pollutants,
 - (3) It is an existing major source (as defined in 40 CFR 63.5683) as of August 22, 2001, and
 - (4) It is subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart VVVV.
- (b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 20-48, an existing source that is a major source on or before August 22, 2001 shall comply with the requirements of 326 IAC 20-48 by August 23, 2004.
- (c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 20-48-2, in addition to alternative organic HAP content requirements for open molding resin operations contained in Table 2 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart VVVV, the alternative HAP content requirements for gel coat operations are as follows:

Gel Coat Application		
For this operation	And this application method	The Permittee shall not exceed this weighted-average percent organic HAP content (weight percent) requirement
Pigmented gel coat operations	Atomized (spray)	33 percent
Clear gel coat operations	Atomized (spray)	48 percent
Tooling gel coat operations	Atomized (spray)	40 percent
Pigmented gel coat operations	Nonatomized (nonspray)	40 percent
Clear gel coat operations	Nonatomized (nonspray)	55 percent
Tooling gel coat operations	Nonatomized (nonspray)	54 percent

- (d) Pursuant to 326 IAC 20-48-3, in addition to the requirements imposed by 40 CFR 63.5731 and 40 CFR 63.5734(b), the following work practice standards are required:
 - (1) Non-atomizing spray equipment shall not be operated at pressures that atomize the material during the application process.
 - (2) Solvents sprayed during cleanup and resin changes shall be directed into solvent collection containers.
 - (3) For routine flushing of resin and gel coat application equipment, such as spray guns, flowcoaters, brushes, rollers, and squeegees, owners or operators must use a cleaning solvent that contains no hazardous air pollutants (HAPs). However, recycled cleaning solvents that contain less than or equal to five percent (5%) HAP by weight are considered to contain no HAP for the purposes of this subdivision. For removing cured resin or gel coat from application equipment, no organic HAP limit applies.
 - (4) Clean-up rags with solvent shall be stored in closed containers.
 - (5) Closed containers shall be used for the storage of the following:
 - (A) All production and tooling resins that contain HAPs.

- (B) All production and tooling gel coats that contain HAPs.
 - (C) Waste resins and gel coats that contain HAPs.
 - (D) Cleaning materials, including waste cleaning materials.
 - (E) Other materials that contain HAPs.
- (6) The covers of the closed containers must have no visible gaps and must be in place at all times, except when equipment is placed in or removed from the container.
- (e) Pursuant to 326 IAC 20-48-4:
- (1) Each owner or operator shall train all new and existing personnel, including contract personnel, who are involved in resin and gel coat spraying and applications that could result in excess emissions if performed improperly according to the following schedule:
 - (A) All personnel hired shall be trained within fifteen (15) days of hiring.
 - (B) To ensure training goals listed in subsection (b) are maintained, all personnel shall be given refresher training annually.
 - (C) 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 employer.
 - (2) The lesson plans shall cover, for the initial and refresher training, at a minimum, all of the following topics:
 - (A) Appropriate application techniques.
 - (B) Appropriate equipment cleaning procedures.
 - (C) Appropriate equipment setup and adjustment to minimize material usage and overspray.
 - (3) The owner or operator shall maintain the following training records on site and available for inspection and review:
 - (A) A copy of the current training program.
 - (B) A list of all current personnel, by name, that are required to be trained and the dates they were trained and the date of the most recent refresher training.
 - (4) Records of prior training programs and former personnel are not required to be maintained.

State Rule Applicability – Glue/Adhesive Spray Booths (7-1GA, 7-2GA, 7-3GA, 7-4GA, 7-5GA, 23-2GA, 23-3GA, and 23-1GA) and Glue Stations (3-6GS, 5-1GS, 5-2GS, 5-3GS, 2-1GS, 27-1GS, 14-1GS, 23-2GS, and 25-6GS)

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

- (a) The operation of the glue/adhesive spray booths (7-1GA, 7-2GA, 7-3GA, 7-4GA, 7-5GA, 23-2GA, 23-3GA, and 23-1GA) will emit less than 10 tons per year of a single HAP and less than 25 tons per year of a combination of HAPs, each. Therefore, 326 IAC 2-4.1 does not apply.

- (b) The operation of the glue stations (3-6GS, 5-1GS, 5-2GS, 5-3GS, 2-1GS, 27-1GS, 14-1GS, 23-2GS, and 25-6GS) will emit less than 10 tons per year of a single HAP and less than 25 tons per year of a combination of HAPs, each. Therefore, 326 IAC 2-4.1 does not apply.

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

- (a) The glue/adhesive spray booths (7-1GA, 7-2GA, 7-3GA, 7-4GA, 7-5GA, 23-1GA, 23-2GA, and 23-3GA) are utilized in surface coating processes. Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(d), particulate from the glue/adhesive spray booths shall be controlled by baffles, and the Permittee shall operate the control devices in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.
- (b) The glue stations (3-6GS, 5-1GS, 5-2GS, 5-3GS, 2-1GS, 27-1GS, 14-1GS, 23-2GS, 25-6GS), when using manual methods of application that result in no formation of airborne particulate, are exempt from the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3, pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-1(b)(8).
- (c) The glue stations (3-6GS, 5-1GS, 5-2GS, 5-3GS, 2-1GS, 27-1GS, 14-1GS, 23-2GS, 25-6GS), when using air-assisted airless guns at low pressures, are utilized in surface coating processes. Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(d), particulate from the glue stations shall be controlled by dry particulate filters or equivalent control devices, and the Permittee shall operate the control devices in accordance with manufacturer's specifications. Due to the nature of the glue's physical properties and how the operators utilize the spray guns, the training requirements of 326 IAC 20-48-4 shall be the equivalent control device. Compliance with the training requirements of 326 IAC 20-48-4 shall determine compliance with 326 IAC 6-3-2(d) for the glue stations.

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

- (a) The five (5) glue/adhesive spray booths (7-2GA, 7-3GA, 7-4GA, 7-5GA, 23-1GA) are exempt from the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 because they were constructed prior to January 1, 1980.
- (b) Operation Permit T039-7570-00073, issued on August 28, 1999, established a BACT limit of less than 25 tons of VOC input per 12 consecutive month period for each of the three (3) glue/adhesive spray booths (23-2GA, 23-3GA, and 23-1GA).
- (c) The seven (7) glue stations (5-1GS, 5-2GS, 5-3GS, 2-1GS, 27-1GS, 14-1GS, and 23-2GS) are exempt from the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 because they were constructed prior to January 1, 1980.
- (d) Operation Permit T039-7570-00073, issued on August 28, 1999, established a BACT limit of less than 25 tons of VOC input per 12 consecutive month period for each of the two (2) glue stations (3-6GS and 25-6GS).

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

- (a) The eight (8) glue/adhesive spray booths (7-1GA, 7-2GA, 7-3GA, 7-4GA, 7-5GA, 23-2GA, 23-3GA, and 23-1GA) are exempt from the requirements of 326 IAC 8-2-9 because these facilities do not apply surface coatings to metal parts and products.
- (b) The seven (7) glue stations (5-1GS, 5-2GS, 5-3GS, 2-1GS, 27-1GS, 14-1GS, and 23-2GS) are exempt from the requirements of 326 IAC 8-2-9 because, pursuant to 326 IAC 8-2-9(b)(5), they apply adhesives only to the exterior, non-enclosed surfaces of the marine vessels (recreational boats) manufactured at this source.

State Rule Applicability – Paint Booths (6-1PB, 6-2PB, 13-1PB, 13-2PB, 13-3PB, and 24/25-3PB)

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

- (a) The operation of the five (5) paint booths using air-assisted airless spray guns, identified as 6-1PB, 6-2PB, 13-1PB, 13-2PB, 13-3PB, will emit greater than ten (10) tons per year for a single HAP and greater than twenty-five (25) tons per year for a combination of HAPs, each. Therefore, 326 IAC 2-4.1 would apply to these five (5) paint booths; however, pursuant to 326

IAC 2-4.1-1(b)(2), because these five (5) paint booths are specifically regulated by NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart VVVV, which was issued pursuant to Section 112(d) of the CAA, these five (5) paint booths are exempt from the requirements of 326 2-4.1.

- (b) The operation of paint booth 24/25-3PB will emit less than 10 tons per year of a single HAP and less than 25 tons per year of a combination of HAPs. Therefore, 326 IAC 2-4.1 does not apply.

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

The six (6) paint booths (6-1PB, 6-2PB, 13-1PB, 13-2PB, 13-3PB, and 24/25-3PB) are utilized in surface coating processes. Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(d), particulate from the paint booths shall be controlled by dry particulate filters, and the Permittee shall operate the control devices in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.

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

The six (6) paint booths (6-1PB, 6-2PB, 13-1PB, 13-2PB, 13-3PB, and 24/25-3PB) are exempt from the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 because they were constructed prior to January 1, 1980.

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

The six (6) paint booths (6-1PB, 6-2PB, 13-1PB, 13-2PB, 13-3PB, and 24/25-3PB) are exempt from the requirements of 326 IAC 8-2-9 because, pursuant to 326 IAC 8-2-9(b)(5), they apply coatings only to the exterior, non-enclosed surfaces of the marine vessels (recreational boats) manufactured at this source.

State Rule Applicability – Catalyst/Fiber Resin Chop Guns (24/25-2RC, 24/25-3RC, 24/25-4RC, 24/25-5RC, 24/25-6RC, 24/25-7RC, and 24/25-1RC) and Gel Coat Booths (24/25-1GC, 24/25-2GC, and 24/25-3GC)

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

- (a) The operation of the six (6) catalyst/fiber resin chop guns using non-atomized (fluid impingement) application methods, identified as 24/25-2RC, 24/25-3RC, 24/25-4RC, 24/25-5RC, 24/25-6RC, and 24/25-7RC, will emit greater than ten (10) tons per year for a single HAP and greater than twenty-five (25) tons per year for a combination of HAPs, combined. Therefore, 326 IAC 2-4.1 would apply to these six (6) chop guns; however, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-4.1-1(b)(2), because these six (6) chop guns are specifically regulated by NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart VVVV, which was issued pursuant to Section 112(d) of the CAA, these six (6) chop guns are exempt from the requirements of 326 2-4.1.
- (b) The operation of the one (1) catalyst/fiber resin chop gun/application area using non-atomized (fluid impingement) application methods, identified as 24/25-1RC, will emit greater than ten (10) tons per year for a single HAP and greater than twenty-five (25) tons per year for a combination of HAPs. Therefore, 326 IAC 2-4.1 would apply to this one (1) chop gun; however, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-4.1-1(b)(2), because this one (1) chop gun is specifically regulated by NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart VVVV, which was issued pursuant to Section 112(d) of the CAA, this one (1) chop gun is exempt from the requirements of 326 2-4.1.
- (c) The operation of gel coat booth 24/25-1GC will emit less than 10 tons per year of a single HAP and less than 25 tons per year of a combination of HAPs. Therefore, 326 IAC 2-4.1 does not apply.
- (d) The operation of the two (2) gel coat booths using air-assisted airless spray guns, identified as 24/25-2GC and 24/25-3GC, will emit greater than ten (10) tons per year for a single HAP and greater than twenty-five (25) tons per year for a combination of HAPs, each. Therefore, 326 IAC 2-4.1 would apply to these two (2) gel coat booths; however, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-4.1-1(b)(2), because these two (2) gel coat booths are specifically regulated by NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart VVVV, which was issued pursuant to Section 112(d) of the CAA, these two (2) gel coat booths are exempt from the requirements of 326 2-4.1.

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

- (a) The catalyst/fiber resin chop guns (24/25-2RC, 24/25-3RC, 24/25-4RC, 24/25-5RC, 24/25-6RC, 24/25-7RC, and 24/25-1RC) are utilized in reinforced plastics composites fabricating manufacturing processes. Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(d), particulate from the chop guns shall be controlled by dry particulate filters, and the Permittee shall operate the control devices in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.
- (b) The gel coat booth 24/25-1GC has uncontrolled particulate emissions less than 0.551 lb/hr and, therefore, is exempt from the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3, pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-1(b)(14).
- (c) Each of the gel coat booths (24/25-2GC and 24/25-3GC) has uncontrolled particulate emissions greater than 0.551 lb/hr and, therefore, are not exempt from the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3, pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-1(b)(14). However, the gel coat booths are utilized in reinforced plastics composites fabricating manufacturing processes. Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(d), particulate from the gel coat booths shall be controlled by dry particulate filters, and the Permittee shall operate the control devices in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.

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

- (a) The catalyst/fiber resin chop guns (24/25-2RC, 24/25-3RC, 24/25-4RC, 24/25-5RC, 24/25-6RC, 24/25-7RC, and 24/25-1RC) are exempt from the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 because these facilities were constructed prior to January 1, 1980.
- (b) Gel coat booths 24/25-1GC and 24/25-2GC are exempt from the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 because these facilities were constructed prior to January 1, 1980.
- (c) Because it was permitted in 2008 for construction, gel coat booth 24/25-3GC is otherwise regulated by 326 IAC 20-48. Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-6(3)(B), the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 is not applicable to this emission unit.

326 IAC 8-2 (Surface Coating Emission Limitations)

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-2-1(a), these facilities are not subject to 326 IAC 8-2 because the operations performed at these facilities do not belong to one of the categories in 326 IAC 8-2-2 through 326 IAC 8-2-13.

State Rule Applicability – Dip Tank Coating Booth (13-4DT)

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

The operation of the dip tank coating booth (13-4DT) will emit less than 10 tons per year of a single HAP and less than 25 tons per year of a combination of HAPs. Therefore, 326 IAC 2-4.1 does not apply.

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

The dip tank coating booth (13-4DT) is exempt from the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3, pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-1(b)(5).

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

The dip tank coating booth (13-4DT) is exempt from the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 because, pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-6(3)(A), it is subject to another Article 8 rule (326 IAC 8-2-9).

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

The dip tank coating booth (13-4DT) would have otherwise been subject to 326 IAC 8-2-9 because it was in existence on November 1, 1980, is located in Elkhart County, is located at a source that has PTE of 100 tons or greater per year of VOC, applies surface coatings to metal parts and products, and is located at a manufacturing facility whose Standard Industrial Classification Code is in the major group #37. However, it is exempt from the requirements of 326 IAC 8-2-9 because, pursuant to 326 IAC 8-2-9(b)(5), it applies coatings only to the exterior, non-enclosed surfaces of the marine vessels (recreational boats) manufactured at this source.

State Rule Applicability – Surface Coating Booths (6-3PB, 6-4PB, 6-5PB, and 6-6PB)

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

The operation of the four (4) surface coating booths using HVLP spray guns, identified as 6-3PB, 6-4PB, 6-5PB, and 6-6PB, will emit greater than ten (10) tons per year for a single HAP and greater than twenty-five (25) tons per year for a combination of HAPs, each. Therefore, 326 IAC 2-4.1 would apply to these four (4) surface coating booths; however, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-4.1-1(b)(2), because these four (4) surface coating booths are specifically regulated by NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart VVVV, which was issued pursuant to Section 112(d) of the CAA, these four (4) surface coating booths are exempt from the requirements of 326 2-4.1.

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

The four (4) surface coating booths (6-3PB, 6-4PB, 6-5PB, and 6-6PB) are utilized in surface coating processes. Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(d), particulate from the four (4) surface coating booths shall be controlled by dry particulate filters, and the Permittee shall operate the control devices in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.

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

Because they were permitted in 2008 for construction, the four (4) surface coating booths, identified as 6-3PB, 6-4PB, 6-5PB, and 6-6PB, are otherwise regulated by 326 IAC 20-48. Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-6(3)(B), the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 are not applicable to these emission units.

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

The four (4) surface coating booths (6-3PB, 6-4PB, 6-5PB, and 6-6PB) are exempt from the requirements of 326 IAC 8-2-9 because, pursuant to 326 IAC 8-2-9(b)(5), they apply coatings only to the exterior, non-enclosed surfaces of the marine vessels (recreational boats) manufactured at this source.

State Rule Applicability – Fiberglass Cutting and Grinding Operations (24/25-1FG and 24/25-2FG)

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

The operation of the fiberglass cutting and grinding operations (24/25-1FG and 24/25-2FG) will emit less than 10 tons per year of a single HAP and less than 25 tons per year of a combination of HAPs. Therefore, 326 IAC 2-4.1 does not apply.

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

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(e), the particulate from the fiberglass grinding and cutting operations (24/25-1FG and 24/25-2FG) shall be limited by the following:

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

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

The canister filters and dry filters shall be in operation at all times the fiberglass grinding and cutting operations are in operation, in order to comply with this limit.

State Rule Applicability – Insignificant Activities

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

The operation of the two (2) paint touch-up operations (24/25-1TU and 24/25-2TU), paint touch-up operation (1-1TU), welding equipment, and structural steel and bridge fabrication activities will emit less than 10 tons per year of a single HAP and less than 25 tons per year of a combination of HAPs, each. Therefore, 326 IAC 2-4.1 does not apply.

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

- (a) The two (2) paint touch-up operations (24/25-1TU and 24/25-2TU) are exempt from the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3, pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-1(b)(8).
- (b) The paint touch-up operation (1-1TU) is utilized in surface coating processes. However, at maximum throughput this facility will utilize less than two gallons of coatings per day. Therefore, it is exempt from the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3, pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(d)(4).
- (c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(e), the particulate from the woodworking operations (9-1W, 9-2W, and 23-1W), welding equipment, and structural steel and bridge fabrication activities shall each be limited by the following:

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

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

The cyclones and baghouses shall be in operation at all times the woodworking operations are in operation, in order to comply with this limit.

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

The two (2) paint touch-up operations (24/25-1TU and 24/25-2TU) and the one (1) paint touch-up operation (1-1TU) are exempt from the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 because they were constructed prior to January 1, 1980.

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

The two (2) paint touch-up operations (24/25-1TU and 24/25-2TU) and the one (1) paint touch-up operation (1-1TU) are exempt from the requirements of 326 IAC 8-2-9 because, pursuant to 326 IAC 8-2-9(b)(5), they apply coatings only to the exterior, non-enclosed surfaces of the marine vessels (recreational boats) manufactured at this source.

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

This cold cleaner degreasing facility is located in Elkhart County, was constructed after January 1, 1980 and is used to perform organic solvent degreasing operations. Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-2 (Cold Cleaner Operations), the Permittee of a cold cleaning facility 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)

Although this cold cleaner degreasing facility is located in Elkhart County, and was in existence as of January 1, 1990, it has a remote solvent reservoir. Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 8-3-5 do not apply.

Compliance Determination and Monitoring Requirements

Permits issued under 326 IAC 2-7 are required to ensure that sources can demonstrate compliance with all applicable state and federal rules on a continuous basis. All state and federal rules contain compliance provisions; however, these provisions do not always fulfill the requirement for a 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 Determination Requirements are included in the permit. The Compliance Determination Requirements in Section D of the permit are those conditions that are found directly within state and federal rules and the violation of which serves as grounds for enforcement action.

If the Compliance Determination Requirements 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 determination requirements applicable to this source are as follows:

- (a) The entire source (including resins, gel coats, surface coatings, adhesives, dilution solvents, cleaning solvents, and degreasing solvents) has applicable compliance determination conditions as specified below:

Compliance with the VOC content and usage limitations contained in Conditions D.1.1, D.1.2, D.2.1, and 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.

- (b) The fiberglass grinding and cutting operations and woodworking facilities have applicable compliance determination conditions as specified below:
 - (1) The canister filters and dry filters shall be in operation at all times the fiberglass grinding and cutting operations are in operation.
 - (2) The cyclones and baghouses for particulate control shall be in operation at all times when the woodworking facilities are in operation.
 - (3) 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.

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

- (a) The glue/adhesive spray booths, paint booths, gel coat booths, and catalyst/fiber resin chop guns have applicable compliance monitoring conditions as specified below:
- (1) Daily inspections shall be performed to verify the placement, integrity, and particle loading of the baffles. To monitor the performance of the baffles, weekly inspections of the baffle panels shall be conducted to verify placement and configuration meet recommendations of the manufacturer. In addition, weekly observations shall be made of the overspray from the stacks while one or more of the facilities are in operation.
 - (2) Daily inspections shall be performed to verify the placement, integrity, and particle loading of the dry filters. To monitor the performance of the dry filters, weekly observations shall be made of the overspray from the stacks of the glue/adhesive spray booths, paint booths, gel coat booths, and catalyst/fiber resin guns.
 - (3) Monthly inspections shall be performed of the coating emissions from the stacks and the presence of overspray on the rooftops and the nearby ground.

These monitoring conditions are necessary because the baffles and dry filters used to control particulate emissions from these emission units must operate properly to ensure compliance with 326 IAC 6-3 (Particulate Emissions from Manufacturing Processes) and 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70).

- (b) The fiberglass grinding and cutting operations and woodworking operations have applicable compliance monitoring conditions as specified below:
- (1) **Visible Emissions Notations**
Visible emissions notations of the fiberglass grinding and cutting operations and woodworking operations exhaust stacks shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations when exhausting to the atmosphere.
 - (2) **Baghouse Inspections**
An inspection shall be performed each calendar quarter of all bags controlling the woodworking operations when venting to the atmosphere. A baghouse inspection shall be performed within three months of redirecting vents to the atmosphere and every three months thereafter. Inspections are optional when venting to the indoors.
 - (3) **Broken or Failed Bag Detection**
The Permittee shall maintain the baghouses and replace broken or failed bags as needed.
 - (4) **Cyclone Failure 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.

These monitoring conditions are necessary because the baghouses, cyclones, and dry filters used to control particulate emissions from these emission units must operate properly to ensure compliance with 326 IAC 6-3 (Particulate Emissions from Manufacturing Processes) and 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70).

Recommendation

The staff recommends to the Commissioner that the Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal 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 application for the purposes of this review was received on April 2, 2009. Additional information was received on October 27, 2009; November 16, 2009; March 30, 2010; June 23, 2010; and July 6, 2010.

Conclusion

The operation of this stationary fiberglass and aluminum boat manufacturing plant shall be subject to the conditions of the attached Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No. T039-27715-00073.

IDEM Contact

- (a) Questions regarding this proposed permit can be directed to John Haney at the Indiana Department Environmental Management, Office of Air Quality, Permits Branch, 100 North Senate Avenue, MC 61-53 IGCN 1003, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251 or by telephone at (317) 234-5328 or toll free at 1-800-451-6027 extension 4-5328.
- (b) A copy of the findings is available on the Internet at: <http://www.in.gov/ai/appfiles/idem-caats/>
- (c) For additional information about air permits and how the public and interested parties can participate, refer to the IDEM's Guide for Citizen Participation and Permit Guide on the Internet at: www.idem.in.gov

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Criteria Emission Summary**

Company Name: Smoker Craft, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 68143 Clunette Street, New Paris, Indiana 46553
Permit Renewal No.: T039-27715-00073
Reviewer: C. Sullivan/J. Haney
Date: July 7, 2010

Uncontrolled Potential to Emit

Emission Unit	Pollutant					
	PM	PM10	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO
Glue/Adhesive Booth (7-1GA)	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.32	0.00
Glue/Adhesive Booth (7-2GA)	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.32	0.00
Glue/Adhesive Booth (7-3GA)	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.32	0.00
Glue/Adhesive Booth (7-4GA)	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.32	0.00
Glue/Adhesive Booth (7-5GA)	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.32	0.00
Glue/Adhesive Booth (23-2GA)	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.32	0.00
Glue/Adhesive Booth (23-3GA)	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.32	0.00
Glue/Adhesive Booth (23-1GA)	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.32	0.00
Glue Station (3-6GS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.74	0.00
Glue Station (5-1GS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.74	0.00
Glue Station (5-2GS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.74	0.00
Glue Station (5-3GS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.74	0.00
Glue Station (2-1GS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.74	0.00
Glue Station (27-1GS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.74	0.00
Glue Station (14-1GS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.74	0.00
Glue Station (23-2GS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.74	0.00
Glue Station (25-6GS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.74	0.00
Surface Coating Booth (6-1PB)	4.96	4.96	0.00	0.00	21.27	0.00
Surface Coating Booth (6-2PB)	4.96	4.96	0.00	0.00	21.27	0.00
Surface Coating Booth (13-1PB)	4.96	4.96	0.00	0.00	21.27	0.00
Surface Coating Booth (13-2PB)	4.96	4.96	0.00	0.00	21.27	0.00
Surface Coating Booth (13-3PB)	4.96	4.96	0.00	0.00	21.27	0.00
Surface Coating Booth (24/25-3PB)	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	1.15	0.00
Resin Chop Guns (24/25-2RC through 24/25-7RC)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	227.85	0.00
Resin Chop Gun (24/25-1RC)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	37.82	0.00
Gel Coat Booth (24/25-1GC)	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.87	0.00
Gel Coat Booth (24/25-2GC)	18.97	18.97	0.00	0.00	93.99	0.00
Gel Coat Booth (24/25-3GC)	18.97	18.97	0.00	0.00	93.99	0.00
Aluminum Cleaning Dip Tank (13-4DT)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Surface Coating Booth (6-3PB)	6.19	6.19	0.00	0.00	26.59	0.00
Surface Coating Booth (6-4PB)	6.19	6.19	0.00	0.00	26.59	0.00
Surface Coating Booth (6-5PB)	6.19	6.19	0.00	0.00	26.59	0.00
Surface Coating Booth (6-6PB)	6.19	6.19	0.00	0.00	26.59	0.00
Fiberglass Grinding (24/25-1FG)	19.52	19.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fiberglass Grinding (24/25-2FG)	19.52	19.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Final Finish/Touchup (1-1TU)	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	1.03	0.00
Final Finish/Touchup (24/25-1TU)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.00
Final Finish/Touchup (24/25-2TU)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.00
Woodworking (9-1W) *	0.47	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Woodworking (9-2W) *	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Woodworking (23-1W) *	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Natural Gas Combustion	0.17	0.69	0.05	9.10	0.50	7.65
Degreasing Operations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.00
Welding and Cutting	1.04	1.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paved Roads	2.50	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Generators/Fire Pumps	0.17	0.17	0.15	2.33	0.19	0.50
TOTAL	135.79	134.29	0.21	11.43	706.14	8.15

* Potential Emissions are Assessed After the Use of Process Integral Controls

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
HAP Emission Summary

Company Name: Smoker Craft, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 68143 Clunette Street, New Paris, Indiana 46553
Permit Renewal No.: T039-27715-00073
Reviewer: C. Sullivan/J. Haney
Date: July 7, 2010

Emission Units	Chromium Emissions (tons/yr)	Formaldehyde Emissions (tons/yr)	Hexane Emissions (tons/yr)	Hydrogen Chloride Emissions (tons/yr)	Lead Emissions (tons/yr)	Manganese Emissions (tons/yr)	MMA Emissions (tons/yr)	Naphthalene Emissions (tons/yr)	Styrene Emissions (tons/yr)	Toluene Emissions (tons/yr)	Xylene Emissions (tons/yr)	Total Emissions (tons/yr)
Surface Coating Booth (6-1PB)	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.01	12.05	12.47
Surface Coating Booth (6-2PB)	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.01	12.05	12.47
Surface Coating Booth (13-1PB)	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.01	12.05	12.47
Surface Coating Booth (13-2PB)	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.01	12.05	12.47
Surface Coating Booth (13-3PB)	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.01	12.05	12.47
Surface Coating Booth (24/25-3PB)	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.003	0.61	0.63
Resin Chop Guns (24/25-2RC through 24/25-7RC)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	227.17	0.00	0.00	227.17
Resin Chop Gun (24/25-1RC)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	37.71	0.00	0.00	37.71
Gel Coat Booth (24/25-1GC)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.86
Gel Coat Booth (24/25-2GC)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.30	0.00	64.58	0.00	0.00	93.88
Gel Coat Booth (24/25-3GC)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.30	0.00	64.58	0.00	0.00	93.88
Aluminum Cleaning Dip Tank (13-4DT)	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.44
Surface Coating Booth (6-3PB)	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.02	15.06	15.59
Surface Coating Booth (6-4PB)	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.02	15.06	15.59
Surface Coating Booth (6-5PB)	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.02	15.06	15.59
Surface Coating Booth (6-6PB)	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.02	15.06	15.59
Final Finish/Touchup (24/25-1TU)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.71E-03	0.00	0.00	0.59	0.60
Natural Gas Combustion	1.27E-04	0.01	0.16	0.00	4.55E-05	3.46E-05	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.10E-04	0.00	0.17
Welding and Cutting	2.016E-03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.63
Generators/Fire Pumps	0.00	6.20E-04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.15E-04	1.50E-04	9.84E-04
Total HAP Emissions (TPY)	3.00	0.01	0.16	3.44	4.55E-05	0.63	58.77	1.14	394.72	0.13	121.68	583.70

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
VOC and Particulate
Glue/Adhesive Booths**

Company Name: Smoker Craft, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 68143 Clunette Street, New Paris, Indiana 46553
Permit Renewal No.: T039-27715-00073
Reviewer: C. Sullivan/J. Haney
Date: July 7, 2010

Booth 7-1GA
Booth 7-2GA
Booth 7-3GA
Booth 7-4GA
Booth 7-5GA
Booth 23-2GA
Booth 23-3GA
Booth 23-1GA

Material	Density (lb/gal)	Weight % Volatile (H2O & Organics)	Weight % Water	Weight % Organics	Volume % Water	Volume % Non-Volatiles (solids)	Gal of Mat. (gal/unit)	Maximum Production (units/hour)	Pounds VOC per gallon of coating less water	Pounds VOC per gallon of coating	Potential VOC Emissions (pounds/hour)	Potential VOC Emissions (pounds/day)	Potential VOC Emissions (tons/year)	Potential Particulate Emissions (tons/year)	lb VOC/gal solids	Transfer Efficiency
Spray Adhesive	6.80	68.00%	38.50%	29.50%	39.73%	29.65%	0.1000	1.500	3.33	2.01	0.30	7.22	1.32	0.50	6.77	65.00%
Acetone	6.61	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.0500	1.500	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00%
Total											0.30	7.22	1.32	0.50		

Add worst case coating operation to all solvents

Transfer Efficiency: Air Assisted Airless for Coating Application = 65%, Manual Cleaning for Cleanup Solvent = 100%
 The materials used do not contain hazardous air pollutants.

METHODOLOGY:

Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating less Water = Density (lb/gal) * (Weight % Organics) / (1-Volume % water)

Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating = Density (lb/gal) * Weight % Organics

Potential VOC Emissions (pounds/hour) = Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating (lb/gal) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Maximum Production (units/hr)

Potential VOC Emissions (pounds/day) = Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating (lb/gal) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Maximum Production (units/hr) * (24 hr/day)

Potential VOC Emissions (tons/year) = Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating (lb/gal) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Maximum Production (units/hr) * (8760 hrs/yr) * (1 ton/2000 lbs)

Potential Particulate Emissions (tons/year) = Maximum Production (units/hour) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Density (lbs/gal) * (1- Weight % Volatiles) * (1-Transfer Efficiency) * (8760 hrs/yr) * (1 ton/2000 lbs)

Pounds VOC per Gallon of Solids = Density (lbs/gal) * (Weight % Organics) / (Volume % Solids)

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
VOC and Particulate
Glue Stations**

Company Name: Smoker Craft, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 68143 Clunette Street, New Paris, Indiana 46553
Permit Renewal No.: T039-27715-00073
Reviewer: C. Sullivan/J. Haney
Date: July 7, 2010

Booth 3-6GS
Booth 5-1GS
Booth 5-2GS
Booth 5-3GS
Booth 2-1GS
Booth 27-1GS
Booth 14-1GS
Booth 23-2GS
Booth 25-6GS

Material	Density (lb/gal)	Weight % Volatile (H2O & Organics)	Weight % Water	Weight % Organics	Volume % Water	Volume % Non-Volatiles (solids)	Gal of Mat. (gal/unit)	Maximum Production (units/hour)	Pounds VOC per gallon of coating less water	Pounds VOC per gallon of coating	Potential VOC Emissions (pounds/hour)	Potential VOC Emissions (pounds/day)	Potential VOC Emissions (tons/year)	Potential Particulate Emissions (tons/year)	lb VOC/gal solids	Transfer Efficiency
Non-Spray Contact Adhesive	10.90	4.00%	0.00%	4.00%	0.00%	94.08%	0.8841	1.333	0.44	0.44	0.51	12.33	2.25	0.00	0.46	100.00%
Mineral Spirits	6.51	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0130	1.333	6.51	6.51	0.11	2.71	0.49	0.00	0.00	100.00%
Total											0.63	15.04	2.74	0.00		

Add worst case coating operation to all solvents

Transfer Efficiency: Manual Application = 100%, low pressure Air Assisted Airless based on the nature of the adhesive = 100%
 The materials used do not contain hazardous air pollutants.

METHODOLOGY:

Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating less Water = Density (lb/gal) * (Weight % Organics) / (1-Volume % water)

Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating = Density (lb/gal) * Weight % Organics

Potential VOC Emissions (pounds/hour) = Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating (lb/gal) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Maximum Production (units/hr)

Potential VOC Emissions (pounds/day) = Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating (lb/gal) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Maximum Production (units/hr) * (24 hr/day)

Potential VOC Emissions (tons/year) = Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating (lb/gal) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Maximum Production (units/hr) * (8760 hrs/yr) * (1 ton/2000 lbs)

Potential Particulate Emissions (tons/year) = Maximum Production (units/hour) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Density (lbs/gal) * (1-Weight % Volatiles) * (1-Transfer Efficiency) * (8760 hrs/yr) * (1 ton/2000 lbs)

Pounds VOC per Gallon of Solids = Density (lbs/gal) * (Weight % Organics) / (Volume % Solids)

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
VOC and Particulate
Surface Coating Booths**

Company Name: Smoker Craft, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 68143 Clunette Street, New Paris, Indiana 46553
Permit Renewal No.: T039-27715-00073
Reviewer: C. Sullivan/J. Haney
Date: July 7, 2010

Material	Density (lb/gal)	Weight % Volatile (H2O & Organics)	Weight % Water	Weight % Organics	Volume % Water	Volume % Non-Volatiles (solids)	Gal of Mat. (gal/unit)	Maximum Production (unit/hour)	Pounds VOC per gallon of coating less water	Pounds VOC per gallon of coating	Potential VOC Emissions (pounds/hour)	Potential VOC Emissions (pounds/day)	Potential VOC Emissions (tons/year)	Potential Particulate Emissions (tons/year)	lb VOC/gal solids	Transfer Efficiency				
Booth 6-1PB																				
Booth 6-2PB																				
Booth 13-1PB																				
Booth 13-2PB																				
Booth 13-3PB																				
Priming Operations																				
Wash Primer 6181P	7.79	81.60%	18.05%	63.55%	21.34%	9.80%	0.1250	1.00	6.29	4.95	0.62	14.85	2.71	0.27	50.52	65.00%				
Acid Thinner 6182T	6.96	95.83%	0.00%	95.83%	0.00%	1.80%	0.1250	1.00	6.67	6.67	0.83	20.01	3.65	0.06	370.56	65.00%				
OR																				
Painting Operations																				
Biscuit 5994EA	8.61	60.16%	0.00%	60.16%	0.00%	31.00%	0.7500	1.00	5.18	5.18	3.89	93.24	17.02	3.94	16.71	65.00%				
Elpolydur Hardener	8.18	56.97%	0.00%	56.97%	0.00%	36.60%	0.1875	1.00	4.66	4.66	0.87	20.97	3.83	1.01	12.73	65.00%				
AND																				
Cleanup Solvent																				
VM&P Naphtha	6.24	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0156	1.00	6.24	6.24	0.10	2.34	0.43	0.00	0.00	100.00%				
Total											Add worst case coating operation to all solvents						4.86	116.55	21.27	4.96

Material	Density (Lb/Gal)	Gal of Mat. (gal/unit)	Maximum Production (unit/hour)	Weight % Chromium	Weight % Naphthalene	Weight % Toluene	Weight % Xylene	Chromium Emissions (tons/yr)	Naphthalene Emissions (tons/yr)	Toluene Emissions (tons/yr)	Xylene Emissions (tons/yr)	Total HAP Emissions (tons/yr)
Priming Operations												
Wash Primer 6181P	7.79	0.1250	1.00	7.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30
Acid Thinner 6182T	6.96	0.1250	1.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
OR												
Painting Operations												
Biscuit 5994EA	8.61	0.7500	1.00	0.00%	0.40%	0.00%	34.67%	0.00	0.11	0.00	9.81	9.92
Elpolydur Hardener	8.18	0.1875	1.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	33.19%	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.23	2.23
AND												
Cleanup Solvent												
VM&P Naphtha	6.24	0.0156	1.00	0.00%	0.00%	3.00%	3.00%	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.03
Total								0.30	0.11	0.01	12.05	12.17

Transfer Efficiency: Air Assisted Airless for Coating Application = 65%, Manual Cleaning for Cleanup Solvent = 100%

METHODOLOGY:

Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating less Water = Density (lb/gal) * (Weight % Organics) / (1-Volume % water)

Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating = Density (lb/gal) * Weight % Organics

Potential VOC Emissions (pounds/hour) = Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating (lb/gal) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Maximum Production (units/hr)

Potential VOC Emissions (pounds/day) = Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating (lb/gal) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Maximum Production (units/hr) * (24 hr/day)

Potential VOC Emissions (tons/year) = Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating (lb/gal) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Maximum Production (units/hr) * (8760 hrs/yr) * (1 ton/2000 lbs)

Potential Particulate Emissions (tons/year) = Maximum Production (units/hour) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Density (lbs/gal) * (1-Weight % Volatiles) * (1-Transfer Efficiency) * (8760 hrs/yr) * (1 ton/2000 lbs)

Pounds VOC per Gallon of Solids = Density (lbs/gal) * (Weight % Organics) / (Volume % Solids)

Potential HAP Emissions (tons/year) = Density (lb/gal) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Maximum Production (units/hr) * Weight % HAP * (8760 hrs/yr) * (1 ton/2000 lbs)

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
VOC and Particulate
One (1) Surface Coating Booth (24/25-3PB)**

Company Name: Smoker Craft, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 68143 Clunette Street, New Paris, Indiana 46553
Permit Renewal No.: T039-27715-00073
Reviewer: C. Sullivan/J. Haney
Date: July 7, 2010

Material	Density (lb/gal)	Weight % Volatile (H2O & Organics)	Weight % Water	Weight % Organics	Volume % Water	Volume % Non-Volatiles (solids)	Gal of Mat. (gal/unit)	Maximum Production (unit/hour)	Pounds VOC per gallon of coating less water	Pounds VOC per gallon of coating	Potential VOC Emissions (pounds/hour)	Potential VOC Emissions (pounds/day)	Potential VOC Emissions (tons/year)	Potential Particulate Emissions (tons/year)	lb VOC/gal solids	Transfer Efficiency
Priming Operations																
Wash Primer 6181P	7.79	81.60%	18.05%	63.55%	21.34%	9.80%	0.00625	1.00	6.29	4.95	0.03	0.74	0.14	0.01	50.52	65.00%
Acid Thinner 6182T	6.96	95.83%	0.00%	95.83%	0.00%	1.80%	0.00625	1.00	6.67	6.67	0.04	1.00	0.18	0.00	370.56	65.00%
OR																
Painting Operations																
Biscuit 5994EA	8.61	60.16%	0.00%	60.16%	0.00%	31.00%	0.0375	1.00	5.18	5.18	0.19	4.66	0.85	0.20	16.71	65.00%
Elpolydur Hardener	8.18	56.97%	0.00%	56.97%	0.00%	36.60%	0.0094	1.00	4.66	4.66	0.04	1.05	0.19	0.05	12.73	65.00%
AND																
Cleanup Solvent																
VM&P Naphtha	6.24	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0039	1.00	6.24	6.24	0.02	0.58	0.11	0.00	0.00	100.00%
Total											0.26	6.30	1.15	0.25		

Material	Density (Lb/Gal)	Gal of Mat. (gal/unit)	Maximum Production (unit/hour)	Weight % Chromium	Weight % Napthalene	Weight % Toluene	Weight % Xylene	Chromium Emissions (tons/yr)	Naphthalene Emissions (tons/yr)	Toluene Emissions (tons/yr)	Xylene Emissions (tons/yr)	Total HAP Emissions (tons/yr)
Priming Operations												
Wash Primer 6181P	7.79	0.00625	1.00	7.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Acid Thinner 6182T	6.96	0.00625	1.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
OR												
Painting Operations												
Biscuit 5994EA	8.61	0.0375	1.00	0.00%	0.40%	0.00%	34.67%	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.49	0.50
Elpolydur Hardener	8.18	0.0094	1.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	33.19%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.11
AND												
Cleanup Solvent												
VM&P Naphtha	6.24	0.0039	1.00	0.00%	0.00%	3.00%	3.00%	0.00	0.00	0.003	0.00	0.01
Total								0.01	0.01	0.003	0.61	0.61

Transfer Efficiency: Air Assisted Airless for Coating Application = 65%, Manual Cleaning for Cleanup Solvent = 100%

METHODOLOGY:

Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating less Water = Density (lb/gal) * (Weight % Organics) / (1-Volume % water)

Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating = Density (lb/gal) * Weight % Organics

Potential VOC Emissions (pounds/hour) = Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating (lb/gal) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Maximum Production (units/hr)

Potential VOC Emissions (pounds/day) = Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating (lb/gal) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Maximum Production (units/hr) * (24 hr/day)

Potential VOC Emissions (tons/year) = Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating (lb/gal) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Maximum Production (units/hr) * (8760 hrs/yr) * (1 ton/2000 lbs)

Potential Particulate Emissions (tons/year) = Maximum Production (units/hour) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Density (lbs/gal) * (1- Weight % Volatiles) * (1-Transfer Efficiency) * (8760 hrs/yr) * (1 ton/2000 lbs)

Pounds VOC per Gallon of Solids = Density (lbs/gal) * (Weight % Organics) / (Volume % Solids)

Potential HAP Emissions (tons/year) = Density (lb/gal) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Maximum Production (units/hr) * Weight % HAP * (8760 hrs/yr) * (1 ton/2000 lbs)

**Appendix A: Emission Calculations
VOC and PM/PM₁₀ Emission Calculations
Fiberglass Boat Manufacturing - Six (6) Stationary Chop Guns (24/25-2RC through 24/25-7RC)**

Company Name: Smoker Craft, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 68143 Clunette Street, New Paris, IN 46553
Permit Renewal No.: T039-27715-00073
Reviewer: C. Sullivan/J. Haney
Date: July 7, 2010

Guns 24/25-2RC through 24/25-7RC																		
Application Method	Material ¹	Density (lbs/gal)	Weight % VOC	Max. Production Rate (unit/hr)	Max Coating Usage (gal/unit)	Max Usage (lbs/hr)	VOC Emission Factor (lbs/ton) ²	Potential VOC Emissions (lbs/hour)	Potential VOC Emissions (lbs/day)	Uncontrolled Potential VOC Emissions (tons/yr)	VOC Control Efficiency (%)	Controlled Potential VOC Emissions (tons/yr)	Uncontrolled Potential PM/PM ₁₀ Emissions (lbs/hr) ³	Uncontrolled Potential PM/PM ₁₀ Emissions (tons/yr) ³	Transfer Efficiency ⁴	PM/PM ₁₀ Control Efficiency ⁵	Controlled Potential PM/PM ₁₀ Emissions (lbs/hr)	Controlled Potential PM/PM ₁₀ Emissions (tons/yr)
Fluid Impingement Application	Production Resin	9.09	35.00%	2.00	74.10	1347.14	77	51.86	1244.76	227.17	0.00%	227.17	0.00	0.00	100.00%	95%	0.00	0.00
Fluid Impingement Application	MEKP	8.41	2.00%	2.00	0.465	7.82	40	0.16	3.75	0.69	0.00%	0.69	0.00	0.00	100.00%	95%	0.00	0.00
Total									52.02	1248.51	227.85	227.85	0.00			0.00		

- 1 These units apply production resin.
- 2 The emission factors for resin are the sum of the emission factors for styrene and MMA on the HAP emission calculation spreadsheet from the CFA UEF Table, October 13, 2009. Emission factor for MEKP = 2,000 *Wt% MEK in MEKP.
- 3 Assume all the PM emissions equal PM₁₀ emissions.
- 4 This technology is similar to that of flow coating. Therefore, transfer efficiency is equal to 100%.
- 5 The OM control efficiency includes 100% capture efficiency and 95% control efficiency for dry filters per manufacturer.

Application Method	Material	Density (lbs/gal)	Max Production Rate (unit/hr)	Max. Coating Usage (gal/unit)	Maximum Usage (lbs/hr)	Weight % Styrene	Styrene Emission Factor (lbs/ton) ¹	Potential Styrene Emissions (tons/yr)	Weight % MMA	MMA Emission Factor (lbs/ton) ¹	Potential MMA Emissions (tons/yr)	Total HAPs (tons/yr)
Fluid Impingement Application	Production Resin	9.09	2.00	74.10	1347.14	35.00%	77	227.17	0.00%	0	0.00	227.17
Total									227.17	0.00	227.17	

MMA = methyl methacrylate
¹ Styrene and MMA emission factors for resin are based on "Unified Emission Factors for Opening Molding of Composites" (October 13, 2009) and the unit is pounds of HAP per ton resin/resin processed.

METHODOLOGY:
 Max. Usage (lbs/hr) = Max. Production Rate (unit/hr) * Max. Coating Usage (gal/unit) * Density (lbs/gal)
 PTE of VOC (lbs/hr) = Max. Usage (lbs/hr) * 1 ton/2000 lbs * emission Factor (lbs/ton)
 PTE of VOC (lbs/day) = Max. Usage (lbs/hr) * 1 ton/2000 lbs * emission Factor (lbs/ton) * 24 hr/day
 PTE of VOC before controls (tons/yr) = Max. Usage (lbs/hr) * 1 ton/2000 lbs * emission Factor (lbs/ton) * 8760 hrs/yr * 1 ton/ 2000 lbs
 PTE of VOC after controls (tons/yr) = PTE of VOC before controls (tons/yr) * (1-VOC Control Efficiency)
 PTE of PM/PM₁₀ before Controls (lbs/hr) = Max Usage (lbs/hr) * (1-Weight % VOC) * (1-Transfer Efficiency)
 PTE of PM/PM₁₀ before Controls (tons/yr) = Max Usage (lbs/hr) * (1-Weight % VOC) * (1-Transfer Efficiency) * 8760 hrs/yr * (1ton/2000lbs)
 PTE of PM/PM₁₀ after Controls (lbs/hr) = Max Usage (lbs/hr) * (1-Weight % VOC) * (1-Transfer Efficiency) * (1-Control Efficiency)
 PTE of PM/PM₁₀ after Controls (tons/yr) = Max Usage (lbs/hr) * (1-Weight % VOC) * (1-Transfer Efficiency) * (1-Control Efficiency) * 8760 hrs/yr * (1ton/2000lbs)
 Potential to Emit HAPs (tons/yr) = Max. Usage (lbs/hr) 8760 hrs/yr * 1 ton/2000 lbs * Emission Factor (lb/ton) * 1 ton/2000 lb

**Appendix A: Emission Calculations
VOC and PM/PM₁₀ Emission Calculations
Fiberglass Boat Manufacturing - One (1) Portable Chop Gun (24/25-1RC)**

Company Name: Smoker Craft, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 68143 Clunette Street, New Paris, IN 46553
Permit Renewal No.: T039-27715-00073
Reviewer: C. Sullivan/J. Haney
Date: July 7, 2010

Application Method	Material ¹	Density (lbs/gal)	Weight % VOC	Max. Production Rate (unit/hr)	Max Coating Usage (gal/unit)	Max Usage (lbs/hr)	VOC Emission Factor (lbs/ton) ²	Potential VOC Emissions (lbs/hour)	Potential VOC Emissions (lbs/day)	Uncontrolled Potential VOC Emissions (tons/yr)	VOC Control Efficiency (%)	Controlled Potential VOC Emissions (tons/yr)	Uncontrolled Potential PM/PM10 Emissions (lbs/hr) ³	Uncontrolled Potential PM/PM10 Emissions (tons/yr) ³	Transfer Efficiency ⁴	PM/PM10 Control Efficiency ⁵	Controlled Potential PM/PM10 Emissions (lbs/hr)	Controlled Potential PM/PM10 Emissions (tons/yr)
Fluid Impingement Application	Production Resin	9.09	35.00%	2.00	12.30	223.61	77	8.61	206.62	37.71	0.00%	37.71	0.00	0.00	100.00%	95%	0.00	0.00
Fluid Impingement Application	MEKP	8.41	2.00%	2.00	0.078	1.31	40	0.03	0.63	0.11	0.00%	0.11	0.00	0.00	100.00%	95%	0.00	0.00
Total								8.64	207.25	37.82		37.82		0.00			0.00	

1 These units apply production resin.

2 The emission factors for resin are the sum of the emission factors for styrene and MMA on the HAP emission calculation spreadsheet from the CFA UEF Table, October 13, 2009. Emission factor for MEKP = 2,000 *Wt% MEK in MEKP.

3 Assume all the PM emissions equal PM10 emissions.

4 This technology is similar to that of flow coating. Therefore, transfer efficiency is equal to 100%.

5 The OM control efficiency includes 100% capture efficiency and 95% control efficiency for dry filters per manufacturer.

Application Method	Material	Density (lbs/gal)	Max Production Rate (unit/hr)	Max. Coating Usage (gal/unit)	Maximum Usage (lbs/hr)	Weight % Styrene	Styrene Emission Factor (lbs/ton) ¹	Potential Styrene Emissions (tons/yr)	Weight % MMA	MMA Emission Factor (lbs/ton) ¹	Potential MMA Emissions (tons/yr)	Total HAPs (tons/yr)
Fluid Impingement Application	Production Resin	9.09	2.00	12.30	223.61	35.00%	77	37.71	0.00%	0	0.00	37.71
Total								37.71		0.00		37.71

MMA = methyl methacrylate

¹ Styrene and MMA emission factors for resin are based on "Unified Emission Factors for Opening Molding of Composites" (October 13, 2009) and the unit is pounds of HAP per ton resin/resin processed.

METHODOLOGY:

Max. Usage (lbs/hr) = Max. Production Rate (unit/hr) * Max. Coating Usage (gal/unit) * Density (lbs/gal)

PTE of VOC (lbs/hr) = Max. Usage (lbs/hr) * 1 ton/2000 lbs * emission Factor (lbs/ton)

PTE of VOC (lbs/day) = Max. Usage (lbs/hr) * 1 ton/2000 lbs * emission Factor (lbs/ton) * 24 hr/day

PTE of VOC before controls (tons/yr) = Max. Usage (lbs/hr) * 1 ton/2000 lbs * emission Factor (lbs/ton) * 8760 hr/yr * 1 ton/ 2000 lbs

PTE of VOC after controls (tons/yr) = PTE of VOC before controls (tons/yr) * (1-VOC Control Efficiency)

PTE of PM/PM10 before Controls (lbs/hr) = Max Usage (lbs/hr) * (1-Weight % VOC) * (1-Transfer Efficiency)

PTE of PM/PM10 before Controls (tons/yr) = Max Usage (lbs/hr) * (1-Weight % VOC) * (1-Transfer Efficiency) * 8760 hrs/yr * (1ton/2000lbs)

PTE of PM/PM10 after Controls (lbs/hr) = Max Usage (lbs/hr) * (1-Weight % VOC) * (1-Transfer Efficiency) * (1-Control Efficiency)

PTE of PM/PM10 after Controls (tons/yr) = Max Usage (lbs/hr) * (1-Weight % VOC) * (1-Transfer Efficiency) * (1-Control Efficiency) * 8760 hrs/yr * (1ton/2000lbs)

Potential to Emit HAPs (tons/yr) = Max. Usage (lbs/hr) 8760 hr/yr * 1 ton/2000 lbs * Emission Factor (lb/ton) * 1 ton/2000 lb

**Appendix A: Emission Calculations
VOC and PM/PM₁₀ Emission Calculations
Fiberglass Boat Manufacturing - One (1) Gel Coat Booth (24/25-1GC)**

Company Name: Smoker Craft, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 68143 Clunette Street, New Paris, IN 46553
Permit Renewal No.: T039-27715-00073
Reviewer: C. Sullivan/J. Haney
Date: July 7, 2010

Unit	Application Method	Material ¹	Density (lbs/gal)	Weight % VOC	Max. Production Rate (unit/hr)	Max Coating Usage (gal/unit)	Max Usage (lbs/hr)	VOC Emission Factor (lbs/ton) ²	Potential VOC Emissions (lbs/hour)	Potential VOC Emissions (lbs/day)	Uncontrolled Potential VOC Emissions (tons/yr)	VOC Control Efficiency (%)	Controlled Potential VOC Emissions (tons/yr)	Uncontrolled Potential PM/PM ₁₀ Emissions (lbs/hr) ³	Uncontrolled Potential PM/PM ₁₀ Emissions (tons/yr) ³	Transfer Efficiency ⁴	PM/PM ₁₀ Control Efficiency ⁵	Controlled Potential PM/PM ₁₀ Emissions (lbs/hr)	Controlled Potential PM/PM ₁₀ Emissions (tons/yr)
24/25-1GC	Mechanical Atomized Application	Tooling Gel Coat	9.9	35.64%	0.1	1.147	1.14	344.646	0.20	4.70	0.86	0.00%	0.86	0.04	0.16	95.00%	95%	0.00	0.01
24/25-1GC	Mechanical Atomized Application	MEKP	8.41	2.00%	0.1	0.15	0.13	40.00	0.003	0.06	0.01	0.00%	0.01	0.01	0.03	95.00%	95%	0.00	0.00
Total									0.20	4.76	0.87		0.87	0.043	0.19			0.01	

1 These units apply tooling gelcoat.

2 The emission factors for gelcoat are the sum of the emission factors for styrene and MMA on the HAP emission calculation spreadsheet from the CFA UEF Table, October 13, 2009. Emission factor for MEKP = 2,000 *Wt% MEK in MEKP.

3 Assume all the PM emissions equal PM10 emissions.

4 The transfer efficiency is based upon FIT application with filter manufacturer's minimum control efficiency.

5 The OM control efficiency includes 100% capture efficiency and 95% control efficiency for dry filters per manufacturer.

Unit	Application Method	Material	Density (lbs/gal)	Max Production Rate (unit/hr)	Max. Coating Usage (gal/unit)	Maximum Usage (lbs/hr)	Weight % Styrene	Styrene Emission Factor (lbs/ton) ¹	Potential Styrene Emissions (tons/yr)	Weight % MMA	MMA Emission Factor (lbs/ton) ¹	Potential MMA Emissions (tons/yr)	Total HAPs (tons/yr)
24/25-1GC	Mechanical Atomized Application	Tooling Gel Coat	9.9	0.1	1.147	1.14	31.14%	277.146	0.69	4.50%	67.50	0.17	0.86
Total									0.69		0.17	0.86	

MMA = methyl methacrylate

¹ Styrene and MMA emission factors for resin are based on "Unified Emission Factors for Opening Molding of Composites" (October 13, 2009) and the unit is pounds of HAP per ton resin/resin processed.

METHODOLOGY:

Max. Usage (lbs/hr) = Max. Production Rate (unit/hr) *Max. Coating Usage (gal/unit) * Density (lbs/gal)

PTE of VOC (lbs/hr) = Max. Usage (lbs/hr) * 1 ton/2000 lbs * emission Factor (lbs/ton)

PTE of VOC (lbs/day) = Max. Usage (lbs/hr) * 1 ton/2000 lbs * emission Factor (lbs/ton) * 24 hr/day

PTE of VOC before controls (tons/yr) = Max. Usage (lbs/hr) * 1 ton/2000 lbs * emission Factor (lbs/ton) * 8760 hr/yr * 1 ton/ 2000 lbs

PTE of VOC after controls (tons/yr) = PTE of VOC before controls (tons/yr) * (1-VOC Control Efficiency)

PTE of PM/PM₁₀ before Controls (lbs/hr) = Max Usage (lbs/hr) * (1-Weight % VOC) * (1-Transfer Efficiency)

PTE of PM/PM₁₀ before Controls (tons/yr) = Max Usage (lbs/hr) * (1-Weight % VOC) * (1-Transfer Efficiency) * 8760 hrs/yr * (1ton/2000lbs)

PTE of PM/PM₁₀ after Controls (lbs/hr) = Max Usage (lbs/hr) * (1-Weight % VOC) * (1-Transfer Efficiency) * (1-Control Efficiency)

PTE of PM/PM₁₀ after Controls (tons/yr) = Max Usage (lbs/hr) * (1-Weight % VOC) * (1-Transfer Efficiency) * (1-Control Efficiency) * 8760 hrs/yr * (1ton/2000lbs)

Potential to Emit HAPs (tons/yr) = Max. Usage (lbs/hr) 8760 hr/yr * 1 ton/2000 lbs * Emission Factor (lb/ton) * 1 ton/2000 lb

**Appendix A: Emission Calculations
VOC and PM/PM₁₀ Emission Calculations
Fiberglass Boat Manufacturing - Gelcoat Booths**

Company Name: Smoker Craft, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 68143 Clunette Street, New Paris, IN 46553
Permit Renewal No.: T039-27715-00073
Reviewer: C. Sullivan/J. Haney
Date: July 7, 2010

Booth 24/25-2GC		Booth 24/25-3GC																	
Application Method	Material ¹	Density (lbs/gal)	Weight % VOC	Max. Production Rate (unit/hr)	Max Coating Usage (gal/unit)	Max Usage (lbs/hr)	VOC Emission Factor (lbs/ton) ²	Potential VOC Emissions (lbs/hour)	Potential VOC Emissions (lbs/day)	Uncontrolled Potential VOC Emissions (tons/yr)	VOC Control Efficiency (%)	Controlled Potential VOC Emissions (tons/yr)	Uncontrolled Potential PM/PM ₁₀ Emissions (lbs/hr) ³	Uncontrolled Potential PM/PM ₁₀ Emissions (tons/yr) ³	Transfer Efficiency ⁴	PM/PM ₁₀ Control Efficiency ⁵	Controlled Potential PM/PM ₁₀ Emissions (lbs/hr)	Controlled Potential PM/PM ₁₀ Emissions (tons/yr)	
Mechanical Atomized Application	Production Gel Coat	11.11	33.00%	1.00	11.47	127.43	336.400	21.43	514.42	93.88	0.00%	93.88	4.27	18.70	95.00%	95%	0.21	0.93	
Mechanical Atomized Application	Clear Production Gel Coat	8.79	44.98%	1.00	2.86	25.14	499.760	6.28	150.76	27.51	0.00%	27.51	0.69	3.03	95.00%	95%	0.03	0.15	
Mechanical Atomized Application	Tooling Gel Coat	9.9	35.64%	1.00	1.147	11.36	344.646	1.96	46.96	8.57	0.00%	8.57	0.37	1.60	95.00%	95%	0.02	0.08	
Mechanical Atomized Application	MEKP	8.41	2.00%	1.00	0.15	1.26	40.00	0.03	0.61	0.11	0.00%	0.11	0.06	0.27	95.00%	95%	0.00	0.01	
Total		Add worst case coating operation to all solvents							21.46	515.02	93.99		93.99	4.33	18.97				0.95

- 1 These units can apply either production gelcoat, tooling gelcoat, or clear production gelcoat (coatings are mutually exclusive). Worst case coating scenario used. Tooling gelcoat rate + 10% Production Gelcoat Rate.
- 2 The emission factors for gelcoat are the sum of the emission factors for styrene and MMA on the HAP emission calculation spreadsheet from the CFA UEF Table, October 13, 2009. Emission factor for MEKP = 2,000 *Wt% MEK in MEKP.
- 3 Assume all the PM emissions equal PM10 emissions.
- 4 The transfer efficiency is based upon FIT application with filter manufacturer's minimum control efficiency.
- 5 The OM control efficiency includes 100% capture efficiency and 95% control efficiency for dry filters per manufacturer.

Application Method	Material	Density (lbs/gal)	Max Production Rate (unit/hr)	Max. Coating Usage (gal/unit)	Maximum Usage (lbs/hr)	Weight % Styrene	Styrene Emission Factor (lbs/ton) ¹	Potential Styrene Emissions (tons/yr)	Weight % MMA	MMA Emission Factor (lbs/ton) ¹	Potential MMA Emissions (tons/yr)	Total HAPs (tons/yr)
Mechanical Atomized Application	Production Gel Coat	11.11	1.00	11.47	127.43	26.00%	231.400	64.58	7.00%	105.00	29.30	93.88
Mechanical Atomized Application	Clear Production Gel Coat	8.79	1.00	2.86	25.14	37.51%	387.710	21.35	7.47%	112.05	6.17	27.51
Mechanical Atomized Application	Tooling Gel Coat	9.9	1.00	1.147	11.36	31.14%	277.146	6.89	4.50%	67.50	1.68	8.57
Total		Add worst case coating operation to all solvents							64.58		29.30	93.88

MMA = methyl methacrylate
¹ Styrene and MMA emission factors for resin are based on "Unified Emission Factors for Opening Molding of Composites" (October 13, 2009) and the unit is pounds of HAP per ton resin/resin processed.

METHODOLOGY:
 Max. Usage (lbs/hr) = Max. Production Rate (unit/hr) * Max. Coating Usage (gal/unit) * Density (lbs/gal)
 PTE of VOC (lbs/hr) = Max. Usage (lbs/hr) * 1 ton/2000 lbs * emission Factor (lbs/ton)
 PTE of VOC (lbs/day) = Max. Usage (lbs/hr) * 1 ton/2000 lbs * emission Factor (lbs/ton) * 24 hr/day
 PTE of VOC before controls (tons/yr) = Max. Usage (lbs/hr) * 1 ton/2000 lbs * emission Factor (lbs/ton) * 8760 hr/yr * 1 ton/ 2000 lbs
 PTE of VOC after controls (tons/yr) = PTE of VOC before controls (tons/yr) * (1-VOC Control Efficiency)
 PTE of PM/PM₁₀ before Controls (lbs/hr) = Max Usage (lbs/hr) * (1-Weight % VOC) * (1-Transfer Efficiency)
 PTE of PM/PM₁₀ before Controls (tons/yr) = Max Usage (lbs/hr) * (1-Weight % VOC) * (1-Transfer Efficiency) * 8760 hrs/yr * (1ton/2000lbs)
 PTE of PM/PM₁₀ after Controls (lbs/hr) = Max Usage (lbs/hr) * (1-Weight % VOC) * (1-Transfer Efficiency) * (1-Control Efficiency)
 PTE of PM/PM₁₀ after Controls (tons/yr) = Max Usage (lbs/hr) * (1-Weight % VOC) * (1-Transfer Efficiency) * (1-Control Efficiency) * 8760 hrs/yr * (1ton/2000lbs)
 Potential to Emit HAPs (tons/yr) = Max. Usage (lbs/hr) 8760 hr/yr * 1 ton/2000 lbs * Emission Factor (lb/ton) * 1 ton/2000 lb

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
VOC and Particulate
Aluminum Cleaning Dip Tank (13-4DT)**

Company Name: Smoker Craft, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 68143 Clunette Street, New Paris, IN 46553
Permit Renewal No.: T039-27715-00073
Reviewer: C. Sullivan/J. Haney
Date: July 7, 2010

Material	Density (lb/gal)	Gal of Mat. (gal/unit)	Maximum Production (unit/hour)	Weight % Hydrogen Chloride	Hydrogen Chloride Emissions (tons/year)	Total HAP Emissions (tons/year)
Hydrochloric Acid	9.67	0.0625	10.00	13.00%	3.44	3.44
Total					3.44	3.44

This process does not generate particulate emissions because it is applied as dip coating.

METHODOLOGY:

Assume 100% loss of available hydrogen chloride content.

Potential HAP Emissions (tons/year) = Density (lb/gal) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Maximum Production (units/hr) * Weight % HAP * (8760 hrs/yr) * (1 ton/2000 lbs)

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
VOC and Particulate
Surface Coating Booths**

Company Name: Smoker Craft, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 68143 Clunette Street, New Paris, Indiana 46553
Permit Renewal No.: T039-27715-00073
Reviewer: C. Sullivan/J. Haney
Date: July 7, 2010

Material	Density (lb/gal)	Weight % Volatile (H2O & Organics)	Weight % Water	Weight % Organics	Volume % Water	Volume % Non-Volatiles (solids)	Gal of Mat. (gal/unit)	Maximum Production (unit/hour)	Pounds VOC per gallon of coating less water	Pounds VOC per gallon of coating	Potential VOC Emissions (pounds/hour)	Potential VOC Emissions (pounds/day)	Potential VOC Emissions (tons/year)	Potential Particulate Emissions (tons/year)	lb VOC/gal solids	Transfer Efficiency		
Booth 6-3PB																		
Booth 6-4PB																		
Booth 6-5PB																		
Booth 6-6PB																		
Priming Operations																		
Wash Primer 6181P	7.79	81.60%	18.05%	63.55%	21.34%	9.80%	0.1250	1.25	6.29	4.95	0.77	18.56	3.39	0.34	50.52	65.00%		
Acid Thinner 6182T	6.96	95.83%	0.00%	95.83%	0.00%	1.80%	0.1250	1.25	6.67	6.67	1.04	25.01	4.56	0.07	370.56	65.00%		
OR																		
Painting Operations																		
Biscuit 5994EA	8.61	60.16%	0.00%	60.16%	0.00%	31.00%	0.7500	1.25	5.18	5.18	4.86	116.55	21.27	4.93	16.71	65.00%		
Elpolydur Hardener	8.18	56.97%	0.00%	56.97%	0.00%	36.60%	0.1875	1.25	4.66	4.66	1.09	26.21	4.78	1.26	12.73	65.00%		
AND																		
Cleanup Solvent																		
VM&P Naphtha	6.24	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0156	1.25	6.24	6.24	0.12	2.93	0.53	0.00	0.00	100.00%		
Total											Add worst case coating operation to all solvents							
											6.07		145.69		26.59		6.19	

Material	Density (Lb/Gal)	Gal of Mat. (gal/unit)	Maximum Production (unit/hour)	Weight % Chromium	Weight % Naphthalene	Weight % Toluene	Weight % Xylene	Chromium Emissions (tons/yr)	Naphthalene Emissions (tons/yr)	Toluene Emissions (tons/yr)	Xylene Emissions (tons/yr)	Total HAP Emissions (tons/yr)
Priming Operations												
Wash Primer 6181P	7.79	0.1250	1.25	7.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.37
Acid Thinner 6182T	6.96	0.1250	1.25	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
OR												
Painting Operations												
Biscuit 5994EA	8.61	0.7500	1.25	0.00%	0.40%	0.00%	34.67%	0.00	0.14	0.00	12.26	12.40
Elpolydur Hardener	8.18	0.1875	1.25	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	33.19%	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.79	2.79
AND												
Cleanup Solvent												
VM&P Naphtha	6.24	0.0156	1.25	0.00%	0.00%	3.00%	3.00%	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.03
Total								Add worst case coating operation to all solvents				
								0.37	0.14	0.02	15.06	15.22

Transfer Efficiency: Air Assisted Airless for Coating Application = 65%, Manual Cleaning for Cleanup Solvent = 100%

METHODOLOGY:

Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating less Water = Density (lb/gal) * (Weight % Organics) / (1-Volume % water)

Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating = Density (lb/gal) * Weight % Organics

Potential VOC Emissions (pounds/hour) = Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating (lb/gal) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Maximum Production (units/hr)

Potential VOC Emissions (pounds/day) = Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating (lb/gal) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Maximum Production (units/hr) * (24 hr/day)

Potential VOC Emissions (tons/year) = Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating (lb/gal) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Maximum Production (units/hr) * (8760 hrs/yr) * (1 ton/2000 lbs)

Potential Particulate Emissions (tons/year) = Maximum Production (units/hour) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Density (lbs/gal) * (1-Weight % Volatiles) * (1-Transfer Efficiency) * (8760 hrs/yr) * (1 ton/2000 lbs)

Pounds VOC per Gallon of Solids = Density (lbs/gal) * (Weight % Organics) / (Volume % Solids)

Potential HAP Emissions (tons/year) = Density (lb/gal) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Maximum Production (units/hr) * Weight % HAP * (8760 hrs/yr) * (1 ton/2000 lbs)

**Emission Calculations
Particulate Matter Emissions From Fiberglass Grinding Operations**

Company Name: Smoker Craft, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 68143 Clunette Street, New Paris, IN 46553
Permit Renewal No.: T039-27715-00073
Reviewer: C. Sullivan/J. Haney
Date: July 7, 2010

Unit ID	Maximum Process Throughput Rate (lb/hr)	Control Efficiency (%)	Grain Loading per Actual Cubic foot of Outlet Air (gr/ft ³)	Gas or Air Flow Rate (acfm)	PM Emission Rate before Controls (lb/hr)	PM Emission Rate before Controls (lb/day)	PM Emission Rate before Controls (tons/yr)	PM Emission Rate after Controls (lb/hr)	PM Emission Rate after Controls (tons/yr)
24/25-1FG	2,900	97.50%	0.002	6,500	4.46	106.97	19.52	0.11	0.49
24/25-2FG	2,900	97.50%	0.002	6,500	4.46	106.97	19.52	0.11	0.49
Total							39.04		0.98

The material used does not contain hazardous air pollutants.

Allowable Emissions:

The following calculations determine PM compliance with 326 IAC 6-3-2 for process weight rates less than 30 tons per hour:

$$P = 1.45 \text{ tons/hr}$$

$$\text{limit} = 4.1 \times (1.45^{0.67}) = 5.26 \text{ lb/hr (allowable)}$$

with uncontrolled potential:

$$19.52 \text{ tons/yr} \times 2000 \text{ lb/ton} / 8760 \text{ hr/yr} = 4.46 \text{ lb/hr (capable of complying)}$$

METHODOLOGY:

$$\text{Emission Rate after Controls (lbs/hr)} = \text{Grain Loading (gr/ft}^3) \times \text{Air Flow Rate (ft}^3/\text{min)} \times (60 \text{ min/hr}) \times (1 \text{ lb/7000 grains})$$

$$\text{Emission Rate after Controls (tons/year)} = \text{Grain Loading (gr/ft}^3) \times \text{Air Flow Rate (ft}^3/\text{min)} \times (60 \text{ min/hr}) \times (1 \text{ lb/7000 grains}) \times (8760 \text{ hr/yr}) \times (1 \text{ ton/2000 lbs})$$

$$\text{Emission Rate before Controls (lbs/hr)} = \text{Emission Rate after Controls (lbs/hr)} / (1 - \text{Control Efficiency})$$

$$\text{Emission Rate before Controls (tons/yr)} = \text{Emission Rate after Controls (lbs/hr)} / (1 - \text{Control Efficiency}) \times (8760 \text{ hr/yr}) \times (1 \text{ ton/2000 lbs})$$

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
VOC and Particulate
From Surface Coating Operations - Touchup/Final Finish (1-1TU)**

Company Name: Smoker Craft, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 68143 Clunette Street, New Paris, IN 46553
Permit Renewal No.: T039-27715-00073
Reviewer: C. Sullivan/J. Haney
Date: July 7, 2010

VOC and Particulate

Material	Unit	Density (Lb/Gal)	Weight % Volatile (H2O & Organics)	Weight % Water	Weight % Organics	Volume % Water	Volume % Non-Volatiles (solids)	Gal of Mat. (gal/unit)	Maximum (unit/hour)	Pounds VOC per gallon of coating less water	Pounds VOC per gallon of coating	Potential VOC pounds per hour	Potential VOC pounds per day	Potential VOC tons per year	Particulate Potential (ton/yr)	lb VOC/gal solids	Transfer Efficiency	
Biscuit 5994EA	1-1TU	8.61	60.16%	0.00%	60.16%	0.00%	31.00%	0.0156	2.00	5.18	5.18	0.16	3.89	0.71	0.16	16.71	65.00%	
Elpolydur Hardener	1-1TU	8.18	56.97%	0.00%	56.97%	0.00%	36.60%	0.0078	2.00	4.66	4.66	0.07	1.74	0.32	0.08	12.73	65.00%	
Total												0.23	5.63	1.03	0.25			

Hazardous Air Pollutants

Material	Unit	Density (Lb/Gal)	Gal of Mat. (gal/unit)	Maximum Production (unit/hour)	Weight % Chromium	Weight % Napthalene	Weight % Toluene	Weight % Xylene	Chromium Emissions (tons/yr)	Naphthalene Emissions (tons/yr)	Toluene Emissions (tons/yr)	Xylene Emissions (tons/yr)	Total HAP Emissions (tons/yr)	
Biscuit 5994EA	1-1TU	8.61	0.0156	2.00	0.00%	0.40%	0.00%	34.67%	0.00	4.71E-03	0.00	0.41	0.41	
Elpolydur Hardener	1-1TU	8.18	0.0078	2.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	33.19%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.19	
Total										0.00	4.71E-03	0.00	0.59	0.60

Transfer Efficiency: Air Assisted Airless for Coating Application = 65%
These coatings are for aluminum units only.

METHODOLOGY:

Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating less Water = Density (lb/gal) * (Weight % Organics) / (1-Volume % water)

Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating = Density (lb/gal) * Weight % Organics

Potential VOC Emissions (pounds/hour) = Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating (lb/gal) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Maximum Production (units/hr)

Potential VOC Emissions (pounds/day) = Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating (lb/gal) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Maximum Production (units/hr) * (24 hr/day)

Potential VOC Emissions (tons/year) = Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating (lb/gal) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Maximum Production (units/hr) * (8760 hrs/yr) * (1 ton/2000 lbs)

Potential Particulate Emissions (tons/year) = Maximum Production (units/hour) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Density (lbs/gal) * (1- Weight % Volatiles) * (1-Transfer Efficiency) * (8760 hrs/yr) * (1 ton/2000 lbs)

Pounds VOC per Gallon of Solids = Density (lbs/gal) * (Weight % Organics) / (Volume % Solids)

Potential HAP Emissions (tons/year) = Density (lb/gal) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Maximum Production (units/hr) * Weight % HAP * (8760 hrs/yr) * (1 ton/2000 lbs)

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
VOC and Particulate
From Surface Coating Operations - Touchup/Final Finish (24/25-1TU, 24/25-2TU)**

Company Name: Smoker Craft, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 68143 Clunette Street, New Paris, IN 46553
Permit Renewal No.: T039-27715-00073
Reviewer: C. Sullivan/J. Haney
Date: July 7, 2010

VOC and Particulate

Material	Unit	Density (Lb/Gal)	Weight % Volatile (H2O & Organics)	Weight % Water	Weight % Organics	Volume % Water	Volume % Non-Volatiles (solids)	Gal of Mat. (gal/unit)	Maximum (unit/hour)	Pounds VOC per gallon of coating less water	Pounds VOC per gallon of coating	Potential VOC pounds per hour	Potential VOC pounds per day	Potential VOC tons per year	Particulate Potential (ton/yr)	lb VOC/gal solids	Transfer Efficiency*	
3M Perfect It	24/25-1TU & -2TU	10.01	55.97%	40.00%	15.97%	48.01%	32.82%	0.0156	2.00	3.07	1.60	0.05	1.20	0.22	0.00	4.87	100%	
Acetone	24/25-1TU & -2TU	6.61	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.0078	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100%	
Total												0.05	1.20	0.22	0.00			

Hazardous Air Pollutants

Material	Unit	Density (Lb/Gal)	Gal of Mat. (gal/unit)	Maximum Production (unit/hour)	Weight % Chromium	Weight % Napthalene	Weight % Toluene	Weight % Xylene	Chromium Emissions (tons/yr)	Naphthalene Emissions (tons/yr)	Toluene Emissions (tons/yr)	Xylene Emissions (tons/yr)	Total HAP Emissions (tons/yr)	
3M Perfect It	24/25-1TU & -2TU	10.01	0.0156	2.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Acetone	24/25-1TU & -2TU	6.61	0.0078	2.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total										0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Transfer Efficiency: Manual Cleaning for Cleanup Solvent = 100%
These coatings are for reinforced plastic composites only.

METHODOLOGY:

Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating less Water = Density (lb/gal) * (Weight % Organics) / (1-Volume % water)

Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating = Density (lb/gal) * Weight % Organics

Potential VOC Emissions (pounds/hour) = Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating (lb/gal) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Maximum Production (units/hr)

Potential VOC Emissions (pounds/day) = Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating (lb/gal) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Maximum Production (units/hr) * (24 hr/day)

Potential VOC Emissions (tons/year) = Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating (lb/gal) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Maximum Production (units/hr) * (8760 hrs/yr) * (1 ton/2000 lbs)

Potential Particulate Emissions (tons/year) = Maximum Production (units/hour) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Density (lbs/gal) * (1- Weight % Volatiles) * (1-Transfer Efficiency) * (8760 hrs/yr) * (1 ton/2000 lbs)

Pounds VOC per Gallon of Solids = Density (lbs/gal) * (Weight % Organics) / (Volume % Solids)

Potential HAP Emissions (tons/year) = Density (lb/gal) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Maximum Production (units/hr) * Weight % HAP * (8760 hrs/yr) * (1 ton/2000 lbs)

Emission Calculations
Particulate Matter Emissions From Woodworking Operations

Company Name: Smoker Craft, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 68143 Clunette Street, New Paris, IN 46553
Permit Renewal No.: T039-27715-00073
Reviewer: C. Sullivan/J. Haney
Date: July 7, 2010

Unit ID	Maximum Process Throughput Rate (lb/hr)	Control Efficiency (%)	Grain Loading per Actual Cubic foot of Outlet Air (grains/cub. ft.)	Gas or Air Flow Rate (acfm.)	PM Emission Rate before Controls (lb/hr)	PM Emission Rate before Controls (tons/yr)	PM Emission Rate after Controls (lb/hr)	PM Emission Rate after Controls (tons/yr)
9-1W	1,100	98.00%	0.002	6,284	5.39	23.59	0.11	0.47
9-2W	200	99.00%	0.003	950	2.44	10.70	0.02	0.11
23-1W	200	99.00%	0.003	950	2.44	10.70	0.02	0.11
Total					10.27	44.99		0.69

Allowable Emissions:

The following calculations determine PM compliance with 326 IAC 6-3-2 for process weight rates less than 30 tons per hour:

(9-1W)	P= 0.55 tons/hr							
	limit = $4.1 \times (0.55^{0.67})$						2.75 lb/hr	(allowable)
with uncontrolled potential:								
23.59 tons/yr x		2000 lb/ton /		8760 hr/yr =			5.39 lb/hr	(will not comply)
with controlled potential:								
0.47 tons/yr x		2000 lb/ton /		8760 hr/yr =			0.11 lb/hr	(capable of complying)

(9-2W, 23-1W)	P= 0.10 tons/hr							
	limit = $4.1 \times (0.10^{0.67})$						0.88 lb/hr	(allowable)
with uncontrolled potential:								
10.70 tons/yr x		2000 lb/ton /		8760 hr/yr =			2.44 lb/hr	(will not comply)
with controlled potential:								
0.11 tons/yr x		2000 lb/ton /		8760 hr/yr =			0.02 lb/hr	(capable of complying)

METHODOLOGY:

Emission Rate after Controls (lbs/hr) = Grain Loading (gr/ft³) * Air Flow Rate (ft³/min) * (60 min/hr) * (1 lb/7000 grains)

Emission Rate after Controls (tons/year) = Grain Loading (gr/ft³) * Air Flow Rate (ft³/min) * (60 min/hr) * (1 lb/7000 grains) * (8760 hr/yr) * (1 ton/2000 lbs)

Emission Rate before Controls (lbs/hr) = Emission Rate after Controls (lbs/hr) / (1-Control Efficiency)

Emission Rate before Controls (tons/yr) = Emission Rate after Controls (lbs/hr) / (1-Control Efficiency) * (8760 hr/yr) * (1 ton/2000 lbs)

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Natural Gas Combustion Only
MM BTU/HR <100

Company Name: Smoker Craft, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 68143 Clunette Street, New Paris, IN 46553
Permit Renewal No.: T039-27715-00073
Reviewer: C. Sullivan/J. Haney
Date: July 7, 2010

Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) 21.20 (no single unit greater than 10 MMBtu/hr)
 Potential Throughput (MMCF/yr) 182.07

Pollutant

	PM*	PM10*	SO2	NOx**	VOC	CO
Emission Factor in lb/MMCF	1.90	7.60	0.600	100	5.50	84.0
Potential Emission in tons/yr	0.17	0.69	0.05	9.10	0.50	7.65

*PM emission factor is filterable PM only. PM10 emission factor is filterable and condensable PM10 combined.

**Emission Factors for NOx: Uncontrolled = 100, Low NOx Burner = 50, Low NOx Burners/Flue gas recirculation = 32

HAPs - Organics

	Benzene	Dichlorobenzene	Formaldehyde	Hexane	Toluene
Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	0.002	0.001	0.075	1.80	0.003
Potential Emission in tons/yr	0.00019	0.000109	0.0068	0.164	0.00031

HAPs - Metals

	Lead	Cadmium	Chromium	Manganese	Nickel	Total
Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	0.0005	0.001	0.001	0.0004	0.002	HAPs
Potential Emission in tons/yr	0.000046	0.000100	0.000127	0.000035	0.00019	0.172

All emission factors are based on normal firing.

MMBtu = 1,000,000 Btu

MMCF = 1,000,000 Cubic Feet of Gas

Emission Factors are from AP 42, Chapter 1.4, Tables 1.4-1, 1.4-2, 1.4-3, SCC #1-02-006-02, 1-01-006-02, 1-03-006-02, and 1-03-006-03
 (SUPPLEMENT D 3/98)

The five highest organic and metal HAPs emission factors are provided above.

Additional HAPs emission factors are available in AP-42, Chapter 1.4.

METHODOLOGY:

Potential Throughput (MMCF) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) x 8,760 hrs/yr x 1 MMCF/1,020 MMBtu

Emission (tons/yr) = Throughput (MMCF/yr) x Emission Factor (lb/MMCF)/2,000 lb/ton

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations

VOC and Particulate

Degreasing Operations

Company Name: Smoker Craft, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 68143 Clunette Street, New Paris, Indiana 46553
Permit Renewal No.: T039-27715-00073
Reviewer: C. Sullivan/J. Haney
Date: July 7, 2010

Material	Density (Lb/Gal)	Weight % Volatile (H2O & Organics)	Weight % Water	Weight % Organics	Volume % Water	Volume % Non-Volatiles (solids)	Gal of Mat. (gal/unit)	Maximum Production (unit/hour)	Pounds VOC per gallon of coating less water	Pounds VOC per gallon of coating	Potential VOC pounds per hour	Potential VOC pounds per day	Potential VOC tons per year	Particulate Potential (ton/yr)	lb VOC/gal solids	Transfer Efficiency
Mineral Spirits	6.51	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00125	10.000	6.51	6.51	0.08	1.95	0.36	0.00	0.00	100.00%
Total											0.08	1.95	0.36	0.00		

Transfer Efficiency: Manual Application = 100%

The material used does not contain hazardous air pollutants.

METHODOLOGY:

Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating less Water = Density (lb/gal) * (Weight % Organics) / (1-Volume % water)

Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating = Density (lb/gal) * (Weight % Organics)

Potential VOC Pounds per Hour = Pounds of VOC per Gallon coating (lb/gal) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Maximum Production (units/hr)

Potential VOC Pounds per Day = Pounds of VOC per Gallon coating (lb/gal) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Maximum Production (units/hr) * (24 hr/day)

Potential VOC Tons per Year = Pounds of VOC per Gallon coating (lb/gal) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Maximum Production (units/hr) * (8760 hr/yr) * (1 ton/2000 lbs)

Particulate Potential Tons per Year = (units/hour) * (gal/unit) * (lbs/gal) * (1- Weight % Volatiles) * (1-Transfer efficiency) * (8760 hrs/yr) * (1 ton/2000 lbs)

Pounds VOC per Gallon of Solids = Density (lbs/gal) * (Weight % organics) / (Volume % solids)

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Welding and Thermal Cutting**

Company Name: Smoker Craft, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 68143 Clunette Street, New Paris, Indiana 46553
Permit Renewal No.: T039-27715-00073
Reviewer: C. Sullivan/J. Haney
Date: July 7, 2010

WELDING	Number of Stations	Max. electrode consumption per station (lbs/hr)	EMISSION FACTORS* (lb pollutant/lb electrode)				EMISSIONS (lbs/hr)				HAPS (lbs/hr)	
			PM = PM10	Mn	Ni	Cr	PM = PM10	Mn	Ni	Cr		
Metal Inert Gas (MIG)(E70S)	20	1.25	0.00520	0.00318	0.00001	0.00001	0.13000	0.07950	0.00025	0.00025	0.08000	
Stick (E5154 electrode)	1	0.06	0.02410	0.00034	-	0.00010	0.00151	0.00002	-	0.00001	0.00003	
Tungsten Inert Gas (TIG) (E70S)	17	1.20	0.00520	0.00318	0.00001	0.00001	0.10608	0.06487	0.00020	0.00020	0.06528	
FLAME CUTTING												
FLAME CUTTING	Number of Stations	Max. Metal Thickness Cut (in.)	Max. Metal Cutting Rate (in./minute)	EMISSION FACTORS (lb pollutant/1,000 inches cut, 1" thick)**				EMISSIONS (lbs/hr)				HAPS (lbs/hr)
				PM = PM10	Mn	Ni	Cr	PM = PM10	Mn	Ni	Cr	
Plasma (IIW Document 1E174-93)	3	0.187	12	1.72E-07	7.59E-09	1.78E-08	3.48E-08	6.96E-08	1.76E-16	1.67E-23	4.85E-32	1.76E-16
EMISSION TOTALS												
Potential Emissions (lbs/hr)								0.24	0.14	0.0005	0.0005	0.15
Potential Emissions (lbs/day)								5.70	3.47	0.01	0.01	3.49
Potential Emissions (tons/year)								1.04	0.63	0.002	0.002	0.64

METHODOLOGY:

Cutting emissions (lb/hr) = (# of stations) * max. metal thickness (in) * max. cutting rate (in/min) * 60 min/hr * emission factor (lb. pollutant/1,000 in)

Welding emissions (lb/hr) = (# of stations) * max. electrode consumption (lb/hr/station) * emission factor (lb. pollutant/lb. of electrode used)

Emissions (lbs/day) = emissions (lbs/hr) * 24 hrs/day

Emissions (tons/yr) = emissions (lb/hr) * 8,760 hrs/year * 1 ton/2,000 lbs.

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations

Paved Roads

Company Name: Smoker Craft, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 68143 Clunette Street, New Paris, IN 46553
Permit Renewal No.: T039-27715-00073
Reviewer: 40366.00000
Date: July 7, 2010

0.500	trips/hr x
0.189	miles/roundtrip x

828 miles per year

Constants			
where:	For PM	For PM-10	
k =	0.082	0.016	Particle size multiplier
sL =	74.2	74.2	Silt content of paved roads (Average of Industrial Sites, Table 13.2.1-4 g/M2)
C =	0.00047	0.00047	Emission Factor for Fleet Exhaust, Brake and Tire Wear (lb/VMT)
W =	40	40	Tons average vehicle weight
N =	365	365	Number of days in the averaging period
P =	125	125	Number of days with at least 0.254mm of precipitation (See Figure 13.2.1-2)
Particulate Emission Factor			
E =	6.04	1.18	$E = [k*((sL/2)^{0.65})*((W/3)^{1.5}) - C] \times (1 - (P/4N)) = \text{lb/VMT}$

PM Emissions = $\frac{6.04 \text{ lb/VMT} \times 828 \text{ mi/yr}}{2000 \text{ lb/ton}} =$

2.50 tons/yr
0.57 lb/hr

PM-10 Emissions = $\frac{1.18 \text{ lb/VMT} \times 828 \text{ mi/yr}}{2000 \text{ lb/ton}} =$

0.49 tons/yr
0.11 lb/hr

The following calculations determine the amount of emissions created by vehicle traffic on paved roads, based on 8760 hours of use and AP-42, Ch 13.2.1.

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines - Diesel Fuel
Output Rating (<=600 HP)
Maximum Input Rate (<=4.2 MMBtu/hr)

Company Name: Smoker Craft, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 68143 Clunette Street, New Paris, Indiana 46553
Permit Number: T039-27715-00073
Reviewer: C. Sullivan/J. Haney
Date: July 7, 2010

Emissions calculated based on output rating (hp)

Output Horsepower Rating (hp)	300.0	Three (3) 100-hp emergency generators/fire pumps
Maximum Hours Operated per Year	500	
Potential Throughput (hp-hr/yr)	150,000	

	Pollutant						
	PM*	PM10*	PM2.5*	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO
Emission Factor in lb/hp-hr	0.0022	0.0022	0.0022	0.0021	0.0310	0.0025	0.0067
Potential Emission in tons/yr	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.15	2.33	0.19	0.50

*PM and PM2.5 emission factors are assumed to be equivalent to PM10 emission factors. No information was given regarding which method was used to determine the factor or the fraction of PM10 which is condensable.

Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)

	Pollutant							Total PAH HAPs**
	Benzene	Toluene	Xylene	1,3-Butadiene	Formaldehyde	Acetaldehyde	Acrolein	
Emission Factor in lb/hp-hr***	6.53E-06	2.86E-06	2.00E-06	2.74E-07	8.26E-06	5.37E-06	6.48E-07	1.18E-06
Potential Emission in tons/yr	4.90E-04	2.15E-04	1.50E-04	2.05E-05	6.20E-04	4.03E-04	4.86E-05	8.82E-05

Potential Emission of Total HAPs (tons/yr) 2.03E-03

**PAH = Polyaromatic Hydrocarbon (PAHs are considered HAPs, since they are considered Polycyclic Organic Matter)

***Emission factors in lb/hp-hr were calculated using emission factors in lb/MMBtu and a brake specific fuel consumption of 7,000 Btu / hp-hr (AP-42 Table 3.3-1).

METHODOLOGY:

Emission Factors are from AP42 (Supplement B 10/96), Tables 3.3-1 and 3.3-2

Potential Throughput (hp-hr/yr) = [Output Horsepower Rating (hp)] * [Maximum Hours Operated per Year]

Potential Emission (tons/yr) = [Potential Throughput (hp-hr/yr)] * [Emission Factor (lb/hp-hr)] / [2,000 lb/ton]



INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.

Mitchell E. Daniels Jr.
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

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

SENT VIA U.S. MAIL: CONFIRMED DELIVERY AND SIGNATURE REQUESTED

TO: Steve Crawford
Smoker Craft, Inc.
68143 Clunette St.
New Paris IN 46553

DATE: Sept. 13, 2010

FROM: Matt Stuckey, Branch Chief
Permits Branch
Office of Air Quality

SUBJECT: Final Decision
Title V Renewal
039-27715-00073

Enclosed is the final decision and supporting materials for the air permit application referenced above. Please note that this packet contains the original, signed, permit documents.

The final decision is being sent to you because our records indicate that you are the contact person for this application. However, if you are not the appropriate person within your company to receive this document, please forward it to the correct person.

A copy of the final decision and supporting materials has also been sent via standard mail to:
R. Joe Blackburn VP/CFO Smoker Craft Inc.
Kevin Parks D & B Environmental Services Inc.
OAQ Permits Branch Interested Parties List

If you have technical questions regarding the enclosed documents, please contact the Office of Air Quality, Permits Branch at (317) 233-0178, or toll-free at 1-800-451-6027 (ext. 3-0178), and ask to speak to the permit reviewer who prepared the permit. If you think you have received this document in error, please contact Joanne Smiddie-Brush of my staff at 1-800-451-6027 (ext 3-0185), or via e-mail at jbrush@idem.IN.gov.

Final Applicant Cover letter.dot 11/30/07



INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.

Mitchell E. Daniels Jr.
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

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

Sept. 13, 2010

TO: Goshen Public Library

From: Matthew Stuckey, Branch Chief
Permits Branch
Office of Air Quality

Subject: **Important Information for Display Regarding a Final Determination**

Applicant Name: Smoker Craft Inc.
Permit Number: 039-27715-00073

You previously received information to make available to the public during the public comment period of a draft permit. Enclosed is a copy of the final decision and supporting materials for the same project. Please place the enclosed information along with the information you previously received. To ensure that your patrons have ample opportunity to review the enclosed permit, **we ask that you retain this document for at least 60 days.**

The applicant is responsible for placing a copy of the application in your library. If the permit application is not on file, or if you have any questions concerning this public review process, please contact Joanne Smiddie-Brush, OAQ Permits Administration Section at 1-800-451-6027, extension 3-0185.

Enclosures
Final Library.dot 11/30/07

Mail Code 61-53

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2		R Joe Blackburn VP/CFO Smoker Craft, Inc. 68143 Clunette St New Paris IN 46553 (RO CAATS)									
3		Elkhart County Health Department 608 Oakland Avenue Elkhart IN 46516 (Health Department)									
4		Laurence A. McHugh Barnes & Thornburg 100 North Michigan South Bend IN 46601-1632 (Affected Party)									
5		Mr. Kevin Parks D & B Environmental Services, Inc. 401 Lincoln Way West Oceola IN 46561 (Consultant)									
6		Goshen Public Library 601 S 5th St Goshen IN 46526-3994 (Library)									
7		Elkhart County Board of Commissioners 117 North Second St. Goshen IN 46526 (Local Official)									
8		Mr. John Ulmer, Esq. 130 N. Main St. PO Box 575 Goshen IN 46527 (Affected Party)									
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