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: August 12, 2011

RE: NTN Driveshaft, Inc / 005-30132-00066

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:

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(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 impractible 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.

Enclosures
FNTVOP.dot12/3/07

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
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Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

NTN Driveshaft, Inc.
8251 South International Drive
Columbus, Indiana 47201

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

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

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

Operation Permit No.: T 005-30132-00066	
Issued by: Tripurari Sinha Tripurari P. Sinha, Ph. D., Section Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: August 12, 2011 Expiration Date: August 12, 2016

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SECTION A SOURCE SUMMARY

This permit is based on information requested by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM), Office of Air Quality (OAQ). The information describing the source contained in conditions A.1 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 source that manufactures driveshaft parts and related components.

Source Address:	8251 South International Drive, Columbus, Indiana 47201
General Source Phone Number:	(812)-342-7000
SIC Code:	3568, 3714
County Location:	Bartholomew
Source Location Status:	Attainment for all criteria pollutants
Source Status:	Part 70 Operating Permit Program Minor Source, under PSD Minor Source, 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:

(1) Forging Presses, Shaft Line, and Parkerizing Line

(a) One (1) CVJ Forging Press #1, identified as EU1, constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 810 steel billets per hour and 2.27 gallons of graphite lubricant per hour, using an oil mist eliminator with steel mesh filters and water rinsing to control particulate emissions, and exhausting to stack F3.

(b) One (1) CVJ Forging Press #2, identified as EU2, constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 810 steel billets per hour and 2.27 gallons of graphite lubricant per hour, using a venturi scrubber with an oil mist elimination chamber to control particulate emissions, and exhausting to stack F4.

(c) One (1) Hub Forging Press #1, identified as EU4 (F1), constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 1,200 steel billets per hour and 3.84 gallons of graphite lubricant per hour, using an oil mist eliminator to control particulate emissions, and exhausting to stack F1.

(d) One (1) Parkerizing line, identified as EU23, constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 514 steel CVJ units per hour, 1.77 pounds per hour of Additive, 13.83 pounds per hour of Parco Cleaner, and 57.74 pounds per hour of Parco Lubrite, and exhausting to stack S2.

(e) Three (3) CVJ forging presses #3, #4 and #5 identified as EU28, 29, and 30, constructed in 2004, 2005 and 2005, each with a maximum rated capacity of 1,200 steel billets per hour and 3.84 gallons of graphite lubricant per hour, using an oil mist elimination chamber as control, and exhausting at stacks F5, F6 and F7.

(f) Two (1) CVJ forging press #6, identified as EU70, permitted in 2008, with a maximum capacity of 1,200 steel billets per hour and 3.84 gallons of graphite lubricant per hour,

using an oil mist elimination chamber as control, and exhausting through stack F8.

(2) Bonderizing Lines

(a) One (1) Bonderizing line, identified as EU22, constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 11,340 pounds of steel CVJ units per hour, 4.06 pounds per hour of Formcoat 1B, 8.88 pounds per hour of Formcoat 1A, 4.92 pounds per hour of Freiclean 10M, and 2.48 pounds of sulfuric acid per hour, using an acid scrubber to control particulate emissions, and exhausting to stack Bonderizing; and

(b) One (1) Bonderizing line #2, identified as EU31, constructed in 2005, with a maximum rated capacity of 11,340 pounds of steel CVJ units per hour, 4.00 pounds per hour of Formcoat 1B, 8.94 pounds per hour of Formcoat 1A, 4.94 pounds per hour of Freiclean 10M, and 2.48 pounds of sulfuric acid per hour, using an acid scrubber as control and exhausting at stack Bonderizing #2.

(3) Shot Blasters

(a) One (1) Hub shot blaster, identified as EU4 (F2), constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 1,200 steel CVJ units per hour and 60,847 pounds of steel shot per hour, with a fabric filter, and exhausting to stack F2;

(b) One (1) My shot blaster 1, identified as EU24, constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 120 steel CVJ units per hour and 462 pounds of sand shot per hour, with a fabric filter, and exhausting to stack My 1;

(c) One (1) My shot blaster 2, identified as EU25, constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 120 steel CVJ units per hour and 377 pounds of sand shot per hour, with a fabric filter, and exhausting to stack My 2;

(4) Shaft Lines and Coating Lines

(a) One (1) shaft line, identified as EU16, constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 514 steel CVJ units per hour and 0.87 gallons of paint per hour, using dry filters to control particulate emissions, and exhausting to stack S4;

(b) One (1) shaft line electric convection oven, identified as shaft line convection oven, constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 480 steel CVJ units per hour, and exhausting to stack S5; and

(c) Six (6) rust preventive coating lines, identified as RP#1, constructed in 2004, PR#2, constructed in 2005, PR#3 constructed in 2004 and PR#4 through 6, permitted in 2006 (identified as EU54, 55, 56, 57, 58 and EU66), each with a maximum rated capacity of 180 steel CVJ units per hour.

(5) Heat Treat Lines

(a) One (1) heat treat line BJ1, identified as EU5, constructed in 1996, consisting of induction hardening, a spray paint booth, and an electric convection oven, all with a rated capacity of 280 steel CVJ units per hour, 0.15 gallons of paint per hour, and 0.10 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector to control particulate emissions from induction hardening and dry filters to control particulate emissions from the spray paint booth, and exhausting to stacks BJ1IH, BJ1SPB, and BJ1CO;

(b) One (1) heat treat line BJ2, identified as EU6, constructed in 1996, consisting of induction hardening, a spray paint booth, and an electric convection oven, all with a rated capacity

of 300 steel CVJ units per hour, 0.16 gallons of paint per hour, and 0.11 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector to control particulate emissions from induction hardening and dry filters to control particulate emissions from the spray paint booth, and exhausting to stacks BJ2IH, BJ2SPB, and BJ2CO;

(c) One (1) heat treat line TJ2, identified as EU7, constructed in 1996, consisting of induction hardening, a spray paint booth, and an electric convection oven, all with a rated capacity of 150 steel CVJ units per hour, 0.08 gallons of paint per hour, and 0.05 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector to control particulate emissions from induction hardening and dry filters to control particulate emissions from the spray paint booth, and exhausting to stacks TJ2IH, TJ2SPB, and TJ2CO;

(d) One (1) heat treat line TJ3, identified as EU8, constructed in 1996, consisting of induction hardening, a spray paint booth, and an electric convection oven, with a rated capacity of 150 steel CVJ units per hour, 0.08 gallons of paint per hour, and 0.05 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector to control particulate emissions from induction hardening and dry filters to control particulate emissions from the spray paint booth, and exhausting to stacks TJ3IH, TJ3SPB, and TJ3CO;

(e) One (1) heat treat line TJ6, identified as EU10, constructed in 2002, consisting of induction hardening, a spray paint booth, and an electric convection oven, with a rated capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, 0.14 gallons of paint per hour, and 0.09 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector to control particulate emissions from induction hardening and dry filters to control particulate emissions from the spray paint booth, and exhausting to stacks TJ6IH, TJ6SPB, and TJ6CO;

(f) One (1) heat treat line HT22, identified as EU12, constructed in 1997, consisting of induction hardening, and an electric convection oven, with a rated capacity of 225 steel CVJ units per hour, and 0.08 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector to control particulate emissions from induction hardening and exhausting to stacks HT22IH, and HT22CO;

(g) One (1) heat treat line HT23, identified as EU13, constructed in 1997, consisting of induction hardening, a spray paint booth, and an electric convection oven, with a rated capacity of 180 steel CVJ units per hour, 0.10 gallons of paint per hour, and 0.06 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector to control particulate emissions from induction hardening and dry filters to control particulate emissions from the spray paint booth, and exhausting to stacks HT23IH, HT23SPB, and HT23CO;

(h) One (1) heat treat line HT24, identified as EU14, constructed in 1997, consisting of induction hardening, a spray paint booth, and an electric convection oven, with a rated capacity of 225 steel CVJ units per hour, 0.12 gallons of paint per hour, and 0.08 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector to control particulate emissions from induction hardening and dry filters to control particulate emissions from the spray paint booth, and exhausting to stacks HT24IH, HT24SPB, and HT24CO;

(i) One (1) heat treat line HT25, identified as EU15, constructed in 2002, consisting of induction hardening, and an electric convection oven, with a rated capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, and 0.09 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector to control particulate emissions from induction hardening and exhausting to stacks HT25IH, and HT25CO;

(j) Fourteen (14) heat treat induction hardening lines, identified as HT26, BJ301 and TJ301, constructed in 2004, BJ303, TJ302, TJ304 and HTTJ1, constructed in 2005, BJ302, BJ304, TJ303, TJ305, TJ306 and LS1, constructed in 2006, BJ305, constructed in 2007, each with a maximum capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, and 0.09 gallons of

quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector as control and exhausting inside the building;

(k) Six (6) heat treat induction hardening lines, HT28 through HT33 (identified as EU34, 35, 36, 37, 38 and 39), each with a maximum rated capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, and 0.09 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector as control and exhausting at stacks HT28IH through HT33IH.

(l) Two (2) prop shaft heat treat induction hardening lines HT35, identified as EU 41 and HT36, identified as EU 42 both constructed in 2004**,** each with a maximum rated capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, and 0.09 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector as control and exhausting at stacks HT35IH and HT36IH;

(m) One (1) heat treat induction hardening lines HT401, identified as EU59, Permitted in 2006, with a maximum capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, and 0.09 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector as control and exhausting inside the building.

(n) One (1) heat treat induction hardening lines HT402, identified as EU60, Permitted in 2006, with a maximum capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, and 0.09 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector as control and exhausting inside the building.

(o) One (1) heat treat induction hardening lines HT403, identified as EU61, constructed in 2007, with a maximum capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, and 0.09 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector as control and exhausting inside the building.

(p) One (1) heat treat induction hardening lines HT404, identified as EU62, constructed in 2007, with a maximum capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, and 0.09 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector as control and exhausting at stacks HT37IH through HT43IH.

(q) One (1) heat treat induction hardening lines HT405, identified as EU63, constructed in 2007, with a maximum capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, and 0.09 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector as control and exhausting inside the building.

(r) One (1) heat treat induction hardening lines HT406, identified as EU64, Permitted in 2006, with a maximum capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, and 0.09 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector as control and exhausting inside the building.

(s) One (1) heat treat induction hardening lines HT407, identified as EU65, Permitted in 2006, with a maximum capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, and 0.09 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector as control and exhausting inside the building.

(t) One (1) heat treat induction hardening line HT44, identified as EU72, permitted in 2008, with a maximum capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, and 0.09 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector as control and exhausting inside the building.

(u) One (1) heat treat induction hardening line HT45, identified as EU73, permitted in 2008, with a maximum capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, and 0.09 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector as control and exhausting inside the building.

(v) One (1) heat treat induction hardening line HT46, identified as EU74, permitted in 2008, with a maximum capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, and 0.09 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector as control and exhausting inside the building.

(w) One (1) heat treat induction hardening line HT47, identified as EU75, permitted in 2008, with a maximum capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, and 0.09 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector as control and exhausting inside the building.

(x) One (1) heat treat induction hardening line HT48, identified as EU76, permitted in 2008, with a maximum capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, and 0.09 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector as control and exhausting inside the building.

(y) One (1) heat treat induction hardening line HT49, identified as EU77, permitted in 2008, with a maximum capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, and 0.09 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector as control and exhausting inside the building.

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):

(1) Degreasers [326 IAC 8-3-2][326 IAC 8-3-5]

(a) One (1) degreaser, identified as Degreaser 1 (D1), constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 9 gallons;

(b) One (1) degreaser, identified as Degreaser 2 (D2), constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 28 gallons;

(c) One (1) degreaser, identified as Degreaser 3 (D3), constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 9 gallons;

(d) One (1) degreaser, identified as Degreaser 4 (D4), constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 35 gallons;

(e) One (1) degreaser, identified as Degreaser 5 (D5), constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 35 gallons;

(f) One (1) degreaser, identified as Degreaser 6 (D6), constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 9 gallons;

(g) One (1) degreaser, identified as Degreaser 7 (D7), constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 28 gallons;

(h) One (1) degreaser, identified as Degreaser 8 (D8), constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 35 gallons;

(i) One (1) degreaser, identified as Degreaser 9 (D9), constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 35 gallons;

(j) One (1) degreaser, identified as Degreaser 10 (D10), constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 28 gallons;

(k) One (1) degreaser, identified as Degreaser 11 (D11), constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 35 gallons;

(l) One (1) degreaser, identified as Degreaser 12 (D12), constructed in 2005, with a rated capacity of 35 gallons;

(m) One (1) degreaser, identified as Degreaser 13 (D13), constructed in 2007, with a rated capacity of 84 gallons;

(2) Boilers [326 IAC 6-2-4]

(a) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as Bonderizing Boiler (BB1), constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 4.184 million British thermal units per hour, and exhausting to stack SBB1;

(b) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as Parkerizing Boiler (PB1), constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 1.47 million British thermal units per hour, and exhausting to stack SPB1;

(c) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as Administration Bldg (ABB3), constructed in 1994, with a rated capacity of 0.96 million British thermal units per hour, and exhausting to stack SABB3;

(d) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as Administration Bldg (ABB4), constructed in 1994, with a rated capacity of 0.96 million British thermal units per hour, and exhausting to stack SABB4;

(e) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as Heat Treat Boiler TJ6 (HTBJ6), constructed in 2000, with a rated capacity of 0.6 million British thermal units per hour, and exhausting to stack SHTBJ6;

(f) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as Heat Treat Boiler HT23 (HTB23), constructed in 1997, with a rated capacity of 0.2 million British thermal units per hour, and exhausting to stack SHTB23;

(g) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as Heat Treat Boiler HT25 (HTB25), constructed in 2002, with a rated capacity of 0.2 million British thermal units per hour, and exhausting to stack SHTB25; and

(h) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as Bondering Boiler (BB2), constructed in 2004, with a maximum heat input capacity of 4.184 MMBtu per hour, and exhausting at stack SBB2.

(3) Other Combustion Units:

(a) One (1) natural gas-fired emergency generator, identified as EG1, constructed in 2011, with a maximum rated capacity of 125kW (167HP). [40 CFR 60, Subpart JJJJ] [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)]

(a) This permit, T 005-30132-00066, 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:

(1) it contains a certification by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34), and

(2) 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 July 1 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 Southeast 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
Southeast Regional Office phone: (812) 358-2027; fax: (812) 358-2058.

(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 T 005-30132-00066 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 by using ambient air quality modeling pursuant to 326 IAC 1-7-4. 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]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-6-3(b)(3), starting in 2006 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][326 IAC 2-2][326 IAC 2-3]

(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] [326 IAC 2-2][326 IAC 2-3]

(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 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

(1) Forging Presses, Shaft Line, and Parkerizing Line

(a) One (1) CVJ Forging Press #1, identified as EU1, constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 810 steel billets per hour and 2.27 gallons of graphite lubricant per hour, using a voluntary oil mist eliminator with steel mesh filters and water rinsing to control particulate emissions, and exhausting to stack F3.

(b) One (1) CVJ Forging Press #2, identified as EU2, constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 810 steel billets per hour and 2.27 gallons of graphite lubricant per hour, using a voluntary venturi scrubber with an oil mist elimination chamber to control particulate emissions, and exhausting to stack F4.

(c) One (1) Hub Forging Press #1, identified as EU4 (F1), constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 1,200 steel billets per hour and 3.84 gallons of graphite lubricant per hour, using a voluntary oil mist eliminator to control particulate emissions, and exhausting to stack F1.

(d) One (1) Parkerizing line, identified as EU23, constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 514 steel CVJ units per hour, 1.77 pounds per hour of Additive, 13.83 pounds per hour of Parco Cleaner, and 57.74 pounds per hour of Parco Lubrite, and exhausting to stack S2.

(e) Three (3) CVJ forging presses #3, #4 and #5 identified as EU28, 29, and 30, constructed in 2004, 2005 and 2005, each with a maximum rated capacity of 1,200 steel billets per hour and 3.84 gallons of graphite lubricant per hour, using a voluntary oil mist elimination chamber as control, and exhausting at stacks F5, F6 and F7.

(f) Two (1) CVJ forging press #6, identified as EU70, permitted in 2008, with a maximum capacity of 1,200 steel billets per hour and 3.84 gallons of graphite lubricant per hour, using a voluntary oil mist elimination chamber as control, and exhausting through stack F8.

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

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

D.1.1 Particulate Emissions Limitations [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the allowable particulate emissions from these facilities shall not exceed the pounds per hour emission limitations when operating at the process weight rates shown below:

Units	Process Weight Rate (tons/hr)	Particulate Emission Limit (lb/hr)
CVJ Forging Press #1 (EU1)	3.44	9.38
CVJ Forging Press #2 (EU2)	3.44	9.38
Hub Forging Press #1 (EU4(F1)	3.15	8.84
Parkerizing Line (EU23)	2.18	6.92
CVJ Forging Presses #3, #4, #5 (EU 28, 29, and 30)	5.1, each	12.2, each
CVJ Forging Press #6 (EU70)	5.1	12.2

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

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

D.1.2 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 1-6-3]

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

SECTION D.2 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

(3) Shot Blasters

(a) One (1) Hub shot blaster, identified as EU4 (F2), constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 1,200 steel CVJ units per hour and 60,847 pounds of steel shot per hour, with a fabric filter, and exhausting to stack F2.

(b) One (1) My shot blaster 1, identified as EU24, constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 120 steel CVJ units per hour and 462 pounds of sand shot per hour, with a fabric filter, and exhausting to stack My 1.

(c) One (1) My shot blaster 2, identified as EU25, constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 120 steel CVJ units per hour and 377 pounds of sand shot per hour, with a fabric filter, and exhausting to stack My 2.

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

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

D.2.1 PSD Minor Limit [326 IAC 2-2]

Pursuant to significant Source Modification SSM 005-25439-00066:

(1) The PM and PM_{10} emissions from the shotblasting operation, identified as EU4 (F2) shall not exceed 17.6 lb/hr.

(2) The PM and PM_{10} shotblasting operation identified as EU24 and EU25 shall not exceed 2.6 lb/hr, each.

Compliance with these PM and PM_{10} limits in combination with Conditions D.1.1 and D.3.1 and the potential PM and PM_{10} emissions from other emission units shall limit the source wide PM and PM_{10} emissions to less than 250 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period and render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable to the entire source.

D.2.2 Particulate Emissions Limitations [326 IAC 6-3-2]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the allowable particulate emissions from each of the three (3) shot blasting units (identified as EU4(F2), EU24 and EU25 shall not exceed the pounds per hour emission limitations when operating at the process weight rates shown below:

Units	Process Weight Rate (tons/hr)	Particulate Emission Limit (lb/hr)
Hub Shot Blaster (EU4 (F2))	5.1	12.2
My Shot Blaster (EU24)	0.51	2.6
My Shot Blaster (EU25)	0.51	2.6

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

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

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

D.2.3 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan, is required for these facilities and its 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.2.4 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

In order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.2.1, the Permittee shall perform PM and PM_{10} testing on one (1) of the three (3) shot blasting units (identified as EU4(F2), EU24 and EU25) utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner. PM_{10} includes filterable and condensible PM_{10}. This test shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years from the date of the most recent valid compliance demonstration. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures). Section C - Performance Testing contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the performance testing required by this condition.

D.2.5 Particulate Control [326 IAC 2-7-6(6)]

(a) In order to comply with D.2.1 and D.2.2, the fabric filter control devices shall be in operation and control emissions from the shot blasters (EU4(F2), EU24, EU25) at all times that the associated activity is in operation.

(b) In the event that fabric filter 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.2.6 Visible Emissions Notations [326 IAC 2-7-6] [40 CFR 64]

(a) Visible emission notations from each stack exhaust for EU4(F2), EU24 and EU25 shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations when exhausting to the atmosphere. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

(b) For processes operated continuously, "normal" means those conditions prevailing, or expected to prevail, eighty percent (80%) of the time the process is in operation, not counting startup or shut down time.

(c) In the case of batch or discontinuous operations, readings shall be taken during that part of the operation that would normally be expected to cause the greatest emissions.

(d) A trained employee is an employee who has worked at the plant at least one (1) month and has been trained in the appearance and characteristics of normal visible emissions for that specific process.

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

D.2.7 Parametric Monitoring [40 CFR 64]

The Permittee shall monitor and record the pressure drop of the fabric filters associated with EU4(F2), EU24 and EU25 at least once per day when the associated process is in operation When for any one reading, the pressure drop across the fabric filters is outside the normal range of 1.0 and 6.0 inches of water, or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take 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. A pressure reading that is outside the above mention range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

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

D.2.8 Broken or Failed Bag Detection [40 CFR 64]

(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 line. 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.

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirement [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.2.6, the Permittee shall maintain records of visible emission notations of each stack exhaust for EU4 (F2), EU24 and EU25 once per day. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a visible emission notation is not taken and the reason for the lack of visible emission notation (e.g. the process did not operate that day).

(b) To document the compliance status with Condition D.2.7, the Permittee shall maintain daily records of the pressure drop of the control devices associated with EU4(F2), EU24 and EU25 during normal operation. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a pressure drop reading is not taken and the reason for the lack of visible emission notation (e.g. the process did not operate that day).

(c) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the records required by this condition.

SECTION D.3 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description:

(2) Bonderizing Lines

(a) One (1) Bonderizing line, identified as EU22, constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 11,340 pounds of steel CVJ units per hour, 4.06 pounds per hour of Formcoat 1B, 8.88 pounds per hour of Formcoat 1A, 4.92 pounds per hour of Freiclean 10M, and 2.48 pounds of sulfuric acid per hour, using a voluntary acid scrubber to control particulate emissions, and exhausting to stack Bonderizing; and

(b) One (1) Bonderizing line #2, identified as EU31, constructed in 2005, with a maximum rated capacity of 11,340 pounds of steel CVJ units per hour, 4.00 pounds per hour of Formcoat 1B, 8.94 pounds per hour of Formcoat 1A, 4.94 pounds per hour of Freiclean 10M, and 2.48 pounds of sulfuric acid per hour, using an acid scrubber as control and exhausting at stack Bonderizing #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.3.1 Particulate Emissions Limitations [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the allowable particulate emissions from the Bonderizing Line (EU22 and EU31) operations associated with the heat treat lines shall not exceed the pounds per hour emission limitations when operating at the process weight rates shown below:

Units	Process Weight Rate (tons/hr)	Particulate Emission Limit (lb/hr)
Bonderizing Line (EU22)	5.67	13.11
Bonderizing Line (EU31)	5.67	13.11

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

$E = 4.10\ P^{0.67}$

Where:

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

D.3.2 Preventative Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

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

SECTION D.4 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description: Shaft Line and Coating Lines
These emission units qualify as an insignificant activity pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-1(21)(A)(iv) and 326 IAC 2-7-1(21)(B):

(a) One (1) shaft line, identified as EU16, constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 514 steel CVJ units per hour and 0.87 gallons of paint per hour, using dry filters to control particulate emissions, and exhausting to stack S4;

(b) One (1) shaft line convection oven, identified as shaft line electric convection oven, constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 480 steel CVJ units per hour, and exhausting to stack S5; and

(c) Six (6) rust preventive coating lines, identified as RP#1, constructed in 2004, PR#2, constructed in 2005, PR#3 constructed in 2004 and PR#4 through 6, permitted in 2006 (identified as EU54, 55, 56, 57, 58 and EU66), each with a maximum rated capacity of 180 steel CVJ units per hour.

(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) Limitations [326 IAC 8-2-9]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-2-9 (Miscellaneous Metal Coating Operations), the Permittee shall not allow the discharge of VOC into the atmosphere from the shaft line (EU16) and six (6) rust preventive coating lines RP#1 through 6 (identified as EU54, 55, 56, 57, 58 and EU66) in excess of three and five-tenths (3.5) pounds of VOC per gallon of coating, excluding water, as delivered to the applicator.

D.4.2 Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Limitations, Clean-up Requirements [326 IAC 8-2-9]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-2-9(f) (Miscellaneous Metal Coating Operations), all solvents sprayed from the shaft line (EU16) and six (6) rust preventive coating lines RP#1 through 6 (identified as EU54, 55, 56, 57, 58 and EU66) application equipment during cleanup or color changes shall be directed into containers. Said containers shall be closed as soon as the solvent spraying is complete. In addition, all waste solvent shall be disposed of in such a manner that minimizes evaporation.

D.4.3 Preventative Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

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

D.4.4 Particulate Control [326 IAC 6-3-2(d)]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(d), particulate from the shaft line (EU16) shall be controlled by dry filters and the Permittee shall operate the control device in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.

D.4.5 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-1-4] [326 IAC 8-1-2]

Compliance with the VOC content limit in Condition D.4.1 shall be determined pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-4(a)(3)(A) using formulation data supplied by the coating manufacturer. However, IDEM, OAQ, reserves the authority to determine compliance using Method 24 in conjunction with the analytical procedures specified in 326 IAC 8-1-4.

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-5.1-3(e)(2)] [326 IAC 2-7-6(1) to (6)]

D.4.6 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document compliance with Conditions D.4.1 and D.4.5, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) and (2) below. Records maintained for (1) and (2) shall be taken as stated below and shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the VOC content limit established in Condition D.4.1.

(1) The VOC content of each coating material and solvent used less water.

(2) The amount of coating material and solvent used on monthly basis.

(A) Records shall include purchase orders, invoices, and material safety data sheets (MSDS) necessary to verify the type and amount used.

(B) Solvent usage records shall differentiate between those added to coatings and those used as cleanup solvent.

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

SECTION D.5 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description: Heat Treat Lines
These are insignificant emission units pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-1(21)(A)(iv) and 326 IAC 2-7-1(21)(B):

(a) One (1) heat treat line BJ1, identified as EU5, constructed in 1996, consisting of induction hardening, a spray paint booth, and an electric convection oven, all with a rated capacity of 280 steel CVJ units per hour, 0.15 gallons of paint per hour, and 0.10 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector to control particulate emissions from induction hardening and dry filters to control particulate emissions from the spray paint booth, and exhausting to stacks BJ1IH, BJ1SPB, and BJ1CO;

(b) One (1) heat treat line BJ2, identified as EU6, constructed in 1996, consisting of induction hardening, a spray paint booth, and an electric convection oven, all with a rated capacity of 300 steel CVJ units per hour, 0.16 gallons of paint per hour, and 0.11 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector to control particulate emissions from induction hardening and dry filters to control particulate emissions from the spray paint booth, and exhausting to stacks BJ2IH, BJ2SPB, and BJ2CO;

(c) One (1) heat treat line TJ2, identified as EU7, constructed in 1996, consisting of induction hardening, a spray paint booth, and an electric convection oven, all with a rated capacity of 150 steel CVJ units per hour, 0.08 gallons of paint per hour, and 0.05 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector to control particulate emissions from induction hardening and dry filters to control particulate emissions from the spray paint booth, and exhausting to stacks TJ2IH, TJ2SPB, and TJ2CO;

(d) One (1) heat treat line TJ3, identified as EU8, constructed in 1996, consisting of induction hardening, a spray paint booth, and an electric convection oven, with a rated capacity of 150 steel CVJ units per hour, 0.08 gallons of paint per hour, and 0.05 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector to control particulate emissions from induction hardening and dry filters to control particulate emissions from the spray paint booth, and exhausting to stacks TJ3IH, TJ3SPB, and TJ3CO;

(e) One (1) heat treat line TJ6, identified as EU10, constructed in 2002, consisting of induction hardening, a spray paint booth, and an electric convection oven, with a rated capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, 0.14 gallons of paint per hour, and 0.09 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector to control particulate emissions from induction hardening and dry filters to control particulate emissions from the spray paint booth, and exhausting to stacks TJ6IH, TJ6SPB, and TJ6CO;

(f) One (1) heat treat line HT22, identified as EU12, constructed in 1997, consisting of induction hardening, and an electric convection oven, with a rated capacity of 225 steel CVJ units per hour and 0.08 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector to control particulate emissions from induction hardening and exhausting to stacks HT22IH and HT22CO;

(g) One (1) heat treat line HT23, identified as EU13, constructed in 1997, consisting of induction hardening, a spray paint booth, and an electric convection oven, with a rated capacity of 180 steel CVJ units per hour, 0.10 gallons of paint per hour, and 0.06 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector to control particulate emissions from induction hardening and dry filters to control particulate emissions from the spray paint booth, and exhausting to stacks HT23IH, HT23SPB, and HT23CO;

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

SECTION D.5 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS (Continued)

Facility Description: Heat Treat Lines
These emission units qualify as an insignificant pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-1(21)(A)(iv) and 326 IAC 2-7-1(21)(B):

(h) One (1) heat treat line HT24, identified as EU14, constructed in 1997, consisting of induction hardening, a spray paint booth, and an electric convection oven, with a rated capacity of 225 steel CVJ units per hour, 0.12 gallons of paint per hour, and 0.08 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector to control particulate emissions from induction hardening and dry filters to control particulate emissions from the spray paint booth, and exhausting to stacks HT24IH, HT24SPB, and HT24CO;

(i) One (1) heat treat line HT25, identified as EU15, constructed in 2002, consisting of induction hardening, and an electric convection oven, with a rated capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, and 0.09 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector to control particulate emissions from induction hardening and exhausting to stacks HT25IH and HT25CO;

(j) Fourteen (14) heat treat induction hardening lines, identified as HT26, BJ301 and TJ301, constructed in 2004, BJ303, TJ302, TJ304 and HTTJ1, constructed in 2005, BJ302, BJ304, TJ303, TJ305, TJ306 and LS1, constructed in 2006, BJ305, constructed in 2007, each with a maximum capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, and 0.09 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector as control and exhausting inside the building.

(k) Six (6) heat treat induction hardening lines, HT28 through HT33 (identified as EU34, 35, 36, 37, 38 and 39), each with a maximum rated capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, and 0.09 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector as control and exhausting at stacks HT28IH through HT33IH.

(l) Two (2) prop shaft heat treat induction hardening lines HT35, identified as EU 41 and HT36, identified as EU 42 both constructed in 2004 each with a maximum rated capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, and 0.09 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector as control and exhausting at stacks HT35IH and HT36IH.

(m) One (1) heat treat induction hardening lines HT401, identified as EU59, Permitted in 2006, with a maximum capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, and 0.09 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector as control and exhausting inside the building.

(n) One (1) heat treat induction hardening lines HT402, identified as EU60, Permitted in 2006, with a maximum capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, and 0.09 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector as control and exhausting inside the building.

(o) One (1) heat treat induction hardening lines HT403, identified as EU61, constructed in 2007, with a maximum capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, and 0.09 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector as control and exhausting inside the building.

(p) One (1) heat treat induction hardening lines HT404, identified as EU62, constructed in 2007, with a maximum capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, and 0.09 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector as control and exhausting at stacks HT37IH through HT43IH.

(q) One (1) heat treat induction hardening lines HT405, identified as EU63, constructed in 2007, with a maximum capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, and 0.09 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector as control and exhausting inside the building.

(r) One (1) heat treat induction hardening lines HT406, identified as EU64, Permitted in 2006, with

a maximum capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, and 0.09 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector as control and exhausting inside the building.

(s) One (1) heat treat induction hardening lines HT407, identified as EU65, Permitted in 2006, with a maximum capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, and 0.09 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector as control and exhausting inside the building.

(t) One (1) heat treat induction hardening line HT44, identified as EU72, permitted in 2008, with a maximum capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, and 0.09 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector as control and exhausting inside the building.

(u) One (1) heat treat induction hardening line HT45, identified as EU73, permitted in 2008, with a maximum capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, and 0.09 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector as control and exhausting inside the building.

(v) One (1) heat treat induction hardening line HT46, identified as EU74, permitted in 2008, with a maximum capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, and 0.09 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector as control and exhausting inside the building.

(w) One (1) heat treat induction hardening line HT47, identified as EU75, permitted in 2008, with a maximum capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, and 0.09 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector as control and exhausting inside the building.

(x) One (1) heat treat induction hardening line HT48, identified as EU76, permitted in 2008, with a maximum capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, and 0.09 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector as control and exhausting inside the building.

(y) One (1) heat treat induction hardening line HT49, identified as EU77, permitted in 2008, with a maximum capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, and 0.09 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector as control and exhausting inside the building.

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

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.5.1 Particulate Control [326 IAC 6-3-2(d)]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(d), particulate from the units listed in this condition shall be controlled by dry filters and the Permittee shall operate the control device in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.

SECTION D.6 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description: Degreasers

These emission units qualify as an insignificant pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-1(21)(G)(vi)(CC) and 326 IAC 2-7-1(21)(G)(vi)(DD). Degreasing operations shall not exceed 145 gallons per 12 months, except if subject to 326 IAC 20-6:

(a) One (1) degreaser, identified as Degreaser 1 (D1), constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 16 gallons;

(b) One (1) degreaser, identified as Degreaser 2 (D2), constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 25 gallons;

(c) One (1) degreaser, identified as Degreaser 3 (D3), constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 25 gallons;

(d) One (1) degreaser, identified as Degreaser 4 (D4), constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 32 gallons;

(e) One (1) degreaser, identified as Degreaser 5 (D5), constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 32 gallons;

(f) One (1) degreaser, identified as Degreaser 6 (D6), constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 32 gallons;

(g) One (1) degreaser, identified as Degreaser 7 (D7), constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 32 gallons;

(h) One (1) degreaser, identified as Degreaser 8 (D8), constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 32 gallons;

(i) One (1) degreaser, identified as Degreaser 9 (D9), constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 32 gallons;

(j) One (1) degreaser, identified as Degreaser 10 (D10), constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 32 gallons;

(k) One (1) degreaser, identified as Degreaser 11 (D11), constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 32 gallons;

(l) One (1) degreaser, identified as Degreaser 12 (D12), constructed in 2005, with a rated capacity of 80 gallons;

(m) One (1) degreaser, identified as Degreaser 13 (D13), constructed in 2007, with a rated capacity of 80 gallons;

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

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-2 (Cold Cleaner Operations), for cold cleaning operations constructed after January 1, 1980, the Permittee shall:

(a) Equip the cleaner with a cover;

(b) Equip the cleaner with a facility for draining cleaned parts;

(c) Close the degreaser cover whenever parts are not being handled in the cleaner;

(d) Drain cleaned parts for at least fifteen (15) seconds or until dripping ceases;

(e) Provide a permanent, conspicuous label summarizing the operation requirements;

(f) Store waste solvent only in covered containers and not dispose of waste solvent or transfer it to another party, in such a manner that greater than twenty percent (20%) of the waste solvent (by weight) can evaporate into the atmosphere.

D.6.2 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-3-5]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-5(a) (Cold Cleaner Degreaser Operation and Control), for cold cleaner degreaser operations without remote solvent reservoirs constructed after July 1, 1990, the Permittee shall ensure that the following control equipment requirements are met:

(1) Equip the degreaser with a cover. The cover must be designed so that it can be easily operated with one (1) hand if:

(A) The solvent volatility is greater than two (2) kilopascals (fifteen (15) millimeters of mercury or three-tenths (0.3) pounds per square inch) measured at thirty-eight degrees Celsius (38 ^{O}C) (one hundred degrees Fahrenheit (100 ^{O}F));

(B) The solvent is agitated; or

(C) The solvent is heated.

(2) Equip the degreaser with a facility for draining cleaned articles. If the solvent volatility is greater than four and three-tenths (4.3) kilopascals (thirty-two (32) millimeters of mercury or six-tenths (0.6) pounds per square inch) measured at thirty-eight degrees Celsius (38 ^{O}C) (one hundred degrees Fahrenheit (100 ^{O}F)), then the drainage facility must be internal such that articles are enclosed under the cover while draining. The drainage facility may be external for applications where an internal type cannot fit into the cleaning system.

(3) Provide a permanent, conspicuous label which lists the operating requirements outlined in subsection (b).

(4) The solvent spray, if used, must be a solid, fluid stream and shall be applied at a pressure which does not cause excessive splashing.

(5) Equip the degreaser with one (1) of the following control devices if the solvent volatility is greater than four and three-tenths (4.3) kilopascals (thirty-two (32) millimeters of mercury or six-tenths (0.6) pounds per square inch) measured at thirty-eight degrees Celsius (38 ^{O}C) (one hundred degrees Fahrenheit (100 ^{O}F)), or if the solvent is heated to a temperature greater than forty-eight and nine-tenths degrees Celsius (48.9 ^{O}C) (one hundred twenty degrees Fahrenheit (120 ^{O}F)):

(A) A freeboard that attains a freeboard ratio of seventy-five hundredths (0.75) or greater.

(B) A water cover when solvent is used is insoluble in, and heavier than, water.

(C) Other systems of demonstrated equivalent control such as a refrigerated chiller of carbon adsorption. Such systems shall be submitted to the U.S. EPA as a SIP revision.

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-5(b) (Cold Cleaner Degreaser Operation and Control), for cold cleaner degreaser operations without remote solvent reservoirs constructed after July 1, 1990, the Permittee shall ensure that the following control equipment requirements are met:

(1) Close the cover whenever articles are not being handled in the degreaser.

(2) Drain cleaned articles for at least fifteen (15) seconds or until dripping ceases.

(3) Store waste solvent only in covered containers and prohibit the disposal or transfer of waste solvent in any manner in which greater than twenty percent (20%) of the waste solvent by weight could evaporate.

SECTION D.7 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description: Boilers

These emission units qualify as an insignificant pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-1(21)(G)(i)(AA)(aa) natural gas-fired combustion units with heat input equal to or less than ten million Btu per hour:

(a) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as Bonderizing Boiler (BB1), constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 4.2 million British thermal units per hour, and exhausting to stack SBB1;

(b) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as Parkerizing Boiler (PB1), constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 2.1 million British thermal units per hour, and exhausting to stack SPB1;

(c) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as Administration Bldg (ABB3), constructed in 1994, with a rated capacity of 1.2 million British thermal units per hour, and exhausting to stack SABB3;

(d) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as Administration Bldg (ABB4), constructed in 1994, with a rated capacity of 1.2 million British thermal units per hour, and exhausting to stack SABB4;

(e) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as Heat Treat Boiler TJ6 (HTBJ6), constructed in 2000, with a rated capacity of 0.48 million British thermal units per hour, and exhausting to stack SHTBJ6;

(f) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as Heat Treat Boiler HT23 (HTB23), constructed in 1997, with a rated capacity of 0.44 million British thermal units per hour, and exhausting to stack SHTB23;

(g) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as Heat Treat Boiler HT25 (HTB25), constructed in 2002, with a rated capacity of 0.2 million British thermal units per hour, and exhausting to stack SHTB25; and

(h) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as Bondering Boiler (BB2), constructed in 2004, with a maximum heat input capacity of 4.20 MMBtu per hour, and exhausting at stack SBB2.

(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.7.1 Particulate [326 IAC 6-2-4]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-4 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating), the particulate emissions from the following units shall be limited as follows:

Installation Date	Individual Rated Capacity (MMBtu/hour)	Boiler	Emission Limitation (lb/MMBtu)
1994	0.96	ABB3	0.60
1994	0.96	ABB4	0.60
1996	4.184	BB1	0.60
1996	1.47	PB1	0.60
1997	0.2	HTB23	0.60
2002	0.6	HTBJ6	0.60
2002	0.2	HTB25	0.60
2004	4.184	BB2	0.56

The limitation for each boiler is lesser of 0.6 lb/MMBtu and the limit calculated using the equation below:

$$Pt = \frac{1.09}{Q^{0.26}}$$

where Pt = pounds of particulate matter emitted per million Btu heat input (lb/MMBtu)
Q = Total source maximum operating capacity rating (MMBtu/hr).

For Q less than 10 MMBtu/hour, Pt shall not exceed 0.60 lb/MMBtu. For Q greater than or equal to 10,000 MMBtu/hour, Pt shall not exceed 0.10 lb/MMBtu.

SECTION E.1 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

(a) One (1) natural gas-fired emergency generator, identified as EG1, constructed in 2011, with a maximum rated capacity of 125kW (167HP). [40 CFR 60, Subpart JJJJ] [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.)

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

E.1.1 General Provisions Relating to New Source Performance Standards [40 CFR 60, Subpart A] [326 IAC 12-1]

The provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference in 326 IAC 12-1, apply to emission unit EG1 except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR 60, Subpart JJJJ.

E.1.2 General Provisions Relating to New Source Performance Standards [40 CFR 60, Subpart JJJJ] [326 IAC 12-1]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60 Subpart JJJJ, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR 60 Subpart JJJJ, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 12-1 for emission unit EG1, as specified as follows:

(1) 40 CFR 60.4230
(2) 40 CFR 60.4233
(3) 40 CFR 60.4234
(4) 40 CFR 60.4235
(5) 40 CFR 60.4237
(6) 40 CFR 60.4243
(7) 40 CFR 60.4244
(8) 40 CFR 60.4245
(9) 40 CFR 60.4246
(10) 40 CFR 60.4248
(11) Table, 1, 2, 3

E.1.3 General Provisions Relating to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) [326 IAC 20-82] [40 CFR 63, Subpart A]

The provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference in 326 IAC 20-82, apply to emission unit EG1 except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

E.1.4 Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE) NESHAP [326 IAC 20-82] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 20-82 for emission unit EG1, as specified as follows:

(1) 40 CFR 63.6580
(2) 40 CFR 63.6585(c)
(3) 40 CFR 63.6590(c)(1)

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH
PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
CERTIFICATION

Source Name: NTN Driveshaft, Inc.
Source Address: 8251 South International Drive, Columbus, Indiana 47201
Part 70 Permit No.: T 005-30132-00066

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: NTN Driveshaft, Inc.
Source Address: 8251 South International Drive, Columbus, Indiana 47201
Part 70 Permit No.: T 005-30132-00066

This form consists of 2 pages **Page 1 of 2**

☐ This is an emergency as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12)

- The Permittee must notify the Office of Air Quality (OAQ), within four (**4**) business hours (1-800-451-6027 or 317-233-0178, ask for Compliance Section); and
- 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 OPERATING PERMIT
QUARTERLY DEVIATION AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING REPORT

Source Name: NTN Driveshaft, Inc.
Source Address: 8251 South International Drive, Columbus, Indiana 47201
Part 70 Permit No.: T 005-30132-00066

Months: _____ to _____ Year: _____

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".	
☐ NO DEVIATIONS OCCURRED THIS REPORTING PERIOD.	
☐ 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:	

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

Form Completed by:_____

Title / Position: _____

Date:_____

Phone: _____

Attachment A – New Source Performance Standards for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines [40 CFR 60, Subpart JJJJ]

Source Description and Location

Source Name:	NTN Driveshaft, Inc.
Source Location:	8251 South International Drive, Columbus IN 47201
County:	Bartholomew

NSPS [40 CFR 60, Subpart JJJJ]

Subpart JJJJ—Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines

Source: 73 FR 3591, Jan. 18, 2008, unless otherwise noted.

What This Subpart Covers
§ 60.4230 Am I subject to this subpart?

(a) The provisions of this subpart are applicable to manufacturers, owners, and operators of stationary spark ignition (SI) internal combustion engines (ICE) as specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this section. For the purposes of this subpart, the date that construction commences is the date the engine is ordered by the owner or operator.

(1) Manufacturers of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 19 kilowatt (KW) (25 horsepower (HP)) that are manufactured on or after July 1, 2008.

(2) Manufacturers of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) that are gasoline fueled or that are rich burn engines fueled by liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), where the date of manufacture is:

(i) On or after July 1, 2008; or

(ii) On or after January 1, 2009, for emergency engines.

(3) Manufacturers of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) that are not gasoline fueled and are not rich burn engines fueled by LPG, where the manufacturer participates in the voluntary manufacturer certification program described in this subpart and where the date of manufacture is:

(i) On or after July 1, 2007, for engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP (except lean burn engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP);

(ii) On or after January 1, 2008, for lean burn engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP;

(iii) On or after July 1, 2008, for engines with a maximum engine power less than 500 HP; or

(iv) On or after January 1, 2009, for emergency engines.

(4) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE that commence construction after June 12, 2006, where the stationary SI ICE are manufactured:

(i) On or after July 1, 2007, for engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP (except lean burn engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP);

(ii) on or after January 1, 2008, for lean burn engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP;

(iii) on or after July 1, 2008, for engines with a maximum engine power less than 500 HP; or

(iv) on or after January 1, 2009, for emergency engines with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP).

(5) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE that commence modification or reconstruction after June 12, 2006.

(b) The provisions of this subpart are not applicable to stationary SI ICE being tested at an engine test cell/stand.

(c) If you are an owner or operator of an area source subject to this subpart, you are exempt from the obligation to obtain a permit under 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 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.

(d) For the purposes of this subpart, stationary SI ICE using alcohol-based fuels are considered gasoline engines.

(e) Stationary SI ICE may be eligible for exemption from the requirements of this subpart as described in 40 CFR part 1068, subpart C (or the exemptions described in 40 CFR parts 90 and 1048, for engines that would need to be certified to standards in those parts), except that owners and operators, as well as manufacturers, may be eligible to request an exemption for national security.

(f) Owners and operators of facilities with internal combustion engines that are acting as temporary replacement units and that are located at a stationary source for less than 1 year and that have been properly certified as meeting the standards that would be applicable to such engine under the appropriate nonroad engine provisions, are not required to meet any other provisions under this subpart with regard to such engines.

Emission Standards for Manufacturers

§ 60.4231 What emission standards must I meet if I am a manufacturer of stationary SI internal combustion engines or equipment containing such engines?

(a) Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 19 KW (25 HP) manufactured on or after July 1, 2008 to the certification emission standards and other requirements for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 90 or 1054, as follows:

If engine replacement is . . .	and manufacturing dates are . . .	the engine must meet emission standards and related requirements for nonhandheld engines under . . .
(1) below 225 cc	July 1, 2008 to December 31, 2011	40 CFR part 90.
(2) below 225 cc	January 1, 2012 or later	40 CFR part 1054.
(3) at or above 225 cc	July 1, 2008 to December 31, 2010	40 CFR part 90.
(4) at or above 225 cc	January 1, 2011 or later	40 CFR part 1054.

(b) Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) (except emergency stationary ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP) that use gasoline and that are manufactured on or after the applicable date in §60.4230(a)(2), or manufactured on or after the applicable date in §60.4230(a)(4) for emergency stationary ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 130 HP, to the certification emission standards and other requirements for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 1048. Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their emergency stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP that are manufactured on or after the applicable date in §60.4230(a)(4) to the Phase 1 emission standards in 40 CFR 90.103, applicable to class II engines, and other requirements for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 90. Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers may certify their stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 30 KW (40 HP) with a total displacement less than or equal to 1,000 cubic centimeters (cc) to the certification emission standards and other requirements for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 90 or 1054, as appropriate.

(c) Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) (except emergency stationary ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP) that are rich burn engines that use LPG and that are manufactured on or after the applicable date in §60.4230(a)(2), or manufactured on or after the applicable date in §60.4230(a)(4) for emergency stationary ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 130 HP, to the certification emission standards and other requirements for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 1048. Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their emergency stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP that are manufactured on or after the applicable date in §60.4230(a)(4) to the Phase 1 emission standards in 40 CFR 90.103, applicable to class II engines, and other requirements for new nonroad SI

engines in 40 CFR part 90. Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers may certify their stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 30 KW (40 HP) with a total displacement less than or equal to 1,000 cc to the certification emission standards and other requirements for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 90 or 1054, as appropriate.

(d) Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers who choose to certify their stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) and less than 75 KW (100 HP) (except gasoline and rich burn engines that use LPG and emergency stationary ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP) under the voluntary manufacturer certification program described in this subpart must certify those engines to the certification emission standards for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 1048. Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers who choose to certify their emergency stationary SI ICE greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP, must certify those engines to the Phase 1 emission standards in 40 CFR 90.103, applicable to class II engines, for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 90. Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers may certify their stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 30 KW (40 HP) with a total displacement less than or equal to 1,000 cc to the certification emission standards for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 90 or 1054, as appropriate. For stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) and less than 75 KW (100 HP) (except gasoline and rich burn engines that use LPG and emergency stationary ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP) manufactured prior to January 1, 2011, manufacturers may choose to certify these engines to the standards in Table 1 to this subpart applicable to engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 100 HP and less than 500 HP.

(e) Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers who choose to certify their stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 75 KW (100 HP) (except gasoline and rich burn engines that use LPG) under the voluntary manufacturer certification program described in this subpart must certify those engines to the emission standards in Table 1 to this subpart. Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers may certify their stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 75 KW (100 HP) that are lean burn engines that use LPG to the certification emission standards for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 1048. For stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 100 HP (75 KW) and less than 500 HP (373 KW) manufactured prior to January 1, 2011, and for stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP (373 KW) manufactured prior to July 1, 2010, manufacturers may choose to certify these engines to the certification emission standards for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 1048 applicable to engines that are not severe duty engines.

(f) Manufacturers of equipment containing stationary SI internal combustion engines meeting the provisions of 40 CFR part 1054 must meet the provisions of 40 CFR part 1060, to the extent they apply to equipment manufacturers.

[73 FR 3591, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended by 73 FR 59175, Oct. 8, 2008]

§ 60.4232 How long must my engines meet the emission standards if I am a manufacturer of stationary SI internal combustion engines?

Engines manufactured by stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers must meet the emission standards as required in §60.4231 during the certified emissions life of the engines.

Emission Standards for Owners and Operators

§ 60.4233 What emission standards must I meet if I am an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine?

(a) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 19 KW (25 HP) manufactured on or after July 1, 2008, must comply with the emission standards in §60.4231(a) for their stationary SI ICE.

(b) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) manufactured on or after the applicable date in §60.4230(a)(4) that use gasoline must comply with the emission standards in §60.4231(b) for their stationary SI ICE.

(c) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) manufactured on or after the applicable date in §60.4230(a)(4) that are rich burn engines that use LPG must comply with the emission standards in §60.4231(c) for their stationary SI ICE.

(d) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) and less than 75 KW (100 HP) (except gasoline and rich burn engines that use LPG) must comply with the emission standards for field testing in 40 CFR 1048.101(c) for their non-emergency stationary SI ICE and with the emission standards in Table 1 to this subpart for their emergency stationary SI ICE. Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) and less than 75 KW (100 HP) manufactured prior to January 1, 2011, that were certified to the standards in Table 1 to this

subpart applicable to engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 100 HP and less than 500 HP, may optionally choose to meet those standards.

(e) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 75 KW (100 HP) (except gasoline and rich burn engines that use LPG) must comply with the emission standards in Table 1 to this subpart for their stationary SI ICE. For owners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 100 HP (except gasoline and rich burn engines that use LPG) manufactured prior to January 1, 2011 that were certified to the certification emission standards in 40 CFR part 1048 applicable to engines that are not severe duty engines, if such stationary SI ICE was certified to a carbon monoxide (CO) standard above the standard in Table 1 to this subpart, then the owners and operators may meet the CO certification (not field testing) standard for which the engine was certified.

(f) Owners and operators of any modified or reconstructed stationary SI ICE subject to this subpart must meet the requirements as specified in paragraphs (f)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 19 KW (25 HP), that are modified or reconstructed after June 12, 2006, must comply with the same emission standards as those specified in paragraph (a) of this section.

(2) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) that use gasoline engines, that are modified or reconstructed after June 12, 2006, must comply with the same emission standards as those specified in paragraph (b) of this section.

(3) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) that are rich burn engines that use LPG, that are modified or reconstructed after June 12, 2006, must comply with the same emission standards as those specified in paragraph (c) of this section.

(4) Owners and operators of stationary SI natural gas and lean burn LPG engines with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP), that are modified or reconstructed after June 12, 2006, must comply with the same emission standards as those specified in paragraph (d) or (e) of this section, except that such owners and operators of non-emergency engines and emergency engines greater than or equal to 130 HP must meet a nitrogen oxides (NO_X) emission standard of 3.0 grams per HP-hour (g/HP-hr), a CO emission standard of 4.0 g/HP-hr (5.0 g/HP-hr for non-emergency engines less than 100 HP), and a volatile organic compounds (VOC) emission standard of 1.0 g/HP-hr, or a NO_Xemission standard of 250 ppmvd at 15 percent oxygen (O_2), a CO emission standard 540 ppmvd at 15 percent O_2(675 ppmvd at 15 percent $O_2$for non-emergency engines less than 100 HP), and a VOC emission standard of 86 ppmvd at 15 percent O_2, where the date of manufacture of the engine is:

(i) Prior to July 1, 2007, for non-emergency engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP;

(ii) Prior to July 1, 2008, for non-emergency engines with a maximum engine power less than 500 HP;

(iii) Prior to January 1, 2009, for emergency engines.

(5) Owners and operators of stationary SI landfill/digester gas ICE engines with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP), that are modified or reconstructed after June 12, 2006, must comply with the same emission standards as those specified in paragraph (e) of this section for stationary landfill/digester gas engines.

(g) Owners and operators of stationary SI wellhead gas ICE engines may petition the Administrator for approval on a case-by-case basis to meet emission standards no less stringent than the emission standards that apply to stationary emergency SI engines greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP due to the presence of high sulfur levels in the fuel, as specified in Table 1 to this subpart. The request must, at a minimum, demonstrate that the fuel has high sulfur levels that prevent the use of aftertreatment controls and also that the owner has reasonably made all attempts possible to obtain an engine that will meet the standards without the use of aftertreatment controls. The petition must request the most stringent standards reasonably applicable to the engine using the fuel.

(h) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE that are required to meet standards that reference 40 CFR 1048.101 must, if testing their engines in use, meet the standards in that section applicable to field testing, except as indicated in paragraph (e) of this section.

§ 60.4234 How long must I meet the emission standards if I am an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine?

Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE must operate and maintain stationary SI ICE that achieve the emission standards as required in §60.4233 over the entire life of the engine.

Other Requirements for Owners and Operators

§ 60.4235 What fuel requirements must I meet if I am an owner or operator of a stationary SI gasoline fired internal combustion engine subject to this subpart?

Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE subject to this subpart that use gasoline must use gasoline that meets the per gallon sulfur limit in 40 CFR 80.195.

§ 60.4236 What is the deadline for importing or installing stationary SI ICE produced in the previous model year?

(a) After July 1, 2010, owners and operators may not install stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power of less than 500 HP that do not meet the applicable requirements in §60.4233.

(b) After July 1, 2009, owners and operators may not install stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 500 HP that do not meet the applicable requirements in §60.4233, except that lean burn engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP that do not meet the applicable requirements in §60.4233 may not be installed after January 1, 2010.

(c) For emergency stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than 19 KW (25 HP), owners and operators may not install engines that do not meet the applicable requirements in §60.4233 after January 1, 2011.

(d) In addition to the requirements specified in §§60.4231 and 60.4233, it is prohibited to import stationary SI ICE less than or equal to 19 KW (25 HP), stationary rich burn LPG SI ICE, and stationary gasoline SI ICE that do not meet the applicable requirements specified in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section, after the date specified in paragraph (a), (b), and (c) of this section.

(e) The requirements of this section do not apply to owners and operators of stationary SI ICE that have been modified or reconstructed, and they do not apply to engines that were removed from one existing location and reinstalled at a new location.

§ 60.4237 What are the monitoring requirements if I am an owner or operator of an emergency stationary SI internal combustion engine?

(a) Starting on July 1, 2010, if the emergency stationary SI internal combustion engine that is greater than or equal to 500 HP that was built on or after July 1, 2010, does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, the owner or operator must install a non-resettable hour meter.

(b) Starting on January 1, 2011, if the emergency stationary SI internal combustion engine that is greater than or equal to 130 HP and less than 500 HP that was built on or after January 1, 2011, does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, the owner or operator must install a non-resettable hour meter.

(c) If you are an owner or operator of an emergency stationary SI internal combustion engine that is less than 130 HP, was built on or after July 1, 2008, and does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, you must install a non-resettable hour meter upon startup of your emergency engine.

Compliance Requirements for Manufacturers

§ 60.4238 What are my compliance requirements if I am a manufacturer of stationary SI internal combustion engines ≤19 KW (25 HP) or a manufacturer of equipment containing such engines?

Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers who are subject to the emission standards specified in §60.4231(a) must certify their stationary SI ICE using the certification procedures required in 40 CFR part 90, subpart B, or 40 CFR part 1054, subpart C, as applicable, and must test their engines as specified in those parts. Manufacturers of equipment containing stationary SI internal combustion engines meeting the provisions of 40 CFR part 1054 must meet the provisions of 40 CFR part 1060, subpart C, to the extent they apply to equipment manufacturers.

[73 FR 59176, Oct. 8, 2008]

§ 60.4239 What are my compliance requirements if I am a manufacturer of stationary SI internal combustion engines >19 KW (25 HP) that use gasoline or a manufacturer of equipment containing such engines?

Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers who are subject to the emission standards specified in §60.4231(b) must certify their stationary SI ICE using the certification procedures required in 40 CFR part 1048, subpart C, and must test their engines as specified in that part. Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers who certify their stationary SI ICE with a maximum

engine power less than or equal to 30 KW (40 HP) with a total displacement less than or equal to 1,000 cc to the certification emission standards and other requirements for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 90 or 40 CFR part 1054, and manufacturers of stationary SI emergency engines that are greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP who meet the Phase 1 emission standards in 40 CFR 90.103, applicable to class II engines, must certify their stationary SI ICE using the certification procedures required in 40 CFR part 90, subpart B, or 40 CFR part 1054, subpart C, as applicable, and must test their engines as specified in those parts. Manufacturers of equipment containing stationary SI internal combustion engines meeting the provisions of 40 CFR part 1054 must meet the provisions of 40 CFR part 1060, subpart C, to the extent they apply to equipment manufacturers.

[73 FR 59176, Oct. 8, 2008]

§ 60.4240 What are my compliance requirements if I am a manufacturer of stationary SI internal combustion engines >19 KW (25 HP) that are rich burn engines that use LPG or a manufacturer of equipment containing such engines?

Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers who are subject to the emission standards specified in §60.4231(c) must certify their stationary SI ICE using the certification procedures required in 40 CFR part 1048, subpart C, and must test their engines as specified in that part. Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers who certify their stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 30 KW (40 HP) with a total displacement less than or equal to 1,000 cc to the certification emission standards and other requirements for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 90 or 40 CFR part 1054, and manufacturers of stationary SI emergency engines that are greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP who meet the Phase 1 emission standards in 40 CFR 90.103, applicable to class II engines, must certify their stationary SI ICE using the certification procedures required in 40 CFR part 90, subpart B, or 40 CFR part 1054, subpart C, as applicable, and must test their engines as specified in those parts. Manufacturers of equipment containing stationary SI internal combustion engines meeting the provisions of 40 CFR part 1054 must meet the provisions of 40 CFR part 1060, subpart C, to the extent they apply to equipment manufacturers.

[73 FR 59176, Oct. 8, 2008]

§ 60.4241 What are my compliance requirements if I am a manufacturer of stationary SI internal combustion engines participating in the voluntary certification program or a manufacturer of equipment containing such engines?

(a) Manufacturers of stationary SI internal combustion engines with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) that do not use gasoline and are not rich burn engines that use LPG can choose to certify their engines to the emission standards in §60.4231(d) or (e), as applicable, under the voluntary certification program described in this subpart. Manufacturers who certify their engines under the voluntary certification program must meet the requirements as specified in paragraphs (b) through (g) of this section. In addition, manufacturers of stationary SI internal combustion engines who choose to certify their engines under the voluntary certification program, must also meet the requirements as specified in §60.4247.

(b) Manufacturers of engines other than those certified to standards in 40 CFR part 90 or 40 CFR part 1054 must certify their stationary SI ICE using the certification procedures required in 40 CFR part 1048, subpart C, and must follow the same test procedures that apply to large SI nonroad engines under 40 CFR part 1048, but must use the D–1 cycle of International Organization of Standardization 8178–4: 1996(E) (incorporated by reference, see 40 CFR 60.17) or the test cycle requirements specified in Table 5 to 40 CFR 1048.505, except that Table 5 of 40 CFR 1048.505 applies to high load engines only. Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers who certify their stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 30 KW (40 HP) with a total displacement less than or equal to 1,000 cc to the certification emission standards and other requirements for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 90 or 40 CFR part 1054, and manufacturers of emergency engines that are greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP who meet the Phase 1 standards in 40 CFR 90.103, applicable to class II engines, must certify their stationary SI ICE using the certification procedures required in 40 CFR part 90, subpart B, or 40 CFR part 1054, subpart C, as applicable, and must test their engines as specified in those parts. Manufacturers of equipment containing stationary SI internal combustion engines meeting the provisions of 40 CFR part 1054 must meet the provisions of 40 CFR part 1060, subpart C, to the extent they apply to equipment manufacturers.

(c) Certification of stationary SI ICE to the emission standards specified in §60.4231(d) or (e), as applicable, is voluntary, but manufacturers who decide to certify are subject to all of the requirements indicated in this subpart with regard to the engines included in their certification. Manufacturers must clearly label their stationary SI engines as certified or non-certified engines.

(d) Manufacturers of natural gas fired stationary SI ICE who conduct voluntary certification of stationary SI ICE to the emission standards specified in §60.4231(d) or (e), as applicable, must certify their engines for operation using fuel that meets the definition of pipeline-quality natural gas. The fuel used for certifying stationary SI natural gas engines must meet the definition of pipeline-quality natural gas as described in §60.4248. In addition, the manufacturer must provide information to the owner and operator of the certified stationary SI engine including the specifications of the pipeline-quality natural gas to which the engine is certified and what adjustments the owner or operator must make to the engine when installed in the field to ensure compliance with the emission standards.

(e) Manufacturers of stationary SI ICE that are lean burn engines fueled by LPG who conduct voluntary certification of stationary SI ICE to the emission standards specified in §60.4231(d) or (e), as applicable, must certify their engines for operation using fuel that meets the specifications in 40 CFR 1065.720.

(f) Manufacturers may certify their engines for operation using gaseous fuels in addition to pipeline-quality natural gas; however, the manufacturer must specify the properties of that fuel and provide testing information showing that the engine will meet the emission standards specified in §60.4231(d) or (e), as applicable, when operating on that fuel. The manufacturer must also provide instructions for configuring the stationary engine to meet the emission standards on fuels that do not meet the pipeline-quality natural gas definition. The manufacturer must also provide information to the owner and operator of the certified stationary SI engine regarding the configuration that is most conducive to reduced emissions where the engine will be operated on gaseous fuels with different quality than the fuel that it was certified to.

(g) A stationary SI engine manufacturer may certify an engine family solely to the standards applicable to landfill/digester gas engines as specified in §60.4231(d) or (e), as applicable, but must certify their engines for operation using landfill/digester gas and must add a permanent label stating that the engine is for use only in landfill/digester gas applications. The label must be added according to the labeling requirements specified in 40 CFR 1048.135(b).

(h) For purposes of this subpart, when calculating emissions of volatile organic compounds, emissions of formaldehyde should not be included.

(i) For engines being certified to the voluntary certification standards in Table 1 of this subpart, the VOC measurement shall be made by following the procedures in 40 CFR 1065.260 and 1065.265 in order to determine the total NMHC emissions by using a flame-ionization detector and non-methane cutter. As an alternative to the nonmethane cutter, manufacturers may use a gas chromatograph as allowed under 40 CFR 1065.267 and may measure ethane, as well as methane, for excluding such levels from the total VOC measurement.

[73 FR 3591, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended by 73 FR 59176, Oct. 8, 2008]

§ 60.4242 What other requirements must I meet if I am a manufacturer of stationary SI internal combustion engines or equipment containing stationary SI internal combustion engines or a manufacturer of equipment containing such engines?

(a) Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers must meet the provisions of 40 CFR part 90, 40 CFR part 1048, or 40 CFR part 1054, as applicable, as well as 40 CFR part 1068 for engines that are certified to the emission standards in 40 CFR part 1048 or 1054, except that engines certified pursuant to the voluntary certification procedures in §60.4241 are subject only to the provisions indicated in §60.4247 and are permitted to provide instructions to owners and operators allowing for deviations from certified configurations, if such deviations are consistent with the provisions of paragraphs §60.4241(c) through (f). Manufacturers of equipment containing stationary SI internal combustion engines meeting the provisions of 40 CFR part 1054 must meet the provisions of 40 CFR part 1060, as applicable. Labels on engines certified to 40 CFR part 1048 must refer to stationary engines, rather than or in addition to nonroad engines, as appropriate.

(b) An engine manufacturer certifying an engine family or families to standards under this subpart that are identical to standards applicable under 40 CFR part 90, 40 CFR part 1048, or 40 CFR part 1054 for that model year may certify any such family that contains both nonroad and stationary engines as a single engine family and/or may include any such family containing stationary engines in the averaging, banking and trading provisions applicable for such engines under those parts. This provision also applies to equipment or component manufacturers certifying to standards under 40 CFR part 1060.

(c) Manufacturers of engine families certified to 40 CFR part 1048 may meet the labeling requirements referred to in paragraph (a) of this section for stationary SI ICE by either adding a separate label containing the information required in paragraph (a) of this section or by adding the words “and stationary” after the word “nonroad” to the label.

(d) For all engines manufactured on or after January 1, 2011, and for all engines with a maximum engine power greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP manufactured on or after July 1, 2008, a stationary SI engine manufacturer that certifies an engine family solely to the standards applicable to emergency engines must add a permanent label stating that the engines in that family are for emergency use only. The label must be added according to the labeling requirements specified in 40 CFR 1048.135(b).

(e) All stationary SI engines subject to mandatory certification that do not meet the requirements of this subpart must be labeled according to 40 CFR 1068.230 and must be exported under the provisions of 40 CFR 1068.230. Stationary SI engines subject to standards in 40 CFR part 90 may use the provisions in 40 CFR 90.909. Manufacturers of stationary engines with a maximum engine power greater than 25 HP that are not certified to standards and other requirements under 40 CFR part 1048 are subject to the labeling provisions of 40 CFR 1048.20 pertaining to excluded stationary engines.

(f) For manufacturers of gaseous-fueled stationary engines required to meet the warranty provisions in 40 CFR 90.1103 or 1054.120, we may establish an hour-based warranty period equal to at least the certified emissions life of the engines (in engine operating hours) if we determine that these engines are likely to operate for a number of hours greater than the applicable useful life within 24 months. We will not approve an alternate warranty under this paragraph (f) for nonroad engines. An alternate warranty period approved under this paragraph (f) will be the specified number of engine operating hours or two years, whichever comes first. The engine manufacturer shall request this alternate warranty period in its application for certification or in an earlier submission. We may approve an alternate warranty period for an engine family subject to the following conditions:

(1) The engines must be equipped with non-resettable hour meters.

(2) The engines must be designed to operate for a number of hours substantially greater than the applicable certified emissions life.

(3) The emission-related warranty for the engines may not be shorter than any published warranty offered by the manufacturer without charge for the engines. Similarly, the emission-related warranty for any component shall not be shorter than any published warranty offered by the manufacturer without charge for that component.

[73 FR 3591, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended by 73 FR 59177, Oct. 8, 2008]

Compliance Requirements for Owners and Operators

§ 60.4243 What are my compliance requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine?

(a) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine that is manufactured after July 1, 2008, and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4233(a) through (c), you must comply by purchasing an engine certified to the emission standards in §60.4231(a) through (c), as applicable, for the same engine class and maximum engine power. You must also meet the requirements as specified in 40 CFR part 1068, subparts A through D, as they apply to you. If you adjust engine settings according to and consistent with the manufacturer's instructions, your stationary SI internal combustion engine will not be considered out of compliance. In addition, you must meet one of the requirements specified in (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) If you operate and maintain the certified stationary SI internal combustion engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, you must keep records of conducted maintenance to demonstrate compliance, but no performance testing is required if you are an owner or operator.

(2) If you do not operate and maintain the certified stationary SI internal combustion engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, your engine will be considered a non-certified engine, and you must demonstrate compliance according to (a)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section, as appropriate.

(i) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine less than 100 HP, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance to demonstrate compliance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions, but no performance testing is required if you are an owner or operator.

(ii) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine greater than or equal to 100 HP and less than or equal to 500 HP, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, you must conduct an initial performance test within 1 year of engine startup to demonstrate compliance.

(iii) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine greater than 500 HP, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, you must conduct an initial performance test within 1 year of engine startup and conduct subsequent performance testing every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, thereafter to demonstrate compliance.

(b) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4233(d) or (e), you must demonstrate compliance according to one of the methods specified in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Purchasing an engine certified according to procedures specified in this subpart, for the same model year and demonstrating compliance according to one of the methods specified in paragraph (a) of this section.

(2) Purchasing a non-certified engine and demonstrating compliance with the emission standards specified in §60.4233(d) or (e) and according to the requirements specified in §60.4244, as applicable, and according to paragraphs (b)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine greater than 25 HP and less than or equal to 500 HP, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, you must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance.

(ii) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine greater than 500 HP, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, you must conduct an initial performance test and conduct subsequent performance testing every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, thereafter to demonstrate compliance.

(c) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine that must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4233(f), you must demonstrate compliance according paragraph (b)(2)(i) or (ii) of this section, except that if you comply according to paragraph (b)(2)(i) of this section, you demonstrate that your non-certified engine complies with the emission standards specified in §60.4233(f).

(d) Emergency stationary ICE may be operated 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. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations. 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 ICE beyond 100 hours per year. Emergency stationary ICE may operate 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. 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.

(e) Owners and operators of stationary SI natural gas fired engines may operate their engines using propane for a maximum of 100 hours per year as an alternative fuel solely during emergency operations, but must keep records of such use. If propane is used for more than 100 hours per year in an engine that is not certified to the emission standards when using propane, the owners and operators are required to conduct a performance test to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards of §60.4233.

(f) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine that is less than or equal to 500 HP and you purchase a non-certified engine or you do not operate and maintain your certified stationary SI internal combustion engine and control device according to the manufacturer's written emission-related instructions, you are required to perform initial performance testing as indicated in this section, but you are not required to conduct subsequent performance testing unless the stationary engine is rebuilt or undergoes major repair or maintenance. A rebuilt stationary SI ICE means an engine that has been rebuilt as that term is defined in 40 CFR 94.11(a).

(g) It is expected that air-to-fuel ratio controllers will be used with the operation of three-way catalysts/non-selective catalytic reduction. The AFR controller must be maintained and operated appropriately in order to ensure proper operation of the engine and control device to minimize emissions at all times.

(h) If you are an owner/operator of an stationary SI internal combustion engine with maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP that is manufactured after July 1, 2007 and before July 1, 2008, and must comply with the emission standards specified in sections 60.4233(b) or (c), you must comply by one of the methods specified in paragraphs (h)(1) through (h)(4) of this section.

(1) Purchasing an engine certified according to 40 CFR part 1048. The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's specifications.

(2) Keeping records of performance test results for each pollutant for a test conducted on a similar engine. The test must have been conducted using the same methods specified in this subpart and these methods must have been followed correctly.

(3) Keeping records of engine manufacturer data indicating compliance with the standards.

(4) Keeping records of control device vendor data indicating compliance with the standards.

Testing Requirements for Owners and Operators

§ 60.4244 What test methods and other procedures must I use if I am an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine?

Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE who conduct performance tests must follow the procedures in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section.

(a) Each performance test must be conducted within 10 percent of 100 percent peak (or the highest achievable) load and according to the requirements in §60.8 and under the specific conditions that are specified by Table 2 to this subpart.

(b) You may not conduct performance tests during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, as specified in §60.8(c). If your stationary SI internal combustion engine is non-operational, you do not need to startup the engine solely to conduct a performance test; however, you must conduct the performance test immediately upon startup of the engine.

(c) You must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in §60.8(f). Each test run must be conducted within 10 percent of 100 percent peak (or the highest achievable) load and last at least 1 hour.

(d) To determine compliance with the NO_X mass per unit output emission limitation, convert the concentration of NO_X in the engine exhaust using Equation 1 of this section:

$$ER = \frac{C_d \times 1.912 \times 10^{-3} \times Q \times T}{HP - hr} \qquad \text{(Eq. 1)}$$

Where:

ER = Emission rate of NO_X in g/HP-hr.

C_d = Measured NO_X concentration in parts per million by volume (ppmv).

1.912×10^{-3} = Conversion constant for ppm NO_X to grams per standard cubic meter at 20 degrees Celsius.

Q = Stack gas volumetric flow rate, in standard cubic meter per hour, dry basis.

T = Time of test run, in hours.

HP-hr = Brake work of the engine, horsepower-hour (HP-hr).

(e) To determine compliance with the CO mass per unit output emission limitation, convert the concentration of CO in the engine exhaust using Equation 2 of this section:

$$ER = \frac{C_d \times 1.164 \times 10^{-3} \times Q \times T}{HP - hr} \qquad \text{(Eq. 2)}$$

Where:

ER = Emission rate of CO in g/HP-hr.

Cd= Measured CO concentration in ppmv.

1.164×10^{-3} = Conversion constant for ppm CO to grams per standard cubic meter at 20 degrees Celsius.

Q = Stack gas volumetric flow rate, in standard cubic meters per hour, dry basis.

T = Time of test run, in hours.

HP-hr = Brake work of the engine, in HP-hr.

(f) For purposes of this subpart, when calculating emissions of VOC, emissions of formaldehyde should not be included. To determine compliance with the VOC mass per unit output emission limitation, convert the concentration of VOC in the engine exhaust using Equation 3 of this section:

$$ER = \frac{C_d \times 1.833 \times 10^{-3} \times Q \times T}{HP - hr} \qquad \text{(Eq. 3)}$$

Where:

ER = Emission rate of VOC in g/HP-hr.

Cd= VOC concentration measured as propane in ppmv.

1.833×10^{-3} = Conversion constant for ppm VOC measured as propane, to grams per standard cubic meter at 20 degrees Celsius.

Q = Stack gas volumetric flow rate, in standard cubic meters per hour, dry basis.

T = Time of test run, in hours.

HP-hr = Brake work of the engine, in HP-hr.

(g) If the owner/operator chooses to measure VOC emissions using either Method 18 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, then it has the option of correcting the measured VOC emissions to account for the potential differences in measured values between these methods and Method 25A. The results from Method 18 and Method 320 can be corrected for response factor differences using Equations 4 and 5 of this section. The corrected VOC concentration can then be placed on a propane basis using Equation 6 of this section.

$$RF_i = \frac{C_{Mi}}{C_{Ai}} \qquad \text{(Eq. 4)}$$

Where:

RFi= Response factor of compound i when measured with EPA Method 25A.

C_Mi= Measured concentration of compound i in ppmv as carbon.

C_Ai= True concentration of compound i in ppmv as carbon.

$$C_{icorr} = RF_i \times C_{imeas} \qquad \text{(Eq. 5)}$$

Where:

Ci_{corr}= Concentration of compound i corrected to the value that would have been measured by EPA Method 25A, ppmv as carbon.

Ci_{meas}= Concentration of compound i measured by EPA Method 320, ppmv as carbon.

$$C_{Peq} = 0.6098 \times C_{icorr} \qquad \text{(Eq. 6)}$$

Where:

CPeq= Concentration of compound i in mg of propane equivalent per DSCM.

Notification, Reports, and Records for Owners and Operators

§ 60.4245 What are my notification, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine?

Owners or operators of stationary SI ICE must meet the following notification, reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

(a) Owners and operators of all stationary SI ICE must keep records of the information in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) All notifications submitted to comply with this subpart and all documentation supporting any notification.

(2) Maintenance conducted on the engine.

(3) If the stationary SI internal combustion engine is a certified engine, documentation from the manufacturer that the engine is certified to meet the emission standards and information as required in 40 CFR parts 90, 1048, 1054, and 1060, as applicable.

(4) If the stationary SI internal combustion engine is not a certified engine or is a certified engine operating in a non-certified manner and subject to §60.4243(a)(2), documentation that the engine meets the emission standards.

(b) For all stationary SI emergency ICE greater than or equal to 500 HP manufactured on or after July 1, 2010, that do not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, the owner or operator of must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. For all stationary SI emergency ICE greater than or equal to 130 HP and less than 500 HP manufactured on or after July 1, 2011 that do not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, the owner or operator of must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. For all stationary SI emergency ICE greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP manufactured on or after July 1, 2008, that do not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, the owner or operator of 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.

(c) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE greater than or equal to 500 HP that have not been certified by an engine manufacturer to meet the emission standards in §60.4231 must submit an initial notification as required in §60.7(a)(1). The notification must include the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Name and address of the owner or operator;

(2) The address of the affected source;

(3) Engine information including make, model, engine family, serial number, model year, maximum engine power, and engine displacement;

(4) Emission control equipment; and

(5) Fuel used.

(d) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE that are subject to performance testing must submit a copy of each performance test as conducted in §60.4244 within 60 days after the test has been completed.

[73 FR 3591, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended by 73 FR 59177, Oct. 8, 2008]

General Provisions

§ 60.4246 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 3 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§60.1 through 60.19 apply to you.

Mobile Source Provisions

§ 60.4247 What parts of the mobile source provisions apply to me if I am a manufacturer of stationary SI internal combustion engines or a manufacturer of equipment containing such engines?

(a) Manufacturers certifying to emission standards in 40 CFR part 90, including manufacturers certifying emergency engines below 130 HP, must meet the provisions of 40 CFR part 90. Manufacturers certifying to emission standards in 40 CFR part 1054 must meet the provisions of 40 CFR part 1054. Manufacturers of equipment containing stationary SI internal combustion engines meeting the provisions of 40 CFR part 1054 must meet the provisions of 40 CFR part 1060 to the extent they apply to equipment manufacturers.

(b) Manufacturers required to certify to emission standards in 40 CFR part 1048 must meet the provisions of 40 CFR part 1048. Manufacturers certifying to emission standards in 40 CFR part 1048 pursuant to the voluntary certification program must meet the requirements in Table 4 to this subpart as well as the standards in 40 CFR 1048.101.

(c) For manufacturers of stationary SI internal combustion engines participating in the voluntary certification program and certifying engines to Table 1 to this subpart, Table 4 to this subpart shows which parts of the mobile source provisions in 40 CFR parts 1048, 1065, and 1068 apply to you. Compliance with the deterioration factor provisions under 40 CFR 1048.205(n) and 1048.240 will be required for engines built new on and after January 1, 2010. Prior to January 1, 2010, manufacturers of stationary internal combustion engines participating in the voluntary certification program have the option to develop their own deterioration factors based on an engineering analysis.

[73 FR 3591, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended by 73 FR 59177, Oct. 8, 2008]

Definitions

§ 60.4248 What definitions apply to this subpart?

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined herein shall have the meaning given them in the CAA and in subpart A of this part.

Certified emissions life means the period during which the engine is designed to properly function in terms of reliability and fuel consumption, without being remanufactured, specified as a number of hours of operation or calendar years, whichever comes first. The values for certified emissions life for stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 19 KW (25 HP) are given in 40 CFR 90.105, 40 CFR 1054.107, and 40 CFR 1060.101, as appropriate. The values for certified emissions life for stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) certified to 40 CFR part 1048 are given in 40 CFR 1048.101(g). The certified emissions life for stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 75 KW (100 HP) certified under the voluntary manufacturer certification program of this subpart is 5,000 hours or 7 years, whichever comes first.

Certified stationary internal combustion engine means an engine that belongs to an engine family that has a certificate of conformity that complies with the emission standards and requirements in this part, or of 40 CFR part 90, 40 CFR part 1048, or 40 CFR part 1054, as appropriate.

Combustion turbine means all equipment, including but not limited to the turbine, the fuel, air, lubrication and exhaust gas systems, control systems (except emissions control equipment), and any ancillary components and sub-components comprising any simple cycle combustion turbine, any regenerative/recuperative cycle combustion turbine, the combustion turbine portion of any cogeneration cycle combustion system, or the combustion turbine portion of any combined cycle steam/electric generating system.

Compression ignition means relating to a type of stationary internal combustion engine that is not a spark ignition engine.

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 number 2 distillate oil.

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 carbon dioxide (CO2).

Emergency stationary internal combustion engine 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 SI ICE used for peak shaving are not considered emergency stationary ICE. Stationary ICE used to supply power to an electric grid or that supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity are not considered to be emergency engines.

Engine manufacturer means the manufacturer of the engine. See the definition of “manufacturer” in this section.

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.

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.

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 CO_2.

Lean burn engine means any two-stroke or four-stroke spark ignited engine that does not meet the definition of a rich burn engine.

Liquefied petroleum gas means any liquefied hydrocarbon gas obtained as a by-product in petroleum refining of natural gas production.

Manufacturer has the meaning given in section 216(1) of the Clean Air Act. In general, this term includes any person who manufactures a stationary engine for sale in the United States or otherwise introduces a new stationary engine into commerce in the United States. This includes importers who import stationary engines for resale.

Maximum engine power means maximum engine power as defined in 40 CFR 1048.801.

Model year means either: The calendar year in which the engine was originally produced, or the annual new model production period of the engine manufacturer if it is different than the calendar year. This must include January 1 of the calendar year for which the model year is named. It may not begin before January 2 of the previous calendar year, and it must end by December 31 of the named calendar year. For an engine that is converted to a stationary engine after being placed into service as a nonroad or other non-stationary engine, model year means the calendar year or new model production period in which the engine was originally produced.

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.

Other internal combustion engine means any internal combustion engine, except combustion turbines, which is not a reciprocating internal combustion engine or rotary internal combustion engine.

Pipeline-quality natural gas means a naturally occurring fluid mixture of hydrocarbons (e.g., methane, ethane, or propane) produced in geological formations beneath the Earth's surface that maintains a gaseous state at standard atmospheric temperature and pressure under ordinary conditions, and which is provided by a supplier through a pipeline. Pipeline-quality natural gas must either be composed of at least 70 percent methane by volume or have a gross calorific value between 950 and 1,100 British thermal units per standard cubic foot.

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 June 12, 2006, 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.

Rotary internal combustion engine means any internal combustion engine which uses rotary motion to convert heat energy into mechanical work.

Spark ignition means relating to either: a gasoline-fueled engine; or any other type of engine with 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 compression ignition 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 internal combustion engine means any internal combustion engine, except combustion turbines, that converts heat energy into mechanical work and is not mobile. Stationary ICE differ from mobile ICE in that a stationary internal combustion engine is not a nonroad engine as defined at 40 CFR 1068.30 (excluding paragraph (2)(ii) of that definition), and is not used to propel a

motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition. Stationary ICE include reciprocating ICE, rotary ICE, and other ICE, except combustion turbines.

Stationary internal combustion engine test cell/stand means an engine test cell/stand, as defined in subpart PPPPP of this part, that test stationary ICE.

Stoichiometric means the theoretical air-to-fuel ratio required for complete combustion.

Subpart means 40 CFR part 60, subpart JJJJ.

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.

Volatile organic compounds means volatile organic compounds as defined in 40 CFR 51.100(s).

Voluntary certification program means an optional engine certification program that manufacturers of stationary SI internal combustion engines with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) that do not use gasoline and are not rich burn engines that use LPG can choose to participate in to certify their engines to the emission standards in §60.4231(d) or (e), as applicable.

[73 FR 3591, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended by 73 FR 59177, Oct. 8, 2008]

Table 1 to Subpart JJJJ of Part 60—NO_X, CO, and VOC Emission Standards for Stationary Non-Emergency SI Engines ≥100 HP (Except Gasoline and Rich Burn LPG), Stationary SI Landfill/Digester Gas Engines, and Stationary Emergency Engines >25 HP

Engine type and fuel	Maximum engine power	Manufacture date	Emission standards[a]					
			g/HP-hr			ppmvd at 15% O_2		
			NO_X	CO	VOC[d]	NO_X	CO	VOC[d]
Non-Emergency SI Natural Gas[b] and Non-Emergency SI Lean Burn LPG[b]	100≤HP<500	7/1/2008 1/1/2011	2.0 1.0	4.0 2.0	1.0 0.7	160 82	540 270	86 60
Non-Emergency SI Lean Burn Natural Gas and LPG	500≥HP<1,350	1/1/2008 7/1/2010	2.0 1.0	4.0 2.0	1.0 0.7	160 82	540 270	86 60
Non-Emergency SI Natural Gas and Non-Emergency SI Lean Burn LPG (except lean burn 500=≥HP<1,350)	HP≥500 HP≥500	7/1/2007 7/1/2010	2.0 1.0	4.0 2.0	1.0 0.7	160 82	540 270	86 60
Landfill/Digester Gas (except lean burn 500≥HP<1,350)	HP<500	7/1/2008 1/1/2011	3.0 2.0	5.0 5.0	1.0 1.0	220 150	610 610	80 80
	HP≥500	7/1/2007 7/1/2010	3.0 2.0	5.0 5.0	1.0 1.0	220 150	610 610	80 80
Landfill/Digester Gas Lean Burn	500≥HP<1,350	1/1/2008 7/1/2010	3.0 2.0	5.0 5.0	1.0 1.0	220 150	610 610	80 80
Emergency	25>HP<130 HP≥130	1/1/2009	[c]10 2.0	387 4.0	N/A 1.0	N/A 160	N/A 540	N/A 86

[a]Owners and operators of stationary non-certified SI engines may choose to comply with the emission standards in units of either g/HP-hr or ppmvd at 15 percent O2.

[b]Owners and operators of new or reconstructed non-emergency lean burn SI stationary engines with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 brake HP located at a major source that are meeting the requirements of 40 CFR part 63, subpart ZZZZ, Table 2A do not have to comply with the CO emission standards of Table 1 of this subpart.

[c]The emission standards applicable to emergency engines between 25 HP and 130 HP are in terms of NO_X+HC.

[d]For purposes of this subpart, when calculating emissions of volatile organic compounds, emissions of formaldehyde should not be included.

Table 2 to Subpart JJJJ of Part 60—Requirements for Performance Tests

[As stated in §60.4244, you must comply with the following requirements for performance tests within 10 percent of 100 percent peak (or the highest achievable) load]

For each	Complying with the requirement to	You must	Using	According to the following requirements
1. Stationary SI internal combustion engine demonstrating compliance according to §60.4244.	a. limit the concentration of NO_Xin the stationary SI internal combustion engine exhaust.	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points;	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A or ASTM Method D6522–00(2005)[a].	(a) If using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device.
	ii. Determine the O_2concentration of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location;	(2) Method 3, 3A, or 3B[b]of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A or ASTM Method D6522–00(2005)[a].	(b) Measurements to determine O_2concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for NO_Xconcentration.	
	iii. Determine the exhaust flowrate of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust;	(3) Method 2 or 19 of 40 CFR part 60.		
	iv. If necessary, measure moisture content of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(4) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348–03 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17).	(c) Measurements to determine moisture must be made at the same time as the measurement for NO_Xconcentration.	
	v. Measure NO_Xat the exhaust of the stationary internal combustion engine.	(5) Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, Method D6522–00(2005)[a], Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348–03 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17).	(d) Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.	
	b. limit the concentration of CO in the stationary SI internal combustion engine exhaust.	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points;	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.	(a) If using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device.
	ii. Determine the O_2concentration of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location;	(2) Method 3, 3A, or 3Bb of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A or ASTM Method D6522–00(2005)[a].	(b) Measurements to determine O_2concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for CO concentration.	
	iii. Determine the exhaust flowrate of the stationary internal combustion engine	(3) Method 2 or 19 of 40 CFR part 60.		

	exhaust;			
	iv. If necessary, measure moisture content of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(4) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348–03 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17).	(c) Measurements to determine moisture must be made at the same time as the measurement for CO concentration.	
	v. Measure CO at the exhaust of the stationary internal combustion engine.	(5) 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 D 6348–03 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17).	(d) Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.	
	c. limit the concentration of VOC in the stationary SI internal combustion engine exhaust.	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points;	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.	(a) If using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device.
	ii. Determine the O_2concentration of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location;	(2) Method 3, 3A, or 3B[b]of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A or ASTM Method D6522–00(2005)[a].	(b) Measurements to determine O_2concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for VOC concentration.	
	iii. Determine the exhaust flowrate of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust;	(3) Method 2 or 19 of 40 CFR part 60.		
	iv. If necessary, measure moisture content of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(4) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348–03 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17).	(c) Measurements to determine moisture must be made at the same time as the measurement for VOC concentration.	
	v. Measure VOC at the exhaust of the stationary internal combustion engine.	(5) Methods 25A and 18 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, Method 25A with the use of a methane cutter as described in 40 CFR 1065.265, Method 18 or 40 CFR part 60, appendix A,[cd]Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348–03 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17).	(d) Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.	

[a]ASTM D6522–00 is incorporated by reference; see 40 CFR 60.17. Also, you may petition the Administrator for approval to use alternative methods for portable analyzer.

[b]You may use ASME PTC 19.10–1981, Flue and Exhaust Gas Analyses, for measuring the O_2content of the exhaust gas as an alternative to EPA Method 3B.

[c]You may use EPA Method 18 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, provided that you conduct an adequate presurvey test prior to the emissions test, such as the one described in OTM 11 on EPA's Web site (*http://www.epa.gov/ttn/emc/prelim/otm11.pdf*).

[d]You may use ASTM D6420–99 (2004), Test Method for Determination of Gaseous Organic Compounds by Direct Interface Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry as an alternative to EPA Method 18 for measuring total nonmethane organic.

Table 3 to Subpart JJJJ of Part 60—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart JJJJ

[As stated in §60.4246, you must comply with the following applicable General Provisions]

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§60.1	General applicability of the General Provisions	Yes	
§60.2	Definitions	Yes	Additional terms defined in §60.4248.
§60.3	Units and abbreviations	Yes	
§60.4	Address	Yes	
§60.5	Determination of construction or modification	Yes	
§60.6	Review of plans	Yes	
§60.7	Notification and Recordkeeping	Yes	Except that §60.7 only applies as specified in §60.4245.
§60.8	Performance tests	Yes	Except that §60.8 only applies to owners and operators who are subject to performance testing in subpart JJJJ.
§60.9	Availability of information	Yes	
§60.10	State Authority	Yes	
§60.11	Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements	Yes	Requirements are specified in subpart JJJJ.
§60.12	Circumvention	Yes	
§60.13	Monitoring requirements	No	
§60.14	Modification	Yes	
§60.15	Reconstruction	Yes	
§60.16	Priority list	Yes	
§60.17	Incorporations by reference	Yes	
§60.18	General control device requirements	No	
§60.19	General notification and reporting requirements	Yes	

Table 4 to Subpart JJJJ of Part 60—Applicability of Mobile Source Provisions for Manufacturers Participating in the Voluntary Certification Program and Certifying Stationary SI ICE to Emission Standards in Table 1 of Subpart JJJJ

[As stated in §60.4247, you must comply with the following applicable mobile source provisions if you are a manufacturer participating in the voluntary certification program and certifying stationary SI ICE to emission standards in Table 1 of subpart JJJJ]

Mobile source provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
1048 subpart A	Overview and Applicability	Yes	
1048 subpart B	Emission Standards and Related Requirements	Yes	Except for the specific sections below.
1048.101	Exhaust Emission Standards	No	
1048.105	Evaporative Emission Standards	No	
1048.110	Diagnosing Malfunctions	No	

1048.140	Certifying Blue Sky Series Engines	No	
1048.145	Interim Provisions	No	
1048 subpart C	Certifying Engine Families	Yes	Except for the specific sections below.
1048.205(b)	AECD reporting	Yes	
1048.205(c)	OBD Requirements	No	
1048.205(n)	Deterioration Factors	Yes	Except as indicated in 60.4247(c).
1048.205(p)(1)	Deterioration Factor Discussion	Yes	
1048.205(p)(2)	Liquid Fuels as they require	No	
1048.240(b)(c)(d)	Deterioration Factors	Yes	
1048 subpart D	Testing Production-Line Engines	Yes	
1048 subpart E	Testing In-Use Engines	No	
1048 subpart F	Test Procedures	Yes	
1065.5(a)(4)	Raw sampling (refers reader back to the specific emissions regulation for guidance)	Yes	
1048 subpart G	Compliance Provisions	Yes	
1048 subpart H	Reserved		
1048 subpart I	Definitions and Other Reference Information	Yes	
1048 appendix I and II	Yes		
1065 (all subparts)	Engine Testing Procedures	Yes	Except for the specific section below.
1065.715	Test Fuel Specifications for Natural Gas	No	
1068 (all subparts)	General Compliance Provisions for Nonroad Programs	Yes	Except for the specific sections below.
1068.245	Hardship Provisions for Unusual Circumstances	No	
1068.250	Hardship Provisions for Small-Volume Manufacturers	No	
1068.255	Hardship Provisions for Equipment Manufacturers and Secondary Engine Manufacturers		

Attachment B – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Category: Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

Source Description and Location

Source Name:	NTN Driveshaft, Inc.
Source Location:	8251 South International Drive, Columbus IN 47201
County:	Bartholomew

NESHAP [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

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 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.

(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(f) 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) The following stationary RICE do not have to meet the requirements of this subpart and of subpart A of this part, including initial notification requirements:

(i) Existing spark ignition 2 stroke lean burn (2SLB) stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(ii) Existing spark ignition 4 stroke lean burn (4SLB) stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(iii) Existing emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(iv) Existing limited use stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(v) Existing stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis;

(vi) Existing residential emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(vii) Existing commercial emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions; or

(viii) Existing institutional emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions.

(c) *Stationary RICE subject to Regulations under 40 CFR Part 60.* An affected source that meets any of the criteria in paragraphs (c)(1) through (7) of this section 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.

(1) A new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source;

(2) A new or reconstructed 2SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(3) A new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of less than 250 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(4) A new or reconstructed spark ignition 4 stroke rich burn (4SRB) stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(5) 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 which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis;

(6) A new or reconstructed emergency or limited use stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(7) A new or reconstructed compression ignition (CI) stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 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; 75 FR 51588, Aug. 20, 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. If you have an existing stationary SI 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 SI RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations no later than October 19, 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; 75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 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 new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 brake HP and less than or equal to 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; 75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010]

§ 63.6602 What emission limitations must I meet if I own or operate an existing stationary 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 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 51589, Aug. 20, 2010]

§ 63.6603 What emission limitations and operating limitations must I meet if I own or operate an existing stationary 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 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, as amended at 75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 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, non-black start 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 51589, Aug. 20, 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 new or reconstructed 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, as amended at 75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010]

§ 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 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 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, as amended at 75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 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:

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

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_2concentration is measured in lieu of oxygen concentration measurement, a CO_2correction factor is needed. Calculate the CO_2correction 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:

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

Where:

F_o= Fuel factor based on the ratio of oxygen volume to the ultimate CO_2volume 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 (dscf/10^6 Btu).

F_c= Ratio of the volume of CO_2produced to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm^3 /J (dscf/10^6 Btu).

(ii) Calculate the CO_2correction factor for correcting measurement data to 15 percent oxygen, as follows:

$$X_{co_2} = \frac{5.9}{F_o} \qquad \text{(Eq. 3)}$$

Where:

X_{co2}= CO_2correction factor, percent.

5.9 = 20.9 percent O_2−15 percent O_2, the defined O_2correction value, percent.

(iii) Calculate the $NO_X$and SO_2gas concentrations adjusted to 15 percent O_2using CO_2as follows:

$$C_{adj} = C_d \frac{X_{co_2}}{\%CO_2} \qquad \text{(Eq. 4)}$$

Where:

$\%CO_2$= Measured CO_2concentration 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 CO_2at 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 CO_2concentration.

(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 paragraphs (b)(1) through (8) of this section.

(1) The CPMS 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) Except for monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), you must conduct all monitoring in continuous operation at all times that the unit is operating. A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring to provide valid data. Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

(3) For purposes of calculating data averages, you must not use data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, out of control periods, or required quality assurance or control activities. You must use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing compliance. Any 15-minute period for which the monitoring system is out-of-control and data are not available for required calculations constitutes a deviation from the monitoring requirements.

(4) Determine the 3-hour block average of all recorded readings, except as provided in paragraph (b)(3) of this section.

(5) Record the results of each inspection, calibration, and validation check.

(6) You must develop a site-specific monitoring plan that addresses paragraphs (b)(6)(i) through (vi) of this section.

(i) Installation of the CPMS sampling probe or other interface at the appropriate location to obtain representative measurements;

(ii) Performance and equipment specifications for the sample interface, parametric signal analyzer, and the data collection and reduction systems;

(iii) Performance evaluation procedures and acceptance criteria (*e.g.,* calibrations);

(iv) Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of §63.8(c)(1), (c)(3), and (c)(4)(ii);

(v) Ongoing data quality assurance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of §63.8(d); and

(vi) Ongoing recordkeeping and reporting procedures in accordance with the general requirements of §63.10(c), (e)(1), and (e)(2)(i).

(7) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each CPMS in accordance with your site-specific monitoring plan.

(8) You must operate and maintain the CPMS in continuous operation according to the site-specific monitoring plan.

(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 any of the following stationary RICE, 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:

(1) An existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than 100 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(2) An existing emergency or black start stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(3) An existing emergency or black start stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(4) An existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE with a site rating less than or equal to 300 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(5) An existing non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(6) An existing non-emergency, non-black start landfill or digester gas stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(7) An existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating less than or equal to 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(8) An existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating less than or equal to 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(9) An existing, non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating greater than 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that is operated 24 hours or less per calendar year; and

(10) An existing, non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating greater than 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that is operated 24 hours or less per calendar year.

(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, non-black start 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) of 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, reconstructed, 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 CI engine that is subject to the work, operation or management practices in items 1 or 2 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 within 2 days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. 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.

(j) If you own or operate a stationary SI engine that is subject to the work, operation or management practices in items 6, 7, or 8 of Table 2c to this subpart or in items 5, 6, 7, 9, or 11 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 Acid Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Acid Number increases by more than 3.0 milligrams of potassium hydroxide (KOH) per gram from Total Acid 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 within 2 days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. 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.

(k) If you have an operating limitation that requires the use of a temperature measurement device, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (k)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Locate the temperature sensor and other necessary equipment in a position that provides a representative temperature.

(2) Use a temperature sensor with a minimum tolerance of 2.8 degrees Celsius (5 degrees Fahrenheit), or 1.0 percent of the temperature value, whichever is larger, for a noncryogenic temperature range.

(3) Use a temperature sensor with a minimum tolerance of 2.8 degrees Celsius (5 degrees Fahrenheit), or 2.5 percent of the temperature value, whichever is larger, for a cryogenic temperature range.

(4) Conduct a temperature measurement device calibration check at least every 3 months.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3606, Jan. 18, 2008; 75 FR 9676, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 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) *Requirements for emergency stationary RICE.* (1) 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 or reconstructed 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 emergency stationary RICE according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section. Any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section, is prohibited. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under this subpart and will need to meet all requirements for non-emergency engines.

(i) There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations.

(ii) 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.

(iii) 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)(1)(iii), as long as the power provided by the financial arrangement is limited to emergency power.

(2) If you own or operate an emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that was installed prior to June 12, 2006, you must operate the engine according to the conditions described in paragraphs (f)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under this subpart and will need to meet all requirements for non-emergency engines.

(i) There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations.

(ii) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE 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.

(iii) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE for an additional 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations. 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.

[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; 75 FR 51591, Aug. 20, 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 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 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 RICE less than 100 HP, an existing stationary emergency RICE, or an existing stationary 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; 75 FR 51591, Aug. 20, 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 RICE with a site rating of less than 100 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(2) An existing stationary emergency RICE.

(3) An existing stationary 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 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 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; 75 FR 51592, Aug. 20, 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).

Commercial emergency stationary RICE means an emergency stationary RICE used in commercial establishments such as office buildings, hotels, stores, telecommunications facilities, restaurants, financial institutions such as banks, doctor's offices, and sports and performing arts facilities.

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 or 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 CO_2.

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 RICE 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 RICE used to pump water in the case of fire or flood, *etc.* Stationary RICE used for peak shaving are not considered emergency stationary RICE. Stationary RICE 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). All emergency stationary RICE must comply with the requirements specified in §63.6640(f) in order to be considered emergency stationary RICE. If the engine does not comply with the requirements specified in §63.6640(f), then it is not considered to be an emergency stationary RICE under this subpart.

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.

Institutional emergency stationary RICE means an emergency stationary RICE used in institutional establishments such as medical centers, nursing homes, research centers, institutions of higher education, correctional facilities, elementary and secondary schools, libraries, religious establishments, police stations, and fire stations.

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 CO_2.

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 CO_2, 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 emergency stationary RICE means an emergency stationary RICE used in residential establishments such as homes or apartment buildings.

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; 75 FR 51592, Aug. 20, 2010]

Table 1ato 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 at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent 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 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	

[1]Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6(g) for alternative work practices.

[75 FR 9679, Mar. 3, 2010, as amended at 75 FR 51592, Aug. 20, 2010]

Table 1bto 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 and Existing Spark Ignition 4SRB Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at an Area Source of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§63.6600, 63.6630 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following operating limitations for existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions and existing 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year:

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; or	b. maintain the termperature of your stationary RICE exhaust so the catalyst inlet temperature is greater than or equal to 750 °F and less than or equal to 1250 °F.
4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 2.7 ppmvd or less at 15 percent $O_2$and using NSCR.	
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; or	
4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 2.7 ppmvd or less at 15 percent $O_2$and using NSCR.	

[75 FR 51592, Aug. 20, 2010]

Table 2ato 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_2until 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	

[1]Sources 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 2bto 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, New and Reconstructed 4SLB Stationary RICE ≥250 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions, Existing Compression Ignition Stationary RICE >500 HP, and Existing 4SLB Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at an Area 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 2SLB and compression ignition stationary RICE located at a major source of HAP emissions; new and reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions; existing compression ignition stationary RICE >500 HP; and existing 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year:

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; or 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of CO 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; or 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using an oxidation catalyst	Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator.

[1]Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(g) for a different temperature range.

[75 FR 51593, Aug. 20, 2010]

Table 2cto Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Existing Compression Ignition Stationary RICE Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions and Existing Spark Ignition Stationary RICE ≤500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§63.6600, 63.6602, and 63.6640, you must comply with the following requirements for existing compression ignition stationary RICE located at a major source of HAP emissions and existing spark ignition stationary RICE ≤500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions:

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. Emergency stationary CI RICE and black start stationary CI RICE.[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 stationary CI RICE <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 stationary 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 stationary RICE 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 stationary CI RICE >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.	
6. Emergency stationary SI RICE and black start stationary SI RICE.[1]	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[2]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs 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]	
7. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary SI RICE <100 HP that are not 2SLB stationary RICE	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[2]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.[3]	
8. Non-Emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary SI RICE <100 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[2]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 4,320	

	hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.[3]	
9. Non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 225 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2	
10. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 47 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2	
11. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 10.3 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2	
12. Non-emergency, non-black start landfill or digester gas-fired stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 177 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2	

[1]If 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.

[2]Sources 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.

[3]Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6(g) for alternative work practices.

[75 FR 51593, Aug. 20, 2010]

Table 2dto Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63— Requirements for Existing Stationary RICE Located at Area Sources of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§63.6603 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following requirements for existing stationary RICE located at area sources of HAP emissions:

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 stationary RICE ≤300 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[1]	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.
	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.	
2. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 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 stationary RICE >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 stationary CI RICE and black start stationary CI RICE.[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.	
5. Emergency stationary SI RICE; black start stationary SI RICE; non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year; non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year.[2]	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[1] b. Inspect spark plugs 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.	
6. Non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE	a. Change oil and filter every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[1]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
7. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE ≤500 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[1]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
8. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 47 ppmvd at 15 percent O_2; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 93 percent or more.	
9. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE ≤500 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[1]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every	

	1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
10. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 2.7 ppmvd at 15 percent O_2; or	
	b. Reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more.	
11. Non-emergency, non-black start landfill or digester gas-fired stationary RICE	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[1]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	

[1]Sources 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.

[2]If 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 51595, Aug. 20, 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. New or reconstructed 2SLB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower >500 located at major sources; new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower ≥250 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 and new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower 250≤HP≤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; existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions with a brake horsepower >500 that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year 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; existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions with a brake horsepower >500 that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year and are limited use stationary RICE	Limit or reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions	Conduct subsequent performance tests every 8,760 hrs. or 5 years, whichever comes first.

[1]After 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 51596, Aug. 20, 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 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)[ab] (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 D6522–00m (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 or 323 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.
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 or 323 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.

[a]You 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.

[b]You may also use Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348–03.

[c]You 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.

[75 FR 51597, Aug. 20, 2010]

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. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	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. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	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. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Reduce CO emissions, and using a CEMS	i. You have installed a CEMS to continuously monitor CO and either O2 or CO2 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.
4. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more	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

than 24 hours per calendar year		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. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	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. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP	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 O2, 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. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP	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 O2, 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 iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
8. Existing non-emergency stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE 300<HP≤500 located at an area source of HAP	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 non-emergency stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE 300<HP≤500 located at an area source of HAP	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 O2, dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde or CO emission limitation, as applicable.

[75 FR 51598, Aug. 20, 2010]

Table 6 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Continuous Compliance With Emission Limitations, Operating Limitations, Work Practices, and Management Practices

As stated in §63.6640, you must continuously comply with the emissions and operating limitations and work or management practices as required by the following:

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
1. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, and new or reconstructed non-emergency CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major	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

source of HAP		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.
2. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, and new or reconstructed non-emergency CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	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. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP, existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	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. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	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. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	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
		iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
6. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE with a brake HP ≥5,000 located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions	Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that the required formaldehyde percent reduction is achieved.[a]
7. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP and new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP	a. 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. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP and new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP	a. 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 emergency and black start stationary RICE ≤500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary RICE <100 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing emergency and black start stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE ≤300 HP located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency landfill or digester gas stationary SI RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE ≤500 HP located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year	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.
10. Existing stationary CI RICE >500 HP that are not limited use stationary RICE, and existing 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year and are not limited use stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions, or limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	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; 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.
11. Existing stationary CI RICE >500 HP that are not limited use stationary RICE, and existing 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year and are not limited use stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions, or limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	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; 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.
12. Existing limited use CI stationary RICE >500 HP and existing limited use 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions or limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using an oxidation catalyst or NSCR	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; 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.
13. Existing limited use CI stationary RICE >500 HP and existing limited use 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions or limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using an oxidation catalyst or NSCR	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; 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.

[a]After 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 51600, Aug. 20, 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:

For each ...	You must submit a ...	The report must contain ...	You must submit the report ...
1. Existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency, non-black	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	i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b)(1)–(5) for

start stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE >300 HP located at an area source of HAP; existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP and operated more than 24 hours per calendar year; new or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP; and new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP		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 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 c. If you had a malfunction during the reporting period, the information in §63.6650(c)(4)	engines that are not limited use stationary 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 RICE subject to numerical emission limitations. i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b). i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b).
2. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis	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 51603, Aug. 20, 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.	
§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.	
§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	Yes.	

	Plan		
§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.
§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.	

§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.	
§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 (TSD)
for a Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal

Source Description and Location

Source Name:	NTN Driveshaft, Inc.
Source Location:	8251 South International Drive, Columbus IN 47201
County:	Bartholomew
SIC Code:	3714, 3568
Permit Renewal No.:	T 005-30132-00066
Permit Reviewer:	Heath Hartley

Public Notice Information

On June 20, 2011, the Office of Air Quality (OAQ) had a notice published in The Republic in Columbus, Indiana, stating that the NTN Driveshaft, Inc. had applied for a Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal. The notice also stated that OAQ proposed to issue a 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 Received

OAQ received comments from the following people (and groups of people):

- NTN Driveshaft, Inc.

The comments are summarized in the subsequent pages, with IDEM's corresponding responses.

The IDEM does not amend the Technical Support Document (TSD). The TSD is maintained to document the original review. This addendum to the TSD is used to document comments, responses to comments and changes made from the time the permit was drafted until a final decision is made.

Company Comments and IDEM's Responses

On July 25, 2011, OAQ received comments from NTN Driveshaft, Inc. The summary of the comments and IDEM, OAQ responses, including changes to the permit (language deleted is shown in ~~strikeout~~ and language added is shown in **bold**) are as follows:

Company Comment 1:

NTN respectfully requests the requirement to test for single and total HAPs, Condition D.2.4(b), be removed from the permit.

IDEM Response 1:

Since there is no HAPs limit in the permit, the HAPs testing requirement has been removed.

.....

D.2.4 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

(a) In order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.2.1, the Permittee shall perform PM and PM_{10} testing on one (1) of the three (3) shot blasting units (identified as EU4(F2), EU24 and EU25) utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner. PM_{10} includes filterable and condensible PM_{10}. This test shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years from the date of the most recent valid compliance demonstration. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures). Section C - Performance Testing contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the performance testing required by this condition.

~~(b) In order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.2.2, the Permittee shall perform single and combined HAPs testing on one (1) of the three (3) shot blasting units (identified as EU4(F2), EU24 and EU25) utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner. This test shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years from the date of the most recent valid compliance demonstration. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures). Section C - Performance Testing contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the performance testing required by this condition.~~

IDEM Contact

Questions regarding this proposed permit can be directed to Heath Hartley at the Indiana Department Environmental Management, Office of Air Quality, MC 61-53, Room 1003, 100 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251 or by telephone at (317) 232-8217 or toll free at 1-800-451-6027 extension 2-8217.

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:	NTN Driveshaft, Inc.
Source Location:	8251 South International Drive, Columbus IN 47201
County:	Bartholomew
SIC Code:	3714, 3568
Permit Renewal No.:	T 005-30132-00066
Permit Reviewer:	Heath Hartley

The Office of Air Quality (OAQ) has reviewed the operating permit renewal application from NTN Driveshaft, Inc. relating to the operation of a source that manufactures driveshaft parts and related components. On January 19, 2011, NTN Driveshaft, Inc. submitted an application to the OAQ requesting to renew its operating permit. NTN Driveshaft, Inc. was issued a Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal (T005-20707-00066) on October 18, 2006. This source is an ESP source.

Permitted Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment

The source consists of the following permitted emission units:

(1) Forging Presses, Shaft Line, and Parkerizing Line

(a) One (1) CVJ Forging Press #1, identified as EU1, constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 810 steel billets per hour and 2.27 gallons of graphite lubricant per hour, using an oil mist eliminator with steel mesh filters and water rinsing to control particulate emissions, and exhausting to stack F3.

(b) One (1) CVJ Forging Press #2, identified as EU2, constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 810 steel billets per hour and 2.27 gallons of graphite lubricant per hour, using a venturi scrubber with an oil mist elimination chamber to control particulate emissions, and exhausting to stack F4.

(c) One (1) Hub Forging Press #1, identified as EU4 (F1), constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 1,200 steel billets per hour and 3.84 gallons of graphite lubricant per hour, using an oil mist eliminator to control particulate emissions, and exhausting to stack F1.

(d) One (1) Parkerizing line, identified as EU23, constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 514 steel CVJ units per hour, 1.77 pounds per hour of Additive, 13.83 pounds per hour of Parco Cleaner, and 57.74 pounds per hour of Parco Lubrite, and exhausting to stack S2.

(e) Three (3) CVJ forging presses #3, #4 and #5 identified as EU28, 29, and 30, constructed in 2004, 2005 and 2005, each with a maximum rated capacity of 1,200 steel billets per hour and 3.84 gallons of graphite lubricant per hour, using an oil mist elimination chamber as control, and exhausting at stacks F5, F6 and F7.

(f) Two (1) CVJ forging press #6, identified as EU70, permitted in 2008, with a maximum capacity of 1,200 steel billets per hour and 3.84 gallons of graphite lubricant per hour, using an oil mist elimination chamber as control, and exhausting through stack F8.

(2) Bonderizing Lines

(a) One (1) Bonderizing line, identified as EU22, constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 11,340 pounds of steel CVJ units per hour, 4.06 pounds per hour of Formcoat 1B, 8.88 pounds per hour of Formcoat 1A, 4.92 pounds per hour of Freiclean 10M, and 2.48 pounds of sulfuric acid per hour, using an acid scrubber to control particulate emissions, and exhausting to stack Bonderizing; and

(b) One (1) Bonderizing line #2, identified as EU31, constructed in 2005, with a maximum rated capacity of 11,340 pounds of steel CVJ units per hour, 4.00 pounds per hour of Formcoat 1B, 8.94 pounds per hour of Formcoat 1A, 4.94 pounds per hour of Freiclean 10M, and 2.48 pounds of sulfuric acid per hour, using an acid scrubber as control and exhausting at stack Bonderizing #2.

(3) Shot Blasters

(a) One (1) Hub shot blaster, identified as EU4 (F2), constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 1,200 steel CVJ units per hour and 60,847 pounds of steel shot per hour, with a fabric filter, and exhausting to stack F2.

(b) One (1) My shot blaster 1, identified as EU24, constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 120 steel CVJ units per hour and 462 pounds of sand shot per hour, with a fabric filter, and exhausting to stack My 1.

(c) One (1) My shot blaster 2, identified as EU25, constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 120 steel CVJ units per hour and 377 pounds of sand shot per hour, with a fabric filter, and exhausting to stack My 2.

(4) Shaft Lines and Coating Lines

(a) One (1) shaft line, identified as EU16, constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 514 steel CVJ units per hour and 0.87 gallons of paint per hour, using dry filters to control particulate emissions, and exhausting to stack S4;

(b) One (1) shaft line electric convection oven, identified as shaft line convection oven, constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 480 steel CVJ units per hour, and exhausting to stack S5; and

(c) Six (6) rust preventive coating lines, identified as RP#1, constructed in 2004, PR#2, constructed in 2005, PR#3 constructed in 2004 and PR#4 through 6, permitted in 2006 (identified as EU54, 55, 56, 57, 58 and EU66), each with a maximum rated capacity of 180 steel CVJ units per hour.

(5) Heat Treat Lines

(a) One (1) heat treat line BJ1, identified as EU5, constructed in 1996, consisting of induction hardening, a spray paint booth, and an electric convection oven, all with a rated capacity of 280 steel CVJ units per hour, 0.15 gallons of paint per hour, and 0.10 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector to control particulate emissions from induction hardening and dry filters to control particulate emissions from the spray paint booth, and exhausting to stacks BJ1IH, BJ1SPB, and BJ1CO;

(b) One (1) heat treat line BJ2, identified as EU6, constructed in 1996, consisting of induction hardening, a spray paint booth, and an electric convection oven, all with a rated capacity of 300 steel CVJ units per hour, 0.16 gallons of paint per hour, and 0.11 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector to control particulate emissions from

induction hardening and dry filters to control particulate emissions from the spray paint booth, and exhausting to stacks BJ2IH, BJ2SPB, and BJ2CO;

(c) One (1) heat treat line TJ2, identified as EU7, constructed in 1996, consisting of induction hardening, a spray paint booth, and an electric convection oven, all with a rated capacity of 150 steel CVJ units per hour, 0.08 gallons of paint per hour, and 0.05 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector to control particulate emissions from induction hardening and dry filters to control particulate emissions from the spray paint booth, and exhausting to stacks TJ2IH, TJ2SPB, and TJ2CO;

(d) One (1) heat treat line TJ3, identified as EU8, constructed in 1996, consisting of induction hardening, a spray paint booth, and an electric convection oven, with a rated capacity of 150 steel CVJ units per hour, 0.08 gallons of paint per hour, and 0.05 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector to control particulate emissions from induction hardening and dry filters to control particulate emissions from the spray paint booth, and exhausting to stacks TJ3IH, TJ3SPB, and TJ3CO;

(e) One (1) heat treat line TJ6, identified as EU10, constructed in 2002, consisting of induction hardening, a spray paint booth, and an electric convection oven, with a rated capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, 0.14 gallons of paint per hour, and 0.09 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector to control particulate emissions from induction hardening and dry filters to control particulate emissions from the spray paint booth, and exhausting to stacks TJ6IH, TJ6SPB, and TJ6CO;

(f) One (1) heat treat line HT22, identified as EU12, constructed in 1997, consisting of induction hardening, and an electric convection oven, with a rated capacity of 225 steel CVJ units per hour, and 0.08 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector to control particulate emissions from induction hardening and exhausting to stacks HT22IH, and HT22CO;

(g) One (1) heat treat line HT23, identified as EU13, constructed in 1997, consisting of induction hardening, a spray paint booth, and an electric convection oven, with a rated capacity of 180 steel CVJ units per hour, 0.10 gallons of paint per hour, and 0.06 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector to control particulate emissions from induction hardening and dry filters to control particulate emissions from the spray paint booth, and exhausting to stacks HT23IH, HT23SPB, and HT23CO;

(h) One (1) heat treat line HT24, identified as EU14, constructed in 1997, consisting of induction hardening, a spray paint booth, and an electric convection oven, with a rated capacity of 225 steel CVJ units per hour, 0.12 gallons of paint per hour, and 0.08 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector to control particulate emissions from induction hardening and dry filters to control particulate emissions from the spray paint booth, and exhausting to stacks HT24IH, HT24SPB, and HT24CO;

(i) One (1) heat treat line HT25, identified as EU15, constructed in 2002, consisting of induction hardening, and an electric convection oven, with a rated capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, and 0.09 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector to control particulate emissions from induction hardening and exhausting to stacks HT25IH, and HT25CO;

(j) Fourteen (14) heat treat induction hardening lines, identified as HT26, BJ301 and TJ301, constructed in 2004, BJ303, TJ302, TJ304 and HTTJ1, constructed in 2005, BJ302, BJ304, TJ303, TJ305, TJ306 and LS1, constructed in 2006, BJ305, constructed in 2007, each with a maximum capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, and 0.09 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector as control and exhausting inside the building;

(k) Six (6) heat treat induction hardening lines, HT28 through HT33 (identified as EU34, 35, 36, 37, 38 and 39), each with a maximum rated capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, and 0.09 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector as control and exhausting at stacks HT28IH through HT33IH.

(l) Two (2) prop shaft heat treat induction hardening lines HT35, identified as EU 41 and HT36, identified as EU 42 both constructed in 2004**,** each with a maximum rated capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, and 0.09 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector as control and exhausting at stacks HT35IH and HT36IH;

(m) One (1) heat treat induction hardening lines HT401, identified as EU59, Permitted in 2006, with a maximum capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, and 0.09 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector as control and exhausting inside the building.

(n) One (1) heat treat induction hardening lines HT402, identified as EU60, Permitted in 2006, with a maximum capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, and 0.09 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector as control and exhausting inside the building.

(o) One (1) heat treat induction hardening lines HT403, identified as EU61, constructed in 2007, with a maximum capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, and 0.09 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector as control and exhausting inside the building.

(p) One (1) heat treat induction hardening lines HT404, identified as EU62, constructed in 2007, with a maximum capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, and 0.09 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector as control and exhausting at stacks HT37IH through HT43IH.

(q) One (1) heat treat induction hardening lines HT405, identified as EU63, constructed in 2007, with a maximum capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, and 0.09 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector as control and exhausting inside the building.

(r) One (1) heat treat induction hardening lines HT406, identified as EU64, Permitted in 2006, with a maximum capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, and 0.09 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector as control and exhausting inside the building.

(s) One (1) heat treat induction hardening lines HT407, identified as EU65, Permitted in 2006, with a maximum capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, and 0.09 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector as control and exhausting inside the building.

(t) One (1) heat treat induction hardening line HT44, identified as EU72, permitted in 2008, with a maximum capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, and 0.09 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector as control and exhausting inside the building.

(u) One (1) heat treat induction hardening line HT45, identified as EU73, permitted in 2008, with a maximum capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, and 0.09 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector as control and exhausting inside the building.

(v) One (1) heat treat induction hardening line HT46, identified as EU74, permitted in 2008, with a maximum capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, and 0.09 gallons of quenchant

per hour, using an oil mist collector as control and exhausting inside the building.

(w) One (1) heat treat induction hardening line HT47, identified as EU75, permitted in 2008, with a maximum capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, and 0.09 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector as control and exhausting inside the building.

(x) One (1) heat treat induction hardening line HT48, identified as EU76, permitted in 2008, with a maximum capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, and 0.09 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector as control and exhausting inside the building.

(y) One (1) heat treat induction hardening line HT49, identified as EU77, permitted in 2008, with a maximum capacity of 257 steel CVJ units per hour, and 0.09 gallons of quenchant per hour, using an oil mist collector as control and exhausting inside the building.

Insignificant Activities

The source also consists of the following insignificant activities:

(1) Degreasers

(a) One (1) degreaser, identified as Degreaser 1 (D1), constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 9 gallons;

(b) One (1) degreaser, identified as Degreaser 2 (D2), constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 28 gallons;

(c) One (1) degreaser, identified as Degreaser 3 (D3), constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 9 gallons;

(d) One (1) degreaser, identified as Degreaser 4 (D4), constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 35 gallons;

(e) One (1) degreaser, identified as Degreaser 5 (D5), constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 35 gallons;

(f) One (1) degreaser, identified as Degreaser 6 (D6), constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 9 gallons;

(g) One (1) degreaser, identified as Degreaser 7 (D7), constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 28 gallons;

(h) One (1) degreaser, identified as Degreaser 8 (D8), constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 35 gallons;

(i) One (1) degreaser, identified as Degreaser 9 (D9), constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 35 gallons;

(j) One (1) degreaser, identified as Degreaser 10 (D10), constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 28 gallons;

(k) One (1) degreaser, identified as Degreaser 11 (D11), constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 35 gallons;

(l) One (1) degreaser, identified as Degreaser 12 (D12), constructed in 2005, with a rated capacity of 35 gallons;

(m) One (1) degreaser, identified as Degreaser 13 (D13), constructed in 2007, with a rated capacity of 84 gallons;

(2) Boilers

(a) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as Bonderizing Boiler (BB1), constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 4.184 million British thermal units per hour, and exhausting to stack SBB1;

(b) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as Parkerizing Boiler (PB1), constructed in 1996, with a rated capacity of 1.47 million British thermal units per hour, and exhausting to stack SPB1;

(c) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as Administration Bldg (ABB3), constructed in 2001, with a rated capacity of 1.0 million British thermal units per hour, and exhausting to stack SABB3;

(d) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as Administration Bldg (ABB4), constructed in 1994, with a rated capacity of 0.96 million British thermal units per hour, and exhausting to stack SABB4;

(e) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as Heat Treat Boiler TJ6 (HTBJ6), constructed in 2000, with a rated capacity of 0.6 million British thermal units per hour, and exhausting to stack SHTBJ6;

(f) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as Heat Treat Boiler HT23 (HTB23), constructed in 1997, with a rated capacity of 0.2 million British thermal units per hour, and exhausting to stack SHTB23;

(g) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as Heat Treat Boiler HT25 (HTB25), constructed in 2002, with a rated capacity of 0.2 million British thermal units per hour, and exhausting to stack SHTB25; and

(h) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as Bondering Boiler (BB2), constructed in 2004, with a maximum heat input capacity of 4.184 MMBtu per hour, and exhausting at stack SBB2.

(3) Other Combustion Units:

(a) Natural gas-fired combustion units consisting of unit space heaters, roof top air handlers, and air make-up units, with a combined heat input capacity of 101 MMBtu per hour (note: each unit has a maximum capacity less than 10 million British thermal units per hour).

(b) One (1) natural gas-fired emergency generator, identified as EG1, constructed in 2011, with a maximum rated capacity of 125kW (167HP). [40 CFR 60, Subpart JJJJ] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

(4) Trivial Activities

(a) Two (2) insignificant electric tempering ovens;

(b) Multiple turning lines used to shave the process parts. These turning operations are completely enclosed and utilize a non-VOC and non-HAP containing coolant during the shaving process.

Existing Approvals

Since the issuance of the Part 70 Operating Permit T 005-20707-00066 on October 18, 2006, the source has constructed or has been operating under the following additional approvals:

(a) Significant Permit Modification No. 005-25467-00066 issued on January 24, 2008; and
(b) Significant Source Modification No. 005-25439-00066 issued on January 8, 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.

County Attainment Status

The source is located in Bartholomew County.

Pollutant	Designation
SO_2	Better than national standards.
CO	Unclassifiable or attainment effective November 15, 1990.
O_3	Unclassifiable or attainment effective June 15, 2004, for the 8-hour ozone standard.[1]
PM_{10}	Unclassifiable effective November 15, 1990.
$PM_{2.5}$	Unclassifiable or attainment effective April 5, 2005
NO_2	Cannot be classified or better than national standards.
Pb	Not designated.
[1]Unclassifiable or attainment effective October 18, 2000, for the 1-hour ozone standard which was revoked effective June 15, 2005.	

(a) Ozone Standards
Volatile organic compounds (VOC) and Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) are regulated under the Clean Air Act (CAA) for the purposes of attaining and maintaining the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone. Therefore, VOC and NOx emissions are considered when evaluating the rule applicability relating to ozone. Bartholomew County has been designated as attainment or unclassifiable for ozone. Therefore, VOC and NOx emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2.

(b) $PM_{2.5}$
Bartholomew 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. These rules became effective on 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
Bartholomew County has been classified as attainment or unclassifiable in Indiana for SO_2, CO, PM_{10}, NO_2 and Pb. 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, 326 IAC 2-3, 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, Emission Offset, and Part 70 Permit applicability.

Unrestricted Potential Emissions

This table reflects the unrestricted potential emissions of the source.

Unrestricted Potential Emissions	
Pollutant	Tons/year
PM	291
*PM_{10}	435
SO_2	negl.
VOC	160
CO	18
NO_x	22
Manganese	8
Total HAP	19

negl. = negligible

*Under the Part 70 Permit program (40 CFR 70), particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers (PM10), not particulate matter (PM), is considered as a "regulated air pollutant".

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 PM_{10} and VOC are equal to or greater than 100 tons per year. 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/or 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.

Actual Emissions

The following table shows the actual emissions as reported by the source. This information reflects the 2008 OAQ emission data.

Pollutant	Actual Emissions (tons/year)
PM	N/A
PM_{10}	8
SO_2	0
VOC	29
CO	3
NO_x	3
Ammonia	0

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 new 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.

Process/ Emission Unit	Potential To Emit of the Entire Source After Issuance of Renewal (tons/year)							
	PM	PM_{10}	SO_2	NOx	VOC	CO	Total HAPs	Worst Single HAP Manganese
Forging Presses	110	110	0	0	120	0	0	0
Parkerizing Line	11	11	0	0	0	0	4	4
Bonderizing Lines	9	9	0	0	2	0	0	0
Shot Blasters	<99	<99	0	0	0	0	12	2.9
Induction Hardening	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paint Booths	14	14	0	0	26	0	2.7	1.5
Degreaser	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Boilers	0.4	0.4	0	6	0.3	5	negl.	0
Other Combustion	1	1	negl.	16	1	14	0.3	0
QA Process	1	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rust Prev Lines	0	0	0	0	9	0	0.2	0
Total PTE of Entire Source	**<250**	**<250**	**negl.**	**22**	**160**	**19**	**19**	**8**
Title V Major Source Thresholds	NA	100	100	100	100	100	25	10
PSD Major Source Thresholds	250	250	250	250	250	250	NA	NA

(a) This existing stationary source is not major for PSD because the emissions of each regulated pollutant are less than two hundred fifty (<250) tons per year, and it is not in one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories.

Federal Rule Applicability

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 64.2, Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) is applicable to each existing pollutant-specific emission unit that meets the following criteria:

(1) has a potential to emit before controls equal to or greater than the 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 pollutant subject to CAM:

Emission Unit / Pollutant	Control Device Used	Emission Limitation (Y/N)	Uncontrolled PTE (tons/year)	Controlled PTE (tons/year)	Major Source Threshold (tons/year)	CAM Applicable (Y/N)	Large Unit (Y/N)
Shot blast EU4 (F2) / PM_{10}	fabric filter	Y	282	1.41	100	Y	N
Shot blast EU4 (F2) / PM	fabric filter	Y	141	0.7	100	Y	N

Based on this evaluation, the requirements of 40 CFR Part 64, CAM are applicable to EU4(F2) for PM and PM_{10} upon issuance of the Title V Renewal. All other units have emissions less than major source thresholds.

(b) The natural gas-fired boilers are not subject to the New Source Performance Standard, 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc - Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units (326 IAC 12) because their maximum heat input capacities are less than ten (10) MMBtu per hour, each.

(c) Emergency generator EG1 is subject to the requirements of New Source Performance Standard Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines, 40 CFR 60 Subpart JJJJ, because it is a natural gas fueled spark ignition internal combustion engine constructed after to the applicability date of June 12, 2006.

EG1 is subject to the following portions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart JJJJ:

(1) 40 CFR 60.4230
(2) 40 CFR 60.4233
(3) 40 CFR 60.4234
(4) 40 CFR 60.4235
(5) 40 CFR 60.4237
(6) 40 CFR 60.4243
(7) 40 CFR 60.4244
(8) 40 CFR 60.4245
(9) 40 CFR 60.4246
(10) 40 CFR 60.4248
(11) Table, 1, 2, 3

(d) Emergency generator EG1 is subject to the requirements of National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) (326 IAC 14, 326 IAC 20-82 and 40 CFR Part 63) because it is a stationary RICE at an area source of HAPs.

EG1 is subject to the following portions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ:

(1) 40 CFR 63.6580
(2) 40 CFR 63.6585(c)
(3) 40 CFR 63.6590(c)(1)

State Rule Applicability - Entire Source

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, NOx, 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, 2012 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)

State Rule Applicability – Individual Facilities

326 IAC 2-2 PSD

(1) The PM and PM_{10} emissions from the shot blasting operation, identified as EU4 (F2) shall not exceed 17.6 lb/hr.

(2) The PM and PM_{10} shot blasting operation identified as EU24 and EU25 shall not exceed 2.6 lb/hr, each.

Compliance with these PM and PM_{10} limits in combination with Conditions D.1.1 and D.3.1 and the potential PM and PM_{10} emissions from other emission units shall limit the source wide PM and PM_{10} emissions to less than 250 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period and render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable to the entire source.

326 IAC 2-4.1 (Major Sources of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP))
The operation of each emission unit 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 6-2-4 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating)
Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-4 (Particulate emission limitations for sources of indirect heating), the PM emissions from each boiler shall not exceed the limit in pound per million Btu of heat input as outlined in the following table:

Boiler	Year	Individual Rated Capacity (mmBtu/hr)	Total Q (mmBtu/hr)	Pt (lb/mmBtu)
ABB3	1994	0.96	0.96+0.96=1.92	0.6
ABB4	1994	0.96		0.6
BB1	1996	4.184	1.92+4.184+1.47=7.574	0.6
PB1	1996	1.47		0.6
HTB23	1997	0.2	7.574+0.2=7.774	0.6
HTBJ6	2000	0.6	7.774+0.6=8.374	0.6
HTB25	2002	0.2	8.374+0.2=8.574	0.6
BB2	2004	4.184	8.574+4.184=12.758	0.56

$$Pt = 1.09/Q^{0.26}$$

where Pt = pounds of particulate matter emitted per million Btu heat input (lb/MMBtu)
Q = Total source maximum operating capacity rating (MMBtu/hr).

For Q less than 10 MMBtu/hour, Pt shall not exceed 0.60 lb/MMBtu. For Q greater than or equal to 10,000 MMBtu/hour, Pt shall not exceed 0.10 lb/MMBtu.

326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)
Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 the particulate from the emission units listed below shall be limited by the following:

Units	Process Weight Rate (tons/hr)	Particulate Emission Limit (lb/hr)
CVJ Forging Press #1 (EU1)	3.44	9.38
CVJ Forging Press #2 (EU2)	3.44	9.38
Hub Forging Press #1 (EU4(F1)	3.15	8.84
Parkerizing Line (EU23)	2.18	6.92
CVJ Forging Presses #3, #4, #5 (EU 28, 29, and 30)	5.1, each	12.2, each
CVJ Forging Press #6	5.1	12.2
Hub Shot Blaster EU4(F2)	5.1	12.2
Hub Shot Blaster EU24	0.51	2.6
Hub Shot Blaster EU25	0.51	2.6
Bonderizing Line EU22	5.67	13.11
Bonderizing Line EU31	5.67	13.11

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:

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

(a) The fabric filters shall be in operation at all times the shot blasters EU4(F2), EU24, EU25 are in operation, in order to comply with this limit.

(b) The acid scrubbers shall be in operation at all times EU22 and EU31 are in operation, in order to comply with this limit.

(c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(d), the dry filters for particulate control shall be in operation to control emissions from the heat treat lines at all times when these facilities are in operation.

326 IAC 8-2-9 (Miscellaneous Metal Coating)
This emission unit is subject to 326 IAC 8-2-9 because it was constructed after July 1, 1990, its actual before control emissions are greater than fifteen (15) pounds per day, and it coats metal parts under the Standard Industrial Classification Code group #37.

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-2-9 (Miscellaneous Metal Coating Operations), the volatile organic compound (VOC) content of the coating delivered to the applicator at the shaft line (EU16) and six (6) rust preventive coating lines RP#1 through 6 (identified as EU54, 55, 56, 57, 58 and EU66) shall be limited to 3.5 pounds of VOCs per gallon of coating less water, for forced warm air dried coatings.

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-2-9 (Miscellaneous Metal Coating Operations), the volatile organic compound (VOC) content of the coating delivered to the applicator at surface coating equipment BJ1(EU5), BJ2 (EU6), TJ2 (EU7), TJ3 (EU8), TJ6 (EU10), HT22 (EU12), HT23 (EU13), HT24 (EU14), and HT25 (EU15) shall be limited to 3.5 pounds of VOCs per gallon of coating less water, for forced warm air dried coatings.

(c) Solvent sprayed from application equipment during cleanup or color changes shall be directed into containers. Such containers shall be closed as soon as such solvent spraying is complete, and the waste solvent shall be disposed of in such a manner that evaporation is minimized.

(d) The source will use compliant coatings to comply with these emission limits.

326 IAC 8-3 (Organic Solvent Degreasing Operations)
The degreasing operations were constructed after January 1, 1980, therefore the requirements of 326 IAC 8-3-2 apply to the insignificant degreasing operations. The cold cleaner was also constructed after January 1, 1990, and does not have a remote solvent reservoir. Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 8-3-5 are applicable.

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. 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:

Emission Unit	Control Device	Timeframe for Testing	Pollutant	Frequency of Testing
Shotblast Units EU4(F2), EU24, EU25	fabric filters	5 years from last compliance demonstration	PM/PM_{10}	Once every 5 years

PM/PM_{10} Testing is required to meet the limit required pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2 and 326 IAC 6-3-2.

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

Control	Parameter	Frequency	Range	Excursions and Exceedances
Fabric Filters to control shot blast units EU4(F2), EU24, EU25	Water Pressure Drop	Daily	1.0 to 6.0 inches	Response Steps
	Visible Emissions		Normal-Abnormal	

These monitoring conditions are necessary because:

The fabric filters for the shot blast units must operate properly to ensure compliance with 326 IAC 6-3 (Process Operations) and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) and 326 IAC 6-3-2.

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 January 19, 2011.

Conclusion

The operation of this source that manufactures driveshaft parts and related components shall be subject to the conditions of the attached Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No. 005-30132-00066.

IDEM Contact

(a) Questions regarding this proposed permit can be directed to Heath Hartley 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) 232-8217 or toll free at 1-800-451-6027 extension.

(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: Potential Uncontrolled Emissions Calculations
Summary

Company Name: NTN Driveshaft, Inc.
Address: 8251 South International Drive, Columbus, Indiana 47201
Permit: 005-30132-00066
Reviewer: Heath Hartley
Date: 2011

Uncontrolled PTE

Emission Units	PM	PM_{10}	SO_2	NO_x	VOC	CO	Chromium	Nickel	Manganese	Total HAPs
Forging Press Lines	110	110	NA	NA	120	NA	0	0	0	0
Parkerizing Line EU23	11	11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	3.8	3.9
Bonderizing	9	9	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Shot Blasting	143	286	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.6	5.4	2.9	11.8
Induction Hardening	4	4	NA	NA	0.42	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Painting Operations	14	14	NA	NA	26	NA	NA	NA	1.5	2.7
Degreasers	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Boiler	0.1	0.4	0	6	0.3	5	7.8E-05	1.2E-04	2.1E-05	0.1
Combustion Units	0	1	0.1	16	1	14	2.3E-04	3.4E-04	6.2E-05	0.3
QA Process	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rust Prev Lines	NA	NA	NA	NA	9	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.2
Total	**291**	**435**	**0.1**	**22**	**160**	**19**	**4**	**5**	**8**	**19**

Limited PTE

Emission Units	PM	PM_{10}	SO_2	NO_x	VOC	CO	Chromium	Nickel	Manganese	Total HAPs
Forging Press Lines	110	110	0	0	120	0	0	0	0	0
Parkerizing Line EU23	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	3.8	3.9
Bonderizing	9	9	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Shot Blasting	< 99	< 99	0	0	0	0	3.6	5.4	2.9	11.8
Induction Hardening	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Painting Operations	14	14	0	0	26	0	0	0	1.5	2.7
Degreasers	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Boiler	0.1	0.4	0	6	0.3	5	0	0	0	0.1
Combustion Units	0	1.2	0	16	1	14	0	0	0	0.3
QA Process	1	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rust Prev Lines	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0.2
Total	**< 250**	**< 250**	**0.1**	**22**	**160**	**19**	**4**	**5**	**8**	**19**

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Forging Press Emissions

Company Name: NTN Driveshaft, Inc.
Address: 8251 South International Drive, Columbus, Indiana 47201
TVOP: 005-30132-00066
Reviewer: Heath Hartley
Date: 2011

Potential To Emit of PM and PM10

Unit ID	Emission Unit	Unit Capacity (parts/hour)	Max. Usage Rate (gal/part)	Density (lb/gal)	% Solids	Dispersion (%)	Uncontrolled PTE of PM/PM10 (lb/hour)	Uncontrolled PTE of PM/PM10 (tons/year)	Control Efficiency	Controlled PTE of PM/PM10 (tons/year)
EU1	CVJ Forging Press #1	810	0.0028	8.84	38%	47%	3.58	15.7	90%	1.57
EU2	CVJ Forging Press #2	810	0.0028	8.84	38%	47%	3.58	15.7	95%	0.78
EU4 (F1)	Hub Forging Press #1	1200	0.0032	8.59	23%	47%	3.57	15.6	95%	0.78
EU28	CVJ Forging Press #3	1200	0.0032	8.59	23%	47%	3.59	15.7	95%	0.79
EU29	CVJ Forging Press #4	1200	0.0032	8.59	23%	47%	3.59	15.7	95%	0.79
EU30	CVJ Forging Press #5	1200	0.0032	8.59	23%	47%	3.58	15.7	95%	0.78
EU70	CVJ Forging Press #6	1200	0.0032	8.59	23%	47%	3.58	15.7	95%	0.78
Total								**109.8**		**6.3**

Assume all PM emissions are equal to PM10
Control = Venturi Scrubber

METHODOLOGY
Uncontrolled PTE of PM/PM10 (lbs/hour) = Unit Capacity (parts/hour) * Max Usage Rate (gal/part) * Density (lb/gal) * Weight % Solids * % Dispersion
Uncontrolled PTE of PM/PM10 (tons/year) = Unit Capacity (parts/hour) * Max Usage Rate (gal/part) * Density (lb/gal) * Weight % Solids * % Dispersion * 8760 hours/year *1ton/2000 lbs
Controlled PTE of PM/PM10 (tons/year) = Uncontrolled PTE of PM/PM10 (tons/year) * (1-Control Efficiency %)

Potential To Emit VOC

Unit ID	Emission Unit	Unit Capacity (parts/hour)	Gallons of Coating per Part	Pounds VOC per Gallon	VOC Released (%)	PTE of VOC (lb/hour)	PTE of VOC (tons/year)
EU1	CVJ Forging Press #1	810	0.0028	0.98	100%	2.22	9.7
EU2	CVJ Forging Press #2	810	0.0028	0.98	100%	2.22	9.7
EU4 (F1)	Hub Forging Press #1	1200	0.0032	1.19	100%	4.59	20.1
EU28	CVJ Forging Press #3	1200	0.0032	1.19	100%	4.59	20.1
EU29	CVJ Forging Press #4	1200	0.0032	1.19	100%	4.59	20.1
EU30	CVJ Forging Press #5	1200	0.0032	1.19	100%	4.59	20.1
EU70	CVJ Forging Press #6	1200	0.0032	1.19	100%	4.59	20.1
Total							**120.1**

METHODOLOGY
PTE of VOC (lb/hour) = Unit Capacity (parts/hour) * Gal of Coating per Part * Pounds VOC per Gallon * VOC released %
PTE of VOC (tons/year) = Unit Capacity (parts/hour) * Gal of Coating per Part * Pounds VOC per Gallon * VOC released % * 8760 hours/year * 1 ton/2000 lbs

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations

Parkerizing Emissions (EU23)

Company Name: NTN Driveshaft, Inc.
Address: 8251 South International Drive, Columbus, Indiana 47201
TVOP: 005-30132-00066
Reviewer: Heath Hartley
Date: 2011

Potential PM/PM10 Emissions

Chemical	Maximum Capacity (Units/hr)	lbs/unit	Percent Solids (%)	Estimated Evaporation Rate	Potential Particulate Emissions (ton/yr)
Uni Clean 88	514	0.0034	100%	5%	0.38
Phosphate Conditioner MGR-II	514	0.027	100%	5%	3.04
Phos-Dip M-22	514	0.11	61%	5%	7.55
Note: PM Emissions = PM10 Emissions				**Total**	**11.0**

Methodology
Assumption: 5% evaporation rate based on previous NTN Driveshaft air permits
lbs/unit based on 1999 Production Data and Purchase Data provided by the source.
PM/PM10 (ton/yr) = units/hr * lbs/unit * % solids * evaporation rate * 8760 (hr/yr) / 2000 (lb/ton)

Potential HAP Emissions

Chemical	Maximum Capacity (Units/hr)	lbs/unit	Percent Solids (%)	Estimated Evaporation Rate	Manganese Content (%)	Potential Manganese Emissions (ton/yr)	Nickel Content (%)	Potential Nickel Emissions (ton/yr)
Uni Clean 88	514	0.0034	100%	5%	0%	0.00	0%	0.000
Phosphate Conditioner MGR-II	514	0.027	100%	5%	50%	1.52	0%	0.000
Phos-Dip M-22	514	0.11	61%	5%	30%	2.27	1%	0.076
					Total	**3.8**		**0.1**

Methodology
Assumption: 5% evaporation rate based on previous NTN Driveshaft air permits
lbs/unit based on 1999 Production Data and Purchase Data provided by the source.
HAP Emissions (ton/yr) = units/hr * lbs/unit * % solids * evaporation rate * % HAP * 8760 (hr/yr) / 2000 (lb/ton)

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Bonderizing Lines

Company Name: NTN Driveshaft, Inc.
Address: 8251 South International Drive, Columbus, Indiana 47201
Permit: 005-30132-00066
Reviewer: Heath Hartley
Date: 2011

Potential To Emit PM/PM10

	Chemical	Maximum Throughput Rate (lb Steel/hour)	Pound of Chemical/Part	Pound of Steel/Part	% Solution	Estimated Evaporation Rate	Uncontrolled PTE of PM/PM10 (lb/hour)	Uncontrolled PTE of PM/PM10 (tons/year)
EU22	Formcoat 1A	11340	0.0067	8.50	--	5.0%	0.44	1.95
	Formcoat 1B	11340	0.0030	8.50	--	5.0%	0.20	0.89
	Freiclean 10M	11340	0.0037	8.50	--	5.0%	0.25	1.08
	Sulfuric Acid (10%)	11340	0.019	8.50	10%	5.0%	0.12	0.54
EU31	Formcoat 1A	11340	0.0067	8.50	--	5.0%	0.44	1.95
	Formcoat 1B	11340	0.0030	8.50	--	5.0%	0.20	0.89
	Freiclean 10M	11340	0.0037	8.50	--	5.0%	0.25	1.08
	Sulfuric Acid (10%)	11340	0.019	8.50	10%	5.0%	0.12	0.54
						Total		**8.9**

Assume all PM emissions are equal to PM10.
Five (5) % estimated evaporation rate is based on previous NTN Driveshaft air permits
Sulfuric Acid concentration is equal to ten (10) % in solution. Control = Acid Scrubber

METHODOLOGY
Uncontrolled PTE of PM/PM10 (lb/hour) = Maximum Throughput Rate (lb steel/hour) * Pound of chemical/part * 1/ (Pound of steel/part) * Estimated evaporation rate (%)
Uncontrolled PTE of PM/PM10 (tons/year) = Maximum Throughput Rate (lb steel/hour) * Pound of chemical/part * 1/ (Pound of steel/part) * Estimated evaporation rate (%) * 8760 hours/year * 1 ton/2000 lbs

Potential To Emit VOC

	Chemical	Maximum Throughput Rate (lb Steel/hr)	Pound of Chemical/Part	Pound of Steel/Part	% VOC	PTE of VOC (tons/year)
EU22	Formcoat 1A	11340	0.0067	8.50	1.0%	0.39
	Formcoat 1B	11340	0.0030	8.50	1.0%	0.18
	Freiclean 10M	11340	0.0037	8.50	1.0%	0.22
EU31	Formcoat 1A	11340	0.0067	8.50	1.0%	0.39
	Formcoat 1B	11340	0.0030	8.50	1.0%	0.18
	Freiclean 10M	11340	0.0037	8.50	1.0%	0.22
				Total		**1.6**

METHODOLOGY
PTE of VOC (tons/year) = Max Throughput Rate (lb steel/hour) * Pound of chemical/part * 1/ (Pound of steel/part) * VOC Content (%) * 8760 hours/year * 1 ton/2000 lbs

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Shot Blasting

Company Name: NTN Driveshaft, Inc.
Address: 8251 South International Drive, Columbus, Indiana 47201
Permit: 005-30132-00066
Reviewer: Heath Hartley
Date: 2011

Potential To Emit PM/PM10

Unit ID/Emission Unit		Shot	Capacity	Uncontrolled PTE PM	Uncontrolled PTE PM10	Controlled PTE PM	Controlled PTE PM10
--	--	--	lb/hr	ton/yr	ton/yr	ton/yr	ton/yr
EU4 (F2)	Hub Shot Blaster	steel	60847	141.04	282.07	0.705	1.410
EU24	My Blaster	sand	462	0.876	1.752	0.004	0.009
EU25	My Blaster	sand	377	0.876	1.752	0.004	0.009
Total				**142.8**	**285.6**	**0.7**	**1.4**

Emission Rate from stack test results August 2009. 0.001 lb PM/hr and 0.002 lb PM10/hr.
EU25 was tested based on 120 units/hr (377 lb sand/hr), EU4(F2) has capacity of 1200 units/hr (60,847 lb steel/hr), therefore a multiplier of 161 is used (60,847/377).
Control Efficiency of baghouse is assumed to be 99.5%

Potential To Emit of HAPs

Unit/Emission Unit		Manganese Content (%)	PTE of Manganese (tons/year)	Phosphorous Content (%)	PTE of Phosphorous (tons/year)	Nickel Content (%)	PTE of Nickel (tons/year)	Chrominum Content (%)	PTE of Chromium (tons/year)
EU4 (F2)	Hub Shot Blaster	2.00%	2.821	0.04%	0.049	3.75%	5.289	2.50%	3.526
EU24	My Blaster	2.00%	0.018	0.04%	0.000	3.75%	0.033	2.50%	0.022
EU25	My Blaster	2.00%	0.018	0.04%	0.000	3.75%	0.033	2.50%	0.022
Total			**2.86**		**0.05**		**5.35**		**3.57**

METHODOLOGY

PTE (ton/yr) = Capacity (lb/hr) * Emission Factor (lb / lb) * 8760 (hr/yr) / 2000 (lb/ton)
HAPs % content provided by source

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
PM/PM10 Emissions From
Induction Hardening Emissions

Company Name: NTN Driveshaft, Inc.
Address: 8251 South International Drive, Columbus, Indiana 47201
Permit: 005-30132-00066
Reviewer: Heath Hartley
Date: 1/19/2011

Total Quenchant Used

50,038 pounds of quenchant used in 2001
8,947 pounds of quenchange for make-up in 2001
58,985 total pounds of quenchant used in 2001
7,240 hours of operation in 2001
71,369 maximum pounds quenchant used if operated 8,760 hours per year

Quenchant Properties

1.095 specific gravity of quenchant
9.12 density (lb/gal)
0.45 water content of quenchant
0.61 solids content of quenchant
0.08 pounds VOC per gallon of quenchant

Quenchant Disposed Of

5,200 gallons of quenchant disposed of in 2001
7,240 hours of operation in 2001
6,292 maximum gallons quenchant disposed of if operated 8,760 hours per year
57,380 pounds of quenchant disposed of

Mass Balance Calculations for Heat Treat Lines

71,369 pounds of quenchant used
57,380 pounds of quenchant disposed of
13,988 total pounds of quenchant unaccounted for
6.99 total tons of quenchant unaccounted for per year

Potential To Emit PM/PM10

Unit ID	Emission Units	Unit Capacity (parts/hour)	Solids Content of Quenchant (%)	Total Tons of Quenchant Unaccounted for Per Year	Uncontrolled PTE of PM/PM10 (tons/year)	Control Efficiency %	Controlled PTE of PM/PM10 (tons/year)
EU5	BJ#1 Induction Hardening	280	0.61	6.99	0.10	99%	0.0010
EU6	BJ#2 Induction Hardening	300	0.61	6.99	0.11	99%	0.0011
EU7	TJ#2 Induction Hardening	150	0.61	6.99	0.05	99%	0.0005
EU8	TJ#3 Induction Hardening	150	0.61	6.99	0.05	99%	0.0005
EU9	TJ#4 Induction Hardening	270	0.61	6.99	0.09	99%	0.0009
EU10	TJ#6 Induction Hardening	257	0.61	6.99	0.09	99%	0.0009
EU11	HT#21 Induction Hardening	225	0.61	6.99	0.08	99%	0.0008
EU12	HT#22 Induction Hardening	257	0.61	6.99	0.09	99%	0.0009
EU13	HT#23 Induction Hardening	257	0.61	6.99	0.09	99%	0.0009
EU14	HT#24 Induction Hardening	257	0.61	6.99	0.09	99%	0.0009
EU15	HT#25 Induction Hardening	257	0.61	6.99	0.09	99%	0.0009
BJ301	BJ301 Induction Hardening	257	0.61	6.99	0.09	99%	0.0009
BJ302	BJ302 Induction Hardening	257	0.61	6.99	0.09	99%	0.0009
BJ303	BJ303 Induction Hardening	257	0.61	6.99	0.09	99%	0.0009
BJ304	BJ304 Induction Hardening	257	0.61	6.99	0.09	99%	0.0009
BJ305	BJ305 Induction Hardening	257	0.61	6.99	0.09	99%	0.0009
TJ301	TJ301 Induction Hardening	257	0.61	6.99	0.09	99%	0.0009
TJ302	TJ302 Induction Hardening	257	0.61	6.99	0.09	99%	0.0009
TJ303	TJ303 Induction Hardening	257	0.61	6.99	0.09	99%	0.0009
TJ304	BJ304 Induction Hardening	257	0.61	6.99	0.09	99%	0.0009
TJ305	BJ305 Induction Hardening	257	0.61	6.99	0.09	99%	0.0009
TJ306	BJ306 Induction Hardening	257	0.61	6.99	0.09	99%	0.0009
LS1	LS1 Induction Hardening	257	0.61	6.99	0.09	99%	0.0009
HTTJ1	HTTJ1 Induction Hardening	257	0.61	6.99	0.09	99%	0.0009
EU32	HT#26 Induction Hardening	257	0.61	6.99	0.09	99%	0.0009
EU33	HT#27 Induction Hardening	257	0.61	6.99	0.09	99%	0.0009
EU34	HT#28 Induction Hardening	257	0.61	6.99	0.09	99%	0.0009
EU35	HT#29 Induction Hardening	257	0.61	6.99	0.09	99%	0.0009
EU36	HT#30 Induction Hardening	257	0.61	6.99	0.09	99%	0.0009
EU37	HT#31 Induction Hardening	257	0.61	6.99	0.09	99%	0.0009
EU38	HT#32 Induction Hardening	257	0.61	6.99	0.09	99%	0.0009
EU39	HT#33 Induction Hardening	257	0.61	6.99	0.09	99%	0.0009
EU40	HT#34 Induction Hardening	257	0.61	6.99	0.09	99%	0.0009
EU41	HT#35 Prop Shaft Heat Treat	257	0.61	6.99	0.09	99%	0.0009
EU42	HT#36 Prop Shaft Heat Treat	257	0.61	6.99	0.09	99%	0.0009
EU59	HT#37 Induction Hardening	257	0.61	6.99	0.09	99%	0.0009
EU60	HT#38 Induction Hardening	257	0.61	6.99	0.09	99%	0.0009
EU61	HT#39 Induction Hardening	257	0.61	6.99	0.09	99%	0.0009
EU62	HT#40 Induction Hardening	257	0.61	6.99	0.09	99%	0.0009
EU63	HT#41 Induction Hardening	257	0.61	6.99	0.09	99%	0.0009
EU64	HT#42 Induction Hardening	257	0.61	6.99	0.09	99%	0.0009
EU65	HT#43 Induction Hardening	257	0.61	6.99	0.09	99%	0.0009
EU72	HT#44 Induction Hardening	257	0.61	6.99	0.09	99%	0.0009
EU73	HT#45 Induction Hardening	257	0.61	6.99	0.09	99%	0.0009
EU74	HT#46 Induction Hardening	257	0.61	6.99	0.09	99%	0.0009
EU75	HT#47 Induction Hardening	257	0.61	6.99	0.09	99%	0.0009
EU76	HT#48 Induction Hardening	257	0.61	6.99	0.09	99%	0.0009
EU77	HT#49 Induction Hardening	257	0.61	6.99	0.09	99%	0.0009
Total		12169			**4.27**		**0.043**

Assume all PM emissions are equal to PM10
Control = Oil Mist Collectors

METHODOLOGY

Uncontrolled PTE of PM/PM10 (tons/year) = Unit Capacity (parts/hour) * Solids Content of Quenchant % * Tons Quenchant Unaccounted For * 1/ Total Parts/hour
Controlled PTE of PM/PM10 (tons/year) = Uncontrolled PTE of PM/PM10 (tons/year) * (1- Control Efficiency %)

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
VOC Emissions From
Induction Hardening Emissions

Company Name: NTN Driveshaft, Inc.
Address: 8251 South International Drive, Columbus, Indiana 47201
Permit: 005-30132-00066
Reviewer: Heath Hartley
Date: 2011

Potential To Emit VOC

Unit ID	Emission Unit	Unit Capacity (parts/hour)	Pounds VOC Per Gallon of Quenchant	Total Tons of Quenchant Unaccounted for Per Year	Density (lb/gal)	PTE of VOC (tons/year)
EU5	BJ#1 Induction Hardening	280	0.08	6.99	9.12	0.0019
EU6	BJ#2 Induction Hardening	300	0.08	6.99	9.12	0.0021
EU7	TJ#2 Induction Hardening	150	0.08	6.99	9.12	0.0010
EU8	TJ#3 Induction Hardening	150	0.08	6.99	9.12	0.0010
EU9	TJ#4 Induction Hardening	270	0.08	6.99	9.12	0.0019
EU10	TJ#6 Induction Hardening	257	0.08	6.99	9.12	0.0018
EU11	HT#21 Induction Hardening	225	0.08	6.99	9.12	0.0016
EU12	HT#22 Induction Hardening	257	0.08	6.99	9.12	0.0018
EU13	HT#23 Induction Hardening	257	0.08	6.99	9.12	0.0018
EU14	HT#24 Induction Hardening	257	0.08	6.99	9.12	0.0018
EU15	HT#25 Induction Hardening	257	0.08	6.99	9.12	0.0018
EU32	HT#26 Induction Hardening	257	0.08	6.99	9.12	0.0018
EU33	HT#27 Induction Hardening	257	0.08	6.99	9.12	0.0018
EU34	HT#28 Induction Hardening	257	0.08	6.99	9.12	0.0018
EU35	HT#29 Induction Hardening	257	0.08	6.99	9.12	0.0018
EU36	HT#30 Induction Hardening	257	0.08	6.99	9.12	0.0018
EU37	HT#31 Induction Hardening	257	0.08	6.99	9.12	0.0018
EU38	HT#32 Induction Hardening	257	0.08	6.99	9.12	0.0018
EU39	HT#33 Induction Hardening	257	0.08	6.99	9.12	0.0018
EU40	HT#34 Induction Hardening	257	0.08	6.99	9.12	0.0018
EU41	HT#35 Prop Shaft Heat Treat	257	0.08	6.99	9.12	0.0018
EU42	HT#36 Prop Shaft Heat Treat	257	0.08	6.99	9.12	0.0018
EU59	HT#37 Induction Hardening	257	0.08	6.99	9.12	0.0018
EU60	HT#38 Induction Hardening	257	0.08	6.99	9.12	0.0018
EU61	HT#39 Induction Hardening	257	0.08	6.99	9.12	0.0018
EU62	HT#40 Induction Hardening	257	0.08	6.99	9.12	0.0018
EU63	HT#41 Induction Hardening	257	0.08	6.99	9.12	0.0018
EU64	HT#42 Induction Hardening	257	0.08	6.99	9.12	0.0018
EU65	HT#43 Induction Hardening	257	0.08	6.99	9.12	0.0018
EU72	HT#44 Induction Hardening	257	0.08	6.99	9.12	0.0613
EU73	HT#45 Induction Hardening	257	0.08	6.99	9.12	0.0613
EU74	HT#46 Induction Hardening	257	0.08	6.99	9.12	0.0613
EU75	HT#47 Induction Hardening	257	0.08	6.99	9.12	0.0613
EU76	HT#48 Induction Hardening	257	0.08	6.99	9.12	0.0613
EU77	HT#49 Induction Hardening	257	0.08	6.99	9.12	0.0613
Total		8828		202.7		**0.42**

METHODOLOGY

PTE of VOC (tons/year) = Unit Capacity (parts/hour) * Pounds VOC Per Gallon of Quenchant * Total Tons of Quenchant Unaccounted for Per Year * 1/ Density (lb/gal) * 1/Total Parts/hour

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations

Painting Operation Emissions

Company Name: NTN Driveshaft, Inc.

Address: 8251 South International Drive, Columbus, Indiana 47201

Permit: 005-30132-00066

Reviewer: Heath Hartley

Date: 2011

Emission Unit ID	Emission Unit Description	Paint	Density (lb/gal)	Weight % Solids	Max. Throughput (units/hr)	Max. Usage (gal/unit)	Pounds VOC per Gallon of Coating	Potential VOC (lb/hr)	Potential VOC (ton/yr)	PM/PM10 Potential (lb/hr)	PM/PM10 Potential (ton/yr)	Transfer Efficiency	Control Efficiency	PM/PM10 Controlled (ton/yr)
EU5	BJ#1 Spray Paint Booth	19685S	9.36	34.49%	280	0.00054	2.64	0.40	1.73	0.17	0.74	65%	99.0%	0.007
		XN-9226	11.13	53.44%	280	0.00054	0.58	0.09	0.38	0.31	1.37	65%	99.0%	0.014
		68217B	9.13	31.15%	280	0.00054	2.74	0.41	1.80	0.15	0.65	65%	99.0%	0.007
EU6	BJ#2 Spray Paint Booth	19685S	9.36	34.49%	300	0.00053	2.64	0.42	1.84	0.18	0.79	65%	99.0%	0.008
		XN-9226	11.13	53.44%	300	0.00053	0.58	0.09	0.40	0.33	1.45	65%	99.0%	0.014
		68217B	9.13	31.15%	300	0.00053	2.76	0.44	1.92	0.16	0.69	65%	99.0%	0.007
EU7	TJ#2 Spray Paint Booth	19685S	9.36	34.49%	150	0.00053	2.64	0.21	0.92	0.09	0.39	65%	99.0%	0.004
		XN-9226	11.13	53.44%	150	0.00053	0.58	0.05	0.20	0.17	0.72	65%	99.0%	0.007
		68217B	9.13	31.15%	150	0.00053	2.76	0.22	0.96	0.08	0.35	65%	99.0%	0.003
EU8	TJ#3 Spray Paint Booth	19685S	9.36	34.49%	150	0.00053	2.64	0.21	0.92	0.09	0.39	65%	99.0%	0.0039
		XN-9226	11.13	53.44%	150	0.00053	0.58	0.05	0.20	0.17	0.72	65%	99.0%	0.0072
		68217B	9.13	31.15%	150	0.00053	2.76	0.22	0.96	0.08	0.35	65%	99.0%	0.0035
EU10	TJ#6 Spray Paint Booth	19685S	9.36	34.49%	257	0.00054	2.64	0.37	1.60	0.16	0.69	65%	99.0%	0.007
		XN-9226	11.13	53.44%	257	0.00054	0.58	0.08	0.35	0.29	1.27	65%	99.0%	0.013
		68217B	9.13	31.15%	257	0.00054	2.76	0.38	1.68	0.14	0.61	65%	99.0%	0.006
EU12	HT#22 Spray Paint Booth	19685S	9.36	34.49%	225	0.00053	2.64	0.31	1.38	0.13	0.59	65%	99.0%	0.006
		XN-9226	11.13	53.44%	225	0.00053	0.58	0.07	0.30	0.25	1.09	65%	99.0%	0.011
		68217B	9.13	31.15%	225	0.00053	2.76	0.33	1.44	0.12	0.52	65%	99.0%	0.005
EU13	HT#23 Spray Paint Booth	19685S	9.36	34.49%	180	0.00056	2.64	0.27	1.17	0.11	0.50	65%	99.0%	0.005
		XN-9226	11.13	53.44%	180	0.00056	0.58	0.06	0.26	0.21	0.92	65%	99.0%	0.009
		68217B	9.13	31.15%	180	0.00056	2.76	0.28	1.22	0.10	0.44	65%	99.0%	0.004
EU14	HT#24 Spray Paint Booth	19685S	9.36	34.49%	225	0.00053	2.64	0.31	1.38	0.13	0.59	65%	99.0%	0.006
		XN-9226	11.13	53.44%	225	0.00053	0.58	0.07	0.30	0.25	1.09	65%	99.0%	0.011
		68217B	9.13	31.15%	225	0.00053	2.76	0.33	1.44	0.12	0.52	65%	99.0%	0.005
EU15	HT#25 Spray Paint Booth	19685S	9.36	34.49%	257	0.00054	2.64	0.37	1.60	0.16	0.69	65%	99.0%	0.007
		XN-9226	11.13	53.44%	257	0.00054	0.58	0.08	0.35	0.29	1.27	65%	99.0%	0.013
		68217B	9.13	31.15%	257	0.00054	2.76	0.38	1.68	0.14	0.61	65%	99.0%	0.006
EU16	Shaft Line Spray Paint Booth	Black Ename	8.92	30.68%	514	0.00169	3.42	2.98	13.03	0.83	3.65	65%	99.0%	0.036
Total Maximum Potential Emissions									26.1		13.5			0.24

Methodology

Lbs VOC/gal of coating provided by MSDS.

Potential VOC (lbs/hr) = Pounds VOC per Gallon coating (lb/gal) * Max. Throughput (units/hr) * Max. Usage (gals/unit)

Potential VOC (tons/yr) = Pounds VOC per Gallon coating (lb/gal) * Max. Throughput (units/hr) * Max. Usage (gals/unit) * (8760 hr/yr) * (1 ton/2000 lbs)

Potential PM/PM10 (lbs/hr) = Max. Throughput (units/hr) * Max. Usage (gals/unit) * Density (lbs/gal) * (Weight % Solids) * (1-Transfer efficiency)

Potential PM/PM10 (tons/yr) = Max. Throughput (units/hr) * Max. Usage (gals/unitr) * Density (lbs/gal) * (Weight %Solids) * (1-Transfer efficiency) * (8760 hrs/yr) *(1 ton/2000 lbs)

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations

Painting Operation Emissions

Company Name: NTN Driveshaft, Inc.

Address: 8251 South International Drive, Columbus, Indiana 47201

Permit: 005-30132-00066

Reviewer: Heath Hartley

Date: 2011

Emission Unit ID	Spray Paint Booth Unit Description	Paint	Density (lb/gal)	Max. Throughput (units/hr)	Max. Usage (gal/unit)	Ethylene Glycol Content (lb/gal)	Ethylene Glycol Emissions (ton/yr)	Manganese Content (lb/gal)	Manganese Glycol Emissions (ton/yr)
EU5	BJ#1	19685S	9.36	280	0.00054				
		XN-9226	11.13	280	0.00054	0.02	0.01	0.32	0.21
		68217B	9.13	280	0.00054				
EU6	BJ#2	19685S	9.36	300	0.00054				
		XN-9226	11.13	300	0.00054	0.02	0.01	0.32	0.23
		68217B	9.13	300	0.00054				
EU7	TJ#2	19685S	9.36	150	0.00054				
		XN-9226	11.13	150	0.00054	0.02	0.01	0.32	0.11
		68217B	9.13	150	0.00054				
EU8	TJ#3	19685S	9.36	150	0.00054				
		XN-9226	11.13	150	0.00054	0.02	0.01	0.32	0.11
		68217B	9.13	150	0.00054				
EU10	TJ#6	19685S	9.36	257	0.00054				
		XN-9226	11.13	257	0.00054	0.02	0.01	0.32	0.19
		68217B	9.13	257	0.00054				
EU12	HT#22	19685S	9.36	225	0.00054				
		XN-9226	11.13	225	0.00054	0.02	0.01	0.32	0.17
		68217B	9.13	225	0.00054				
EU13	HT#23	19685S	9.36	180	0.00054				
		XN-9226	11.13	180	0.00054	0.02	0.01	0.32	0.14
		68217B	9.13	180	0.00054				
EU14	HT#24	19685S	9.36	225	0.00054				
		XN-9226	11.13	225	0.00054	0.02	0.01	0.32	0.17
		68217B	9.13	225	0.00054				
EU15	HT#25	19685S	9.36	257	0.00054				
		XN-9226	11.13	257	0.00054	0.02	0.01	0.32	0.20
		68217B	9.13	257	0.00054				
EU16	Shaft Line	Black Ename	8.92	514	0.00054	0.88	1.07		0.00
Total Maximum Potential Emissions							1.17		1.53
									2.7

Methodology

HAP Emissions (tons/yr) = Max. Throughput (units/hr) * Max. Usage (gals/unit) * HAP Content (lb/gal) * (8760 hr/yr) * (1 ton/2000 lbs)

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Degreasers

Company Name: NTN Driveshaft, Inc.
Address: 8251 South International Drive, Columbus, Indiana 47201
Permit: 005-30132-00066
Reviewer: Heath Hartley
Date: 2011

Potential to Emit VOC

	Emission Unit (Degreasers)	Max. Rated Capacity of resevoir (gal/yr)	VOC Content (lbs VOC/gal)	Uncontrolled VOC (tons/yr)
D1	CVJ East - Turning Set-up	16	6.80	0.05
D2	CVJ East - Assembly T3.7	25	6.80	0.09
D3	Forge Die Shop	25	6.80	0.09
D4	CVJ West J-10	32	6.80	0.11
D5	CVJ West- J-24	32	6.80	0.11
D6	CVJ West New Building	32	6.80	0.11
D7	CVJ East - Maintenance Shaf	32	6.80	0.11
D8	CVJ East - S-2.1	32	6.80	0.11
D9	CVJ East - S-2.1 Heat	32	6.80	0.11
D10	Forge Maintenance	32	6.80	0.11
D11	Forge Fork Maintenance	32	6.80	0.11
D12	CVJ West New Building	80	6.80	0.27
D13	CVJ East - Spindle RO	80	6.80	0.27
	Total	**482**		**1.6**

Methodology
Uncontrolled VOC (tons/yr) = capacity of reservoir (gal/yr) * lbs VOC per gallon * 1 ton/2000 lb

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Natural Gas Combustion Only
Boilers

Company Name: NTN Driveshaft, Inc.
Address: 8251 South International Drive, Columbus, Indiana 472
Permit: 005-30132-00066
Reviewer: Heath Hartley
Date: 2011

Boiler	Capacity
BB1	4.184
PB1	1.47
ABB3	1
ABB4	0.96
HTBJ6	0.6
HTB23	0.2
HTB25	0.2
BB2	4.184
Total	12.8

Total Heat Input Capacity MMBtu/hour	Potential Throughput MMCF/year
12.8	112.1

Pollutant

	* PM	* PM10	SO_2	** NO_x	VOC	CO
Emission Factor (lb/MMCF)	1.9	7.6	0.6	100	5.5	84.0
Potential To Emit (tons/year)	0.107	0.426	0.034	5.61	0.308	4.71

*PM and PM10 emission factors are filterable and condensible PM and PM10 combined.
**Emission Factors for NO_x: Uncontrolled = 100 lb/MMCF.

All Emission factors are based on normal firing.
MMBtu = 1,000,000 Btu
MMCF = 1,000,000 Cubic Feet of Gas
Emission Factors from AP-42, Chapter 1.4, Tables 1.4-1, 1.4-2, and 1.4-3, SCC #1-02-006-02, 1-01-006-02, 1-03-006-02, and 1-03-006-03 (July, 1998).

METHODOLOGY
Potential Throughput (MMCF/year) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) * 8760 hours/year * 1 MMCF/1000 MMBtu
Potential To Emit (tons/year) = Potential Throughput (MMCF/year) * Emission Factor (lb/MMCF) * 1 ton//2000 lbs

See next page for HAPs emissions calculations.

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Natural Gas Combustion Only
Boilers

Company Name: NTN Driveshaft, Inc.
Location: Columbus, Indiana 47201
TVOP: 005-20707
Plt ID: 005-00066
Reviewer: L Stapf
Date: 1/20/2006

HAPs - Organics

	Benzene	Dichlorobenzene	Formaldehyde	Hexane	Toluene
Emission Factor (lb/MMCF)	2.1E-03	1.2E-03	7.5E-02	1.8E+00	3.4E-03
Potential To Emit (tons/year)	1.18E-04	6.73E-05	4.20E-03	1.01E-01	1.91E-04

HAPs - Metals

	Lead	Cadmuim	Chromium	Manganese	Nickel
Emission Factor (lb/MMCF)	5.0E-04	1.1E-03	1.4E-03	3.8E-04	2.1E-03
Potential To Emit (tons/year)	2.80E-05	6.17E-05	7.85E-05	2.13E-05	1.18E-04

Methodology is the same as previous page.

The five highest organic and metal HAPs emission factors as provided above are from AP-42, Chapter 1.4, Table 1-4.2, 1.4-3 and 1.4-4 (July, 1998). Additional HAPs emission factors are available in AP-42, Chapter 1.4.

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Natural Gas Combustion Only
Space Heaters, Roof Top Air Handlers, Air Make-Up Units,

Company Name: NTN Driveshaft, Inc.
Address: 8251 South International Drive, Columbus, Indiana 47201
Permit: 005-30132-00066
Reviewer: Heath Hartley
Date: 2011

Total Heat Input Capacity MMBtu/hour	Potential Throughput MMCF/year
37.5	328

Pollutant

	* PM	* PM10	SO_2	** NO_x	VOC	CO
Emission Factor (lb/MMCF)	1.9	7.6	0.6	100	5.5	84.0
Potential To Emit (tons/year)	0.31	1.25	0.099	16.4	0.90	13.8

*PM and PM10 emission factors are filterable and condensible PM and PM10 combined.
**Emission Factors for NO_x: Uncontrolled = 100 lb/MMCF.

All Emission factors are based on normal firing.
MMBtu = 1,000,000 Btu
MMCF = 1,000,000 Cubic Feet of Gas
Emission Factors from AP-42, Chapter 1.4, Tables 1.4-1, 1.4-2, and 1.4-3, SCC #1-02-006-02, 1-01-006-02, 1-03-006-02, and 1-03-006-03 (July, 1998).

METHODOLOGY
Potential Throughput (MMCF/year) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) * 8760 hours/year * 1 MMCF/1000 MMBtu
Potential To Emit (tons/year) = Potential Throughput (MMCF/year) * Emission Factor (lb/MMCF) * 1 ton//2000 lbs
See next page for HAPs emissions calculations.

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Natural Gas Combustion Only
Space Heaters, Roof Top Air Handlers, Air Make-Up Units,

Company Name: NTN Driveshaft, Inc.
Address: 8251 South International Drive, Columbus, Indiana 47201
TVOP: 005-20707
Plt ID: 005-00066
Reviewer: ERG/SD
Date: October 17, 2003

HAPs - Organics

	Benzene	Dichlorobenzene	Formaldehyde	Hexane	Toluene
Emission Factor (lb/MMCF)	2.1E-03	1.2E-03	7.5E-02	1.8E+00	3.4E-03
Potential To Emit (tons/year)	3.45E-04	1.97E-04	1.23E-02	2.96E-01	5.58E-04

HAPs - Metals

	Lead	Cadmuim	Chromium	Manganese	Nickel
Emission Factor (lb/MMCF)	5.0E-04	1.1E-03	1.4E-03	3.8E-04	2.1E-03
Potential To Emit (tons/year)	8.21E-05	1.81E-04	2.30E-04	6.24E-05	3.45E-04

3.09E-01

Methodology is the same as previous page.

The five highest organic and metal HAPs emission factors are from AP-42, Chapter 1.4, Table 1-4.2, 1.4-3 and 1.4-4 (July, 1998).
Additional HAPs emission factors are available in AP-42, Chapter 1.4.

List of Combustion Units

Number of Units	Capacity Each (Btu/hr)	
19	100,000	1900000
5	400,000	2000000
8	30,000	240000
2	50,000	100000
1	125,000	125000
4	45,000	180000
9	75,000	675000
20	100,000	2000000
3	150,000	450000
8	100,000	800000
7	200,000	1400000
2	75,000	150000
4	250,000	1000000
1	150,000	150000
8	350,000	2800000
2	235,000	470000
3	205,000	615000
1	60,000	60000
2	135,000	270000
1	40,000	40000
1	400,000	400000
1	48,000	48000
2	150,000	300000
4	350,000	1400000
2	120,000	240000
1	130,000	130000
1	135,000	135000
3	493,000	1479000
1	990,000	990000
4	400,000	1600000
1	80,000	80000
6	250,000	1500000
3	150,000	450000
3	350,000	1050000
6	375,000	2250000
6	850,000	5100000
1	60,000	60000
6	500,000	3000000
2	40,000	80000
5	400,000	2000000
2	80,000	160000
171		37.9

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations

Quality Assurance (QA) Process Emissions

Company Name: NTN Driveshaft, Inc.
Address: 8251 South International Drive, Columbus, Indiana 47201
Permit: 005-30132-00066
Reviewer: Heath Hartley
Date: 2011

Potential PM/PM10 Emissions

Chemical	Maximum Capacity (gal/hr)	lb/gal	Estimated Evaporation Rate	Potential Particulate Emissions (ton/yr)
Sulfuric Acid	2.3	1	5%	0.50

Note: PM Emissions = PM10 Emissions

Methodology
Assumption: 5% evaporation rate based on previous air permits
lb/gal based on 1999 Production Data and Purchase Data
Particulate Emissions (ton/yr) = gal/hr * lb/gal * Evaporation Rate * 8760 (hr/yr) / 2000 (lb/ton)

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Rust Preventative Coating Lines (1 through 6)

Company Name: NTN Driveshaft, Inc.
Address: 8251 South International Drive, Columbus, Indiana 47201
Permit: 005-30132-00066
Reviewer: Heath Hartley
Date: 2011

Unit ID	Material	Max. Usage (lbs/year)	Weight % Hydrofluoric Acid	PTE of Hydrofluoric Acid (tons/year)
EU54 through EU58	Globrite 5006 ZP	681	1.00%	0.0034
EU66	Gillite 0650	681	0.00%	0.0000
Total				**0.0034**

METHODOLOGY
PTE of HAP (tons/year) = Max. Usage Rate (lbs/year) * Weight % HAP * 1 ton/2000 lbs

Unit ID	Material	Density (lb/gal)	Weight % Glycol Ether	Max. Usage Rate (lbs/year)	Pounds VOC per Gallon of Coating	PTE of VOC (tons/year)	PTE of VOC (lb/hour)	PTE of Glycol Ether (tons/year)
EU54 through EU58	Houghton RP 2417-161-01	8.35	0.30%	65080	1.20	4.68	1.07	0.098
EU66	Houghton RP 2417-161-01	8.35	0.30%	65080	1.20	4.68	1.07	0.098
Total						**9.35**		**0.195**

Actual Emissions (lbs/day) = 42.7

METHODOLOGY
PTE of VOC (tons/year) = Maximum Usage Rate (lbs/year) * Pounds of VOC per Gallon of Coating (lbs VOC/gal) * 1/Density (lb/gal) * 1 ton/2000 lbs
PTE of HAP (tons/year) = Max. Usage Rate (lbs/year) * Weight % HAP * 1 ton/2000 lbs
Actual Emissions (lbs/day) = PTE of VOC (lbs/hour) * Actual Hours of Operation per year (6000 hours/year) * Actual Days of Operation per year (300 days/year)

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: Tyler Kalber
NTN Driveshaft, Inc
8251 S International Dr
Columbus, IN 47201

DATE: August 12, 2011

FROM: Matt Stuckey, Branch Chief
Permits Branch
Office of Air Quality

SUBJECT: Final Decision
Title V - Renewal
005-30132-00066

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:
Barry Parkhurst (VP of Administration)
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

August 12, 2011

TO: Bartholomew County Public Library

From: Matthew Stuckey, Branch Chief
Permits Branch
Office of Air Quality

Subject: **Important Information for Display Regarding a Final Determination**

Applicant Name: NTN Driveshaft, Inc
Permit Number: 005-30132-00066

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

IDEM Staff	MIDENNEY 8/12/2011 NTN Driveshaft, Inc 005-30132-00066 (final)			AFFIX STAMP HERE IF USED AS CERTIFICATE OF MAILING
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2		Barry Parkhurst VP of Administration NTN Driveshaft, Inc 8251 S International Dr Columbus IN 47201 *(RO CAATS)*									
3		Columbus City Council and Mayors Office 123 Washington St Columbus IN 47201 *(Local Official)*									
4		Mr. Elbert Held 734 Hutchins Columbus IN 47201 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Mr. Boris Ladwig 333 2nd St Columbus IN 47201 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Eileen Booher 1316 Chestnut St. Columbus IN 47201 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Mr. Lcnfc 1039 Sycamore St Columbus IN 47201 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Bartholomew Co Public Library 536 Fifth St. Columbus IN 47201-6225 *(Library)*									
9		Bartholomew County Commissioners 440 Third Street Columbus IN 47202 *(Local Official)*									
10		Mr. Jean Terpstra 3210 Grove Pkwy Columbus IN 47203 *(Affected Party)*									
11		August Tindell 31 Reo Street Columbus IN 47201 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Terry Lowe 1110 Central Ave. Columbus IN 47201 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Mr. Charles Mitch 3210 Grove Parkway Columbus IN 47203 (Affected Party)									
14		Bartholomew County Health Department 440 3rd Street, Suite 303 Columbus IN 47201 *(Health Department)*									
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