



INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.

Mitchell E. Daniels Jr.
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

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Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
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TO: Interested Parties / Applicant

DATE: February 21, 2012

RE: Aero Metals, Inc. / 091 - 30760 - 00074

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 according to IC 13-15-6-3, 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 and IC 13-15-6-1 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, **within eighteen (18) calendar days of the mailing of this notice**. The filing of a petition for administrative review is complete on the earliest of the following dates that apply to the filing:

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

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

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

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
FNPER.dot12/03/07



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New Source Construction and Federally Enforceable State Operating Permit OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

Aero Metals, Inc.
1201 East Lincoln Way
LaPorte, Indiana 46350

(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. 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 2-8 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.

Indiana statutes from IC 13 and rules from 326 IAC, quoted 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 FESOP under 326 IAC 2-8.

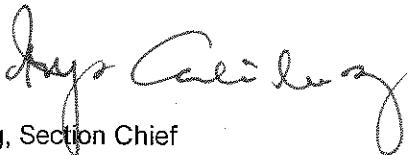
Operation Permit No.: F091-30760-00074	
Issued by:  Iryn Calilung, Section Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: February 21, 2012 Expiration Date: February 21, 2017

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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 2-8-3(b)]

The Permittee owns and operates a stationary steel/brass/cooper/aluminum/iron investment casting plant.

Source Address:	1201 East Lincoln Way, LaPorte, Indiana 46350
General Source Phone Number:	(219) 326-1976
SIC Code:	3324 (Steel Investment Foundries) 3321 (Gray and Ductile Iron Foundries) 3365 (Aluminum Foundries) 3366 (Copper Foundries) 3369 (Nonferrous Foundries, Except Aluminum and Copper)
County Location:	LaPorte
Source Location Status:	Attainment for all criteria pollutants
Source Status:	Federally Enforceable State Operating Permit Program Minor Source, under PSD and Emission Offset Rules Minor Source, Section 112 of the Clean Air Act 1 of 28 Source Categories

A.2 Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summary [326 IAC 2-8-3(c)(3)]

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

- (a) Five (5) electric induction melting units and their associated melt pots with a total rated capacity of 4,200 pounds metal (steel/brass/copper/aluminum/iron) per hour, controlled by a multi-cyclone system exhausting outside through stack SV-157, and consisting of the following:
- (1) One (1) 350 KW electric induction melting unit for processing steel, constructed in July of 1988, consisting of two (2) melt pots (EU-173 and EU-174). Each melt pot has a maximum throughput rate of 1,000 pounds of steel alloy per hour. Only one melt pot can be in operation at a time.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZZ (5Z), this unit is considered an affected source/facility.
 - (2) One (1) 350 KW electric induction melting unit for processing steel, constructed in July of 1988, consisting of two (2) melt pots (EU-175 and EU-176). Each melt pot has a maximum throughput rate of 1,000 pounds of steel alloy per hour. Only one melt pot can be in operation at a time.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZZ (5Z), this unit is considered an affected source/facility.
 - (3) One (1) 350 KW electric induction melting unit, constructed in December of 2005, consisting of two (2) melt pots (EU-177 and EU-178). Each melt pot has a maximum throughput rate of 1,000 pounds of ductile iron per hour. Only one melt pot can be in operation at a time.

Ferro-nickel-magnesium and ferrosilicate are used as inoculants in the melting process during the production of ductile iron, for metal bonding, at a rate of 2.4 and 2.2 pounds per melt respectively. Ductile iron can be produced at a maximum rate of 1,000 pounds per hour. No flux is used in the production of ductile iron.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZZ (5Z), this unit is considered an affected source/facility.

- (4) One (1) 175 KW electric induction melting unit for processing aluminum alloy, constructed in 1998 and modified in 2007, consisting of two (2) melt pots (EU-193 and EU-194). Each melt pot has a maximum throughput rate of 600 pounds of aluminum alloy per hour. Only one melt pot can be in operation at a time.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZZZ (6Z), this unit is considered an affected source/facility.

- (5) One (1) 250 KW electric induction melting unit, constructed in December of 2005, consisting of three (3) melt pots (EU-179, EU-198, and EU-199). Each melt pot has a maximum throughput rate of 600 pounds of copper beryllium or other copper alloy per hour. Only one melt pot can be in operation at a time.

Under 40 CFR 61, Subpart C, this unit is considered an affected source/facility. [40 CFR 61, Subpart C] [326 IAC 14-3-1]

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZZZ (6Z), this unit is considered an affected source/facility.

- (b) Three (3) ceramic mold knock out machines, identified as EU-038, EU-039, and EU-040, controlled for particulate matter by cyclone CU-154 and exhausting through stack SV-157 to the outside;

Abrasive Finishing Operation

- (c) One (1) spinner hanger (abrasive cleaner), identified as EU-041, constructed in 1979, with a maximum capacity of processing 0.49 tons of steel per hour, and controlled for particulate matter by a dust collection system identified as GS-6, and exhausts inside the building;
- (d) One (1) sandblaster, identified as EU-272, constructed in 1979, with a maximum capacity of processing 0.49 tons of steel per hour, controlled by one (1) air collection system (fabric filters), identified as D-003, exhausting through stack SV-157 to the outside;

Ceramic Mold Building Operation

- (e) Ceramic mold operation, all constructed in 1979, with a total maximum capacity of 50 molds per hour and maximum of 0.3 tons of sand per hour to make the mold, and controlled for particulate matter by one (1) cartridge type dust collector identified as CU-149, and exhausting inside the building, consisting of:
- (1) Three (3) silica sand rain fall sanders applicators, identified as EU-049, EU-050 and EU-088;
- (2) Three (3) silica sand rain fall/ fluidized bed applicator, identified as EU-111, EU-171 and EU-171(constructed in 2001); and
- (3) Two (2) Zircon or sand mix tanks identified as EU-131 and EU-132 constructed in 2001
- (4) Two (2) Barrel rainfall sand applicators identified as EU-089 and EU-090

Model BRS-36 SN 0402-07 & 08 installed in 2001.

- (5) Four (4) Miniature fluidized bed sand applicators identified as EU-108, EU-111, EU-113, EU-114
- (6) Sand Reclaimer identified EU-138 controlled by CU-009 vented to the inside and installed in 2001 and run less than 4 hours/month.
- (f) Fluidized sand beds and rain fall sanders with a total maximum capacity of 0.042 tons of sand per hour, controlled for particulate matter by one (1) cartridge type dust collector identified as MC3000-2, exhausting inside the building, consisting of:
 - (1) One (1) fluidized sand bed applicator, identified as EU-088, constructed in 1979;
 - (2) One (1) silica sand rain fall applicator, identified as EU-107, constructed in 1979; and
 - (3) One (1) rain fall sander/fluidized bed applicator, identified as EU-087, constructed in 2001.
- (g) Five (5) friction (band) saws identified as EU-221, EU-222, EU-223, EU-224, and EU-225, each with a maximum capacity of processing 0.98 tons of steel per hour, controlled for particulate matter by five (5) dust collectors, identified as CU-161 through CU-165, exhausting inside the building.
- (h) Two (2) sodium hydroxide solution (caustic) metal parts cleaning units rated at a combined capacity of 4,900 pounds steel castings per hour and identified as EU-001 and EU-169, constructed in 1979 and 2005, with two (2) wet scrubbers for caustic fume control identified as CU-001 and CU-169, and exhausting through individual stacks identified as SV-168 and SV-169, respectively.
- (i) Eleven (11) natural gas fired ovens, for removing wax from sand molds, each rated at 0.55 million British thermal units (MMBtu) per hour, identified as EU-180 EU-183 constructed in 1995, EU-184 and EU-185 constructed in 1996, EU-186 and EU-187 constructed in 1997, EU-188 and EU-189 constructed in 2006 and EU-190 approved for construction in 2011, each with a maximum capacity of processing 0.325 tons of sand molds per hour, and each exhausting through individual stacks respectively identified as SV-180 through SV-190.

Abrasive De-gating, Cleaning/Finishing Operations

- (j) Abrasive cleaning operations (tumble, blast, hand sand blast, and automatic shot blast), controlled by an internal cyclone and horizontal cartridge filter system (CU-300), exhausting through stack SV-157 to the outside, consisting of the following:
 - (1) One (1) sandblast cabinet system, identified as EU-260, constructed in 1995, with a maximum throughput rate of 71.0 pounds of aluminum oxide per hour.
 - (2) One (1) sandblaster, identified as EU-284, constructed in 2000, with a maximum throughput rate of 34.0 pounds of aluminum oxide per hour.
 - (3) Three (3) sandblasters, identified as EU-285, EU-286, and EU-287, constructed in 1979, each with a maximum throughput rate of 34.0 pounds of aluminum oxide per hour.
 - (4) One (1) manual sandblaster, identified as EU-293, constructed in 1995, with a maximum throughput rate of 198 pounds of steel per hour.
 - (5) Three (3) tumble blasters, identified as EU-305, EU-306, and EU-307, constructed in

- 1979, each with a maximum throughput rate of 980 pounds of steel per hour.
- (6) One (1) tumble blaster, identified as EU-310, approved for construction in 2011, with a maximum throughput of 4,800 pounds of steel per hour. Used for cleaning castings for re-melting.
 - (7) Two (2) manual sandblast cabinet systems, identified as EU-308 and EU-309, constructed before 1990, each with a maximum throughput rate of 20 pounds per hour.
 - (8) One (1) 2-inch degater identified as EU-266, one (1) degating machine identified as EU-267, one (1) 4-inch degating machine identified as EU-269, and one (1) two station key polisher, identified as EU-270, each with a total maximum capacity of processing 0.099 tons of steel per hour.

A.3 Insignificant Activities [326 IAC 2-7-1(21)][326 IAC 2-8-3(c)(3)(I)]

This stationary source also includes the following insignificant activities:

- (a) Natural gas-fired combustion sources with heat input equal to or less than ten million (10,000,000) Btu per hour:
 - (1) One (1) primary boiler system rated at 2.678 MMBtu per hour, constructed in 1983 [326 IAC 6-2]; and
 - (2) One (1) standby natural gas-fired boiler, constructed in 2006, with a maximum heat input capacity of 0.672 MMBtu/hr. [326 IAC 6-2-4]
 - (3) one (1) furnace rated at 0.58 MMBtu per hour;
 - (4) four (4) furnaces each rated at 0.075 MMBtu per hour;
 - (5) twelve (12) heaters each rated at 0.10 MMBtu per hour;
 - (6) six (6) natural gas-fired heaters identified as EU-251 through EU-256, each with a maximum heat input rate of 0.58 MMBtu per hour, and exhausting through stacks SV-151 through SV-156, respectively;
 - (7) one (1) natural gas-fired office heater identified as EU-250, with a maximum heat input rate of 2.2 MMBtu per hour, and exhausting through stack SV-150; and
 - (8) two (2) natural gas-fired water heaters identified as EU-278 and EU-279, each with a maximum heat input rate of 0.08 MMBtu per hour, and exhausting through stacks SV-164 and SV-165, respectively.
- (b) Degreasing operations that do not exceed 145 gallons per 12 months, except if subject to 326 IAC 20-6 [326 IAC 8-3-2][326 IAC 8-3-5];
 - (1) One (1) Solvent Degreaser, identified as EU-294, using less than 145 gallons per 12 month period; and
 - (2) One (1) H.D. Degreaser, identified as EU-276, using less than 145 gallons per 12 month period.
- (c) The following equipment related to manufacturing activities not resulting in the emission of HAPs: brazing equipment, cutting torches, soldering equipment, welding equipment, venting to one (1) stack SV-178. [326 IAC 6-3-2]

- (d) Grinding and machining operations controlled with fabric filters, scrubbers, mist collectors, wet collectors and electrostatic precipitators with a design grain loading of less than or equal to 0.03 grains per actual cubic foot and a gas flow rate less than or equal to 4000 actual cubic feet per minute, including the following: deburring, buffing, polishing, abrasive blasting, pneumatic conveying, and woodworking operations [326 IAC 6-3-2]:
- (1) One (1) surface grinder identified as EU-012, utilizing one (1) dust collector for particulate matter control, and exhausting through stack SV-217, which vents internally;
 - (2) One (1) CNC mill identified as EU-274, with a maximum capacity of 0.23 pounds of carbon per hour, utilizing one (1) fabric filter cartridge for particulate matter control, and exhausting through stack SV-167, which vents internally;
 - (3) Two (2) EDM mill machines identified as EU-275 and EU-277, constructed in 1998, each with a maximum capacity of 0.06 pounds of carbon per hour, utilizing one (1) vapor canister filter for vapor control, and exhausting through stack SV-163, which vents internally;
 - (4) One (1) OKK CNC milling machine identified as EU-292, constructed in 1979, controlled for particulate matter by one (1) fabric filter cartridge, and exhausting at one (1) stack identified as SV-167, which vents internally;
 - (5) Four (4) surface grinders identified as EU-262 through EU-265, each with a maximum capacity of 0.05 pounds of steel per hour, all utilizing one (1) fabric filter cartridge unit for particulate matter control, and exhausting through stack SV-167, which vents internally.
- (e) Seven (7) milling machines, each with a maximum capacity of 0.10 pounds of steel per hour. [326 IAC 6-3-2]
- (f) One (1) two-head degator, identified as EU-046. [326 IAC 6-3-2]
- (g) One (1) surface mill machine identified as EU-025. [326 IAC 6-3-2]
- (h) Nineteen (19) miscellaneous belt sanders, grinders, saws, and degaters with particulate matter emissions below 5 pounds per hour [326 IAC 6-3-2]:
- (1) Burr King belt sander (Aero-0275);
 - (2) Roboform EDM (Aero-0277);
 - (3) SBL EDM (Aero-0701);
 - (4) grinder (Aero-0702);
 - (5) Bador grinder (Aero-0273);
 - (5) band saw (Aero-0250);
 - (7) Cincinnati grinder (Aero-0445);
 - (8) Burr King belt sander (Aero-0463);
 - (9) 9-inch degator (Aero-0422);
 - (10) 9-inch degator (Aero-0422B);
 - (11) 8-inch degator (Aero-0423);
 - (12) Burr King belt sander (Aero-0539);
 - (13) six station degator (Aero-0424);
 - (14) automatic degator (Aero-0444);
 - (15) 6-inch belt sander (Aero-0704);
 - (16) Delta band saw (Aero-0372); and
 - (17) three (3) Burr King belt sanders (Aero-0449, 0376, and 0516).

- (i) One (1) 400 pound aluminum melt pot with a maximum capacity of melting 225 pounds of aluminum per hour, identified as aluminum melt pot, exhausting internally. [326 IAC 6-3-2]
- (j) One (1) abrasive saw, identified as EU-261, constructed in 2001, with a maximum throughput rate less than 100 pounds per hour controlled for particulate matter by one (1) dust collection system, identified as CU-157, which vents to stack SV-157. [326 IAC 6-3-2]
- (k) One (1) abrasive saw, identified as EU-200, constructed in 2006, with a maximum throughput rate less than 100 pounds per hour, controlled by a dust collection system identified as CU-157, which vents to stack SV-157. [326 IAC 6-3-2]
- (l) Machining where an aqueous cutting coolant continuously floods the machining interface.
- (m) Closed loop heating and cooling systems.
- (n) Any operation using aqueous solutions containing less than 1 percent by weight of VOCs excluding HAPs.
- (o) Replacement or repair of electrostatic precipitators, bags in baghouses and filters in other air filtration equipment.
- (p) Heat exchanger cleaning and repair;
- (q) Paved and unpaved roads and parking lots with public access.
- (r) Purging of gas lines and vessels that is related to routine maintenance and repair of buildings, structures, or vehicles at the source where air emissions from those activities would not be associated with any production process.
- (s) Blowdown for any of the following: sight glass; boiler; compressors; pump; and cooling tower.
- (t) Cleaners and solvent operations owned and serviced by an outside vendor, characterized as follows:
 - (1) Having a vapor pressure equal to or less than 2kPa; 15mm Hg; or 0.3 psi measured at 38 degrees C (100°F) or;
 - (2) Having a vapor pressure equal to or less than 0.7 kPa; 5mm Hg; or 0.1 psi measured at 20°C (68°F); the use of which for all cleaners and solvents combined does not exceed 145 gallons per 12 months;
- ((u) One (1) solvent based wax pattern cleaning operation utilizing Nalco Wax Cleaner or equivalent.
- (v) Fourteen (14) work benches using Glycol Ether 111-76-2 (Non-HAP) for wax repair.
- (w) Twelve (12) heat torches to melt wax.
- (x) Twenty-four (24) non-volatiles/non-particulate matter emitting injection molders.
- (y) One (1) steam autoclave wax melter.

- (z) One water vapor vent exhaust identified as SV-166.
- (aa) One (1) water blaster.
- (bb) Beryllium Clean Room, approved for construction in 2012, using dust collectors, identified as CU-158 and CU-160. The dust collectors are used to recover product and to keep exposures of beryllium for the employees to a minimum. Consisting of:
 - (1) Eight (8) down draft tables, identified as EU-258 (a-h);
 - (2) One (1) Clean Room Saw, identified as EU-273;
 - (3) One (1) Clean Room Lathe, identified as EU-268; and
 - (4) One (1) Clean Room Mill, identified as EU-271.
- (cc) One (1) insignificant natural gas fired standby generator < 1.48 mmBtu, approved for construction in 2012.

Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart JJJJ (4J) and 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ (4Z), this unit is considered an affected source/facility.

A.4 FESOP Applicability [326 IAC 2-8-2]

This stationary source, otherwise required to have a Part 70 permit as described in 326 IAC 2-7-2(a), has applied to the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM), Office of Air Quality (OAQ) for a Federally Enforceable State Operating Permit (FESOP).

SECTION B GENERAL CONDITIONS

B.1 Definitions [326 IAC 2-8-1]

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 2-8-4(2)][326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5][IC 13-15-3-6(a)]

- (a) This permit, F091-30760-00074, 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, 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 2-8-6] [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 2-8-4(4)]

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 2-8-4(5)(D)]

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

B.7 Duty to Provide Information [326 IAC 2-8-4(5)(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 2-8-3(d)][326 IAC 2-8-4(3)(C)(i)][326 IAC 2-8-5(1)]

- (a) A certification required by this permit meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1) if:

- (1) it contains a certification by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1), 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) An "authorized individual" is defined at 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

B.9 Annual Compliance Certification [326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1)]

- (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. The initial certification shall cover the time period from the date of final permit issuance through December 31 of the same year. All subsequent 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
- (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 2-8-4(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 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

B.10 Compliance Order Issuance [326 IAC 2-8-5(b)]

IDEM, OAQ may issue a compliance order to this Permittee upon discovery that this permit is in nonconformance with an applicable requirement. The order may require immediate compliance or contain a schedule for expeditious compliance with the applicable requirement.

B.11 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 1-6-3][326 IAC 2-8-4(9)]

(a) If required by specific condition(s) in Section D of this permit, 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 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

The Permittee shall implement the PMPs.

- (b) A copy of the PMPs shall be submitted to IDEM, OAQ upon request and within a reasonable time, and shall be subject to review and approval by IDEM, OAQ. IDEM, OAQ may require the Permittee to revise its PMPs whenever lack of proper maintenance causes or is the primary contributor to an exceedance of any limitation on emissions. The PMPs and their submittal do not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).
- (c) To the extent the Permittee is required by 40 CFR Part 60/63 to have an Operation Maintenance, and Monitoring (OMM) Plan for a unit, such Plan is deemed to satisfy the PMP requirements of 326 IAC 1-6-3 for that unit.

B.12 Emergency Provisions [326 IAC 2-8-12]

- (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 except as provided in 326 IAC 2-8-12.
- (b) An emergency, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12), constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with a health-based or 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 Northwest 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
Northwest Regional Office phone: (219) 757-0265; fax: (219) 757-0267.

- (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 2-8-4(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 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

- (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 2-8-3(c)(6) 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 2-8 and any other applicable rules.
- (g) Operations may continue during an emergency only if the following conditions are met:
 - (1) 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.
 - (2) If an emergency situation causes a deviation from a health-based limit, the Permittee may not continue to operate the affected emissions facilities unless:
 - (A) The Permittee immediately takes all reasonable steps to correct the emergency situation and to minimize emissions; and
 - (B) Continued operation of the facilities is necessary to prevent imminent injury to persons, severe damage to equipment, substantial loss of capital investment, or loss of product or raw material of substantial economic value.

Any operations shall continue no longer than the minimum time required to prevent the situations identified in (g)(2)(B) of this condition.

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

- (a) All terms and conditions of permits established prior to F091-30760-00074 and issued pursuant to permitting programs approved into the state implementation plan have been either:
 - (1) incorporated as originally stated,
 - (2) revised, or
 - (3) deleted.
- (b) All previous registrations and permits are superseded by this permit.

B.14 Termination of Right to Operate [326 IAC 2-8-9][326 IAC 2-8-3(h)]

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 2-8-3(h) and 326 IAC 2-8-9.

B.15 Permit Modification, Reopening, Revocation and Reissuance, or Termination
[326 IAC 2-8-4(5)(C)][326 IAC 2-8-7(a)][326 IAC 2-8-8]

- (a) This permit may be modified, reopened, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Permittee for a Federally Enforceable State 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 2-8-4(5)(C)] The notification by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).
- (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 2-8-8(a)]
- (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 2-8-8(b)]
- (d) The reopening and revision of this permit, under 326 IAC 2-8-8(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 2-8-8(c)]

B.16 Permit Renewal [326 IAC 2-8-3(h)]

- (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 2-8-3. 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 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

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 2-8 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 2-8-3(g), in writing by IDEM, OAQ any additional information identified as being needed to process the application.

B.17 Permit Amendment or Revision [326 IAC 2-8-10][326 IAC 2-8-11.1]

- (a) Permit amendments and revisions are governed by the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-10 or 326 IAC 2-8-11.1 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 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

- (c) The Permittee may implement administrative amendment changes addressed in the request for an administrative amendment immediately upon submittal of the request. [326 IAC 2-8-10(b)(3)]

B.18 Operational Flexibility [326 IAC 2-8-15][326 IAC 2-8-11.1]

- (a) The Permittee may make any change or changes at the source that are described in 326 IAC 2-8-15(b) and (c) 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 approval required by 326 IAC 2-8-11.1 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 2-8-15(b)(1) and (c). 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 2-8-15(b)(1) and (c).

- (b) Emission Trades [326 IAC 2-8-15(b)]
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 2-8-15(b).
- (c) Alternative Operating Scenarios [326 IAC 2-8-15(c)]
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 2-8-4(7). No prior notification of IDEM, OAQ, or U.S. EPA is required.
- (d) 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.19 Source Modification Requirement [326 IAC 2-8-11.1]

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

B.20 Inspection and Entry [326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(2)][IC 13-14-2-2][IC 13-17-3-2][IC 13-30-3-1]

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 FESOP 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, at reasonable times, 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, at reasonable times, 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, at reasonable times, 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.21 Transfer of Ownership or Operational Control [326 IAC 2-8-10]

- (a) The Permittee must comply with the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-10 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 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).
- (c) The Permittee may implement administrative amendment changes addressed in the request for an administrative amendment immediately upon submittal of the request. [326 IAC 2-8-10(b)(3)]

B.22 Annual Fee Payment [326 IAC 2-7-19] [326 IAC 2-8-4(6)] [326 IAC 2-8-16][326 IAC 2-1.1-7]

- (a) The Permittee shall pay annual fees to IDEM, OAQ no later than 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) 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.23 Credible Evidence [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)][326 IAC 2-8-5][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 2-8-4(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 Overall Source Limit [326 IAC 2-8]

The purpose of this permit is to limit this source's potential to emit to less than major source levels for the purpose of Section 502(a) of the Clean Air Act.

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-8:

- (1) The potential to emit any regulated pollutant, except particulate matter (PM) and greenhouse gases (GHGs), from the entire source shall be limited to less than one hundred (100) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period.
- (2) The potential to emit any individual hazardous air pollutant (HAP) from the entire source shall be limited to less than ten (10) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period; and
- (3) The potential to emit any combination of HAPs from the entire source shall be limited to less than twenty-five (25) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period.
- (4) The potential to emit greenhouse gases (GHGs) from the entire source shall be limited to less than one hundred thousand (100,000) tons of CO₂ equivalent emissions (CO₂e) per twelve (12) consecutive month period.

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), potential to emit particulate matter (PM) from the entire source shall be limited to less than one hundred (100) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period.

(c) This condition shall include all emission points at this source including those that are insignificant as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21). The source shall be allowed to add insignificant activities not already listed in this permit, provided that the source's potential to emit does not exceed the above specified limits.

(d) Section D of this permit contains independently enforceable provisions to satisfy this requirement.

C.3 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.4 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.5 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.6 Fugitive Dust Emissions [326 IAC 6-4]

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

C.7 Fugitive Particulate Matter Emission Limitations [326 IAC 6-5]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-5 (Fugitive Particulate Matter Emission Limitations), fugitive particulate matter emissions shall be controlled according to the attached plan as in Attachment A.

C.8 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.

C.9 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 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

- (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.

Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)]

C.10 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 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

- (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 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

- (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.11 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 2-8-4][326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1)]

C.12 Compliance Monitoring [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)][326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(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 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

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

C.13 Instrument Specifications [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)][326 IAC 2-8-5(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 2-8-4][326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1)]

C.14 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 prepare written emergency reduction plans (ERPs) consistent with safe operating procedures.

(b) These ERPs shall be submitted for approval 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 ninety (90) days after the date of issuance of this permit.

The ERP does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

(c) If the ERP is disapproved by IDEM, OAQ, the Permittee shall have an additional thirty (30) days to resolve the differences and submit an approvable ERP.

(d) These ERPs shall state those actions that will be taken, when each episode level is declared, to reduce or eliminate emissions of the appropriate air pollutants.

(e) Said ERPs shall also identify the sources of air pollutants, the approximate amount of reduction of the pollutants, and a brief description of the manner in which the reduction will be achieved.

(f) 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.15 Risk Management Plan [326 IAC 2-8-4] [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.16 Response to Excursions or Exceedances [326 IAC 2-8-4] [326 IAC 2-8-5]

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.17 Actions Related to Noncompliance Demonstrated by a Stack Test [326 IAC 2-8-4][326 IAC 2-8-5]

- (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 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

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

C.18 General Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)] [326 IAC 2-8-5]

- (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. Support information includes the following:
 - (AA) All calibration and maintenance records.
 - (BB) All original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation.
 - (CC) Copies of all reports required by the FESOP.Records of required monitoring information include the following:
 - (AA) The date, place, as defined in this permit, and time of sampling or measurements.
 - (BB) The dates analyses were performed.
 - (CC) The company or entity that performed the analyses.
 - (DD) The analytical techniques or methods used.
 - (EE) The results of such analyses.

- (FF) The operating conditions as existing at the time of sampling or measurement.

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.19 General Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)(C)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

- (a) The Permittee shall submit the attached Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report or its equivalent. Proper notice submittal under Section B –Emergency Provisions satisfies the reporting requirements of this paragraph. 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 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1). 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) The first report shall cover the period commencing on the date of issuance of this permit or the date of initial start-up, whichever is later, and ending on the last day of the reporting period. 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.20 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: Electric Induction Melting Units

(a) Five (5) electric induction melting units and their associated melt pots with a total rated capacity of 4,200 pounds metal (steel/brass/copper/aluminum/iron) per hour, controlled by a multi-cyclone system exhausting outside through stack SV-157, and consisting of the following:

- (1) One (1) 350 KW electric induction melting unit for processing steel, constructed in July of 1988, consisting of two (2) melt pots (EU-173 and EU-174). Each melt pot has a maximum throughput rate of 1,000 pounds of steel alloy per hour. Only one melt pot can be in operation at a time.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZZ (5Z), this unit is considered an affected source/facility.

- (2) One (1) 350 KW electric induction melting unit for processing steel, constructed in July of 1988, consisting of two (2) melt pots (EU-175 and EU-176). Each melt pot has a maximum throughput rate of 1,000 pounds of steel alloy per hour. Only one melt pot can be in operation at a time.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZZ (5Z), this unit is considered an affected source/facility.

- (3) One (1) 350 KW electric induction melting unit, constructed in December of 2005, consisting of two (2) melt pots (EU-177 and EU-178). Each melt pot has a maximum throughput rate of 1,000 pounds of ductile iron per hour. Only one melt pot can be in operation at a time.

Ferro-nickel-magnesium and ferrosilicate are used as inoculants in the melting process during the production of ductile iron, for metal bonding, at a rate of 2.4 and 2.2 pounds per melt respectively. Ductile iron can be produced at a maximum rate of 1,000 pounds per hour. No flux is used in the production of ductile iron.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZZ (5Z), this unit is considered an affected source/facility.

- (4) One (1) 175 KW electric induction melting unit for processing aluminum alloy, constructed in 1998 and modified in 2007, consisting of two (2) melt pots (EU-193 and EU-194). Each melt pot has a maximum throughput rate of 600 pounds of aluminum alloy per hour. Only one melt pot can be in operation at a time.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZZ (6Z), this unit is considered an affected source/facility.

- (5) One (1) 250 KW electric induction melting unit, constructed in December of 2005, consisting of three (3) melt pots (EU-179, EU-198, and EU-199). Each melt pot has a maximum throughput rate of 600 pounds of copper beryllium or other copper alloy per hour. Only one melt pot can be in operation at a time.

Under 40 CFR 61, Subpart C, this unit is considered an affected source/facility.
Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZZ (6Z), this unit is considered an affected source/facility.

(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 2-8-4(1)]

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

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

Equipment I.D.	Process Weight Rate (ton/hr)	Allowable Emission Rate (lb/hr)
Melt pots (EU-173)	0.5	2.58
Melt pots (EU-174)	0.5	2.58
Melt pots (EU-175)	0.5	2.58
Melt pots (EU-176)	0.5	2.58
Melt pots (EU-177)	0.5	2.58
Melt pots (EU-178)	0.5	2.58
Melt pots (EU-193)	0.3	1.83
Melt pots (EU-194)	0.3	1.83
Melt pots (EU-179)	0.3	1.83
Melt pots (EU-198)	0.3	1.83
Melt pots (EU-199)	0.3	1.83

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

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

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

D.1.2 Operational Design [326 IAC 2-8]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-8-4, only one melt pot can be in operation at a time per induction melting unit.

D.1.3 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-8-4(9)]

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

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.1.4 Particulate Control

In order to comply with Condition D.1.1, the multi-cyclone system (exhausting to stack SV-157) shall be in operation and control emissions from the 250 KW electric induction melting unit (melt pots EU-179, EU-198, and EU-199) at all times that this facility is in operation.

SECTION D.2

FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

- (b) Three (3) ceramic mold knock out machines, identified as EU-038, EU-039, and EU-040, controlled for particulate matter by cyclone CU-154 and exhausting through stack SV-157 to the outside.

Abrasive Finishing Operation

- (c) One (1) spinner hanger (abrasive cleaner), identified as EU-041, constructed in 1979, with a maximum capacity of processing 0.49 tons of steel per hour, and controlled for particulate matter by a dust collection system identified as GS-6, and exhausts inside the building.
- (d) One (1) sandblaster, identified as EU-272, constructed in 1979, with a maximum capacity of processing 0.49 tons of steel per hour, controlled by one (1) air collection system (fabric filters), identified as CU-158 and CU-160, exhausting through stack SV-158 to the outside.

Ceramic Mold Building Operation

- (e) Ceramic mold operation, all constructed in 1979, with a total maximum capacity of 50 molds per hour and maximum of 0.3 tons of sand per hour to make the mold, and controlled for particulate matter by one (1) cartridge type dust collector identified as CU-149, and exhausting inside the building, consisting of:
- (1) Three (3) silica sand rain fall sanders applicators, identified as EU-049, EU-050 and EU-088;
 - (2) Three (3) silica sand rain fall/ fluidized bed applicator, identified as EU-111, EU-171 and EU-171(constructed in 2001); and
 - (3) Two (2) Zircon or sand mix tanks identified as EU-131 and EU-132 constructed in 2001
 - (4) Two (2) Barrel rainfall sand applicators identified as EU-089 and EU-090 Model BRS-36 SN 0402-07 & 08 installed in 2001.
 - (5) Four (4) Miniature fluidized bed sand applicators identified as EU-108, EU-111, EU-113, EU-114
 - (6) Sand Reclaimer identified EU-138 controlled by CU-009 vented to the inside and installed in 2001 and run less than 4 hours/month.
- (g) Five (5) friction (band) saws identified as EU-221, EU-222, EU-223, EU-224, and EU-225, each with a maximum capacity of processing 0.98 tons of steel per hour, controlled for particulate matter by five (5) dust collectors, exhausting inside the building.
- (h) Two (2) sodium hydroxide solution (caustic) metal parts cleaning units rated at a combined capacity of 4,900 pounds steel castings per hour and identified as EU-001 and EU-169, constructed in 1979 and 2005, with two (2) wet scrubbers for caustic fume control identified as CU-001 and CU-169, and exhausting through stacks, identified as SV-168 and SV-169 respectively, to the outside.
- (i) Eleven (11) natural gas fired ovens, for removing wax from sand molds, each rated at 0.55

million British thermal units (MMBtu) per hour, identified as EU-180 EU-183 constructed in 1995, EU-184 and EU-185 constructed in 1996, EU-186 and EU-187 constructed in 1997, EU-188 and EU-189 constructed in 2006 and EU-190 approved for construction in 2011, each with a maximum capacity of processing 0.325 tons of sand molds per hour, and each exhausting through individual stacks respectively identified as SV-180 through SV-190.

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

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

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

In order to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable, the Permittee shall comply with the following emission limits:

Equipment I.D.	PM Limit (lbs/hr)
Ceramic Mold Pneumatic Knockout (EU-038)	0.24
Ceramic Mold Pneumatic Knockout (EU-039)	0.24
Ceramic Mold Pneumatic Knockout (EU-040)	0.24
Friction (band) Saw EU-221	0.255
Friction (band) Saw EU-222	0.255
Friction (band) Saw EU-223	0.255
Friction (band) Saw EU-224	0.255
Friction (band) Saw EU-225	0.255
Caustic Metal Parts Cleaner (EU-001)	0.11
Caustic Metal Parts Cleaner (EU-169)	0.11

Compliance with these limits, combined with the potential to emit PM from all other emission units at this source, shall limit the source-wide total potential to emit of PM to less than 100 tons per 12 consecutive month period, each, and shall render 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)) not applicable.

D.2.2 FESOP Limits [326 IAC 2-8-4] [326 IAC 2-1.1-5]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-8-4, PM10 and PM2.5 emissions shall be limited as follows:

Equipment I.D.	PM10 Limit (lbs/hr)	PM2.5 Limit (lbs/hr)
Ceramic Mold Pneumatic Knockout (EU-038)	0.16	0.10
Ceramic Mold Pneumatic Knockout (EU-039)	0.16	0.10
Ceramic Mold Pneumatic Knockout (EU-040)	0.16	0.10
Friction (band) Saw EU-221	0.255	0.255
Friction (band) Saw EU-222	0.255	0.255
Friction (band) Saw EU-223	0.255	0.255
Friction (band) Saw EU-224	0.255	0.255
Friction (band) Saw EU-225	0.255	0.255
Caustic Metal Parts Cleaner (EU-001)	0.11	0.11
Caustic Metal Parts Cleaner (EU-169)	0.11	0.11

Compliance with these limits, combined with the potential to emit PM10 and PM2.5 from all other emission units at this source, shall limit the source-wide total potential to emit of PM10 and PM2.5

to less than 100 tons per 12 consecutive month period, each, and shall render 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70 Permits), 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)) not applicable.

D.2.3 Particulate Emissions Limitations [326 IAC 6-3]

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

Equipment I.D.	Process Weight Rate (ton/hr)	Allowable Emission Rate (lb/hr)
Ceramic Mold Pneumatic Knockout (EU-038)	0.49	2.54
Ceramic Mold Pneumatic Knockout (EU-039)	0.49	2.54
Ceramic Mold Pneumatic Knockout (EU-040)	0.49	2.54
spinner hanger (EU-041)	0.49	2.54
silica sand rain fall sander (EU-049)	0.03	0.551
silica sand rain fall sander (EU-050)	0.03	0.551
rain fall sander/fluidized bed (EU-087)	0.01	0.551
fluidized sand bed (EU-088)	0.01	0.551
silica sand rain fall sander (EU-107)	0.01	0.551
silica sand rain fall/ fluidized bed sander (EU-111)	0.03	0.551
Zircon mix tank (EU-131)	0.03	0.551
Friction (band) Saw (EU-221)	0.98	4.04
Friction (band) Saw (EU-222)	0.98	4.04
Friction (band) Saw (EU-223)	0.98	4.04
Friction (band) Saw (EU-224)	0.98	4.04
Friction (band) Saw (EU-225)	0.98	4.04
Wax burn-out oven (EU-180)	0.325	1.93
Wax burn-out oven (EU-181)	0.325	1.93
Wax burn-out oven (EU-182)	0.325	1.93
Wax burn-out oven (EU-183)	0.325	1.93
Wax burn-out oven (EU-184)	0.325	1.93
Wax burn-out oven (EU-185)	0.325	1.93
Wax burn-out oven (EU-186)	0.325	1.93
Wax burn-out oven (EU-187)	0.325	1.93
Wax burn-out oven (EU-188)	0.325	1.93
Wax burn-out oven (EU-189)	0.325	1.93
Wax burn-out oven (EU-190)	0.325	1.93
Caustic metal parts cleaners (EU-001)	1.225	4.70
Caustic metal parts cleaners (EU-169)	1.225	4.70

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

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

D.2.4 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-8-4(9)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan is required for this facility and its control device. 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.2.5 Particulate Control

- (a) In order to comply with Conditions D.2.1 and D.2.2, the cyclone (CU-154) shall be in operation and control emissions from the three (3) ceramic mold knock out machines (EU-038, EU-039, and EU-040) at all times that these facilities are in operation.
- (b) In order to comply with Conditions D.2.1 and D.2.2, the friction (band) saws (EU-221, EU-222, EU-223, EU-224, and EU-225) dust collectors shall be in operation and control emissions at all times that these facilities are in operation.
- (c) In order to comply with Conditions D.2.1 and D.2.2, the Caustic Metal Parts Cleaner (EU-001 and EU-169) wet scrubbers (CU-001 and CU-169) shall be in operation and control emissions at all times that these facilities are in operation.

Compliance Monitoring Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4][326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1)]

D.2.6 Visible Emissions Notations

- (a) Visible emission notations of the three (3) ceramic mold knock out machines, sandblaster (EU-272) to stack exhaust (Stack 157) and the caustic metal parts cleaners (EU-001, EU-169) to stack exhausts SV-168 and SV-169 shall be performed once per day during normal operations. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.
- (b) For processes operated continuously, "normal" means those conditions prevailing, or expected to prevail, eighty percent (80%) of the time the process is in operation, not counting startup or shut down time.
- (c) In the case of batch or discontinuous operations, readings shall be taken during that part of the operation that would normally be expected to cause the greatest emissions.
- (d) A trained employee is an employee who has worked at the plant at least one (1) month and has been trained in the appearance and characteristics of normal visible emissions for that specific process.
- (e) If abnormal emissions are observed, the Permittee shall take reasonable response. Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

D.2.7 Dust Collector Inspections

An inspection shall be performed semi-annually of the dust collectors controlling the friction (band) saws' (EU-221, EU-222, EU-223, EU-224, and EU-225).

D.2.8 Parametric Monitoring [326 IAC 8-5-6]

The Permittee shall monitor and record the flow rate of the wet scrubbers CU-001 and CU-169, at least once per day when the two (2) sodium hydroxide solution (caustic) metal parts cleaning units are in operation. When for any one reading, the flow rate of CU-001 and CU-169 is less than the minimum of 2 gallons per minute, or a minimum established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. Section C – Response to Excursions or

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

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

D.2.9 Cyclone Failure Detection

In the event that cyclone failure has been observed:

Failed units and the associated process will be shut down immediately until the failed units have been repaired or replaced. The emissions unit shall be shut down no later than the completion of the processing of the material in the 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).

D.2.10 Scrubber Detection

In the event that a scrubber malfunction has been observed:

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

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

D.2.11 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.2.6, the Permittee shall maintain records of visible emission notations of the knock out machines, and sandblasting facilities stack exhaust 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 records of the results of the inspections required under Condition D.2.7.
- (c) To document the compliance status with Condition D.2.8, the Permittee shall maintain daily records of flow rate for wet scrubbers CU-001 and CU-169 during normal operation. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a flow rate reading is not taken and the reason for the lack of a flow rate reading (e.g. the process did not operate that day).
- (d) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the records required by this condition

SECTION D.3

FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

Abrasive De-gating, Cleaning/Finishing Operations

- (j) Abrasive cleaning operations (tumble, blast, hand sand blast, and automatic shot blast), controlled by an internal cyclone and horizontal cartridge filter system (CU-300), exhausting through stack SV-157 to the outside, consisting of the following:
- (1) One (1) sandblast cabinet system, identified as EU-260, constructed in 1995, with a maximum throughput rate of 71.0 pounds of aluminum oxide per hour.
 - (2) One (1) sandblaster, identified as EU-284, constructed in 2000, with a maximum throughput rate of 34.0 pounds of aluminum oxide per hour.
 - (3) Three (3) sandblasters, identified as EU-285, EU-286, and EU-287, constructed in 1979, each with a maximum throughput rate of 34.0 pounds of aluminum oxide per hour.
 - (4) One (1) manual sandblaster, identified as EU-293, constructed in 1995, with a maximum throughput rate of 198 pounds of steel per hour.
 - (5) Three (3) tumble blasters, identified as EU-305, EU-306, and EU-307, constructed in 1979, each with a maximum throughput rate of 980 pounds of steel per hour.
 - (6) One (1) tumble blaster, identified as EU-310, approved for construction in 2012, with a maximum throughput of 4,800 pounds of steel per hour (Limited to 4,000 pounds of steel per hour). Used for cleaning castings for re-melting.
 - (7) Two (2) manual sandblast cabinet systems, identified as EU-308 and EU-309, constructed before 1990, each with a maximum throughput rate of 20 pounds per hour.
 - (8) One (1) 2-inch degater identified as EU-266, one (1) degating machine identified as EU-267, one (1) 4-inch degating machine identified as EU-269, and one (1) two station key polisher, identified as EU-270, each with a total maximum capacity of processing 0.099 tons of steel 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.3.1 PSD Minor Limits [326 IAC 2-2]

In order to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable, the Permittee shall comply with the following emission limits:

PM emissions from the internal cyclone and horizontal cartridge filter system (CU-300), exhausting through stack SV-157 to the outside shall not exceed 0.72 pounds of PM per hour.

Compliance with these limits, combined with the potential to emit PM from all other emission units at this source, shall limit the source-wide total potential to emit of PM to less than 100 tons per 12

consecutive month period, each, and shall render 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)) not applicable.

D.3.2 FESOP Limits [326 IAC 2-8-4] [326 IAC 2-1.1-5]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-8-4, PM10 and PM2.5 emissions shall be limited as follows:

- (a) PM10 emissions from the internal cyclone and horizontal cartridge filter system (CU-300), exhausting through stack SV-157 shall not exceed 0.50 pounds of PM10 per hour.
- (b) PM2.5 emissions from the internal cyclone and horizontal cartridge filter system (CU-300), exhausting through stack SV-157 shall not exceed 0.30 pounds of PM 2.5 per hour.

Compliance with these limits, combined with the potential to emit PM10 and PM2.5 from all other emission units at this source, shall limit the source-wide total potential to emit of PM10 and PM2.5 to less than 100 tons per 12 consecutive month period, each, and shall render 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70 Permits), 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)) not applicable.

D.3.3 Particulate Emissions Limitations [326 IAC 6-3]

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

Equipment I.D.	Process Weight Rate (lb/hr)	Allowable Emission Rate (lb/hr)
sandblast cabinet system (EU-260)	<100	0.551
sandblaster (EU-284)	<100	0.551
sandblaster (EU-285)	<100	0.551
sandblaster (EU-286)	<100	0.551
sandblaster (EU-287)	<100	0.551
manual sandblaster (EU-293)	198	0.87
tumble blaster (EU-305)	980	2.54
tumble blaster (EU-306)	980	2.54
tumble blaster (EU-307)	980	2.54
tumble blaster (EU-310)	4,800	7.37
manual sandblast cabinet system (EU-308)	<100	0.551
manual sandblast cabinet system (EU-309)	<100	0.551
2-inch degater (EU-266)	198	0.87
degating machine (EU-267)	198	0.87
4-inch degating machine (EU-269)	198	0.87
two station key polisher (EU-270)	198	0.87
surface grinder (EU-012)	198	0.87
surface grinder (EU-262)	198	0.87
surface grinder (EU-265)	198	0.87
Degator 2-in (EU-266)	198	0.87
Degating Machine (EU-267)	198	0.87
Degating Machine 4-in (EU-269)	198	0.87
Key Polisher (EU-270)	198	0.87
CNC mill (EU-274)	<100	0.551

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

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

D.3.4 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-8-4(9)]

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

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.3.5 Particulate Control

In order to comply with Conditions D.3.1 and D.3.2, internal cyclone and horizontal cartridge filter system (CU-300) shall be in operation and control emissions from the abrasive de-gating, cleaning/finishing operations at all times that the abrasive de-gating, cleaning/finishing operations are in operation.

Compliance Monitoring Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4][326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1)]

D.3.6 Visible Emissions Notations

- (a) Visible emission notations of the Abrasive De-gating, Cleaning/Finishing Operations stack exhaust (Stack 157) shall be performed once per day during normal operations. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.
- (b) For processes operated continuously, "normal" means those conditions prevailing, or expected to prevail, eighty percent (80%) of the time the process is in operation, not counting startup or shut down time.
- (c) In the case of batch or discontinuous operations, readings shall be taken during that part of the operation that would normally be expected to cause the greatest emissions.
- (d) A trained employee is an employee who has worked at the plant at least one (1) month and has been trained in the appearance and characteristics of normal visible emissions for that specific process.
- (e) If abnormal emissions are observed, the Permittee shall take reasonable response. Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

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

D.3.7 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.3.6, the Permittee shall maintain records of visible emission notations of the Abrasive De-gating, Cleaning/Finishing Operations stack exhaust 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) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the records required by this condition.

SECTION D.4

FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

- (a) Natural gas-fired combustion sources with heat input equal to or less than ten million (10,000,000) Btu per hour:
 - (1) One (1) primary boiler system rated at 2.678 MMBtu per hour, constructed in 1983 [326 IAC 6-2]; and
 - (2) One (1) standby natural gas-fired boiler, constructed in 2006, with a maximum heat input capacity of 0.672 MMBtu/hr. [326 IAC 6-2-4]

(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 Particulate Matter (PM) [326 IAC 6-2]

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-3(e) (Particulate Matter Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating), the PM emissions from the 2.678 MMBtu/hr boiler shall not exceed 0.6 lb/MMBtu heat input.
- (b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-4 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating), particulate emissions from the 0.672 MMBtu/hr boiler shall be limited to 0.6 pounds per MMBtu heat input.

SECTION D.5

FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

- (b) Degreasing operations that do not exceed 145 gallons per 12 months, except if subject to 326 IAC 20-6 [326 IAC 8-3-2][326 IAC 8-3-5];
- (1) One (1) Solvent Degreaser, identified as EU-294, using less than 145 gallons per 12 month period; and
 - (2) One (1) H.D. Degreaser, identified as EU-276, using less than 145 gallons per 12 month period.

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

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

D.5.1 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.5.2 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°C) (one hundred degrees Fahrenheit (100°F));
 - (B) The solvent is agitated; or
 - (C) The solvent is heated.

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

SECTION D.6

FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

Insignificant Activities:

- (c) The following equipment related to manufacturing activities not resulting in the emission of HAPs: brazing equipment, cutting torches, soldering equipment, welding equipment, venting to one (1) stack SV-178. [326 IAC 6-3-2]
- (d) Grinding and machining operations controlled with fabric filters, scrubbers, mist collectors, wet collectors and electrostatic precipitators with a design grain loading of less than or equal to 0.03 grains per actual cubic foot and a gas flow rate less than or equal to 4000 actual cubic feet per minute, including the following: deburring, buffing, polishing, abrasive blasting, pneumatic conveying, and woodworking operations [326 IAC 6-3-2]:
 - (1) One (1) surface grinder identified as EU-012, utilizing one (1) dust collector for particulate matter control, and exhausting through stack SV-217, which vents internally;
 - (2) One (1) CNC mill identified as EU-274, with a maximum capacity of 0.23 pounds of carbon per hour, utilizing one (1) fabric filter cartridge for particulate matter control, and exhausting through stack SV-167, which vents internally;
 - (3) Two (2) EDM mill machines identified as EU-275 and EU-277, constructed in 1998, each with a maximum capacity of 0.06 pounds of carbon per hour, utilizing one (1) vapor canister filter for vapor control, and exhausting through stack SV-163, which vents internally;
 - (4) One (1) OKK CNC milling machine identified as EU-292, constructed in 1979, controlled for particulate matter by one (1) fabric filter cartridge, and exhausting at one (1) stack identified as SV-167, which vents internally;
 - (5) Four (4) surface grinders identified as EU-262 through EU-265, each with a maximum capacity of 0.05 pounds of steel per hour, all utilizing one (1) fabric filter cartridge unit for particulate matter control, and exhausting through stack SV-167, which vents internally.
- (e) Seven (7) milling machines, each with a maximum capacity of 0.10 pounds of steel per hour. [326 IAC 6-3-2]
- (f) One (1) two-head degator, identified as EU-046. [326 IAC 6-3-2]
- (g) One (1) surface mill machine identified as EU-025. [326 IAC 6-3-2]
- (h) Nineteen (19) miscellaneous belt sanders, grinders, saws, and degaters with particulate matter emissions below 5 pounds per hour [326 IAC 6-3-2]:
 - (1) Burr King belt sander (Aero-0275);
 - (2) Roboform EDM (Aero-0277);
 - (3) SBL EDM (Aero-0701);
 - (4) grinder (Aero-0702);
 - (5) Bador grinder (Aero-0273);
 - (5) band saw (Aero-0250);
 - (7) Cincinnati grinder (Aero-0445);

(8)	Burr King belt sander (Aero-0463);
(9)	9-inch degator (Aero-0422);
(10)	9-inch degator (Aero-0422B);
(11)	8-inch degator (Aero-0423);
(12)	Bur King belt sander (Aero-0539);
(13)	six station degator (Aero-0424);
(14)	automatic degator (Aero-0444);
(15)	6-inch belt sander (Aero-0704);
(16)	Delta band saw (Aero-0372); and
(17)	three (3) Burr King belt sanders (Aero-0449, 0376, and 0516).
(i)	One (1) 400 pound aluminum melt pot with a maximum capacity of melting 225 pounds of aluminum per hour, identified as aluminum melt pot, exhausting internally. [326 IAC 6-3-2]
(j)	One (1) abrasive saw, identified as EU-261, constructed in 2001, with a maximum throughput rate less than 100 pounds per hour controlled for particulate matter by one (1) dust collection system, identified as CU-157, which vents to stack SV-157. [326 IAC 6-3-2]
(k)	One (1) abrasive saw, identified as EU-200, constructed in 2006, with a maximum throughput rate less than 100 pounds per hour, controlled by a dust collection system identified as CU-157, which vents to stack SV-157. [326 IAC 6-3-2]
(l)	Machining where an aqueous cutting coolant continuously floods the machining interface.
(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 Particulate Emissions Limitations [326 IAC 6-3]

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

Equipment I.D.	Process Weight Rate (lbs/hr)	Allowable Emission Rate (lb/hr)
surface grinder (EU-012)	198	0.87
surface grinder (EU-262)	<100	0.551
surface grinder (EU-263)	<100	0.551
surface grinder (EU-264)	<100	0.551
surface grinder (EU-265)	<100	0.551
CNC mill (EU-274)	<100	0.551
EDM mill machine (EU-275)	<100	0.551
EDM mill machine (EU-277)	<100	0.551
CNC milling machine (EU-292)	198	0.87
two-head degator (EU-046)	<100	0.551
surface mill machine (EU-025)	<100	0.551
abrasive saw (EU-261)	<100	0.551
abrasive saw (EU-200)	<100	0.551
Seven Milling Machines	<100, each	0.551, each

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

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

SECTION E.1 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description[326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]: Electric Induction Melt Unit (Beryllium)

- (a) Five (5) electric induction melting units and their associated melt pots with a total rated capacity of 4,600 pounds metal (steel/brass/copper/aluminum/iron) per hour, controlled by a multi-cyclone system through stack SV-157, exhausting outside and consisting of the following:
- (5) One (1) 250 KW electric induction melting unit, constructed in December of 2005, consisting of three (3) melt pots (EU-179, EU-198, and EU-199). Each melt pot has a maximum throughput rate of 600 pounds of copper beryllium or other copper alloy per hour. Only one melt pot can be in operation at a time.

Under 40 CFR 61, Subpart C, this unit is considered an affected source/facility.
Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZZZ (6Z), this unit is considered an affected source/facility.

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

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4(1)]

E.1.1 General Provisions Relating to NESHAP C [40 CFR 61, Subpart A—General Provisions]

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 61.01(c), the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 14-1-1, except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR 61 Subpart C.

E.1.2 National Emission Standard for Beryllium NESHAP [40 CFR 61, Subpart C]

The Permittee, which operates a stationary steel/brass/cooper/aluminum/iron investment casting using Beryllium (in melt pots EU-179, EU-198, and EU-199). The Permittee shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart C (included as Attachment A of this permit).

- (1) 40 CFR 61.30
- (2) 40 CFR 61.31
- (3) 40 CFR 61.32
- (4) 40 CFR 61.33
- (5) 40 CFR 61.34

SECTION E.2 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description[326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]: Electric Induction Melt Units

(a) Five (5) electric induction melting units and their associated melt pots with a total rated capacity of 4,600 pounds metal (steel/brass/copper/aluminum/iron) per hour, controlled by a multi-cyclone system through stack SV-157, exhausting outside and consisting of the following:

(1) One (1) 350 KW electric induction melting unit for processing steel, constructed in July of 1988, consisting of two (2) melt pots (EU-173 and EU-174). Each melt pot has a maximum throughput rate of 1,000 pounds of steel alloy per hour. Only one melt pot can be in operation at a time.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZZ (5Z), this unit is considered an affected source/facility.

(2) One (1) 350 KW electric induction melting unit for processing steel, constructed in July of 1988, consisting of two (2) melt pots (EU-175 and EU-176). Each melt pot has a maximum throughput rate of 1,000 pounds of steel alloy per hour. Only one melt pot can be in operation at a time.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZZ (5Z), this unit is considered an affected source/facility.

(3) One (1) 350 KW electric induction melting unit, constructed in December of 2005, consisting of two (2) melt pots (EU-177 and EU-178). Each melt pot has a maximum throughput rate of 1,000 pounds of ductile iron per hour. Only one melt pot can be in operation at a time.

Ferro-nickel-magnesium and ferrosilicate are used as inoculants in the melting process during the production of ductile iron, for metal bonding, at a rate of 2.4 and 2.2 pounds per melt respectively. Ductile iron can be produced at a maximum rate of 1,000 pounds per hour. No flux is used in the production of ductile iron.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZZ (5Z), this unit is considered an affected source/facility.

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

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4(1)]

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

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.10880, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-1-1, as specified in Table 3 of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZZ in accordance with schedule in 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZZ.

E.2.2 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Iron and Steel Foundries Area Sources NESHAP [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZZ]

The Permittee, which operates a stationary steel/brass/cooper/aluminum/iron investment casting plant, shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZZ (included as Attachment B of this permit). The Permittee is a small foundry, with a compliance date of January

2, 2009 for the pollution prevention management practices for metallic scrap and January 4, 2010 for the pollution prevention management practices for mercury:

- (1) 40 CFR 63.10880
- (2) 40 CFR 63.10881(a) and (d)
- (3) 40 CFR 63.10885
- (4) 40 CFR 63.10886
- (5) 40 CFR 63.10890
- (6) 40 CFR 63.10897
- (7) 40 CFR 63.10898
- (8) 40 CFR 63.10899
- (9) 40 CFR 63.10905
- (10) 40 CFR 63.10906

SECTION E.3 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description[326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]: Electric Induction Melt Units

(a) Five (5) electric induction melting units and their associated melt pots with a total rated capacity of 4,600 pounds metal (steel/brass/copper/aluminum/iron) per hour, controlled by a multi-cyclone system through stack SV-157, exhausting outside and consisting of the following:

(4) One (1) 175 KW electric induction melting unit for processing aluminum alloy, constructed in 1998 and modified in 2007, consisting of two (2) melt pots (EU-193 and EU-194). Each melt pot has a maximum throughput rate of 600 pounds of aluminum alloy per hour. Only one melt pot can be in operation at a time.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZZZ (6Z), this unit is considered an affected source/facility.

(5) One (1) 250 KW electric induction melting unit, constructed in December of 2005, consisting of three (3) melt pots (EU-179, EU-198, and EU-199). Each melt pot has a maximum throughput rate of 600 pounds of copper beryllium or other copper alloy per hour. Only one melt pot can be in operation at a time.

Under 40 CFR 61, Subpart C, this unit is considered an affected source/facility. [40 CFR 61, Subpart C] [326 IAC 14-3-1]

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZZZ (6Z), this unit is considered an affected source/facility.

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

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4(1)]

E.3.1 General Provisions Relating to NESHAP ZZZZZZ [326 IAC 20-1-1] [40 CFR 63, Subpart A]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.11544, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-1-1, as specified in Table 1 of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZZZ in accordance with schedule in 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZZZ.

E.3.2 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Area Source Standards for Aluminum, Copper, and Other Nonferrous Foundries NESHAP [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZZZ]

The Permittee, which operates a stationary steel/brass/cooper/aluminum/iron investment casting plant, shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZZZ (included as Attachment C of this permit). The Permittee is a small foundry, with a compliance date of June 27, 2011:

- (1) 40 CFR 63.11544 (a), (b), (c)
- (2) 40 CFR 63.11545 (a)
- (3) 40 CFR 63.11550 (a), (c), (d)
- (4) 40 CFR 63.11552 (a), (d)
- (5) 40 CFR 63.11553
- (6) 40 CFR 63.11555
- (7) 40 CFR 63.11556
- (8) 40 CFR 63.11557
- (9) Table 1, to Subpart ZZZZZZ of 40 CFR Part 63

SECTION E.4 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

(cc) One (1) insignificant natural gas fired standby generator < 1.48 mmBtu, approved for construction in 2012.

Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart JJJJ (4J) and 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ (4Z), this unit is considered an affected source/facility.

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

New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)

E.4.1 General Provisions Relating to New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A] [326 IAC 12-1]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.4230, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12-1, as specified in Table 3 of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ in accordance with schedule in 40 CFR 60 Subpart JJJJ.

E.4.2 New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ] [326 IAC 12-1]

The Permittee, which operates a natural gas fired generator, shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ (included as Attachment E of this permit).

- (1) 40 CFR 60.4230 (a)(6)
- (2) 40 CFR 60.4233 (e)
- (3) 40 CFR 60.4234
- (4) 40 CFR 60.4236
- (5) 40 CFR 60.4243 (b)
- (6) 40 CFR 60.4244
- (7) 40 CFR 60.4245 (a)(b)(c)
- (8) 40 CFR 60.4246
- (9) 40 CFR 60.4248
- (10) Table 1
- (11) Table 2
- (12) Table 3

SECTION E.5 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

(cc) One (1) insignificant natural gas fired standby generator < 1.48 mmBtu, approved for construction in 2012.

Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart JJJJ (4J) and 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ (4Z), this unit is considered an affected source/facility.

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

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4(1)]

E.5.1 General Provisions Relating to NESHAP ZZZZ [326 IAC 20-1-1] [40 CFR 63, Subpart A]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.6580, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-1-1, as specified in Table 1 of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ in accordance with schedule in 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ.

E.5.2 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines NESHAP [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

The Permittee, which operates a natural gas fired generator, shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ (included as Attachment D of this permit). The Permittee is a small foundry, with a compliance date upon startup:

- (1) 40 CFR 63.6580
- (2) 40 CFR 63.6585
- (3) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(2)(iii) and (c)(1)
- (4) 40 CFR 63.6595 (a)(7)
- (5) 40 CFR 63.6665
- (6) 40 CFR 63.6670
- (7) 40 CFR 63.6675

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH
FEDERALLY ENFORCEABLE STATE OPERATING PERMIT (FESOP)
CERTIFICATION**

Source Name: Aero Metals, Inc.
Source Address: 1201 East Lincoln Way, LaPorte, Indiana 46350
FESOP Permit No.: F091-30760-00074

**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:

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**

**FEDERALLY ENFORCEABLE STATE OPERATING PERMIT (FESOP)
EMERGENCY OCCURRENCE REPORT**

Source Name: Aero Metals, Inc.
Source Address: 1201 East Lincoln Way, LaPorte, Indiana 46350
FESOP Permit No.: F091-30760-00074

This form consists of 2 pages

Page 1 of 2

- | |
|--|
| <p><input type="checkbox"/> This is an emergency as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 Describe:
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
 FEDERALLY ENFORCEABLE STATE OPERATING PERMIT (FESOP)
 QUARTERLY DEVIATION AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING REPORT**

Source Name: Aero Metals, Inc.
 Source Address: 1201 East Lincoln Way, LaPorte, Indiana 46350
 FESOP Permit No.: F091-30760-00074

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

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

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

Form Completed by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

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

Attachment A

**National Emission Standard for Beryllium for
Subpart C**

for Aero Metals, Inc.

Title 40: Protection of Environment

PART 61—NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS

Subpart C—National Emission Standard for Beryllium

§ 61.30 Applicability.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to the following stationary sources:

- (a) Extraction plants, ceramic plants, foundries, incinerators, and propellant plants which process beryllium ore, beryllium, beryllium oxide, beryllium alloys, or beryllium-containing waste.
- (b) Machine shops which process beryllium, beryllium oxides, or any alloy when such alloy contains more than 5 percent beryllium by weight.

[38 FR 8826, Apr. 6, 1973, as amended at 65 FR 62151, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 61.31 Definitions.

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the act, in subpart A of this part, or in this section as follows:

- (a) *Beryllium* means the element beryllium. Where weights or concentrations are specified, such weights or concentrations apply to beryllium only, excluding the weight or concentration of any associated elements.
- (b) *Extraction plant* means a facility chemically processing beryllium ore to beryllium metal, alloy, or oxide, or performing any of the intermediate steps in these processes.
- (c) *Beryllium ore* means any naturally occurring material mined or gathered for its beryllium content.
- (d) *Machine shop* means a facility performing cutting, grinding, turning, honing, milling, deburring, lapping, electrochemical machining, etching, or other similar operations.
- (e) *Ceramic plant* means a manufacturing plant producing ceramic items.
- (f) *Foundry* means a facility engaged in the melting or casting of beryllium metal or alloy.
- (g) *Beryllium-containing waste* means material contaminated with beryllium and/or beryllium compounds used or generated during any process or operation performed by a source subject to this subpart.
- (h) *Incinerator* means any furnace used in the process of burning waste for the primary purpose of reducing the volume of the waste by removing combustible matter.
- (i) *Propellant* means a fuel and oxidizer physically or chemically combined which undergoes combustion to provide rocket propulsion.
- (j) *Beryllium alloy* means any metal to which beryllium has been added in order to increase its beryllium content and which contains more than 0.1 percent beryllium by weight.
- (k) *Propellant plant* means any facility engaged in the mixing, casting, or machining of propellant.

§ 61.32 Emission standard.

- (a) Emissions to the atmosphere from stationary sources subject to the provisions of this subpart shall not exceed 10 grams (0.022 lb) of beryllium over a 24-hour period, except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section.
- (b) Rather than meet the requirement of paragraph (a) of this section, an owner or operator may request approval from the Administrator to meet an ambient concentration limit on beryllium in the vicinity of the stationary source of $0.01 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ($4.37 \times 10^{-6} \text{gr}/\text{ft}^3$), averaged over a 30-day period.
 - (1) Approval of such requests may be granted by the Administrator provided that:

(i) At least 3 years of data is available which in the judgment of the Administrator demonstrates that the future ambient concentrations of beryllium in the vicinity of the stationary source will not exceed $0.01 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ($4.37 \times 10^{-6} \text{gr}/\text{ft}^3$), averaged over a 30-day period. Such 3-year period shall be the 3 years ending 30 days before the effective date of this standard.

(ii) The owner or operator requests such approval in writing within 30 days after the effective date of this standard.

(iii) The owner or operator submits a report to the Administrator within 45 days after the effective date of this standard which report includes the following information:

(a) Description of sampling method including the method and frequency of calibration.

(b) Method of sample analysis.

(c) Averaging technique for determining 30-day average concentrations.

(d) Number, identity, and location (address, coordinates, or distance and heading from plant) of sampling sites.

(e) Ground elevations and height above ground of sampling inlets.

(f) Plant and sampling area plots showing emission points and sampling sites. Topographic features significantly affecting dispersion including plant building heights and locations shall be included.

(g) Information necessary for estimating dispersion including stack height, inside diameter, exit gas temperature, exit velocity or flow rate, and beryllium concentration.

(h) A description of data and procedures (methods or models) used to design the air sampling network (i.e., number and location of sampling sites).

(i) Air sampling data indicating beryllium concentrations in the vicinity of the stationary source for the 3-year period specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section. This data shall be presented chronologically and include the beryllium concentration and location of each individual sample taken by the network and the corresponding 30-day average beryllium concentrations.

(2) Within 60 days after receiving such report, the Administrator will notify the owner or operator in writing whether approval is granted or denied. Prior to denying approval to comply with the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section, the Administrator will consult with representatives of the statutory source for which the demonstration report was submitted.

(c) The burning of beryllium and/or beryllium-containing waste, except propellants, is prohibited except in incinerators, emissions from which must comply with the standard.

[38 FR 8826, Apr. 6, 1973, as amended at 65 FR 62151, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 61.33 Stack sampling.

(a) Unless a waiver of emission testing is obtained under §61.13, each owner or operator required to comply with §61.32(a) shall test emissions from the source according to Method 104 of appendix B to this part. Method 103 of appendix B to this part is approved by the Administrator as an alternative method for sources subject to §61.32(a). The emission test shall be performed—

(1) Within 90 days of the effective date in the case of an existing source or a new source which has an initial startup date preceding the effective date; or

(2) Within 90 days of startup in the case of a new source which did not have an initial startup date preceding the effective date.

(b) The Administrator shall be notified at least 30 days prior to an emission test so that he may at his option observe the test.

(c) Samples shall be taken over such a period or periods as are necessary to accurately determine the maximum emissions which will occur in any 24-hour period. Where emissions depend upon the relative frequency of operation of different types of processes, operating hours, operating capacities, or other factors, the calculation of maximum 24-hour-period emissions will be based on that combination of factors which is likely to occur during the subject period and which result in the maximum emissions. No changes in the operation shall be made, which would potentially increase emissions above that determined by the most recent source test, until a new emission level has been estimated by calculation and the results reported to the Administrator.

(d) All samples shall be analyzed and beryllium emissions shall be determined within 30 days after the source test. All determinations shall be reported to the Administrator by a registered letter dispatched before the close of the next business day following such determination.

(e) Records of emission test results and other data needed to determine total emissions shall be retained at the source and made available, for inspection by the Administrator, for a minimum of 2 years.

[38 FR 8826, Apr. 6, 1973, as amended at 50 FR 46294, Nov. 7, 1985]

§ 61.34 Air sampling.

(a) Stationary sources subject to §61.32(b) shall locate air sampling sites in accordance with a plan approved by the Administrator. Such sites shall be located in such a manner as is calculated to detect maximum concentrations of beryllium in the ambient air.

(b) All monitoring sites shall be operated continuously except for a reasonable time allowance for instrument maintenance and calibration, for changing filters, or for replacement of equipment needing major repair.

(c) Filters shall be analyzed and concentrations calculated within 30 days after filters are collected. Records of concentrations at all sampling sites and other data needed to determine such concentrations shall be retained at the source and made available, for inspection by the Administrator, for a minimum of 2 years.

(d) Concentrations measured at all sampling sites shall be reported to the Administrator every 30 days by a registered letter.

(e) The Administrator may at any time require changes in, or expansion of, the sampling network.

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

Attachment B

**National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for
Iron and Steel Foundries Area Sources
Subpart: ZZZZZ**

for Aero Metals, Inc.

Title 40: Protection of Environment

PART 63—NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS FOR SOURCE CATEGORIES (CONTINUED)

Subpart ZZZZ—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Iron and Steel Foundries Area Sources

Source: 73 FR 252, Jan. 2, 2008, unless otherwise noted.

Applicability and Compliance Dates

§ 63.10880 Am I subject to this subpart?

(a) You are subject to this subpart if you own or operate an iron and steel foundry that is an area source of hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions.

(b) This subpart applies to each new or existing affected source. The affected source is each iron and steel foundry.

(1) An affected source is existing if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the affected source before September 17, 2007.

(2) An affected source is new if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the affected source on or after September 17, 2007. If an affected source is not new pursuant to the preceding sentence, it is not new as a result of a change in its compliance obligations pursuant to §63.10881(d).

(c) On and after January 2, 2008, if your iron and steel foundry becomes a major source as defined in §63.2, you must meet the requirements of 40 CFR part 63, subpart EEEEE.

(d) This subpart does not apply to research and development facilities, as defined in section 112(c)(7) of the Clean Air Act.

(e) You are exempt from the obligation to obtain a permit under 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71, provided you are not otherwise required by law to obtain a permit under 40 CFR 70.3(a) or 40 CFR 71.3(a). Notwithstanding the previous sentence, you must continue to comply with the provisions of this subpart.

(f) If you own or operate an existing affected source, you must determine the initial applicability of the requirements of this subpart to a small foundry or a large foundry based on your facility's metal melt production for calendar year 2008. If the metal melt production for calendar year 2008 is 20,000 tons or less, your area source is a small foundry. If your metal melt production for calendar year 2008 is greater than 20,000 tons, your area source is a large foundry. You must submit a written notification to the Administrator that identifies your area source as a small foundry or a large foundry no later than January 2, 2009.

(g) If you own or operate a new affected source, you must determine the initial applicability of the requirements of this subpart to a small foundry or a large foundry based on your facility's annual metal melting capacity at startup. If the annual metal melting capacity is 10,000 tons or less, your area source is a small foundry. If the annual metal melting capacity is greater than 10,000 tons, your area source is a large foundry. You must submit a written notification to the Administrator that identifies your area source as a small foundry or a large foundry no later than 120 days after startup.

§ 63.10881 What are my compliance dates?

(a) If you own or operate an existing affected source, you must achieve compliance with the applicable provisions of this subpart by the dates in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Not later than January 2, 2009 for the pollution prevention management practices for metallic scrap in §63.10885(a) and binder formulations in §63.10886.

(2) Not later than January 4, 2010 for the pollution prevention management practices for mercury in §63.10885(b).

(3) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, not later than 2 years after the date of your large foundry's notification of the initial determination required in §63.10880(f) for the standards and management practices in §63.10895.

(b) If you have a new affected source for which the initial startup date is on or before January 2, 2008, you must achieve compliance with the provisions of this subpart not later than January 2, 2008.

(c) If you own or operate a new affected source for which the initial startup date is after January 2, 2008, you must achieve compliance with the provisions of this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

(d) Following the initial determination for an existing affected source required in §63.10880(f),

(1) Beginning January 1, 2010, if the annual metal melt production of your small foundry exceeds 20,000 tons during the preceding calendar year, you must submit a notification of foundry reclassification to the Administrator within 30 days and comply with the requirements in paragraphs (d)(1)(i) or (ii) of this section, as applicable.

(i) If your small foundry has never been classified as a large foundry, you must comply with the requirements for a large foundry no later than 2 years after the date of your foundry's notification that the annual metal melt production exceeded 20,000 tons.

(ii) If your small foundry had previously been classified as a large foundry, you must comply with the requirements for a large foundry no later than the date of your foundry's most recent notification that the annual metal melt production exceeded 20,000 tons.

(2) If your facility is initially classified as a large foundry (or your small foundry subsequently becomes a large foundry), you must comply with the requirements for a large foundry for at least 3 years before reclassifying your facility as a small foundry, even if your annual metal melt production falls below 20,000 tons. After 3 years, you may reclassify your facility as a small foundry provided your annual metal melt production for the preceding calendar year was 20,000 tons or less. If you reclassify your large foundry as a small foundry, you must submit a notification of reclassification to the Administrator within 30 days and comply with the requirements for a small foundry no later than the date you notify the Administrator of the reclassification. If the annual metal melt production exceeds 20,000 tons during a subsequent year, you must submit a notification of reclassification to the Administrator within 30 days and comply with the requirements for a large foundry no later than the date you notify the Administrator of the reclassification.

(e) Following the initial determination for a new affected source required in §63.10880(g),

(1) If you increase the annual metal melt capacity of your small foundry to exceed 10,000 tons, you must submit a notification of reclassification to the Administrator within 30 days and comply with the requirements for a large foundry no later than the startup date for the new equipment, if applicable, or the date of issuance for your revised State or Federal operating permit.

(2) If your facility is initially classified as a large foundry (or your small foundry subsequently becomes a large foundry), you must comply with the requirements for a large foundry for at least 3 years before reclassifying your facility as a small foundry. After 3 years, you may reclassify your facility as a small foundry provided your most recent annual metal melt capacity is 10,000 tons or less. If you reclassify your large foundry as a small foundry, you must notify the Administrator within 30 days and comply with the requirements for a small foundry no later than the date your melting equipment was removed or taken out of service, if applicable, or the date of issuance for your revised State or Federal operating permit.

Pollution Prevention Management Practices for New and Existing Affected Sources

§ 63.10885 What are my management practices for metallic scrap and mercury switches?

(a) *Metallic scrap management program.* For each segregated metallic scrap storage area, bin or pile, you must comply with the materials acquisition requirements in paragraph (a)(1) or (2) of this section. You must keep a copy of the material specifications onsite and readily available to all personnel with material acquisition duties, and provide a copy to each of your scrap providers. You may have certain scrap subject to paragraph (a)(1) of this section and other scrap subject to paragraph (a)(2) of this section at your facility provided the metallic scrap remains segregated until charge make-up.

(1) *Restricted metallic scrap.* You must prepare and operate at all times according to written material specifications for the purchase and use of only metal ingots, pig iron, slitter, or other materials that do not include post-consumer automotive body scrap, post-consumer engine blocks, post-consumer oil filters, oily turnings, lead components, chlorinated plastics, or free liquids. For the purpose of this subpart, "free liquids" is defined as material that fails the paint filter test by EPA Method 9095B, "Paint Filter Liquids Test" (revision 2), November 2004 (incorporated by reference—see §63.14). The requirements for no free liquids do not apply if the owner or operator can demonstrate that the free liquid is water that resulted from scrap exposure to rain.

(2) *General iron and steel scrap.* You must prepare and operate at all times according to written material specifications for the purchase and use of only iron and steel scrap that has been depleted (to the extent practicable) of organics and HAP metals in the charge materials used by the iron and steel foundry. The materials specifications must include at minimum the information specified in paragraph (a)(2)(i) or (ii) of this section.

(i) Except as provided in paragraph (a)(2)(ii) of this section, specifications for metallic scrap materials charged to a scrap preheater or metal melting furnace to be depleted (to the extent practicable) of the presence of used oil filters, chlorinated plastic parts, accessible lead-containing components (such as batteries and wheel weights), and a program to ensure the scrap materials are drained of free liquids.

(ii) For scrap charged to a cupola metal melting furnace that is equipped with an afterburner, specifications for metallic scrap materials to be depleted (to the extent practicable) of the presence of chlorinated plastics, accessible lead-containing components (such as batteries and wheel weights), and a program to ensure the scrap materials are drained of free liquids.

(b) *Mercury requirements.* For scrap containing motor vehicle scrap, you must procure the scrap pursuant to one of the compliance options in paragraphs (b)(1), (2), or (3) of this section for each scrap provider, contract, or shipment. For scrap that does not contain motor vehicle scrap, you must procure the scrap pursuant to the requirements in paragraph (b)(4) of this section for each scrap provider, contract, or shipment. You may have one scrap provider, contract, or shipment subject to one compliance provision and others subject to another compliance provision.

(1) *Site-specific plan for mercury switches.* You must comply with the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (v) of this section.

(i) You must include a requirement in your scrap specifications for removal of mercury switches from vehicle bodies used to make the scrap.

(ii) You must prepare and operate according to a plan demonstrating how your facility will implement the scrap specification in paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section for removal of mercury switches. You must submit the plan to the Administrator for approval. You must operate according to the plan as submitted during the review and approval process, operate according to the approved plan at all times after approval, and address any deficiency identified by the Administrator or delegated authority within 60 days following disapproval of a plan. You may request approval to revise the plan and may operate according to the revised plan unless and until the revision is disapproved by the Administrator or delegated authority. The Administrator or delegated authority may change the approval status of the plan upon 90-days written notice based upon the semiannual report or other information. The plan must include:

(A) A means of communicating to scrap purchasers and scrap providers the need to obtain or provide motor vehicle scrap from which mercury switches have been removed and the need to ensure the proper management of the mercury switches removed from the scrap as required under the rules implementing subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) (40 CFR parts 261 through 265 and 268). The plan must include documentation of direction to appropriate staff to communicate to suppliers throughout the scrap supply chain the need to promote the removal of mercury switches from end-of-life vehicles. Upon the request of the Administrator or delegated authority, you must provide examples of materials that are used for outreach to suppliers, such as letters, contract language, policies for purchasing agents, and scrap inspection protocols;

(B) Provisions for obtaining assurance from scrap providers motor vehicle scrap provided to the facility meet the scrap specification;

(C) Provisions for periodic inspections or other means of corroboration to ensure that scrap providers and dismantlers are implementing appropriate steps to minimize the presence of mercury switches in motor vehicle scrap and that the mercury switches removed are being properly managed, including the minimum frequency such means of corroboration will be implemented; and

(D) Provisions for taking corrective actions (i.e., actions resulting in scrap providers removing a higher percentage of mercury switches or other mercury-containing components) if needed, based on the results of procedures implemented in paragraph (b)(1)(ii)(C) of this section).

(iii) You must require each motor vehicle scrap provider to provide an estimate of the number of mercury switches removed from motor vehicle scrap sent to the facility during the previous year and the basis for the estimate. The Administrator may request documentation or additional information at any time.

(iv) You must establish a goal for each scrap supplier to remove at least 80 percent of the mercury switches. Although a site-specific plan approved under paragraph (b)(1) of this section may require only the removal of convenience light switch mechanisms, the Administrator will credit all documented and verifiable mercury-containing components removed from motor vehicle scrap (such as sensors in anti-locking brake systems, security systems, active ride control, and other applications) when evaluating progress towards the 80 percent goal.

(v) For each scrap provider, you must submit semiannual progress reports to the Administrator that provide the number of mercury switches removed or the weight of mercury recovered from the switches, the estimated number of vehicles processed, an estimate of the percent of mercury switches removed, and certification that the removed mercury switches were recycled at RCRA-permitted facilities or otherwise properly managed pursuant to RCRA subtitle C regulations referenced in paragraph (b)(1)(ii)(A) of this section. This information can be submitted in aggregate form and does not have to be submitted for each shipment. The Administrator may change the approval status of a site-specific plan following 90-days notice based on the progress reports or other information.

(2) *Option for approved mercury programs.* You must certify in your notification of compliance status that you participate in and purchase motor vehicle scrap only from scrap providers who participate in a program for removal of mercury switches that has been approved by the Administrator based on the criteria in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section. If you purchase motor vehicle scrap from a broker, you must certify that all scrap received from that broker was obtained from other scrap providers who participate in a program for the removal of mercury switches that has been approved by the Administrator based on the criteria in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section. The National Mercury Switch Recovery Program and the State of Maine Mercury Switch Removal Program are EPA-approved programs under paragraph (b)(2) of this section unless and until the Administrator disapproves the program (in part or in whole) under paragraph (b)(2)(iii) of this section.

(i) The program includes outreach that informs the dismantlers of the need for removal of mercury switches and provides training and guidance for removing mercury switches;

(ii) The program has a goal to remove at least 80 percent of mercury switches from motor vehicle scrap the scrap provider processes. Although a program approved under paragraph (b)(2) of this section may require only the removal of convenience light switch mechanisms, the Administrator will credit all documented and verifiable mercury-containing components removed from motor vehicle scrap (such as sensors in anti-locking brake systems, security systems, active ride control, and other applications) when evaluating progress towards the 80 percent goal; and

(iii) The program sponsor agrees to submit progress reports to the Administrator no less frequently than once every year that provide the number of mercury switches removed or the weight of mercury recovered from the switches, the estimated number of vehicles processed, an estimate of the percent of mercury switches recovered, and certification that the recovered mercury switches were recycled at facilities with permits as required under the rules implementing subtitle C of RCRA (40 CFR parts 261 through 265 and 268). The progress reports must be based on a database that includes data for each program participant; however, data may be aggregated at the State level for progress reports that will be publicly available. The Administrator may change the approval status of a program or portion of a program (e.g., at the State level) following 90-days notice based on the progress reports or on other information.

(iv) You must develop and maintain onsite a plan demonstrating the manner through which your facility is participating in the EPA-approved program.

(A) The plan must include facility-specific implementation elements, corporate-wide policies, and/or efforts coordinated by a trade association as appropriate for each facility.

(B) You must provide in the plan documentation of direction to appropriate staff to communicate to suppliers throughout the scrap supply chain the need to promote the removal of mercury switches from end-of-life vehicles. Upon the request of the Administrator or delegated authority, you must provide examples of materials that are used for outreach to suppliers, such as letters, contract language, policies for purchasing agents, and scrap inspection protocols.

(C) You must conduct periodic inspections or other means of corroboration to ensure that scrap providers are aware of the need for and are implementing appropriate steps to minimize the presence of mercury in scrap from end-of-life vehicles.

(3) *Option for specialty metal scrap.* You must certify in your notification of compliance status and maintain records of documentation that the only materials from motor vehicles in the scrap are materials recovered for their specialty alloy (including, but not limited to, chromium, nickel, molybdenum, or other alloys) content (such as certain exhaust systems) and, based on the nature of the scrap and purchase specifications, that the type of scrap is not reasonably expected to contain mercury switches.

(4) *Scrap that does not contain motor vehicle scrap.* For scrap not subject to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section, you must certify in your notification of compliance status and maintain records of documentation that this scrap does not contain motor vehicle scrap.

§ 63.10886 What are my management practices for binder formulations?

For each furfuryl alcohol warm box mold or core making line at a new or existing iron and steel foundry, you must use a binder chemical formulation that does not use methanol as a specific ingredient of the catalyst formulation. This requirement does not apply to the resin portion of the binder system.

Requirements for New and Existing Affected Sources Classified as Small Foundries

§ 63.10890 What are my management practices and compliance requirements?

(a) You must comply with the pollution prevention management practices for metallic scrap and mercury switches in §63.10885 and binder formulations in §63.10886.

(b) You must submit an initial notification of applicability according to §63.9(b)(2).

(c) You must submit a notification of compliance status according to §63.9(h)(1)(i). You must send the notification of compliance status before the close of business on the 30th day after the applicable compliance date specified in §63.10881. The notification must include the following compliance certifications, as applicable:

(1) "This facility has prepared, and will operate by, written material specifications for metallic scrap according to §63.10885(a)(1)" and/or "This facility has prepared, and will operate by, written material specifications for general iron and steel scrap according to §63.10885(a)(2)."

(2) "This facility has prepared, and will operate by, written material specifications for the removal of mercury switches and a site-specific plan implementing the material specifications according to §63.10885(b)(1) and/or "This facility participates in and purchases motor vehicle scrap only from scrap providers who participate in a program for removal of mercury switches that has been approved by the Administrator according to §63.10885(b)(2) and has prepared a plan for participation in the EPA-approved program according to §63.10885(b)(2)(iv)"

and/or "The only materials from motor vehicles in the scrap charged to a metal melting furnace at this facility are materials recovered for their specialty alloy content in accordance with §63.10885(b)(3) which are not reasonably expected to contain mercury switches" and/or "This facility complies with the requirements for scrap that does not contain motor vehicle scrap in accordance with §63.10885(b)(4)."

(3) "This facility complies with the no methanol requirement for the catalyst portion of each binder chemical formulation for a furfuryl alcohol warm box mold or core making line according to §63.10886."

(d) As required by §63.10(b)(1), you must maintain files of all information (including all reports and notifications) for at least 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record. At a minimum, the most recent 2 years of data shall be retained on site. The remaining 3 years of data may be retained off site. Such files may be maintained on microfilm, on a computer, on computer floppy disks, on magnetic tape disks, or on microfiche.

(e) You must maintain records of the information specified in paragraphs (e)(1) through (7) of this section according to the requirements in §63.10(b)(1).

(1) Records supporting your initial notification of applicability and your notification of compliance status according to §63.10(b)(2)(xiv).

(2) Records of your written materials specifications according to §63.10885(a) and records that demonstrate compliance with the requirements for restricted metallic scrap in §63.10885(a)(1) and/or for the use of general scrap in §63.10885(a)(2) and for mercury in §63.10885(b)(1) through (3), as applicable. You must keep records documenting compliance with §63.10885(b)(4) for scrap that does not contain motor vehicle scrap.

(3) If you are subject to the requirements for a site-specific plan for mercury switch removal under §63.10885(b)(1), you must:

(i) Maintain records of the number of mercury switches removed or the weight of mercury recovered from the switches and properly managed, the estimated number of vehicles processed, and an estimate of the percent of mercury switches recovered; and

(ii) Submit semiannual reports of the number of mercury switches removed or the weight of mercury recovered from the switches and properly managed, the estimated number of vehicles processed, an estimate of the percent of mercury switches recovered, and a certification that the recovered mercury switches were recycled at RCRA-permitted facilities. The semiannual reports must include a certification that you have conducted periodic inspections or taken other means of corroboration as required under §63.10885(b)(1)(ii)(C). You must identify which option in paragraph §63.10885(b) applies to each scrap provider, contract, or shipment. You may include this information in the semiannual compliance reports required under paragraph (f) of this section.

(4) If you are subject to the option for approved mercury programs under §63.10885(b)(2), you must maintain records identifying each scrap provider and documenting the scrap provider's participation in an approved mercury switch removal program. If you purchase motor vehicle scrap from a broker, you must maintain records identifying each broker and documentation that all scrap provided by the broker was obtained from other scrap providers who participate in an approved mercury switch removal program.

(5) Records to document use of binder chemical formulation that does not contain methanol as a specific ingredient of the catalyst formulation for each furfuryl alcohol warm box mold or core making line as required by §63.10886. These records must be the Material Safety Data Sheet (provided that it contains appropriate information), a certified product data sheet, or a manufacturer's hazardous air pollutant data sheet.

(6) Records of the annual quantity and composition of each HAP-containing chemical binder or coating material used to make molds and cores. These records must be copies of purchasing records, Material Safety Data Sheets, or other documentation that provides information on the binder or coating materials used.

(7) Records of metal melt production for each calendar year.

(f) You must submit semiannual compliance reports to the Administrator according to the requirements in §63.10(e). The report must clearly identify any deviation from the pollution prevention management practices in §§63.10885 or 63.10886 and the corrective action taken.

(g) You must submit a written notification to the Administrator of the initial classification of your facility as a small foundry as required in §63.10880(f) and (g), as applicable, and for any subsequent reclassification as required in §63.10881(d)(1) or (e), as applicable.

(h) Following the initial determination for an existing affected source as a small foundry, if the annual metal melt production exceeds 20,000 tons during the preceding year, you must comply with the requirements for large foundries by the applicable dates in §63.10881(d)(1)(i) or (d)(1)(ii). Following the initial determination for a new affected source as a small foundry, if you increase the annual metal melt capacity to exceed 10,000 tons, you must comply with the requirements for a large foundry by the applicable dates in §63.10881(e)(1).

(i) You must comply with the following requirements of the General Provisions (40 CFR part 63, subpart A): §§63.1 through 63.5; §63.6(a), (b), (c), and (e)(1); §63.9; §63.10(a), (b)(1), (b)(2)(xiv), (b)(3), (d)(1), (d)(4), and (f); and §§63.13 through 63.16. Requirements of the General

Provisions not cited in the preceding sentence do not apply to the owner or operator of a new or existing affected source that is classified as a small foundry.

Requirements for New and Existing Affected Sources Classified as Large Iron and Steel Foundries

§ 63.10895 What are my standards and management practices?

(a) If you own or operate an affected source that is a large foundry as defined in §63.10906, you must comply with the pollution prevention management practices in §§63.10885 and 63.10886, the requirements in paragraphs (b) through (e) of this section, and the requirements in §§63.10896 through 63.10900.

(b) You must operate a capture and collection system for each metal melting furnace at a new or existing iron and steel foundry unless that furnace is specifically uncontrolled as part of an emissions averaging group. Each capture and collection system must meet accepted engineering standards, such as those published by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.

(c) You must not discharge to the atmosphere emissions from any metal melting furnace or group of all metal melting furnaces that exceed the applicable limit in paragraph (c)(1) or (2) of this section. When an alternative emissions limit is provided for a given emissions source, you are not restricted in the selection of which applicable alternative emissions limit is used to demonstrate compliance.

(1) For an existing iron and steel foundry, 0.8 pounds of particulate matter (PM) per ton of metal charged or 0.06 pounds of total metal HAP per ton of metal charged.

(2) For a new iron and steel foundry, 0.1 pounds of PM per ton of metal charged or 0.008 pounds of total metal HAP per ton of metal charged.

(d) If you own or operate a new affected source, you must comply with each control device parameter operating limit in paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section that applies to you.

(1) For each wet scrubber applied to emissions from a metal melting furnace, you must maintain the 3-hour average pressure drop and scrubber water flow rate at or above the minimum levels established during the initial or subsequent performance test.

(2) For each electrostatic precipitator applied to emissions from a metal melting furnace, you must maintain the voltage and secondary current (or total power input) to the control device at or above the level established during the initial or subsequent performance test.

(e) If you own or operate a new or existing iron and steel foundry, you must not discharge to the atmosphere fugitive emissions from foundry operations that exhibit opacity greater than 20 percent (6-minute average), except for one 6-minute average per hour that does not exceed 30 percent.

§ 63.10896 What are my operation and maintenance requirements?

(a) You must prepare and operate at all times according to a written operation and maintenance (O&M) plan for each control device for an emissions source subject to a PM, metal HAP, or opacity emissions limit in §63.10895. You must maintain a copy of the O&M plan at the facility and make it available for review upon request. At a minimum, each plan must contain the following information:

(1) General facility and contact information;

(2) Positions responsible for inspecting, maintaining, and repairing emissions control devices which are used to comply with this subpart;

(3) Description of items, equipment, and conditions that will be inspected, including an inspection schedule for the items, equipment, and conditions. For baghouses that are equipped with bag leak detection systems, the O&M plan must include the site-specific monitoring plan required in §63.10897(d)(2).

(4) Identity and estimated quantity of the replacement parts that will be maintained in inventory; and

(5) For a new affected source, procedures for operating and maintaining a CPMS in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.

(b) You may use any other O&M, preventative maintenance, or similar plan which addresses the requirements in paragraph (a)(1) through (5) of this section to demonstrate compliance with the requirements for an O&M plan.

§ 63.10897 What are my monitoring requirements?

(a) You must conduct an initial inspection of each PM control device for a metal melting furnace at an existing affected source. You must conduct each initial inspection no later than 60 days after your applicable compliance date for each installed control device which has been operated within 60 days of the compliance date. For an installed control device which has not operated within 60 days of the compliance date, you must conduct an initial inspection prior to startup of the control device. Following the initial inspections, you must perform periodic inspections and maintenance of each PM control device for a metal melting furnace at an existing affected source. You must perform the initial and periodic inspections according to the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section. You must record the results of each initial and periodic inspection and any maintenance action in the logbook required in §63.10899(b)(13).

(1) For the initial inspection of each baghouse, you must visually inspect the system ductwork and baghouse units for leaks. You must also inspect the inside of each baghouse for structural integrity and fabric filter condition. Following the initial inspections, you must inspect and maintain each baghouse according to the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) You must conduct monthly visual inspections of the system ductwork for leaks.

(ii) You must conduct inspections of the interior of the baghouse for structural integrity and to determine the condition of the fabric filter every 6 months.

(2) For the initial inspection of each dry electrostatic precipitator, you must verify the proper functioning of the electronic controls for corona power and rapper operation, that the corona wires are energized, and that adequate air pressure is present on the rapper manifold. You must also visually inspect the system ductwork and electrostatic housing unit and hopper for leaks and inspect the interior of the electrostatic precipitator to determine the condition and integrity of corona wires, collection plates, hopper, and air diffuser plates. Following the initial inspection, you must inspect and maintain each dry electrostatic precipitator according to the requirements in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) You must conduct a daily inspection to verify the proper functioning of the electronic controls for corona power and rapper operation, that the corona wires are energized, and that adequate air pressure is present on the rapper manifold.

(ii) You must conduct monthly visual inspections of the system ductwork, housing unit, and hopper for leaks.

(iii) You must conduct inspections of the interior of the electrostatic precipitator to determine the condition and integrity of corona wires, collection plates, plate rappers, hopper, and air diffuser plates every 24 months.

(3) For the initial inspection of each wet electrostatic precipitator, you must verify the proper functioning of the electronic controls for corona power, that the corona wires are energized, and that water flow is present. You must also visually inspect the system ductwork and electrostatic precipitator housing unit and hopper for leaks and inspect the interior of the electrostatic precipitator to determine the condition and integrity of corona wires, collection plates, plate wash spray heads, hopper, and air diffuser plates. Following the initial inspection, you must inspect and maintain each wet electrostatic precipitator according to the requirements in paragraphs (a)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) You must conduct a daily inspection to verify the proper functioning of the electronic controls for corona power, that the corona wires are energized, and that water flow is present.

(ii) You must conduct monthly visual inspections of the system ductwork, electrostatic precipitator housing unit, and hopper for leaks.

(iii) You must conduct inspections of the interior of the electrostatic precipitator to determine the condition and integrity of corona wires, collection plates, plate wash spray heads, hopper, and air diffuser plates every 24 months.

(4) For the initial inspection of each wet scrubber, you must verify the presence of water flow to the scrubber. You must also visually inspect the system ductwork and scrubber unit for leaks and inspect the interior of the scrubber for structural integrity and the condition of the demister and spray nozzle. Following the initial inspection, you must inspect and maintain each wet scrubber according to the requirements in paragraphs (a)(4)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) You must conduct a daily inspection to verify the presence of water flow to the scrubber.

(ii) You must conduct monthly visual inspections of the system ductwork and scrubber unit for leaks.

(iii) You must conduct inspections of the interior of the scrubber to determine the structural integrity and condition of the demister and spray nozzle every 12 months.

(b) For each wet scrubber applied to emissions from a metal melting furnace at a new affected source, you must use a continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) to measure and record the 3-hour average pressure drop and scrubber water flow rate.

(c) For each electrostatic precipitator applied to emissions from a metal melting furnace at a new affected source, you must measure and record the hourly average voltage and secondary current (or total power input) using a CPMS.

(d) If you own or operate an existing affected source, you may install, operate, and maintain a bag leak detection system for each negative pressure baghouse or positive pressure baghouse as an alternative to the baghouse inspection requirements in paragraph (a)(1) of this section. If you own or operate a new affected source, you must install, operate, and maintain a bag leak detection system for each negative pressure baghouse or positive pressure baghouse. You must install, operate, and maintain each bag leak detection system according to the requirements in paragraphs (d)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Each bag leak detection system must meet the requirements in paragraphs (d)(1)(i) through (vii) of this section.

(i) The system must be certified by the manufacturer to be capable of detecting emissions of particulate matter at concentrations of 10 milligrams per actual cubic meter (0.00044 grains per actual cubic foot) or less.

(ii) The bag leak detection system sensor must provide output of relative particulate matter loadings and the owner or operator shall continuously record the output from the bag leak detection system using a strip chart recorder, data logger, or other means.

(iii) The system must be equipped with an alarm that will sound when an increase in relative particulate loadings is detected over the alarm set point established in the operation and maintenance plan, and the alarm must be located such that it can be heard by the appropriate plant personnel.

(iv) The initial adjustment of the system must, at minimum, consist of establishing the baseline output by adjusting the sensitivity (range) and the averaging period of the device, and establishing the alarm set points. If the system is equipped with an alarm delay time feature, you also must adjust the alarm delay time.

(v) Following the initial adjustment, do not adjust the sensitivity or range, averaging period, alarm set point, or alarm delay time. Except, once per quarter, you may adjust the sensitivity of the bag leak detection system to account for seasonable effects including temperature and humidity according to the procedures in the monitoring plan required by paragraph (d)(2) of this section.

(vi) For negative pressure baghouses, induced air baghouses, and positive pressure baghouses that are discharged to the atmosphere through a stack, the bag leak detector sensor must be installed downstream of the baghouse and upstream of any wet scrubber.

(vii) Where multiple detectors are required, the system's instrumentation and alarm may be shared among detectors.

(2) You must prepare a site-specific monitoring plan for each bag leak detection system to be incorporated in your O&M plan. You must operate and maintain each bag leak detection system according to the plan at all times. Each plan must address all of the items identified in paragraphs (d)(2)(i) through (vi) of this section.

(i) Installation of the bag leak detection system.

(ii) Initial and periodic adjustment of the bag leak detection system including how the alarm set-point will be established.

(iii) Operation of the bag leak detection system including quality assurance procedures.

(iv) Maintenance of the bag leak detection system including a routine maintenance schedule and spare parts inventory list.

(v) How the bag leak detection system output will be recorded and stored.

(vi) Procedures for determining what corrective actions are necessary in the event of a bag leak detection alarm as required in paragraph (d)(3) of this section.

(3) In the event that a bag leak detection system alarm is triggered, you must initiate corrective action to determine the cause of the alarm within 1 hour of the alarm, initiate corrective action to correct the cause of the problem within 24 hours of the alarm, and complete corrective action as soon as practicable, but no later than 10 calendar days from the date of the alarm. You must record the date and time of each valid alarm, the time you initiated corrective action, the correction action taken, and the date on which corrective action was completed. Corrective actions may include, but are not limited to:

(i) Inspecting the bag house for air leaks, torn or broken bags or filter media, or any other condition that may cause an increase in emissions.

(ii) Sealing off defective bags or filter media.

(iii) Replacing defective bags or filter media or otherwise repairing the control device.

(iv) Sealing off a defective baghouse department.

(v) Cleaning the bag leak detection system probe, or otherwise repairing the bag leak detection system.

(vi) Shutting down the process producing the particulate emissions.

(e) You must make monthly inspections of the equipment that is important to the performance of the total capture system (i.e., pressure sensors, dampers, and damper switches). This inspection must include observations of the physical appearance of the equipment (e.g., presence of holes in the ductwork or hoods, flow constrictions caused by dents or accumulated dust in the ductwork, and fan erosion). You must repair any defect or deficiency in the capture system as soon as practicable, but no later than 90 days. You must record the date and results of each inspection and the date of repair of any defect or deficiency.

(f) You must install, operate, and maintain each CPMS or other measurement device according to your O&M plan. You must record all information needed to document conformance with these requirements.

(g) In the event of an exceedance of an established emissions limitation (including an operating limit), you must restore operation of the emissions source (including the control device and associated capture system) to its normal or usual manner or operation as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. The response shall include minimizing the period of any startup, shutdown or malfunction and taking any necessary corrective actions to restore normal operation and prevent the likely recurrence of the exceedance. You must record the date and time correction action was initiated, the correction action taken, and the date corrective action was completed.

(h) If you choose to comply with an emissions limit in §63.10895(c) using emissions averaging, you must calculate and record for each calendar month the pounds of PM or total metal HAP per ton of metal melted from the group of all metal melting furnaces at your foundry. You must calculate and record the weighted average pounds per ton emissions rate for the group of all metal melting furnaces at the foundry determined from the performance test procedures in §63.10898(d) and (e).

§ 63.10898 What are my performance test requirements?

(a) You must conduct a performance test to demonstrate initial compliance with the applicable emissions limits for each metal melting furnace or group of all metal melting furnaces that is subject to an emissions limit in §63.10895(c) and for each building or structure housing foundry operations that is subject to the opacity limit for fugitive emissions in §63.10895(e). You must conduct the test within 180 days of your compliance date and report the results in your notification of compliance status.

(1) If you own or operate an existing iron and steel foundry, you may choose to submit the results of a prior performance test for PM or total metal HAP that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emissions limit for a metal melting furnace or group of all metal melting furnaces provided the test was conducted within the last 5 years using the methods and procedures specified in this subpart and either no process changes have been made since the test, or you can demonstrate that the results of the performance test, with or without adjustments, reliably demonstrate compliance with the applicable emissions limit despite such process changes.

(2) If you own or operate an existing iron and steel foundry and you choose to submit the results of a prior performance test according to paragraph (a)(1) of this section, you must submit a written notification to the Administrator of your intent to use the previous test data no later than 60 days after your compliance date. The notification must contain a full copy of the performance test and contain information to demonstrate, if applicable, that either no process changes have been made since the test, or that the results of the performance test, with or without adjustments, reliably demonstrate compliance despite such process changes.

(3) If you have an electric induction furnace equipped with an emissions control device at an existing foundry, you may use the test results from another electric induction furnace to demonstrate compliance with the applicable PM or total metal HAP emissions limit in §63.10895(c) provided the furnaces are similar with respect to the type of emission control device that is used, the composition of the scrap charged, furnace size, and furnace melting temperature.

(4) If you have an uncontrolled electric induction furnace at an existing foundry, you may use the test results from another electric induction furnace to demonstrate compliance with the applicable PM or total metal HAP emissions limit in §63.10895(c) provided the test results are prior to any control device and the electric induction furnaces are similar with respect to the composition of the scrap charged, furnace size, and furnace melting temperature.

(5) For electric induction furnaces that do not have emission capture systems, you may install a temporary enclosure for the purpose of representative sampling of emissions. A permanent enclosure and capture system is not required for the purpose of the performance test.

(b) You must conduct subsequent performance tests to demonstrate compliance with all applicable PM or total metal HAP emissions limits in §63.10895(c) for a metal melting furnace or group of all metal melting furnaces no less frequently than every 5 years and each time you elect to change an operating limit or make a process change likely to increase HAP emissions.

(c) You must conduct each performance test according to the requirements in §63.7(e)(1), Table 1 to this subpart, and paragraphs (d) through (g) of this section.

(d) To determine compliance with the applicable PM or total metal HAP emissions limit in §63.10895(c) for a metal melting furnace in a lb/ton of metal charged format, compute the process-weighted mass emissions (E_p) for each test run using Equation 1 of this section:

$$E_p = \frac{C \times Q \times T}{P \times K} \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

Where:

E_p = Process-weighted mass emissions rate of PM or total metal HAP, pounds of PM or total metal HAP per ton (lb/ton) of metal charged;

C = Concentration of PM or total metal HAP measured during performance test run, grains per dry standard cubic foot (gr/dscf);

Q = Volumetric flow rate of exhaust gas, dry standard cubic feet per hour (dscf/hr);

T = Total time during a test run that a sample is withdrawn from the stack during melt production cycle, hr;

P = Total amount of metal charged during the test run, tons; and

K = Conversion factor, 7,000 grains per pound.

(e) To determine compliance with the applicable emissions limit in §63.10895(c) for a group of all metal melting furnaces using emissions averaging,

(1) Determine and record the monthly average charge rate for each metal melting furnace at your iron and steel foundry for the previous calendar month; and

(2) Compute the mass-weighted PM or total metal HAP using Equation 2 of this section.

$$E_c = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (E_{pi} \times T_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n T_i} \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

Where:

E_c = The mass-weighted PM or total metal HAP emissions for the group of all metal melting furnaces at the foundry, pounds of PM or total metal HAP per ton of metal charged;

E_{pi} = Process-weighted mass emissions of PM or total metal HAP for individual emission unit i as determined from the performance test and calculated using Equation 1 of this section, pounds of PM or total metal HAP per ton of metal charged;

T_i = Total tons of metal charged for individual emission unit i for the calendar month prior to the performance test, tons; and

n = The total number of metal melting furnaces at the iron and steel foundry.

(3) For an uncontrolled electric induction furnace that is not equipped with a capture system and has not been previously tested for PM or total metal HAP, you may assume an emissions factor of 2 pounds per ton of PM or 0.13 pounds of total metal HAP per ton of metal melted in Equation 2 of this section instead of a measured test value. If the uncontrolled electric induction furnace is equipped with a capture system, you must use a measured test value.

(f) To determine compliance with the applicable PM or total metal HAP emissions limit for a metal melting furnace in §63.10895(c) when emissions from one or more regulated furnaces are combined with other non-regulated emissions sources, you may demonstrate compliance using the procedures in paragraphs (f)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Determine the PM or total metal HAP process-weighted mass emissions for each of the regulated streams prior to the combination with other exhaust streams or control device.

(2) Measure the flow rate and PM or total metal HAP concentration of the combined exhaust stream both before and after the control device and calculate the mass removal efficiency of the control device using Equation 3 of this section.

$$\% \text{ reduction} = \frac{E_i - E_o}{E_i} \times 100\% \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

Where:

E_i = Mass emissions rate of PM or total metal HAP at the control device inlet, lb/hr;

E_o = Mass emissions rate of PM or total metal HAP at the control device outlet, lb/hr.

(3) Meet the applicable emissions limit based on the calculated PM or total metal HAP process-weighted mass emissions for the regulated emissions source using Equation 4 of this section:

$$E_{p1} \leq E_{pl} \times \left(1 - \frac{\% \text{ reduction}}{100} \right) \quad (\text{Eq. 4})$$

Where:

$E_{p1\text{released}}$ = Calculated process-weighted mass emissions of PM (or total metal HAP) predicted to be released to the atmosphere from the regulated emissions source, pounds of PM or total metal HAP per ton of metal charged; and

E_{p1i} = Process-weighted mass emissions of PM (or total metal HAP) in the uncontrolled regulated exhaust stream, pounds of PM or total metal HAP per ton of metal charged.

(g) To determine compliance with an emissions limit for situations when multiple sources are controlled by a single control device, but only one source operates at a time or other situations that are not expressly considered in paragraphs (d) through (f) of this section, you must submit a site-specific test plan to the Administrator for approval according to the requirements in §63.7(c)(2) and (3).

(h) You must conduct each opacity test for fugitive emissions according to the requirements in §63.6(h)(5) and Table 1 to this subpart.

(i) You must conduct subsequent performance tests to demonstrate compliance with the opacity limit in §63.10895(e) no less frequently than every 6 months and each time you make a process change likely to increase fugitive emissions.

(j) In your performance test report, you must certify that the capture system operated normally during the performance test.

(k) You must establish operating limits for a new affected source during the initial performance test according to the requirements in Table 2 of this subpart.

(l) You may change the operating limits for a wet scrubber, electrostatic precipitator, or baghouse if you meet the requirements in paragraphs (l)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Submit a written notification to the Administrator of your plan to conduct a new performance test to revise the operating limit.

(2) Conduct a performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emissions limitation in §63.10895(c).

(3) Establish revised operating limits according to the applicable procedures in Table 2 to this subpart.

§ 63.10899 What are my recordkeeping and reporting requirements?

(a) As required by §63.10(b)(1), you must maintain files of all information (including all reports and notifications) for at least 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record. At a minimum, the most recent 2 years of data shall be retained on site. The remaining 3 years of data may be retained off site. Such files may be maintained on microfilm, on a computer, on computer floppy disks, on magnetic tape disks, or on microfiche.

(b) In addition to the records required by 40 CFR **63.10**, you must keep records of the information specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (13) of this section.

(1) You must keep records of your written materials specifications according to **§63.10885(a)** and records that demonstrate compliance with the requirements for restricted metallic scrap in **§63.10885(a)(1)** and/or for the use of general scrap in **§63.10885(a)(2)** and for mercury in **§63.10885(b)(1)** through (3), as applicable. You must keep records documenting compliance with **§63.10885(b)(4)** for scrap that does not contain motor vehicle scrap.

(2) If you are subject to the requirements for a site-specific plan for mercury under **§63.10885(b)(1)**, you must:

(i) Maintain records of the number of mercury switches removed or the weight of mercury recovered from the switches and properly managed, the estimated number of vehicles processed, and an estimate of the percent of mercury switches recovered; and

(ii) Submit semiannual reports of the number of mercury switches removed or the weight of mercury recovered from the switches and properly managed, the estimated number of vehicles processed, an estimate of the percent of mercury switches recovered, and a certification that the recovered mercury switches were recycled at RCRA-permitted facilities. The semiannual reports must include a certification that you have conducted periodic inspections or taken other means of corroboration as required under **§63.10885(b)(1)(ii)(C)**. You must identify which option in **§63.10885(b)** applies to each scrap provider, contract, or shipment. You may include this information in the semiannual compliance reports required under paragraph (c) of this section.

(3) If you are subject to the option for approved mercury programs under **§63.10885(b)(2)**, you must maintain records identifying each scrap provider and documenting the scrap provider's participation in an approved mercury switch removal program. If your scrap provider is a broker, you must maintain records identifying each of the broker's scrap suppliers and documenting the scrap supplier's participation in an approved mercury switch removal program.

(4) You must keep records to document use of any binder chemical formulation that does not contain methanol as a specific ingredient of the catalyst formulation for each furfuryl alcohol warm box mold or core making line as required by **§63.10886**. These records must be the Material Safety Data Sheet (provided that it contains appropriate information), a certified product data sheet, or a manufacturer's hazardous air pollutant data sheet.

(5) You must keep records of the annual quantity and composition of each HAP-containing chemical binder or coating material used to make molds and cores. These records must be copies of purchasing records, Material Safety Data Sheets, or other documentation that provide information on the binder or coating materials used.

(6) You must keep records of monthly metal melt production for each calendar year.

(7) You must keep a copy of the operation and maintenance plan as required by **§63.10896(a)** and records that demonstrate compliance with plan requirements.

(8) If you use emissions averaging, you must keep records of the monthly metal melting rate for each furnace at your iron and steel foundry, and records of the calculated pounds of PM or total metal HAP per ton of metal melted for the group of all metal melting furnaces required by **§63.10897(h)**.

(9) If applicable, you must keep records for bag leak detection systems as follows:

(i) Records of the bag leak detection system output;

(ii) Records of bag leak detection system adjustments, including the date and time of the adjustment, the initial bag leak detection system settings, and the final bag leak detection system settings; and

(iii) The date and time of all bag leak detection system alarms, and for each valid alarm, the time you initiated corrective action, the corrective action taken, and the date on which corrective action was completed.

(10) You must keep records of capture system inspections and repairs as required by **§63.10897(e)**.

(11) You must keep records demonstrating conformance with your specifications for the operation of CPMS as required by **§63.10897(f)**.

(12) You must keep records of corrective action(s) for exceedances and excursions as required by **§63.10897(g)**.

(13) You must record the results of each inspection and maintenance required by **§63.10897(a)** for PM control devices in a logbook (written or electronic format). You must keep the logbook onsite and make the logbook available to the Administrator upon request. You must keep records of the information specified in paragraphs (b)(13)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) The date and time of each recorded action for a fabric filter, the results of each inspection, and the results of any maintenance performed on the bag filters.

(ii) The date and time of each recorded action for a wet or dry electrostatic precipitator (including ductwork), the results of each inspection, and the results of any maintenance performed for the electrostatic precipitator.

(iii) The date and time of each recorded action for a wet scrubber (including ductwork), the results of each inspection, and the results of any maintenance performed on the wet scrubber.

(c) You must submit semiannual compliance reports to the Administrator according to the requirements in §63.10(e). The reports must include, at a minimum, the following information as applicable:

(1) Summary information on the number, duration, and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) of excursions or exceedances, as applicable, and the corrective action taken;

(2) Summary information on the number, duration, and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) for monitor downtime incidents (other than downtime associated with zero and span or other calibration checks, if applicable); and

(3) Summary information on any deviation from the pollution prevention management practices in §§63.10885 and 63.10886 and the operation and maintenance requirements §63.10896 and the corrective action taken.

(d) You must submit written notification to the Administrator of the initial classification of your new or existing affected source as a large iron and steel facility as required in §63.10880(f) and (g), as applicable, and for any subsequent reclassification as required in §63.10881(d) or (e), as applicable.

§ 63.10900 What parts of the General Provisions apply to my large foundry?

(a) If you own or operate a new or existing affected source that is classified as a large foundry, you must comply with the requirements of the General Provisions (40 CFR part 63, subpart A) according to Table 3 of this subpart.

(b) If you own or operator a new or existing affected source that is classified as a large foundry, your notification of compliance status required by §63.9(h) must include each applicable certification of compliance, signed by a responsible official, in Table 4 of this subpart.

Other Requirements and Information

§ 63.10905 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by EPA or a delegated authority such as your State, local, or tribal agency. If the EPA Administrator has delegated authority to your State, local, or tribal agency, then that agency has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. You should contact your EPA Regional Office to find out if implementation and enforcement of 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 EPA Administrator and are not transferred to the State, local, or tribal agency.

(c) The authorities that cannot be delegated to State, local, or tribal agencies are specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (6) of this section.

(1) Approval of an alternative non-opacity emissions standard under 40 CFR 63.6(g).

(2) Approval of an alternative opacity emissions standard under §63.6(h)(9).

(3) Approval of a major change to test methods under §63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f). A "major change to test method" is defined in §63.90.

(4) Approval of a major change to monitoring under §63.8(f). A "major change to monitoring" under is defined in §63.90.

(5) Approval of a major change to recordkeeping and reporting under §63.10(f). A "major change to recordkeeping/reporting" is defined in §63.90.

(6) Approval of a local, State, or national mercury switch removal program under §63.10885(b)(2).

§ 63.10906 What definitions apply to this subpart?

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

Annual metal melt capacity means the lower of the total metal melting furnace equipment melt rate capacity assuming 8,760 operating hours per year summed for all metal melting furnaces at the foundry or, if applicable, the maximum permitted metal melt production rate for the iron and steel foundry calculated on an annual basis. Unless otherwise specified in the permit, permitted metal melt production rates that are not specified on an annual basis must be annualized assuming 24 hours per day, 365 days per year of operation. If the permit limits the operating hours of the furnace(s) or foundry, then the permitted operating hours are used to annualize the maximum permitted metal melt production rate.

Annual metal melt production means the quantity of metal melted in a metal melting furnace or group of all metal melting furnaces at the iron and steel foundry in a given calendar year. For the purposes of this subpart, metal melt production is determined on the basis on the quantity of metal charged to each metal melting furnace; the sum of the metal melt production for each furnace in a given calendar year is the annual metal melt production of the foundry.

Bag leak detection system means a system that is capable of continuously monitoring relative particulate matter (dust) loadings in the exhaust of a baghouse to detect bag leaks and other upset conditions. A bag leak detection system includes, but is not limited to, an instrument that operates on triboelectric, electrodynamic, light scattering, light transmittance, or other effect to continuously monitor relative particulate matter loadings.

Binder chemical means a component of a system of chemicals used to bind sand together into molds, mold sections, and cores through chemical reaction as opposed to pressure.

Capture system means the collection of components used to capture gases and fumes released from one or more emissions points and then convey the captured gas stream to a control device or to the atmosphere. A capture system may include, but is not limited to, the following components as applicable to a given capture system design: Duct intake devices, hoods, enclosures, ductwork, dampers, manifolds, plenums, and fans.

Chlorinated plastics means solid polymeric materials that contain chlorine in the polymer chain, such as polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and PVC copolymers.

Control device means the air pollution control equipment used to remove particulate matter from the effluent gas stream generated by a metal melting furnace.

Cupola means a vertical cylindrical shaft furnace that uses coke and forms of iron and steel such as scrap and foundry returns as the primary charge components and melts the iron and steel through combustion of the coke by a forced upward flow of heated air.

Deviation means any instance in which an affected source or an owner or operator of such an affected source:

- (1) Fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this subpart including, but not limited to, any emissions limitation (including operating limits), management practice, or operation and maintenance requirement;
- (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 iron and steel foundry required to obtain such a permit; or
- (3) Fails to meet any emissions limitation (including operating limits) or management standard in this subpart during startup, shutdown, or malfunction, regardless of whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.

Electric arc furnace means a vessel in which forms of iron and steel such as scrap and foundry returns are melted through resistance heating by an electric current flowing through the arcs formed between the electrodes and the surface of the metal and also flowing through the metal between the arc paths.

Electric induction furnace means a vessel in which forms of iron and steel such as scrap and foundry returns are melted though resistance heating by an electric current that is induced in the metal by passing an alternating current through a coil surrounding the metal charge or surrounding a pool of molten metal at the bottom of the vessel.

Exhaust stream means gases emitted from a process through a conveyance as defined in this subpart.

Foundry operations mean all process equipment and practices used to produce metal castings for shipment. *Foundry operations* include: Mold or core making and coating; scrap handling and preheating; metal melting and inoculation; pouring, cooling, and shakeout; shotblasting, grinding, and other metal finishing operations; and sand handling.

Free liquids means material that fails the paint filter liquids test by EPA Method 9095B, Revision 2, November 1994 (incorporated by reference—see §63.14). That is, if any portion of the material passes through and drops from the filter within the 5-minute test period, the material contains *free liquids*.

Fugitive emissions means any pollutant released to the atmosphere that is not discharged through a system of equipment that is specifically designed to capture pollutants at the source, convey them through ductwork, and exhaust them using forced ventilation. *Fugitive emissions* include pollutants released to the atmosphere through windows, doors, vents, or other building openings. *Fugitive emissions* also include pollutants released to the atmosphere through other general building ventilation or exhaust systems not specifically designed to capture pollutants at the source.

Furfuryl alcohol warm box mold or core making line means a mold or core making line in which the binder chemical system used is that system commonly designated as a furfuryl alcohol warm box system by the foundry industry.

Iron and steel foundry means a facility or portion of a facility that melts scrap, ingot, and/or other forms of iron and/or steel and pours the resulting molten metal into molds to produce final or near final shape products for introduction into commerce. Research and development facilities, operations that only produce non-commercial castings, and operations associated with nonferrous metal production are not included in this definition.

Large foundry means, for an existing affected source, an iron and steel foundry with an annual metal melt production greater than 20,000 tons. For a new affected source, *large foundry* means an iron and steel foundry with an annual metal melt capacity greater than 10,000 tons.

Mercury switch means each mercury-containing capsule or switch assembly that is part of a convenience light switch mechanism installed in a vehicle.

Metal charged means the quantity of scrap metal, pig iron, metal returns, alloy materials, and other solid forms of iron and steel placed into a metal melting furnace. Metal charged does not include the quantity of fluxing agents or, in the case of a cupola, the quantity of coke that is placed into the metal melting furnace.

Metal melting furnace means a cupola, electric arc furnace, electric induction furnace, or similar device that converts scrap, foundry returns, and/or other solid forms of iron and/or steel to a liquid state. This definition does not include a holding furnace, an argon oxygen decarburization vessel, or ladle that receives molten metal from a metal melting furnace, to which metal ingots or other material may be added to adjust the metal chemistry.

Mold or core making line means the collection of equipment that is used to mix an aggregate of sand and binder chemicals, form the aggregate into final shape, and harden the formed aggregate. This definition does not include a line for making greensand molds or cores.

Motor vehicle means an automotive vehicle not operated on rails and usually is operated with rubber tires for use on highways.

Motor vehicle scrap means vehicle or automobile bodies, including automobile body hulks, that have been processed through a shredder. *Motor vehicle scrap* does not include automobile manufacturing bundles, or miscellaneous vehicle parts, such as wheels, bumpers, or other components that do not contain mercury switches.

Nonferrous metal means any pure metal other than iron or any metal alloy for which an element other than iron is its major constituent in percent by weight.

On blast means those periods of cupola operation when combustion (blast) air is introduced to the cupola furnace and the furnace is capable of producing molten metal. On blast conditions are characterized by both blast air introduction and molten metal production.

Responsible official means responsible official as defined in §63.2.

Scrap preheater means a vessel or other piece of equipment in which metal scrap that is to be used as melting furnace feed is heated to a temperature high enough to eliminate volatile impurities or other tramp materials by direct flame heating or similar means of heating. Scrap dryers, which solely remove moisture from metal scrap, are not considered to be scrap preheaters for purposes of this subpart.

Scrap provider means the person (including a broker) who contracts directly with an iron and steel foundry to provide motor vehicle scrap. Scrap processors such as shredder operators or vehicle dismantlers that do not sell scrap directly to a foundry are not *scrap providers*.

Scrubber blowdown means liquor or slurry discharged from a wet scrubber that is either removed as a waste stream or processed to remove impurities or adjust its composition or pH.

Small foundry means, for an existing affected source, an iron and steel foundry that has an annual metal melt production of 20,000 tons or less. For a new affected source, *small foundry* means an iron and steel foundry that has an annual metal melt capacity of 10,000 tons or less.

Total metal HAP means, for the purposes of this subpart, the sum of the concentrations of compounds of antimony, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, lead, manganese, mercury, nickel, and selenium as measured by EPA Method 29 (40 CFR part 60, appendix A–8). Only the measured concentration of the listed analytes that are present at concentrations exceeding one-half the quantitation limit of the analytical method are to be used in the sum. If any of the analytes are not detected or are detected at concentrations less than one-half the quantitation limit of the analytical method, the concentration of those analytes will be assumed to be zero for the purposes of calculating the total metal HAP for this subpart.

Table 1 to Subpart ZZZZZ of Part 63—Performance Test Requirements for New and Existing Affected Sources Classified as Large Foundries

As required in §63.10898(c) and (h), you must conduct performance tests according to the test methods and procedures in the following table:

For . . .	You must . . .	According to the following requirements. . .
1. Each metal melting furnace subject to a PM or total metal HAP limit in §63.10895(c)	a. Select sampling port locations and the number of traverse points in each stack or duct using EPA Method 1 or 1A (40 CFR part 60, appendix A) b. Determine volumetric flow rate of the stack gas using Method 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 2F, or 2G (40 CFR part 60, appendix A) c. Determine dry molecular weight of the stack gas using EPA Method 3, 3A, or 3B (40 CFR part 60, appendix A). ¹ d. Measure moisture content of the stack gas using EPA Method 4 (40 CFR part 60, A) e. Determine PM concentration using EPA Method 5, 5B, 5D, 5F, or 5I, as applicable or total metal HAP concentration using EPA Method 29 (40 CFR part 60, appendix A)	Sampling sites must be located at the outlet of the control device (or at the outlet of the emissions source if no control device is present) prior to any releases to the atmosphere. i. Collect a minimum sample volume of 60 dscf of gas during each PM sampling run. The PM concentration is determined using only the front-half (probe rinse and filter) of the PM catch. ii. For Method 29, only the measured concentration of the listed metal HAP analytes that are present at concentrations exceeding one-half the quantification limit of the analytical method are to be used in the sum. If any of the analytes are not detected or are detected at concentrations less than one-half the quantification limit of the analytical method, the concentration of those analytes is assumed to be zero for the purposes of calculating the total metal HAP.
		iii. A minimum of three valid test runs are needed to comprise a PM or total metal HAP performance test.
		iv. For cupola metal melting furnaces, sample PM or total metal HAP only during times when the cupola is on blast.

		v. For electric arc and electric induction metal melting furnaces, sample PM or total metal HAP only during normal melt production conditions, which may include, but are not limited to the following operations: Charging, melting, alloying, refining, slagging, and tapping.
		vi. Determine and record the total combined weight of tons of metal charged during the duration of each test run. You must compute the process-weighted mass emissions of PM according to Equation 1 of §63.10898(d) for an individual furnace or Equation 2 of §63.10898(e) for the group of all metal melting furnaces at the foundry.
2. Fugitive emissions from buildings or structures housing any iron and steel foundry emissions sources subject to opacity limit in §63.10895(e)	a. Using a certified observer, conduct each opacity test according to EPA Method 9 (40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4) and 40 CFR 63.6(h)(5)	i. The certified observer may identify a limited number of openings or vents that appear to have the highest opacities and perform opacity observations on the identified openings or vents in lieu of performing observations for each opening or vent from the building or structure. Alternatively, a single opacity observation for the entire building or structure may be performed, if the fugitive release points afford such an observation.
		ii. During testing intervals when PM or total metal HAP performance tests, if applicable, are being conducted, conduct the opacity test such that the opacity observations are recorded during the PM or total metal HAP performance tests.
	b. As alternative to Method 9 performance test, conduct visible emissions test by Method 22 (40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7). The	i. The observer may identify a limited number of openings or vents that appear to have the highest visible emissions and perform

	<p>test is successful if no visible emissions are observed for 90 percent of the readings over 1 hour. If VE is observed greater than 10 percent of the time over 1 hour, then the facility must conduct another performance test as soon as possible, but no later than 15 calendar days after the Method 22 test, using Method 9 (40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4)</p>	<p>observations on the identified openings or vents in lieu of performing observations for each opening or vent from the building or structure. Alternatively, a single observation for the entire building or structure may be performed, if the fugitive release points afford such an observation.</p> <p>ii. During testing intervals when PM or total metal HAP performance tests, if applicable, are being conducted, conduct the visible emissions test such that the observations are recorded during the PM or total metal HAP performance tests.</p>
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¹You may also use as an alternative to EPA Method 3B (40 CFR part 60, appendix A), the manual method for measuring the oxygen, carbon dioxide, and carbon monoxide content of exhaust gas, ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981, "Flue and Exhaust Gas Analyses" (incorporated by reference—see §63.14).

Table 2 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Procedures for Establishing Operating Limits for New Affected Sources Classified as Large Foundries

As required in §63.10898(k), you must establish operating limits using the procedures in the following table:

For . . .	You must . . .
<p>1. Each wet scrubber subject to the operating limits in §63.10895(d)(1) for pressure drop and scrubber water flow rate.</p>	<p>Using the CPMS required in §63.10897(b), measure and record the pressure drop and scrubber water flow rate in intervals of no more than 15 minutes during each PM or total metal HAP test run. Compute and record the average pressure drop and average scrubber water flow rate for all the valid sampling runs in which the applicable emissions limit is met.</p>
<p>2. Each electrostatic precipitator subject to operating limits in §63.10895(d)(2) for voltage and secondary current (or total power input).</p>	<p>Using the CPMS required in §63.10897(c), measure and record voltage and secondary current (or total power input) in intervals of no more than 15 minutes during each PM or total metal HAP test run. Compute and record the minimum hourly average voltage and secondary current (or total power input) from all the readings for each valid sampling run in which the applicable emissions limit is met.</p>

Table 3 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to New and Existing Affected Sources Classified as Large Foundries

As required in §63.10900(a), you must meet each requirement in the following table that applies to you:

Citation	Subject	Applies to large foundry?	Explanation
63.1	Applicability	Yes.	
63.2	Definitions	Yes.	
63.3	Units and abbreviations	Yes.	
63.4	Prohibited activities	Yes.	
63.5	Construction/reconstruction	Yes.	
63.6(a)–(g)	Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements	Yes.	
63.6(h)	Opacity and visible emissions standards	Yes.	
63.6(i)(i)–(j)	Compliance extension and Presidential compliance exemption	Yes.	
63.7(a)(3), (b)–(h)	Performance testing requirements	Yes.	
63.7(a)(1)–(a)(2)	Applicability and performance test dates	No	Subpart ZZZZZ specifies applicability and performance test dates.
63.8(a)(1)–(a)(3), (b), (c)(1)–(c)(3), (c)(6)–(c)(8), (d), (e), (f)(1)–(f)(6), (g)(1)–(g)(4)	Monitoring requirements	Yes.	
63.8(a)(4)	Additional monitoring requirements for control devices in §63.11	No.	
63.8(c)(4)	Continuous monitoring system (CMS) requirements	No.	
63.8(c)(5)	Continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) minimum procedures	No.	
63.8(g)(5)	Data reduction	No.	
63.9	Notification requirements	Yes.	
63.10(a), (b)(1)–(b)(2)(xii) – (b)(2)(xiv), (b)(3), (d)(1)–(2), (e)(1)–(2), (f)	Recordkeeping and reporting requirements	Yes.	

63.10(c)(1)–(6), (c)(9)–(15)	Additional records for continuous monitoring systems	No.	
63.10(c)(7)–(8)	Records of excess emissions and parameter monitoring exceedances for CMS	Yes.	
63.10(d)(3)	Reporting opacity or visible emissions observations	Yes.	
63.10(e)(3)	Excess emissions reports	Yes.	
63.10(e)(4)	Reporting COMS data	No.	
63.11	Control device requirements	No.	
63.12	State authority and delegations	Yes.	
63.13–63.16	Addresses of State air pollution control agencies and EPA regional offices. Incorporation by reference. Availability of information and confidentiality. Performance track provisions	Yes.	

Table 4 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Compliance Certifications for New and Existing Affected Sources Classified as Large Iron and Steel Foundries

As required by §63.10900(b), your notification of compliance status must include certifications of compliance according to the following table:

For . . .	Your notification of compliance status required by §63.9(h) must include this certification of compliance, signed by a responsible official:
Each new or existing affected source classified as a large foundry and subject to scrap management requirements in §63.10885(a)(1) and/or (2)	“This facility has prepared, and will operate by, written material specifications for metallic scrap according to §63.10885(a)(1)” and/or “This facility has prepared, and will operate by, written material specifications for general iron and steel scrap according to §63.10885(a)(2).”
Each new or existing affected source classified as a large foundry and subject to mercury switch removal requirements in §63.10885(b)	“This facility has prepared, and will operate by, written material specifications for the removal of mercury switches and a site-specific plan implementing the material specifications according to §63.10885(b)(1)” and/or “This facility participates in and purchases motor vehicles scrap only from scrap providers who participate in a program for removal of mercury switches that has been approved by the EPA Administrator according to §63.10885(b)(2) and have prepared a plan for participation in the EPA approved program according to §63.10885(b)(2)(iv)” and/or “The only materials from motor vehicles in the scrap charged to a metal melting furnace at this facility are materials recovered for their

	specialty alloy content in accordance with §63.10885(b)(3) which are not reasonably expected to contain mercury switches” and/or “This facility complies with the requirements for scrap that does not contain motor vehicle scrap in accordance with §63.10885(b)(4).”
Each new or existing affected source classified as a large foundry and subject to §63.10886	“This facility complies with the no methanol requirement for the catalyst portion of each binder chemical formulation for a furfuryl alcohol warm box mold or core making line according to §63.10886.”
Each new or existing affected source classified as a large foundry and subject to §63.10895(b)	“This facility operates a capture and collection system for each emissions source subject to this subpart according to §63.10895(b).”
Each existing affected source classified as a large foundry and subject to §63.10895(c)(1)	“This facility complies with the PM or total metal HAP emissions limit in §63.10895(c) for each metal melting furnace or group of all metal melting furnaces based on a previous performance test in accordance with §63.10898(a)(1).”
Each new or existing affected source classified as a large foundry and subject to §63.10896(a)	“This facility has prepared and will operate by an operation and maintenance plan according to §63.10896(a).”
Each new or existing (if applicable) affected source classified as a large foundry and subject to §63.10897(d)	“This facility has prepared and will operate by a site-specific monitoring plan for each bag leak detection system and submitted the plan to the Administrator for approval according to §63.10897(d)(2).”

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

Attachment C

**National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants:
Area Source Standards for Aluminum, Copper, and Other
Nonferrous Foundries**

Subpart: ZZZZZZ

for Aero Metals, Inc.

Title 40: Protection of Environment

PART 63—NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS FOR SOURCE CATEGORIES (CONTINUED)

Subpart ZZZZZZ—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Area Source Standards for Aluminum, Copper, and Other Nonferrous Foundries

Source: 74 FR 30393, June 25, 2009, unless otherwise noted.

Applicability and Compliance Dates

§ 63.11544 Am I subject to this subpart?

(a) You are subject to this subpart if you own or operate an aluminum foundry, copper foundry, or other nonferrous foundry as defined in §63.11556, "What definitions apply to this subpart?" that is an area source of hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions as defined in §63.2 and meets the criteria specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section. Once you are subject to this subpart, you must remain subject to this subpart even if you subsequently do not meet the criteria in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Your aluminum foundry uses material containing aluminum foundry HAP, as defined in §63.11556, "What definitions apply to this subpart?"; or

(2) Your copper foundry uses material containing copper foundry HAP, as defined in §63.11556, "What definitions apply to this subpart?"; or

(3) Your other nonferrous foundry uses material containing other nonferrous foundry HAP, as defined in §63.11556, "What definitions apply to this subpart?".

(4) Your aluminum foundry, copper foundry, or other nonferrous foundry has an annual metal melt production (for existing affected sources) or an annual metal melt capacity (for new affected sources) of at least 600 tons per year (tpy) of aluminum, copper, and other nonferrous metals, including all associated alloys. You must determine the annual metal melt production and capacity for the time period as described in paragraphs (a)(4)(i) through (iv) of this section. The quantity of ferrous metals melted in iron or steel melting operations and the quantity of nonferrous metal melted in non-foundry melting operations are not included in determining the annual metal melt production for existing affected sources or the annual metal melt capacity for new affected sources.

(i) If you own or operate a melting operation at an aluminum, copper or other nonferrous foundry as of February 9, 2009, you must determine if you are subject to this rule based on your facility's annual metal melt production for calendar year 2010.

(ii) If you construct or reconstruct a melting operation at an aluminum, copper or other nonferrous foundry after February 9, 2009, you must determine if you are subject to this rule based on your facility's annual metal melt capacity at startup.

(iii) If your foundry with an existing melting operation increases production after calendar year 2010 such that the annual metal melt production equals or exceeds 600 tpy, you must submit a written notification of applicability to the Administrator within 30 days after the end of the calendar year and comply within 2 years after the date of the notification.

(iv) If your foundry with a new melting operation increases capacity after startup such that the annual metal melt capacity equals or exceeds 600 tpy, you must submit a written notification of applicability to the Administrator within 30 days after the capacity increase year and comply at the time of the capacity increase.

(b) This subpart applies to each new or existing affected source located at an aluminum, copper or other nonferrous foundry that is an area source as defined by §63.2. The affected source is the collection of all melting operations located at an aluminum, copper, or other nonferrous foundry.

(c) An affected source is an existing source if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the affected source on or before February 9, 2009.

(d) An affected source is a new source if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the affected source after February 9, 2009.

(e) This subpart does not apply to research or laboratory facilities, as defined in section 112(c)(7) of the Clean Air Act.

(f) You are exempt from the obligation to obtain a permit under 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71, provided you are not otherwise 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 applicable to area sources.

[74 FR 30393, June 25, 2009, as amended at 74 FR 46495, Sept. 10, 2009]

§ 63.11545 What are my compliance dates?

- (a) If you own or operate an existing affected source, you must achieve compliance with the applicable provisions of this subpart no later than June 27, 2011.
- (b) If you start up a new affected source on or before June 25, 2009, you must achieve compliance with the provisions of this subpart no later than June 25, 2009.
- (c) If you start up a new affected source after June 25, 2009, you must achieve compliance with the provisions of this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

Standards and Compliance Requirements

§ 63.11550 What are my standards and management practices?

- (a) If you own or operate new or existing affected sources at an aluminum foundry, copper foundry, or other nonferrous foundry that is subject to this subpart, you must comply with the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section.
- (1) Cover or enclose each melting furnace that is equipped with a cover or enclosure during the melting operation to the extent practicable (e.g., except when access is needed; including, but not limited to charging, alloy addition, and tapping).
- (2) Purchase only metal scrap that has been depleted (to the extent practicable) of aluminum foundry HAP, copper foundry HAP, or other nonferrous foundry HAP (as applicable) in the materials charged to the melting furnace, except metal scrap that is purchased specifically for its HAP metal content for use in alloying or to meet specifications for the casting. This requirement does not apply to material that is not scrap (e.g., ingots, alloys, sows) or to materials that are not purchased (e.g., internal scrap, customer returns).
- (3) Prepare and operate pursuant to a written management practices plan. The management practices plan must include the required management practices in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section and may include any other management practices that are implemented at the facility to minimize emissions from melting furnaces. You must inform your appropriate employees of the management practices that they must follow. You may use your standard operating procedures as the management practices plan provided the standard operating procedures include the required management practices in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.
- (b) If you own or operate a new or existing affected source that is located at a large foundry as defined in §63.11556, you must comply with the additional requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section.
- (1) For existing affected sources located at a large foundry, you must achieve a particulate matter (PM) control efficiency of at least 95.0 percent or emit no more than an outlet PM concentration limit of 0.034 grams per dry standard cubic meter (g/dscm) (0.015 grains per dry standard cubic feet (gr/dscf)).
- (2) For new affected sources located at a large foundry, you must achieve a PM control efficiency of at least 99.0 percent or emit no more than an outlet PM concentration limit of at most 0.023 g/dscm (0.010 gr/dscf).
- (c) If you own or operate an affected source at a small foundry that subsequently becomes a large foundry after the applicable compliance date, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section.
- (1) You must notify the Administrator within 30 days after the capacity increase or the production increase, whichever is appropriate;
- (2) You must modify any applicable permit limits within 30 days after the capacity increase or the production increase to reflect the current production or capacity, if not done so prior to the increase;
- (3) You must comply with the PM control requirements in paragraph (b) of this section no later than 2 years from the date of issuance of the permit for the capacity increase or production increase, or in the case of no permit issuance, the date of the increase in capacity or production, whichever occurs first.
- (d) These standards apply at all times.

§ 63.11551 What are my initial compliance requirements?

- (a) Except as specified in paragraph (b) of this section, you must conduct a performance test for existing and new sources at a large copper or other nonferrous foundry that is subject to §63.11550(b). You must conduct the test within 180 days of your compliance date and report the results in your Notification of Compliance Status according to §63.9(h).

(b) If you own or operate an existing affected source at a large copper or other nonferrous foundry that is subject to §63.11550(b), you are not required to conduct a performance test if a prior performance test was conducted within the past 5 years of the compliance date using the same methods specified in paragraph (c) of this section and you meet either of the following two conditions:

(1) No process changes have been made since the test; or

(2) You demonstrate to the satisfaction of the permitting authority that the results of the performance test, with or without adjustments, reliably demonstrate compliance despite process changes.

(c) You must conduct each performance test according to the requirements in §63.7 and the requirements in paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) You must determine the concentration of PM (for the concentration standard) or the mass rate of PM in pounds per hour at the inlet and outlet of the control device (for the percent reduction standard) according to the following test methods:

(i) Method 1 or 1A (40 CFR part 60, appendix A–1) to select sampling port locations and the number of traverse points in each stack or duct. If you are complying with the concentration provision in §63.11550(b), sampling sites must be located at the outlet of the control device and prior to any releases to the atmosphere. If you are complying with the percent reduction provision in §63.11550(b), sampling sites must be located at the inlet and outlet of the control device and prior to any releases to the atmosphere.

(ii) Method 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 2F (40 CFR part 60, appendix A–1), or Method 2G (40 CFR part 60, appendix A–2) to determine the volumetric flow rate of the stack gas.

(iii) Method 3, 3A, or 3B (40 CFR part 60, appendix A–2) to determine the dry molecular weight of the stack gas. You may use ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10–1981, "Flue and Exhaust Gas Analyses" (incorporated by reference—see §63.14) as an alternative to EPA Method 3B.

(iv) Method 4 (40 CFR part 60, appendix A–3) to determine the moisture content of the stack gas.

(v) Method 5 or 5D (40 CFR part 60, appendix A–3) or Method 17 (40 CFR part 60, appendix A–6) to determine the concentration of PM or mass rate of PM (front half filterable catch only). If you choose to comply with the percent reduction PM standard, you must determine the mass rate of PM at the inlet and outlet in pounds per hour and calculate the percent reduction in PM.

(2) Three valid test runs are needed to comprise a performance test. Each run must cover at least one production cycle (charging, melting, and tapping).

(3) For a source with a single control device exhausted through multiple stacks, you must ensure that three runs are performed by a representative sampling of the stacks satisfactory to the Administrator or his or her delegated representative. You must provide data or an adequate explanation why the stack(s) chosen for testing are representative.

§ 63.11552 What are my monitoring requirements?

(a) You must record the information specified in §63.11553(c)(2) to document conformance with the management practices plan required in §63.11550(a).

(b) Except as specified in paragraph (b)(3) of this section, if you own or operate an existing affected source at a large foundry, you must conduct visible emissions monitoring according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) You must conduct visual monitoring of the fabric filter discharge point(s) (outlets) for any VE according to the schedule specified in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) You must perform a visual determination of emissions once per day, on each day the process is in operation, during melting operations.

(ii) If no VE are detected in consecutive daily visual monitoring performed in accordance with paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section for 30 consecutive days or more of operation of the process, you may decrease the frequency of visual monitoring to once per calendar week of time the process is in operation, during melting operations. If VE are detected during these inspections, you must resume daily visual monitoring of that operation during each day that the process is in operation, in accordance with paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section until you satisfy the criteria of this section to resume conducting weekly visual monitoring.

(2) If the visual monitoring reveals the presence of any VE, you must initiate procedures to determine the cause of the emissions within 1 hour of the initial observation and alleviate the cause of the emissions within 3 hours of initial observation by taking whatever corrective action(s) are necessary. You may take more than 3 hours to alleviate a specific condition that causes VE if you identify in the monitoring plan this specific condition as one that could lead to VE in advance, you adequately explain why it is not feasible to alleviate this condition within 3 hours of the time the VE occurs, and you demonstrate that the requested time will ensure alleviation of this condition as expeditiously as practicable.

(3) As an alternative to the monitoring requirements for an existing affected source in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section, you may install, operate, and maintain a bag leak detection system for each fabric filter according to the requirements in paragraph (c) of this section.

(c) If you own or operate a new affected source located at a large foundry subject to the PM requirements in §63.11550(b)(2) that is equipped with a fabric filter, you must install, operate, and maintain a bag leak detection system for each fabric filter according to paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Each bag leak detection system must meet the specifications and requirements in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) through (viii) of this section.

(i) The bag leak detection system must be certified by the manufacturer to be capable of detecting PM emissions at concentrations of 1 milligram per actual cubic meter (0.00044 grains per actual cubic foot) or less.

(ii) The bag leak detection system sensor must provide output of relative PM loadings. You must continuously record the output from the bag leak detection system using electronic or other means (e.g., using a strip chart recorder or a data logger).

(iii) The bag leak detection system must be equipped with an alarm system that will sound when the system detects an increase in relative particulate loading over the alarm set point established according to paragraph (c)(1)(iv) of this section, and the alarm must be located such that it can be heard by the appropriate plant personnel.

(iv) In the initial adjustment of the bag leak detection system, you must establish, at a minimum, the baseline output by adjusting the sensitivity (range) and the averaging period of the device, the alarm set points, and the alarm delay time.

(v) Following initial adjustment, you must not adjust the averaging period, alarm set point, or alarm delay time without approval from the Administrator or delegated authority, except as provided in paragraph (c)(1)(vi) of this section.

(vi) Once per quarter, you may adjust the sensitivity of the bag leak detection system to account for seasonal effects, including temperature and humidity, according to the procedures identified in the site-specific monitoring plan required by paragraph (c)(2) of this section.

(vii) You must install the bag leak detection sensor downstream of the fabric filter.

(viii) Where multiple detectors are required, the system's instrumentation and alarm may be shared among detectors.

(2) You must prepare a site-specific monitoring plan for each bag leak detection system. You must operate and maintain each bag leak detection system according to the plan at all times. Each monitoring plan must describe the items in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (vi) of this section.

(i) Installation of the bag leak detection system;

(ii) Initial and periodic adjustment of the bag leak detection system, including how the alarm set-point and alarm delay time will be established;

(iii) Operation of the bag leak detection system, including quality assurance procedures;

(iv) How the bag leak detection system will be maintained, including a routine maintenance schedule and spare parts inventory list;

(v) How the bag leak detection system output will be recorded and stored; and

(vi) Corrective action procedures as specified in paragraph (c)(3) of this section.

(3) Except as provided in paragraph (c)(4) of this section, you must initiate procedures to determine the cause of every alarm from a bag leak detection system within 1 hour of the alarm and alleviate the cause of the alarm within 3 hours of the alarm by taking whatever corrective action(s) are necessary. Corrective actions may include, but are not limited to, the following:

(i) Inspecting the fabric filter for air leaks, torn or broken bags or filter media, or any other condition that may cause an increase in PM emissions;

(ii) Sealing off defective bags or filter media;

(iii) Replacing defective bags or filter media, or otherwise repairing the control device;

(iv) Sealing off a defective fabric filter compartment;

(v) Cleaning the bag leak detection system probe, or otherwise repairing the bag leak detection system; or

(4) You may take more than 3 hours to alleviate a specific condition that causes an alarm if you identify in the monitoring plan this specific condition as one that could lead to an alarm, adequately explain why it is not feasible to alleviate this condition within 3 hours of the time the alarm occurs, and demonstrate that the requested time will ensure alleviation of this condition as expeditiously as practicable.

(d) If you use a control device other than a fabric filter for new or existing affected sources subject to §63.11550(b), you must submit a request to use an alternative monitoring procedure as required in §63.8(f)(4).

§ 63.11553 What are my notification, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements?

(a) You must submit the Initial Notification required by §63.9(b)(2) no later than 120 calendar days after June 25, 2009 or within 120 days after the source becomes subject to the standard. The Initial Notification must include the information specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section and may be combined with the Notification of Compliance Status required in paragraph (b) of this section.

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

(2) The address (i.e., physical location) of the affected source; and

(3) An identification of the relevant standard, or other requirement, that is the basis of the notification and source's compliance date.

(b) You must submit the Notification of Compliance Status required by §63.9(h) no later than 120 days after the applicable compliance date specified in §63.11545 unless you must conduct a performance test. If you must conduct a performance test, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status within 60 days of completing the performance test. Your Notification of Compliance Status must indicate if you are a small or large foundry as defined in §63.11556, the production amounts as the basis for the determination, and if you are a large foundry, whether you elect to comply with the control efficiency requirement or PM concentration limit in §63.11550(b). In addition to the information required in §63.9(h)(2) and §63.11551, your notification must include the following certification(s) of compliance, as applicable, and signed by a responsible official:

(1) "This facility will operate in a manner that minimizes HAP emissions from the melting operations to the extent possible. This includes at a minimum that the owners and/or operators of the affected source will cover or enclose each melting furnace that is equipped with a cover or enclosure during melting operations to the extent practicable as required in §63.11550(a)(1)."

(2) "This facility agrees to purchase only metal scrap that has been depleted (to the extent practicable) of aluminum foundry HAP, copper foundry HAP, or other nonferrous foundries HAP (as applicable) in the materials charged to the melting furnace, except for metal scrap that is purchased specifically for its HAP metal content for use in alloying or to meet specifications for the casting as required by §63.11550(a)(2)."

(3) "This facility has prepared and will operate by a written management practices plan according to §63.11550(a)(3)."

(4) If the owner or operator of an existing affected source at a large foundry is certifying compliance based on the results of a previous performance test: "This facility complies with §63.11550(b) based on a previous performance test in accordance with §63.11551(b)."

(5) This certification of compliance is required by the owner or operator that installs bag leak detection systems: "This facility has installed a bag leak detection system in accordance with §63.11552(b)(3) or (c), has prepared a bag leak detection system monitoring plan in accordance with §63.11552(c), and will operate each bag leak detection system according to the plan."

(c) You must keep the records specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) As required in §63.10(b)(2)(xiv), you must keep a copy of each notification that you submitted to comply with this subpart and all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status that you submitted.

(2) You must keep records to document conformance with the management practices plan required by §63.11550 as specified in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) For melting furnaces equipped with a cover or enclosure, records must identify each melting furnace equipped with a cover or enclosure and document that the procedures in the management practices plan were followed during the monthly inspections. These records may be in the form of a checklist.

(ii) Records documenting that you purchased only metal scrap that has been depleted of HAP metals (to the extent practicable) charged to the melting furnace. If you purchase scrap metal specifically for the HAP metal content for use in alloying or to meet specifications for the casting, you must keep records to document that the HAP metal is included in the material specifications for the cast metal product.

(3) You must keep the records of all performance tests, inspections and monitoring data required by §§63.11551 and 63.11552, and the information identified in paragraphs (c)(3)(i) through (vi) of this section for each required inspection or monitoring.

(i) The date, place, and time of the monitoring event;

(ii) Person conducting the monitoring;

(iii) Technique or method used;

(iv) Operating conditions during the activity;

(v) Results, including the date, time, and duration of the period from the time the monitoring indicated a problem (e.g., VE) to the time that monitoring indicated proper operation; and

(vi) Maintenance or corrective action taken (if applicable).

(4) If you own or operate a new or existing affected source at a small foundry that is not subject to §63.11550(b), you must maintain records to document that your facility melts less than 6,000 tpy total of copper, other nonferrous metal, and all associated alloys (excluding aluminum) in each calendar year.

(5) If you use a bag leak detection system, you must keep the records specified in paragraphs (c)(5)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Records of the bag leak detection system output.

(ii) Records of bag leak detection system adjustments, including the date and time of the adjustment, the initial bag leak detection system settings, and the final bag leak detection system settings.

(iii) The date and time of all bag leak detection system alarms, and for each valid alarm, the time you initiated corrective action, the corrective action taken, and the date on which corrective action was completed.

(d) Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review, according to §63.10(b)(1). As specified in §63.10(b)(1), you must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each recorded action. For records of annual metal melt production, you must keep the records for 5 years from the end of the calendar year. You must keep each record onsite for at least 2 years after the date of each recorded action according to §63.10(b)(1). You may keep the records offsite for the remaining 3 years.

(e) If a deviation occurs during a semiannual reporting period, you must submit a compliance report to your permitting authority according to the requirements in paragraphs (e)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) The first reporting period covers the period beginning on the compliance date specified in §63.11545 and ending on June 30 or December 31, whichever date comes first after your compliance date. Each subsequent reporting period covers the semiannual period from January 1 through June 30 or from July 1 through December 31. Your compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date comes first after the end of the semiannual reporting period.

(2) A compliance report must include the information in paragraphs (e)(2)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) Company name and address.

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

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

(iv) Identification of the affected source, the pollutant being monitored, applicable requirement, description of deviation, and corrective action taken.

[74 FR 30393, June 25, 2009, as amended at 74 FR 46495, Sept. 10, 2009]

Other Requirements and Information

§ 63.11555 What General Provisions apply to this subpart?

Table 1 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§63.1 through 63.16 apply to you.

§ 63.11556 What definitions apply to this subpart?

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

Aluminum foundry means a facility that melts aluminum and pours molten aluminum into molds to manufacture aluminum castings (except die casting) that are complex shapes. For purposes of this subpart, this definition does not include primary or secondary metal producers that cast molten aluminum to produce simple shapes such as sows, ingots, bars, rods, or billets.

Aluminum foundry HAP means any compound of the following metals: beryllium, cadmium, lead, manganese, or nickel, or any of these metals in the elemental form.

Annual copper and other nonferrous foundry metal melt capacity means, for new affected sources, the lower of the copper and other nonferrous metal melting operation capacity, assuming 8,760 operating hours per year or, if applicable, the maximum permitted copper and other nonferrous metal melting operation production rate for the melting operation calculated on an annual basis. Unless otherwise specified in the permit, permitted copper and other nonferrous metal melting operation rates that are not specified on an annual basis must be annualized assuming 24 hours per day, 365 days per year of operation. If the permit limits the operating hours of the melting operation(s) or foundry, then the permitted operating hours are used to annualize the maximum permitted copper and other nonferrous metal melt production rate. The annual copper and other nonferrous metal melt capacity does not include the melt capacity for ferrous metal melted in iron or steel foundry melting operations that are co-located with copper or other nonferrous melting operations or the nonferrous metal melted in non-foundry melting operations.

Annual copper and other nonferrous foundry metal melt production means, for existing affected sources, the quantity of copper and other nonferrous metal melted in melting operations at the foundry in a given calendar year. For the purposes of this subpart, metal melt production is determined on the basis of the quantity of metal charged to the melting operations. The annual copper and nonferrous metal melt production does not include the melt production of ferrous metal melted in iron or steel foundry melting operations that are co-located with copper and other nonferrous melting operations or the nonferrous metal melted in non-foundry melting operations.

Annual metal melt capacity, for new affected sources, means the lower of the aluminum, copper, and other nonferrous metal melting operation capacity, assuming 8,760 operating hours per year or, if applicable, the maximum permitted aluminum, copper, and other nonferrous metal melting operation production rate for the melting operation calculated on an annual basis. Unless otherwise specified in the permit, permitted aluminum, copper, and other nonferrous metal melting operation rates that are not specified on an annual basis must be annualized assuming 24 hours per day, 365 days per year of operation. If the permit limits the operating hours of the melting operation(s) or foundry, then the permitted operating hours are used to annualize the maximum permitted aluminum, copper, and other nonferrous metal melt production rate. The annual metal melt capacity does not include the melt capacity for ferrous metal melted in iron or steel foundry melting operations that are co-located with aluminum, copper, or other nonferrous melting operations or the nonferrous metal melted in non-foundry melting operations.

Annual metal melt production means, for existing affected sources, the quantity of aluminum, copper, and other nonferrous metal melted in melting operations at the foundry in a given calendar year. For the purposes of this subpart, annual metal melt production is determined on the basis of the quantity of metal charged to the melting operations. The annual metal melt production does not include the melt production of ferrous metal melted in iron or steel foundry melting operations that are co-located with aluminum, copper, or other nonferrous melting operations or the nonferrous metal melted in non-foundry melting operations.

Bag leak detection system means a system that is capable of continuously monitoring relative PM (i.e., dust) loadings in the exhaust of a baghouse to detect bag leaks and other upset conditions. A bag leak detection system includes, but is not limited to, an instrument that operates on triboelectric, light scattering, light transmittance, or other effect to continuously monitor relative PM loadings.

Copper foundry means a foundry that melts copper or copper-based alloys and pours molten copper or copper-based alloys into molds to manufacture copper or copper-based alloy castings (excluding die casting) that are complex shapes. For purposes of this subpart, this definition does not include primary or secondary metal producers that cast molten copper to produce simple shapes such as sows, ingots, billets, bars, anode copper, rods, or copper cake.

Copper foundry HAP means any compound of any of the following metals: lead, manganese, or nickel, or any of these metals in the elemental form.

Deviation means any instance where 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 emissions limitation or work practice standard;
- (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 emissions limitation in this subpart during startup, shutdown, or malfunction, regardless of whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.

Die casting means operations classified under the North American Industry Classification System codes 331521 (Aluminum Die-Casting Foundries) and 331522 (Nonferrous (except Aluminum) Die-Casting Foundries) and comprises establishments primarily engaged in introducing molten aluminum, copper, and other nonferrous metal, under high pressure, into molds or dies to make die-castings.

Large foundry means, for an existing affected source, a copper or other nonferrous foundry with an annual metal melt production of copper, other nonferrous metals, and all associated alloys (excluding aluminum) of 6,000 tons or greater. For a new affected source, *large foundry* means a copper or other nonferrous foundry with an annual metal melt capacity of copper, other nonferrous metals, and all associated alloys (excluding aluminum) of 6,000 tons or greater.

Material containing aluminum foundry HAP means a material containing one or more aluminum foundry HAP. Any material that contains beryllium, cadmium, lead, or nickel in amounts greater than or equal to 0.1 percent by weight (as the metal), or contains manganese in amounts greater than or equal to 1.0 percent by weight (as the metal), as shown in formulation data provided by the manufacturer or supplier, such as the Material Safety Data Sheet for the material, is considered to be a material containing aluminum foundry HAP.

Material containing copper foundry HAP means a material containing one or more copper foundry HAP. Any material that contains lead or nickel in amounts greater than or equal to 0.1 percent by weight (as the metal), or contains manganese in amounts greater than or equal to 1.0 percent by weight (as the metal), as shown in formulation data provided by the manufacturer or supplier, such as the Material Safety Data Sheet for the material, is considered to be a material containing copper foundry HAP.

Material containing other nonferrous foundry HAP means a material containing one or more other nonferrous foundry HAP. Any material that contains chromium, lead, or nickel in amounts greater than or equal to 0.1 percent by weight (as the metal), as shown in formulation data provided by the manufacturer or supplier, such as the Material Safety Data Sheet for the material, is considered to be a material containing other nonferrous foundry HAP.

Melting operations (the affected source) means the collection of furnaces (e.g., induction, reverberatory, crucible, tower, dry hearth) used to melt metal ingot, alloyed ingot and/or metal scrap to produce molten metal that is poured into molds to make castings. Melting operations dedicated to melting ferrous metal at an iron and steel foundry are not included in this definition and are not part of the affected source.

Other nonferrous foundry means a facility that melts nonferrous metals other than aluminum, copper, or copper-based alloys and pours the nonferrous metals into molds to manufacture nonferrous metal castings (excluding die casting) that are complex shapes. For purposes of this subpart, this definition does not include primary or secondary metal producers that cast molten nonferrous metals to produce simple shapes such as sows, ingots, bars, rods, or billets.

Other nonferrous foundry HAP means any compound of the following metals: chromium, lead, and nickel, or any of these metals in the elemental form.

Small foundry means, for an existing affected source, a copper or other nonferrous foundry with an annual metal melt production of copper, other nonferrous metals, and all associated alloys (excluding aluminum) of less than 6,000 tons. For a new affected source, *small foundry* means a copper or other nonferrous foundry with an annual metal melt capacity of copper, other nonferrous metals, and all associated alloys (excluding aluminum) of less than 6,000 tons.

§ 63.11557 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

(a) This subpart can be 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 has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. You should contact your U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out if this subpart is delegated to your State, local, or Tribal agency.

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or Tribal agency under 40 CFR part 63, subpart E, the authorities contained in paragraph (c) of this section are 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 listed in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Approval of alternatives to the applicability requirements in §63.11544, the compliance date requirements in §63.11545, and the applicable standards in §63.11550.

(2) Approval of an alternative nonopacity emissions standard under §63.6(g).

(3) Approval of a major change to a test method under §63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f). A "major change to test method" is defined in §63.90(a).

(4) Approval of a major change to monitoring under §63.8(f). A "major change to monitoring" is defined in §63.90(a).

(5) Approval of a waiver of recordkeeping or reporting requirements under §63.10(f), or another major change to recordkeeping/reporting. A "major change to recordkeeping/reporting" is defined in §63.90(a).

§ 63.11558 [Reserved]

Table 1 to Subpart ZZZZZZ of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Aluminum, Copper, and Other Nonferrous Foundries Area Sources

As required in §63.11555, "What General Provisions apply to this subpart?," you must comply with each requirement in the following table that applies to you.

Citation	Subject	Applies to subpart ZZZZZZ?	Explanation
§63.1(a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3),	Applicability	Yes	§63.11544(f) exempts

Citation	Subject	Applies to subpart ZZZZZZ?	Explanation
(a)(4), (a)(6), (a)(10)–(a)(12), (b)(1), (b)(3), (c)(1), (c)(2), (c)(5), (e)			affected sources from the obligation to obtain a title V operating permit.
§63.1(a)(5), (a)(7)–(a)(9), (b)(2), (c)(3), (c)(4), (d)	Reserved	No	
§63.2	Definitions	Yes	
§63.3	Units and Abbreviations	Yes	
§63.4	Prohibited Activities and Circumvention	Yes	
§63.5	Preconstruction Review and Notification Requirements	Yes	
§63.6(a), (b)(1)–(b)(5), (b)(7), (c)(1), (c)(2), (c)(5), (e)(1), (e)(3)(i), (e)(3)(iii)–(e)(3)(ix), (f)(2), (f)(3), (g), (i), (j)	Compliance with Standards and Maintenance Requirements	Yes	
§63.6(f)(1)	Compliance with Nonopacity Emission Standards	No	Subpart ZZZZZZ requires continuous compliance with all requirements in this subpart.
§63.6(h)(1), (h)(2), (h)(5)–(h)(9)	Compliance with Opacity and Visible Emission Limits	No	Subpart ZZZZZZ does not contain opacity or visible emission limits.
§63.6(b)(6), (c)(3), (c)(4), (d), (e)(2), (e)(3)(ii), (h)(3), (h)(5)(iv)	Reserved	No	
§63.7	Applicability and Performance Test Dates	Yes	
§63.8(a)(1), (b)(1), (f)(1)–(5), (g)	Monitoring Requirements	Yes	
§63.8(a)(2), (a)(4), (b)(2)–(3), (c), (d), (e),	Continuous Monitoring Systems	No	Subpart ZZZZZZ does not require a flare or

Citation	Subject	Applies to subpart ZZZZZZ?	Explanation
(f)(6), (g)			CPMS, COMS or CEMS.
§63.8(a)(3)	[Reserved]	No	
§63.9(a), (b)(1), (b)(2)(i)–(iii), (b)(5), (c), (d), (e), (h)(1)–(h)(3), (h)(5), (h)(6), (j)	Notification Requirements	Yes	Subpart ZZZZZZ requires submission of Notification of Compliance Status within 120 days of compliance date unless a performance test is required.
§63.9(b)(2)(iv)–(v), (b)(4), (f), (g), (i)	No		
§63.9(b)(3), (h)(4)	Reserved	No	
§63.10(a), (b)(1), (b)(2)(i)–(v), (vii), (vii)(C), (viii), (ix), (b)(3), (d)(1)–(2), (d)(4), (d)(5), (f)	Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements	Yes	
§63.10(b)(2)(vi), (b)(2)(vii)(A)–(B), (c), (d)(3), (e)	No	Subpart ZZZZZZ does not require a CPMS, COMS, CEMS, or opacity or visible emissions limit.	
§63.10(c)(2)–(c)(4), (c)(9)	Reserved	No	
§63.11	Control Device Requirements	No	
§63.12	State Authority and Delegations	Yes	
§§63.13–63.16	Addresses, Incorporations by Reference, Availability of Information, Performance Track Provisions	Yes	

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

Attachment D

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

for Aero Metals, Inc.

Title 40: Protection of Environment

PART 63—NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS FOR SOURCE CATEGORIES (CONTINUED)

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 1b and Table 2b to this subpart that 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; 76 FR 12866, Mar. 9, 2011]

§ 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:

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

Where:

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

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

R = percent reduction of CO or formaldehyde emissions.

(2) You must normalize the carbon monoxide (CO) or formaldehyde concentrations at the inlet and outlet of the control device to a dry basis and to 15 percent oxygen, or an equivalent percent carbon dioxide (CO₂). If pollutant concentrations are to be corrected to 15 percent oxygen and CO₂ concentration is measured in lieu of oxygen concentration measurement, a CO₂ correction factor is needed. Calculate the CO₂ correction factor as described in paragraphs (e)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

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

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

Where:

F_o = Fuel factor based on the ratio of oxygen volume to the ultimate CO₂ volume produced by the fuel at zero percent excess air.

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

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

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

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

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

Where:

X_{CO_2} = CO_2 correction factor, percent.

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

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

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

Where:

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

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

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

(1) Identification of the specific parameters you propose to use as operating limitations;

(2) A discussion of the relationship between these parameters and HAP emissions, identifying how HAP emissions change with changes in these parameters, and how limitations on these parameters will serve to limit HAP emissions;

(3) A discussion of how you will establish the upper and/or lower values for these parameters which will establish the limits on these parameters in the operating limitations;

(4) A discussion identifying the methods you will use to measure and the instruments you will use to monitor these parameters, as well as the relative accuracy and precision of these methods and instruments; and

(5) A discussion identifying the frequency and methods for recalibrating the instruments you will use for monitoring these parameters.

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

(1) Identification of the parameters associated with operation of the stationary RICE and any emission control device which could change intentionally (e.g., operator adjustment, automatic controller adjustment, etc.) or unintentionally (e.g., wear and tear, error, etc.) on a routine basis or over time;

- (2) A discussion of the relationship, if any, between changes in the parameters and changes in HAP emissions;
- (3) For the parameters which could change in such a way as to increase HAP emissions, a discussion of whether establishing limitations on the parameters would serve to limit HAP emissions;
- (4) For the parameters which could change in such a way as to increase HAP emissions, a discussion of how you could establish upper and/or lower values for the parameters which would establish limits on the parameters in operating limitations;
- (5) For the parameters, a discussion identifying the methods you could use to measure them and the instruments you could use to monitor them, as well as the relative accuracy and precision of the methods and instruments;
- (6) For the parameters, a discussion identifying the frequency and methods for recalibrating the instruments you could use to monitor them; and
- (7) A discussion of why, from your point of view, it is infeasible or unreasonable to adopt the parameters as operating limitations.
- (i) The engine percent load during a performance test must be determined by documenting the calculations, assumptions, and measurement devices used to measure or estimate the percent load in a specific application. A written report of the average percent load determination must be included in the notification of compliance status. The following information must be included in the written report: the engine model number, the engine manufacturer, the year of purchase, the manufacturer's site-rated brake horsepower, the ambient temperature, pressure, and humidity during the performance test, and all assumptions that were made to estimate or calculate percent load during the performance test must be clearly explained. If measurement devices such as flow meters, kilowatt meters, beta analyzers, stain gauges, etc. are used, the model number of the measurement device, and an estimate of its accurate in percentage of true value must be provided.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) If you are required to install a continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) as specified in Table 5 of this subpart, you must install, operate, and maintain each CPMS according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section. For an affected source that is complying with the emission limitations and operating limitations on March 9, 2011, the requirements in paragraph (b) of this section are applicable September 6, 2011.

(1) You must prepare a site-specific monitoring plan that addresses the monitoring system design, data collection, and the quality assurance and quality control elements outlined in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (v) of this section and in §63.8(d). As specified in §63.8(f)(4), you may request approval of monitoring system quality assurance and quality control procedures alternative to those specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section in your site-specific monitoring plan.

(i) The performance criteria and design specifications for the monitoring system equipment, including the sample interface, detector signal analyzer, and data acquisition and calculations;

(ii) Sampling interface (e.g., thermocouple) location such that the monitoring system will provide representative measurements;

(iii) Equipment performance evaluations, system accuracy audits, or other audit procedures;

- (iv) Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with provisions in §63.8(c)(1) and (c)(3); and
 - (v) Ongoing reporting and recordkeeping procedures in accordance with provisions in §63.10(c), (e)(1), and (e)(2)(i).
- (2) You must install, operate, and maintain each CPMS in continuous operation according to the procedures in your site-specific monitoring plan.
- (3) The CPMS must collect data at least once every 15 minutes (see also §63.6635).
- (4) For a CPMS for measuring temperature range, the temperature sensor must have a minimum tolerance of 2.8 degrees Celsius (5 degrees Fahrenheit) or 1 percent of the measurement range, whichever is larger.
- (5) You must conduct the CPMS equipment performance evaluation, system accuracy audits, or other audit procedures specified in your site-specific monitoring plan at least annually.
- (6) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each CPMS in accordance with your 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.

[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; 76 FR 12866, Mar. 9, 2011]

§ 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, required performance evaluations, and required quality assurance or control activities, you must monitor continuously at all times that the stationary RICE 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.

(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.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 76 FR 12867, Mar. 9, 2011]

§ 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 of whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.
- (4) Fails to satisfy the general duty to minimize emissions established by §63.6(e)(1)(i).

Diesel engine means any stationary RICE in which a high boiling point liquid fuel injected into the combustion chamber ignites when the air charge has been compressed to a temperature sufficiently high for auto-ignition. This process is also known as compression ignition.

Diesel fuel means any liquid obtained from the distillation of petroleum with a boiling point of approximately 150 to 360 degrees Celsius. One commonly used form is fuel oil number 2. Diesel fuel also includes any non-distillate fuel with comparable physical and chemical properties (e.g. biodiesel) that is suitable for use in compression ignition engines.

Digester gas means any gaseous by-product of wastewater treatment typically formed through the anaerobic decomposition of organic waste materials and composed principally of methane and CO₂.

Dual-fuel engine means any stationary RICE in which a liquid fuel (typically diesel fuel) is used for compression ignition and gaseous fuel (typically natural gas) is used as the primary fuel.

Emergency stationary RICE means any stationary internal combustion engine whose operation is limited to emergency situations and required testing and maintenance. Examples include stationary 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 CO₂.

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

Limited use stationary RICE means any stationary RICE that operates less than 100 hours per year.

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

Liquid fuel means any fuel in liquid form at standard temperature and pressure, including but not limited to diesel, residual/crude oil, kerosene/naphtha (jet fuel), and gasoline.

Major Source, as used in this subpart, shall have the same meaning as in §63.2, except that:

(1) Emissions from any oil or gas exploration or production well (with its associated equipment (as defined in this section)) and emissions from any pipeline compressor station or pump station shall not be aggregated with emissions from other similar units, to determine whether such emission points or stations are major sources, even when emission points are in a contiguous area or under common control;

(2) For oil and gas production facilities, emissions from processes, operations, or equipment that are not part of the same oil and gas production facility, as defined in §63.1271 of subpart HHH of this part, shall not be aggregated;

(3) For production field facilities, only HAP emissions from glycol dehydration units, storage vessel with the potential for flash emissions, combustion turbines and reciprocating internal combustion engines shall be aggregated for a major source determination; and

(4) Emissions from processes, operations, and equipment that are not part of the same natural gas transmission and storage facility, as defined in §63.1271 of subpart HHH of this part, shall not be aggregated.

Malfunction means any sudden, infrequent, and not reasonably preventable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner which causes, or has the potential to cause, the emission limitations in an applicable standard to be exceeded. Failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

Natural gas means a naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbon and non-hydrocarbon gases found in geologic formations beneath the Earth's surface, of which the principal constituent is methane. Natural gas may be field or pipeline quality.

Non-selective catalytic reduction (NSCR) means an add-on catalytic nitrogen oxides (NO_x) control device for rich burn engines that, in a two-step reaction, promotes the conversion of excess oxygen, NO_x, CO, and volatile organic compounds (VOC) into CO₂, nitrogen, and water.

Oil and gas production facility as used in this subpart means any grouping of equipment where hydrocarbon liquids are processed, upgraded (i.e., remove impurities or other constituents to meet contract specifications), or stored prior to the point of custody transfer; or where natural gas is processed, upgraded, or stored prior to entering the natural gas transmission and storage source category. For purposes of a major source determination, facility (including a building, structure, or installation) means oil and natural gas production and processing equipment that is located within the boundaries of an individual surface site as defined in this section. Equipment that is part of a facility will typically be located within close proximity to other equipment located at the same facility. Pieces of production equipment or groupings of equipment located on different oil and gas leases, mineral fee tracts, lease tracts, subsurface or surface unit areas, surface fee tracts, surface lease

tracts, or separate surface sites, whether or not connected by a road, waterway, power line or pipeline, shall not be considered part of the same facility. Examples of facilities in the oil and natural gas production source category include, but are not limited to, well sites, satellite tank batteries, central tank batteries, a compressor station that transports natural gas to a natural gas processing plant, and natural gas processing plants.

Oxidation catalyst means an add-on catalytic control device that controls CO and VOC by oxidation.

Peaking unit or engine means any standby engine intended for use during periods of high demand that are not emergencies.

Percent load means the fractional power of an engine compared to its maximum manufacturer's design capacity at engine site conditions. Percent load may range between 0 percent to above 100 percent.

Potential to emit means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the stationary source to emit a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is federally enforceable. For oil and natural gas production facilities subject to subpart HH of this part, the potential to emit provisions in §63.760(a) may be used. For natural gas transmission and storage facilities subject to subpart HHH of this part, the maximum annual facility gas throughput for storage facilities may be determined according to §63.1270(a)(1) and the maximum annual throughput for transmission facilities may be determined according to §63.1270(a)(2).

Production field facility means those oil and gas production facilities located prior to the point of custody transfer.

Production well means any hole drilled in the earth from which crude oil, condensate, or field natural gas is extracted.

Propane means a colorless gas derived from petroleum and natural gas, with the molecular structure C₃H₈.

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 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 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 engine 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 P 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; 76 FR 12867, Mar. 9, 2011]

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	

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

[75 FR 9679, Mar. 3, 2010, 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, 63.6603, 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 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of	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 b. Maintain the temperature of your stationary RICE exhaust so that the catalyst inlet temperature is

<p>formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O₂ and 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 O₂ and using NSCR.</p>	<p>greater than or equal to 750 °F and less than or equal to 1250 °F.</p>
<p>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 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 O₂ 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 O₂ and not using NSCR.</p>	<p>Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator.</p>

[76 FR 12867, Mar. 9, 2011]

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 ₂ until June 15, 2007	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply. ¹

2. 4SLB stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions by 93 percent or more; or	
	b. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 14 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂	
3. CI stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more; or	
	b. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 580 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O ₂	

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

[75 FR 9680, Mar. 3, 2010]

Table 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, 63.6603, 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	Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator.

<p>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</p>	
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¹Sources 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, as amended at 76 FR 12867, Mar. 9, 2011]

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	

¹If an emergency engine is operating during an emergency and it is not possible to shut down the engine in order to perform the work practice requirements on the schedule required in Table 2c of this subpart, or if performing the work practice on the required schedule would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law, the work practice can be delayed until the emergency is over or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. The work practice should be performed as soon as practicable after the emergency has ended or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. Sources must report any failure to perform the work practice on the schedule required and the Federal, State or local law under which the risk was deemed unacceptable.

²Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in §63.6625(i) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Table 2c of this subpart.

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

[75 FR 51593, Aug. 20, 2010]

Table 2d to 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 \leq 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 \leq 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.	

¹Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in §63.6625(i) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Table 2d of this subpart.

²If an emergency engine is operating during an emergency and it is not possible to shut down the engine in order to perform the management practice requirements on the schedule required in Table 2d of this subpart, or if performing the management practice on the required schedule would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law, the management practice can be delayed until the emergency is over or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. The management practice should be performed as soon as practicable after the emergency has ended or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. Sources must report any failure to perform the management practice on the schedule required and the Federal, State or local law under which the risk was deemed unacceptable.

[75 FR 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 \geq 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 \geq 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 $250 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ 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.

¹After you have demonstrated compliance for two consecutive tests, you may reduce the frequency of subsequent performance tests to annually. If the results of any subsequent annual performance test indicate the stationary RICE is not in compliance with the CO or formaldehyde emission limitation, or you deviate from any of your operating limitations, you must resume semiannual performance tests.

[75 FR 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	(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.

			Spiking Technique), the percent R must be greater than or equal to 70 and less than or equal to 130	
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, 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,	(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.

			appendix A, or ASTM D6348-03	
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^aYou may also use Methods 3A and 10 as options to ASTM-D6522-00 (2005). You may obtain a copy of ASTM-D6522-00 (2005) from at least one of the following addresses: American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959, or University Microfilms International, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106. ASTM-D6522-00 (2005) may be used to test both CI and SI stationary RICE.

^bYou may also use Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348-03.

^cYou may obtain a copy of ASTM-D6348-03 from at least one of the following addresses: American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959, or University Microfilms International, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

[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. 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	a. Limit the concentration of CO, using oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. The average CO concentration determined from the initial performance test is less than or equal to the CO emission limitation; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and

<p>calendar year</p>		<p>iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>a. Reduce CO emissions and not using oxidation catalyst</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>4. 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</p>	<p>a. Limit the concentration of CO, and not using oxidation catalyst</p>	<p>i. The average CO concentration determined from the initial performance test is less than or equal to the CO 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.</p>
<p>5. 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</p>	<p>a. Reduce CO emissions, and using a CEMS</p>	<p>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</p>

<p>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</p>		<p>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.</p>
<p>6. 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</p>	<p>a. Limit the concentration of CO, and using a CEMS</p>	<p>i. You have installed a CEMS to continuously monitor CO and either O₂ or CO₂ at the 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</p>
		<p>iii. The average concentration of CO calculated using §63.6620 is less than or equal to the CO emission limitation. The initial test comprises the first 4-hour period after successful validation of the CEMS. Compliance is based on the average concentration measured during the 4-hour period.</p>
<p>7. 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</p>	<p>a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and using NSCR</p>	<p>i. The average reduction of emissions of formaldehyde determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required formaldehyde percent reduction; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and</p>
		<p>iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.</p>

<p>8. 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</p>	<p>a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and not using NSCR</p>	<p>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</p>
		<p>iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.</p>
<p>9. 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</p>	<p>a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde and not using NSCR</p>	<p>i. The average formaldehyde concentration determined from the initial performance test is less than or equal to the formaldehyde emission limitation; and</p>
		<p>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</p>
		<p>iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.</p>
<p>10. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE $250 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP</p>	<p>a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR</p>	<p>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</p>
		<p>iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial</p>

		performance test.
11. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE $250 \leq HP \leq 500$ 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 O ₂ , dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde emission limitation; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
12. Existing non-emergency stationary RICE $100 \leq HP \leq 500$ located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE $300 < HP \leq 500$ 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.
13. Existing non-emergency stationary RICE $100 \leq HP \leq 500$ located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE $300 < HP \leq 500$ 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 O ₂ , dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde or CO emission limitation, as applicable.

[76 FR 12867, Mar. 9, 2011]

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	a. Reduce CO emissions and using an oxidation catalyst, and using a	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for CO to demonstrate that the required CO

<p>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</p>	<p>CPMS</p>	<p>percent reduction is achieved;^a and ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and</p>
		<p>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.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>a. Reduce CO emissions and not using an oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS</p>	<p>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</p>
		<p>iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>a. Reduce CO emissions or limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using a CEMS</p>	<p>i. Collecting the monitoring data according to §63.6625(a), reducing the measurements to 1-hour averages, calculating the percent reduction or concentration 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, or that the emission remain at or below the CO concentration limit; and</p>

<p>at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year</p>		<p>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.</p>
<p>4. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP</p>	<p>a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and using NSCR</p>	<p>i. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and</p>
		<p>ii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and</p>
		<p>iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and</p>
		<p>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.</p>
<p>5. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP</p>	<p>a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and not using NSCR</p>	<p>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</p>
		<p>iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.</p>
<p>6. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE with a brake HP ≥5,000 located at a major source of HAP</p>	<p>a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions</p>	<p>Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that the required formaldehyde percent reduction is achieved.^a</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using oxidation</p>	<p>i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that your emissions remain at or below the formaldehyde concentration</p>

<p>RICE 250 ≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP</p>	<p>catalyst or NSCR</p>	<p>limit;^a and ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and</p>
		<p>iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and</p>
		<p>iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and</p>
		<p>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.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR</p>	<p>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</p>
		<p>iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and</p>
		<p>iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>a. Work or Management practices</p>	<p>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</p>

<p>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 \leq500 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</p>		<p>with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>
		<p>ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and</p>
		<p>iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and</p>
		<p>iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and</p>
		<p>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.</p>
<p>11. Existing stationary CI RICE >500 HP that are not limited use stationary RICE, and existing 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE</p>	<p>a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions, or limit the concentration of</p>	<p>i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to</p>

<p>>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</p>	<p>formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR</p>	<p>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</p>
		<p>ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and</p>
		<p>iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and</p>
		<p>iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>
		<p>ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and</p>
		<p>iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and</p>
		<p>iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and</p>
		<p>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.</p>

<p>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</p>	<p>a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions or limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and not using an oxidation catalyst or NSCR</p>	<p>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</p>
		<p>ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and</p>
		<p>iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and</p>
		<p>iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.</p>

^aAfter you have demonstrated compliance for two consecutive tests, you may reduce the frequency of subsequent performance tests to annually. If the results of any subsequent annual performance test indicate the stationary RICE is not in compliance with the CO or formaldehyde emission limitation, or you deviate from any of your operating limitations, you must resume semiannual performance tests.

[76 FR 12870, Mar. 9, 2011]

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:

<p>For each ...</p>	<p>You must submit a ...</p>	<p>The report must contain ...</p>	<p>You must submit the report ...</p>
<p>1. Existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary RICE $100 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency 4SRB</p>	<p>Compliance report</p>	<p>a. If there are no deviations from any emission limitations or operating limitations that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limitations or operating limitations during the reporting period. If there were no periods during which the</p>	

<p>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 $250 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at a major source of HAP</p>		<p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>c. If you had a malfunction during the reporting period, the information in §63.6650(c)(4)</p> <p>i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b)(1)–(5) for engines that are not limited use stationary RICE subject to numerical emission limitations; and</p> <p>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.</p> <p>i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b).</p> <p>i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b).</p>	
<p>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</p>	<p>Report</p>	<p>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</p> <p>i. Annually, according to the requirements in §63.6650.</p>	
		<p>b. The operating limits provided in your federally enforceable permit, and any deviations from these limits; and</p>	

		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	Yes.	

	of the CAA		
§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 Plan	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(1)(iii)	Compliance with operation and maintenance requirements	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(2)–(3)	Monitoring system installation	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(4)	Continuous monitoring system (CMS) requirements	Yes	Except that subpart ZZZZ does not require Continuous Opacity Monitoring System (COMS).
§63.8(c)(5)	COMS minimum procedures	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.8(c)(6)–(8)	CMS requirements	Yes	Except that subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.8(d)	CMS quality control	Yes.	
§63.8(e)	CMS performance evaluation	Yes	Except for §63.8(e)(5)(ii), which applies to COMS.
		Except that	

		§63.8(e) only applies as specified in §63.6645.	
§63.8(f)(1)–(5)	Alternative monitoring method	Yes	Except that §63.8(f)(4) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.8(f)(6)	Alternative to relative accuracy test	Yes	Except that §63.8(f)(6) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§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.	

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

Attachment E

**Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition
Internal Combustion Engines
Subpart JJJJ
for Aero Metals, Inc.**

40: Protection of Environment

PART 60—STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW STATIONARY SOURCES

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 (6) 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 are modified or reconstructed after June 12, 2006, and any person that modifies or reconstructs any stationary SI ICE after June 12, 2006.

(6) The provisions of §60.4236 of this subpart are applicable to all owners and operators of stationary SI ICE that commence construction 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.

[73 FR 3591, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 76 FR 37972, June 28, 2011]

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 displacement 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.

(g) Notwithstanding the requirements in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section, stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers are not required to certify reconstructed engines; however manufacturers may elect to do so. The reconstructed engine must be certified to the emission standards specified in paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section that are applicable to the model year, maximum engine power and displacement of the reconstructed stationary SI ICE.

[73 FR 3591, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended by 73 FR 59175, Oct. 8, 2008; 76 FR 37973, June 28, 2011]

§ 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 emission standards in §60.4231(a) for their stationary SI ICE. Engines with a date of manufacture prior to July 1, 2008 must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4231(a) applicable to engines manufactured on July 1, 2008.

(2) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) that are gasoline engines and are modified or reconstructed after June 12, 2006, must comply with the emission standards in §60.4231(b) for their stationary SI ICE. Engines with a date of manufacture prior to July 1, 2008 (or January 1, 2009 for emergency engines) must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4231(b) applicable to engines manufactured on July 1, 2008 (or January 1, 2009 for emergency engines).

(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 §60.4231(c). Engines with a date of manufacture prior to July 1, 2008 (or January 1, 2009 for emergency engines) must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4231(c) applicable to engines manufactured on July 1, 2008 (or January 1, 2009 for emergency engines).

(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_x emission standard of 250 ppmvd at 15 percent oxygen (O₂), a CO emission standard 540 ppmvd at 15 percent O₂ (675 ppmvd at 15 percent O₂ for non-emergency engines less than 100 HP), and a VOC emission standard of 86 ppmvd at 15 percent O₂, 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 (except lean burn natural gas engines and LPG engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 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;

(iv) Prior to January 1, 2008, for non-emergency lean burn natural gas engines and LPG engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP.

(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. Engines with maximum engine power less than 500 HP and a date of manufacture prior to July 1, 2008 must comply with the emission standards specified in paragraph (e) of this section for stationary landfill/digester gas ICE with a maximum engine power less than 500 HP manufactured on July 1, 2008. Engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP (except lean burn engines greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP) and a date of manufacture prior to July 1, 2007 must comply with the emission standards specified in paragraph (e) of this section for stationary landfill/digester gas ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP (except lean burn engines greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP) manufactured on July 1, 2007. Lean burn engines greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP with a date of manufacture prior to January 1, 2008 must comply with the emission standards specified in paragraph (e) of this section for stationary landfill/digester gas ICE that are lean burn engines greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP and manufactured on January 1, 2008.

(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.

[73 FR 3591, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 76 FR 37973, June 28, 2011]

§ 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 previous model years?

(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 3 to 40 CFR 1048.505, except that Table 3 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; 76 FR 37974, June 28, 2011]

§ 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. 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. 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.

(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.

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

- (1) Purchasing, or otherwise owning or operating, an engine certified to the emission standards in §60.4233(f), as applicable.
- (2) Conducting a performance test to demonstrate initial compliance with the emission standards according to the requirements specified in §60.4244. The test must be conducted within 60 days after the engine commences operation after the modification or reconstruction.

[73 FR 3591, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 76 FR 37974, June 28, 2011]

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:

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

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:

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

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:

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

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.

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

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.

$$C_{i,cor} = RF_i \times C_{i,meas} \quad (\text{Eq. 5})$$

Where:

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

$C_{i\text{meas}}$ = Concentration of compound i measured by EPA Method 320, ppmv as carbon.

$$C_{\text{Peq}} = 0.6098 \times C_{i\text{corr}} \quad (\text{Eq. 6})$$

Where:

C_{Peq} = 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.

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. You may request in your application for certification that we approve a shorter certified emissions life for an engine family. We may approve a shorter certified emissions life, in hours of engine operation but not in years, if we determine that these engines will rarely operate longer than the shorter certified emissions life. If engines identical to those in the engine family have already been produced and are in use, your demonstration must include documentation from such in-use engines. In other cases, your demonstration must include an engineering analysis of information equivalent to such in-use data, such as data from research engines or similar engine models that are already in production. Your demonstration must also include any overhaul interval that you recommend, any mechanical warranty that you offer for the engine or its components, and any relevant customer design specifications. Your demonstration may include any other relevant information. The certified emissions life value may not be shorter than any of the following:

- (i) 1,000 hours of operation.
- (ii) Your recommended overhaul interval.
- (iii) Your mechanical warranty for the engine.

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.

Date of manufacture means one of the following things:

- (1) For freshly manufactured engines and modified engines, date of manufacture means the date the engine is originally produced.
- (2) For reconstructed engines, date of manufacture means the date the engine was originally produced, except as specified in paragraph (3) of this definition.
- (3) Reconstructed engines are assigned a new date of manufacture if the fixed capital cost of the new and refurbished components exceeds 75 percent of the fixed capital cost of a comparable entirely new facility. An engine that is produced from a previously used engine block does not retain the date of manufacture of the engine in which the engine block was previously used if the engine is produced using all new components except for the engine block. In these cases, the date of manufacture is the date of reconstruction or the date the new engine is produced.

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.

Freshly manufactured engine means an engine that has not been placed into service. An engine becomes freshly manufactured when it is originally produced.

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.

Installed means the engine is placed and secured at the location where it is intended to be operated.

Landfill gas means a gaseous by-product of the land application of municipal refuse typically formed through the anaerobic decomposition of waste materials and composed principally of methane and CO₂.

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

Liquefied petroleum gas means any liquefied hydrocarbon gas obtained as a by-product in petroleum refining or 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 the calendar year in which an engine is manufactured (see "date of manufacture"), except as follows:

(1) Model year means the annual new model production period of the engine manufacturer in which an engine is manufactured (see "date of manufacture"), if the annual new model production period is different than the calendar year and includes 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.

(2) 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 manufactured (see "date of manufacture").

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, aircraft, 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 40 CFR part 63, subpart P, that tests 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; 76 FR 37974, June 28, 2011]

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	2.0	4.0	1.0	160	540	86
			1.0	2.0	0.7	82	270	60
Non-Emergency SI Lean Burn Natural Gas and LPG	500≤HP<1,350	1/1/2008	2.0	4.0	1.0	160	540	86
			1.0	2.0	0.7	82	270	60
Non-Emergency SI Natural Gas and Non-Emergency SI Lean Burn LPG (except lean burn 500≤HP<1,350)	HP≥500	7/1/2007	2.0	4.0	1.0	160	540	86
			1.0	2.0	0.7	82	270	60
Landfill/Digester Gas (except lean burn 500≤HP<1,350)	HP<500	7/1/2008	3.0	5.0	1.0	220	610	80
			1/1/2011	2.0	5.0	1.0	150	610
		7/1/2007	3.0	5.0	1.0	220	610	80
			7/1/2010	2.0	5.0	1.0	150	610
Landfill/Digester Gas Lean Burn	500≤HP<1,350	1/1/2008	3.0	5.0	1.0	220	610	80
			7/1/2010	2.0	5.0	1.0	150	610
Emergency	25<HP<130	1/1/2009	^c 10	387	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			HP≥130	2.0	4.0	1.0	160	540

^aOwners 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.

^bOwners 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.

^cThe emission standards applicable to emergency engines between 25 HP and 130 HP are in terms of NO_x + HC.

^dFor purposes of this subpart, when calculating emissions of volatile organic compounds, emissions of formaldehyde should not be included.

[76 FR 37975, June 28, 2011]

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 _x 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 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 ₂ concentration 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 ₂ concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for NO _x concentration.
		iii. If necessary, 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 D 6348–03 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17)	(c) Measurements to determine moisture must be made at the same time as the measurement for NO _x concentration.
		v. Measure NO _x at 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	(d) Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.

			CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348–03 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17)	
	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 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 ₂ concentration 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 ₂ concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for CO concentration.
		iii. If necessary, 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 D 6348–03 (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	(d) Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.

			63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348-03 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17)	
	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 ₂ concentration 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 ₂ concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for VOC concentration.
		iii. If necessary, 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 D 6348-03 (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,	(d) Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.

			Method 18 or 40 CFR part 60, appendix A ^{c,d} , Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348–03 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17)	
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[76 FR 37975, June 28, 2011]

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	No	

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

Addendum to the Technical Support Document (ATSD) for a
FESOP

Source Background and Description

Source Name:	Aero Metals, Inc.
Source Location:	1201 East Lincoln Way, LaPorte, IN 46350
County:	LaPorte
SIC Code:	3324 (Steel Investment Foundries) 3321 (Gray and Ductile Iron Foundries) 3365 (Aluminum Foundries) 3366 (Copper Foundries) 3369 (Nonferrous Foundries, Except Aluminum and Copper)
Operation Permit No.:	F091-30760-00074
Permit Reviewer:	Bruce Farrar

On January 18, 2012, the Office of Air Quality (OAQ) had a notice published in LaPorte Herald-Argus, LaPorte, Indiana, stating that Aero Metals, Inc. had applied for a FESOP construction and operation of new emission units at an existing stationary steel/brass/cooper/aluminum/iron investment casting plant and transition from a Part 70 Operating Permit to a FESOP. The notice also stated that the OAQ proposed to issue a FESOP for this operation and provided information on how the public could review the proposed permit and other documentation. Finally, the notice informed interested parties that there was a period of thirty (30) days to provide comments on whether or not this permit should be issued as proposed.

Comments and Responses

No comments were received during the public notice period.

Additional Changes

IDEM, OAQ has decided to make additional revisions to the permit as described below, with deleted language as ~~strikeouts~~ and new language **bolded**.

(a) *On October 27, 2010, the Indiana Air Pollution Control Board issued revisions to 326 IAC 2. These revisions resulted in changes to the rule sites listed in the permit. These changes are not changes to the underlining provisions. The change is only to site of these rules in Section B - Operational Flexibility. IDEM, OAQ has clarified the rule sites for the Preventive Maintenance Plan.*

B.11 Preventative Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 1-6-3][326 IAC 2-8-4(9)][~~326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1)~~]

B.18 Operational Flexibility [326 IAC 2-8-15][326 IAC 2-8-11.1]

(a) The Permittee may make any change or changes at the source that are described in 326 IAC 2-8-15(b) **and (c)** ~~through (d)~~ without a prior permit revision, if each of the following conditions is met:

- (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 2-8-15 ~~(b)(2), (c)(1), and (d)~~ **(b)(1) and (c)**. 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 2-8-15 ~~(b)(2), (c)(1), and (d)~~ **(b)(1) and (c)**.

- (b) Emission Trades [326 IAC 2-8-15 ~~(e)~~ **(b)**]
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 2-8-15 ~~(e)~~ **(b)**.
- (c) Alternative Operating Scenarios [326 IAC 2-8-15 ~~(d)~~ **(c)**]
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 2-8-4(7). No prior notification of IDEM, OAQ, or U.S. EPA is required.

- (b) *IDEM, OAQ has clarified the Permittee's responsibility with regards to record keeping.*

C.18 General Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)] [326 IAC 2-8-5]

- (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. **Support information includes the following:**

- (AA) All calibration and maintenance records.**
- (BB) All original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation.**
- (CC) Copies of all reports required by the FESOP.**

Records of required monitoring information include the following:

- (AA) The date, place, as defined in this permit, and time of sampling or measurements.**
- (BB) The dates analyses were performed.**
- (CC) The company or entity that performed the analyses.**
- (DD) The analytical techniques or methods used.**
- (EE) The results of such analyses.**
- (FF) The operating conditions as existing at the time of sampling or measurement.**

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) *IDEM, OAQ has clarified the interaction of the Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report and the Emergency Provisions.*

C.19 General Reporting Requirements

- (a) The Permittee shall submit the attached Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report or its equivalent. **Proper notice submittal under Section B –Emergency Provisions satisfies the reporting requirements of this paragraph.** 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 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1). A deviation is an exceedance of a permit limitation or a failure to comply with a requirement of the permit.

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH
FEDERALLY ENFORCEABLE STATE OPERATING PERMIT (FESOP)
QUARTERLY DEVIATION AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING REPORT**

Source Name: Aero Metals, Inc.
Source Address: 1201 East Lincoln Way, LaPorte, Indiana 46350
FESOP Permit No.: F091-30760-00074

Months: _____ to _____ Year: _____

Page 1 of 2

This report shall be submitted quarterly based on a calendar year. **Proper notice submittal under Section B –Emergency Provisions satisfies the reporting requirements of paragraph (a) of Section C-General Reporting.** 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".

IDEM Contact

- (a) Questions regarding this proposed FESOP can be directed to Bruce Farrar at the Indiana Department Environmental Management, Office of Air Quality, Permits Branch, 100 North Senate Avenue, MC 61-53 IGCN 1003, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251 or by telephone at (317) 234-5401 or toll free at 1-800-451-6027 extension 4-5401.
- (b) A copy of the permit is available on the Internet at: <http://www.in.gov/ai/appfiles/idem-caats/>
- (c) For additional information about air permits and how the public and interested parties can participate, refer to the IDEM's Guide for Citizen Participation and Permit Guide on the Internet at: www.idem.in.gov

Indiana Department of Environmental Management Office of Air Quality

Technical Support Document (TSD) for a Part 70 Operating Permit Transitioning to a Federally Enforceable State Operating Permit (FESOP)

Source Description and Location

Source Name:	Aero Metals, Inc.
Source Location:	1201 East Lincoln Way, LaPorte, IN 46350
County:	LaPorte
SIC Code:	3324 (Steel Investment Foundries) 3321 (Gray and Ductile Iron Foundries) 3365 (Aluminum Foundries) 3366 (Copper Foundries) 3369 (Nonferrous Foundries, Except Aluminum and Copper)
Operation Permit No.:	F091-30760-00074
Permit Reviewer:	Bruce Farrar

On August 3, 2011, the Office of Air Quality (OAQ) received an application from Aero Metals, Inc. related to the construction and operation of new emission units at an existing stationary steel/brass/cooper/aluminum/iron investment casting plant and transition from a Part 70 Operating Permit to a FESOP.

Existing Approvals

The source has been operating under Part 70 Operating Permit (Renewal) No. T091-26236-00074 issued on November 26, 2008. Due to this application, the source is transitioning from a Part 70 Operating Permit to a FESOP because of the source taking limits.

County Attainment Status

The source is located in LaPorte County.

Pollutant	Designation
SO ₂	Better than national standards.
CO	Unclassifiable or attainment effective November 15, 1990.
O ₃	Attainment effective July 19, 2007, for the 8-hour ozone standard. ¹
PM ₁₀	Unclassifiable effective November 15, 1990.
NO ₂	Cannot be classified or better than national standards.
Pb	Not designated.
¹ Unclassifiable or attainment effective November 15, 1990, for the 1-hour standard which was revoked effective June 15, 2005. Unclassifiable or attainment effective April 5, 2005, for PM _{2.5} .	

- (a) Ozone Standards
Volatile organic compounds (VOC) and Nitrogen Oxides (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. LaPorte 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}**
LaPorte 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. On May 4, 2011 the air pollution control board issued an emergency rule establishing the direct PM_{2.5} significant level at ten (10) tons per year. This rule became effective, June 28, 2011. Therefore, direct PM_{2.5} and SO₂ emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2. See the State Rule Applicability – Entire Source section.
- (c) **Other Criteria Pollutants**
LaPorte County has been classified as attainment or unclassifiable in Indiana for all pollutants. Therefore, these emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2.

Fugitive Emissions

Since this source is classified as a secondary metal production plant, it is considered one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories, as specified in 326 IAC 2-2, 326 IAC 2-3, or 326 IAC 2-7. Therefore, fugitive emissions are counted toward the determination of PSD, Emission Offset, and Part 70 Permit applicability.

Background and Description of Permitted Emission Units

The Office of Air Quality (OAQ) has reviewed an application, submitted by Aero Metals, Inc. on August 3, 2011, relating to the transition from a part 70 Operating Permit to a FESOP because of changes in emission calculations.

The source consists of the following permitted emission units:

- (a) Five (5) electric induction melting units and their associated melt pots with a total rated capacity of 4,200 pounds metal (steel/brass/copper/aluminum/iron) per hour, controlled by a multi-cyclone system exhausting outside through stack SV-157, and consisting of the following:
- (1) One (1) 350 KW electric induction melting unit for processing steel, constructed in July of 1988, consisting of two (2) melt pots (EU-173 and EU-174). Each melt pot has a maximum throughput rate of 1,000 pounds of steel alloy per hour. Only one melt pot can be in operation at a time.
- Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZZ (5Z), this unit is considered an affected source/facility.
- (2) One (1) 350 KW electric induction melting unit for processing steel, constructed in July of 1988, consisting of two (2) melt pots (EU-175 and EU-176). Each melt pot has a maximum throughput rate of 1,000 pounds of steel alloy per hour. Only one melt pot can be in operation at a time.
- Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZZ (5Z), this unit is considered an affected source/facility.
- (3) One (1) 350 KW electric induction melting unit, constructed in December of 2005, consisting of two (2) melt pots (EU-177 and EU-178). Each melt pot has a maximum throughput rate of 1,000 pounds of ductile iron per hour. Only one melt pot can be in operation at a time.

Ferro-nickel-magnesium and ferrosilicate are used as inoculants in the melting process during the production of ductile iron, for metal bonding, at a rate of 2.4 and 2.2 pounds per melt respectively. Ductile iron can be produced at a maximum rate of 1,000 pounds per hour. No flux is used in the production of ductile iron.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZZ (5Z), this unit is considered an affected source/facility.

- (4) One (1) 175 KW electric induction melting unit for processing aluminum alloy, constructed in 1998 and modified in 2007, consisting of two (2) melt pots (EU-193 and EU-194). Each melt pot has a maximum throughput rate of 600 pounds of aluminum alloy per hour. Only one melt pot can be in operation at a time.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZZZ (6Z), this unit is considered an affected source/facility.

- (5) One (1) 250 KW electric induction melting unit, constructed in December of 2005, consisting of three (3) melt pots (EU-179, EU-198, and EU-199). Each melt pot has a maximum throughput rate of 600 pounds of copper beryllium or other copper alloy per hour. Only one melt pot can be in operation at a time.

Under 40 CFR 61, Subpart C, this unit is considered an affected source/facility. [40 CFR 61, Subpart C] [326 IAC 14-3-1]

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZZZ (6Z), this unit is considered an affected source/facility.

- (b) Three (3) ceramic mold knock out machines, identified as EU-038, EU-039, and EU-040, controlled for particulate matter by cyclone CU-154 and exhausting through stack SV-157 to the outside;

Abrasive Finishing Operation

- (c) One (1) spinner hanger (abrasive cleaner), identified as EU-041, constructed in 1979, with a maximum capacity of processing 0.49 tons of steel per hour, and controlled for particulate matter by a dust collection system identified as GS-6, and exhausts inside the building;
- (d) One (1) sandblaster, identified as EU-272, constructed in 1979, with a maximum capacity of processing 0.49 tons of steel per hour, controlled by one (1) air collection system (fabric filters), identified as CU-158 and CU-160, exhausting through stack SV-158 to the outside.

Ceramic Mold Building Operation

- (e) Ceramic mold operation, all constructed in 1979, with a total maximum capacity of 50 molds per hour and maximum of 0.3 tons of sand per hour to make the mold, and controlled for particulate matter by one (1) cartridge type dust collector identified as CU-149, and exhausting inside the building, consisting of:
- (1) Three (3) silica sand rain fall sanders applicators, identified as EU-049, EU-050 and EU-088;
- (2) Three (3) silica sand rain fall/ fluidized bed applicator, identified as EU-111, EU-171 and EU-171(constructed in 2001); and
- (3) Two (2) Zircon or sand mix tanks identified as EU-131 and EU-132 constructed in 2001

- (4) Two (2) Barrel rainfall sand applicators identified as EU-089 and EU-090 Model BRS-36 SN 0402-07 & 08 installed in 2001.
- (5) Four (4) Miniature fluidized bed sand applicators identified as EU-108, EU-111, EU-113, EU-114
- (6) Sand Reclaimer identified EU-138 controlled by CU-009 vented to the inside and installed in 2001 and run less than 4 hours/month.
- (g) Five (5) friction (band) saws identified as EU-221, EU-222, EU-223, EU-224, and EU-225, each with a maximum capacity of processing 0.98 tons of steel per hour, controlled for particulate matter by five (5) dust collectors, identified as CU-161 through CU-165, exhausting inside the building.
- (h) Two (2) sodium hydroxide solution (caustic) metal parts cleaning units rated at a combined capacity of 4,900 pounds steel castings per hour and identified as EU-001 and EU-169, constructed in 1979 and 2005, with two (2) wet scrubbers for caustic fume control identified as CU-001 and CU-169, and exhausting through individual stacks identified as SV-168 and SV-169, respectively.
- (i) Ten (10) natural gas fired ovens, for removing wax from sand molds, each rated at 0.55 million British thermal units (MMBtu) per hour, identified as EU-180 EU-183 constructed in 1995, EU-184 and EU-185 constructed in 1996, EU-186 and EU-187 constructed in 1997, and EU-188 and EU-189 constructed in 2006, each with a maximum capacity of processing 0.325 tons of sand molds per hour, and each exhausting through individual stacks respectively identified as SV-180 through SV-189;

Abrasive De-gating, Cleaning/Finishing Operations

- (j) Abrasive cleaning operations (tumble, blast, hand sand blast, and automatic shot blast), controlled by an internal cyclone and horizontal cartridge filter system (CU-300), exhausting through stack SV-157 to the outside, consisting of the following:
 - (1) One (1) sandblast cabinet system, identified as EU-260, constructed in 1995, with a maximum throughput rate of 71.0 pounds of aluminum oxide per hour.
 - (2) One (1) sandblaster, identified as EU-284, constructed in 2000, with a maximum throughput rate of 34.0 pounds of aluminum oxide per hour.
 - (3) Three (3) sandblasters, identified as EU-285, EU-286, and EU-287, constructed in 1979, each with a maximum throughput rate of 34.0 pounds of aluminum oxide per hour.
 - (4) One (1) manual sandblaster, identified as EU-293, constructed in 1995, with a maximum throughput rate of 198 pounds of steel per hour.
 - (5) Three (3) tumble blasters, identified as EU-305, EU-306, and EU-307, constructed in 1979, each with a maximum throughput rate of 980 pounds of steel per hour.
 - (6) Two (2) manual sandblast cabinet systems, identified as EU-308 and EU-309, constructed before 1990, each with a maximum throughput rate of 20 pounds per hour.
 - (7) One (1) 2-inch degater identified as EU-266, one (1) degating machine identified as EU-267, one (1) 4-inch degating machine identified as EU-269, and one (1) two station key polisher, identified as EU-270, each with a total maximum capacity of processing 0.099

tons of steel per hour.

Insignificant activities consisting of the following:

- (a) Natural gas-fired combustion sources with heat input equal to or less than ten million (10,000,000) Btu per hour:
 - (1) One (1) primary boiler system rated at 2.678 MMBtu per hour, constructed in 1983 [326 IAC 6-2]; and
 - (2) One (1) standby natural gas-fired boiler, constructed in 2006, with a maximum heat input capacity of 0.672 MMBtu/hr. [326 IAC 6-2-4]
 - (3) One (1) furnace rated at 0.58 MMBtu per hour;
 - (4) Four (4) furnaces each rated at 0.075 MMBtu per hour;
 - (5) Twelve (12) heaters each rated at 0.10 MMBtu per hour;
 - (6) Six (6) natural gas-fired heaters identified as EU-251 through EU-256, each with a maximum heat input rate of 0.58 MMBtu per hour, and exhausting through stacks SV-151 through SV-156, respectively;
 - (7) One (1) natural gas-fired office heater identified as EU-250, with a maximum heat input rate of 2.2 MMBtu per hour, and exhausting through stack SV-150; and
 - (8) Two (2) natural gas-fired water heaters identified as EU-278 and EU-279, each with a maximum heat input rate of 0.08 MMBtu per hour, and exhausting through stacks SV-164 and SV-165, respectively.
- (b) Degreasing operations that do not exceed 145 gallons per 12 months, except if subject to 326 IAC 20-6 [326 IAC 8-3-2][326 IAC 8-3-5];
 - (1) One (1) Solvent Degreaser, identified as EU-294, using less than 145 gallons per 12 month period; and
 - (2) One (1) H.D. Degreaser, identified as EU-276, using less than 145 gallons per 12 month period.
- (c) The following equipment related to manufacturing activities not resulting in the emission of HAPs: brazing equipment, cutting torches, soldering equipment, welding equipment, venting to one (1) stack SV-178. [326 IAC 6-3-2]
- (d) Grinding and machining operations controlled with fabric filters, scrubbers, mist collectors, wet collectors and electrostatic precipitators with a design grain loading of less than or equal to 0.03 grains per actual cubic foot and a gas flow rate less than or equal to 4000 actual cubic feet per minute, including the following: deburring, buffing, polishing, abrasive blasting, pneumatic conveying, and woodworking operations [326 IAC 6-3-2]:
 - (1) One (1) surface grinder identified as EU-012, utilizing one (1) dust collector for particulate matter control, and exhausting through stack SV-217, which vents internally;

- (2) One (1) CNC mill identified as EU-274, with a maximum capacity of 0.23 pounds of carbon per hour, utilizing one (1) fabric filter cartridge for particulate matter control, and exhausting through stack SV-167, which vents internally;
 - (3) Two (2) EDM mill machines identified as EU-275 and EU-277, constructed in 1998, each with a maximum capacity of 0.06 pounds of carbon per hour, utilizing one (1) vapor canister filter for vapor control, and exhausting through stack SV-163, which vents internally;
 - (4) One (1) OKK CNC milling machine identified as EU-292, constructed in 1979, controlled for particulate matter by one (1) fabric filter cartridge, and exhausting at one (1) stack identified as SV-167, which vents internally;
 - (5) Four (4) surface grinders identified as EU-262 through EU-265, each with a maximum capacity of 0.05 pounds of steel per hour, all utilizing one (1) fabric filter cartridge unit for particulate matter control, and exhausting through stack SV-167, which vents internally.
- (e) Seven (7) milling machines, each with a maximum capacity of 0.10 pounds of steel per hour. [326 IAC 6-3-2]
- (f) One (1) two-head degator, identified as EU-046. [326 IAC 6-3-2]
- (g) One (1) surface mill machine identified as EU-025. [326 IAC 6-3-2]
- (h) Nineteen (19) miscellaneous belt sanders, grinders, saws, and degators with particulate matter emissions below 5 pounds per hour [326 IAC 6-3-2]:
- (1) Burr King belt sander (Aero-0275);
 - (2) Roboform EDM (Aero-0277);
 - (3) SBL EDM (Aero-0701);
 - (4) grinder (Aero-0702);
 - (5) Bador grinder (Aero-0273);
 - (5) band saw (Aero-0250);
 - (7) Cincinnati grinder (Aero-0445);
 - (8) Burr King belt sander (Aero-0463);
 - (9) 9-inch degator (Aero-0422);
 - (10) 9-inch degator (Aero-0422B);
 - (11) 8-inch degator (Aero-0423);
 - (12) Burr King belt sander (Aero-0539);
 - (13) six station degator (Aero-0424);
 - (14) automatic degator (Aero-0444);
 - (15) 6-inch belt sander (Aero-0704);
 - (16) Delta band saw (Aero-0372); and
 - (17) three (3) Burr King belt sanders (Aero-0449, 0376, and 0516).
- (i) One (1) 400 pound aluminum melt pot with a maximum capacity of melting 225 pounds of aluminum per hour, identified as aluminum melt pot, exhausting internally. [326 IAC 6-3-2]
- (j) One (1) abrasive saw, identified as EU-261, constructed in 2001, with a maximum throughput rate less than 100 pounds per hour controlled for particulate matter by one (1) dust collection system, identified as CU-157, which vents to stack SV-157. [326 IAC 6-3-2]

- (k) One (1) abrasive saw, identified as EU-200, constructed in 2006, with a maximum throughput rate less than 100 pounds per hour, controlled by a dust collection system identified as CU-157, which vents to stack SV-157. [326 IAC 6-3-2]
- (l) Machining where an aqueous cutting coolant continuously floods the machining interface.
- (m) Closed loop heating and cooling systems.
- (n) Any operation using aqueous solutions containing less than 1 percent by weight of VOCs excluding HAPs.
- (o) Replacement or repair of electrostatic precipitators, bags in baghouses and filters in other air filtration equipment.
- (p) Heat exchanger cleaning and repair;
- (q) Paved and unpaved roads and parking lots with public access.
- (r) Purging of gas lines and vessels that is related to routine maintenance and repair of buildings, structures, or vehicles at the source where air emissions from those activities would not be associated with any production process.
- (s) Blowdown for any of the following: sight glass; boiler; compressors; pump; and cooling tower.
- (t) Cleaners and solvent operations owned and serviced by an outside vendor, characterized as follows:
 - (1) Having a vapor pressure equal to or less than 2kPa; 15mm Hg; or 0.3 psi measured at 38 degrees C (100°F) or;
 - (2) Having a vapor pressure equal to or less than 0.7 kPa; 5mm Hg; or 0.1 psi measured at 20°C (68°F); the use of which for all cleaners and solvents combined does not exceed 145 gallons per 12 months;
- (u) One (1) solvent based wax pattern cleaning operation utilizing Nalco Wax Cleaner or equivalent.
- (v) Fourteen (14) work benches using Glycol Ether 111-76-2 (Non-HAP) for wax repair.
- (w) Twelve (12) heat torches to melt wax.
- (x) Twenty-four (24) non-volatiles/non-particulate matter emitting injection molders.
- (y) One (1) steam autoclave wax melter.
- (z) One water vapor vent exhaust identified as SV-166.
- (aa) One (1) water blaster.

The following is a list of the new emission units and pollution control devices:

- (a) One (1) natural gas fired oven, for removing wax from sand molds, rated at 0.55 million British

thermal units (MMBtu) per hour, identified as EU-190, approved for construction in 2012, with a maximum capacity of processing 0.325 tons of sand molds per hour, and exhausting through stack identified as SV-190.

- (b) One (1) tumble blaster, identified as EU-310, approved for construction in 2012, with a maximum throughput of 4,800 pounds of steel per hour. Used for cleaning castings for re-melting.
- (c) Beryllium Clean Room, approved for construction in 2012, using dust collectors, identified as CU-158 and CU-160. The dust collectors are used to recover product and to keep exposures of beryllium for the employees to a minimum. Consisting of:
 - (1) Eight (8) down draft tables, identified as EU-258 (a-h);
 - (2) One (1) Clean Room Saw, identified as EU-273;
 - (3) One (1) Clean Room Lathe, identified as EU-268; and
 - (4) One (1) Clean Room Mill, identified as EU-271.
- (d) One (1) insignificant natural gas fired standby generator < 1.48 mmBtu, approved for construction in 2012.

Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart JJJJ (4J) and 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ (4Z), this unit is considered an affected source/facility.

Enforcement Issues

There are no pending enforcement actions related to this source.

Emission Calculations

See Appendix A of this TSD for detailed emission calculations.

Permit Level Determination – FESOP

The following table reflects the unlimited potential to emit (PTE) of the entire source before controls. Control equipment is not considered federally enforceable until it has been required in a federally enforceable permit.

Pollutant	Potential To Emit (tons/year)
PM	288.78
PM10 ⁽¹⁾	237.46
PM2.5	210.72
SO ₂	0.05
NO _x	8.23
VOC	7.54
CO	6.92
GHGs as CO ₂ e	9,941

(1) 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".

HAPs	Potential To Emit (tons/year)
Hexane	0.148
Beryllium	0.002
Formaldehyde	0.006
Toluene	0.054
Xylene	0.054
Ethylbenzene	0.054
Nickel	negl.
Chromium	negl.
Benzene	negl.
Dichlorobenzene	negl.
TOTAL HAPs	0.32

- (a) The potential to emit (PTE) (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of PM10 and PM2.5 are each greater than one hundred (100) tons per year. The PTE of all other regulated criteria pollutants are each less than one hundred (100) tons per year. The source would have been subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-7. However, the source will be issued a Federally Enforceable State Operating Permit (FESOP) (326 IAC 2-8), because the source will limit emissions to less than the Title V major source threshold levels.
- (b) The potential to emit (PTE) (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of any single HAP is less than ten (10) tons per year and the PTE of a combination of HAPs is less than twenty-five (25) tons per year. Therefore, this source is an area source under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA).
- (c) The potential to emit (PTE) (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) greenhouse gases (GHGs) is less than the Title V subject to regulation threshold of one hundred thousand (100,000) tons of CO₂ equivalent emissions (CO₂e) per year.

PTE of the Entire Source After Issuance of the FESOP

The table below summarizes the potential to emit of the entire source after issuance of this FESOP, reflecting all limits, of the emission units. Any control equipment is considered federally enforceable only after issuance of this FESOP, 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 FESOP (tons/year)									
	PM	PM10*	PM2.5	SO ₂	NO _x	VOC	CO	GHGs as CO ₂ e**	Total HAPs	Worst Single HAP
Electric Induction Furnaces	17.61	17.61	17.61	-	-	-	-	-	2.12E-03	2.12E-03
Ceramic Mold Pneumatic Knockout	3.09	2.16	1.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mold Core Construction	9.03	6.32	3.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abrasive Blasting (EU-272)	7.43	7.43	7.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Friction (band) Saws	5.58	5.58	5.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Process/ Emission Unit	Potential To Emit of the Entire Source After Issuance of FESOP (tons/year)									
	PM	PM10*	PM2.5	SO ₂	NO _x	VOC	CO	GHGs as CO ₂ e**	Total HAPs	Worst Single HAP
Caustic metal parts cleaner	0.96	0.96	0.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wax Burn Ovens	32.73	9.46	9.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abrasive De-gating, Cleaning, Finishing	3.13	2.19	1.31							
Degreaser	-	-	-	-	-	7.09	-	-	0.16	0.054
Insignificant Grinding and Machining Operations	2.78	1.95	1.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welding	0.002	0.002	0.002	-	-	-	-	-	4.27E-04	1.64E-04
combustion	0.16	0.63	0.63	0.05	8.23	0.45	6.92	9,941	0.016	0.15
Total PTE of Entire Source	82.50	54.29	49.22	0.05	8.23	7.54	6.92	9,941	<25	<10
Title V Major Source Thresholds**	NA	100	100	100	100	100	100	100,000	25	10
PSD Major Source Thresholds**	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100,000	NA	NA
Emission Offset/ Nonattainment NSR Major Source Thresholds	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
-. = 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". **The 100,000 CO ₂ e threshold represents the Title V and PSD subject to regulation thresholds for GHGs in order to determine whether a source's emissions are a regulated NSR pollutant under Title V and PSD. *** Limited PTE under 326 IAC 2-8.										

(a) FESOP Status

This existing source is not a Title V major stationary source, because the potential to emit criteria pollutants from the entire source will be limited to less than the Title V major source threshold levels. In addition, this existing source is not a major source of HAPs, as defined in 40 CFR 63.41, because the potential to emit HAPs is less than ten (10) tons per year for a single HAP and twenty-five (25) tons per year of total HAPs. Therefore, this source is an area source under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act and is subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-8 (FESOP).

In order to comply with the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-4 (FESOP), the source shall comply with the following:

- (1) PM emissions from the friction (band) saws (EU- 221 through EU-225) shall not exceed 0.255 pounds of PM per hour, each.

- (2) PM10 emissions from the friction (band) saws (EU- 221 through EU-225) shall not exceed 0.255 pounds of PM10 per hour, each.
- (3) PM2.5 emissions from the friction (band) saws (EU- 221 through EU-225) shall not exceed 0.255 pounds of PM2.5 per hour, each.
- (4) PM emissions from the caustic metal parts cleaners (EU-001 and EU-169) shall not exceed 0.11 pounds of PM per hour, each.
- (5) PM10 emissions from the caustic metal parts cleaners (EU-001 and EU-169) shall not exceed 0.11 pounds of PM10 per hour, each.
- (6) PM2.5 emissions from the caustic metal parts cleaners (EU-001 and EU-169) shall not exceed 0.11 pounds of PM2.5 per hour, each.
- (7) PM emissions from the Ceramic Mold Pneumatic Knockout (EU-038, EU-039, and EU-040) shall not exceed 0.24 pounds of PM per hour, each.
- (8) PM10 emissions from the Ceramic Mold Pneumatic Knockout (EU-038, EU-039, and EU-040) shall not exceed 0.16 pounds of PM10 per hour, each.
- (9) PM2.5 emissions from the Ceramic Mold Pneumatic Knockout (EU-038, EU-039, and EU-040) shall not exceed 0.10 pounds of PM2.5 per hour, each.
- (10) PM emissions from the Abrasive De-gating, Cleaning, Finishing Operation's internal cyclone and horizontal cartridge filter system (CU-300), shall not exceed 0.72 pounds of PM per hour.
- (11) PM10 emissions from the Abrasive De-gating, Cleaning, Finishing Operation's internal cyclone and horizontal cartridge filter system (CU-300), shall not exceed 0.50 pounds of PM10 per hour.
- (12) PM2.5 emissions from the Abrasive De-gating, Cleaning, Finishing Operation's internal cyclone and horizontal cartridge filter system (CU-300), shall not exceed 0.30 pounds of PM2.5 per hour.

Compliance with these limits, combined with the potential to emit PM, PM10 and PM2.5 from all other emission units at this source, shall limit the source-wide total potential to emit of PM, PM10 and PM2.5 to less than 100 tons per 12 consecutive month period, each, and shall render 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70 Permits), 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)), 326 IAC 2-3 (Emission Offset), not applicable.

(b) PSD Minor Source

This existing source is not a major stationary source, under PSD (326 IAC 2-2), because the potential to emit PM, PM10 and PM2.5 is limited to less than 100 tons per year, the potential to emit all other attainment regulated criteria pollutants are less than 100 tons per year, the potential to emit greenhouse gases (GHGs) is less than the PSD subject to regulation threshold of one hundred thousand (100,000) tons of CO₂ equivalent emissions (CO₂e) per year, and this source is one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories, as specified in 326 IAC 2-2-1(gg)(1). Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2, the PSD requirements do not apply.

Federal Rule Applicability Determination

New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)

- (d) One (1) Natural gas-fired or propane gas emergency generator ordered on April 23, 2008 and started operation in 2008 rated at 34 horsepower is subject to the New Source Performance Standard for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines, 40 FR 60, Subpart JJJJ, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12. The natural gas-fired or propane gas emergency generator is subject to the following portion of Subpart JJJJ:

- (1) 40 CFR 60.4230 (a)(6)
- (2) 40 CFR 60.4233 (e)
- (3) 40 CFR 60.4234
- (4) 40 CFR 60.4236
- (5) 40 CFR 60.4243 (b)
- (6) 40 CFR 60.4244
- (7) 40 CFR 60.4245 (a)(b)(c)
- (8) 40 CFR 60.4246
- (9) 40 CFR 60.4248
- (10) Table 1
- (11) Table 2
- (12) Table 3

The provisions of 40 CFR 60 Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 12, apply to the facility described in this section except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR 60, Subpart JJJJ.

This is a new applicable requirement to the source.

- (b) There are no other New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) (326 IAC 12 and 40 CFR Part 60) included in the permit for this source.

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP)

- (c) The source is still subject to the National Emission Standards for Beryllium (40 CFR Part 61 Subpart C and 326 IAC 14-3-1).

The existing melting pots EU-179, EU-198, and EU-199 process beryllium containing alloy and have beryllium emissions and are still subject to this rule.

Applicable portions of the NESHAP are the following:

- (1) 40 CFR 61.30
- (2) 40 CFR 61.31
- (3) 40 CFR 61.32
- (4) 40 CFR 61.33
- (5) 40 CFR 61.34

The Permittee conducted a stack test for beryllium on July 6-7, 2006 and is able to comply with 40 CFR 61.32 emission standard.

- (d) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Halogenated Solvent Cleaning, 40 CFR 63, Subpart T (326 IAC 20-6), are not included in the permit, for the degreasing operations, because this unit does not use the regulated halogenated solvents in the degreasing operation.

- (e) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Secondary Aluminum Production, 40 CFR 63, Subpart RRR (326 IAC 20-70), are not included in this permit, because the source melts only clean charge and the source does not operate sweat furnaces, thermal chip dryers, or scrap dryers/delaquering kilns/decoating kilns.
- (f) The natural gas fired standby generator less than 1.48 MMBtu (582 HP) is subject the requirements of the 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (326 IAC 20-82), because it is considered a new (construction commenced on or after June 12, 2006) stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine (RICE) at an area source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP). Construction of the natural gas fired standby generator commenced in 2012.

The natural gas fired standby generator is subject the following applicable portions of the NESHAP for new stationary RICE at an area source of HAP:

- (1) 40 CFR 63.6580
- (2) 40 CFR 63.6585
- (3) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(2)(iii) and (c)(1)
- (4) 40 CFR 63.6595 (a)(7)
- (5) 40 CFR 63.6665
- (6) 40 CFR 63.6670
- (7) 40 CFR 63.6675

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.6665, the natural gas fired standby generator does not have to meet the requirements of 40 CRF 63, Subpart A (General Provisions), since it is considered a new stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions.

This is a new applicable requirement to the source.

- (g) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) for Iron and Steel Foundries (40 CFR 63 Subpart EEEEE (5E) (326 IAC 20-92)) are not included in the permit, since this source is not a major source of HAPs.
- (h) This source is still subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Iron and Steel Foundries Area Sources (40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZZ (5Z)), because the source operates an iron and steel foundry that is an area source of hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions and is classified as a small foundry because annual metal melt production is less than 20,000 tons per year.

The existing melting pots (EU-173, EU-174, EU-175, EU-176, EU-177 and EU-178) process steel alloy or ducite iron are still subject to this rule. Because the source is classified as a small foundry there are no testing requirement.

Applicable portions of the NESHAP are the following:

- (1) 40 CFR 63.10880
- (2) 40 CFR 63.10881(a) and (d)
- (3) 40 CFR 63.10885
- (4) 40 CFR 63.10886
- (5) 40 CFR 63.10890
- (6) 40 CFR 63.10897
- (7) 40 CFR 63.10898
- (8) 40 CFR 63.10899

- (9) 40 CFR 63.10905
- (10) 40 CFR 63.10906

- (i) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Primary Copper Smelting Area Sources, (40 CFR 63 Subpart EEEEEEE (6E)), are not included in the permit, since this source is not a primary copper smelter.

- (i) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Secondary Copper Smelting Area Sources (40 CFR 63 Subpart FFFFFFF (6F)) are not included in the permit, since this source is not a secondary copper smelter.

- (j) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Primary Nonferrous Metals Area Sources—Zinc, Cadmium, and Beryllium (40 CFR 63 Subpart GGGGGG (6G)), are not included in the permit, since this source is not a primary zinc production facility or primary beryllium production facility.

- (k) The requirements National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources (40 CFR 63 Subpart JJJJJJ (6J)) are not included in the permit, because this source uses natural gas for its boilers.

- (l) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Secondary Nonferrous Metals Processing Area Sources (40 CFR 63 Subpart TTTTTT (6T)) are not included in the permit, since this source is not a secondary nonferrous metals processing facility.

- (m) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Area Source Standards for Nine Metal Fabrication and Finishing Source Categories (40 CFR 63, Subpart XXXXXX (6X)), are not included for this proposed revision, because this source's SIC is not listed.

- (n) This source is subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Area Source Standards for Aluminum, Copper, and Other Nonferrous Foundries (40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZZZ (6Z)), because the source operates an aluminum foundry and copper foundry and annual metal melt production equals or exceeds 600 tons per year.

This existing melting pots (EU-193, EU-194, EU-179, EU-198, and EU-199) are subject to this subpart when processing aluminum or cooper or cooper alloy are subject to this rule. Because this source is classified as a small foundry, there is no testing requirements.

Applicable portions of the NESHAP are the following:

- (1) 40 CFR 63.11544 (a), (b), (c)
- (2) 40 CFR 63. 11545 (a)
- (3) 40 CFR 63.11550 (a), (c), (d)
- (4) 40 CFR 63.11552 (a), (d)
- (5) 40 CFR 63.11553
- (6) 40 CFR 63.11555
- (7) 40 CFR 63.11556
- (8) 40 CFR 63.11557
- (9) Table 1, to Subpart ZZZZZZ of 40 CFR Part 63

The requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 20-1-1, apply to the source except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZZZ.

This is a new applicable requirement to the source.

- (h) There are no other National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) (326 IAC 14, 326 IAC 20 and 40 CFR Part 63) included in the permit.

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)

- (i) Pursuant to 40 CFR 64.2, Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) is not included in the permit, because the potential to emit of the source is limited to less than the Title V major source thresholds and the source is not required to obtain a Part 70 or Part 71 permit.

State Rule Applicability Determination

The following state rules are applicable to the source:

- (a) 326 IAC 2-8-4 (FESOP)
FESOP applicability is discussed under the PTE of the Entire Source After Issuance of the FESOP section above.
- (b) 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration(PSD))
PSD applicability is discussed under the PTE of the Entire Source After Issuance of the FESOP section above.
- (c) 326 IAC 2-3 (Emission Offset)
Emission Offset applicability is discussed under the PTE of the Entire Source After Issuance of the FESOP section above.
- (d) 326 IAC 2-4.1 (Major Sources of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP))
This source is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 2-4.1, since the unlimited potential to emit of HAPs is less than ten (10) tons per year for any single HAP and less than twenty-five (25) tons per year of a combination of HAPs.
- (e) 326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting)
Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-6-1, this source is not subject to this rule, because it is not required to have an operating permit under 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70), it is located in LaPorte County, it has actual emissions of NOx and VOC of less than twenty-five (25) tons per year, and it does not emit lead into the ambient air at levels equal to or greater than 5 tons per year. Therefore, 326 IAC 2-6 does not apply.
- (f) 326 IAC 5-1 (Opacity Limitations)
Pursuant to 326 IAC 5-1-2 (Opacity Limitations), except as provided in 326 IAC 5-1-3 (Temporary Alternative Opacity Limitations), opacity shall meet the following, unless otherwise stated in this permit:
 - (1) 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.
 - (2) 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.
- (g) 326 IAC 6-4 (Fugitive Dust Emissions Limitations)
Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-4 (Fugitive Dust Emissions Limitations), the source 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.

- (h) 326 IAC 7-4-5 (LaPorte County Sulfur dioxide Emission Limitations)
 The requirements of 326 IAC 7-4-5 are not applicable to this source because it is not one of the listed sources.
- (i) 326 IAC 11-1 (Emission Limitations for Existing Foundries)
 This rule establishes specific emission limitations for particulate matter from foundries in operation on or before December 6, 1968. Foundries beginning operation after December 6, 1968 are required to comply with the emission limits specified in 362 IAC 6-3. This rule is not applicable to this source since the foundry was not in existence prior to December 6, 1968

Electric Induction Furnaces

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

Equipment I.D.	Process Weight Rate (ton/hr)	Allowable Emission Rate (lb/hr)
Melt pots (EU-173)	0.5	2.58
Melt pots (EU-174)	0.5	2.58
Melt pots (EU-175)	0.5	2.58
Melt pots (EU-176)	0.5	2.58
Melt pots (EU-177)	0.5	2.58
Melt pots (EU-178)	0.5	2.58
Melt pots (EU-193)	0.3	1.83
Melt pots (EU-194)	0.3	1.83
Melt pots (EU-179)	0.3	1.83
Melt pots (EU-198)	0.3	1.83
Melt pots (EU-199)	0.3	1.83

Only one melt pot can be in operation at a time per induction melting unit.

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

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

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

Based on calculations, the multi-cyclone system is needed for the melt pots EU-179, EU-198, and

EU-199 (Copper Beryllium induction furnace) to comply with this limit. However, the cyclone only needs to be 13% effective to comply with this limit.

- (k) There are no 326 IAC 8 Rules that are applicable to the facility.
- (l) 326 IAC 20 (Hazardous Air Pollutants)
 See Federal Rule Applicability Section of this TSD.

Ceramic Mold Pneumatic Knockout: EU-038, EU-039, EU-040

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

Equipment I.D.	Process Weight Rate (ton/hr)	Allowable Emission Rate (lb/hr)
Ceramic Mold Pneumatic Knockout (EU-038)	0.49	2.54
Ceramic Mold Pneumatic Knockout (EU-039)	0.49	2.54
Ceramic Mold Pneumatic Knockout (EU-040)	0.49	2.54

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

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

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

Based on calculations, the cyclone is not needed to comply with this limit.

- (n) There are no 326 IAC 8 Rules that are applicable to the facility.

Abrasive Finishing Operation and Ceramic Mold Building Operation

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

Equipment I.D.	Process Weight Rate (ton/hr)	Allowable Emission Rate (lb/hr)
spinner hanger (EU-041)	0.49	2.54
silica sand rain fall sander (EU-049)	0.03	0.551
silica sand rain fall sander (EU-050)	0.03	0.551
rain fall sander/fluidized bed (EU-087)	0.01	0.551
fluidized sand bed (EU-088)	0.01	0.551
silica sand rain fall sander (EU-107)	0.01	0.551
silica sand rain fall/ fluidized bed sander (EU-111)	0.03	0.551
Zircon mix tank (EU-131)	0.03	0.551

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

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

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

Based on calculations: the dust collection system, CU-155, the cartridge type dust collectors, MC3000-1 and MC3000-2, are not needed to comply with this limit.

- (p) There are no 326 IAC 8 Rules that are applicable to the facility.

Abrasive Blasting (EU-272)

- (q) 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)
 Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes) the particulate from the abrasive blaster (EU-272) shall be limited to 2.54 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 0.49 tons per hour. The pound per hour limitation was calculated with the following equation:

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

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

Based on calculations the air collection system (fabric filters), D-003 is not needed to comply with this limit

- (r) There are no 326 IAC 8 Rules that are applicable to the facility.

Friction (band) Saws

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

Equipment I.D.	Process Weight Rate (ton/hr)	Allowable Emission Rate (lb/hr)
Friction (band) Saw EU-221	0.98	4.04
Friction (band) Saw EU-222	0.98	4.04
Friction (band) Saw EU-223	0.98	4.04
Friction (band) Saw EU-224	0.98	4.04
Friction (band) Saw EU-225	0.98	4.04

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

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

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

The dust collectors shall be in operation at all times the friction (band) saws are in operation, in order to comply with this limit.

- (t) There are no 326 IAC 8 Rules that are applicable to the facility.

Caustic Metal Parts Cleaner

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

Equipment I.D.	Process Weight Rate (ton/hr)	Allowable Emission Rate (lb/hr)
Caustic metal parts cleaners EU-001	1.225	4.70
Caustic metal parts cleaners EU-169	1.225	4.70

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

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

The scrubbers shall be in operation at all times the caustic metal parts cleaners are in operation, in order to comply with this limit.

- (v) 326 IAC 8-3 (Organic Solvent Degreasing Operations)
 The requirements of 326 IAC 8-3 are not applicable to the caustic metal parts cleaners because they do not use an organic solvent.
- (w) There are no other 326 IAC 8 Rules that are applicable to the facility.

Wax Burn Ovens

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

Equipment I.D.	Process Weight Rate (ton/hr)	Allowable Emission Rate (lb/hr)
Wax burn-out oven EU-180	0.325	1.93
Wax burn-out oven EU-181	0.325	1.93
Wax burn-out oven EU-182	0.325	1.93
Wax burn-out oven EU-183	0.325	1.93
Wax burn-out oven EU-184	0.325	1.93
Wax burn-out oven EU-185	0.325	1.93
Wax burn-out oven EU-186	0.325	1.93
Wax burn-out oven EU-187	0.325	1.93
Wax burn-out oven EU-188	0.325	1.93

Equipment I.D.	Process Weight Rate (ton/hr)	Allowable Emission Rate (lb/hr)
Wax burn-out oven EU-189	0.325	1.93
Wax burn-out oven EU-190	0.325	1.93

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

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

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

Based on calculations, no controls are not needed to comply with this limit.

- (y) 326 IAC 7-1.1-1 (Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limitations)
 Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-1.1-1(1) the wax burn-out ovens are not subject to this rule because their PTE for Sulfur Dioxide is less than 25 tons per year and 10 pounds per hour.
- (z) 326 IAC 8-1-6 (VOC Rules: General Reduction Requirements for New Facilities)
 The the wax burn-out ovens are not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6, since the unlimited VOC potential emissions from the new unit is less than twenty-five (25) tons per year.
- (aa) There are no 326 IAC 8 Rules that are applicable to the facility.

Abrasive De-gating, Cleaning/Finishing Operations

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

Equipment I.D.	Process Weight Rate (lb/hr)	Allowable Emission Rate (lb/hr)
sandblast cabinet system (EU-260)	<100	0.551
sandblaster (EU-284)	<100	0.551
sandblaster (EU-285)	<100	0.551
sandblaster (EU-286)	<100	0.551
sandblaster (EU-287)	<100	0.551
manual sandblaster (EU-293)	198	0.87
tumble blaster (EU-305)	980	2.54
tumble blaster (EU-306)	980	2.54
tumble blaster (EU-307)	980	2.54
tumble blaster (EU-310)	4,800	7.37
manual sandblast cabinet system (EU-308)	<100	0.551
manual sandblast cabinet system (EU-309)	<100	0.551
2-inch degater (EU-266)	198	0.87
degating machine (EU-267)	198	0.87
4-inch degating machine (EU-269)	198	0.87
two station key polisher (EU-270)	198	0.87

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

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

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

Based on calculations the internal cyclone and horizontal cartridge filter system (CU-300) shall be in operation at all times the tumble blaster (EU-310) is in operation, in order to comply with this limit.

(cc) There are no 326 IAC 8 Rules that are applicable to the facility.

Natural Gas Fired Boilers

(dd) 326 IAC 6-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating)
The 3.35 MMBtu per hour boiler, constructed in 1983, is subject to 326 IAC 6-2-3 (Emission Limitations for facilities Specified in 326-2-1(c)) because it was in operation prior to September 21, 1983. Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-3, the particulate matter (PM) emissions shall be limited to 1.77 pound per MMBtu heat input based on the following equation:

$$Pt = (C \times a \times h) / (76.5 \times Q^{0.75} \times N^{0.25})$$

where: Pt = maximum allowable pounds of PM emitted per MMBtu heat input
Q = total source maximum heat input in MMBtu per hour
C = maximum ground level concentration, $50\mu/m^3$
a = plume rise factor, 0.67
h = stack height
N = number of stacks

$$Pt = (50 \times 0.67 \times 10) / (76.5 \times 3.35^{0.75} \times 1^{0.25}) = 1.77 \text{ pound per MMBtu}$$

However, pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-3(e) (Particulate Matter Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating), indirect heating units which have 250 MMBtu/hr heat input or less and which began operation after June 8, 1972, shall in no case exceed 0.6 lb/MMBtu heat input. Therefore PM emissions from the 2.678 MMBtu per hour boiler (constructed in 1983) shall be limited to 0.6 lb/MMBtu heat input. The compliance calculation is as follows:

Potential PM emissions = $0.03 \text{ tons/yr} \times 2000 \text{ lbs/ton} / 8760 \text{ hrs/yr} = 0.007 \text{ lbs/hr}$
Potential PM emissions = $0.007 \text{ lbs/hr} / 3.35 \text{ MMBtu/hr} = 0.002 \text{ lbs/MMBtu}$ (The source can comply with the limit.)

(ee) 326 IAC 6-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating)
The standby natural gas-fired boiler 0.672 MMBtu/hr is subject to 326 6-3-4 (Emission Limitations for facilities Specified in 326-2-1(d)) because it was constructed in 2006. Therefore particulate emissions from the standby natural gas-fired boiler 0.672 MMBtu/hr shall be limited to 0.6 pounds per MMBtu heat input, because the Q is less than 10 MMBtu/hr.

Q = total source heat input capacity (MMBtu/hr):
Q = $2.678 + 0.672 = 3.35 \text{ MMBtu/hr}$

Degreaser

- (ff) 326 IAC 8-3-2 (Cold Cleaner Operations)
The Solvent degreaser (EU-294) and H.D. degreaser (EU-276), each using less than 145 gallons of solvent per year, are subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-3-2 (Cold cleaner operation) since they were constructed after January 1, 1980. Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-2 (Cold Cleaner Operations) for cold cleaning operations the owner or operator shall:
- (1) Equip the cleaner with a cover;
 - (2) Equip the cleaner with a facility for draining cleaned parts;
 - (3) Close the degreaser cover whenever parts are not being handled in the cleaner;
 - (4) Drain cleaned parts for at least fifteen (15) seconds or until dripping ceases;
 - (5) Provide a permanent, conspicuous label summarizing the operation requirements;
 - (6) 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.
- (gg) 326 IAC 8-3-5 (Cold Cleaner Degreaser Operation and Control)
The Solvent degreaser (EU-294) and H.D. degreaser (EU-276), each using less than 145 gallons of solvent per year, are also subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-3-5 since they were constructed after July 1, 1990. Pursuant to this rule, the Permittee shall comply with the following requirements for cold cleaner degreaser operation and control:
- (1) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-5(a) (Cold Cleaner Degreaser Operation and Control), the Permittee shall ensure that the following control equipment requirements are met:
 - (A) Equip the degreaser with a cover. The cover must be designed so that it can be easily operated with one (1) hand if:
 - (i) 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^oC) (one hundred degrees Fahrenheit (100^oF));
 - (ii) The solvent is agitated; or
 - (iii) The solvent is heated.
 - (B) 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^oC) (one hundred degrees Fahrenheit (100^oF)), 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.
 - (C) Provide a permanent, conspicuous label which lists the operating requirements outlined in subsection (b).
 - (D) The solvent spray, if used, must be a solid, fluid stream and shall be applied at a pressure which does not cause excessive splashing.

- (E) Equip the degreaser with one (1) of the following control devices if the solvent volatility is greater than four and three-tenths (4.3) kiloPascals (thirty-two (32) millimeters of mercury or six-tenths (0.6) pounds per square inch) measured at thirty-eight degrees Celsius (38°C) (one hundred degrees Fahrenheit (100°F)), or if the solvent is heated to a temperature greater than forty-eight and nine-tenths degrees Celsius (48.9°C) (one hundred twenty degrees Fahrenheit (120°F)):
- (i) A freeboard that attains a freeboard ratio of seventy-five hundredths (0.75) or greater.
 - (ii) A water cover when solvent is used is insoluble in, and heavier than, water.
 - (iii) Other systems of demonstrated equivalent control such as a refrigerated chiller or carbon adsorption. Such systems shall be submitted to the U.S. EPA as a SIP revision.
- (2) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-5(b) (Cold Cleaner Degreaser Operation and Control), the owner or operator of a cold cleaning facility shall ensure that the following operating requirements are met:
- (A) Close the cover whenever articles are not being handled in the degreaser.
 - (B) Drain cleaned articles for at least fifteen (15) seconds or until dripping ceases.
 - (C) 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.

Insignificant Grinding and Machining Operations

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

Equipment I.D.	Process Weight Rate (lbs/hr)	Allowable Emission Rate (lb/hr)
surface grinder (EU-012)	198	0.87
surface grinder (EU-262)	<100	0.551
surface grinder (EU-263)	<100	0.551
surface grinder (EU-264)	<100	0.551
surface grinder (EU-265)	<100	0.551
CNC mill (EU-274)	<100	0.551
EDM mill machine (EU-275)	<100	0.551
EDM mill machine (EU-277)	<100	0.551
CNC milling machine (EU-292)	198	0.87
two-head degator (EU-046)	<100	0.551
surface mill machine (EU-025)	<100	0.551
abrasive saw (EU-261)	<100	0.551
abrasive saw (EU-200)	<100	0.551
Seven Milling Machines	<100, each	0.551, each

Equipment I.D.	Process Weight Rate (lbs/hr)	Allowable Emission Rate (lb/hr)
Hand Cleaning down-draft tables (EU-258 a-h)	<100, each	0.551, each
Beryllium Clean Room Saw (EU-273)	<100	0.551
Clean Room Lathe (EU-268)	<100	0.551
Clean Room Mill (EU-271)	<100	0.551

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

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

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

Based on calculations, no controls are needed to comply with this limit.

- (ii) There are no 326 IAC 8 Rules that are applicable to the facility.

Welding

- (jj) (326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-1(b)(9), the welding operations are exempt from the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3-2 because they consume less than 625 pounds of rod or wire per day.

Natural gas fired generator 1.48 MMBtu (582 HP)

- (kk) 326 IAC 12 (New Source Performance Standards) See Federal Rule Applicability Section of this TSD.
- (ll) 326 IAC 20 (Hazardous Air Pollutants) See Federal Rule Applicability Section of this TSD.

Compliance Determination, Monitoring and Testing Requirements
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- (a) The compliance determination and monitoring requirements applicable to this source are as follows:

Emission Unit/Control	Operating Parameters	Frequency
ceramic mold pneumatic knockout/Cyclone (CU-154)	Visible emissions	Once per day
sandblaster (EU-272)/fabric filters (CU-003)	Visible emissions	Once per day
friction (band) saws/dust collectors (CU-160 through CU-165)	inspection	semi-annual
Caustic Metal Parts Cleaner (EU-001 and EU-169)/Wet scrubbers CU-001 and CU-169	Visible emissions	Once per day
	flow rate	Once per day
Abrasive cleaning operations/ Cyclone and cartridge filter system CU-300	Visible emissions	Once per day

These monitoring conditions are necessary because:

- (1) the cyclone (CU-154) controlling the ceramic mold pneumatic knockout;

- (2) the air collection system (fabric filters, D-003) controlling the sandblaster EU-272;
- (3) The dust collectors controlling the friction (band) saws;
- (4) The wet scrubbers (CU-001 and CU-169) controlling the caustic metal parts cleaner; and
- (5) the cyclone and cartridge filter system (CU-300) controlling the abrasive cleaning operations

must operate properly to ensure compliance with 326 IAC 6-3 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)) and 326 IAC 2-8 (FESOP).

(b) The testing requirements applicable to this source are as follows:

Testing Requirements				
Emission Unit	Control Device	Pollutant	Timeframe for Testing	Frequency of Testing
Induction furnace melting pots EU-179, EU-198 or EU-199 ¹	multi-cyclone	beryllium	within 5 years of last valid test	once every 5 years

This testing condition is necessary because:

- (1) Required for compliance with 40 CFR 61, Subpart C. The last valid stack test for beryllium occurred on July 6, 2006.
- (2) Based on calculations, the induction furnaces are able to comply with 326 IAC 6-3-2 limits without control, except for the Copper Beryllium induction furnace (melt pots EU-179, EU-198, and EU-199) which require the multi-cyclone system to comply with this limit. However, the cyclone only needs to be 13% effective to comply with this limit. Therefore, testing for PM will not be required.

Conclusion and Recommendation

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 August 3, 2011.

The operation of this source shall be subject to the conditions of the attached proposed FESOP No. 091-30760-00074. The staff recommends to the Commissioner that this FESOP be approved.

IDEM Contact

- (a) Questions regarding this proposed permit can be directed to Bruce Farrar at the Indiana Department Environmental Management, Office of Air Quality, Permits Branch, 100 North Senate Avenue, MC 61-53 IGCN 1003, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251 or by telephone at (317) 234-5401 or toll free at 1-800-451-6027 extension 4-5401.
- (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.in.gov/idem

**Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Summary Page**

Company Name: Aero Metals, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 1201 E. Lincolnway Laporte IN
FESOP: 091-30760-00074
Plt ID: 091-00074
Reviewer: Bruce Farrar
Date: August 3, 2011

Uncontrolled Potential Emissions (tons/year)										
Emission Units	PM	PM10	PM2.5	S02	NOx	VOC	CO	GHG as CO2e	Total HAP	Single HAP
Electric Induction Furnaces	17.61	17.61	17.61	-	-	-	-	-	2.12E-03	2.12E-03
Ceramic Mold Pneumatic Knockout	20.60	14.42	8.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mold and Core construction	9.03	6.32	3.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abrasive Blasting (EU-272)	7.43	7.43	7.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Friction (band) Saws	111.69	111.69	111.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
caustic metal parts cleaner	24.09	24.09	24.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wax Burn Ovens	32.73	9.46	9.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abrasive De-gating, Cleaning, Finishing	62.66	43.86	26.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Degreaser	-	-	-	-	-	7.09	-	-	0.16	-
Insignificant Grinding and Machining Operations	2.78	1.95	1.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welding	2.03E-03	2.03E-03	2.03E-03	-	-	-	-	-	4.27E-04	1.64E-04
combustion	0.16	0.63	0.63	0.05	8.23	0.45	6.92	9,941	0.16	0.15
Totals:	288.78	237.46	210.72	0.05	8.23	7.54	6.92	9,941	0.32	0.15

Limited Potential Emissions (tons/year)										
Emission Units	PM	PM10	PM2.5	S02	NOx	VOC	CO	GHG as CO2e	Total HAP	Single HAP
Furnaces	17.61	17.61	17.61	-	-	-	-	-	2.12E-03	2.12E-03
Ceramic Mold Pneumatic Knockout	3.09	2.16	1.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mold and Core construction	9.03	6.32	3.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abrasive Blasting (EU-272)	7.43	7.43	7.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Friction (band) Saws	5.58	5.58	5.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
caustic metal parts cleaner	0.96	0.96	0.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wax Burn Ovens	32.73	9.46	9.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abrasive De-gating, Cleaning, Finishing	3.13	2.19	1.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Degreaser	-	-	-	-	-	7.09	-	-	0.16	0.05
Insignificant Grinding and Machining Operations	2.78	1.95	1.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welding	2.034E-03	2.03E-03	2.03E-03	-	-	-	-	-	4.27E-04	1.64E-04
combustion	0.16	0.63	0.63	0.05	8.23	0.45	6.92	9,941	0.16	0.15
Totals:	82.50	54.29	49.22	0.05	8.23	7.54	6.92	9,941	<25	<10

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Particulate
Induction Furnaces**

**Company Name: Aero Metals, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 1201 E. Lincolnway Laporte IN
FESOP No: 091-30760-00074
Plt ID: 091-00074
Reviewer: Bruce Farrar
Date: August 3, 2011**

Emission Units (ID)	Process Rate (ton/hr)	PM Emission Factor (lb/ton)	PM Emissions (lb/hour)	PM Emissions (ton/year)
electric induction melting Steel (M-226) ¹	0.5	0.9	0.45	1.97
electric induction melting Steel (M-227) ¹	0.5	0.9	0.45	1.97
electric induction melting, ductile Iron (M-228) ¹	0.5	0.9	0.45	1.97
electric induction melting Aluminum (M-230) ²	0.3	1.9	0.57	2.50
electric induction melting Beryllium Copper (M-229) ³	0.3	7.0	2.1	9.20
Totals:			4.02	17.61

1. Emission factors from AP42, Chapter 12.10, Table 12.10-3, SCC 3-04-003-03, date January 1995.
2. Emission factors from AP42, Chapter 12.8, Table 12.8-2 SCC 3-04-001-02, date January 1995.
3. Emission factors from AP42, Chapter 12.9, Table 12.9-2, SCC 3-04-002-23, date December 1994.

Emission Units (ID)	Process Rate (ton/hr)	PM Emission Factor (lb/ton) ¹	PM10 Emission Factor (lb/ton) ¹	Beryllium Emission Factor (lb/day) ²	PM Emissions (lb/hour)	PM Emissions (ton/year)	PM10 Emissions (lb/hour)	PM10 Emissions (ton/year)	Beryllium Emissions (lb/day)	Beryllium Emissions (ton/yr)
electric induction melting Steel (M-226) ¹	0.5	0.463	0.468	-	0.23	1.01	0.23	1.02	-	-
electric induction melting Steel (M-227) ¹	0.5	0.463	0.468	-	0.23	1.01	0.23	1.02	-	-
electric induction melting, ductile Iron (M-228) ¹	0.5	0.463	0.468	-	0.23	1.01	0.23	1.02	-	-
electric induction melting Aluminum (M-230) ¹	0.3	0.463	0.468	-	0.14	0.61	0.14	0.61	-	-
electric induction melting Beryllium Copper (M-229) ²	0.3	0.463	0.468	0.022	0.14	0.61	0.14	0.61	0.01	0.002
Totals:					0.97	4.26	0.98	4.30	0.01	0.002

1. Emission factors from stack test conducted July 6-7, 2006
2. Emission factor from 40 CFR 61, Subpart C. Actual emissions from July 2006 stack test was 0.1 gram (0.00022 lb) per day.

Methodology:

PM/PM10/PM2.5 emissions lb/hr = Capacity (tons/hour) * emission factor (lbs/ton)

PM/PM10/PM2.5 emissions tons/yr = Capacity (tons/hour) * emission factor (lbs/ton) * (8760 hr/1 yr) * (1 ton/2000 lbs)

**Appendix A: Emission Calculations
PM/PM10 Emissions
Ceramic Mold Pneumatic Knockout**

**Company Name: Aero Metals, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 1201 E. Lincolnway Laporte IN
FESOP: 091-30760-00074
Plt ID: 091-00074
Reviewer: Bruce Farrar
Date: August 3, 2011**

Emission Unit	Maximum Capacity (tons/hour)	PM Emission Factor ¹ (lb/ton)	PM10 Emission Factor ² (lb/ton)	PM2.5 Emission Factor ³ (lb/ton)	Uncontrolled PM Emissions (lbs/hour)	Uncontrolled PM Emissions (ton/yr)	Uncontrolled PM10 Emissions (lbs/hour)	Uncontrolled PM10 Emissions (ton/yr)	Uncontrolled PM2.5 Emissions (lbs/hour)	Uncontrolled PM2.5 Emissions (ton/yr)
Ceramic Mold Pneumatic Knockout (EU-038)	0.49	3.20	2.24	1.34	1.57	6.87	1.10	4.81	0.66	2.88
Ceramic Mold Pneumatic Knockout (EU-039)	0.49	3.20	2.24	1.34	1.57	6.87	1.10	4.81	0.66	2.88
Ceramic Mold Pneumatic Knockout (EU-040)	0.49	3.20	2.24	1.34	1.57	6.87	1.10	4.81	0.66	2.88
total:					4.70	20.60	3.29	14.42	1.97	8.63

Emission Unit	Control Efficiency	Controlled PM Emissions (lbs/hour)	Controlled PM Emissions (ton/yr)	Controlled PM10 Emissions (lbs/hour)	Controlled PM10 Emissions (ton/yr)	Controlled PM2.5 Emissions (lbs/hour)	Controlled PM2.5 Emissions (ton/yr)
Ceramic Mold Pneumatic Knockout (EU-038)	85%	0.24	1.03	0.16	0.72	0.10	0.43
Ceramic Mold Pneumatic Knockout (EU-039)	85%	0.24	1.03	0.16	0.72	0.10	0.43
Ceramic Mold Pneumatic Knockout (EU-040)	85%	0.24	1.03	0.16	0.72	0.10	0.43
total:			3.09		2.16		1.29

1. PM Emission Factor from AP-42, Chapter 12.10, table 12.10-7, SCC 3-04-003-31 (dated January 1995).
2. PM10 Emission Factor from AP-42, Chapter 12.10, table 12.10-9, SCC 3-04-003-31 (dated January 1995).
3. PM2.5 Emission Factor from AP-42, Chapter 12.10, table 12.10-9, SCC 3-04-003-31 (dated January 1995).

Methodology:

PM/PM10/PM2.5 emissions lb/hr = Capacity (tons/hour) * emission factor (lbs/ton)

PM/PM10/PM2.5 emissions tons/yr = Capacity (tons/hour) * emission factor (lbs/ton) * (8760 hr/1 yr) * (1 ton/2000 lbs)

Appendix A: Emission Calculations

**PM/PM10 Emissions
Abrasive Finishing Operation and Ceramic Mold Building Operation**

**Company Name: Aero Metals, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 1201 E. Lincolnway Laporte IN
FESOP: 091-30760-00074
Plt ID: 091-00074
Reviewer: Bruce Farrar
Date: August 3, 2011**

Emission Unit	Maximum Capacity (tons/hour)	PM Emission Factor ¹ (lb/ton)	PM10 Emission Factor ² (lb/ton)	PM2.5 Emission Factor ³ (lb/ton)	Uncontrolled PM Emissions (lbs/hour)	Uncontrolled PM Emissions (ton/yr)	Uncontrolled PM10 Emissions (lbs/hour)	Uncontrolled PM10 Emissions (ton/yr)	Uncontrolled PM2.5 Emissions (lbs/hour)	Uncontrolled PM2.5 Emissions (ton/yr)
spinner hanger (EU-041)	0.49	3.20	2.24	1.34	1.57	6.87	1.10	4.81	0.66	2.88
silica sand rain fall sander (EU-049)	0.03	3.20	2.24	1.34	0.09	0.39	0.06	0.27	0.04	0.16
silica sand rain fall sander (EU-050)	0.03	3.20	2.24	1.34	0.09	0.39	0.06	0.27	0.04	0.16
rain fall sander/fluidized bed (EU-087)	0.01	3.20	2.24	1.34	0.04	0.20	0.03	0.14	0.02	0.08
fluidized sand bed (EU-088)	0.01	3.20	2.24	1.34	0.04	0.20	0.03	0.14	0.02	0.08
silica sand rain fall sander (EU-107)	0.01	3.20	2.24	1.34	0.04	0.20	0.03	0.14	0.02	0.08
silica sand rain fall/fluidized bed sander (EU-111)	0.03	3.20	2.24	1.34	0.09	0.39	0.06	0.27	0.04	0.16
Zircon mix tank (EU-131)	0.03	3.20	2.24	1.34	0.09	0.39	0.06	0.27	0.04	0.16
total:					2.06	9.03	1.44	6.32	0.86	3.78

1. PM Emission Factor from WebFire, SCC 3-04-003-31 (downloaded August 18, 2011).
2. PM10 Emission Factor from WebFire, SCC 3-04-003-31 (downloaded August 18, 2011).
3. PM2.5 Emission Factor from WebFire, SCC 3-04-003-31 (downloaded August 18, 2011).

Methodology:

PM/PM10/PM2.5 emissions lb/hr = Capacity (tons/hour) * emission factor (lbs/ton)

PM/PM10/PM2.5 emissions tons/yr = Capacity (tons/hour) * emission factor (lbs/ton) * (8760 hr/1 yr) * (1 ton/2000 lbs)

**Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Abrasive Blasting for EU-272**

**Company Name: Aero Metals, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 1201 E. Lincolnway Laporte IN
FESOP: 091-30760-00074
Plt ID: 091-00074
Reviewer: Bruce Farrar
Date: August 3, 2011**

Table 1 - Emission Factors for Abrasives

Abrasive	Emission Factor	
	lb PM / lb abrasive	lb PM10 / lb PM
Sand	0.041	0.70
Grit	0.010	0.70
Steel Shot	0.004	0.86
Other	0.010	

Table 2 - Density of Abrasives (lb/ft3)

Abrasive	Density (lb/ft3)
Al oxides	60
Sand	99
Steel	82

Table 3 - Sand Flow Rate (FR1) Through Nozzle (lb/hr)

Flow rate of Sand Through a Blasting Nozzle as a Function of Nozzle pressure and Internal Diameter

Internal diameter, in	Nozzle Pressure (psig)							
	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
1/8	28	35	42	49	55	63	70	77
3/16	65	80	94	107	122	135	149	165
1/4	109	138	168	195	221	255	280	309
5/16	205	247	292	354	377	420	462	507
3/8	285	355	417	477	540	600	657	720
7/16	385	472	560	645	755	820	905	940
1/2	503	615	725	835	945	1050	1160	1265
5/8	820	990	1170	1336	1510	1680	1850	2030
3/4	1140	1420	1670	1915	2160	2400	2630	2880
1	2030	2460	2900	3340	3780	4200	4640	5060

Calculations

Adjusting Flow Rates for Different Abrasives and Nozzle Diameters

Flow Rate (FR) = Abrasive flow rate (lb/hr) with internal nozzle diameter (ID)

FR1 = Sand flow rate (lb/hr) with internal nozzle diameter (ID1) From Table 3

=

D = Density of abrasive (lb/ft3) From Table 2 =

D1 = Density of sand (lb/ft3) =

ID = Actual nozzle internal diameter (in) =

ID1 = Nozzle internal diameter (in) from Table 3 =

280
60
99
0.25
0.25

Flow Rate (FR) (lb/hr) = 169.697 per nozzle

**Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Abrasive Blasting for EU-272**

Company Name: Aero Metals, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 1201 E. Lincolnway Laporte IN
FESOP: 091-30760-00074
Plt ID: 091-00074
Reviewer: Bruce Farrar
Date: August 3, 2011

Uncontrolled Emissions (E, lb/hr)

EF = emission factor (lb PM/ lb abrasive) From Table 1 =	0.010
FR = Flow Rate (lb/hr) =	169.697
w = fraction of time of wet blasting =	0 %
N = number of nozzles =	1

Uncontrolled PM Emissions =	1.70 lb/hr
	7.43 ton/yr
Uncontrolled PM-10 Emissions =	1.70 lb/hr
	7.43 ton/yr

Control Efficiency: 99.50%

Controlled PM Emissions =	0.01 lb/hr
	0.04 ton/yr
Controlled PM-10 Emissions =	0.01 lb/hr
	0.04 ton/yr

METHODOLOGY

Emission Factors from STAPPA/ALAPCO "Air Quality Permits", Vol. I, Section 3 "Abrasive Blasting" (1991 edition)

Ton/yr = lb/hr X 8760 hr/yr X ton/2000 lbs

Flow Rate (FR) (lb/hr) = FR1 x (ID/ID1)² x (D/D1)

E = EF x FR x (1-w/200) x N

w should be entered in as a whole number (if w is 50%, enter 50)

Appendix A: Emission Calculations

**PM/PM10 Emissions
From the Abrasive Saw EU-200/EU-261 (Insignificant Unit)**

**Company Name: Aero Metals, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 1201 E. Lincolnway Laporte IN
FESOP: 091-30760-00074
Plt ID: 091-00074
Reviewer: Bruce Farrar
Date: August 3, 2011**

Emission Unit	Maximum Capacity (tons/hour)	Emission Factor* (lb/ton)	Uncontrolled PM/PM10/PM2.5 Emissions (lbs/hour)	Uncontrolled PM/PM10/PM2.5 Emissions (tons/year)	Control Efficiency	Controlled PM/PM10/PM2.5 Emissions (lbs/hour)	Controlled PM/PM10/PM2.5 Emissions (tons/year)
Ban (friction) Saw (EU-221)	0.3	17	5.1	22.34	95.00%	0.255	1.12
Ban (friction) Saw (EU-222)	0.3	17	5.1	22.34	95.00%	0.255	1.12
Ban (friction) Saw (EU-223)	0.3	17	5.1	22.34	95.00%	0.255	1.12
Ban (friction) Saw (EU-224)	0.3	17	5.1	22.34	95.00%	0.255	1.12
Ban (friction) Saw (EU-225)	0.3	17	5.1	22.34	95.00%	0.255	1.12
			25.5	111.69		1.275	5.58

*Emission Factor from AP-42, Chapter 12.10, table 12.10-7, SCC 3-04-003-40 (dated January 1995).
Assume PM = PM10 and PM2.5

Methodology:

Uncontrolled PM/PM10/PM2.5 emissions lb/hr = Capacity (tons/hour) * emission factor (lbs/ton)
 Uncontrolled PM/PM10/PM2.5 emissions tons/yr = Capacity (tons/hour) * emission factor (lbs/ton) * (8760 hr/1 yr) * (1 ton/2000 lbs)
 Controlled PM/PM10/PM2.5 emissions lb/hr = Capacity (tons/hour) * emission factor (lbs/ton) *(1-Control Efficiency)
 Controlled PM/PM10/PM2.5 emissions tons/yr = Capacity (tons/hour) * emission factor (lbs/ton) *(1-Control Efficiency) * (8760 hr/1 yr) * (1 ton/2000 lbs)

**Appendix A: Process Particulate Emissions
Caustic Metal Parts Cleaner (EU-189, EU-001)**

**Company Name: Aero Metals, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 1201 E. Lincolnway Laporte IN
FESOP: 091-30760-00074
Plt ID: 091-00074
Reviewer: Bruce Farrar
Date: August 3, 2011**

Uncontrolled Potential Emissions (tons/year)								
Emission Unit ID	Process	Stack ID	No. of Units	Grain Loading per Actual Standard Cubic Foot of Outlet Air	Flow Rate (gpm)	Liquid to Air Ratio (gpm/1,000 acfm)	Control Efficiency	Total (tons/yr)
EU-169*	caustic metal parts cleaner	SV-169	1	0.00430	2.0	0.7	96.00%	12.05
EU--001*	caustic metal parts cleaner	SV-168	1	0.00430	2.0	0.7	96.00%	12.05
Total							Total:	24.09
Controlled Potential Emissions (tons/year)								
Emission Unit ID		Stack ID	No. of Units	Grain Loading per Actual Standard Cubic Foot of Outlet Air	Flow Rate (gpm)	Liquid to Air Ratio (gpm/1,000 acfm)		Total (tons/yr)
EU-169*	caustic metal parts cleaner	SV-169	1	0.00430	2.0	0.7		0.48
EU-001*	caustic metal parts cleaner	SV-168	1	0.00430	2.0	0.7		0.48
Total						total:		0.96

Total Emissions Based on Rated Capacity at 8,760 Hours/Year

* caustic metal scrubber emissions are based on 1995 stack test results which show the maximum grain loading to be 0.0043 grains/acf.

Methodology:

Uncontrolled Potential:

Scrubber (tons/yr) = No. Units * Loading (grains/acf) * Flow Rate (gpm) * 1/Liquid to Air Ratio (gpm/1,000 acfm) * 1 lb/7,000 grains * 60 min/hr * 8760 hr/yr * 1 ton/2,000 lbs * 1/(1-Control Efficiency)

Controlled Potential:

Scrubber (tons/yr) = No. Units * Loading (grains/acf) * Flow Rate (gpm) * 1/Liquid to Air Ratio (gpm/1,000 acfm) * 1 lb/7,000 grains * 60 min/hr * 8760 hr/yr * 1 ton/2,000 lbs

**Appendix A: Emission Calculations
PM/PM10 Emissions
Mold Preheat (Wax Burnout) Ovens**

**Company Name: Aero Metals, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 1201 E. Lincolnway Laporte IN
FESOP: 091-30760-00074
Plt ID: 091-00074
Reviewer: Bruce Farrar
Date: August 3, 2011**

Emission Unit	Maximum Capacity (tons/hour)	PM Emission Factor (lb/ton) ¹	PM10/PM2.5 Emission Factor (lb/ton) ²	Uncontrolled PM Emissions (lbs/hour)	Uncontrolled PM Emissions (tons/year)	Uncontrolled PM10/PM2.5 Emissions (lbs/hour)	Uncontrolled PM10/PM2.5 Emissions (tons/year)
Burnout Oven (EU-180)	0.325	2.09	0.604	0.68	2.98	0.20	0.86
Burnout Oven (EU-181)	0.325	2.09	0.604	0.68	2.98	0.20	0.86
Burnout Oven (EU-182)	0.325	2.09	0.604	0.68	2.98	0.20	0.86
Burnout Oven (EU-183)	0.325	2.09	0.604	0.68	2.98	0.20	0.86
Burnout Oven (EU-184)	0.325	2.09	0.604	0.68	2.98	0.20	0.86
Burnout Oven (EU-185)	0.325	2.09	0.604	0.68	2.98	0.20	0.86
Burnout Oven (EU-186)	0.325	2.09	0.604	0.68	2.98	0.20	0.86
Burnout Oven (EU-187)	0.325	2.09	0.604	0.68	2.98	0.20	0.86
Burnout Oven (EU-188)	0.325	2.09	0.604	0.68	2.98	0.20	0.86
Burnout Oven (EU-189)	0.325	2.09	0.604	0.68	2.98	0.20	0.86
Burnout Oven (EU-190)	0.325	2.09	0.604	0.68	2.98	0.20	0.86
Total:				7.47	32.73	2.16	9.46

1. PM Emission factor from Stacktest conducted on Burnout Oven conducted 05-25-2011. $PM \text{ lb/ton} = 0.55 \text{ lb/hrPM} / (0.262 \text{ ton}) = 2.09 \text{ lb/ton PM}$
2. PM10/PM2.5 emission factor from stack test conducted 05-19-2004. $PM10/PM2.5 \text{ lb/ton} = (0.1087 \text{ lb/hr}) / (0.27 \text{ ton/hr}) = 0.403 \text{ lb/ton} * 1.5 \text{ safety factor} = 0.604 \text{ lb/ton}$

Methodology:

PM/PM10 emissions lb/hr = Capacity (tons/hour) * emission factor (lbs/ton)

PM/PM10 emissions tons/yr = Capacity (tons/hour) * emission factor (lbs/ton) * (8760 hr/1 yr) * (1 ton/2000 lbs)

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Uncontrolled PM/PM10/PM2.5 Emissions
Abrasive De-gating, Cleaning/Finishing Operations

Company Name: Aero Metals, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 1201 E. Lincolnway Laporte IN
FESOP: 091-30760-00074
Plt ID: 091-00074
Reviewer: Bruce Farrar
Date: August 3, 2011

Emission Unit	Maximum Capacity (tons/hour)	PM Emission Factor ¹ (lb/ton)	PM10 Emission Factor ² (lb/ton)	PM2.5 Emission Factor ³ (lb/ton)	Uncontrolled PM Emissions (lbs/hour)	Uncontrolled PM Emissions (ton/yr)	Uncontrolled PM10 Emissions (lbs/hour)	Uncontrolled PM10 Emissions (ton/yr)	Uncontrolled PM2.5 Emissions (lbs/hour)	Uncontrolled PM2.5 Emissions (ton/yr)
sandblast cabinet system (EU-260)	0.04	3.20	2.24	1.34	0.11	0.50	0.08	0.35	0.05	0.21
sandblaster (EU-284)	0.02	3.20	2.24	1.34	0.05	0.24	0.04	0.17	0.02	0.10
sandblaster (EU-285)	0.02	3.20	2.24	1.34	0.05	0.24	0.04	0.17	0.02	0.10
sandblaster (EU-286)	0.02	3.20	2.24	1.34	0.05	0.24	0.04	0.17	0.02	0.10
sandblaster (EU-287)	0.02	3.20	2.24	1.34	0.05	0.24	0.04	0.17	0.02	0.10
manual sandblaster (EU-293)	0.10	3.20	2.24	1.34	0.32	1.39	0.22	0.97	0.13	0.58
tumble blaster (EU-305)	0.49	3.20	2.24	1.34	1.57	6.87	1.10	4.81	0.66	2.88
tumble blaster (EU-306)	0.49	3.20	2.24	1.34	1.57	6.87	1.10	4.81	0.66	2.88
tumble blaster (EU-307)	0.49	3.20	2.24	1.34	1.57	6.87	1.10	4.81	0.66	2.88
tumble blaster (EU-310)	2.40	3.20	2.24	1.34	7.68	33.64	5.38	23.55	3.22	14.09
manual sandblast cabinet system (EU-308)	0.001	3.20	2.24	1.34	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
manual sandblast cabinet system (EU-309)	0.001	3.20	2.24	1.34	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
2-inch degater (EU-266)	0.10	3.20	2.24	1.34	0.32	1.39	0.22	0.97	0.13	0.58
degating machine (EU-267)	0.10	3.20	2.24	1.34	0.32	1.39	0.22	0.97	0.13	0.58
4-inch degating machine (EU-269)	0.10	3.20	2.24	1.34	0.32	1.39	0.22	0.97	0.13	0.58
two station key polisher (EU-270)	0.10	3.20	2.24	1.34	0.32	1.39	0.22	0.97	0.13	0.58
total:					14.31	62.66	10.01	43.86	5.99	26.24

1. PM Emission Factor from WebFire, SCC 3-04-0007-15 (downloaded August 18, 2011).
2. PM10 Emission Factor from AP-42, Chapter 12.10, table 12.10-9, SCC 3-04-003-31 (dated January 1995).
3. PM2.5 Emission Factor from AP-42, Chapter 12.10, table 12.10-9, SCC 3-04-003-31 (dated January 1995).

Methodology:

PM/PM10/PM2.5 uncontrolled emissions lb/hr = Capacity (tons/hour) * emission factor (lbs/ton)

PM/PM10/PM2.5 uncontrolled emissions tons/yr = Capacity (tons/hour) * emission factor (lbs/ton) * (8760 hr/1 yr) * (1 ton/2000 lbs)

**Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Controlled PM/PM10/PM2.5 Emissions
Abrasive De-gating, Cleaning/Finishing Operations**

**Company Name: Aero Metals, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 1201 E. Lincolnway Laporte IN
FESOP: 091-30760-00074
Pit ID: 091-00074
Reviewer: Bruce Farrar
Date: August 3, 2011**

Emission Unit	Maximum Capacity (tons/hour)	PM Emission Factor ¹ (lb/ton)	PM10 Emission Factor ² (lb/ton)	PM2.5 Emission Factor ³ (lb/ton)	Control Efficiency	Controlled PM Emissions (lbs/hour)	Controlled PM Emissions (ton/yr)	Controlled PM10 Emissions (lbs/hour)	Controlled PM10 Emissions (ton/yr)	Controlled PM2.5 Emissions (lbs/hour)	Controlled PM2.5 Emissions (ton/yr)
sandblast cabinet system (EU-260)	0.04	3.20	2.24	1.34	95.00%	0.01	0.02	3.98E-03	0.02	2.38E-03	0.01
sandblaster (EU-284)	0.02	3.20	2.24	1.34	95.00%	2.72E-03	0.01	1.90E-03	0.01	1.14E-03	4.99E-03
sandblaster (EU-285)	0.02	3.20	2.24	1.34	95.00%	2.72E-03	0.01	1.90E-03	0.01	1.14E-03	4.99E-03
sandblaster (EU-286)	0.02	3.20	2.24	1.34	95.00%	2.72E-03	0.01	1.90E-03	0.01	1.14E-03	4.99E-03
sandblaster (EU-287)	0.02	3.20	2.24	1.34	95.00%	2.72E-03	0.01	1.90E-03	0.01	1.14E-03	4.99E-03
manual sandblaster (EU-293)	0.10	3.20	2.24	1.34	95.00%	0.02	0.07	0.01	0.05	6.63E-03	0.03
tumble blaster (EU-305)	0.49	3.20	2.24	1.34	95.00%	0.08	0.34	0.05	0.24	3.28E-02	0.14
tumble blaster (EU-306)	0.49	3.20	2.24	1.34	95.00%	0.08	0.34	0.05	0.24	3.28E-02	0.14
tumble blaster (EU-307)	0.49	3.20	2.24	1.34	95.00%	0.08	0.34	0.05	0.24	3.28E-02	0.14
tumble blaster (EU-310)	2.40	3.20	2.24	1.34	95.00%	0.38	1.68	0.27	1.18	1.61E-01	0.70
manual sandblast cabinet system (EU-308)	0.001	3.20	2.24	1.34	95.00%	1.60E-04	7.01E-04	1.12E-04	4.91E-04	6.70E-05	2.93E-04
manual sandblast cabinet system (EU-309)	0.001	3.20	2.24	1.34	95.00%	1.60E-04	7.01E-04	1.12E-04	4.91E-04	6.70E-05	2.93E-04
2-inch degater (EU-266)	0.10	3.20	2.24	1.34	95.00%	0.02	0.07	0.01	0.05	6.63E-03	0.03
degating machine (EU-267)	0.10	3.20	2.24	1.34	95.00%	0.02	0.07	0.01	0.05	6.63E-03	0.03
4-inch degating machine (EU-269)	0.10	3.20	2.24	1.34	95.00%	0.02	0.07	0.01	0.05	6.63E-03	0.03
two station key polisher (EU-270)	0.10	3.20	2.24	1.34	95.00%	0.02	0.07	0.01	0.05	6.63E-03	0.03
total:						0.72	3.13	0.50	2.19	0.30	1.31

1. PM Emission Factor from WebFire, SCC 3-04-0007-15 (downloaded August 18, 2011).
2. PM10 Emission Factor from AP-42, Chapter 12.10, table 12.10-9, SCC 3-04-003-31 (dated January 1995).
3. PM2.5 Emission Factor from AP-42, Chapter 12.10, table 12.10-9, SCC 3-04-003-31 (dated January 1995).

Methodology:

PM/PM10/PM2.5 controlled emissions lb/hr = Capacity (tons/hour) * emission factor (lbs/ton) * (1- control efficiency)

PM/PM10/PM2.5 controlled emissions tons/yr = Capacity (tons/hour) * emission factor (lbs/ton) * (1- control efficiency) * (8760 hr/1 yr) * (1 ton/2000 lbs)

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
VOC and Particulate**

Solvent Degreaser (EU-294) and H. D. Degreaser (EU-276)

**Company Name: Aero Metals, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 1201 E. Lincolnway Laporte IN
FESOP: 091-30760-00074
Pit ID: 091-00074
Reviewer: Bruce Farrar
Date: August 3, 2011**

Material	Density (Lb/Gal)	Weight % Volatile (H2O & Organics)	Weight % Water	Weight % Organics	Volume % Water	Volume % Non-Volatiles (solids)	Gal of Mat. (gal/unit)	Maximum (unit/hour)	Pounds VOC per gallon of coating less water	Pounds VOC per gallon of coating	Potential VOC pounds per hour	Potential VOC pounds per day	Potential VOC tons per year	Particulate Potential (ton/yr)	Transfer Efficiency
Solvent Degreaser (EU-294)	6.8	100.00%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.00%	0.03400	1.000	6.80	6.80	0.23	5.55	1.01	0.00	100%
H.D. Degreaser (EU-276)	6.3	100.00%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.00%	0.19527	1.000	6.32	6.32	1.23	29.62	5.41	0.00	100%
TCE	12.2	100.00%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.00%	0.01256	1.000	12.20	12.20	0.15	3.68	0.67	0.00	100%

State Potential Emissions

1.62 38.84 7.09 0.00

Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating less Water = (Density (lb/gal) * Weight % Organics) / (1-Volume % water)
Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating = (Density (lb/gal) * Weight % Organics)
Potential VOC Pounds per Hour = Pounds of VOC per Gallon coating (lb/gal) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Maximum (units/hr)
Potential VOC Pounds per Day = Pounds of VOC per Gallon coating (lb/gal) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Maximum (units/hr) * (24 hr/day)
Potential VOC Tons per Year = Pounds of VOC per Gallon coating (lb/gal) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Maximum (units/hr) * (8760 hr/yr) * (1 ton/2000 lbs)
Particulate Potential Tons per Year = (units/hour) * (gal/unit) * (lbs/gal) * (1- Weight % Volatiles) * (1-Transfer efficiency) *(8760 hrs/yr) *(1 ton/2000 lbs)
Pounds VOC per Gallon of Solids = (Density (lbs/gal) * Weight % organics) / (Volume % solids)

Material	Density (Lb/Gal)	Gal of Mat. (gal/unit)	Maximum (unit/hour)	Weight %TCE	TCE Emmissions (ton/yr)	Weight % Toluene	Toluene Emmissions (ton/yr)	Weight % Xylene	Xylene Emmissions (ton/yr)	Weight % Ethylbenzene	Ethylbenzene (ton/yr)
TCE	12.2	0.01256	1.000	100.00%	0.67	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0
Solvent Degreaser (EU-294)	6.8	0.03400	1.000	0.00%	0.00	0.10%	0.001	1.00%	0	0.00%	0
H.D. Degreaser (EU-276)	6.3	0.19527	1.000	0.00%	0.00	1.00%	0.054	1.00%	0.054	1.00%	0.054

HAPS emission rate (tons/yr) = Density (lb/gal) * Gal of Material (gal/unit) * Weight % HAP *8760 hr/yr * 1 ton/2000 lbs

Appendix A: Emission Calculations

**PM/PM10/PM2.5 Emissions
Insignificant Grinding and Machining Operations**

**Company Name: Aero Metals, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 1201 E. Lincolnway Laporte IN
FESOP: 091-30760-00074
Plt ID: 091-00074
Reviewer: Bruce Farrar
Date: August 3, 2011**

Emission Unit	Maximum Capacity (tons/hour)	PM Emission Factor ¹ (lb/ton)	PM10 Emission Factor ² (lb/ton)	PM2.5 Emission Factor ³ (lb/ton)	Uncontrolled PM Emissions (lbs/hour)	Uncontrolled PM Emissions (ton/yr)	Uncontrolled PM10 Emissions (lbs/hour)	Uncontrolled PM10 Emissions (ton/yr)	Uncontrolled PM2.5 Emissions (lbs/hour)	Uncontrolled PM2.5 Emissions (ton/yr)
surface grinder (EU-012)	0.10	3.20	2.24	1.34	0.32	1.39	0.22	0.97	0.13	0.58
surface grinder (EU-262)	2.50E-05	3.20	2.24	1.34	8.00E-05	3.50E-04	5.60E-05	2.45E-04	3.35E-05	1.47E-04
surface grinder (EU-263)	2.50E-05	3.20	2.24	1.34	8.00E-05	3.50E-04	5.60E-05	2.45E-04	3.35E-05	1.47E-04
surface grinder (EU-264)	2.50E-05	3.20	2.24	1.34	8.00E-05	3.50E-04	5.60E-05	2.45E-04	3.35E-05	1.47E-04
surface grinder (EU-265)	2.50E-05	3.20	2.24	1.34	8.00E-05	3.50E-04	5.60E-05	2.45E-04	3.35E-05	1.47E-04
CNC mill (EU-274)	1.15E-04	3.20	2.24	1.34	3.68E-04	1.61E-03	2.58E-04	1.13E-03	1.54E-04	6.75E-04
EDM mill machine (EU-275)	3.00E-05	3.20	2.24	1.34	9.60E-05	4.20E-04	6.72E-05	2.94E-04	4.02E-05	1.76E-04
EDM mill machine (EU-277)	3.00E-05	3.20	2.24	1.34	9.60E-05	4.20E-04	6.72E-05	2.94E-04	4.02E-05	1.76E-04
OKK CNC milling machine (EU-292)	0.10	3.20	2.24	1.34	0.32	1.39	0.22	0.97	0.13	0.58
total:					0.63	2.78	0.44	1.95	0.27	1.16

1. PM Emission Factor from WebFire, SCC 3-04-0007-15 (downloaded August 18, 2011).
2. PM10 Emission Factor from AP-42, Chapter 12.10, table 12.10-9, SCC 3-04-003-31 (dated January 1995).
3. PM2.5 Emission Factor from AP-42, Chapter 12.10, table 12.10-9, SCC 3-04-003-31 (dated January 1995).

Methodology:

PM/PM10/PM2.5 uncontrolled emissions lb/hr = Capacity (tons/hour) * emission factor (lbs/ton)

PM/PM10/PM2.5 uncontrolled emissions tons/yr = Capacity (tons/hour) * emission factor (lbs/ton) * (8760 hr/1 yr) * (1 ton/2000 lbs)

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations

Welding

Company Name: Aero Metals, Inc.
 Address City IN Zip: 1201 E. Lincolnway Laporte IN
 FESOP: 091-30760-00074
 Plt ID: 091-00074
 Reviewer: Bruce Farrar
 Date: August 3, 2011

PROCESS	Number of Stations	Max. electrode consumption per station (lbs/hr)	EMISSION FACTORS* (lb pollutant/lb electrode)				EMISSIONS (lbs/hr)				HAPS (lbs/hr)	
			PM = PM10	Mn	Ni	Cr	PM = PM10	Mn	Ni	Cr		
WELDING												
Metal Inert Gas (MIG)(carbon steel)	2	7.500E-03	7.500E-03	1.000E-03	2.500E-03	1.500E-03	1.125E-04	1.500E-05	3.750E-05	2.250E-05	7.500E-05	
Stick (E7018 electrode)	1	9.375E-03	2.110E-02	9.000E-04			1.978E-04	8.438E-06	0.00	0.00	8.438E-06	
Tungsten Inert Gas (TIG)(carbon steel)	2	1.400E-02	5.500E-03	5.000E-04			1.540E-04	1.400E-05	0.00	0.00	1.400E-05	
EMISSION TOTALS												
Potential Emissions lbs/hr							4.643E-04	3.744E-05	3.750E-05	2.250E-05	9.744E-05	
Potential Emissions lbs/day							1.114E-02	8.985E-04	9.000E-04	5.400E-04	2.339E-03	
Potential Emissions tons/year							2.034E-03	1.640E-04	1.643E-04	9.855E-05	4.268E-04	

METHODOLOGY

*Emission Factors are default values for carbon steel unless a specific electrode type is noted in the Process column.

Emissions, lbs/day = emissions, lbs/hr x 24 hrs/day

Emissions, tons/yr = emissions, lb/hr x 8,760 hrs/year x 1 ton/2,000 lbs.

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Natural Gas Combustion Only
MM BTU/HR <100**

**Company Name: Aero Metals, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 1201 E. Lincolnway Laporte IN
FESOP: 091-30760-00074
Plt ID: 091-00074
Reviewer: Bruce Farrar
Date: August 3, 2011**

Heat Input Capacity MMBtu/hr	HHV mmBtu mmscf	Potential Throughput MMCF/yr	Unit Identification
6.05			11 Natural Gas-fired Oven @ 0.55 MMBtu, each (EU-180 to EU190)
2.678			Natural Gas-fired Boiler @ 2.678
0.672			Natural Gas-fired Boiler @ 0.672
0.58			1 Natural Gas-fired Furnace @ 0.58 MMBtu
0.3			4 Natural Gas-fired Furnace @ 0.075 MMBtu, each
1.2			12 Natural Gas-fired Heaters @ 0.10 MMBtu, each
3.48			6 Natural Gas-fired Heaters @ 0.58 MMBtu, each (EU-251 to EU-256)
2.2			1 Natural Gas-fired Heater @ 2.2 MMBtu (EU-250)
0.16			2 Natural Gas-fired Water Heaters @ 0.08 MMBtu, each (EU-278, EU-279)
1.48			1 Natural Gas fired generator @ 1.48MMBtu
18.8	1000	164.7	

Emission Factor in lb/MMCF	Pollutant						
	PM*	PM10*	direct PM2.5*	SO2	NOx 100 **see below	VOC	CO
Potential Emission in tons/yr	1.9	7.6	7.6	0.6	8.23	5.5	84
	0.16	0.63	0.63	0.05	0.45	6.92	

*PM emission factor is filterable PM only. PM10 emission factor is filterable and condensable PM10 combined.
 PM2.5 emission factor is filterable and condensable PM2.5 combined.
 **Emission Factors for NOx: Uncontrolled = 100, Low NOx Burner = 50, Low NOx Burners/Flue gas recirculation = 32

Methodology

All emission factors are based on normal firing.
 MMBtu = 1,000,000 Btu
 MMCF = 1,000,000 Cubic Feet of Gas
 Emission Factors are from AP 42, Chapter 1.4, Tables 1.4-1, 1.4-2, 1.4-3, SCC #1-02-006-02, 1-01-006-02, 1-03-006-02, and 1-03-006-03
 Potential Throughput (MMCF) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) x 8,760 hrs/yr x 1 MMCF/1,000 MMBtu
 Emission (tons/yr) = Throughput (MMCF/yr) x Emission Factor (lb/MMCF)/2,000 lb/ton

See page 13 for HAPs emissions calculations.

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
 Natural Gas Combustion Only
 MM BTU/HR <100
 HAPs Emissions**

Company Name: Aero Metals, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 1201 E. Lincolnway Laporte IN
FESOP: 091-30760-00074
Plt ID: 091-00074
Reviewer: Bruce Farrar
Date: August 3, 2011

HAPs - Organics					
Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	Benzene 2.1E-03	Dichlorobenzene 1.2E-03	Formaldehyde 7.5E-02	Hexane 1.8E+00	Toluene 3.4E-03
Potential Emission in tons/yr	1.729E-04	9.881E-05	0.006	0.148	2.800E-04

HAPs - Metals					
Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	Lead 5.0E-04	Cadmium 1.1E-03	Chromium 1.4E-03	Manganese 3.8E-04	Nickel 2.1E-03
Potential Emission in tons/yr	4.117E-05	9.058E-05	1.153E-04	3.129E-05	1.729E-04

Methodology is the same as page 1.

The five highest organic and metal HAPs emission factors are provided above.
 Additional HAPs emission factors are available in AP-42, Chapter 1.4.
 See Page 12 for Greenhouse Gas calculations.

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
 Natural Gas Combustion Only
 MM BTU/HR <100
 Greenhouse Gas Emissions**

**Company Name: Aero Metals, Inc.
 Address City IN Zip: 1201 E. Lincolnway Laporte IN
 FESOP: 091-30760-00074
 Plt ID: 091-00074
 Reviewer: Bruce Farrar
 Date: August 3, 2011**

	Greenhouse Gas		
Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	CO2 120,000	CH4 2.3	N2O 2.2
Potential Emission in tons/yr	9,881	0.2	0.2
Summed Potential Emissions in tons/yr	9,882		
CO2e Total in tons/yr	9,941		

Methodology

The N2O Emission Factor for uncontrolled is 2.2. The N2O Emission Factor for low Nox burner is 0.64.
 Emission Factors are from AP 42, Table 1.4-2 SCC #1-02-006-02, 1-01-006-02, 1-03-006-02, and 1-03-006-03.
 Greenhouse Warming Potentials (GWP) from Table A-1 of 40 CFR Part 98 Subpart A.
 Emission (tons/yr) = Throughput (MMCF/yr) x Emission Factor (lb/MMCF)/2,000 lb/ton
 CO2e (tons/yr) = CO2 Potential Emission ton/yr x CO2 GWP (1) + CH4 Potential Emission ton/yr x CH4 GWP (21) + N2O Potential Emission ton/yr x N2O GWP (310).



INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

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Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

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www.idem.IN.gov

SENT VIA U.S. MAIL: CONFIRMED DELIVERY AND SIGNATURE REQUESTED

TO: Jeff Johnson
Aero Metals, Inc.
1201 E Lincoln Way
LaPorte, IN 46350

DATE: February 21, 2012

FROM: Matt Stuckey, Branch Chief
Permits Branch
Office of Air Quality

SUBJECT: Final Decision
New Source FESOP
091 - 30760 - 00074

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:
Bob Stowell, CEO
Peter Keck Enviropcorp
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

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Thomas W. Easterly
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February 21, 2012

TO: LaPorte Co Public Library - LaPorte Branch

From: Matthew Stuckey, Branch Chief
Permits Branch
Office of Air Quality

Subject: **Important Information for Display Regarding a Final Determination**

Applicant Name: Aero Metals, Inc.
Permit Number: 091 - 30760 - 00074

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



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

TO: Interested Parties / Applicant

DATE: February 21, 2012

RE: Aero Metals, Inc. / 091 - 30760 - 00074

FROM: Matthew Stuckey, Branch Chief
Permits Branch
Office of Air Quality

In order to conserve paper and reduce postage costs, IDEM's Office of Air Quality is now sending many permit decisions on CDs in Adobe PDF format. The enclosed CD contains information regarding the company named above.

This permit is also available on the IDEM website at:
<http://www.in.gov/ai/appfiles/idem-caats/>


If you would like to request a paper copy of the permit document, please contact IDEM's central file room at:

Indiana Government Center North, Room 1201
100 North Senate Avenue, MC 50-07
Indianapolis, IN 46204
Phone: 1-800-451-6027 (ext. 4-0965)
Fax (317) 232-8659

Please Note: *If you feel you have received this information in error, or would like to be removed from the Air Permits mailing list, please contact Patricia Pear with the Air Permits Administration Section at 1-800-451-6027, ext. 3-6875 or via e-mail at PPEAR@IDEM.IN.GOV.*

Enclosures
CD Memo.dot 11/14/08

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2		Bob Stowell CEO Aero Metals, Inc. 1201 E Lincoln Way LaPorte IN 46350 (RO CAATS)										
3		Laurence A. McHugh Barnes & Thornburg 100 North Michigan South Bend IN 46601-1632 (Affected Party)										
4		LaPorte Co Public Library - LaPorte Branch 904 Indiana Ave. LaPorte IN 46350-4307 (Library)										
5		LaPorte City Council/ Mayors Ofc. 801 Michigan Avenue LaPorte IN 46350 (Local Official)										
6		LaPorte County Commissioners 555 Michigan Avenue # 202 LaPorte IN 46350 (Local Official)										
7		Mr. Chris Hernandez Pipefitters Association, Local Union 597 8762 Louisiana St., Suite G Merrillville IN 46410 (Affected Party)										
8		LaPorte County Health Department County Complex, 4th Floor, 809 State St. LaPorte IN 46350-3329 (Health Department)										
9		Mr. Dick Paulen Barnes & Thornburg 121 W Franklin Street Elkhart IN 46216 (Affected Party)										
10		Mark Zeltwanger 26545 CR 52 Nappanee IN 46550 (Affected Party)										
11		Peter Keck Envirocorp 54520 North Avenue, Unit A South Bend IN 46635 (Consultant)										
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