



# INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

*We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.*

*Michael R. Pence*  
Governor

*Thomas W. Easterly*  
Commissioner

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

TO: Interested Parties / Applicant

DATE: March 28, 2013

RE: Rochester Metal Products Corporation/049-31919-00002

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 13-17-3-4 and 326 IAC 2, this permit modification is effective immediately, unless a petition for stay of effectiveness is filed and granted, and may be revoked or modified in accordance with the provisions of IC 13-15-7-1.

If you wish to challenge this decision, IC 4-21.5-3-7 and IC 13-15-7-3 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 Environmental Adjudication, 100 North Senate Avenue, Government Center North, Suite N 501E, Indianapolis, IN 46204, **within eighteen (18) 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.

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

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

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

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



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## Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

**Rochester Metal Products Corporation  
616 Indiana Avenue  
Rochester, Indiana 46975**

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

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

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

Operation Permit No.: T049-30312-00002	
Issued by: Tripurari P. Sinha, Ph. D., Section Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: 07-12-2011  Expiration Date: 07-12-2016

First Significant Permit Modification No.: T049-30986-00002, Issued 03-01-2012

Second Significant Permit Modification No.: T049-31919-00002	
Issued by: <i>Tripurari Sinha</i> Tripurari P. Sinha, Ph. D., Section Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: March 28, 2013  Expiration Date: 07-12-2016

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**Compliance Determination Requirements**

- D.9.5 Particulate Control [326 IAC 2-7-6(6)]

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- E.1.1 General Provisions Relating to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants under 40 CFR Part 63 [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]
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## **E.2. EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS**

### **National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants [40 CFR 63]**

- E.2.1 General Provisions Relating to National Emissions Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines [326 IAC 20-1][40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]
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## **E.3. EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS**

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Certification  
Emergency Occurrence Report  
Quarterly Report  
Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report

**Attachment A: NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ**

**Attachment B: NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart EEEEE**

**Attachment C: NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII**

## SECTION A

## SOURCE SUMMARY

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

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

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The Permittee owns and operates a stationary gray and ductile iron foundry.

Source Address:	616 Indiana Avenue, Rochester, Indiana 46975
General Source Phone Number:	574-223-3164
SIC Code:	3321
County Location:	Fulton
Source Location Status:	Attainment for all criteria pollutants
Source Status:	Part 70 Operating Permit Program Major Source, under PSD Rules Major Source, Section 112 of the Clean Air Act 1 of 28 Source Categories

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

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

**Melt Operations**, consisting of the following:

- (a) Two (2) natural gas-fired preheaters (No. 1 and No. 2) and a charge handling system, identified as EU-118, modified in 1996, No. 2 preheater approved for construction in 2007 and modified in 2012, controlled by baghouse DC-9, rated at 7 and 15.4 million British thermal units per hour for No. 1 and No. 2 preheaters, respectively, exhausted to Stack DC-9, preheater capacities: 13 and 28 tons of metal, respectively, charge system capacity: 34 tons of metal per hour total.
- (b) Two (2) electric induction furnaces (4 and 5), identified as EU-114 and EU-115, both constructed in 1996 and controlled by baghouse DC-9, exhausted to Stack DC-9, melt capacity: 10.5 tons of metal per hour each.
- (c) Three (3) Hunter electric induction furnaces, identified as EU-131, EU-132 and EU-133, controlled by baghouse DC-13, exhausted to Stack DC-13. These three (3) furnaces were modified in 1997, and EU-133 was also modified in 1999. Nominal capacities: 3, 3, and 7 tons of metal per hour, respectively, 13 tons of metal per hour total.

**Hunter Casting Processes**, consisting of the following:

- (d) One (1) Hunter sand system, identified as EU-311, commenced construction in 1979 and modified in 1986, controlled by baghouses DC-3 and DC-4, exhausted to Stacks DC-3 and DC-4, nominal capacity: 100 tons of sand per hour.
- (e) One (1) Hunter pouring cooling process, identified as EU-313, commenced construction in 1979 and modified in 1986, and modified in 1999, emissions uncontrolled and exhausted to Stacks HP1, HP2, HP3 and HP4, nominal capacity: 10.3 tons of metal per hour and 100 tons of sand per hour. Hunter Lines No. 1, 2 and 3 were constructed in 1980 and are exhausted to Stacks HP1, HP2 and HP3 uncontrolled. Hunter Line No. 4 was constructed in 1986 and is exhausted to Stack HP4.
- (f) One (1) Hunter shakeout process, identified as EU-314, commenced construction in 1979, controlled by baghouse DC-4, exhausted to Stack DC-4, nominal capacity: 10.3 tons of metal per hour and 100 tons of sand per hour. Three (3) rotary shakeouts were installed with Hunter Lines No. 1, 2 and 3 in 1980 and the rotary shakeout for Hunter Line 2 was replaced with a flatdeck shakeout in 1993. Hunter line No. 4 was constructed in 1986 and combined with the shakeout for Hunter Line No. 3.
- (g) One (1) Hunter casting cooling process, identified as EU-315, commenced construction in 1979, controlled by baghouse DC-2, exhausted internally, nominal capacity: 8.34 tons of metal per hour.
- (h) One (1) Hunter face sand muller, identified as EU-316, constructed in 1983, emissions uncontrolled and unvented, capacity: 1 ton of sand per hour.
- (i) One (1) Hunter shotblast process, identified as EU-410, consisting of two (2) shotblast units, constructed in 1979 and modified in 1996, controlled by baghouse DC-5, exhausted internally, nominal capacity: 8.34 tons of metal per hour total.
- (j) One (1) Hunter grinding process, identified as EU-412, consisting of various stationary and hand-held grinding units, constructed in 1979 and modified in 1995, controlled by baghouse DC-5, exhausted internally, nominal capacity: 8.34 tons of metal per hour total.

**Hunter Storage Silos**

- (k) One (1) Hunter core sand storage silo, identified as EU-200, constructed in 1979, controlled by baghouse DC-3, exhausted to Stack DC-3, capacity: 10 tons of sand per hour, storage capacity: 54 tons of core sand.
- (l) One (1) Hunter sand storage silo, identified as EU-203, constructed in 1980, controlled by baghouse DC-3, capacity: 10 tons of sand per hour.
- (m) One (1) Hunter bond storage silo, identified as EU-204, constructed in 1980, controlled by a bin vent filter, capacity: 10 tons of bond per hour

**Disa 1 Processes**, consisting of the following:

- (n) One (1) Disa 1/Disa 2 sand system, identified as EU-321, constructed in 1996, controlled by baghouse DC-6, exhausted to Stack DC-6/7, nominal capacity: 60 tons of sand per hour.
- (o) One (1) Disa 1 pouring and cooling process, identified as EU-323, constructed in 1996, controlled by in-line filters, identified as D-333, exhausted to Stack D-333C, nominal capacity: 10 tons of metal per hour and 60 tons of sand per hour.
- (p) One (1) Disa 1 casting shakeout process, identified as EU-324, constructed in 1996, controlled by baghouse DC-7, exhausted to Stack DC-6/7, nominal capacity: 10 tons of metal per hour and 60 tons of sand per hour.
- (q) One (1) Disa 1 casting cooling process, identified as EU-325, constructed in 1996, controlled by baghouses DC-6, exhausted to Stack DC-6/7, and DC-8, exhausted internally, nominal capacity: 6 tons of metal per hour, maximum capacity: 10 tons of metal per hour.
- (r) One (1) Disa 1 shotblast unit, identified as EU-411, constructed in 1996, controlled by baghouse DC-8, exhausted internally, nominal capacity: 6 tons of metal per hour, maximum capacity: 10 tons of metal per hour.
- (s) One (1) Disa 1 grinding process, identified as EU-413, consisting of various stationary and hand-held grinding units, constructed in 1996, controlled by baghouse DC-8, exhausted internally, nominal capacity: 6 tons of metal per hour total, maximum capacity: 10 tons of metal per hour total.

**Disa 2 Processes**, consisting of the following:

- (t) One (1) Disa 2 sand miller, identified as EU-331, constructed in 1997, controlled by baghouse DC-11, exhausted to Stack DC-11, nominal capacity: 60 tons of sand per hour.
- (u) One (1) Disa 2 pouring and cooling process, identified as EU-333, constructed in 1997, controlled by in-line filters, identified as D-333, exhausted to Stack D-333C, nominal capacity: 10 tons of metal per hour and 60 tons of sand per hour.
- (v) One (1) Disa 2 shakeout system, identified as EU-334, constructed in 1997, controlled by baghouse DC-11, exhausted to Stack DC-11, nominal capacity: 10 tons of metal per hour and 60 tons of sand per hour.
- (w) One (1) Disa 2 casting cooling process, identified as EU-335, constructed in 1997, controlled by baghouse DC-12, exhausted internally, nominal capacity: 6 tons of metal per hour, maximum capacity: 10 tons of metal per hour.
- (x) One (1) Disa 2 shotblast unit, identified as EU-431, constructed in 1997, controlled by baghouse DC-8, exhausted internally, nominal capacity: 6 tons of metal per hour, maximum capacity: 10 tons of metal per hour.





- (b) One (1) electric induction holding furnace, identified as EU-113, constructed in 1996 [326 IAC 6-3-2].
- (c) One (1) pattern shop operation, equipped with a baghouse at 2,000 cubic feet per minute and 0.03 grains per dry standard cubic feet, constructed in 1997 [326 IAC 6-3-2].
- (d) One (1) Hunter sample shotblast operation, equipped with a baghouse at 1,500 cubic feet per minute and 0.03 grains per dry standard cubic feet constructed in 2001 [326 IAC 6-3-2].
- (e) One (1) dry ice blast operation, equipped with a 2,000 cubic feet per minute blower attached to a filter, exhausted internally, constructed in 2003 [326 IAC 6-3-2].
- (f) One (1) Disa sample shotblast operation, equipped with a 1,000 cubic feet per minute baghouse, deemed an insignificant activity, constructed in 1996 [326 IAC 6-3-2].
- (g) Emergency generators as follows: diesel generators not exceeding 1,600 horsepower, consisting of the followings;
  - (1) One (1) 60Kw (80.5 hp) diesel generator - Vertiplex Holding Furnace water, constructed in 2001;
  - (2) One (1) 100 Kw (134 hp) diesel generator - BBC water pump room, constructed in 2001;
  - (3) One (1) 400 Kw (536 hp) diesel generator - DUCA Pressure pourer, constructed prior to July 11, 2005; and
  - (4) One (1) 400 Kw (536 hp) diesel generator - Vertiplex Holding Furnace constructed in July 2012.

A.4 Part 70 Permit Applicability [326 IAC 2-7-2]

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

- (a) It is a major source, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(22);
- (b) It is a source in a source category designated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) under 40 CFR 70.3 (Part 70 - Applicability).
- (c) It is an affected source under Title IV (Acid Deposition Control) of the Clean Air Act, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(3);

## **SECTION B GENERAL CONDITIONS**

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

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

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

- (a) This permit, T049-30312-00002, 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 or of permits issued pursuant to Title IV of the Clean Air Act and 326 IAC 21 (Acid Deposition Control).
- (b) If IDEM, OAQ, upon receiving a timely and complete renewal permit application, fails to issue or deny the permit renewal prior to the expiration date of this permit, this existing permit shall not expire and all terms and conditions shall continue in effect, including any permit shield provided in 326 IAC 2-7-15, until the renewal permit has been issued or denied.

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

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

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

### **B.4 Enforceability [326 IAC 2-7-7] [IC 13-17-12]**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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- (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



- (2) The compliance status;
- (3) Whether compliance was continuous or intermittent;
- (4) The methods used for determining the compliance status of the source, currently and over the reporting period consistent with 326 IAC 2-7-5(3); and
- (5) Such other facts, as specified in Sections D of this permit, as IDEM, OAQ may require to determine the compliance status of the source.

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

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

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(a) A Preventive Maintenance Plan meets the requirements of 326 IAC 1-6-3 if it includes, at a minimum:

- (1) Identification of the individual(s) responsible for inspecting, maintaining, and repairing emission control devices;
- (2) A description of the items or conditions that will be inspected and the inspection schedule for said items or conditions; and
- (3) Identification and quantification of the replacement parts that will be maintained in inventory for quick replacement.

The Permittee shall implement the PMPs.

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

- (1) Identification of the individual(s) responsible for inspecting, maintaining, and repairing emission control devices;
- (2) A description of the items or conditions that will be inspected and the inspection schedule for said items or conditions; and
- (3) Identification and quantification of the replacement parts that will be maintained in inventory for quick replacement.

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

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

MC 61-53 IGCN 1003  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

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

The Permittee shall implement the PMPs.

- (c) A copy of the PMPs shall be submitted to IDEM, OAQ upon request and within a reasonable time, and shall be subject to review and approval by IDEM, OAQ. IDEM, OAQ may require the Permittee to revise its PMPs whenever lack of proper maintenance causes or is the primary contributor to an exceedance of any limitation on emissions. The PMPs and their submittal do not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).
- (d) To the extent the Permittee is required by 40 CFR Part 60/63 to have an Operation Maintenance, and Monitoring (OMM) Plan for a unit, such Plan is deemed to satisfy the PMP requirements of 326 IAC 1-6-3 for that unit.

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

- (a) An emergency, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12), is not an affirmative defense for an action brought for noncompliance with a federal or state health-based emission limitation.
- (b) An emergency, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12), constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with a technology-based emission limitation if the affirmative defense of an emergency is demonstrated through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that describe the following:
  - (1) An emergency occurred and the Permittee can, to the extent possible, identify the causes of the emergency;
  - (2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
  - (3) During the period of an emergency, the Permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emission standards or other requirements in this permit;
  - (4) For each emergency lasting one (1) hour or more, the Permittee notified IDEM, OAQ, or Northern Regional Office no later than four (4) daytime business hours after the beginning of the emergency, or after the emergency was discovered or reasonably should have been discovered;

Telephone Number: 1-800-451-6027 (ask for Office of Air Quality,  
Compliance and Enforcement Branch), or

Telephone Number: 317-233-0178 (ask for Office of Air Quality,  
Compliance and Enforcement Branch)

Facsimile Number: 317-233-6865

Northern Regional Office phone: (574) 245-4870; fax: (574) 245-4877.



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

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

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

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



- (d) The reopening and revision of this permit, under 326 IAC 2-7-9(a), shall not be initiated before notice of such intent is provided to the Permittee by IDEM, OAQ at least thirty (30) days in advance of the date this permit is to be reopened, except that IDEM, OAQ may provide a shorter time period in the case of an emergency. [326 IAC 2-7-9(c)]

B.16 Permit Renewal [326 IAC 2-7-3][326 IAC 2-7-4][326 IAC 2-7-8(e)]

- (a) The application for renewal shall be submitted using the application form or forms prescribed by IDEM, OAQ and shall include the information specified in 326 IAC 2-7-4. Such information shall be included in the application for each emission unit at this source, except those emission units included on the trivial or insignificant activities list contained in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21) and 326 IAC 2-7-1(40). The renewal application does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

Request for renewal shall be submitted to:

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

- (b) A timely renewal application is one that is:
- (1) Submitted at least nine (9) months prior to the date of the expiration of this permit; and
  - (2) If the date postmarked on the envelope or certified mail receipt, or affixed by the shipper on the private shipping receipt, is on or before the date it is due. If the document is submitted by any other means, it shall be considered timely if received by IDEM, OAQ on or before the date it is due.
- (c) If the Permittee submits a timely and complete application for renewal of this permit, the source's failure to have a permit is not a violation of 326 IAC 2-7 until IDEM, OAQ takes final action on the renewal application, except that this protection shall cease to apply if, subsequent to the completeness determination, the Permittee fails to submit by the deadline specified, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-4(a)(2)(D), in writing by IDEM, OAQ any additional information identified as being needed to process the application.

B.17 Permit Amendment or Modification [326 IAC 2-7-11][326 IAC 2-7-12] [40 CFR 72]

- (a) Permit amendments and modifications are governed by the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-11 or 326 IAC 2-7-12 whenever the Permittee seeks to amend or modify this permit.
- (b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-11(b) and 326 IAC 2-7-12(a), administrative Part 70 operating permit amendments and permit modifications for purposes of the acid rain portion of a Part 70 permit shall be governed by regulations promulgated under Title IV of the Clean Air Act. [40 CFR 72]
- (c) Any application requesting an amendment or modification of this permit shall be submitted to:

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

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

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

B.18 Permit Revision Under Economic Incentives and Other Programs [326 IAC 2-7-5(8)]  
[326 IAC 2-7-12(b)(2)]

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

B.19 Operational Flexibility [326 IAC 2-7-20][326 IAC 2-7-10.5]

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- (a) The Permittee may make any change or changes at the source that are described in 326 IAC 2-7-20(b),(c), or (e) without a prior permit revision, if each of the following conditions is met:
- (1) The changes are not modifications under any provision of Title I of the Clean Air Act;
  - (2) Any preconstruction approval required by 326 IAC 2-7-10.5 has been obtained;
  - (3) The changes do not result in emissions which exceed the limitations provided in this permit (whether expressed herein as a rate of emissions or in terms of total emissions);
  - (4) The Permittee notifies the:

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

and

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

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

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

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

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

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

The notification which shall be submitted is not considered an application form, report or compliance certification. Therefore, the notification by the Permittee does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

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

- (f) This condition does not apply to emission trades of SO<sub>2</sub> or NO<sub>x</sub> under 326 IAC 21 or 326 IAC 10-4.

**B.20 Source Modification Requirement [326 IAC 2-7-10.5]**

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

**B.21 Inspection and Entry [326 IAC 2-7-6][IC 13-14-2-2][IC 13-30-3-1][IC 13-17-3-2]**

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

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

**B.22 Transfer of Ownership or Operational Control [326 IAC 2-7-11]**

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

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

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



## SECTION C SOURCE OPERATION CONDITIONS

Entire Source

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

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

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

#### C.2 Opacity [326 IAC 5-1]

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

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

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

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

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

The Permittee shall not operate an incinerator except as provided in 326 IAC 4-2 or in this permit. The Permittee shall not operate a refuse incinerator or refuse burning equipment except as provided in 326 IAC 9-1-2 or in this permit.

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

The Permittee shall not allow fugitive dust to escape beyond the property line or boundaries of the property, right-of-way, or easement on which the source is located, in a manner that would violate 326 IAC 6-4 (Fugitive Dust Emissions). 326 IAC 6-4-2(4) is not federally enforceable.

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

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

C.7 Asbestos Abatement Projects [326 IAC 14-10] [326 IAC 18] [40 CFR 61, Subpart M]

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

All required notifications shall be submitted to:

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

The notice shall include a signed certification from the owner or operator that the information provided in this notification is correct and that only Indiana licensed workers and project supervisors will be used to implement the asbestos removal project. The notifications do not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

- (e) Procedures for Asbestos Emission Control  
The Permittee shall comply with the applicable emission control procedures in 326 IAC 14-10-4 and 40 CFR 61.145(c). Per 326 IAC 14-10-1, emission control requirements are applicable for any removal or disturbance of RACM greater than three (3) linear feet on pipes or three (3) square feet on any other facility components or a total of at least 0.75 cubic feet on all facility components.





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

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

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

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

- (a) The Permittee shall take reasonable response steps to restore operation of the emissions unit (including any control device and associated capture system) to its normal or usual manner of operation as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing excess emissions.
- (b) The response shall include minimizing the period of any startup, shutdown or malfunction. The response may include, but is not limited to, the following:
  - (1) initial inspection and evaluation;
  - (2) recording that operations returned or are returning to normal without operator action (such as through response by a computerized distribution control system); or
  - (3) any necessary follow-up actions to return operation to normal or usual manner of operation.
- (c) A determination of whether the Permittee has used acceptable procedures in response to an excursion or exceedance will be based on information available, which may include, but is not limited to, the following:
  - (1) monitoring results;
  - (2) review of operation and maintenance procedures and records; and/or
  - (3) inspection of the control device, associated capture system, and the process.
- (d) Failure to take reasonable response steps shall be considered a deviation from the permit.
- (e) The Permittee shall record the reasonable response steps taken.

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

- (a) When the results of a stack test performed in conformance with Section C - Performance Testing, of this permit exceed the level specified in any condition of this permit, the Permittee shall submit a description of its response actions to IDEM, OAQ, no later than seventy-five (75) days after the date of the test.
- (b) A retest to demonstrate compliance shall be performed no later than one hundred eighty (180) days after the date of the test. Should the Permittee demonstrate to IDEM, OAQ that retesting in one hundred eighty (180) days is not practicable, IDEM, OAQ may extend the retesting deadline



326 IAC 2-3-1(II)) at an existing emissions unit, other than projects at a source with a Plantwide Applicability Limitation (PAL), which is not part of a “major modification” (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(ee) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(z)) may result in significant emissions increase and the Permittee elects to utilize the “projected actual emissions” (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(rr) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(mm)), the Permittee shall comply with following:

- (1) Before beginning actual construction of the “project” (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(qq) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(II)) at an existing emissions unit, document and maintain the following records:
  - (A) A description of the project.
  - (B) Identification of any emissions unit whose emissions of a regulated new source review pollutant could be affected by the project.
  - (C) A description of the applicability test used to determine that the project is not a major modification for any regulated NSR pollutant, including:
    - (i) Baseline actual emissions;
    - (ii) Projected actual emissions;
    - (iii) Amount of emissions excluded under section 326 IAC 2-2-1(rr)(2)(A)(iii) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1 (mm)(2)(A)(iii); and
    - (iv) An explanation for why the amount was excluded, and any netting calculations, if applicable.
- (d) If there is a reasonable possibility (as defined in 40 CFR 51.165(a)(6)(vi)(A) and/or 40 CFR 51.166(r)(6)(vi)(a)) that a “project” (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(qq) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(II)) at an existing emissions unit, other than projects at a source with a Plantwide Applicability Limitation (PAL), which is not part of a “major modification” (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(ee) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(z)) may result in significant emissions increase and the Permittee elects to utilize the “projected actual emissions” (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(rr) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(mm)), the Permittee shall comply with following:
  - (1) Monitor the emissions of any regulated NSR pollutant that could increase as a result of the project and that is emitted by any existing emissions unit identified in (1)(B) above; and
  - (2) Calculate and maintain a record of the annual emissions, in tons per year on a calendar year basis, for a period of five (5) years following resumption of regular operations after the change, or for a period of ten (10) years following resumption of regular operations after the change if the project increases the design capacity of or the potential to emit that regulated NSR pollutant at the emissions unit.

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

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- (a) The Permittee shall submit the attached Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report or its equivalent. Any deviation from permit requirements, the date(s) of each deviation, the cause of the deviation, and the response steps taken must be reported except that a deviation required to be reported pursuant to an applicable requirement that exists independent of this permit, shall be reported according to the schedule stated in the applicable requirement and does not need to be included in this report. This report shall be submitted not later than thirty (30) days after the end of the reporting period. The Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report shall include a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34). A deviation is an exceedance of a permit limitation or a failure to comply with a requirement of the permit.
- (b) The address for report submittal is:
- Indiana Department of Environmental Management  
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality  
100 North Senate Avenue  
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251
- (c) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, any notice, report, or other submission required by this permit shall be considered timely if the date postmarked on the envelope or certified mail receipt, or affixed by the shipper on the private shipping receipt, is on or before the date it is due. If the document is submitted by any other means, it shall be considered timely if received by IDEM, OAQ on or before the date it is due.
- (d) Reporting periods are based on calendar years, unless otherwise specified in this permit. For the purpose of this permit "calendar year" means the twelve (12) month period from January 1 to December 31 inclusive.
- (e) If the Permittee is required to comply with the recordkeeping provisions of (d) in Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements for any "project" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1 (qq) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1 (ll)) at an existing emissions unit, and the project meets the following criteria, then the Permittee shall submit a report to IDEM, OAQ:
- (1) The annual emissions, in tons per year, from the project identified in (c)(1) in Section C- General Record Keeping Requirements exceed the baseline actual emissions, as documented and maintained under Section C- General Record Keeping Requirements (c)(1)(C)(i), by a significant amount, as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1 (xx) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1 (qq), for that regulated NSR pollutant, and
  - (2) The emissions differ from the preconstruction projection as documented and maintained under Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements (c)(1)(C)(ii).
- (f) The report for project at an existing emissions unit shall be submitted no later than sixty (60) days after the end of the year and contain the following:
- (1) The name, address, and telephone number of the major stationary source.



## SECTION D.1 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

### Emissions Unit Description:

- (d) One (1) Hunter sand system, identified as EU-311, commenced construction in 1979 and modified in 1986, controlled by baghouses DC-3 and DC-4, exhausted to Stacks DC-3 and DC-4, nominal capacity: 100 tons of sand per hour.
- (e) One (1) Hunter pouring cooling process, identified as EU-313, commenced construction in 1979 and modified in 1986, and modified in 1999, emissions uncontrolled and exhausted to Stacks HP1, HP2, HP3 and HP4, nominal capacity: 10.3 tons of metal per hour and 100 tons of sand per hour. Hunter Lines No. 1, 2 and 3 were constructed in 1980 and are exhausted to Stacks HP1, HP2 and HP3 uncontrolled. Hunter Line No. 4 was constructed in 1986 and is exhausted to Stack HP4.
- (f) One (1) Hunter shakeout process, identified as EU-314, commenced construction in 1979, controlled by baghouse DC-4, exhausted to Stack DC-4, nominal capacity: 10.3 tons of metal per hour and 100 tons of sand per hour. Three (3) rotary shakeouts were installed with Hunter Lines No. 1, 2 and 3 in 1980 and the rotary shakeout for Hunter Line 2 was replaced with a flatdeck shakeout in 1993. Hunter line No. 4 was constructed in 1986 and combined with the shakeout for Hunter Line No. 3.
- (g) One (1) Hunter casting cooling process, identified as EU-315, commenced construction in 1979, controlled by baghouse DC-2, exhausted internally, nominal capacity: 8.34 tons of metal per hour.
- (h) One (1) Hunter face sand muller, identified as EU-316, constructed in 1983, emissions uncontrolled and unvented, capacity: 1 ton of sand per hour.
- (i) One (1) Hunter shotblast process, identified as EU-410, consisting of two (2) shotblast units, constructed in 1979 and modified in 1996, controlled by baghouse DC-5, exhausted internally, nominal capacity: 8.34 tons of metal per hour total.
- (j) One (1) Hunter grinding process, identified as EU-412, consisting of various stationary and hand-held grinding units, constructed in 1979 and modified in 1995, controlled by baghouse DC-5, exhausted internally, nominal capacity: 8.34 tons of metal per hour total.
- (k) One (1) Hunter core sand storage silo, identified as EU-200, constructed in 1979, controlled by baghouse DC-3, exhausted to Stack DC-3, capacity: 10 tons of sand per hour, storage capacity: 54 tons of core sand.
- (l) One (1) Hunter sand storage silo, identified as EU-203, constructed in 1980, controlled by baghouse DC-3, capacity: 10 tons of sand per hour.

- (m) One (1) Hunter bond storage silo, identified as EU-204, constructed in 1980, controlled by a bin vent filter, capacity: 10 tons of bond per hour.
- (ee) Six (6) phenolic urethane cold box core machines, which produce cores using a nominal mix of 20 pounds of phenolic urethane resins per ton of cores produced and 2 pounds of a non-HAP gas as a catalyst per ton of cores, emissions uncontrolled, consisting of the following:
  - (1) EU-212a, constructed in 1989, served by mixer A, mixer capacity: 0.7 tons of sand and resins per hour, core machine capacity: 0.7 tons of cores per hour.
  - (2) EU-212b, constructed in 1991, served by mixer B, mixer capacity: 0.7 tons of sand and resins per hour, core machine capacity: 0.7 tons of cores per hour.
  - (3) EU-212c, constructed in 1993, served by mixer C, mixer capacity: 0.7 tons of sand and resins per hour, core machine capacity: 0.7 tons of cores per hour.
  - (4) EU-213, constructed in 1996, served by mixer D, mixer capacity: 0.9 tons of sand and resins per hour, core machine capacity: 0.25 tons of cores per hour.
  - (5) EU-231a, constructed in 1997, served by mixer D, mixer capacity: 0.9 tons of sand and resins per hour, core machine capacity: 0.25 tons of cores per hour.
  - (6) EU-231b, constructed in 1997, served by mixer D, mixer capacity: 0.9 tons of sand and resins per hour, core machine capacity: 0.35 tons of cores per hour.
- (ff) One (1) core wash operation (dip tank), identified as EU-503, constructed in 1972, emissions uncontrolled, nominal capacity: 2.8 tons of core per hour and 5.7 pounds of core wash per hour.
- (a) Natural gas-fired combustion sources with heat input equal to or less than ten million (10,000,000) British thermal units per hour rated at a total of 32.13 million British thermal units per hour consisting of:
  - (1) One (1) Hunter finishing make-up air unit, installed in 1982, rated at 4.85 million British thermal units per hour.
  - (2) One (1) Hunter molding make-up air unit, installed in 1989, rated at 5.41 million British thermal units per hour.
  - (3) Three (3) Disa make-up air units #1, #2 and #3, all installed in 1996, rated at 4.00 million British thermal units per hour each.
  - (4) One (1) Disa make-up air unit #4, installed in 1999, rated at 6.00 million British thermal units per hour.

- (5) Six (6) shell core machines, identified as HS-16-RA, installed in 1988, rated at 1.18 million British thermal units per hour total.
- (6) Two (2) shell core machines, identified as HS-CB-22-RA, installed in 1988, rated at 0.74 million British thermal units per hour total.
- (7) Three (3) shell core machines, identified as HP-43-A, installed in 1988, rated at 0.45 million British thermal units per hour total.
- (8) HVAC units, consisting of five (2) units in the pattern shop, main office (2) locker room and Disa lab, installed in 1992, 1995 (2), 1996 and 2000, rated at 0.20, 0.10, 0.06, 0.75 and 0.09 million British thermal units per hour, respectively.
- (9) Eight (8) melt area ladle repair torches, rated at 0.30 million British thermal units per hour total.
- (10) Two (2) HVAC units for melt control rooms, rated at 0.035 MMBtu/hr each, and installed in 2010.

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

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

#### **D.1.1 Emission Limitations for Construction Completed Prior to 1996 [326 IAC 2-2]**

The total PM, PM<sub>10</sub>, VOC and CO emissions from the facilities listed in this section, all constructed prior to 1996, shall each be limited to less than one hundred (100) tons per year.

Compliance with these emission limits shall be demonstrated by complying with the throughput and emission limits specified in Sections D.2, D.3, D.7 and D.9. Compliance with this limit will render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable to the facilities listed in this section.

## SECTION D.2 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

### Emissions Unit Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]: Melt Operation & Natural Gas Combustion

#### Melt Operations:

- (a) Two (2) natural gas-fired preheaters (No. 1 and No. 2) and a charge handling system, identified as EU-118, modified in 1996, No. 2 preheater approved for construction in 2007 and modified in 2012, controlled by baghouse DC-9, rated at 7 and 15.4 million British thermal units per hour for No. 1 and No. 2 preheaters, respectively, exhausted to Stack DC-9, preheater capacities: 13 and 28 tons of metal, respectively, charge system capacity: 34 tons of metal per hour total.
- (b) Two (2) electric induction furnaces (4 and 5), identified as EU-114 and EU-115, both constructed in 1996 and controlled by baghouse DC-9, exhausted to Stack DC-9, melt capacity: 10.5 tons of metal per hour each.
- (c) Three (3) Hunter electric induction furnaces, identified as EU-131, EU-132 and EU-133, controlled by baghouse DC-13, exhausted to Stack DC-13. These three (3) furnaces were modified in 1997, and EU-133 was also modified in 1999. Nominal capacities: 3, 3, and 7 tons of metal per hour, respectively, 13 tons of metal per hour total.

#### Insignificant Activities: Natural Gas Combustion

- (a) Natural gas-fired combustion sources with heat input equal to or less than ten million (10,000,000) British thermal units per hour rated at a total of 32.13 million British thermal units per hour consisting of:
  - (1) One (1) Hunter finishing make-up air unit, installed in 1982, rated at 4.85 million British thermal units per hour.
  - (2) One (1) Hunter molding make-up air unit, installed in 1989, rated at 5.41 million British thermal units per hour.
  - (3) Three (3) Disa make-up air units #1, #2 and #3, all installed in 1996, rated at 4.00 million British thermal units per hour each.
  - (4) One (1) Disa make-up air unit #4, installed in 1999, rated at 6.00 million British thermal units per hour.
  - (5) Six (6) shell core machines, identified as HS-16-RA, installed in 1988, rated at 1.18 million British thermal units per hour total.
  - (6) Two (2) shell core machines, identified as HS-CB-22-RA, installed in 1988, rated at 0.74 million British thermal units per hour total.
  - (7) Three (3) shell core machines, identified as HP-43-A, installed in 1988, rated at 0.45 million British thermal units per hour total.

- (8) HVAC units, consisting of five (2) units in the pattern shop, main office (2) locker room and Disa lab, installed in 1992, 1995 (2), 1996 and 2000, rated at 0.20, 0.10, 0.06, 0.75 and 0.09 million British thermal units per hour, respectively.
- (9) Eight (8) melt area ladle repair torches, rated at 0.30 million British thermal units per hour total.
- (10) Two (2) HVAC units for melt control rooms, rated at 0.035 MMBtu/hr each, and installed in 2010.

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

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

#### **D.2.1 CO and VOC PSD Minor Limits [326 IAC 2-2]**

- (a) The total natural gas usage for the entire source shall not exceed 150 million cubic feet per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.
- (b) CO emissions shall not exceed 84 pounds per million cubic feet of natural gas.
- (c) VOC emissions shall not exceed 5.5 pounds per million cubic feet of natural gas.
- (d) Compliance with the limits in (a) and (b) above combined with the limits in Condition D.3.3 will limit the CO emissions from all facilities constructed prior to 1996 to less than one hundred (100) tons per year and shall render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable to the facilities constructed prior to 1996.

Compliance with the limits in (a) and (c) above combined with the limits in Conditions D.4.1.3 will limit the VOC emissions from these emission units to less than forty (40) tons per year and render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable to these emission units.

#### **D.2.2 PM and PM<sub>10</sub> PSD BACT Limits [326 IAC 2-2-3]**

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2-3 (PSD BACT) and SSM 049-24381-00002, the following limits shall apply:

- (a) PM emissions from the baghouse DC-9 controlling emissions from the natural gas-fired preheaters (No. 1 and No. 2), the charge handling system (EU-118), and the electric induction furnaces 4 and 5 (EU-114 and EU-115) shall not exceed 0.003 grains per dry standard cubic foot (gr/dscf) of exhaust air and 0.98 pound per hour.
- (b) PM<sub>10</sub> emissions from the baghouse DC-9 controlling emissions from the natural gas-fired preheaters (No. 1 and No. 2), the charge handling system (EU-118), and the electric induction furnaces 4 and 5 (EU-114 and EU-115) shall not exceed 1.0 pound per hour.

- (c) PM emissions from the baghouse DC-13 controlling emissions from the Hunter Induction Furnace 1 (EU-131), the Hunter Induction Furnace 2 (EU-132), and the Hunter Induction Furnace 3 (EU-133) shall not exceed 0.003 grains per dry standard cubic foot (gr/dscf) of exhaust air and 0.7 pound per hour.
- (d) PM<sub>10</sub> emissions from the baghouse DC-13 controlling emissions from the Hunter Induction Furnace 1 (EU-131), the Hunter Induction Furnace 2 (EU-132), and the Hunter Induction Furnace 3 (EU-133) shall not exceed 0.7 pound per hour.

**D.2.3 Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes [326 IAC 6-3-2]**

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the particulate emission rate from the following emission units and the control devices shall not exceed the pounds per hour limitation calculated using the following equations:

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:

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

<b>Control Devices - Stack #</b>	<b>Emission Units</b>	<b>Process Weight (tons per hour)</b>	<b>Particulate Emission Rate (pounds per hour)</b>
<b>Baghouse DC-9 - DC-9</b>	EU - 114	10.5	19.8
	EU - 115	10.5	19.8
	EU - 118 - Preheater 1	13	22.9
	EU - 118 - Preheater 2	28	38.2
<b>Baghouse DC-13 - DC-13</b>	EU - 131	3	8.56
	EU - 132	3	8.56
	EU - 133	7	15.1

**D.2.4 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]**

A Preventive Maintenance Plan (PMP) is required for this unit and its control device, baghouses DC-9 and DC-13, and the natural gas-fired preheaters (No. 1 and No. 2), the charge handling system (EU-118), the electric induction furnaces 4 and 5 (EU-114 and EU-115), the Hunter Induction Furnace 1 (EU-131), the Hunter Induction Furnace 2 (EU-132), and the Hunter Induction Furnace 3 (EU-133). Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the preventive maintenance plan required by this condition.

## Compliance Determination Requirements

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

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- (a) Baghouse DC-9 for particulate control shall be in operation and control emissions from the natural-gas fired preheaters (No. 1 and No. 2), the charge handling system (EU-118), and the electric induction furnaces (EU-114 and EU-115) at all times that these processes are in operation.
- (b) Baghouse DC-13 for particulate control shall be in operation and control emissions from the Hunter electric induction furnaces (EU-131, EU-132 and EU-133) at all times that these processes are in operation.
- (c) In the event that bag failure is observed in a multi-compartment baghouse, if operations will continue for ten (10) days or more after the failure is observed before the failed units will be repaired or replaced, the Permittee shall promptly notify the IDEM, OAQ of the expected date the failed units will be repaired or replaced. The notification shall also include the status of the applicable compliance monitoring parameters with respect to normal, and the results of any response actions taken up to the time of notification.

### D.2.6 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

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- (a) In order to determine compliance with Conditions D.2.2 and D.2.3, the Permittee shall perform PM and PM<sub>10</sub> testing by December 2012 on baghouse DC-9 controlling the natural-gas fired preheaters (No. 1 and No. 2), the charge handling system (EU-118), and the electric induction furnaces (EU-114 and EU-115), utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner. This test shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years from the date of this valid compliance demonstration. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures). Section C - Performance Testing contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the performance testing required by this condition.
- (b) In order to determine compliance with Conditions D.2.2 and D.2.3, the Permittee shall perform PM and PM<sub>10</sub> testing by October 2015 on baghouse DC-13 controlling the Hunter electric induction furnaces (EU-131, EU-132 and EU-133), utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner. This test shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years from the date of this valid compliance demonstration. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures). Section C - Performance Testing contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the performance testing required by this condition

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

### D.2.7 Record Keeping Requirements

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- (a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.2.1(a), the Permittee shall maintain records of the natural gas usage for the entire source on a monthly basis.
- (b) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the record keeping required by this condition.

#### D.2.8 Reporting Requirements

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A quarterly summary of the information to document the compliance status with Condition D.2.1(a) shall be submitted, using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, not later than thirty (30) days following the end of each calendar quarter. The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34). Section C - General Reporting Requirements contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the reporting required by this condition.







Compliance with the above limits combined with the limits in Conditions D.2.1 and D.7.1 shall limit the potential to emit of VOC from the facilities constructed prior to 1996, to less than one hundred (100) tons per year of VOC, and render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable to the facilities constructed prior to 1996.

Compliance with the above limits shall limit the potential to emit of VOC from the Hunter Line No. 4 to less than 25 tons per year of VOC and render the requirement of 326 IAC 8-1-6 (BACT) not applicable.

**D.3.5 Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes [326 IAC 6-3-2]**

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the particulate emission rate from the following emission units and the control devices shall not exceed the pounds per hour limitation calculated using the following equations:

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:

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

or

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

$$E = 55 P^{0.11} - 40 \quad \text{where } E = \text{rate of emission in pounds per hour; and} \\ P = \text{process weight rate in tons per hour}$$

<b>Control Devices - Stack #</b>	<b>Emission Units</b>	<b>Process Weight (tons per hour)</b>	<b>Particulate Emission Rate (pounds per hour)</b>
<b>None - HP1, HP2, HP3 and HP4</b>	EU - 313	110.3	52.3
<b>Baghouse DC-2 - DC-2</b>	EU - 315	8.34	17
<b>None</b>	EU - 316	1	4.1
<b>Baghouse DC-3 - DC-3</b>	EU - 200	10	19.2
	EU - 203	10	19.2
	EU - 311	100	51.3
<b>Baghouse DC-4 - DC-4</b>	EU - 311	100	51.3
	EU - 314	110.3	52.3
<b>Baghouse DC-5 - DC-5</b>	EU - 410	8.34	17
	EU - 412	8.34	17



- (4) The Hunter shotblast process (EU-410) and the Hunter grinding process (EU-412) controlled by baghouse DC-5.

This testing shall be conducted utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner. This test shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years from the date of this valid compliance demonstration. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures). Section C - Performance Testing contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the performance testing required by this condition.

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

#### **D.3.9 CO Emissions Determination Method**

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In order to comply with Condition D.3.3, CO emissions shall be calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{CO emissions (tons/month)} = \text{metal throughput (tons/month)} * \text{CO EF}_{\text{Hunter pouring \& cooling process}} (\text{lb/ton metal}) * \text{ton/2000 lb}$$

Where,

$$\text{CO EF}_{\text{Hunter pouring \& cooling process}} = 4.15 \text{ lb CO/ton of metal, or an emission factor established in the most recent stack test}$$

#### **D.3.10 VOC Emissions Determination Method**

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In order to comply with Conditions D.3.4 (a) and D.3.4(b), VOC emissions shall be calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{VOC emissions (tons/month)} = \text{metal throughput (tons/month)} * \text{VOC EF}_{\text{Hunter pouring \& cooling process}} (\text{lb/ton metal}) * \text{ton/2000 lb}$$

Where,

$$\text{VOC EF}_{\text{Hunter pouring \& cooling process}} = 1.34 \text{ lb VOC/ton of metal, or an emission factor established in the most recent stack test}$$

#### **D.3.11 Visible Emissions Notations**

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(a) The Permittee shall comply with the visible emission notations as follows;

- (1) Visible emissions notations of the Hunter casting cooling (EU-315) associated with baghouse DC-2 shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations when exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (2) Visible emission notations of the core sand storage silo (EU-200), the Hunter sand storage silo (EU-203) and the Hunter sand system (EU-311), Stack exhaust DC-3 shall be performed at least once per day during normal daylight operations.
- (3) Visible emission notations of the Hunter sand system (EU-311) and the Hunter shakeout process (EU-314) Stack exhaust DC-4 shall be performed at least once per day during normal daylight operations.

(4) Visible emissions notations of the Hunter shotblast process (EU-410) and the Hunter grinding process (EU-412) associated with baghouse DC-5 shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations when exhausting to the atmosphere.

A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

- (b) For processes operated continuously, "normal" means those conditions prevailing, or expected to prevail, eighty percent (80%) of the time the process is in operation, not counting startup or shut down time.
- (c) In the case of batch or discontinuous operations, readings shall be taken during that part of the operation that would normally be expected to cause the greatest emissions.
- (d) A trained employee is an employee who has worked at the plant at least one (1) month and has been trained in the appearance and characteristics of normal visible emissions for that specific process.
- (e) If abnormal emissions are observed, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. Observation of abnormal emissions that do not violate an applicable opacity limit is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit. Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to responding to the reasonable response steps required by this condition.

#### D.3.12 Baghouse Parametric Monitoring [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

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- (a) The Permittee shall record the pressure drop across the baghouse DC-2 used in conjunction with the Hunter casting cooling process (EU-315) at least once per day when this process is in operation and exhausting to the atmosphere.

When for any one reading, the pressure drop across a baghouse is outside the normal range of 0.5 and 8.0 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit. Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to responding to the reasonable response steps required by this condition.

- (b) The Permittee shall record the pressure drop across the baghouse DC-3 used in conjunction with the core sand storage silo (EU-200), the Hunter sand system (EU-311), and the Hunter sand storage silo (EU-203) at least once per day when any of these processes are in operation.

When for any one reading, the pressure drop across a baghouse is outside the normal range of 2.0 and 8.0 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps, shall be considered a deviation from this permit. Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to responding to the reasonable response steps required by this condition.

- (c) The Permittee shall record the pressure drop across the baghouse DC-4 used in conjunction with the Hunter sand system (EU-311) and the Hunter shakeout system (EU-314) at least once per day when either of these processes is in operation.

When for any one reading, the pressure drop across a baghouse is outside the normal range of 2.0 and 8.0 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit. Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to responding to the reasonable response steps required by this condition.

- (d) The Permittee shall record the pressure drop across the baghouse DC-5 used in conjunction with the Hunter shotblast process (EU-410) and the Hunter grinding process (EU-412) at least once per day when either of these processes is in operation and exhausting to the atmosphere.

When for any one reading, the pressure drop across a baghouse is outside the normal range of 0.5 and 8.0 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit. Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to responding to the reasonable response steps required by this condition.

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

#### D.3.13 Broken or Failed Bag Detection

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- (a) For a single compartment baghouse controlling emissions from a process operated continuously, a failed unit and the associated process shall be shut down immediately until the failed unit has been repaired or replaced. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).



- (g) To document the compliance status with Condition D.3.10(a) and (d), the Permittee shall maintain records once per day of the pressure drop for baghouses DC-2 and DC-5 during normal operation. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a pressure drop reading is not taken and the reason for the lack of a pressure drop reading (e.g. the process did not exhaust to the atmosphere).
- (h) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the record keeping required by this condition.

#### D.3.15 Reporting Requirements

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A quarterly summary of the information to the compliance status compliance with Conditions D.3.1(a), (b) and (c), D.3.3(a), D.3.4(a) and D.3.4(b) shall be submitted, using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, not later than thirty (30) days following the end of each calendar quarter. The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34). Section C - General Reporting Requirements contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the reporting required by this condition.

## SECTION D.4 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

### Emissions Unit Description: [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]: Disa 1 and Disa 2 Pouring and Cooling Processes

- (o) One (1) Disa 1 pouring and cooling process, identified as EU-323, constructed in 1996, controlled by in-line filters, identified as D-333, exhausted to Stack D-333C, nominal capacity: 10 tons of metal per hour and 60 tons of sand per hour.
- (u) One (1) Disa 2 pouring and cooling process, identified as EU-333, constructed in 1997, controlled by in-line filters, identified as D-333, exhausted to Stack D-333C, nominal capacity: 10 tons of metal per hour and 60 tons of sand per hour.

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

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

#### D.4.1 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) and PSD Minor Limits [326 IAC 8-1-6] [326 IAC 2-2]

Reserved

#### D.4.1.1 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-1-6] Disa 1 Pouring, Cooling and Shakeout

The combined VOC emissions from Disa 1 casting shakeout process (EU-324) in section D.5 and Disa 1 pouring and cooling process (EU-323) in section D.4 shall be less than 24.8 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Compliance with the above limit shall limit the potential to emit of VOC from Disa 1 process to less than twenty-five (25) tons per year of VOC, and shall render the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 not applicable to Disa 1 process.

#### D.4.1.2 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-1-6] Disa 2 Pouring, Cooling and Shakeout

The combined VOC emissions from Disa 2 casting shakeout process (EU-334) in section D.6 and Disa 2 pouring and cooling process (EU-333) in section D.4 shall be less than 24.8 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Compliance with the above limit shall limit the potential to emit of VOC from Disa 2 process to less than twenty-five (25) tons per year of VOC, and shall render the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 not applicable to Disa 2 process.

#### D.4.1.3 PSD Minor Limit [326 IAC 2-2] for units constructed prior to 1996

The combined VOC emissions from Disa 1 pouring and cooling process (EU-323) in section D.4, the Disa 1 casting shakeout process (EU-324) in section D.5, the Disa 2 pouring and cooling process (EU-333) in section D.4, and Disa 2 shakeout system (EU-334) in section D.6 shall be less than 33.6 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Compliance with the above limit combined with the limits in Condition D.2.1(a) and (c) shall limit the potential to emit of VOC from Disa 1 (pouring, cooling and shakeout) and Disa 2 (pouring, cooling and shakeout) processes to less than 40 tons/year of VOC and render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable to Disa 1 (pouring, cooling and shakeout), Disa 2 (pouring, cooling and shakeout) processes and natural gas-fired combustion sources constructed prior to

1996 (i.e. Hunter finishing make up air unit, Hunter molding make up air unit, shell core machines HS-16-RA, shell core machine HS-CB-22-RA, shell core machine HP-43-A and HVAC units installed prior to 1996) for VOC.

**D.4.2 Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes [326 IAC 6-3-2]**

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the particulate emission rate from the following emission units and the control devices shall not exceed the pound per hour emission rate calculated using the following equation:

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

$$E = 55 P^{0.11} - 40 \quad \text{where } E = \text{rate of emission in pounds per hour; and} \\ P = \text{process weight rate in tons per hour}$$

<b>Control Devices - Stack #</b>	<b>Emission Units</b>	<b>Process Weight (tons per hour)</b>	<b>Particulate Emission Rate (pounds per hour)</b>
<b>Filters - D - 333A</b>	EU - 323	70	47.8
<b>Filters - D - 333B</b>	EU - 333	70	47.8
<b>Filters - D - 333C</b>	EU - 323	70	47.8
	EU - 323	70	47.8

**D.4.3 PM, PM10 and CO PSD BACT Limits [326 IAC 2-2-3]**

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2-3 (PSD BACT) and SSM 049-24381-00002, the following limits shall apply:

- (a) PM emissions from the Disa 1 Pouring and Cooling process (EU-323) shall not exceed 0.005 gr/dscf of exhaust air and 0.8 pound per hour.
- (b) PM<sub>10</sub> emissions from the Disa 1 Pouring and Cooling process (EU-323) shall not exceed 2.5 pound per hour.
- (c) PM emissions from the Disa 2 Pouring and Cooling process (EU-333) shall not exceed 0.005 gr/dscf of exhaust air and 0.93 pound per hour.
- (d) PM<sub>10</sub> emissions from the Disa 2 Pouring and Cooling process (EU-333) shall not exceed 2.5 pound per hour.
- (e) Total CO emissions from the Disa 1 Pouring and Cooling process (EU-323), the Disa 1 Shakeout (EU-324) in Section D.5, and the Disa 1 Casting Cooling Process (EU-325) in Section D.5 combined shall not exceed 6 pounds per ton of metal throughput.





- (e) If abnormal emissions are observed, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. Observation of abnormal emissions that do not violate an applicable opacity limit is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit. Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to responding to the reasonable response steps required by this condition.

#### D.4.8 In-Line Filter Monitoring

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Daily inspections shall be performed to verify the placement, integrity and particulate loading of the in-line filters associated with the Disa 1 pouring and cooling process (EU-323) and the Disa 2 pouring and cooling process (EU-333). If a condition exists which should result in a response step, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit. Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to responding to the reasonable response steps required by this condition.

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

#### D.4.9 Record Keeping Requirements

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- (a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.4.1.1, D.4.1.2 and D.4.1.3, the Permittee shall maintain records of the emissions from Disa 1 Pouring and Cooling process (EU-323) in section D.4, the Disa 1 Shakeout (EU-324) in Section D.5, the Disa 2 Pouring and Cooling process (EU-333) in section D.4, the Disa 2 Shakeout (EU-334) in Section D.6, on a monthly basis.
- (b) To document the compliance status with Condition D.4.7(a), the Permittee shall maintain records of visible emission notations of Stack exhausts D-333A and D-333B or D-333C 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).
- (c) To document the compliance status with Condition D.4.8, the Permittee shall maintain records of the results of the daily in-line filter inspections required under Condition D.4.8. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a filter inspection is not performed and the reason for the lack of a filter inspection (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 record keeping required by this condition.

#### D.4.10 Reporting Requirements

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A quarterly summary of the information to document the compliance status with Condition D.4.1.1, D.4.1.2, and D.4.1.3 shall be submitted using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent. The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34). Section C - General Reporting Requirements contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the reporting required by this condition.

## SECTION D.5 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

### Emissions Unit Description: [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]: Disa 1 Processes

- (n) One (1) Disa 1/Disa 2 sand system, identified as EU-321, constructed in 1996, controlled by baghouse DC-6, exhausted to Stack DC-6/7, nominal capacity: 60 tons of sand per hour.
- (p) One (1) Disa 1 casting shakeout process, identified as EU-324, constructed in 1996, controlled by baghouse DC-7, exhausted to Stack DC-6/7, nominal capacity: 10 tons of metal per hour and 60 tons of sand per hour.
- (q) One (1) Disa 1 casting cooling process, identified as EU-325, constructed in 1996, controlled by baghouses DC-6, exhausted to Stack DC-6/7, and DC-8, exhausted internally, nominal capacity: 6 tons of metal per hour, maximum capacity: 10 tons of metal per hour.
- (r) One (1) Disa 1 shotblast unit, identified as EU-411, constructed in 1996, controlled by baghouse DC-8, exhausted internally, nominal capacity: 6 tons of metal per hour, maximum capacity: 10 tons of metal per hour.
- (s) One (1) Disa 1 grinding process, identified as EU-413, consisting of various stationary and hand-held grinding units, constructed in 1996, controlled by baghouse DC-8, exhausted internally, nominal capacity: 6 tons of metal per hour total, maximum capacity: 10 tons of metal per hour total.
- (x) One (1) Disa 2 shotblast unit, identified as EU-431, constructed in 1997, controlled by baghouse DC-8, exhausted internally, nominal capacity: 6 tons of metal per hour, maximum capacity: 10 tons of metal per hour.

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

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

D.5.1 Reserved

#### D.5.2 Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the particulate emission rate from the following emission units and the control devices shall not exceed the pound per hour emission rate calculated using the following equations:

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

or

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

$$E = 55 P^{0.11} - 40 \quad \text{where } E = \text{rate of emission in pounds per hour; and}$$

$$P = \text{process weight rate in tons per hour}$$

<b>Control Devices - Stack #</b>	<b>Emission Units</b>	<b>Process Weight (tons per hour)</b>	<b>Particulate Emission Rate (pounds per hour)</b>
<b>Baghouse DC-6 &amp; DC - 7 - DC-6/7</b>	EU - 321	60	46.3
	EU - 324	70	47.8
	EU - 325	10	19.2
<b>Baghouse DC-8 - internal</b>	EU - 411	10	19.2
	EU - 413	10	19.2
	EU - 431	10	19.2
	EU - 325	10	19.2

#### D.5.3 PM, PM10 and CO PSD BACT Limits [326 IAC 2-2-3]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2-3 (PSD BACT) and SSM 049-24381-00002, the following limits shall apply:

- (a) Total PM emissions from baghouses DC-6 and DC-7 exhausting through stack DC-6/7 and controlling emissions from the Disa 1 Shakeout (EU-324), Disa 1/Disa 2 sand systems (EU-321), and Disa 1 Casting Cooling (EU-325) shall not exceed 0.003 gr/dscf of exhaust air and 2.36 pounds per hour.
- (b) Total PM<sub>10</sub> emissions from baghouses DC-6 and DC-7 exhausting through stack DC-6/7 and controlling emissions from the Disa 1 Shakeout (EU-324), Disa 1/Disa 2 sand systems (EU-321), and Disa 1 Casting Cooling (EU-325) shall not exceed 4.6 pound per hour.
- (c) PM emissions from the baghouse DC-8, exhausting internally and controlling emissions from the Disa 1 Casting Cooling (EU-325), the Disa 1 Shot Blast (EU-411), the Disa 2 Shot Blast (EU-431), and the Disa 1 Grinding (EU-413), shall not exceed 0.003 gr/dscf of exhaust air and 0.42 pound per hour.
- (d) PM<sub>10</sub> emissions from the baghouse DC-8, exhausting internally and controlling emissions from the Disa 1 Casting Cooling (EU-325), the Disa 1 Shot Blast (EU-411), the Disa 2 Shot Blast (EU-431), and the Disa 1 Grinding (EU-413), shall not exceed 0.42 pound per hour.
- (e) Total CO emissions from the Disa 1 Pouring and Cooling process (EU-323) in Section D.4, the Disa 1 Shakeout (EU-324), and the Disa 1 Casting Cooling Process (EU-325) combined shall not exceed 6.0 pounds per ton of metal throughput.



- (1) Visible emission notations of the Disa 1/Disa 2 sand system (EU-321), Disa 1 casting shakeout process (EU-324) and Disa 1 casting cooling process (EU-325), Stack exhaust DC-6/7 shall be performed at least once per day during normal daylight operations.
- (2) Visible emissions notations of the Disa 1 casting cooling process (EU-325), the Disa 1 shotblast unit (EU-411), the Disa 1 grinding process (EU-413), and the Disa 2 Shotblast unit (EU-431) controlled by baghouse DC-8, shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations when exhausting to the atmosphere.

A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

- (b) For processes operated continuously, "normal" means those conditions prevailing, or expected to prevail, eighty percent (80%) of the time the process is in operation, not counting startup or shut down time.
- (c) In the case of batch or discontinuous operations, readings shall be taken during that part of the operation that would normally be expected to cause the greatest emissions.
- (d) A trained employee is an employee who has worked at the plant at least one (1) month and has been trained in the appearance and characteristics of normal visible emissions for that specific process.
- (e) If abnormal emissions are observed, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. Observation of abnormal emissions that do not violate an applicable opacity limit is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit. Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to responding to the reasonable response steps required by this condition.

**D.5.8 Baghouse Parametric Monitoring [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)] [40 CFR 64]**

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- (a) The Permittee shall record the pressure drop across the baghouse DC-6 used in conjunction with the Disa 1 sand system (EU-321) and the Disa 1 casting cooling (EU-325) at least once per day when these Disa 1 processes are in operation.

When for any one reading, the pressure drop across a baghouse is outside the normal range of 2.0 and 8.0 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps, shall be considered a deviation from this permit. Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to responding to the reasonable response steps required by this condition.

- (b) The Permittee shall record the pressure drop across the baghouse DC-7 used in conjunction with the Disa 1 casting shakeout process (EU-324) at least once per day when this Disa 1 process is in operation.

When for any one reading, the pressure drop across a baghouse is outside the normal range of 2.0 and 8.0 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps, shall be considered a deviation from this permit. Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to responding to the reasonable response steps required by this condition.

- (c) The Permittee shall record the pressure drop across the baghouse DC-8 used in conjunction with the Disa 1 casting cooling process (EU-325), the Disa 1 shotblast unit (EU-411), the Disa 1 grinding process (EU-413), and the Disa 2 Shotblast unit (EU-431) at least once per day when these Disa 1 processes are in operation and exhausting to the atmosphere.

When for any one reading, the pressure drop across a baghouse is outside the normal range of 0.5 and 8.0 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps, shall be considered a deviation from this permit. Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to responding to the reasonable response steps required by this condition.

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

#### D.5.9 Broken or Failed Bag Detection

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

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



**SECTION D.6 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS**

**Emissions Unit Description: [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]: Disa 2 Processes**

- (t) One (1) Disa 2 sand muller, identified as EU-331, constructed in 1997, controlled by baghouse DC-11, exhausted to Stack DC-11, nominal capacity: 60 tons of sand per hour.
- (v) One (1) Disa 2 shakeout system, identified as EU-334, constructed in 1997, controlled by baghouse DC-11, exhausted to Stack DC-11, nominal capacity: 10 tons of metal per hour and 60 tons of sand per hour.
- (w) One (1) Disa 2 casting cooling process, identified as EU-335, constructed in 1997, controlled by baghouse DC-12, exhausted internally, nominal capacity: 6 tons of metal per hour, maximum capacity: 10 tons of metal per hour.
- (y) One (1) Disa 2 grinding process, identified as EU-433, consisting of various stationary and hand-held grinding units, constructed in 1997, controlled by baghouse DC-12, exhausted internally, nominal capacity: 6 tons of metal per hour total, maximum capacity: 10 tons of metal per hour total.

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

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

D.6.1 Reserved

**D.6.2 Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes [326 IAC 6-3-2]**

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the particulate emission rate from the following emission units and the control devices shall not exceed the pound per hour emission rate calculated using the following equations:

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:

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

or

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

$$E = 55 P^{0.11} - 40 \quad \text{where } E = \text{rate of emission in pounds per hour; and} \\ P = \text{process weight rate in tons per hour}$$

Control Devices - Stack #	Emission Units	Process Weight (tons per hour)	Particulate Emission Rate (pounds per hour)
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<b>Control Devices - Stack #</b>	<b>Emission Units</b>	<b>Process Weight (tons per hour)</b>	<b>Particulate Emission Rate (pounds per hour)</b>
<b>Baghouse DC-9 - DC-9</b>	EU - 331	60	46.3
	EU - 334	70	47.8
<b>Baghouse DC-12 - internal</b>	EU - 335	10	19.2
	EU - 433	10	19.2

**D.6.3 PM, PM10 and CO PSD BACT Limits [326 IAC 2-2-3]**

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2-3 (PSD BACT) and SSM 049-24381-00002, the following limits shall apply:

- (a) PM emissions from the baghouse DC-11 controlling emissions from the Disa 2 Sand Muller (EU-331) and Disa 2 Shakeout (EU-334) shall not exceed 0.003 gr/dscf of exhaust air and 1.21 pounds per hour.
- (b) PM<sub>10</sub> emissions from the baghouse DC-11 controlling emissions from the Disa 2 Sand Muller (EU-331) and Disa 2 Shakeout (EU-334) shall not exceed 1.0 pounds per hour.
- (c) PM emissions from the baghouse DC-12 controlling emissions from Disa 2 Casting Cooling (EU-335) and Disa 2 Grinding (EU-433) shall not exceed 0.003 gr/dscf of exhaust air and 0.84 pound per hour.
- (d) PM<sub>10</sub> emissions from the baghouse DC-12 controlling emissions from Disa 2 Casting Cooling (EU-335) and Disa 2 Grinding (EU-433) shall not exceed 0.84 pound per hour.
- (e) Total CO emissions from the Disa 2 Pouring and Cooling process (EU-333) in Section D.4, the Disa 2 Shakeout (EU-334), and the Disa 2 Casting Cooling Process (EU-335) combined shall not exceed 6.0 pounds per ton of metal throughput.

**D.6.4 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]**

A Preventive Maintenance Plan (PMP) is required for this unit and its control device baghouses DC-8, DC-11, DC-12, the Disa 2 sand muller (EU-331) and Disa 2 shakeout system (EU-334). Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the preventive maintenance plan required by this condition.



- (b) For processes operated continuously, "normal" means those conditions prevailing, or expected to prevail, eighty percent (80%) of the time the process is in operation, not counting startup or shut down time.
- (c) In the case of batch or discontinuous operations, readings shall be taken during that part of the operation that would normally be expected to cause the greatest emissions.
- (d) A trained employee is an employee who has worked at the plant at least one (1) month and has been trained in the appearance and characteristics of normal visible emissions for that specific process.
- (e) If abnormal emissions are observed, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. Observation of abnormal emissions that do not violate an applicable opacity limit is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit. Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to responding to the reasonable response steps required by this condition.

**D.6.8 Baghouse Parametric Monitoring [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)] [40 CFR 64]**

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- (a) The Permittee shall record the pressure drop across baghouse DC-11 used in conjunction with the Disa 2 sand muller (EU-331) and Disa 2 shakeout system (EU-334) at least once per day when these Disa 2 processes are in operation.

When for any one reading, the pressure drop across a baghouse is outside the normal range of 2.0 and 8.0 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit. Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to responding to the reasonable response steps required by this condition.

- (b) The Permittee shall record the pressure drop across baghouse DC-12 used in conjunction with the Disa 2 casting cooling process (EU-335) and Disa 2 grinding process (EU-433) at least once per day when these Disa 2 processes are in operation and exhausting to the atmosphere.

When for any one reading, the pressure drop across a baghouse is outside the normal range of 0.5 and 8.0 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit. Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to responding to the reasonable response steps required by this condition.

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



## SECTION D.7 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

### Emissions Unit Description: [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]: Phenolic Urethane Cold Box Core Production System

- (ee) Six (6) phenolic urethane cold box core machines, which produce cores using a nominal mix of 20 pounds of phenolic urethane resins per ton of cores produced and 2 pounds of a non-HAP gas as a catalyst per ton of cores, emissions uncontrolled, consisting of the following:
- (1) EU-212a, constructed in 1989, served by mixer A, mixer capacity: 0.7 tons of sand and resins per hour, core machine capacity: 0.7 tons of cores per hour.
  - (2) EU-212b, constructed in 1991, served by mixer B, mixer capacity: 0.7 tons of sand and resins per hour, core machine capacity: 0.7 tons of cores per hour.
  - (3) EU-212c, constructed in 1993, served by mixer C, mixer capacity: 0.7 tons of sand and resins per hour, core machine capacity: 0.7 tons of cores per hour.
  - (4) EU-213, constructed in 1996, served by mixer D, mixer capacity: 0.9 tons of sand and resins per hour, core machine capacity: 0.25 tons of cores per hour.
  - (5) EU-231a, constructed in 1997, served by mixer D, mixer capacity: 0.9 tons of sand and resins per hour, core machine capacity: 0.25 tons of cores per hour.
  - (6) EU-231b, constructed in 1997, served by mixer D, mixer capacity: 0.9 tons of sand and resins per hour, core machine capacity: 0.35 tons of cores per hour.
- (ff) One (1) core wash operation (dip tank), identified as EU-503, constructed in 1972, emissions uncontrolled, nominal capacity: 2.8 tons of core per hour and 5.7 pounds of core wash per hour.

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

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

#### D.7.1 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) and PSD Minor Limit [326 IAC 8-1-6] [326 IAC 2-2]

- (a) VOC delivered to the core wash operation (EU-503) shall be less than twenty-five (25) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.
- (b) Compliance with this limit shall limit the potential to emit VOC from the core wash operation (EU-503), to less than twenty-five (25) tons per year of VOC, and shall render the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 not applicable to the core wash operation (EU-503).

Compliance with this limit combined with the limits in Conditions D.2.1 and D.3.4 shall limit the potential to emit VOC from the facilities constructed prior to 1996, to less than one hundred (100) tons per year of VOC, and shall render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable to the facilities constructed prior to 1996.





## SECTION D.8 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

### Emissions Unit Description: [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]: Magnesium Treatment System

- (cc) One (1) Hunter magnesium treatment system, identified as EU-120, permitted in 2009, controlled by baghouse DC-10, exhausted internally, nominal capacity: 10.3 tons of metal per hour.
- (dd) One (1) Disa magnesium treatment system, identified as EU-119, modified in 1997, controlled by baghouse DC-10, exhausted internally, nominal capacity: 20 tons of metal per hour.

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

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

#### D.8.1 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) and PSD Minor Limits [326 IAC 2-2] [326 IAC 8-1-6]

- (a) The amount of ductile iron treated in the Disa magnesium treatment system (EU-119) shall not exceed 100,000 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.
- (b) VOC emissions from the Disa magnesium treatment system (EU-119) shall not exceed 0.005 pounds per ton of metal treated.

Compliance with these limits shall limit the potential to emit VOC from the Disa magnesium treatment system (EU-119) to less than twenty-five (25) tons per year of VOC, and shall render the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable to Disa magnesium treatment system (EU-119).

#### D.8.2 PM and PM<sub>10</sub> PSD Minor Limits [326 IAC 2-2]

- (a) The amount of metal processed by the Hunter magnesium treatment system (EU-120) shall not exceed 16,600 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.
- (b) Stack DC-10 emissions from the Hunter magnesium treatment system (EU-120) shall not exceed:
  - (1) 3.0 pounds of PM per ton of metal throughput, and
  - (2) 1.8 pounds of PM<sub>10</sub> per ton of metal throughput.

Compliance with these limits shall limit the potential to emit PM and PM<sub>10</sub> from Stack DC-10 from the Hunter magnesium treatment system (EU-120), to less than twenty-five (25) tons per year of PM, and less than fifteen (15) tons per year of PM<sub>10</sub>, and render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable to the modification to add the Hunter magnesium treatment system (EU-120).

**D.8.3 PM and PM<sub>10</sub> PSD BACT Limits [326 IAC 2-2-3]**

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2-3 (PSD BACT) and SSM 049-24381-00002, the following limits shall apply:

- (a) PM emissions from the baghouse DC-10 controlling emissions from the Disa magnesium treatment system (EU-119) shall not exceed 0.003 gr/dscf of exhaust air and 0.13 pound per hour.
- (b) PM<sub>10</sub> emissions from the baghouse DC-10 controlling emissions from the Disa magnesium treatment system (EU-119) shall not exceed 0.13 pound per hour.

**D.8.4 Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes [326 IAC 6-3-2]**

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the allowable particulate emission rate from the Disa magnesium treatment system (EU-119), the Hunter magnesium treatment system (EU-120), and the baghouse (DC-10) shall not exceed the pound per hour emission rate calculated using the following equations:

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:

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

<b>Control Devices - Stack #</b>	<b>Emission Units</b>	<b>Process Weight (tons per hour)</b>	<b>Particulate Emission Rate (pounds per hour)</b>
<b>Baghouse DC-9 - DC-9</b>	EU - 119	20	30.5
	EU - 120	10.3	19.56

**D.8.5 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]**

A Preventive Maintenance Plan (PMP) is required for this unit and its control device Disa magnesium treatment system (EU-119), the Hunter magnesium treatment system (EU-120), and the control device, baghouse DC-10. Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the preventive maintenance plan required by this condition.

## Compliance Determination Requirement

### D.8.6 Particulate Control [326 IAC 2-7-6(6)] [326 IAC 2-2-3]

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- (a) In order to comply with Conditions D.8.2, D.8.3, and D.8.4, baghouse DC-10 for particulate control shall be in operation and control emissions from the Disa magnesium treatment system (EU-119) and the Hunter magnesium treatment system (EU-120) at all times that either magnesium treatment system process is in operation.
- (b) In the event that bag failure is observed in a multi-compartment baghouse, if operations will continue for ten (10) days or more after the failure is observed before the failed units will be repaired or replaced, the Permittee shall promptly notify the IDEM, OAQ of the expected date the failed units will be repaired or replaced. The notification shall also include the status of the applicable compliance monitoring parameters with respect to normal, and the results of any response actions taken up to the time of notification.

### D.8.7 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

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In order to determine compliance with Conditions D.8.2, D.8.3, and D.8.4, the Permittee shall perform PM and PM<sub>10</sub> testing on Disa magnesium treatment system (EU-119) and the Hunter magnesium treatment system (EU-120), controlled by baghouse DC-10, Hunter magnesium treatment system (EU-120), utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner. This test shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years from the date of this valid compliance demonstration. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures). Section C - Performance Testing contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the performance testing required by this condition.

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

### D.8.8 Baghouse Parametric Monitoring [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

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The Permittee shall record the pressure drop across the baghouse DC-10 used in conjunction with the Disa magnesium treatment system (EU-119) and the Hunter magnesium treatment system (EU-120) at least once per day when the magnesium process is in operation and exhausting to the atmosphere. When for any one reading, the pressure drop across the baghouse is outside the normal range of 0.5 and 8.0 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit. Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to responding to the reasonable response steps required by this condition.

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



## SECTION D.9 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

### Emissions Unit Description: [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)] Storage Silos

- (z) One (1) Disa core sand storage silo, identified as EU-201, constructed in 1996, controlled by a bin vent filter, exhausted to bin vent, capacity: 30 tons of core sand and 0.85 tons of core sand per hour.
- (aa) One (1) Disa sand storage silo and one (1) Disa bond storage silo, identified as EU-202, constructed in 1996, controlled by bin vent filters, capacity: 10 tons of sand per hour and 10 tons of bond per hour, respectively, storage capacity: 80 tons of sand and 70 tons of bond, respectively.
- (m) One (1) Hunter bond storage silo, identified as EU-204, constructed in 1980, controlled by a bin vent filter, capacity: 10 tons of bond per hour
- (bb) One (1) Disa New Sand Day Bin, identified as EU-DNS, constructed in 1996, controlled by a bin vent, internally vented, capacity: 10 tons of sand and 66 tons of sand per hour.

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

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

#### D.9.1 PM and PM<sub>10</sub> PSD Minor Limits [326 IAC 2-2]

- (a) The amount of bond throughput to the Hunter bond storage silo (EU-204) shall not exceed 10,000 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.
- (b) Emissions from the Hunter bond storage silo (EU-204) shall not exceed:
  - (1) 0.08 pounds of PM per ton, and
  - (2) 0.08 pounds of PM<sub>10</sub> per ton.

Compliance with these limits combined with the limits in Condition D.3.1 shall limit the potential to emit PM and PM<sub>10</sub> from the facilities constructed prior to 1996, to less than one hundred (100) tons per year of PM and PM<sub>10</sub>, and render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable to the facilities constructed prior to 1996.

#### D.9.2 Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the particulate emission rate from the following individual emission units and the control devices shall not exceed the pound per hour emission rate calculated using the following equations:

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

or

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

$E = 55 P^{0.11} - 40$  where E = rate of emission in pounds per hour; and  
 P = process weight rate in tons per hour

Control Devices - Stack #	Emission Units	Process Weight (tons per hour)	Particulate Emission Rate (pounds per hour)
Bin Vent Filter - Bin Vent	EU-201	0.85	3.68
Bin Vent Filter - Bin Vent	EU-202	20	30.5
Bin Vent Filter - Bin Vent	EU-204	10	19.2
Bin Vent Filter - Bin Vent	Disa New Sand Day Bin	66	47.2

D.9.3 PM and PM<sub>10</sub> PSD BACT Limits [326 IAC 2-2-3]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2-3 (PSD BACT) and SSM 049-24381-00002, the following limits shall apply:

- (a) PM emissions from the bin vent filters controlling the Disa core sand storage silo (EU-201) shall not exceed 0.003 gr/dscf of exhaust air and 0.001 pound per hour.
- (b) PM<sub>10</sub> emissions from the bin vent filters controlling the Disa core sand storage silo (EU-201) shall not exceed 0.001 pound per hour.
- (c) PM emissions from the Disa Sand and Bond Silos (EU-202) shall not exceed 0.003 gr/dscf of exhaust air and 0.04 pound per hour.
- (d) PM<sub>10</sub> emissions from the Disa Sand and Bond Silos (EU-202) shall not exceed 0.04 pound per hour.
- (e) PM emissions from the Disa New Sand Day Bin (EU-DNS) shall not exceed 0.003 gr/dscf of exhaust air and 0.04 pound per hour.
- (f) PM<sub>10</sub> emissions from the Disa New Sand Day Bin (EU-DNS) shall not exceed 0.04 pound per hour.



## SECTION D.10 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

### Emissions Unit Description: [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)] Insignificant Activities

- (b) One (1) electric induction holding furnace, identified as EU-113, constructed in 1996 [326 IAC 6-3-2].
- (c) One (1) pattern shop operation, equipped with a baghouse at 2,000 cubic feet per minute and 0.03 grains per dry standard cubic feet, constructed in 1997 [326 IAC 6-3-2].
- (d) One (1) Hunter sample shotblast operation, equipped with a baghouse at 1,500 cubic feet per minute and 0.03 grains per dry standard cubic feet constructed in 2001 [326 IAC 6-3-2].
- (e) One (1) dry ice blast operation, equipped with a 2,000 cubic feet per minute blower attached to a filter, exhausted internally, constructed in 2003 [326 IAC 6-3-2].
- (f) One (1) Disa sample shotblast operation, equipped with a 1,000 cubic feet per minute baghouse, deemed an insignificant activity, constructed in 1996 [326 IAC 6-3-2].

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

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

#### D.10.1 Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the particulate emission rates from the electric induction holding furnace (EU-113), the pattern shop operation, the Hunter sample shotblast operation, the dry ice blast operation, the Disa sample shotblast operation, and the associated control devices shall not exceed the pound per hour emission rate calculated using the following equations:

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:

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

or

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

$$E = 55 P^{0.11} - 40 \quad \text{where } E = \text{rate of emission in pounds per hour; and} \\ P = \text{process weight rate in tons per hour}$$



## SECTION E.1 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

### **Emission Unit Description: Iron and Steel Foundries - NESHAP Subpart EEEEE**

Existing: (Source constructed or reconstructed before December 23, 2002)

Under the Iron and Steel Foundries NESHAP (40 CFR 63, Subpart EEEEE), the one (1) natural gas-fired No. 1 preheater and a charge handling system, identified as EU-118, the two (2) electric induction furnaces, identified as EU-114 and EU-115, the three (3) Hunter electric induction furnaces, identified as EU-131, EU-132 and EU-133, the Hunter pouring and cooling process, identified as EU-313, the Disa 1 pouring and cooling process, identified as EU-323, and the Disa 2 pouring and cooling process, identified as EU-333, are considered an existing affected source.

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

### **National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) [40 CFR 63]**

#### **E.1.1 General Provisions Relating to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants under 40 CFR Part 63 [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]**

The Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-1-1 for the preheaters, metal melt furnaces, and pouring and cooling processes, identified as EU-118, EU-114, EU-115, EU-131, EU-132, EU-133, EU-313, EU-323 and EU-333 as specified in Table 1 of 40 CFR 63, Subpart EEEEE.

#### **E.1.2 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Iron and Steel Foundries Requirements [326 IAC 20-92-1] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEEEE]**

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEEEE, the Permittee shall comply with the following provisions of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Iron and Steel Foundries, which are included as Attachment A and incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-92 for preheaters, metal melt furnaces, and pouring and cooling processes, identified as EU-118, EU-114, EU-115, EU-131, EU-132, EU-133, EU-313, EU-323 and EU-333 with a compliance date of April 22, 2005:

- (a) 40 CFR 63.7680
- (b) 40 CFR 63.7681
- (c) 40 CFR 63.7682(a-c)
- (d) 40 CFR 63.7683(a-c) and (f)
- (e) 40 CFR 63.7690(a)(1)(i-ii), (a)(5)(i-ii), and (a)(7)
- (f) 40 CFR 63.7700(a), (b), and (e)(1-2)
- (g) 40 CFR 63.7710(a), (b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(4-6)
- (h) 40 CFR 63.7720
- (i) 40 CFR 63.7730(a)
- (j) 40 CFR 63.7731



## SECTION E.2 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

### Emissions Unit Description: Insignificant Emergency Generators

- (g) Emergency generators as follows: diesel generators not exceeding 1,600 horsepower, consisting of the followings;
- (1) One (1) 60Kw (80.5 hp) diesel generator - Vertiplex Holding Furnace water, constructed in 2001;
  - (2) One (1) 100 Kw (134 hp) diesel generator - BBC water pump room, constructed in 2001;
  - (3) One (1) 400 Kw (536 hp) diesel generator - DUCA Pressure pourer, constructed prior to July 11, 2005; and
  - (4) One (1) 400 Kw (536 hp) diesel generator - Vertiplex Holding Furnace constructed in July 11, 2012.

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

### National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) [40 CFR 63]

#### E.2.1 General Provisions Relating to National Emissions Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants for stationary reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines [326 IAC 12-1] [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-1-1 for the affected source, as specified in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, in accordance with the schedule in 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ.

#### E.2.2 National Emissions Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants for stationary reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

Pursuant to CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63.6590, for the affected source, as specified as follows:

- (1) 40 CFR 63.6585
- (2) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(1)(i) and (ii) and (iii), (b)
- (3) 40 CFR 63.6595(a)(1)
- (4) 40 CFR 63.6602
- (5) 40 CFR 63.6605
- (6) 40 CFR 63.6625(e)(2)
- (7) 40 CFR 63.6640(a), (b), (f)(1)
- (8) 40 CFR 63.6645(a)(5), (f)
- (9) 40 CFR 63.6655(e)(2)
- (10) 40 CFR 63.6660
- (11) 40 CFR 63.6665
- (12) 40 CFR 63.9(b)(2)(i) through (v)



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

Source Name: Rochester Metal Products Corporation  
Source Address: 616 Indiana Avenue, Rochester, Indiana 46975  
Part 70 Permit No.: T049-30312-00002

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

Please check what document is being certified:

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

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

Signature:

Printed Name:

Title/Position:

Phone:

Date:





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

### Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Rochester Metal Products Corporation  
Source Address: 616 Indiana Avenue, Rochester, Indiana 46975  
Part 70 Permit No.: T049-30312-00002  
Facility: Entire Source  
Pollutants: CO and VOC  
Parameter: Natural Gas Usage  
Limit: Less than 150 million cubic feet (MMCF) total per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

QUARTER :

YEAR:

Month	Source-Wide Natural Gas Usage (MMCF)	Source-Wide Natural Gas Usage (MMCF)	Source-Wide Natural Gas Usage (MMCF)
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total
Month 1			
Month 2			
Month 3			

No deviation occurred in this quarter.

Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.

Deviation has been reported on:

Submitted by: \_\_\_\_\_

Title / Position: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

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

### Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Rochester Metal Products Corporation  
 Source Address: 616 Indiana Avenue, Rochester, Indiana 46975  
 Part 70 Permit No.: T049-30312-00002  
 Facility: Hunter pouring cooling process (EU-313), Hunter casting cooling process (EU-15), Hunter shotblast process (EU-410) and Hunter grinding process (EU-412)  
 Pollutants: PM and PM10  
 Parameter: Metal Throughput  
 Limit: Less than 45,000 tons each per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

QUARTER :

YEAR:

Month	Metal Throughput (tons)	Metal Throughput (tons)	Metal Throughput (tons)
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total
Month 1			
Month 2			
Month 3			

No deviation occurred in this quarter.

Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.

Deviation has been reported on:

Submitted by: \_\_\_\_\_

Title / Position: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

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

### Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Rochester Metal Products Corporation  
Source Address: 616 Indiana Avenue, Rochester, Indiana 46975  
Part 70 Permit No.: T049-30312-00002  
Facility: Hunter face sand muller (EU-316)  
Pollutants: PM and PM<sub>10</sub>  
Parameter: Amount of sand  
Limit: Less than 500 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

QUARTER :

YEAR:

Month	Sand Throughput (tons)	Sand Throughput (tons)	Sand Throughput (tons)
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total
Month 1			
Month 2			
Month 3			

No deviation occurred in this quarter.

Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.

Deviation has been reported on:

Submitted by: \_\_\_\_\_

Title / Position: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

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

### Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Rochester Metal Products Corporation  
Source Address: 616 Indiana Avenue, Rochester, Indiana 46975  
Part 70 Permit No.: T049-30312-00002  
Facility: Hunter sand system (EU-311), Hunter shakeout process (EU-314), and Hunter sand storage silo (EU-203)  
Pollutants: PM and PM<sub>10</sub>  
Parameter: Number of hours of operation  
Limit: Less than 6,500 hours each per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

QUARTER :

YEAR:

Month	Number of Hours of Operation	Number of Hours of Operation	Number of Hours of Operation
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total
Month 1			
Month 2			
Month 3			

No deviation occurred in this quarter.

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

Submitted by: \_\_\_\_\_

Title / Position: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

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

### Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Rochester Metal Products Corporation  
Source Address: 616 Indiana Avenue, Rochester, Indiana 46975  
Part 70 Permit No.: T049-30312-00002  
Facility: Hunter pouring cooling process (EU-313) & Hunter shakeout process (EU-314)  
Pollutants: CO and VOC  
Parameter: Throughput of metal  
Limit: Less than 45,000 tons each per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

QUARTER :

YEAR:

Month	Metal Throughput (tons)	Metal Throughput (tons)	Metal Throughput (tons)
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total
Month 1			
Month 2			
Month 3			

No deviation occurred in this quarter.

Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.

Deviation has been reported on:

Submitted by: \_\_\_\_\_

Title / Position: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

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

### Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Rochester Metal Products Corporation  
Source Address: 616 Indiana Avenue, Rochester, Indiana 46975  
Part 70 Permit No.: T049-30312-00002  
Facility: Hunter Line No. 4 of the Hunter pouring cooling process (EU-313)  
Pollutant: VOC  
Parameter: Throughput of metal  
Limit: Less than 36,000 tons each per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

QUARTER :

YEAR:

Month	Metal Throughput (tons)	Metal Throughput (tons)	Metal Throughput (tons)
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total
Month 1			
Month 2			
Month 3			

No deviation occurred in this quarter.

Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.

Deviation has been reported on:

Submitted by: \_\_\_\_\_

Title / Position: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

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

### Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Rochester Metal Products Corporation  
Source Address: 616 Indiana Avenue, Rochester, Indiana 46975  
Part 70 Permit No.: T049-30312-00002  
Facility: Disa 1 pouring cooling process (EU-323) & Disa 1 casting shakeout process (EU-324)  
Pollutant: VOC  
Parameter: VOC Emissions  
Limit: Less than 24.8 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

QUARTER :

YEAR:

Month	VOC Emissions (tons/month)	VOC Emissions (tons/month)	VOC Emissions (tons/month)
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total
Month 1			
Month 2			
Month 3			

No deviation occurred in this quarter.

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

Submitted by: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title / Position: \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

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

### Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Rochester Metal Products Corporation  
 Source Address: 616 Indiana Avenue, Rochester, Indiana 46975  
 Part 70 Permit No.: T049-30312-00002  
 Facility: Disa 1 pouring cooling process (EU-323), Disa 1 casting shakeout process (EU-324), Disa 2 pouring and cooling process (EU-333) and the Disa 2 shakeout system (EU-334)  
 Pollutant: VOC  
 Parameter: VOC Emissions  
 Limit: Less than 33.6 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

QUARTER :

YEAR:

Month	VOC Emissions (tons/month)	VOC Emissions (tons/month)	VOC Emissions (tons/month)
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total
Month 1			
Month 2			
Month 3			

No deviation occurred in this quarter.

Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.

Deviation has been reported on:

Submitted by: \_\_\_\_\_

Title / Position: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

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

### Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Rochester Metal Products Corporation  
Source Address: 616 Indiana Avenue, Rochester, Indiana 46975  
Part 70 Permit No.: T049-30312-00002  
Facility: Disa 2 pouring and cooling process (EU-333) & Disa 2 shakeout system (EU-334)  
Pollutant: VOC  
Parameter: VOC Emissions  
Limit: Less than 24.8 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

QUARTER :

YEAR:

Month	VOC Emissions (tons/month)	VOC Emissions (tons/month)	VOC Emissions (tons/month)
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total
Month 1			
Month 2			
Month 3			

No deviation occurred in this quarter.

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

Submitted by: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title / Position: \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

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

### Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Rochester Metal Products Corporation  
Source Address: 616 Indiana Avenue, Rochester, Indiana 46975  
Part 70 Permit No.: T049-30312-00002  
Facility: Core sand storage silo (EU-200)  
Pollutants: PM and PM<sub>10</sub>  
Parameter: Number of hours of operation  
Limit: Less than 6,500 hours each per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

QUARTER :

YEAR:

Month	Number of Hours of Operation	Number of Hours of Operation	Number of Hours of Operation
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total
Month 1			
Month 2			
Month 3			

No deviation occurred in this quarter.

Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.

Deviation has been reported on:

Submitted by: \_\_\_\_\_

Title / Position: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

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

### Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Rochester Metal Products Corporation  
Source Address: 616 Indiana Avenue, Rochester, Indiana 46975  
Part 70 Permit No.: T049-30312-00002  
Facility: Core Wash Operation (EU-503)  
Pollutant: VOC  
Parameter: VOC delivered to the core wash operation  
Limit: Less than twenty-five (25) tons total per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

QUARTER :

YEAR:

Month	VOC (tons)	VOC (tons)	VOC (tons)
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total
Month 1			
Month 2			
Month 3			

No deviation occurred in this quarter.

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

Submitted by: \_\_\_\_\_

Title / Position: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

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

### Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Rochester Metal Products Corporation  
Source Address: 616 Indiana Avenue, Rochester, Indiana 46975  
Part 70 Permit No.: T049-30312-00002  
Facility: Magnesium treatment system (EU-119)  
Pollutant: VOC  
Parameter: Throughput of metal  
Limit: Less than 100,000 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

QUARTER :

YEAR:

Month	Metal Throughput (tons)	Metal Throughput (tons)	Metal Throughput (tons)
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total
Month 1			
Month 2			
Month 3			

No deviation occurred in this quarter.

Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.

Deviation has been reported on:

Submitted by: \_\_\_\_\_

Title / Position: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

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

### Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Rochester Metal Products Corporation  
Source Address: 616 Indiana Avenue, Rochester, Indiana 46975  
Part 70 Permit No.: T049-30312-00002  
Facility: Hunter magnesium treatment system (EU-120)  
Pollutants: PM and PM<sub>10</sub>  
Parameter: Throughput of metal  
Limit: Less than 16,600 tons each per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

QUARTER :

YEAR:

Month	Metal Throughput (tons)	Metal Throughput (tons)	Metal Throughput (tons)
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total
Month 1			
Month 2			
Month 3			

No deviation occurred in this quarter.

Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.

Deviation has been reported on:

Submitted by: \_\_\_\_\_

Title / Position: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

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

### Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Rochester Metal Products Corporation  
Source Address: 616 Indiana Avenue, Rochester, Indiana 46975  
Part 70 Permit No.: T049-30312-00002  
Facility: Hunter bond storage silo (EU-204)  
Pollutants: PM and PM<sub>10</sub>  
Parameter: Throughput of bond  
Limit: Less than 10,000 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

QUARTER :

YEAR:

Month	Bond Throughput (tons)	Bond Throughput (tons)	Bond Throughput (tons)
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total
Month 1			
Month 2			
Month 3			

No deviation occurred in this quarter.

Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.

Deviation has been reported on:

Submitted by: \_\_\_\_\_

Title / Position: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

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

### Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Rochester Metal Products Corporation  
Source Address: 616 Indiana Avenue, Rochester, Indiana 46975  
Part 70 Permit No.: T049-30312-00002  
Facility: Three (3) phenolic urethane cold box core machines (EU-213 and EU-231a and b)  
Pollutant: VOC  
Parameter: Resin Usage  
Limit: Less than 84,000 pounds per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

QUARTER :

YEAR:

Month	Resin Usage (pounds)	Resin Usage (pounds)	Resin Usage (pounds)
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total
Month 1			
Month 2			
Month 3			

No deviation occurred in this quarter.

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

Submitted by: \_\_\_\_\_

Title / Position: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

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

### Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Rochester Metal Products Corporation  
Source Address: 616 Indiana Avenue, Rochester, Indiana 46975  
Part 70 Permit No.: T049-30312-00002  
Facility: Three (3) phenolic urethane cold box core machines (EU-213 and EU-231a and b)  
Pollutant: VOC  
Parameter: Catalyst Gas Usage  
Limit: Less than 6,000 pounds per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

QUARTER :

YEAR:

Month	Catalyst Gas Usage (pounds)	Catalyst Gas Usage (pounds)	Catalyst Gas Usage (pounds)
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total
Month 1			
Month 2			
Month 3			

No deviation occurred in this quarter.

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

Submitted by: \_\_\_\_\_

Title / Position: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

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

### Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Rochester Metal Products Corporation  
Source Address: 616 Indiana Avenue, Rochester, Indiana 46975  
Part 70 Permit No.: T049-30312-00002  
Facility: Hunter pouring cooling process (EU-313) and the Hunter shakeout process (EU-314)  
Parameter: CO emissions  
Limit: Less than 93.38 tons total per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

QUARTER :

YEAR:

Month	CO (tons)	CO (tons)	CO (tons)
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total
Month 1			
Month 2			
Month 3			

No deviation occurred in this quarter.

Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.

Deviation has been reported on:

Submitted by: \_\_\_\_\_

Title / Position: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

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

**Part 70 Quarterly Report**

Source Name: Rochester Metal Products Corporation  
Source Address: 616 Indiana Avenue, Rochester, Indiana 46975  
Part 70 Permit No.: T049-30312-00002  
Facility: Hunter pouring cooling process (EU-313) and the Hunter shakeout process (EU-314)  
Parameter: VOC emissions  
Limit: Less than 30.15 tons total per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

QUARTER :

YEAR:

Month	VOC (tons)	VOC (tons)	VOC (tons)
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total
Month 1			
Month 2			
Month 3			

No deviation occurred in this quarter.

Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.

Deviation has been reported on:

Submitted by: \_\_\_\_\_

Title / Position: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

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

### Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Rochester Metal Products Corporation  
Source Address: 616 Indiana Avenue, Rochester, Indiana 46975  
Part 70 Permit No.: T049-30312-00002  
Facility: Hunter Line No. 4  
Parameter: VOC emissions  
Limit: Less than 24.12 tons total per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

QUARTER :

YEAR:

Month	VOC (tons)	VOC (tons)	VOC (tons)
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total
Month 1			
Month 2			
Month 3			

No deviation occurred in this quarter.

Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.

Deviation has been reported on:

Submitted by: \_\_\_\_\_

Title / Position: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT  
 OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY  
 COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH  
 PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT  
 QUARTERLY DEVIATION AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING REPORT**

Source Name: Rochester Metal Products Corporation  
 Source Address: 616 Indiana Avenue, Rochester, Indiana 46975  
 Part 70 Permit No.: T049-30312-00002

**Months:** \_\_\_\_\_ **to** \_\_\_\_\_ **Year:** \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

Form Completed by: \_\_\_\_\_

Title / Position: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Attachment A  
to a Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal

**40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ—National Emission Standards for  
Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal  
Combustion Engines:**

Source Name:	Rochester Metal Products Corporation
Source Location:	616 Indiana Avenue, Rochester, Indiana 46975
County:	Fulton
SIC Code:	3321, 3361
Permit Renewal No.:	T049-30312-00002
Significant Permit Modification No.:	049-31919-00002
Permit Reviewer:	Muhammad D. Khan

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

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

***What This Subpart Covers***

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

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

[73 FR 3603, Jan. 18, 2008]

**§ 63.6585 *Am I subject to this subpart?***

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This subpart applies to each affected source.

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

(1) *Existing stationary RICE.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(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; or

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

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

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

(c) *Stationary RICE subject to Regulations under 40 CFR Part 60.* An affected source that is a new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source, or is a new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at a major source of HAP emissions and is a spark ignition 2 stroke lean burn (2SLB) stationary RICE with a site rating of less than 500 brake HP, a spark ignition 4 stroke lean burn (4SLB) stationary RICE with a site rating of less than 250 brake HP, or a 4 stroke rich burn (4SRB) stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP, a stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, an emergency or limited use stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP, or a compression ignition (CI) stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP, must meet the requirements of this part by meeting the requirements of 40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII, for compression ignition engines or 40 CFR part 60 subpart JJJJ, for spark ignition engines. No further requirements apply for such engines under this part.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3604, Jan. 18, 2008]

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

(a) *Affected Sources.* (1) If you have an existing 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.

(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]

## ***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?***

(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 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 and 2a to this subpart or operating limitations in Tables 1b and 2b to this subpart: an existing 2SLB stationary RICE, an existing 4SLB stationary RICE, or an existing CI 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.

[73 FR 3605, Jan. 18, 2008]

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

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]

**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, except during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

(b) If you must comply with emission limitations and operating limitations, you must operate and maintain your stationary RICE, including air pollution control and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions at all times, including during startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

**Testing and Initial Compliance Requirements**

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (1) The test must have been conducted using the same methods specified in this subpart, and these methods must have been followed correctly.
- (2) The test must not be older than 2 years.
- (3) The test must be reviewed and accepted by the Administrator.
- (4) Either no process or equipment changes must have been made since the test was performed, or the owner or operator must be able to demonstrate that the results of the performance test, with or without adjustments, reliably demonstrate compliance despite process or equipment changes.
- (5) The test must be conducted at any load condition within plus or minus 10 percent of 100 percent load.

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

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

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

[73 FR 3605, Jan. 18, 2008]

**§ 63.6615 *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 in §63.7(e)(1) and under the specific conditions that this subpart specifies in Table 4. The test must be conducted at any load condition within plus or minus 10 percent of 100 percent load.
- (c) You may not conduct performance tests during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, as specified in §63.7(e)(1).
- (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:

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

Where:

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

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

R = percent reduction of CO or formaldehyde emissions.

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

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

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

Where:

$F_o$  = Fuel factor based on the ratio of oxygen volume to the ultimate CO<sub>2</sub> 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<sup>3</sup> /J (dscf/10<sup>6</sup> Btu).

$F_c$  = Ratio of the volume of CO<sub>2</sub> produced to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm<sup>3</sup> /J (dscf/10<sup>6</sup> Btu).

(ii) Calculate the CO<sub>2</sub> correction factor for correcting measurement data to 15 percent oxygen, as follows:

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

Where:

$X_{co_2}$  = CO<sub>2</sub> correction factor, percent.

5.9 = 20.9 percent O<sub>2</sub> - 15 percent O<sub>2</sub>, the defined O<sub>2</sub> correction value, percent.

(iii) Calculate the NO<sub>x</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub> gas concentrations adjusted to 15 percent O<sub>2</sub> using CO<sub>2</sub> as follows:

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

Where:

%CO<sub>2</sub> = Measured CO<sub>2</sub> 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.

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

(a) If you elect to install a CEMS as specified in Table 5 of this subpart, you must install, operate, and maintain a CEMS to monitor CO and either oxygen or CO<sub>2</sub> 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 CO<sub>2</sub> concentration.

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

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

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

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3606, Jan. 18, 2008]

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

(a) You must demonstrate initial compliance with each emission and operating limitation that applies to you according to Table 5 of this subpart.

(b) During the initial performance test, you must establish each operating limitation in Tables 1b and 2b of this subpart that applies to you.

(c) You must submit the Notification of Compliance Status containing the results of the initial compliance demonstration according to the requirements in §63.6645.

### **Continuous Compliance Requirements**

#### **§ 63.6635 How do I monitor and collect data to demonstrate continuous**

## ***compliance?***

(a) If you must comply with emission and operating limitations, you must monitor and collect data according to this section.

(b) Except for monitor malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), you must monitor continuously at all times that the stationary RICE is operating.

(c) You may not use data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities in data averages and calculations used to report emission or operating levels. You must, however, use all the valid data collected during all other periods.

## ***§ 63.6640 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations?***

(a) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limitation and operating limitation in Tables 1a and 1b and Tables 2a and 2b of this subpart that apply to you according to methods specified in Table 6 of 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 and Tables 2a and 2b of 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) Consistent with §§63.6(e) and 63.7(e)(1), deviations from the emission or operating limitations that occur during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction are not violations if you demonstrate to the Administrator's satisfaction that you were operating in accordance with §63.6(e)(1). 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 any 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 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 CI stationary RICE, an existing emergency stationary RICE, an existing limited use emergency 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.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 20467, Apr. 20, 2006; 73 FR 3606, Jan. 18, 2008]

## ***Notifications, Reports, and Records***

## **§ 63.6645 What notifications must I submit and when?**

(a) 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 or 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, 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.

(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]

## **§ 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 (5) of this section.

- (1) The first Compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.6595 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) 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) Each subsequent Compliance report must cover the semiannual reporting period from January 1 through June 30 or the semiannual reporting period from July 1 through December 31.
  - (4) Each subsequent Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the semiannual reporting period.
  - (5) For each 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 (4) of this section.
- (c) The Compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (6) of this section.
- (1) Company name and address.
  - (2) Statement by a responsible official, with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the 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 startup, shutdown, or malfunction during the reporting period, the compliance report must include the information in §63.10(d)(5)(i).
  - (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.

### **§ 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)(3), (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) The records in §63.6(e)(3)(iii) through (v) related to startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

(3) Records of performance tests and performance evaluations as required in §63.10(b)(2)(viii).

(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.

### **§ 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 on-site for at least 2 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to §63.10(b)(1). You can keep the records off-site for the remaining 3 years.

### ***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 any 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 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: An existing 2SLB RICE, an existing 4SLB stationary RICE, an existing CI stationary RICE, an existing stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, 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 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.

## **§ 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.

CAA means the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*, as amended by Public Law 101-549, 104 Stat. 2399).

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

*Custody transfer* means the transfer of hydrocarbon liquids or natural gas: After processing and/or treatment in the producing operations, or from storage vessels or automatic transfer facilities or other such equipment, including product loading racks, to pipelines or any other forms of transportation. For the purposes of this subpart, the point at which such liquids or natural gas enters a natural gas processing plant is a point of custody transfer.

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

(1) Fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this subpart, including but not limited to any emission limitation or operating limitation;

(2) Fails to meet any term or condition that is adopted to implement an applicable requirement in this subpart and that is included in the operating permit for any affected source required to obtain such a permit; or

(3) Fails to meet any emission limitation or operating limitation in this subpart during malfunction, regardless or whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.

(4) Fails to satisfy the general duty to minimize emissions established by §63.6(e)(1)(i).

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

*Diesel fuel* means any liquid obtained from the distillation of petroleum with a boiling point of approximately 150 to 360 degrees Celsius. One commonly used form is fuel oil number 2.

*Digester gas* means any gaseous by-product of wastewater treatment typically formed through the anaerobic decomposition of organic waste materials and composed principally of methane and CO<sub>2</sub>.

*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 RICE 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 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. Emergency stationary RICE with a site-rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that were installed prior to June 12, 2006, may be operated for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Required testing of such units should be minimized, but there is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations and for routine testing and maintenance. Emergency stationary RICE with a site-rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that were installed prior to June 12, 2006, may also operate an additional 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations. Emergency stationary RICE with a site-rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that were installed on or after June 12, 2006, must comply with requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.4243(d).

*Four-stroke engine* means any type of engine which completes the power cycle in two crankshaft revolutions, with intake and compression strokes in the first revolution and power and exhaust strokes in the second revolution.

*Gaseous fuel* means a material used for combustion which is in the gaseous state at standard atmospheric temperature and pressure conditions.

*Gasoline* means any fuel sold in any State for use in motor vehicles and motor vehicle engines, or nonroad or stationary engines, and commonly or commercially known or sold as gasoline.

*Glycol dehydration unit* means a device in which a liquid glycol (including, but not limited to, ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, or triethylene glycol) absorbent directly contacts a natural gas stream and absorbs water in a contact tower or absorption column (absorber). The glycol contacts and absorbs water vapor and other gas stream constituents from the natural gas and becomes "rich" glycol. This glycol is then regenerated in the glycol dehydration unit reboiler. The "lean" glycol is then recycled.

*Hazardous air pollutants (HAP)* means any air pollutants listed in or pursuant to section 112(b) of the CAA.

*ISO standard day conditions* means 288 degrees Kelvin (15 degrees Celsius), 60 percent relative humidity and 101.3 kilopascals pressure.

*Landfill gas* means a gaseous by-product of the land application of municipal refuse typically formed through the anaerobic decomposition of waste materials and composed principally of methane and CO<sub>2</sub>.

*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<sub>x</sub>) control device for rich burn engines that, in a two-step reaction, promotes the conversion of excess oxygen, NO<sub>x</sub>, CO, and volatile organic compounds (VOC) into CO<sub>2</sub>, nitrogen, and water.

*Oil and gas production facility* as used in this subpart means any grouping of equipment where hydrocarbon liquids are processed, upgraded ( *i.e.*, remove impurities or other constituents to meet contract specifications), or stored prior to the point of custody transfer; or where natural gas is processed, upgraded, or stored prior to entering the natural gas transmission and storage source category. For purposes of a major source determination, facility (including a building, structure, or installation) means oil and natural gas production and processing equipment that is located within the boundaries of an individual surface site as defined in this section. Equipment that is part of a facility will typically be located within close proximity to other equipment located at the same facility. Pieces of production equipment or groupings of equipment located on different oil and gas leases, mineral fee tracts, lease tracts, subsurface or surface unit areas, surface fee tracts, surface lease tracts, or separate surface sites, whether or not connected by a road, waterway, power line or pipeline, shall not be considered part of the same facility. Examples of facilities in the oil and natural gas production source category include, but are not limited to, well sites, satellite tank batteries, central tank batteries, a compressor station that transports natural gas to a natural gas processing plant, and natural gas processing plants.

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Propane* means a colorless gas derived from petroleum and natural gas, with the molecular structure C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub>.

*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<sub>x</sub> (such as pre-combustion chambers) will be considered lean burn engines. Also, existing engines where there are no manufacturer's recommendations regarding air/fuel ratio will be considered a rich burn engine if the excess oxygen content of the exhaust at full load conditions is less than or equal to 2 percent.

*Site-rated HP* means the maximum manufacturer's design capacity at engine site conditions.

*Spark ignition* means relating to either: A gasoline-fueled engine; or any other type of engine a spark plug (or other sparking device) and with operating characteristics significantly similar to the theoretical Otto combustion cycle. Spark ignition engines usually use a throttle to regulate intake air flow to control power during normal operation. Dual-fuel engines in which a liquid fuel (typically diesel fuel) is used for CI and gaseous fuel (typically natural gas) is used as the primary fuel at an annual average ratio of less than 2 parts diesel fuel to 100 parts total fuel on an energy equivalent basis are spark ignition engines.

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

*Stationary RICE test cell/stand* means an engine test cell/stand, as defined in subpart 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]

**Table 1a to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Emission Limitations for Existing, New, and Reconstructed Spark Ignition, 4SRB Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions**

[As stated in §63.6600, you must comply with the following emission limitations for existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent]

For each...	You must meet the following emission limitations...
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
	b. limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> .

[73 FR 3607, Jan. 18, 2008]

**Table 1b to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Operating Limitations for Existing, New, and Reconstructed Spark Ignition, 4SRB Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions**

[As stated in §§63.6600, 63.6630 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following operating emission limitations for existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions]

For each...	You must meet the following operating limitation...
1. 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more (or by 75 percent or more, if applicable) and using NSCR; or	a. maintain your catalyst so that the pressure drop across the catalyst does not change by more than 2 inches of water at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent from the pressure drop across the catalyst measured during the initial performance test; and
4SRB stationary RICE complying with	b. maintain the temperature of your stationary RICE

the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> and using NSCR.	exhaust so that the catalyst inlet temperature is greater than or equal to 750 °F and less than or equal to 1250 °F.
2. 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more (or by 75 percent or more, if applicable) and not using NSCR; or	Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator.
4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> and not using NSCR.	

[73 FR 3607, Jan. 18, 2008]

**Table 2 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Emission Limitations for New and Reconstructed 2SLB and Compression Ignition Stationary RICE >500 HP and 4SLB Stationary RICE ≥250 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions**

[As stated in §§63.6600 and 63.6601, 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]

<b>For each...</b>	<b>You must meet the following emission limitation...</b>
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 <sub>2</sub> . 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 <sub>2</sub> until June 15, 2007.
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 <sub>2</sub> .
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 <sub>2</sub> .

[73 FR 3608, Jan. 18, 2008]

**Table 2b to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Operating Limitations for New and Reconstructed 2SLB and Compression Ignition Stationary RICE >500 HP and 4SLB Burn Stationary RICE ≥250 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions**

[As stated in §§63.6600, 63.6601, 63.6630, and 63.6640, you must comply with the following operating limitations for new and reconstructed lean burn and new and reconstructed compression ignition stationary]

For each...	You must meet the following operating limitation...
1. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce CO emissions and using an oxidation catalyst; or 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using an oxidation catalyst	a. maintain your catalyst so that the pressure drop across the catalyst does not change by more than 2 inches of water at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent from the pressure drop across the catalyst that was measured during the initial performance test; and b. maintain the temperature of your stationary RICE exhaust so that the catalyst inlet temperature is greater than or equal to 450 °F and less than or equal to 1350 °F.
2. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce CO emissions and not using an oxidation catalyst; or 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using an oxidation catalyst	Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator.

[73 FR 3608, Jan. 18, 2008]

**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]

<b>For each . . .</b>	<b>Complying with the requirement to . . .</b>	<b>You must . . .</b>
1. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE	Reduce CO emissions and not using a CEMS	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually. <sup>1</sup>
2. 4SRB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower $\geq 5,000$	Reduce formaldehyde emissions	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually. <sup>1</sup>
3. Stationary RICE (all stationary RICE subcategories and all brake horsepower ratings)	Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually. <sup>1</sup>

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

**Table 4 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Performance Tests**

[As stated in §§63.6610, 63.6611, 63.6620, and 63.6640, you must comply with the following requirements for performance tests for stationary RICE]

<b>For each . . .</b>	<b>Complying with the requirement to . . .</b>	<b>You must . . .</b>	<b>Using . . .</b>	<b>According to the following requirements . . .</b>
1. 2SLB, 4SLB, and CI stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions	i. Measure the O <sub>2</sub> at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Portable CO and O <sub>2</sub> analyzer	(a) Using ASTM D6522–00 (2005) <sup>a</sup> (incorporated by reference, see §63.14). Measurements to determine O <sub>2</sub> 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 <sub>2</sub> analyzer	(a) Using ASTM D6522–00 (2005) <sup>a</sup> (incorporated by reference, see §63.14) or Method 10 of 40 CFR, appendix A. The CO concentration must be at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> , 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 <sub>2</sub> at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or ASTM Method D6522–00 (2005).	(a) Measurements to determine O <sub>2</sub> 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 <sup>b</sup> , 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 <sub>2</sub> , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
3. Stationary RICE	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde 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 <sub>2</sub> concentration of the stationary	(1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or ASTM Method	(a) Measurements to determine O <sub>2</sub> concentration must be made at the same time and

		RICE exhaust at the sampling port location; and	D6522-00 (2005)	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	(1) Method 320 or 323 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A; or ASTM D6348-03 <sup>b</sup> , 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 <sub>2</sub> , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.

<sup>a</sup>You may also use Methods 3A and 10 as options to ASTM-D6522-00 (2005). You may obtain a copy of ASTM-D6522-00 (2005) from at least one of the following addresses: American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959, or University Microfilms International, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

<sup>b</sup>You may obtain a copy of ASTM-D6348-03 from at least one of the following addresses: American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959, or University Microfilms International, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

[73 FR 3609, Jan. 18, 2008]

**Table 5 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Initial Compliance With Emission Limitations and Operating Limitations**

[As stated in §§63.6625 and 63.6630, you must initially comply with the emission and operating limitations as required by the following]

<b>For each . . .</b>	<b>Complying with the requirement to . . .</b>	<b>You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .</b>
1. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary	a. Reduce CO emissions and using oxidation	i. the average reduction of emissions of CO determined from the initial performance test

RICE and CI stationary RICE	catalyst, and using a CPMS	achieves the required CO percent reduction; and
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.
2. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions and not using oxidation catalyst	i. The average reduction of emissions of CO determined from the initial performance test achieves the required CO percent reduction; and
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
3. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions, and using a CEMS	i. You have installed a CEMS to continuously monitor CO and either O <sub>2</sub> or CO <sub>2</sub> at both the inlet and outlet of the oxidation catalyst according to the requirements in §63.6625(a); and
		ii. You have conducted a performance evaluation of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B; and
		iii. The average reduction of CO calculated using §63.6620 equals or exceeds the required percent reduction. The initial test comprises the first 4-hour period after successful validation of the CEMS. Compliance is based on the average percent reduction achieved during the 4-hour period.
4. 4SRB stationary RICE	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and using NSCR	i. The average reduction of emissions of formaldehyde determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required formaldehyde percent reduction; and
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop

		and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.
5. 4SRB stationary RICE	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and not using NSCR	i. The average reduction of emissions of formaldehyde determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required formaldehyde percent reduction; and
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
6. Stationary RICE	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. The average formaldehyde concentration, corrected to 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> , dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde emission limitation; and
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.
7. Stationary RICE	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 <sub>2</sub> , 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.

**Table 6 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Continuous Compliance With Emission Limitations and Operating Limitations**

[As stated in §63.6640, you must continuously comply with the emissions and operating limitations as required by the following]

<b>For each . . .</b>	<b>Complying with the requirement to . . .</b>	<b>You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .</b>
1. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions and using an oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for CO to demonstrate that the required CO percent reduction is achieved <sup>1</sup> ; and
		ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
2. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions and not using an oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for CO to demonstrate that the required CO percent reduction is achieved <sup>1</sup> ; and
		ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
3. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions and using a CEMS	i. Collecting the monitoring data according to §63.6625(a), reducing the measurements to 1-hour averages, calculating the percent reduction of CO emissions according to §63.6620; and

		ii. Demonstrating that the catalyst achieves the required percent reduction of CO emissions over the 4-hour averaging period; and
		iii. Conducting an annual RATA of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, as well as daily and periodic data quality checks in accordance with 40 CFR part 60, appendix F, procedure 1.
4. 4SRB stationary RICE	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and using NSCR	i. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and
		ii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		iv. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
5. 4SRB stationary RICE	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and not using NSCR	i. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and
		ii. reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages;
		iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
6. 4SRB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower $\geq 5,000$	Reduce formaldehyde emissions	Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that the required formaldehyde percent reduction is achieved <sup>1</sup> .
7. Stationary RICE	Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that your emissions remain at or below the formaldehyde concentration limit <sup>1</sup> ; and
		ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature

		data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
8. Stationary RICE	Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that your emissions remain at or below the formaldehyde concentration limit <sup>1</sup> ; and
		ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and
		ii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.

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

**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]

<b>You must submit a(n)</b>	<b>The report must contain . . .</b>	<b>You must submit the report . . .</b>
1. Compliance report	a. If there are no deviations from any emission limitations or operating limitations that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the	i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b).

	<p>emission limitations or operating limitations during the reporting period. If there were no periods during which the CMS, including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were not periods during which the CMS was out-of-control during the reporting period; or</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>i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b).</p>
	<p>c. If you had a startup, shutdown or malfunction during the reporting period, the information in §63.10(d)(5)(i)</p>	<p>i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b).</p>
<p>2. An immediate startup, shutdown, and malfunction report if actions addressing the startup, shutdown, or malfunction were inconsistent with your startup, shutdown, or malfunction plan during the reporting period</p>	<p>a. Actions taken for the event; and</p>	<p>i. By fax or telephone within 2 working days after starting actions inconsistent with the plan.</p>
	<p>b. The information in §63.10(d)(5)(ii).</p>	<p>i. By letter within 7 working days after the end of the event unless you have made alternative arrangements with the permitting authorities. (§63.10(d)(5)(ii))</p>
<p>3. 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;</p>	<p>i. Annually, according to the requirements in §63.6650.</p>

	and	
	b. The operating limits provided in your federally enforceable permit, and any deviations from these limits; and	i. See item 3.a.i.
	c. Any problems or errors suspected with the meters	i. See item 3.a.i.

**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]

<b>General provisions citation</b>	<b>Subject of citation</b>	<b>Applies to subpart</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
§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	Yes	

	area sources that become major sources		
§63.6(d)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(e)(1)	Operation and maintenance	Yes	
§63.6(e)(2)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(e)(3)	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan	Yes	
§63.6(f)(1)	Applicability of standards except during startup shutdown malfunction (SSM)	Yes	
§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 and 63.6611.
§63.7(a)(3)	CAA section 114 authority	Yes	
§63.7(b)(1)	Notification of performance test	Yes	
§63.7(b)(2)	Notification of rescheduling	Yes	
§63.7(c)	Quality assurance/test plan	Yes	
§63.7(d)	Testing facilities	Yes	
§63.7(e)(1)	Conditions for conducting performance tests	Yes	
§63.7(e)(2)	Conduct of performance tests	Yes	Subpart ZZZZ specifies test

	and reduction of data		methods at §63.6620.
§63.7(e)(3)	Test run duration	Yes	
§63.7(e)(4)	Administrator may require other testing under section 114 of the CAA	Yes	
§63.7(f)	Alternative test method provisions	Yes	
§63.7(g)	Performance test data analysis, recordkeeping, and reporting	Yes	
§63.7(h)	Waiver of tests	Yes	
§63.8(a)(1)	Applicability of monitoring requirements	Yes	Subpart ZZZZ contains specific requirements for monitoring at §63.6625.
§63.8(a)(2)	Performance specifications	Yes	
§63.8(a)(3)	[Reserved]		
§63.8(a)(4)	Monitoring for control devices	No	
§63.8(b)(1)	Monitoring	Yes	
§63.8(b)(2)–(3)	Multiple effluents and multiple monitoring systems	Yes	
§63.8(c)(1)	Monitoring system operation and maintenance	Yes	
§63.8(c)(1)(i)	Routine and predictable SSM	Yes	
§63.8(c)(1)(ii)	SSM not in Startup Shutdown Malfunction 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.
§63.8(f)(1)–(5)	Alternative monitoring method	Yes	
§63.8(f)(6)	Alternative to relative accuracy test	Yes	
§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.
§63.9(c)	Request for compliance extension	Yes	
§63.9(d)	Notification of special compliance requirements for new sources	Yes	
§63.9(e)	Notification of performance test	Yes	
§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	
§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.
§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.
§63.9(i)	Adjustment of submittal deadlines	Yes	
§63.9(j)	Change in previous information	Yes	
§63.10(a)	Administrative provisions for record keeping/reporting	Yes	
§63.10(b)(1)	Record retention	Yes	
§63.10(b)(2)(i)–(v)	Records related to SSM	Yes	
§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	Yes	
§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	

[73 FR 3610, Jan. 18, 2008]

Attachment B  
to Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal

40 CFR 63, Subpart EEEEE—National Emission Standards for Hazardous  
Air Pollutants for Iron and Steel Foundries

<b>Source Name:</b>	<b>Rochester Metal Products Corporation</b>
<b>Source Location:</b>	<b>616 Indiana Avenue, Rochester, Indiana 46975</b>
<b>County:</b>	<b>Fulton</b>
<b>SIC Code:</b>	<b>3321, 3361</b>
<b>Permit Renewal No.:</b>	<b>T049-30312-00002</b>
<b>Significant Permit Modification No.:</b>	<b>049-31919-00002</b>
<b>Permit Reviewer:</b>	<b>Muhammad D. Khan</b>

**Source:** 69 FR 21923, Apr. 22, 2004, unless otherwise noted.

**What this Subpart Covers**

**§ 63.7680 What is the purpose of this subpart?**

This subpart establishes national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) for iron and steel foundries. This subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the emissions limitations, work practice standards, and operation and maintenance requirements in this subpart.

**§ 63.7681 Am I subject to this subpart?**

You are subject to this subpart if you own or operate an iron and steel foundry that is (or is part of) a major source of hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions. Your iron and steel foundry is a major source of HAP for purposes of this subpart if it emits or has the potential to emit any single HAP at a rate of 10 tons or more per year or any combination of HAP at a rate of 25 tons or more per year or if it is located at a facility that emits or has the potential to emit any single HAP at a rate of 10 tons or more per year or any combination of HAP at a rate of 25 tons or more per year as defined in §63.2.

[69 FR 21923, Apr. 22, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 7218, February 7, 2008]

**§ 63.7682 What parts of my foundry does this subpart cover?**

- (a) The affected source is each new or existing iron and steel foundry.
- (b) This subpart covers emissions from metal melting furnaces, scrap preheaters, pouring areas, pouring stations, automated conveyor and pallet cooling lines, automated shakeout lines, and mold and core making lines. This subpart also covers fugitive emissions from foundry operations.
- (c) An affected source is existing if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the affected source before December 23, 2002.
- (d) An affected source is new if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the affected source on or after December 23, 2002. An affected source is reconstructed if it meets the definition of "reconstruction" in §63.2.

### **§ 63.7683 When do I have to comply with this subpart?**

(a) Except as specified in paragraph (b) of this section, if you have an existing affected source, you must comply with each emissions limitation, work practice standard, and operation and maintenance requirement in this subpart that applies to you no later than April 23, 2007. Major source status for existing affected sources must be determined no later than April 23, 2007.

(b) If you have an existing affected source, you must comply with the work practice standards in §63.7700(b) or (c), as applicable, no later than April 22, 2005.

(c) If you have a new affected source for which the initial startup date is on or before April 22, 2004, you must comply with each emissions limitation, work practice standard, and operation and maintenance requirement in this subpart that applies to you by April 22, 2004.

(d) If you have a new affected source for which the initial startup date is after April 22, 2004, you must comply with each emissions limitation, work practice standard, and operation and maintenance requirement in this subpart that applies to you upon initial startup.

(e) If your iron and steel foundry is an area source that becomes a major source of HAP, you must meet the requirements of §63.6(c)(5).

(f) You must meet the notification and schedule requirements in §63.7750. Note that several of these notifications must be submitted before the compliance date for your affected source.

### **Emissions Limitations**

#### **§ 63.7690 What emissions limitations must I meet?**

(a) You must meet the emissions limits or standards in paragraphs (a)(1) through (11) of this section that apply to you. When alternative emissions limitations are provided for a given emissions source, you are not restricted in the selection of which applicable alternative emissions limitation is used to demonstrate compliance.

(1) For each electric arc metal melting furnace, electric induction metal melting furnace, or scrap preheater at an existing iron and steel foundry, you must not discharge emissions through a conveyance to the atmosphere that exceed either the limit for particulate matter (PM) in paragraph (a)(1)(i) of this section or, alternatively the limit for total metal HAP in paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of this section:

(i) 0.005 grains of PM per dry standard cubic foot (gr/dscf), or

(ii) 0.0004 gr/dscf of total metal HAP.

(2) For each cupola metal melting furnace at an existing iron and steel foundry, you must not discharge emissions through a conveyance to the atmosphere that exceed either the limit for PM in paragraph (a)(2)(i) or (ii) of this section or, alternatively the limit for total metal HAP in paragraph (a)(2)(iii) or (iv) of this section:

(i) 0.006 gr/dscf of PM; or

(ii) 0.10 pound of PM per ton (lb/ton) of metal charged, or

(iii) 0.0005 gr/dscf of total metal HAP; or

(iv) 0.008 pound of total metal HAP per ton (lb/ton) of metal charged.

(3) For each cupola metal melting furnace or electric arc metal melting furnace at a new iron and steel foundry, you must not discharge emissions through a conveyance to the atmosphere that exceed either the limit for PM in paragraph (a)(3)(i) of this section or, alternatively the limit for total metal HAP in paragraph (a)(3)(ii) of this section:

(i) 0.002 gr/dscf of PM, or

(ii) 0.0002 gr/dscf of total metal HAP.

(4) For each electric induction metal melting furnace or scrap preheater at a new iron and steel foundry, you must not discharge emissions through a conveyance to the atmosphere that exceed either the limit for PM in paragraph (a)(4)(i) of this section or, alternatively the limit for total metal HAP in paragraph (a)(4)(ii) of this section:

(i) 0.001 gr/dscf of PM, or

(ii) 0.00008 gr/dscf of total metal HAP.

(5) For each pouring station at an existing iron and steel foundry, you must not discharge emissions through a conveyance to the atmosphere that exceed either the limit for PM in paragraph (a)(5)(i) of this section or, alternatively the limit for total metal HAP in paragraph (a)(5)(ii) of this section:

(i) 0.010 gr/dscf of PM, or

(ii) 0.0008 gr/dscf of total metal HAP.

(6) For each pouring area or pouring station at a new iron and steel foundry, you must not discharge emissions through a conveyance to the atmosphere that exceed either the limit for PM in paragraph (a)(6)(i) of this section or, alternatively the limit for total metal HAP in paragraph (a)(6)(ii) of this section:

(i) 0.002 gr/dscf of PM, or

(ii) 0.0002 gr/dscf of total metal HAP.

(7) For each building or structure housing any iron and steel foundry emissions source at the iron and steel foundry, you must not discharge any fugitive emissions to the atmosphere 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 27 percent opacity.

(8) For each cupola metal melting furnace at a new or existing iron and steel foundry, you must not discharge emissions of volatile organic hazardous air pollutants (VOHAP) through a conveyance to the atmosphere that exceed 20 parts per million by volume (ppmv) corrected to 10 percent oxygen.

(9) As an alternative to the work practice standard in §63.7700(e) for a scrap preheater at an existing iron and steel foundry or in §63.7700(f) for a scrap preheater at a new iron and steel foundry, you must not discharge emissions of VOHAP through a conveyance to the atmosphere that exceed 20 ppmv.

(10) For one or more automated conveyor and pallet cooling lines that use a sand mold system or automated shakeout lines that use a sand mold system at a new iron and steel foundry, you must not discharge emissions of VOHAP through a conveyance to the atmosphere that exceed a flow-weighted average of 20 ppmv.

(11) For each triethylamine (TEA) cold box mold or core making line at a new or existing iron and steel foundry, you must meet either the emissions limit in paragraph (a)(11)(i) of this section or, alternatively the emissions standard in paragraph (a)(11)(ii) of this section:

(i) You must not discharge emissions of TEA through a conveyance to the atmosphere that exceed 1 ppmv, as determined according to the performance test procedures in § 63.7732(g); or

(ii) You must reduce emissions of TEA from each TEA cold box mold or core making line by at least 99 percent, as determined according to the performance test procedures in § 63.7732(g).

(b) You must meet each operating limit in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section that applies to you.

(1) You must install, operate, and maintain a capture and collection system for all emissions sources subject to an emissions limit for VOHAP or TEA in paragraphs (a)(8) through (11) of this section.

(i) Each capture and collection system must meet accepted engineering standards, such as those published by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.

(ii) You must operate each capture system at or above the lowest value or settings established as operating limits in your operation and maintenance plan.

(2) You must operate each wet scrubber applied to emissions from a metal melting furnace, scrap preheater, pouring area, or pouring station subject to an emissions limit for PM or total metal HAP in paragraphs (a)(1) through (6) of this section such that the 3-hour average pressure drop and scrubber water flow rate does not fall below the minimum levels established during the initial or subsequent performance test.

(3) You must operate each combustion device applied to emissions from a cupola metal melting furnace subject to the emissions limit for VOHAP in paragraph (a)(8) of this section, such that the 15-minute average combustion zone temperature does not fall below 1,300 degrees Fahrenheit ( °F). Periods when the cupola is off blast and for 15 minutes after going on blast from an off blast condition are not included in the 15-minute average.

(4) You must operate each combustion device applied to emissions from a scrap preheater subject to the emissions limit for VOHAP in paragraph (a)(9) of this section or from a TEA cold box mold or core making line subject to the emissions limit for TEA in paragraph (a)(11) of this section, such that the 3-hour average combustion zone temperature does not fall below the minimum level established during the initial or subsequent performance test.

(5) You must operate each wet acid scrubber applied to emissions from a TEA cold box mold or core making line subject to the emissions limit for TEA in paragraph (a)(11) of this section such that:

(i) The 3-hour average scrubbing liquid flow rate does not fall below the minimum level established during the initial or subsequent performance test; and

(ii) The 3-hour average pH of the scrubber blowdown, as measured by a continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS), does not exceed 4.5 or the pH of the scrubber blowdown, as measured once every 8 hours during process operations, does not exceed 4.5.

(c) If you use a control device other than a baghouse, wet scrubber, wet acid scrubber, or combustion device, you must prepare and submit a monitoring plan containing the information listed in paragraphs (c)(1) through (5) of this section. The monitoring plan is subject to approval by the Administrator.

- (1) A description of the device;
- (2) Test results collected in accordance with §63.7732 verifying the performance of the device for reducing emissions of PM, total metal HAP, VOHAP, or TEA to the levels required by this subpart;
- (3) A copy of the operation and maintenance plan required by §63.7710(b);
- (4) A list of appropriate operating parameters that will be monitored to maintain continuous compliance with the applicable emissions limitation(s); and
- (5) Operating parameter limits based on monitoring data collected during the performance test.

[69 FR 21923, Apr. 22, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 7218, February 7, 2008]

## **Work Practice Standards**

### **§ 63.7700 What work practice standards must I meet?**

- (a) For each segregated scrap storage area, bin or pile, you must either comply with the certification requirements in paragraph (b) of this section, or prepare and implement a plan for the selection and inspection of scrap according to the requirements in paragraph (c) of this section. You may have certain scrap subject to paragraph (b) of this section and other scrap subject to paragraph (c) of this section at your facility provided the scrap remains segregated until charge make-up.
- (b) You must prepare and operate at all times according to a written certification that the foundry purchases and uses 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, mercury switches, plastics, or free organic liquids. For the purpose of this paragraph (b), "free organic liquids" is defined as material that fails the paint filter test by EPA Method 9095A, "Paint Filter Liquids Test" (Revision 1, December 1996), as published in EPA Publication SW-846 "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods" (incorporated by reference—see §63.14). Any post-consumer engine blocks, post-consumer oil filters, or oily turnings that are processed and/or cleaned to the extent practicable such that the materials do not include lead components, mercury switches, chlorinated plastics, or free organic liquids can be included in this certification.
- (c) You must prepare and operate at all times according to a written plan for the selection and inspection of iron and steel scrap to minimize, to the extent practicable, the amount of organics and HAP metals in the charge materials used by the iron and steel foundry. This scrap selection and inspection plan is subject to approval by the Administrator. You must keep a copy of the plan onsite and readily available to all plant personnel with materials acquisition or inspection duties. You must provide a copy of the material specifications to each of your scrap vendors. Each plan must include the information specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section.
  - (1) A materials acquisition program to limit organic contaminants according to the requirements in paragraph (c)(1)(i) or (ii) of this section, as applicable.
    - (i) For scrap charged to a scrap preheater, electric arc metal melting furnace, or electric induction metal melting furnace, specifications for scrap materials to be depleted (to the extent practicable) of the presence of used oil filters, chlorinated plastic parts, organic liquids, and a program to ensure the scrap materials are drained of free liquids; or

(ii) For scrap charged to a cupola metal melting furnace, specifications for scrap materials to be depleted (to the extent practicable) of the presence of chlorinated plastic, and a program to ensure the scrap materials are drained of free liquids.

(2) A materials acquisition program specifying that the scrap supplier remove accessible mercury switches from the trunks and hoods of any automotive bodies contained in the scrap and remove accessible lead components such as batteries and wheel weights. You must either obtain and maintain onsite a copy of the procedures used by the scrap supplier for either removing accessible mercury switches or for purchasing automobile bodies that have had mercury switches removed, as applicable, or document your attempts to obtain a copy of these procedures from the scrap suppliers servicing your area.

(3) Procedures for visual inspection of a representative portion, but not less than 10 percent, of all incoming scrap shipments to ensure the materials meet the specifications.

(i) The inspection procedures must identify the location(s) where inspections are to be performed for each type of shipment. Inspections may be performed at the scrap supplier's facility. The selected location(s) must provide a reasonable vantage point, considering worker safety, for visual inspection.

(ii) The inspection procedures must include recordkeeping requirements that document each visual inspection and the results.

(iii) The inspection procedures must include provisions for rejecting or returning entire or partial scrap shipments that do not meet specifications and limiting purchases from vendors whose shipments fail to meet specifications for more than three inspections in one calendar year.

(iv) If the inspections are performed at the scrap supplier's facility, the inspection procedures must include an explanation of how the periodic inspections ensure that not less than 10 percent of scrap purchased from each supplier is subject to inspection.

(d) For each furan warm box mold or core making line in a new or existing iron and steel foundry, you must use a binder chemical formulation that does not contain methanol as a specific ingredient of the catalyst formulation as determined by the Material Safety Data Sheet. This requirement does not apply to the resin portion of the binder system.

(e) For each scrap preheater at an existing iron and steel foundry, you must meet either the requirement in paragraph (e)(1) or (2) of this section. As an alternative to the requirement in paragraph (e)(1) or (2) of this section, you must meet the VOHAP emissions limit in §63.7690(a)(9).

(1) You must operate and maintain a gas-fired preheater where the flame directly contacts the scrap charged; or

(2) You must charge only material that is subject to and in compliance with the scrap certification requirement in paragraph (b) of this section.

(f) For each scrap preheater at a new iron and steel foundry, you must charge only material that is subject to and in compliance with the scrap certification requirement in paragraph (b) of this section. As an alternative to this requirement, you must meet the VOHAP emissions limit in §63.7690(a)(9).

[69 FR 21923, Apr. 22, 2004, as amended at 70 FR 29404, May 20, 2005; 73 FR 7218, February 7, 2008]

## Operation and Maintenance Requirements

### § 63.7710 What are my operation and maintenance requirements?

(a) As required by §63.6(e)(1)(i), you must always operate and maintain your iron and steel foundry, including air pollution control and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions at least to the levels required by this subpart.

(b) You must prepare and operate at all times according to a written operation and maintenance plan for each capture and collection system and control device for an emissions source subject to a PM, metal HAP, TEA, or VOHAP emissions limit in §63.7690(a). Your operation and maintenance plan also must include procedures for igniting gases from mold vents in pouring areas and pouring stations that use a sand mold system. This operation and maintenance plan is subject to approval by the Administrator. Each plan must contain the elements described in paragraphs (b)(1) through (6) of this section.

(1) 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). The operation and maintenance plan must also include requirements to repair the defect or deficiency as soon as practicable.

(2) Operating limits for each capture system for an emissions source subject to an emissions limit or standard for VOHAP or TEA in §63.7690(a)(8) through (11). You must establish the operating according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Select operating limit parameters appropriate for the capture system design that are representative and reliable indicators of the performance of the capture system. At a minimum, you must use appropriate operating limit parameters that indicate the level of the ventilation draft and damper position settings for the capture system when operating to collect emissions, including revised settings for seasonal variations. Appropriate operating limit parameters for ventilation draft include, but are not limited to: volumetric flow rate through each separately ducted hood, total volumetric flow rate at the inlet to the control device to which the capture system is vented, fan motor amperage, or static pressure. Any parameter for damper position setting may be used that indicates the duct damper position related to the fully open setting.

(ii) For each operating limit parameter selected in paragraph (b)(2)(i) of this section, designate the value or setting for the parameter at which the capture system operates during the process operation. If your operation allows for more than one process to be operating simultaneously, designate the value or setting for the parameter at which the capture system operates during each possible configuration that you may operate ( i.e., the operating limits with one furnace melting, two melting, as applicable to your plant).

(iii) Include documentation in your plan to support your selection of the operating limits established for your capture system. This documentation must include a description of the capture system design, a description of the capture system operating during production, a description of each selected operating limit parameter, a rationale for why you chose the parameter, a description of the method used to monitor the parameter according to the requirements of §63.7740(a), and the data used to set the value or setting for the parameter for each of your process configurations.

(3) Preventative maintenance plan for each control device, including a preventative maintenance schedule that is consistent with the manufacturer's instructions for routine and long-term maintenance.

(4) A site-specific monitoring plan for each bag leak detection system. For each bag leak detection system that operates on the triboelectric effect, the monitoring plan must be consistent with the

recommendations contained in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency guidance document "Fabric Filter Bag Leak Detection Guidance" (EPA-454/R-98-015). This baghouse monitoring plan is subject to approval by the Administrator. The owner or operator shall operate and maintain the bag leak detection system according to the site-specific monitoring plan at all times. The plan must address all of the items identified in paragraphs (b)(4)(i) through (v) 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) 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.

(5) Corrective action plan for each baghouse. The plan must include the requirement that, in the event 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 the corrective action as soon as practicable. Corrective actions taken may include, but are not limited to:

(i) Inspecting the baghouse 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 compartment.

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

(vi) Making process changes.

(vii) Shutting down the process producing the PM emissions.

(6) Procedures for providing an ignition source to mold vents of sand mold systems in each pouring area and pouring station unless you determine the mold vent gases either are not ignitable, ignite automatically, or cannot be ignited due to accessibility or safety issues. You must document and maintain records of this determination. The determination of ignitability, accessibility, and safety may encompass multiple casting patterns provided the castings utilize similar sand-to-metal ratios, binder formulations, and coating materials. The determination of ignitability must be based on observations of the mold vents within 5 minutes of pouring, and the flame must be present for at least 15 seconds for the mold vent to be considered ignited. For the purpose of this determination:

(i) Mold vents that ignite more than 75 percent of the time without the presence of an auxiliary ignition source are considered to ignite automatically; and

(ii) Mold vents that do not ignite automatically and cannot be ignited in the presence of an auxiliary ignition source more than 25 percent of the time are considered to be not ignitable.

[69 FR 21923, Apr. 22, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 7218, February 7, 2008]

### **General Compliance Requirements**

#### **§ 63.7720 What are my general requirements for complying with this subpart?**

(a) You must be in compliance with the emissions limitations, work practice standards, and operation and maintenance requirements in this subpart at all times, except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

(b) During the period between the compliance date specified for your iron and steel foundry in §63.7683 and the date when applicable operating limits have been established during the initial performance test, you must maintain a log detailing the operation and maintenance of the process and emissions control equipment.

(c) You must develop a written startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan according to the provisions in §63.6(e)(3). The startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan also must specify what constitutes a shutdown of a cupola and how to determine that operating conditions are normal following startup of a cupola.

[69 FR 21923, Apr. 22, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 20468, Apr. 20, 2006]

### **Initial Compliance Requirements**

#### **§ 63.7730 By what date must I conduct performance tests or other initial compliance demonstrations?**

(a) As required by §63.7(a)(2), you must conduct a performance test no later than 180 calendar days after the compliance date that is specified in §63.7683 for your iron and steel foundry to demonstrate initial compliance with each emissions limitation in §63.7690 that applies to you.

(b) For each work practice standard in §63.7700 and each operation and maintenance requirement in §63.7710 that applies to you where initial compliance is not demonstrated using a performance test, you must demonstrate initial compliance no later than 30 calendar days after the compliance date that is specified for your iron and steel foundry in §63.7683.

(c) If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 23, 2002 and April 22, 2004, you must demonstrate initial compliance with either the proposed emissions limit or the promulgated emissions limit no later than October 19, 2004 or no later than 180 calendar days after startup of the source, whichever is later, according to §63.7(a)(2)(ix).

(d) If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 23, 2002 and April 22, 2004, and you chose to comply with the proposed emissions limit when demonstrating initial compliance, you must conduct a second performance test to demonstrate compliance with the promulgated emissions limit by October 19, 2007 or after startup of the source, whichever is later, according to §63.7(a)(2)(ix).

#### **§ 63.7731 When must I conduct subsequent performance tests?**

(a) You must conduct subsequent performance tests to demonstrate compliance with all applicable PM or total metal HAP, VOHAP, and TEA emissions limitations in §63.7690 for your iron and steel foundry no less frequently than every 5 years and each time you elect to change an operating limit or to comply with

a different alternative emissions limit, if applicable. The requirement to conduct performance tests every 5 years does not apply to an emissions source for which a continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) is used to demonstrate continuous compliance.

(b) You must conduct subsequent performance tests to demonstrate compliance with the opacity limit in §63.7690(a)(7) for your iron and steel foundry no less frequently than once every 6 months.

[69 FR 21923, Apr. 22, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 7219, February 7, 2008]

**§ 63.7732 What test methods and other procedures must I use to demonstrate initial compliance with the emissions limitations?**

(a) You must conduct each performance test that applies to your iron and steel foundry based on your selected compliance alternative, if applicable, according to the requirements in §63.7(e)(1) and the conditions specified in paragraphs (b) through (i) of this section.

(b) To determine compliance with the applicable emissions limit for PM in §63.7690(a)(1) through (6) for a metal melting furnace, scrap preheater, pouring station, or pouring area, follow the test methods and procedures in paragraphs (b)(1) through (6) of this section.

(1) Determine the concentration of PM according to the test methods in 40 CFR part 60, appendix A that are specified in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (v) of this section.

(i) Method 1 or 1A to select sampling port locations and the number of traverse points in each stack or duct. 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.

(ii) Method 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 2F, or 2G to determine the volumetric flow rate of the stack gas.

(iii) Method 3, 3A, or 3B to determine the dry molecular weight of the stack gas.

(iv) Method 4 to determine the moisture content of the stack gas.

(v) Method 5, 5B, 5D, 5F, or 5I, as applicable, to determine the PM concentration. The PM concentration is determined using only the front-half (probe rinse and filter) of the PM catch.

(2) Collect a minimum sample volume of 60 dscf of gas during each PM sampling run. A minimum of three valid test runs are needed to comprise a performance test.

(3) For cupola metal melting furnaces, sample only during times when the cupola is on blast.

(4) For electric arc and electric induction metal melting furnaces, sample only during normal production conditions, which may include, but are not limited to the following cycles: Charging, melting, alloying, refining, slagging, and tapping.

(5) For scrap preheaters, sample only during normal production conditions, which may include, but are not limited to the following cycles: Charging, heating, and discharging.

(6) Determine the total mass of metal charged to the furnace or scrap preheater. For a cupola metal melting furnace at an existing iron and steel foundry that is subject to the PM emissions limit in §63.7690(a)(ii), calculate the PM emissions rate in pounds of PM per ton (lb/ton) of metal charged using Equation 1 of this section:

$$EF_{PM} = C_{PM} \times \left( \frac{Q}{M_{\text{charge}}} \right) \times \left( \frac{t_{\text{test}}}{7,000} \right) \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

Where:

$EF_{PM}$  = Mass emissions rate of PM, pounds of PM per ton (lb/ton) of metal charged;

$C_{PM}$  = Concentration of PM measured during performance test run, gr/dscf;

$Q$  = Volumetric flow rate of exhaust gas, dry standard cubic feet per minute (dscfm);

$M_{\text{charge}}$  = Mass of metal charged during performance test run, tons;

$t_{\text{test}}$  = Duration of performance test run, minutes; and

7,000 = Unit conversion factor, grains per pound (gr/lb).

(c) To determine compliance with the applicable emissions limit for total metal HAP in § 63.7690(a)(1) through (6) for a metal melting furnace, scrap preheater, pouring station, or pouring area, follow the test methods and procedures in paragraphs (c)(1) through (6) of this section.

(1) Determine the concentration of total metal HAP according to the test methods in 40 CFR part 60, appendix A that are specified in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) through (v) of this section.

(i) Method 1 or 1A to select sampling port locations and the number of traverse points in each stack or duct. 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.

(ii) Method 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 2F, or 2G to determine the volumetric flow rate of the stack gas.

(iii) Method 3, 3A, or 3B to determine the dry molecular weight of the stack gas.

(iv) Method 4 to determine the moisture content of the stack gas.

(v) Method 29 to determine the total metal HAP concentration.

(2) A minimum of three valid test runs are needed to comprise a performance test.

(3) For cupola metal melting furnaces, sample only during times when the cupola is on blast.

(4) For electric arc and electric induction metal melting furnaces, sample only during normal production conditions, which may include, but are not limited to the following cycles: Charging, melting, alloying, refining, slagging, and tapping.

(5) For scrap preheaters, sample only during normal production conditions, which may include, but are not limited to the following cycles: Charging, heating, and discharging.

(6) Determine the total mass of metal charged to the furnace or scrap preheater during each performance test run and calculate the total metal HAP emissions rate (pounds of total metal HAP per ton (lb/ton) of metal charged) using Equation 2 of this section:

$$EF_{\text{TMHAP}} = C_{\text{TMHAP}} \times \left( \frac{Q}{M_{\text{charge}}} \right) \times \left( \frac{t_{\text{test}}}{7,000} \right) \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

Where:

$EF_{TMHAP}$  = Emissions rate of total metal HAP, pounds of total metal HAP per ton (lb/ton) of metal charged;

$C_{TMHAP}$  = Concentration of total metal HAP measured during performance test run, gr/dscf;

Q = Volumetric flow rate of exhaust gas, dscfm;

$M_{charge}$  = Mass of metal charged during performance test run, tons;

$t_{test}$  = Duration of performance test run, minutes; and

7,000 = Unit conversion factor, gr/lb.

(d) To determine compliance with the opacity limit in §63.7690(a)(7) for fugitive emissions from buildings or structures housing any iron and steel foundry emissions source at the iron and steel foundry, follow the procedures in paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Using a certified observer, conduct each opacity test according to the requirements in EPA Method 9 (40 CFR part 60, appendix A) and §63.6(h)(5). 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.

(2) During testing intervals when PM performance tests, if applicable, are being conducted, conduct the opacity test such the opacity observations are recorded during the PM performance tests.

(e) To determine compliance with the applicable VOHAP emissions limit in §63.7690(a)(8) for a cupola metal melting furnace or in §63.7690(a)(9) for a scrap preheater, follow the test methods and procedures in paragraphs (e)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Determine the VOHAP concentration for each test run according to the test methods in 40 CFR part 60, appendix A that are specified in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (v) of this section.

(i) Method 1 or 1A to select sampling port locations and the number of traverse points in each stack or duct. 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.

(ii) Method 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 2F, or 2G to determine the volumetric flow rate of the stack gas.

(iii) Method 3, 3A, or 3B to determine the dry molecular weight of the stack gas.

(iv) Method 4 to determine the moisture content of the stack gas.

(v) Method 18 to determine the VOHAP concentration. Alternatively, you may use Method 25 to determine the concentration of total gaseous nonmethane organics (TGNMO) or Method 25A to determine the concentration of total organic compounds (TOC), using hexane as the calibration gas.

(2) Determine the average VOHAP, TGNMO, or TOC concentration using a minimum of three valid test runs. Each test run must include a minimum of 60 continuous operating minutes.

(3) For a cupola metal melting furnace, correct the measured concentration of VOHAP, TGNMO, or TOC for oxygen content in the gas stream using Equation 3 of this section:

$$C_{\text{VOHAP},10\%O_2} = C_{\text{VOHAP}} \left( \frac{10.9\%}{20.9\% - \%O_2} \right) \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

Where:

$C_{\text{VOHAP}}$  = Concentration of VOHAP in ppmv as measured by Method 18 in 40 CFR part 60, appendix A or the concentration of TGNMO or TOC in ppmv as hexane as measured by Method 25 or 25A in 40 CFR part 60, appendix A; and

$\%O_2$  = Oxygen concentration in gas stream, percent by volume (dry basis).

(4) For a cupola metal melting furnace, measure the combustion zone temperature of the combustion device with the CPMS required in §63.7740(d) during each sampling run in 15-minute intervals. Determine and record the 15-minute average of the three runs.

(f) Follow the applicable procedures in paragraphs (f)(1) through (3) of this section to determine compliance with the VOHAP emissions limit in §63.7690(a)(10) for automated pallet cooling lines or automated shakeout lines.

(1) Follow these procedures to demonstrate compliance by direct measurement of total hydrocarbons (a surrogate for VOHAP) using a volatile organic compound (VOC) CEMS.

(i) Using the VOC CEMS required in §63.7740(g), measure and record the concentration of total hydrocarbons (as hexane) for 180 continuous operating minutes. You must measure emissions 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.

(ii) Reduce the monitoring data to hourly averages as specified in §63.8(g)(2).

(iii) Compute and record the 3-hour average of the monitoring data.

(2) As an alternative to the procedures in paragraph (f)(1) of this section, you may demonstrate compliance with the VOHAP emissions limit in §63.7690(a)(10) by establishing a site-specific TOC emissions limit that is correlated to the VOHAP emissions limit according to the procedures in paragraph (f)(2)(i) through (ix) of this section.

(i) Determine the VOHAP concentration for each test run according to the test methods in 40 CFR part 60, appendix A that are specified in paragraph (f)(2)(ii) through (vi) of this section.

(ii) Method 1 or 1A to select sampling port locations and the number of traverse points in each stack or duct. 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.

(iii) Method 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 2F, or 2G to determine the volumetric flow rate of the stack gas.

(iv) Method 3, 3A, or 3B to determine the dry molecular weight of the stack gas.

(v) Method 4 to determine the moisture content of the stack gas.

(vi) Method 18 to determine the VOHAP concentration. Alternatively, you may use Method 25 to determine the concentration of TGNMO using hexane as the calibration gas.

(vii) Using the CEMS required in §63.7740(g), measure and record the concentration of total hydrocarbons (as hexane) during each of the Method 18 (or Method 25) sampling runs. You must measure emissions 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.

(viii) Calculate the average VOHAP (or TGNMO) concentration for the source test as the arithmetic average of the concentrations measured for the individual test runs, and determine the average concentration of total hydrocarbon (as hexane) as measured by the CEMS during all test runs.

(ix) Calculate the site-specific VOC emissions limit using Equation 4 of this section:

$$\text{VOC}_{\text{limit}} = 20x \frac{C_{\text{VOHAP,avg}}}{C_{\text{CEM}}} \quad (\text{Eq. 4})$$

Where:

$C_{\text{VOHAP,avg}}$  = Average concentration of VOHAP for the source test in ppmv as measured by Method 18 in 40 CFR part 60, appendix A or the average concentration of TGNMO for the source test in ppmv as hexane as measured by Method 25 in 40 CFR part 60, appendix A; and

$C_{\text{CEM}}$  = Average concentration of total hydrocarbons in ppmv as hexane as measured using the CEMS during the source test.

(3) For two or more exhaust streams from one or more automated conveyor and pallet cooling lines or automated shakeout lines, compute the flow-weighted average concentration of VOHAP emissions for each combination of exhaust streams using Equation 5 of this section:

$$C_w = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n C_i Q_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n Q_i} \quad (\text{Eq. 5})$$

Where:

$C_w$  = Flow-weighted concentration of VOHAP or VOC, ppmv (as hexane);

$C_i$  = Concentration of VOHAP or VOC from exhaust stream “i”, ppmv (as hexane);

$n$  = Number of exhaust streams sampled; and

$Q_i$  = Volumetric flow rate of effluent gas from exhaust stream “i”, dscfm.

(g) To determine compliance with the emissions limit or standard in §63.7690(a)(11) for a TEA cold box mold or core making line, follow the test methods in 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, specified in paragraphs (g)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Determine the TEA concentration for each test run according to the test methods in 40 CFR part 60, appendix A that are specified in paragraphs (g)(1)(i) through (v) of this section.

(i) Method 1 or 1A to select sampling port locations and the number of traverse points in each stack or duct. If you elect to meet the 99 percent reduction standard, sampling sites must be located both at the inlet to the control device and at the outlet of the control device prior to any releases to the atmosphere. If you elect to meet the concentration limit, the sampling site 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.

(ii) Method 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 2F, or 2G to determine the volumetric flow rate of the stack gas.

(iii) Method 3, 3A, or 3B to determine the dry molecular weight of the stack gas.

(iv) Method 4 to determine the moisture content of the stack gas.

(v) Method 18 to determine the TEA concentration. Alternatively, you may use NIOSH Method 2010 (incorporated by reference—see §63.14) to determine the TEA concentration provided the performance requirements outlined in section 13.1 of EPA Method 18 are satisfied. The sampling option and time must be sufficiently long such that either the TEA concentration in the field sample is at least 5 times the limit of detection for the analytical method or the test results calculated using the laboratory's reported analytical detection limit for the specific field samples are less than 1/5 of the applicable emissions limit. When using Method 18, the adsorbent tube approach, as described in section 8.2.4 of Method 18, may be required to achieve the necessary analytical detection limits. The sampling time must be at least 1 hour in all cases.

(2) If you use a wet acid scrubber, conduct the test as soon as practicable after adding fresh acid solution and the system has reached normal operating conditions.

(3) If you use a wet acid scrubber that is subject to the operating limit in §63.7690(b)(5)(ii) for pH level, determine the pH of the scrubber blowdown using the procedures in paragraph (g)(3)(i) or (ii) of this section.

(i) Measure the pH of the scrubber blowdown with the CPMS required in §63.7740(f)(2) during each TEA sampling run in intervals of no more than 15 minutes. Determine and record the 3-hour average; or

(ii) Measure and record the pH level using the probe and meter required in §63.7740(f)(2) once each sampling run. Determine and record the average pH level for the three runs.

(4) If you are subject to the 99 percent reduction standard, calculate the mass emissions reduction using Equation 6 of this section:

$$\% \text{reduction} = \frac{E_i - E_o}{E_i} \times 100\% \quad (\text{Eq. 6})$$

Where:

$E_i$  = Mass emissions rate of TEA at control device inlet, kilograms per hour (kg/hr); and

$E_o$  = Mass emissions rate of TEA at control device outlet, kg/hr.

(h) To determine compliance with the PM or total metal HAP emissions limits in §63.7690(a)(1) through (6) when one or more regulated emissions sources are combined with either another regulated emissions source subject to a different emissions limit or other non-regulated emissions sources, you may demonstrate compliance using one of the procedures in paragraphs (h)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Meet the most stringent applicable emissions limit for the regulated emissions sources included in the combined emissions stream for the combined emissions stream.

(2) Use the procedures in paragraphs (h)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Determine the volumetric flow rate of the individual regulated streams for which emissions limits apply.

(ii) Calculate the flow-weighted average emissions limit, considering only the regulated streams, using Equation 5 of this section, except  $C_w$  is the flow-weighted average emissions limit for PM or total metal HAP in the exhaust stream, gr/dscf; and  $C_i$  is the concentration of PM or total metal HAP in exhaust stream "i", gr/dscf.

(iii) Meet the calculated flow-weighted average emissions limit for the regulated emissions sources included in the combined emissions stream for the combined emissions stream.

(3) Use the procedures in paragraphs (h)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Determine the PM or total metal HAP concentration of each of the regulated streams prior to the combination with other exhaust streams or control device.

(ii) 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 6 of this section, except  $E_i$  is the mass emissions rate of PM or total metal HAP at the control device inlet, lb/hr and  $E_o$  is the mass emissions rate of PM or total metal HAP at the control device outlet, lb/hr.

(iii) Meet the applicable emissions limit based on the calculated PM or total metal HAP concentration for the regulated emissions sources using Equation 7 of this section:

$$C_{\text{released}} = C_i \times \left( 1 - \frac{\% \text{reduction}}{100} \right) \quad (\text{Eq. 7})$$

Where:

$C_{\text{released}}$  = Calculated concentration of PM (or total metal HAP) predicted to be released to the atmosphere from the regulated emissions source, gr/dscf; and

$C_i$  = Concentration of PM (or total metal HAP) in the uncontrolled regulated exhaust stream, gr/dscf.

(i) 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 (b) through (h) of this section, a site-specific test plan should be submitted to the Administrator for approval according to the requirements in § 63.7(c)(2) and (3).

[69 FR 21923, Apr. 22, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 7219, February 7, 2008]

### § 63.7733 What procedures must I use to establish operating limits?

(a) For each capture system subject to operating limits in §63.7690(b)(1)(ii), you must establish site-specific operating limits in your operation and maintenance plan according to the procedures in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section.

- (1) Concurrent with applicable emissions and opacity tests, measure and record values for each of the operating limit parameters in your capture system operation and maintenance plan according to the monitoring requirements in §63.7740(a).
  - (2) For any dampers that are manually set and remain at the same position at all times the capture system is operating, the damper position must be visually checked and recorded at the beginning and end of each run.
  - (3) Review and record the monitoring data. Identify and explain any times the capture system operated outside the applicable operating limits.
- (b) For each wet scrubber subject to the operating limits in §63.7690(b)(2) for pressure drop and scrubber water flow rate, you must establish site-specific operating limits according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section.
- (1) Using the CPMS required in §63.7740(c), measure and record the pressure drop and scrubber water flow rate in intervals of no more than 15 minutes during each PM test run.
  - (2) Compute and record the average pressure drop and average scrubber water flow rate for each valid sampling run in which the applicable emissions limit is met.
- (c) For each combustion device applied to emissions from a scrap preheater or TEA cold box mold or core making line subject to the operating limit in §63.7690(b)(4) for combustion zone temperature, you must establish a site-specific operating limit according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section.
- (1) Using the CPMS required in §63.7740(e), measure and record the combustion zone temperature during each sampling run in intervals of no more than 15 minutes.
  - (2) Compute and record the average combustion zone temperature for each valid sampling run in which the applicable emissions limit is met.
- (d) For each acid wet scrubber subject to the operating limit in §63.7690(b)(5), you must establish a site-specific operating limit for scrubbing liquid flow rate according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section.
- (1) Using the CPMS required in §63.7740(f), measure and record the scrubbing liquid flow rate during each TEA sampling run in intervals of no more than 15 minutes.
  - (2) Compute and record the average scrubbing liquid flow rate for each valid sampling run in which the applicable emissions limit is met.
- (e) You may change the operating limits for a capture system, wet scrubber, acid wet scrubber, or combustion device if you meet the requirements in paragraphs (e)(1) through (3) of this section.
- (1) Submit a written notification to the Administrator of your request 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 §63.7690.
  - (3) Establish revised operating limits according to the applicable procedures in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section.

(f) You may use a previous performance test (conducted since December 22, 2002) to establish an operating limit provided the test meets the requirements of this subpart.

[69 FR 21923, Apr. 22, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 7221, February 7, 2008]

**§ 63.7734 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the emissions limitations that apply to me?**

(a) You have demonstrated initial compliance with the emissions limits in §63.7690(a) by meeting the applicable conditions in paragraphs (a)(1) through (11) of this section. When alternative emissions limitations are provided for a given emissions source, you are not restricted in the selection of which applicable alternative emissions limitation is used to demonstrate compliance.

(1) For each electric arc metal melting furnace, electric induction metal melting furnace, or scrap preheater at an existing iron and steel foundry,

(i) The average PM concentration in the exhaust stream, determined according to the performance test procedures in §63.7732(b), did not exceed 0.005 gr/dscf; or

(ii) The average total metal HAP concentration in the exhaust stream, determined according to the performance test procedures in §63.7732(c), did not exceed 0.0004 gr/dscf.

(2) For each cupola metal melting furnace at an existing iron and steel foundry,

(i) The average PM concentration in the exhaust stream, determined according to the performance test procedures in §63.7732(b), did not exceed 0.006 gr/dscf; or

(ii) The average total metal HAP concentration in the exhaust stream, determined according to the performance test procedures in §63.7732(c), did not exceed 0.0005 gr/dscf; or

(iii) The average PM mass emissions rate, determined according to the performance test procedures in §63.7732(b), did not exceed 0.10 pound of PM per ton (lb/ton) of metal charged; or

(iv) The average total metal HAP mass emissions rate, determined according to the performance test procedures in §63.7732(c), did not exceed 0.008 pound of total metal HAP per ton (lb/ton) of metal charged.

(3) For each cupola metal melting furnace or electric arc metal melting furnace at a new iron and steel foundry,

(i) The average PM concentration in the exhaust stream, determined according to the performance test procedures in §63.7732(b), did not exceed 0.002 gr/dscf; or

(ii) The average total metal HAP concentration in the exhaust stream, determined according to the performance test procedures in §63.7732(c), did not exceed 0.0002 gr/dscf.

(4) For each electric induction metal melting furnace or scrap preheater at a new iron and steel foundry,

(i) The average PM concentration in the exhaust stream, determined according to the performance test procedures in §63.7732(b), did not exceed 0.001 gr/dscf; or

(ii) The average total metal HAP concentration in the exhaust stream, determined according to the performance test procedures in §63.7732(c), did not exceed 0.00008 gr/dscf.

(5) For each pouring station at an existing iron and steel foundry,

(i) The average PM concentration in the exhaust stream, measured according to the performance test procedures in §63.7732(b), did not exceed 0.010 gr/dscf; or

(ii) The average total metal HAP concentration in the exhaust stream, determined according to the performance test procedures in §63.7732(c), did not exceed 0.0008 gr/dscf.

(6) For each pouring area or pouring station at a new iron and steel foundry,

(i) The average PM concentration in the exhaust stream, measured according to the performance test procedures in §63.7732(b), did not exceed 0.002 gr/dscf; or

(ii) The average total metal HAP concentration in the exhaust stream, determined according to the performance test procedures in §63.7732(c), did not exceed 0.0002 gr/dscf.

(7) For each building or structure housing any iron and steel foundry emissions source at the iron and steel foundry, the opacity of fugitive emissions from foundry operations discharged to the atmosphere, determined according to the performance test procedures in §63.7732(d), did not exceed 20 percent (6-minute average), except for one 6-minute average per hour that did not exceed 27 percent opacity.

(8) For each cupola metal melting furnace at a new or existing iron and steel foundry, the average VOHAP concentration, determined according to the performance test procedures in §63.7732(e), did not exceed 20 ppmv corrected to 10 percent oxygen.

(9) For each scrap preheater at an existing iron and steel foundry that does not meet the work practice standards in §63.7700(e)(1) or (2) and for each scrap preheater at a new iron and steel foundry that does not meet the work practice standard in §63.7700(f), the average VOHAP concentration determined according to the performance test procedures in §63.7732(e), did not exceed 20 ppmv.

(10) For one or more automated conveyor and pallet cooling lines that use a sand mold system or automated shakeout lines that use a sand mold system at a new foundry,

(i) You have reduced the data from the CEMS to 3-hour averages according to the performance test procedures in §63.7732(f)(1) or (2); and

(ii) The 3-hour flow-weighted average VOHAP concentration, measured according to the performance test procedures in §63.7732(f)(1) or (2), did not exceed 20 ppmv.

(11) For each TEA cold box mold or core making line in a new or existing iron and steel foundry, the average TEA concentration, determined according to the performance test procedures in §63.7732(g), did not exceed 1 ppmv or was reduced by 99 percent.

(b) You have demonstrated initial compliance with the operating limits in §63.7690(b) if:

(1) For each capture system subject to the operating limit in §63.7690(b)(1)(ii),

(i) You have established appropriate site-specific operating limits in your operation and maintenance plan according to the requirements in §63.7710(b); and

(ii) You have a record of the operating parameter data measured during the performance test in accordance with §63.7733(a); and

(2) For each wet scrubber subject to the operating limits in §63.7690(b)(2) for pressure drop and scrubber water flow rate, you have established appropriate site-specific operating limits and have a record of the pressure drop and scrubber water flow rate measured during the performance test in accordance with §63.7733(b).

(3) For each combustion device subject to the operating limit in §63.7690(b)(3) for combustion zone temperature, you have a record of the combustion zone temperature measured during the performance test in accordance with §63.7732(e)(4).

(4) For each combustion device subject to the operating limit in §63.7690(b)(4) for combustion zone temperature, you have established appropriate site-specific operating limits and have a record of the combustion zone temperature measured during the performance test in accordance with §63.7733(c).

(5) For each acid wet scrubber subject to the operating limits in §63.7690(b)(5) for scrubbing liquid flow rate and scrubber blowdown pH,

(i) You have established appropriate site-specific operating limits for the scrubbing liquid flow rate and have a record of the scrubbing liquid flow rate measured during the performance test in accordance with §63.7733(d); and

(ii) You have a record of the pH of the scrubbing liquid blowdown measured during the performance test in accordance with §63.7732(g)(3).

[69 FR 21923, Apr. 22, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 7221, February 7, 2008]

**§ 63.7735 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the work practice standards that apply to me?**

(a) For each iron and steel foundry subject to the certification requirement in §63.7700(b), you have demonstrated initial compliance if you have certified in your notification of compliance status that: "At all times, your foundry will purchase and use 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, mercury switches, plastics, or free organic liquids."

(b) For each iron and steel foundry subject to the requirements in §63.7700(c) for a scrap inspection and selection plan, you have demonstrated initial compliance if you have certified in your notification of compliance status that:

(1) You have submitted a written plan to the Administrator for approval according to the requirements in §63.7700(c); and

(2) You will operate at all times according to the plan requirements.

(c) For each furan warm box mold or core making line in a new or existing foundry subject to the work practice standard in §63.7700(d), you have demonstrated initial compliance if you have certified in your notification of compliance status that:

(1) You will meet the no methanol requirement for the catalyst portion of each binder chemical formulation; and

(2) You have records documenting your certification of compliance, such as a material safety data sheet (provided that it contains appropriate information), a certified product data sheet, or a manufacturer's hazardous air pollutant data sheet, onsite and available for inspection.

(d) For each scrap preheater at an existing iron and steel foundry subject to the work practice standard in §63.7700(e)(1) or (2), you have demonstrated initial compliance if you have certified in your notification of compliance status that:

(1) You have installed a gas-fired preheater where the flame directly contacts the scrap charged, you will operate and maintain each gas-fired scrap preheater such that the flame directly contacts the scrap charged, and you have records documenting your certification of compliance that are onsite and available for inspection; or

(2) You will charge only material that is subject to and in compliance with the scrap certification requirements in §63.7700(b) and you have records documenting your certification of compliance that are onsite and available for inspection.

(e) For each scrap preheater at a new iron and steel foundry subject to the work practice standard in §63.7700(f), you have demonstrated initial compliance if you have certified in your notification of compliance status that you will charge only material that is subject to and in compliance with the scrap certification requirements in §63.7700(b) and you have records documenting your certification of compliance that are onsite and available for inspection.

[69 FR 21923, Apr. 22, 2004, as amended at 70 FR 29404, May 20, 2005]

**§ 63.7736 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the operation and maintenance requirements that apply to me?**

(a) For each capture system subject to an operating limit in §63.7690(b), you have demonstrated initial compliance if you have met the conditions in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) You have certified in your notification of compliance status that:

(i) You have submitted the capture system operation and maintenance plan to the Administrator for approval according to the requirements of §63.7710(b); and

(ii) You will inspect, operate, and maintain each capture system according to the procedures in the plan.

(2) You have certified in your performance test report that the system operated during the test at the operating limits established in your operation and maintenance plan.

(b) For each control device subject to an operating limit in §63.7690(b), you have demonstrated initial compliance if you have certified in your notification of compliance status that:

(1) You have submitted the control device operation and maintenance plan to the Administrator for approval according to the requirements of §63.7710(b); and

(2) You will inspect, operate, and maintain each control device according to the procedures in the plan.

(c) For each bag leak detection system, you have demonstrated initial compliance if you have certified in your notification of compliance status that:

(1) You have submitted the bag leak detection system monitoring information to the Administrator within the written O&M plan for approval according to the requirements of §63.7710(b);

(2) You will inspect, operate, and maintain each bag leak detection system according to the procedures in the plan; and

(3) You will follow the corrective action procedures for bag leak detection system alarms according to the requirements in the plan.

(d) For each pouring area and pouring station in a new or existing foundry, you have demonstrated initial compliance if you have certified in your notification of compliance status report that:

(1) You have submitted the mold vent ignition plan to the Administrator for approval according to the requirements in §63.7710(b); and

(2) You will follow the procedures for igniting mold vent gases according to the requirements in the plan.

[69 FR 21923, Apr. 22, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 7221, February 7, 2008]

### **Continuous Compliance Requirements**

#### **§ 63.7740 What are my monitoring requirements?**

(a) For each capture system subject to an operating limit in §63.7690(b)(1), you must install, operate, and maintain a CPMS according to the requirements in §63.7741(a) and the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) If you use a flow measurement device to monitor the operating limit parameter, you must at all times monitor the hourly average rate ( e.g., the hourly average actual volumetric flow rate through each separately ducted hood or the average hourly total volumetric flow rate at the inlet to the control device).

(2) Dampers that are manually set and remain in the same position are exempt from the requirement to install and operate a CPMS. If dampers are not manually set and remain in the same position, you must make a visual check at least once every 24 hours to verify that each damper for the capture system is in the same position as during the initial performance test.

(b) For each negative pressure baghouse or positive pressure baghouse equipped with a stack that is applied to meet any PM or total metal HAP emissions limitation in this subpart, you must at all times monitor the relative change in PM loadings using a bag leak detection system according to the requirements in § 63.7741(b).

(c) For each baghouse, regardless of type, that is applied to meet any PM or total metal HAP emissions limitation in this subpart, you must conduct inspections at their specified frequencies according to the requirements specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (8) of this section.

(1) Monitor the pressure drop across each baghouse cell each day to ensure pressure drop is within the normal operating range identified in the manual.

(2) Confirm that dust is being removed from hoppers through weekly visual inspections or other means of ensuring the proper functioning of removal mechanisms.

(3) Check the compressed air supply for pulse-jet baghouses each day.

(4) Monitor cleaning cycles to ensure proper operation using an appropriate methodology.

(5) Check bag cleaning mechanisms for proper functioning through monthly visual inspections or equivalent means.

(6) Make monthly visual checks of bag tension on reverse air and shaker-type baghouses to ensure that bags are not kinked (kneed or bent) or lying on their sides. You do not have to make this check for shaker-type baghouses using self-tensioning (spring-loaded) devices.

(7) Confirm the physical integrity of the baghouse through quarterly visual inspections of the baghouse interior for air leaks.

(8) Inspect fans for wear, material buildup, and corrosion through quarterly visual inspections, vibration detectors, or equivalent means.

(d) For each wet scrubber subject to the operating limits in §63.7690(b)(2), you must at all times monitor the 3-hour average pressure drop and scrubber water flow rate using CPMS according to the requirements in §63.7741(c).

(e) For each combustion device subject to the operating limit in §63.7690(b)(3), you must at all times monitor the 15-minute average combustion zone temperature using a CPMS according to the requirements of §63.7741(d).

(f) For each combustion device subject to the operating limit in §63.7690(b)(4), you must at all times monitor the 3-hour average combustion zone temperature using CPMS according to the requirements in §63.7741(d).

(g) For each wet acid scrubber subject to the operating limits in §63.7690(b)(5),

(1) You must at all times monitor the 3-hour average scrubbing liquid flow rate using CPMS according to the requirements of §63.7741(e)(1); and

(2) You must at all times monitor the 3-hour average pH of the scrubber blowdown using CPMS according to the requirements in §63.7741(e)(2) or measure and record the pH of the scrubber blowdown once per production cycle using a pH probe and meter according to the requirements in §63.7741(e)(3).

(h) For one or more automated conveyor and pallet cooling lines and automated shakeout lines at a new iron and steel foundry subject to the VOHAP emissions limit in §63.7690(a)(10), you must at all times monitor the 3-hour average VOHAP concentration using a CEMS according to the requirements of §63.7741(g).

[69 FR 21923, Apr. 22, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 7221, February 7, 2008]

#### **§ 63.7741 What are the installation, operation, and maintenance requirements for my monitors?**

(a) For each capture system subject to an operating limit in §63.7690(b)(1), you must install, operate, and maintain each CPMS according to the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) If you use a flow measurement device to monitor an operating limit parameter for a capture system, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) Locate the flow sensor and other necessary equipment such as straightening vanes in a position that provides a representative flow and that reduces swirling flow or abnormal velocity distributions due to upstream and downstream disturbances.

(ii) Use a flow sensor with a minimum measurement sensitivity of 2 percent of the flow rate.

- (iii) Conduct a flow sensor calibration check at least semiannually.
  - (iv) At least monthly, visually inspect all components, including all electrical and mechanical connections, for proper functioning.
- (2) If you use a pressure measurement device to monitor the operating limit parameter for a capture system, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (vi) of this section.
- (i) Locate the pressure sensor(s) in or as close as possible to a position that provides a representative measurement of the pressure and that minimizes or eliminates pulsating pressure, vibration, and internal and external corrosion.
  - (ii) Use a gauge with a minimum measurement sensitivity of 0.5 inch of water or a transducer with a minimum measurement sensitivity of 1 percent of the pressure range.
  - (iii) Check the pressure tap for pluggage daily. If a “non-clogging” pressure tap is used, check for pluggage monthly.
  - (iv) Using a manometer or equivalent device such as a magnahelic or other pressure indicating transmitter, check gauge and transducer calibration quarterly.
  - (v) Conduct calibration checks any time the sensor exceeds the manufacturer's specified maximum operating pressure range, or install a new pressure sensor.
  - (vi) At least monthly, visually inspect all components, including all electrical and mechanical connections, for proper functioning.
- (3) Record the results of each inspection, calibration, and validation check.
- (b) For each negative pressure baghouse or positive pressure baghouse equipped with a stack that is applied to meet any PM or total metal HAP emissions limitation in this subpart, you must install, operate, and maintain a bag leak detection system according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (7) of this section.
- (1) 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 (0.0044 grains per actual cubic foot) or less.
  - (2) 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 electronic or other means ( e.g., using a strip chart recorder or a data logger).
  - (3) 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.
  - (4) 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 and the alarm delay time (if applicable).
  - (5) Following the initial adjustment, do not adjust the sensitivity or range, averaging period, alarm set point, or alarm delay time without approval from the Administrator. 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 operation and maintenance plan required by §63.7710(b).

(6) For negative pressure, 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.

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

(c) For each wet scrubber subject to the operating limits in §63.7690(b)(2), you must install and maintain CPMS to measure and record the pressure drop and scrubber water flow rate according to the requirements in paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) For each CPMS for pressure drop you must:

(i) Locate the pressure sensor in or as close as possible to a position that provides a representative measurement of the pressure drop and that minimizes or eliminates pulsating pressure, vibration, and internal and external corrosion.

(ii) Use a gauge with a minimum measurement sensitivity of 0.5 inch of water or a transducer with a minimum measurement sensitivity of 1 percent of the pressure range.

(iii) Check the pressure tap for pluggage daily. If a "non-clogging" pressure tap is used, check for pluggage monthly

(iv) Using a manometer or equivalent device such as a magnahelic or other pressure indicating transmitter, check gauge and transducer calibration quarterly.

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

(vi) At least monthly, visually inspect all components, including all electrical and mechanical connections, for proper functioning.

(2) For each CPMS for scrubber liquid flow rate, you must:

(i) Locate the flow sensor and other necessary equipment in a position that provides a representative flow and that reduces swirling flow or abnormal velocity distributions due to upstream and downstream disturbances.

(ii) Use a flow sensor with a minimum measurement sensitivity of 2 percent of the flow rate.

(iii) Conduct a flow sensor calibration check at least semiannually according to the manufacturer's instructions.

(iv) At least monthly, visually inspect all components, including all electrical and mechanical connections, for proper functioning.

(d) For each combustion device subject to the operating limit in §63.7690(b)(3) or (4), you must install and maintain a CPMS to measure and record the combustion zone temperature according to the requirements in paragraphs (d)(1) through (8) of this section.

- (1) Locate the temperature sensor in a position that provides a representative temperature.
  - (2) For a noncryogenic temperature range, use a temperature sensor with a minimum tolerance of 2.2 °C or 0.75 percent of the temperature value, whichever is larger.
  - (3) For a cryogenic temperature range, use a temperature sensor with a minimum tolerance of 2.2 °C or 2 percent of the temperature value, whichever is larger.
  - (4) Shield the temperature sensor system from electromagnetic interference and chemical contaminants.
  - (5) If you use a chart recorder, it must have a sensitivity in the minor division of at least 20 °F.
  - (6) Perform an electronic calibration at least semiannually according to the procedures in the manufacturer's owners manual. Following the electronic calibration, conduct a temperature sensor validation check, in which a second or redundant temperature sensor placed nearby the process temperature sensor must yield a reading within 16.7 °C of the process temperature sensor's reading.
  - (7) Conduct calibration and validation checks any time the sensor exceeds the manufacturer's specified maximum operating temperature range, or install a new temperature sensor.
  - (8) At least monthly, visually inspect all components, including all electrical and mechanical connections, for proper functioning.
- (e) For each wet acid scrubber subject to the operating limits in §63.7690(b)(5), you must:
- (1) Install and maintain CPMS to measure and record the scrubbing liquid flow rate according to the requirements in paragraph (c)(2) of this section; and
  - (2) Install and maintain CPMS to measure and record the pH of the scrubber blowdown according to the requirements in paragraph (e)(2)(i) through (iv) of this section.
- (i) Locate the pH sensor in a position that provides a representative measurement of the pH and that minimizes or eliminates internal and external corrosion.
  - (ii) Use a gauge with a minimum measurement sensitivity of 0.1 pH or a transducer with a minimum measurement sensitivity of 5 percent of the pH range.
  - (iii) Check gauge calibration quarterly and transducer calibration monthly using a manual pH gauge.
  - (iv) At least monthly, visually inspect all components, including all electrical and mechanical connections, for proper functioning.
- (3) As an alternative to the CPMS required in paragraph (e)(2) of this section, you may use a pH probe to extract a sample for analysis by a pH meter that meets the requirements in paragraphs (e)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section.
- (i) The pH meter must have a range of at least 1 to 5 or more;
  - (ii) The pH meter must have an accuracy of  $\pm 0.1$ ; and
  - (iii) The pH meter must have a resolution of at least 0.1 pH.

(f) You must operate each CPMS used to meet the requirements of this subpart according to the requirements specified in paragraphs (f)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Each CPMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation for each successive 15-minute period. You must have a minimum of three of the required four data points to constitute a valid hour of data.

(2) Each CPMS must have valid hourly data for 100 percent of every averaging period.

(3) Each CPMS must determine and record the hourly average of all recorded readings and the 3-hour average of all recorded readings.

(g) For each automated conveyor and pallet cooling line and automated shakeout line at a new iron and steel foundry subject to the VOHAP emissions limit in §63.7690(a)(10), you must install, operate, and maintain a CEMS to measure and record the concentration of VOHAP emissions according to the requirements in paragraphs (g)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) You must install, operate, and maintain each CEMS according to Performance Specification 8 in 40 CFR part 60, appendix B.

(2) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each CEMS according to the requirements of §63.8 and Performance Specification 8 in 40 CFR part 60, appendix B.

(3) You must operate each CEMS according to the requirements specified in paragraph (g)(3)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) 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.

(ii) You must reduce CEMS data as specified in §63.8(g)(2).

(iii) Each CEMS must determine and record the 3-hour average emissions using all the hourly averages collected for periods during which the CEMS is not out-of-control.

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

[69 FR 21923, Apr. 22, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 7221, February 7, 2008]

#### **§ 63.7742 How do I monitor and collect data to demonstrate continuous compliance?**

(a) Except for monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), you must monitor continuously (or collect data at all required intervals) any time a source of emissions is operating.

(b) 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 emissions or operating levels or to fulfill a minimum data availability requirement, if applicable. You must use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing compliance.

(c) A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring system to provide valid data. Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

**§ 63.7743 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emissions limitations that apply to me?**

(a) You must demonstrate continuous compliance by meeting the applicable conditions in paragraphs (a)(1) through (12) of this section. When alternative emissions limitations are provided for a given emissions source, you must comply with the alternative emissions limitation most recently selected as your compliance alternative.

(1) For each electric arc metal melting furnace, electric induction metal melting furnace, or scrap preheater at an existing iron and steel foundry,

(i) Maintaining the average PM concentration in the exhaust stream at or below 0.005 gr/dscf; or

(ii) Maintaining the average total metal HAP concentration in the exhaust stream at or below 0.0004 gr/dscf.

(2) For each cupola metal melting furnace at an existing iron and steel foundry,

(i) Maintaining the average PM concentration in the exhaust stream at or below 0.006 gr/dscf; or

(ii) Maintaining the average total metal HAP concentration in the exhaust stream at or below 0.0005 gr/dscf; or

(iii) Maintaining the average PM mass emissions rate at or below 0.10 pound of PM per ton (lb/ton) of metal charged; or

(iv) Maintaining the average total metal HAP mass emissions rate at or below 0.008 pound of total metal HAP per ton (lb/ton) of metal charged.

(3) For each cupola metal melting furnace or electric arc metal melting furnace at new iron and steel foundry, (i) Maintaining the average PM concentration in the exhaust stream at or below 0.002 gr/dscf; or

(ii) Maintaining the average total metal HAP concentration in the exhaust stream at or below 0.0002 gr/dscf.

(4) For each electric induction metal melting furnace or scrap preheater at a new iron and steel foundry,

(i) Maintaining the average PM concentration in the exhaust stream at or below 0.001 gr/dscf; or

(ii) Maintaining the average total metal HAP concentration in the exhaust stream at or below 0.00008 gr/dscf.

(5) For each pouring station at an existing iron and steel foundry,

(i) Maintaining the average PM concentration in the exhaust stream at or below 0.010 gr/dscf; or

(ii) Maintaining the average total metal HAP concentration in the exhaust stream at or below 0.0008 gr/dscf.

(6) For each pouring area or pouring station at a new iron and steel foundry,

(i) Maintaining the average PM concentration in the exhaust stream at or below 0.002 gr/dscf; or

- (ii) Maintaining the average total metal HAP concentration in the exhaust stream at or below 0.0002 gr/dscf.
- (7) For each building or structure housing any iron and steel foundry emissions source at the iron and steel foundry, maintaining the opacity of any fugitive emissions from foundry operations discharged to the atmosphere at or below 20 percent opacity (6-minute average), except for one 6-minute average per hour that does not exceed 27 percent opacity.
- (8) For each cupola metal melting furnace at a new or existing iron and steel foundry, maintaining the average VOHAP concentration in the exhaust stream at or below 20 ppmv corrected to 10 percent oxygen.
- (9) For each scrap preheater at an existing new iron and steel foundry that does not comply with the work practice standard in §63.7700(e)(1) or (2) and for each scrap preheater at a new iron and steel foundry that does not comply with the work practice standard in §63.7700(f), maintaining the average VOHAP concentration in the exhaust stream at or below 20 ppmv.
- (10) For one or more automated conveyor and pallet cooling lines or automated shakeout lines that use a sand mold system at a new iron and steel foundry,
- (i) Maintaining the 3-hour flow-weighted average VOHAP concentration in the exhaust stream at or below 20 ppmv;
- (ii) Inspecting and maintaining each CEMS according to the requirements of §63.7741(g) and recording all information needed to document conformance with these requirements; and
- (iii) Collecting and reducing monitoring data for according to the requirements of §63.7741(g) and recording all information needed to document conformance with these requirements.
- (11) For each TEA cold box mold or core making line at a new or existing iron and steel foundry, maintaining a 99 percent reduction in the VOHAP concentration in the exhaust stream or maintaining the average VOHAP concentration in the exhaust stream at or below 1 ppmv.
- (12) Conducting subsequent performance tests at least every 5 years for each emissions source subject to an emissions limit for PM, total metal HAP, VOHAP, or TEA in §63.7690(a) and subsequent performance tests at least every 6 months for each building or structure subject to the opacity limit in §63.7690(a)(7).
- (b) You must demonstrate continuous compliance for each capture system subject to an operating limit in §63.7690(b)(1) by meeting the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section.
- (1) Operating the capture system at or above the lowest values or settings established for the operating limits in your operation and maintenance plan; and
- (2) Monitoring the capture system according to the requirements in §63.7740(a) and collecting, reducing, and recording the monitoring data for each of the operating limit parameters according to the applicable requirements in this subpart.
- (c) For each baghouse,
- (1) Inspecting and maintaining each baghouse according to the requirements of §63.7740(c)(1) through (8) and recording all information needed to document conformance with these requirements; and

(2) If the baghouse is equipped with a bag leak detection system, maintaining records of the times the bag leak detection system sounded, 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) For each wet scrubber that is subject to the operating limits in §63.7690(b)(2), you must demonstrate continuous compliance by:

(1) Maintaining the 3-hour average pressure drop and 3-hour average scrubber water flow rate at levels no lower than those established during the initial or subsequent performance test;

(2) Inspecting and maintaining each CPMS according to the requirements of §63.7741(c) and recording all information needed to document conformance with these requirements; and

(3) Collecting and reducing monitoring data for pressure drop and scrubber water flow rate according to the requirements of §63.7741(f) and recording all information needed to document conformance with these requirements.

(e) For each combustion device that is subject to the operating limit in §63.7690(b)(3), you must demonstrate continuous compliance by:

(1) Maintaining the 15-minute average combustion zone temperature at a level no lower than 1,300 °F;

(2) Inspecting and maintaining each CPMS according to the requirements of §63.7741(d) and recording all information needed to document conformance with these requirements; and

(3) Collecting and reducing monitoring data for combustion zone temperature according to the requirements of §63.7741(f) and recording all information needed to document conformance with these requirements.

(f) For each combustion device that is subject to the operating limit in §63.7690(b)(4), you must demonstrate continuous compliance by:

(1) Maintaining the 3-hour average combustion zone temperature at a level no lower than established during the initial or subsequent performance test;

(2) Inspecting and maintaining each CPMS according to the requirements of §63.7741(d) and recording all information needed to document conformance with these requirements; and

(3) Collecting and reducing monitoring data for combustion zone temperature according to the requirements of §63.7741(f) and recording all information needed to document conformance with these requirements.

(g) For each acid wet scrubber subject to the operating limits in §63.7690(b)(5), you must demonstrate continuous compliance by:

(1) Maintaining the 3-hour average scrubbing liquid flow rate at a level no lower than the level established during the initial or subsequent performance test;

(2) Maintaining the 3-hour average pH of the scrubber blowdown at a level no higher than 4.5 (if measured by a CPMS) or maintaining the pH level of the scrubber blowdown during each production shift no higher than 4.5;

(3) Inspecting and maintaining each CPMS according to the requirements of §63.7741(e) and recording all information needed to document conformance with these requirements; and

(4) Collecting and reducing monitoring data for scrubbing liquid flow rate and scrubber blowdown pH according to the requirements of §63.7741(f) and recording all information needed to document conformance with these requirements. If the pH level of the scrubber blowdown is measured by a probe and meter, you must demonstrate continuous compliance by maintaining records that document the date, time, and results of each sample taken for each production shift.

[69 FR 21923, Apr. 22, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 7222, February 7, 2008]

**§ 63.7744 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the work practice standards that apply to me?**

(a) You must maintain records that document continuous compliance with the certification requirements in §63.7700(b) or with the procedures in your scrap selection and inspection plan required in §63.7700(c). Your records documenting compliance with the scrap selection and inspection plan must include a copy (kept onsite) of the procedures used by the scrap supplier for either removing accessible mercury switches or for purchasing automobile bodies that have had mercury switches removed, as applicable.

(b) You must keep records of the chemical composition of all catalyst binder formulations applied in each furan warm box mold or core making line at a new or existing iron and steel foundry to demonstrate continuous compliance with the requirements in §63.7700(d).

(c) For a scrap preheater at an existing iron and steel foundry, you must operate and maintain each gas-fired preheater such that the flame directly contacts the scrap charged to demonstrate continuous compliance with the requirement §63.7700(e)(1). If you choose to meet the work practice standard in §63.7700(e)(2), you must keep records to document that the scrap preheater charges only material that is subject to and in compliance with the scrap certification requirements in §63.7700(b).

(d) For a scrap preheater at a new iron and steel foundry, you must keep records to document that each scrap preheater charges only material that is subject to and in compliance with the scrap certification requirements in §63.7700(b) to demonstrate continuous compliance with the requirement in §63.7700(f).

**§ 63.7745 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the operation and maintenance requirements that apply to me?**

(a) For each capture system and control device for an emissions source subject to an emissions limit in §63.7690(a), you must demonstrate continuous compliance with the operation and maintenance requirements of §63.7710 by:

(1) Making monthly inspections of capture systems and initiating corrective action according to §63.7710(b)(1) and recording all information needed to document conformance with these requirements;

(2) Performing preventative maintenance for each control device according to the preventive maintenance plan required by §63.7710(b)(3) and recording all information needed to document conformance with these requirements;

(3) Operating and maintaining each bag leak detection system according to the site-specific monitoring plan required by §63.7710(b)(4) and recording all information needed to demonstrate conformance with these requirements;

(4) Initiating and completing corrective action for a bag leak detection system alarm according to the corrective action plan required by §63.7710(b)(5) and recording all information needed to document conformance with these requirements; and

(5) Igniting gases from mold vents according to the procedures in the plan required by §63.7710(b)(6). (Any instance where you fail to follow the procedures is a deviation that must be included in your semiannual compliance report.)

(b) You must maintain a current copy of the operation and maintenance plans required by §63.7710(b) onsite and available for inspection upon request. You must keep the plans for the life of the iron and steel foundry or until the iron and steel foundry is no longer subject to the requirements of this subpart.

#### **§ 63.7746 What other requirements must I meet to demonstrate continuous compliance?**

(a) Deviations. You must report each instance in which you did not meet each emissions limitation in §63.7690 (including each operating limit) that applies to you. This requirement includes periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction. You also must report each instance in which you did not meet each work practice standard in §63.7700 and each operation and maintenance requirement of §63.7710 that applies to you. These instances are deviations from the emissions limitations, work practice standards, and operation and maintenance requirements in this subpart. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements of §63.7751.

(b) Startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions. (1) Consistent with the requirements of §§63.6(e) and 63.7(e)(1), deviations that occur during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction are not violations if you demonstrate to the Administrator's satisfaction that you were operating in accordance with §63.6(e)(1).

(2) The Administrator will determine whether deviations that occur during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction are violations according to the provisions in §63.6(e).

[69 FR 21923, Apr. 22, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 20468, Apr. 20, 2006]

#### **§ 63.7747 How do I apply for alternative monitoring requirements for a continuous emissions monitoring system?**

(a) You may request an alternative monitoring method to demonstrate compliance with the VOHAP emissions limits in §63.7690(a)(10) for automated pallet cooling lines or automated shakeout lines at a new iron and steel foundry according to the procedures in this section.

(b) You can request approval to use an alternative monitoring method in the notification of construction or reconstruction for new sources, or at any time.

(c) You must submit a monitoring plan that includes a description of the control technique or pollution prevention technique, a description of the continuous monitoring system or method including appropriate operating parameters that will be monitored, test results demonstrating compliance with the emissions limit, operating limit(s) (if applicable) determined according to the test results, and the frequency of measuring and recording to establish continuous compliance. If applicable, you must also include operation and maintenance requirements for the monitors.

(d) The monitoring plan is subject to approval by the Administrator. Use of the alternative monitoring method must not begin until approval is granted by the Administrator.

## **Notifications, Reports, and Records**

### **§ 63.7750 What notifications must I submit and when?**

- (a) You must submit all of the notifications required by §§63.6(h)(4) and (5), 63.7(b) and (c); 63.8(e); 63.8(f)(4) and (6); 63.9(b) through (h) that apply to you by the specified dates.
- (b) As specified in §63.9(b)(2), if you start up your iron and steel foundry before April 22, 2004, you must submit your initial notification no later than August 20, 2004.
- (c) If you start up your new iron and steel foundry on or after April 22, 2004, you must submit your initial notification no later than 120 calendar days after you become subject to this subpart.
- (d) If you are required to conduct a performance test, you must submit a notification of intent to conduct a performance test at least 60 calendar days before the performance test is scheduled to begin as required by §63.7(b)(1).
- (e) If you are required to conduct a performance test or other initial compliance demonstration, you must submit a notification of compliance status according to the requirements of §63.9(h)(2)(ii). For opacity performance tests, the notification of compliance status may be submitted with the semiannual compliance report in §63.7751(a) and (b) or the semiannual part 70 monitoring report in § 63.7551(d).
- (1) For each initial compliance demonstration that does not include a performance test, you must submit the notification of compliance status before the close of business on the 30th calendar day following completion of the initial compliance demonstration.
- (2) For each initial compliance demonstration that does include a performance test, you must submit the notification of compliance status, including the performance test results, before the close of business on the 60th calendar day following the completion of the performance test according to the requirement specified in §63.10(d)(2).

### **§ 63.7751 What reports must I submit and when?**

- (a) Compliance report due dates. Unless the Administrator has approved a different schedule, you must submit a semiannual compliance report to your permitting authority according to the requirements specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this section.
- (1) The first compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your iron and steel foundry by §63.7683 and ending on June 30 or December 31, whichever date comes first after the compliance date that is specified for your iron and steel foundry.
- (2) The first compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date comes first after your first compliance report is due.
- (3) Each subsequent compliance report must cover the semiannual reporting period from January 1 through June 30 or the semiannual reporting period from July 1 through December 31.
- (4) Each subsequent compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date comes first after the end of the semiannual reporting period.
- (5) For each iron and steel foundry that is subject to permitting regulations pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 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 the dates specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section.

(b) Compliance report contents. Each compliance report must include the information specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section and, as applicable, paragraphs (b)(4) through (8) of this section.

(1) Company name and address.

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

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

(4) If you had a startup, shutdown, or malfunction during the reporting period and you took action consistent with your startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, the compliance report must include the information in §63.10(d)(5)(i).

(5) If there were no deviations from any emissions limitations (including operating limit), work practice standards, or operation and maintenance requirements, a statement that there were no deviations from the emissions limitations, work practice standards, or operation and maintenance requirements during the reporting period.

(6) If there were no periods during which a continuous monitoring system (including a CPMS or CEMS) was out-of-control as specified by §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were no periods during which the CPMS was out-of-control during the reporting period.

(7) For each deviation from an emissions limitation (including an operating limit) that occurs at an iron and steel foundry for which you are not using a continuous monitoring system (including a CPMS or CEMS) to comply with an emissions limitation or work practice standard required in this subpart, the compliance report must contain the information specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) and (b)(7)(i) and (ii) of this section. This requirement includes periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

(i) The total operating time of each emissions source during the reporting period.

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

(8) For each deviation from an emissions limitation (including an operating limit) or work practice standard occurring at an iron and steel foundry where you are using a continuous monitoring system (including a CPMS or CEMS) to comply with the emissions limitation or work practice standard in this subpart, you must include the information specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) and (b)(8)(i) through (xi) of this section. This requirement includes periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

(i) The date and time that each malfunction started and stopped.

(ii) The date and time that each continuous monitoring system was inoperative, except for zero (low-level) and high-level checks.

(iii) The date, time, and duration that each continuous monitoring system was out-of-control, including the information in §63.8(c)(8).

- (iv) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped, and whether each deviation occurred during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction or during another period.
  - (v) A summary of the total duration of the deviations during the reporting period and the total duration as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.
  - (vi) A breakdown of the total duration of the deviations during the reporting period into those that are due to startup, shutdown, control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and unknown causes.
  - (vii) A summary of the total duration of continuous monitoring system downtime during the reporting period and the total duration of continuous monitoring system downtime as a percent of the total source operating time during the reporting period.
  - (viii) A brief description of the process units.
  - (ix) A brief description of the continuous monitoring system.
  - (x) The date of the latest continuous monitoring system certification or audit.
  - (xi) A description of any changes in continuous monitoring systems, processes, or controls since the last reporting period.
- (c) Immediate startup, shutdown, and malfunction report. If you had a startup, shutdown, or malfunction during the semiannual reporting period that was not consistent with your startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan and the source exceeds any applicable emissions limitation in § 63.7690, you must submit an immediate startup, shutdown, and malfunction report according to the requirements of §63.10(d)(5)(ii).
- (d) Part 70 monitoring report. If you have obtained a title V operating permit for an iron and steel foundry pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71, you 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 you submit a compliance report for an iron and steel foundry 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 the required information concerning deviations from any emissions limitation or operation and maintenance requirement in this subpart, submission of the compliance report satisfies any obligation to report the same deviations in the semiannual monitoring report. However, submission of a compliance report does not otherwise affect any obligation you may have to report deviations from permit requirements for an iron and steel foundry to your permitting authority.

[69 FR 21923, Apr. 22, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 7222, February 7, 2008]

### **§ 63.7752 What records must I keep?**

- (a) You must keep the records specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section:
  - (1) A copy of each notification and report that you submitted to comply with this subpart, including all documentation supporting any initial notification or notification of compliance status that you submitted, according to the requirements of §63.10(b)(2)(xiv).
  - (2) The records specified in §63.6(e)(3)(iii) through (v) related to startup, shutdown, and malfunction.
  - (3) Records of performance tests and performance evaluations as required by §63.10(b)(2)(viii).

(4) Records of the annual quantity of each chemical binder or coating material used to coat or make molds and cores, the Material Data Safety Sheet or other documentation that provides the chemical composition of each component, and the annual quantity of HAP used in these chemical binder or coating materials at the foundry as calculated from the recorded quantities and chemical compositions (from Material Data Safety Sheets or other documentation).

(b) You must keep the following records for each CEMS.

(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) Request for alternatives to relative accuracy tests for CEMS as required in §63.8(f)(6)(i).

(4) Records of the date and time that each deviation started and stopped, and whether the deviation occurred during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction or during another period.

(c) You must keep the records required by §§63.7743, 63.7744, and 63.7745 to show continuous compliance with each emissions limitation, work practice standard, and operation and maintenance requirement that applies to you.

[69 FR 21923, Apr. 22, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 7222, February 7, 2008]

### **§ 63.7753 In what form and for how long must I keep my records?**

(a) You must keep your records in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review, according to the requirements of §63.10(b)(1).

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

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

### **Other Requirements and Information**

#### **§ 63.7760 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?**

Table 1 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§63.1 through 63.15 apply to you.

#### **§ 63.7761 Who implements and enforces this subpart?**

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by us, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (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, in addition to 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 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 Administrator of the U.S. EPA 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 (4) of this section.

(1) Approval of alternatives to non-opacity emissions limitations in §63.7690 and work practice standards in §63.7700 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.

## Definitions

### § 63.7765 What definitions apply to this subpart?

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

*Automated conveyor and pallet cooling line* means any dedicated conveyor line or area used for cooling molds received from pouring stations.

*Automated shakeout line* means any mechanical process unit designed for and dedicated to separating a casting from a mold. These mechanical processes include, but are not limited to, shaker decks, rotary separators, and high-frequency vibration units. Automated shakeout lines do not include manual processes for separating a casting from a mold, such as personnel using a hammer, chisel, pick ax, sledge hammer, or jackhammer.

*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.

*Cold box mold or core making line* means a mold or core making line in which the formed aggregate is hardened by catalysis with a gas.

*Combustion device* means an afterburner, thermal incinerator, or scrap preheater.

*Conveyance* means the system of equipment that is designed to capture pollutants at the source, convey them through ductwork, and exhaust them using forced ventilation. A conveyance may, but does not necessarily include, control equipment designed to reduce emissions of the pollutants. Emissions that are released through windows, vents, or other general building ventilation or exhaust systems are not considered to be discharged through a conveyance.

*Cooling* means the process of molten metal solidification within the mold and subsequent temperature reduction prior to shakeout.

*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), work practice standard, 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 work practice standard in this subpart during startup, shutdown, or malfunction, regardless of whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart. A deviation is not always a violation. The determination of whether a deviation constitutes a violation of the standard is up to the discretion of the entity responsible for enforcement of the standards.

*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 through 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.

*Emissions limitation* means any emissions limit or operating limit.

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

*Free organic liquids* means material that fails the paint filter test by EPA Method 9095A (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.

*Fresh acid solution* means a sulfuric acid solution used for the control of triethylamine emissions that has a pH of 2.0 or less.

*Fugitive emissions* means any pollutant released to the atmosphere that is not discharged through a conveyance as defined in this subpart.

*Furan 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 furan warm box system by the foundry industry.

*Hazardous air pollutant* means any substance on the list originally established in 112(b)(1) of the CAA and subsequently amended as published in the Code of Federal Regulations.

*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 and operations that only produce non-commercial castings are not included in this definition.

*Metal melting furnace* means a cupola, electric arc furnace, or electric induction furnace 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 green sand molds or cores.

*Mold vent* means an intentional opening in a mold through which gases containing pyrolysis products of organic mold and core constituents produced by contact with or proximity to molten metal normally escape the mold during and after metal pouring.

*Off blast* means those periods of cupola operation when the cupola is not actively being used to produce molten metal. Off blast conditions include cupola startup when air is introduced to the cupola to preheat the sand bed and other cupola startup procedures as defined in the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan. Off blast conditions also include idling conditions when the blast air is turned off or down to the point that the cupola does not produce additional molten metal.

*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.

*Pouring area* means an area, generally associated with floor and pit molding operations, in which molten metal is brought to each individual mold. Pouring areas include all pouring operations that do not meet the definition of a pouring station.

*Pouring station* means the fixed location to which molds are brought in a continuous or semicontinuous manner to receive molten metal, after which the molds are moved to a cooling area.

*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.

*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 before being returned to the scrubber.

*Total metal HAP* means, for the purposes of this subpart, the sum of the concentrations 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). 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.

*Work practice standard* means any design, equipment, work practice, or operational standard, or combination thereof, that is promulgated pursuant to section 112(h) of the CAA.

[69 FR 21923, Apr. 22, 2004, as amended at 70 FR 29404, May 20, 2005; 73 FR 7222, February 7, 2008]

**Table 1 to Subpart EEEEE of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart EEEEE**

[As stated in §63.7760, you must meet each requirement in the following table that applies to you.]

Citation	Subject	Applies to Subpart EEEEE?	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)–(j)	Compliance extension and Presidential compliance exemption	Yes	
63.7(a)(1)–(a)(2)	Applicability and performance test dates	No	Subpart EEEEE specifies applicability and performance test dates.
63.7(a)(3), (b)–(h)	Performance testing requirements	Yes	
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	Subpart EEEEE specifies requirements for alternative monitoring systems.
63.8(a)(4)	Additional monitoring requirements for control devices in §63.11	No	Subpart EEEEE does not require flares.
63.8(c)(4)	Continuous monitoring system (CMS) requirements	No	Subpart EEEEE specifies requirements for operation of CMS and CEMS.

63.8(c)(5)	Continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) Minimum Procedures	No	Subpart EEEEE does not require COMS.
63.8(g)(5)	Data reduction	No	Subpart EEEEE specifies data reduction requirements.
63.9	Notification requirements	Yes	Except: for opacity performance tests, Subpart EEEEE allows the notification of compliance status to be submitted with the semiannual compliance report or the semiannual part 70 monitoring report.
63.10(a)–(b), (c)(1)–(6), (c)(9)–(15), (d)(1)–(2), (e)(1)–(2), (f)	Recordkeeping and reporting requirements	Yes	Additional records for CMS in §63.10(c)(1)–(6), (9)–(15) apply only to CEMS.
63.10(c)(7)–(8)	Records of excess emissions and parameter monitoring exceedances for CMS	No	Subpart EEEEE specifies records requirements.
63.10(d)(3)	Reporting opacity or visible emissions observations	Yes	
63.10(e)(3)	Excess emissions reports	No	Subpart EEEEE specifies reporting requirements.
63.10(e)(4)	Reporting COMS data	No	Subpart EEEEE data does not require COMS.
63.11	Control device requirements	No	Subpart EEEEE does not require flares.
63.12	State authority and delegations	Yes	
63.13–63.15	Addresses of State air pollution control agencies and EPA regional offices. Incorporation by reference. Availability of information and confidentiality	Yes	

[69 FR 21923, Apr. 22, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 7223, February 7, 2008]

## **Attachment C to a Part 70 Operating Permit**

### 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII — Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines

<b>Source Background and Description</b>
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<b>Source Name:</b>	Rochester Metal Products Corporation
<b>Source Location:</b>	616 Indiana Avenue, Rochester, IN 46975
<b>County:</b>	Fulton
<b>SIC Code:</b>	3321, 3361
<b>Permit Renewal No.:</b>	T049-30312-00002
<b>Significant Permit Modification No.:</b>	049-31919-00002
<b>Permit Reviewer:</b>	Muhammad D. Khan

The following is believed to be the correct text of the sections cited. However, in the event there is any discrepancy between this material and that of these regulatory sections as they appear in the Code of Federal Regulations, July 1, 2009 edition (the CFR), as adopted by reference by IDEM at 326 IAC 1-1-3, the language of the CFR shall govern.

#### ***Subpart IIII—Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines***

**Source:** 71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, unless otherwise noted.

#### ***What This Subpart Covers***

##### ***§ 60.4200 Am I subject to this subpart?***

(a) The provisions of this subpart are applicable to manufacturers, owners, and operators of stationary compression ignition (CI) internal combustion engines (ICE) as specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) 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 CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder where the model year is:

(i) 2007 or later, for engines that are not fire pump engines,

(ii) The model year listed in table 3 to this subpart or later model year, for fire pump engines.

(2) Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE that commence construction after July 11, 2005 where the stationary CI ICE are:

(i) Manufactured after April 1, 2006 and are not fire pump engines, or

(ii) Manufactured as a certified National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) fire pump engine after July 1, 2006.

(3) Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE that modify or reconstruct their stationary CI ICE after July 11, 2005.

(b) The provisions of this subpart are not applicable to stationary CI ICE being tested at a stationary CI ICE 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 applicable to area sources.

(d) Stationary CI 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 part 89, subpart J and 40 CFR part 94, subpart J, 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.

## ***Emission Standards for Manufacturers***

### ***§ 60.4201 What emission standards must I meet for non-emergency engines if I am a stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturer?***

(a) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2007 model year and later non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 2,237 kilowatt (KW) (3,000 horsepower (HP)) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder to the certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in 40 CFR 89.112, 40 CFR 89.113, 40 CFR 1039.101, 40 CFR 1039.102, 40 CFR 1039.104, 40 CFR 1039.105, 40 CFR 1039.107, and 40 CFR 1039.115, as applicable, for all pollutants, for the same model year and maximum engine power.

(b) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2007 through 2010 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder to the emission standards in table 1 to this subpart, for all pollutants, for the same maximum engine power.

(c) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2011 model year and later non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder to the certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in 40 CFR 1039.101, 40 CFR 1039.102, 40 CFR 1039.104, 40 CFR 1039.105, 40 CFR 1039.107, and 40 CFR 1039.115, as applicable, for all pollutants, for the same maximum engine power.

(d) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2007 model year and later non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder to the certification emission standards for new marine CI engines in 40 CFR 94.8, as applicable, for all pollutants, for the same displacement and maximum engine power.

### ***§ 60.4202 What emission standards must I meet for emergency engines if I am a stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturer?***

(a) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines to the emission standards specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (2) of this section.

(1) For engines with a maximum engine power less than 37 KW (50 HP):

(i) The certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines for the same model year and maximum engine power in 40 CFR 89.112 and 40 CFR 89.113 for all pollutants for model year 2007 engines, and

(ii) The certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in 40 CFR 1039.104, 40 CFR 1039.105, 40 CFR 1039.107, 40 CFR 1039.115, and table 2 to this subpart, for 2008 model year and later engines.

(2) For engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 37 KW (50 HP), the certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines for the same model year and maximum engine power in 40 CFR 89.112 and 40 CFR 89.113 for all pollutants beginning in model year 2007.

(b) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines to the emission standards specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (2) of this section.

(1) For 2007 through 2010 model years, the emission standards in table 1 to this subpart, for all pollutants, for the same maximum engine power.

(2) For 2011 model year and later, the certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines for engines of the same model year and maximum engine power in 40 CFR 89.112 and 40 CFR 89.113 for all pollutants.

(c) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines to the certification emission standards for new marine CI engines in 40 CFR 94.8, as applicable, for all pollutants, for the same displacement and maximum engine power.

(d) Beginning with the model years in table 3 to this subpart, stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their fire pump stationary CI ICE to the emission standards in table 4 to this subpart, for all pollutants, for the same model year and NFPA nameplate power.

### ***§ 60.4203 How long must my engines meet the emission standards if I am a stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturer?***

Engines manufactured by stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must meet the emission standards as required in §§60.4201 and 60.4202 during the useful life of the engines.

## ***Emission Standards for Owners and Operators***

### ***§ 60.4204 What emission standards must I meet for non-emergency engines if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?***

(a) Owners and operators of pre-2007 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder must comply with the emission standards in table 1 to this subpart. Owners and operators of pre-2007 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder must comply with the emission standards in 40 CFR 94.8(a)(1).

(b) Owners and operators of 2007 model year and later non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder must comply with the emission standards for new CI engines in §60.4201 for their 2007 model year and later stationary CI ICE, as applicable.

(c) Owners and operators of non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder must meet the requirements in paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Reduce nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) emissions by 90 percent or more, or limit the emissions of NO<sub>x</sub> in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to 1.6 grams per KW-hour (g/KW-hr) (1.2 grams per HP-hour (g/HP-hr)).

(2) Reduce particulate matter (PM) emissions by 60 percent or more, or limit the emissions of PM in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to 0.15 g/KW-hr (0.11 g/HP-hr).

**§ 60.4205 What emission standards must I meet for emergency engines if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?**

(a) Owners and operators of pre-2007 model year emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines must comply with the emission standards in table 1 to this subpart. Owners and operators of pre-2007 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines must comply with the emission standards in 40 CFR 94.8(a)(1).

(b) Owners and operators of 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines must comply with the emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in §60.4202, for all pollutants, for the same model year and maximum engine power for their 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE.

(c) Owners and operators of fire pump engines with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder must comply with the emission standards in table 4 to this subpart, for all pollutants.

(d) Owners and operators of emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder must meet the requirements in paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Reduce NO<sub>x</sub> emissions by 90 percent or more, or limit the emissions of NO<sub>x</sub> in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to 1.6 grams per KW-hour (1.2 grams per HP-hour).

(2) Reduce PM emissions by 60 percent or more, or limit the emissions of PM in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to 0.15 g/KW-hr (0.11 g/HP-hr).

**§ 60.4206 How long must I meet the emission standards if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?**

Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE must operate and maintain stationary CI ICE that achieve the emission standards as required in §§60.4204 and 60.4205 according to the manufacturer's written instructions or procedures developed by the owner or operator that are approved by the engine manufacturer, over the entire life of the engine.

**Fuel Requirements for Owners and Operators**

**§ 60.4207 What fuel requirements must I meet if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine subject to this subpart?**

(a) Beginning October 1, 2007, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart that use diesel fuel must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(a).

(b) Beginning October 1, 2010, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that use diesel fuel must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel.

(c) Owners and operators of pre-2011 model year stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart may petition the Administrator for approval to use remaining non-compliant fuel that does not meet the fuel requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section beyond the dates required for the purpose of using up existing fuel inventories. If approved, the petition will be valid for a period of up to 6 months. If additional time is needed, the owner or operator is required to submit a new petition to the Administrator.

(d) Owners and operators of pre-2011 model year stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart that are located in areas of Alaska not accessible by the Federal Aid Highway System may petition the Administrator for approval to use any fuels mixed with used lubricating oil that do not meet the fuel requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section. Owners and operators must demonstrate in their petition to the Administrator that there is no other place to use the lubricating oil. If approved, the petition will be valid for a period of up to 6 months. If additional time is needed, the owner or operator is required to submit a new petition to the Administrator.

(e) Stationary CI ICE that have a national security exemption under §60.4200(d) are also exempt from the fuel requirements in this section.

### ***Other Requirements for Owners and Operators***

#### ***§ 60.4208 What is the deadline for importing or installing stationary CI ICE produced in the previous model year?***

(a) After December 31, 2008, owners and operators may not install stationary CI ICE (excluding fire pump engines) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2007 model year engines.

(b) After December 31, 2009, owners and operators may not install stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of less than 19 KW (25 HP) (excluding fire pump engines) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2008 model year engines.

(c) After December 31, 2014, owners and operators may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 19 KW (25 HP) and less than 56 KW (75 HP) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2013 model year non-emergency engines.

(d) After December 31, 2013, owners and operators may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 56 KW (75 HP) and less than 130 KW (175 HP) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2012 model year non-emergency engines.

(e) After December 31, 2012, owners and operators may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 130 KW (175 HP), including those above 560 KW (750 HP), that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2011 model year non-emergency engines.

(f) After December 31, 2016, owners and operators may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 560 KW (750 HP) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2015 model year non-emergency engines.

(g) In addition to the requirements specified in §§60.4201, 60.4202, 60.4204, and 60.4205, it is prohibited to import stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that do not meet the applicable requirements specified in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section after the dates specified in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section.

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

#### ***§ 60.4209 What are the monitoring requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?***

If you are an owner or operator, you must meet the monitoring requirements of this section. In addition, you must also meet the monitoring requirements specified in §60.4211.

(a) If you are an owner or operator of an emergency stationary CI internal combustion engine, you must install a non-resettable hour meter prior to startup of the engine.

(b) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine equipped with a diesel particulate filter to comply with the emission standards in §60.4204, the diesel particulate filter must be installed with a backpressure monitor that notifies the owner or operator when the high backpressure limit of the engine is approached.

## **Compliance Requirements**

### **§ 60.4210 What are my compliance requirements if I am a stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturer?**

(a) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder to the emission standards specified in §60.4201(a) through (c) and §60.4202(a), (b) and (d) using the certification procedures required in 40 CFR part 89, subpart B, or 40 CFR part 1039, subpart C, as applicable, and must test their engines as specified in those parts. For the purposes of this subpart, engines certified to the standards in table 1 to this subpart shall be subject to the same requirements as engines certified to the standards in 40 CFR part 89. For the purposes of this subpart, engines certified to the standards in table 4 to this subpart shall be subject to the same requirements as engines certified to the standards in 40 CFR part 89, except that engines with NFPA nameplate power of less than 37 KW (50 HP) certified to model year 2011 or later standards shall be subject to the same requirements as engines certified to the standards in 40 CFR part 1039.

(b) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder to the emission standards specified in §60.4201(d) and §60.4202(c) using the certification procedures required in 40 CFR part 94 subpart C, and must test their engines as specified in 40 CFR part 94.

(c) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must meet the requirements of 40 CFR 1039.120, 40 CFR 1039.125, 40 CFR 1039.130, 40 CFR 1039.135, and 40 CFR part 1068 for engines that are certified to the emission standards in 40 CFR part 1039. Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must meet the corresponding provisions of 40 CFR part 89 or 40 CFR part 94 for engines that would be covered by that part if they were nonroad (including marine) engines. Labels on such engines must refer to stationary engines, rather than or in addition to nonroad or marine engines, as appropriate. Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must label their engines according to paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Stationary CI internal combustion engines manufactured from January 1, 2006 to March 31, 2006 (January 1, 2006 to June 30, 2006 for fire pump engines), other than those that are part of certified engine families under the nonroad CI engine regulations, must be labeled according to 40 CFR 1039.20.

(2) Stationary CI internal combustion engines manufactured from April 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006 (or, for fire pump engines, July 1, 2006 to December 31 of the year preceding the year listed in table 3 to this subpart) must be labeled according to paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section:

(i) Stationary CI internal combustion engines that are part of certified engine families under the nonroad regulations must meet the labeling requirements for nonroad CI engines, but do not have to meet the labeling requirements in 40 CFR 1039.20.

(ii) Stationary CI internal combustion engines that meet Tier 1 requirements (or requirements for fire pumps) under this subpart, but do not meet the requirements applicable to nonroad CI engines must be labeled according to 40 CFR 1039.20. The engine manufacturer may add language to the label clarifying that the engine meets Tier 1 requirements (or requirements for fire pumps) of this subpart.

(iii) Stationary CI internal combustion engines manufactured after April 1, 2006 that do not meet Tier 1 requirements of this subpart, or fire pumps engines manufactured after July 1, 2006 that do not meet the requirements for fire pumps under this subpart, may not be used in the U.S. If any such engines are manufactured in the U.S. after April 1, 2006 (July 1, 2006 for fire pump engines), they must be exported or must be brought into compliance with the appropriate standards prior to initial operation. The export provisions of 40 CFR 1068.230 would apply to engines for export and the manufacturers must label such engines according to 40 CFR 1068.230.

(3) Stationary CI internal combustion engines manufactured after January 1, 2007 (for fire pump engines, after January 1 of the year listed in table 3 to this subpart, as applicable) must be labeled according to paragraphs (c)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Stationary CI internal combustion engines that meet the requirements of this subpart and the corresponding requirements for nonroad (including marine) engines of the same model year and HP must be labeled according to the provisions in part 89, 94 or 1039, as appropriate.

(ii) Stationary CI internal combustion engines that meet the requirements of this subpart, but are not certified to the standards applicable to nonroad (including marine) engines of the same model year and HP must be labeled according to the provisions in part 89, 94 or 1039, as appropriate, but the words "stationary" must be included instead of "nonroad" or "marine" on the label. In addition, such engines must be labeled according to 40 CFR 1039.20.

(iii) Stationary CI internal combustion engines 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.

(d) An engine manufacturer certifying an engine family or families to standards under this subpart that are identical to standards applicable under parts 89, 94, or 1039 for that model year may certify any such family that contains both nonroad (including marine) 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.

(e) Manufacturers of engine families discussed in paragraph (d) of this section may meet the labeling requirements referred to in paragraph (c) of this section for stationary CI ICE by either adding a separate label containing the information required in paragraph (c) of this section or by adding the words "and stationary" after the word "nonroad" or "marine," as appropriate, to the label.

(f) Starting with the model years shown in table 5 to this subpart, stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must add a permanent label stating that the engine is for stationary emergency use only to each new emergency stationary CI internal combustion engine greater than or equal to 19 KW (25 HP) that meets all the emission standards for emergency engines in §60.4202 but does not meet all the emission standards for non-emergency engines in §60.4201. The label must be added according to the labeling requirements specified in 40 CFR 1039.135(b). Engine manufacturers must specify in the owner's manual that operation of emergency engines is limited to emergency operations and required maintenance and testing.

(g) Manufacturers of fire pump engines may use the test cycle in table 6 to this subpart for testing fire pump engines and may test at the NFPA certified nameplate HP, provided that the engine is labeled as "Fire Pump Applications Only".

(h) Engine manufacturers, including importers, may introduce into commerce uncertified engines or engines certified to earlier standards that were manufactured before the new or changed standards took effect until inventories are depleted, as long as such engines are part of normal inventory. For example, if the engine manufacturers' normal industry practice is to keep on hand a one-month supply of engines based on its projected sales, and a new tier of standards starts to apply for the 2009 model year, the engine manufacturer may manufacture engines based on the normal inventory requirements late in the 2008 model year, and sell those engines for installation. The engine manufacturer may not circumvent the provisions of §§60.4201 or 60.4202 by stockpiling engines that are built before new or changed standards take effect. Stockpiling of such engines beyond normal industry practice is a violation of this subpart.

(i) The replacement engine provisions of 40 CFR 89.1003(b)(7), 40 CFR 94.1103(b)(3), 40 CFR 94.1103(b)(4) and 40 CFR 1068.240 are applicable to stationary CI engines replacing existing equipment that is less than 15 years old.

### **§ 60.4211 What are my compliance requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?**

(a) If you are an owner or operator and must comply with the emission standards specified in this subpart, you must operate and maintain the stationary CI internal combustion engine and control device according to the manufacturer's

written instructions or procedures developed by the owner or operator that are approved by the engine manufacturer. In addition, owners and operators may only change those settings that are permitted by the manufacturer. You must also meet the requirements of 40 CFR parts 89, 94 and/or 1068, as they apply to you.

(b) If you are an owner or operator of a pre-2007 model year stationary CI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in §§60.4204(a) or 60.4205(a), or if you are an owner or operator of a CI fire pump engine that is manufactured prior to the model years in table 3 to this subpart and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4205(c), you must demonstrate compliance according to one of the methods specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Purchasing an engine certified according to 40 CFR part 89 or 40 CFR part 94, as applicable, for the same model year and maximum engine power. 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.

(5) Conducting an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards according to the requirements specified in §60.4212, as applicable.

(c) If you are an owner or operator of a 2007 model year and later stationary CI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4204(b) or §60.4205(b), or if you are an owner or operator of a CI fire pump engine that is manufactured during or after the model year that applies to your fire pump engine power rating in table 3 to this subpart and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4205(c), you must comply by purchasing an engine certified to the emission standards in §60.4204(b), or §60.4205(b) or (c), as applicable, for the same model year and maximum (or in the case of fire pumps, NFPA nameplate) engine power. The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's specifications.

(d) If you are an owner or operator and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4204(c) or §60.4205(d), you must demonstrate compliance according to the requirements specified in paragraphs (d)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Conducting an initial performance test to demonstrate initial compliance with the emission standards as specified in §60.4213.

(2) Establishing operating parameters to be monitored continuously to ensure the stationary internal combustion engine continues to meet the emission standards. The owner or operator must petition the Administrator for approval of operating parameters to be monitored continuously. The petition must include the information described in paragraphs (d)(2)(i) through (v) of this section.

(i) Identification of the specific parameters you propose to monitor continuously;

(ii) A discussion of the relationship between these parameters and NO<sub>x</sub> and PM emissions, identifying how the emissions of these pollutants change with changes in these parameters, and how limitations on these parameters will serve to limit NO<sub>x</sub> and PM emissions;

(iii) 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;

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

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

(3) For non-emergency engines with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder, conducting annual performance tests to demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission standards as specified in §60.4213.

(e) 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. Anyone 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. For owners and operators of emergency engines meeting standards under §60.4205 but not §60.4204, any operation other than emergency operation, and maintenance and testing as permitted in this section, is prohibited.

## **Testing Requirements for Owners and Operators**

### **§ 60.4212 What test methods and other procedures must I use if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder?**

Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder who conduct performance tests pursuant to this subpart must do so according to paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section.

(a) The performance test must be conducted according to the in-use testing procedures in 40 CFR part 1039, subpart F.

(b) Exhaust emissions from stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines in 40 CFR part 1039 must not exceed the not-to-exceed (NTE) standards for the same model year and maximum engine power as required in 40 CFR 1039.101(e) and 40 CFR 1039.102(g)(1), except as specified in 40 CFR 1039.104(d). This requirement starts when NTE requirements take effect for nonroad diesel engines under 40 CFR part 1039.

(c) Exhaust emissions from stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines in 40 CFR 89.112 or 40 CFR 94.8, as applicable, must not exceed the NTE numerical requirements, rounded to the same number of decimal places as the applicable standard in 40 CFR 89.112 or 40 CFR 94.8, as applicable, determined from the following equation:

$$\text{NTE requirement for each pollutant} = (1.25) \times (\text{STD}) \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

Where:

STD = The standard specified for that pollutant in 40 CFR 89.112 or 40 CFR 94.8, as applicable.

Alternatively, stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines in 40 CFR 89.112 or 40 CFR 94.8 may follow the testing procedures specified in §60.4213 of this subpart, as appropriate.

(d) Exhaust emissions from stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for pre-2007 model year engines in §60.4204(a), §60.4205(a), or §60.4205(c) must not exceed the NTE numerical requirements, rounded to the same number of decimal places as the applicable standard in §60.4204(a), §60.4205(a), or §60.4205(c), determined from the equation in paragraph (c) of this section.

Where:

STD = The standard specified for that pollutant in §60.4204(a), §60.4205(a), or §60.4205(c).

Alternatively, stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for pre-2007 model year engines in §60.4204(a), §60.4205(a), or §60.4205(c) may follow the testing procedures specified in §60.4213, as appropriate.

**§ 60.4213 What test methods and other procedures must I use if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder?**

Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder must conduct performance tests according to paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section.

(a) Each performance test must be conducted according to the requirements in §60.8 and under the specific conditions that this subpart specifies in table 7. The test must be conducted within 10 percent of 100 percent peak (or the highest achievable) load.

(b) You may not conduct performance tests during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, as specified in §60.8(c).

(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 last at least 1 hour.

(d) To determine compliance with the percent reduction requirement, you must follow the requirements as specified in paragraphs (d)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) You must use Equation 2 of this section to determine compliance with the percent reduction requirement:

$$\frac{C_i - C_o}{C_i} \times 100 = R \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

Where:

$C_i$  = concentration of  $\text{NO}_x$  or PM at the control device inlet,

$C_o$  = concentration of  $\text{NO}_x$  or PM at the control device outlet, and

R = percent reduction of  $\text{NO}_x$  or PM emissions.

(2) You must normalize the  $\text{NO}_x$  or PM concentrations at the inlet and outlet of the control device to a dry basis and to 15 percent oxygen ( $\text{O}_2$ ) using Equation 3 of this section, or an equivalent percent carbon dioxide ( $\text{CO}_2$ ) using the procedures described in paragraph (d)(3) of this section.

$$C_{\text{adj}} = C_d \frac{5.9}{20.9 - \% \text{O}_2} \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

Where:

$C_{\text{adj}}$  = Calculated  $\text{NO}_x$  or PM concentration adjusted to 15 percent  $\text{O}_2$ .

$C_d$  = Measured concentration of  $\text{NO}_x$  or PM, uncorrected.

5.9 = 20.9 percent O<sub>2</sub> – 15 percent O<sub>2</sub>, the defined O<sub>2</sub> correction value, percent.

%O<sub>2</sub> = Measured O<sub>2</sub> concentration, dry basis, percent.

(3) If pollutant concentrations are to be corrected to 15 percent O<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> concentration is measured in lieu of O<sub>2</sub> concentration measurement, a CO<sub>2</sub> correction factor is needed. Calculate the CO<sub>2</sub> correction factor as described in paragraphs (d)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Calculate the fuel-specific F<sub>o</sub> value for the fuel burned during the test using values obtained from Method 19, Section 5.2, and the following equation:

$$F_o = \frac{0.209}{F_d} \quad (\text{Eq. 4})$$

Where:

F<sub>o</sub> = Fuel factor based on the ratio of O<sub>2</sub> volume to the ultimate CO<sub>2</sub> volume produced by the fuel at zero percent excess air.

0.209 = Fraction of air that is O<sub>2</sub>, percent/100.

F<sub>d</sub> = Ratio of the volume of dry effluent gas to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm<sup>3</sup> / J (dscf/10<sup>6</sup> Btu).

F<sub>c</sub> = Ratio of the volume of CO<sub>2</sub> produced to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm<sup>3</sup> / J (dscf/10<sup>6</sup> Btu).

(ii) Calculate the CO<sub>2</sub> correction factor for correcting measurement data to 15 percent O<sub>2</sub>, as follows:

$$X_{CO_2} = \frac{5.9}{F_o} \quad (\text{Eq. 5})$$

Where:

X<sub>CO<sub>2</sub></sub> = CO<sub>2</sub> correction factor, percent.

5.9 = 20.9 percent O<sub>2</sub> – 15 percent O<sub>2</sub>, the defined O<sub>2</sub> correction value, percent.

(iii) Calculate the NO<sub>x</sub> and PM gas concentrations adjusted to 15 percent O<sub>2</sub> using CO<sub>2</sub> as follows:

$$C_{adj} = C_d \frac{X_{CO_2}}{\%CO_2} \quad (\text{Eq. 6})$$

Where:

C<sub>adj</sub> = Calculated NO<sub>x</sub> or PM concentration adjusted to 15 percent O<sub>2</sub>.

C<sub>d</sub> = Measured concentration of NO<sub>x</sub> or PM, uncorrected.

%CO<sub>2</sub> = Measured CO<sub>2</sub> concentration, dry basis, percent.

(e) To determine compliance with the NO<sub>x</sub> mass per unit output emission limitation, convert the concentration of NO<sub>x</sub> in the engine exhaust using Equation 7 of this section:

$$ER = \frac{C_d \times 1.912 \times 10^{-3} \times Q \times T}{KW\text{-hour}} \quad (\text{Eq. 7})$$

Where:

ER = Emission rate in grams per KW-hour.

C<sub>d</sub> = Measured NO<sub>x</sub> concentration in ppm.

1.912x10<sup>-3</sup> = Conversion constant for ppm NO<sub>x</sub> to grams per standard cubic meter at 25 degrees Celsius.

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

T = Time of test run, in hours.

KW-hour = Brake work of the engine, in KW-hour.

(f) To determine compliance with the PM mass per unit output emission limitation, convert the concentration of PM in the engine exhaust using Equation 8 of this section:

$$ER = \frac{C_{adj} \times Q \times T}{KW\text{-hour}} \quad (\text{Eq. 8})$$

Where:

ER = Emission rate in grams per KW-hour.

C<sub>adj</sub> = Calculated PM concentration in grams per standard cubic meter.

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

T = Time of test run, in hours.

KW-hour = Energy output of the engine, in KW.

## ***Notification, Reports, and Records for Owners and Operators***

### ***§ 60.4214 What are my notification, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?***

(a) Owners and operators of non-emergency stationary CI ICE that are greater than 2,237 KW (3,000 HP), or have a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder, or are pre-2007 model year engines that are greater than 130 KW (175 HP) and not certified, must meet the requirements of paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Submit an initial notification as required in §60.7(a)(1). The notification must include the information in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (v) of this section.

- (i) Name and address of the owner or operator;
  - (ii) The address of the affected source;
  - (iii) Engine information including make, model, engine family, serial number, model year, maximum engine power, and engine displacement;
  - (iv) Emission control equipment; and
  - (v) Fuel used.
- (2) Keep records of the information in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (iv) of this section.
- (i) All notifications submitted to comply with this subpart and all documentation supporting any notification.
  - (ii) Maintenance conducted on the engine.
  - (iii) If the stationary CI internal combustion is a certified engine, documentation from the manufacturer that the engine is certified to meet the emission standards.
  - (iv) If the stationary CI internal combustion is not a certified engine, documentation that the engine meets the emission standards.
- (b) If the stationary CI internal combustion engine is an emergency stationary internal combustion engine, the owner or operator is not required to submit an initial notification. Starting with the model years in table 5 to this subpart, if the emergency engine does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines in the applicable model year, the owner or operator must keep records of the operation of the engine in emergency and non-emergency service that are recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner must record the time of operation of the engine and the reason the engine was in operation during that time.
- (c) If the stationary CI internal combustion engine is equipped with a diesel particulate filter, the owner or operator must keep records of any corrective action taken after the backpressure monitor has notified the owner or operator that the high backpressure limit of the engine is approached.

## ***Special Requirements***

### ***§ 60.4215 What requirements must I meet for engines used in Guam, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands?***

- (a) Stationary CI ICE that are used in Guam, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands are required to meet the applicable emission standards in §60.4205. Non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder, must meet the applicable emission standards in §60.4204(c).
- (b) Stationary CI ICE that are used in Guam, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands are not required to meet the fuel requirements in §60.4207.

### ***§ 60.4216 What requirements must I meet for engines used in Alaska?***

- (a) Prior to December 1, 2010, owners and operators of stationary CI engines located in areas of Alaska not accessible by the Federal Aid Highway System should refer to 40 CFR part 69 to determine the diesel fuel requirements applicable to such engines.

(b) The Governor of Alaska may submit for EPA approval, by no later than January 11, 2008, an alternative plan for implementing the requirements of 40 CFR part 60, subpart IIII, for public-sector electrical utilities located in rural areas of Alaska not accessible by the Federal Aid Highway System. This alternative plan must be based on the requirements of section 111 of the Clean Air Act including any increased risks to human health and the environment and must also be based on the unique circumstances related to remote power generation, climatic conditions, and serious economic impacts resulting from implementation of 40 CFR part 60, subpart IIII. If EPA approves by rulemaking process an alternative plan, the provisions as approved by EPA under that plan shall apply to the diesel engines used in new stationary internal combustion engines subject to this paragraph.

### **§ 60.4217 What emission standards must I meet if I am an owner or operator of a stationary internal combustion engine using special fuels?**

(a) Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE that do not use diesel fuel, or who have been given authority by the Administrator under §60.4207(d) of this subpart to use fuels that do not meet the fuel requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of §60.4207, may petition the Administrator for approval of alternative emission standards, if they can demonstrate that they use a fuel that is not the fuel on which the manufacturer of the engine certified the engine and that the engine cannot meet the applicable standards required in §60.4202 or §60.4203 using such fuels.

(b) [Reserved]

## **General Provisions**

### **§ 60.4218 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?**

Table 8 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§60.1 through 60.19 apply to you.

Definitions

### **§ 60.4219 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.

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

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

*Diesel fuel* means any liquid obtained from the distillation of petroleum with a boiling point of approximately 150 to 360 degrees Celsius. One commonly used form is number 2 distillate oil.

*Diesel particulate filter* means an emission control technology that reduces PM emissions by trapping the particles in a flow filter substrate and periodically removes the collected particles by either physical action or by oxidizing (burning off) the particles in a process called regeneration.

*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 CI 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.

*Fire pump engine* means an emergency stationary internal combustion engine certified to NFPA requirements that is used to provide power to pump water for fire suppression or protection.

*Manufacturer* has the meaning given in section 216(1) of the 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 sale or resale.

*Maximum engine power* means maximum engine power as defined in 40 CFR 1039.801.

*Model year* means either:

(1) The calendar year in which the engine was originally produced, or

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

*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.

*Reciprocating internal combustion engine* means any internal combustion engine which uses reciprocating motion to convert heat energy into mechanical work.

*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 a gasoline, natural gas, or liquefied petroleum gas 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 energy equivalent basis are spark ignition engines.

*Stationary internal combustion engine* means any internal combustion engine, except combustion turbines, that converts heat energy into mechanical work and is not mobile. Stationary ICE differ from mobile ICE in that a stationary internal combustion engine is not a nonroad engine as defined at 40 CFR 1068.30 (excluding paragraph (2)(ii) of that definition), and is not used to propel a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition. Stationary ICE include reciprocating ICE, rotary ICE, and other ICE, except combustion turbines.

*Subpart* means 40 CFR part 60, subpart IIII.

*Useful 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 useful life for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder are given in 40 CFR 1039.101(g). The values for useful life for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder are given in 40 CFR 94.9(a).

**Table 1 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Emission Standards for Stationary Pre-2007 Model Year Engines With a Displacement of <10 Liters per Cylinder**

**and 2007–2010 Model Year Engines >2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and With a Displacement of <10 Liters per Cylinder**

[As stated in §§60.4201(b), 60.4202(b), 60.4204(a), and 60.4205(a), you must comply with the following emission standards]

Maximum engine power	Emission standards for stationary pre-2007 model year engines with a displacement of <10 liters per cylinder and 2007–2010 model year engines >2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and with a displacement of <10 liters per cylinder in g/KW-hr (g/HP-hr)				
	NMHC + NO <sub>x</sub>	HC	NO <sub>x</sub>	CO	PM
KW<8 (HP<11)	10.5 (7.8)			8.0 (6.0)	1.0 (0.75)
8≤KW<19 (11≤HP<25)	9.5 (7.1)			6.6 (4.9)	0.80 (0.60)
19≤KW<37 (25≤HP<50)	9.5 (7.1)			5.5 (4.1)	0.80 (0.60)
37≤KW<56 (50≤HP<75)			9.2 (6.9)		
56≤KW<75 (75≤HP<100)			9.2 (6.9)		
75≤KW<130 (100≤HP<175)			9.2 (6.9)		
130≤KW<225 (175≤HP<300)		1.3 (1.0)	9.2 (6.9)	11.4 (8.5)	0.54 (0.40)
225≤KW<450 (300≤HP<600)		1.3 (1.0)	9.2 (6.9)	11.4 (8.5)	0.54 (0.40)
450≤KW≤560 (600≤HP≤750)		1.3 (1.0)	9.2 (6.9)	11.4 (8.5)	0.54 (0.40)
KW>560 (HP>750)		1.3 (1.0)	9.2 (6.9)	11.4 (8.5)	0.54 (0.40)

**Table 2 to Subpart III of Part 60—Emission Standards for 2008 Model Year and Later Emergency Stationary CI ICE <37 KW (50 HP) With a Displacement of <10 Liters per Cylinder**

[As stated in §60.4202(a)(1), you must comply with the following emission standards]

Engine power	Emission standards for 2008 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE <37 KW (50 HP) with a displacement of <10 liters per cylinder in g/KW-hr (g/HP-hr)

	<b>Model year(s)</b>	<b>NO<sub>x</sub>+ NMHC</b>	<b>CO</b>	<b>PM</b>
KW<8 (HP<11)	2008+	7.5 (5.6)	8.0 (6.0)	0.40 (0.30)
8≤KW<19 (11≤HP<25)	2008+	7.5 (5.6)	6.6 (4.9)	0.40 (0.30)
19≤KW<37 (25≤HP<50)	2008+	7.5 (5.6)	5.5 (4.1)	0.30 (0.22)

**Table 3 to Subpart III of Part 60—Certification Requirements for Stationary Fire Pump Engines**

[As stated in §60.4202(d), you must certify new stationary fire pump engines beginning with the following model years:]

<b>Engine power</b>	<b>Starting model year engine manufacturers must certify new stationary fire pump engines according to §60.4202(d)</b>
KW<75 (HP<100)	2011
75≤KW<130 (100≤HP<175)	2010
130≤KW≤560 (175≤HP≤750)	2009
KW>560 (HP>750)	2008

**Table 4 to Subpart III of Part 60—Emission Standards for Stationary Fire Pump Engines**

[As stated in §§60.4202(d) and 60.4205(c), you must comply with the following emission standards for stationary fire pump engines]

<b>Maximum engine power</b>	<b>Model year(s)</b>	<b>NMHC + NO<sub>x</sub></b>	<b>CO</b>	<b>PM</b>
KW<8 (HP<11)	2010 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	8.0 (6.0)	1.0 (0.75)
	2011+	7.5 (5.6)		0.40 (0.30)
8≤KW<19 (11≤HP<25)	2010 and earlier	9.5 (7.1)	6.6 (4.9)	0.80 (0.60)
	2011+	7.5 (5.6)		0.40 (0.30)
19≤KW<37 (25≤HP<50)	2010 and earlier	9.5 (7.1)	5.5 (4.1)	0.80 (0.60)
	2011+	7.5 (5.6)		0.30 (0.22)
37≤KW<56 (50≤HP<75)	2010 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	5.0 (3.7)	0.80 (0.60)

	2011+ <sup>1</sup>	4.7 (3.5)		0.40 (0.30)
56≤KW<75 (75≤HP<100)	2010 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	5.0 (3.7)	0.80 (0.60)
	2011+ <sup>1</sup>	4.7 (3.5)		0.40 (0.30)
75≤KW<130 (100≤HP<175)	2009 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	5.0 (3.7)	0.80 (0.60)
	2010+ <sup>2</sup>	4.0 (3.0)		0.30 (0.22)
130≤KW<225 (175≤HP<300)	2008 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	3.5 (2.6)	0.54 (0.40)
	2009+ <sup>3</sup>	4.0 (3.0)		0.20 (0.15)
225≤KW<450 (300≤HP<600)	2008 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	3.5 (2.6)	0.54 (0.40)
	2009+ <sup>3</sup>	4.0 (3.0)		0.20 (0.15)
450≤KW≤560 (600≤HP≤750)	2008 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	3.5 (2.6)	0.54 (0.40)
	2009+	4.0 (3.0)		0.20 (0.15)
KW>560 (HP>750)	2007 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	3.5 (2.6)	0.54 (0.40)
	2008+	6.4 (4.8)		0.20 (0.15)

<sup>1</sup>For model years 2011–2013, manufacturers, owners and operators of fire pump stationary CI ICE in this engine power category with a rated speed of greater than 2,650 revolutions per minute (rpm) may comply with the emission limitations for 2010 model year engines.

<sup>2</sup>For model years 2010–2012, manufacturers, owners and operators of fire pump stationary CI ICE in this engine power category with a rated speed of greater than 2,650 rpm may comply with the emission limitations for 2009 model year engines.

<sup>3</sup>In model years 2009–2011, manufacturers of fire pump stationary CI ICE in this engine power category with a rated speed of greater than 2,650 rpm may comply with the emission limitations for 2008 model year engines.

### **Table 5 to Subpart III of Part 60—Labeling and Recordkeeping Requirements for New Stationary Emergency Engines**

[You must comply with the labeling requirements in §60.4210(f) and the recordkeeping requirements in §60.4214(b) for new emergency stationary CI ICE beginning in the following model years:]

Engine power	Starting model year
19≤KW<56 (25≤HP<75)	2013
56≤KW<130 (75≤HP<175)	2012
KW≥130 (HP≥175)	2011

### **Table 6 to Subpart III of Part 60—Optional 3-Mode Test Cycle for Stationary Fire Pump Engines**

[As stated in §60.4210(g), manufacturers of fire pump engines may use the following test cycle for testing fire pump engines:]

Mode No.	Engine speed <sup>1</sup>	Torque (percent) <sup>2</sup>	Weighting factors
1	Rated	100	0.30
2	Rated	75	0.50
3	Rated	50	0.20

<sup>1</sup>Engine speed: ±2 percent of point.

<sup>2</sup>Torque: NFPA certified nameplate HP for 100 percent point. All points should be ±2 percent of engine percent load value.

**Table 7 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Requirements for Performance Tests for Stationary CI ICE With a Displacement of ≥30 Liters per Cylinder**

[As stated in §60.4213, you must comply with the following requirements for performance tests for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of ≥30 liters per cylinder:]

For each	Complying with the requirement to	You must	Using	According to the following requirements
1. Stationary CI internal combustion engine with a displacement of ≥30 liters per cylinder	a. Reduce NO <sub>x</sub> emissions by 90 percent or more	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) Sampling sites must be located at the inlet and outlet of the control device.
		ii. Measure O <sub>2</sub> at the inlet and outlet of the control device;	(2) Method 3, 3A, or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(b) Measurements to determine O <sub>2</sub> concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for NO <sub>x</sub> concentration.
		iii. If necessary, measure moisture content at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and,	(3) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or	(c) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time as the measurements for NO <sub>x</sub> concentration.

			ASTM D 6348–03 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17)	
		iv. Measure NO <sub>x</sub> at the inlet and outlet of the control device	(4) Method 7E 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)	(d) NO <sub>x</sub> concentration must be at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
	b. Limit the concentration of NO <sub>x</sub> in the stationary CI 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 <sub>2</sub> concentration of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location; and,	(2) Method 3, 3A, or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(b) Measurements to determine O <sub>2</sub> concentration must be made at the same time as the measurement for NO <sub>x</sub> concentration.
		iii. If necessary, measure moisture content of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location; and,	(3) 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 content must be made at the same time as the measurement for NO <sub>x</sub> concentration.
		iv. Measure NO <sub>x</sub> at the exhaust of the stationary internal combustion engine	(4) Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63,	(d) NO <sub>x</sub> concentration must be at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three

			appendix A, or ASTM D 6348–03 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17)	1-hour or longer runs.
	c. Reduce PM emissions by 60 percent or more	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) Sampling sites must be located at the inlet and outlet of the control device.
		ii. Measure O <sub>2</sub> at the inlet and outlet of the control device;	(2) Method 3, 3A, or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(b) Measurements to determine O <sub>2</sub> concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for PM concentration.
		iii. If necessary, measure moisture content at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(3) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(c) Measurements to determine and moisture content must be made at the same time as the measurements for PM concentration.
		iv. Measure PM at the inlet and outlet of the control device	(4) Method 5 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(d) PM concentration must be at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
	d. Limit the concentration of PM in the stationary CI 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 <sub>2</sub> concentration of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port	(2) Method 3, 3A, or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(b) Measurements to determine O <sub>2</sub> concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for PM

		location; and		concentration.
		iii. If necessary, measure moisture content of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(3) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(c) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time as the measurements for PM concentration.
		iv. Measure PM at the exhaust of the stationary internal combustion engine	(4) Method 5 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(d) PM concentration must be at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.

**Table 8 to Subpart III of Part 60—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart III**

[As stated in §60.4218, you must comply with the following applicable General Provisions:]

<b>General Provisions citation</b>	<b>Subject of citation</b>	<b>Applies to subpart</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
§60.1	General applicability of the General Provisions	Yes	
§60.2	Definitions	Yes	Additional terms defined in §60.4219.
§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 §60.4214(a).
§60.8	Performance tests	Yes	Except that §60.8 only applies to stationary CI ICE with a displacement of (≥30 liters per cylinder and engines that are not certified.

§60.9	Availability of information	Yes	
§60.10	State Authority	Yes	
§60.11	Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements	No	Requirements are specified in subpart IIII.
§60.12	Circumvention	Yes	
§60.13	Monitoring requirements	Yes	Except that §60.13 only applies to stationary CI ICE with a displacement of ( $\geq$ 30 liters per cylinder.
§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	

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

**Technical Support Document (TSD) for a Part 70 Significant Permit  
Modification**

**Source Description and Location**

Source Name:	Rochester Metal Products Corporation
Source Location:	616 Indiana Avenue, Rochester, Indiana 46975
County:	Fulton
SIC Code:	3321, 3361
Operation Permit No.:	T 049-30312-00002
Operation Permit Issuance Date:	July 12, 2011
Significant Permit Modification No.:	049-31919-00002
Permit Reviewer:	Muhammad D. Khan

**Existing Approvals**

The source was issued Part 70 Operating Permit No. 049-30986-00002 on July 12, 2011. The source has since received the following approvals:

- (a) Significant Permit Modification No. 049-30986-00002, issued on March 1, 2012.

**County Attainment Status**

The source is located in Fulton County.

Pollutant	Designation
SO <sub>2</sub>	Better than national standards
CO	Unclassifiable or attainment effective November 15, 1990.
O <sub>3</sub>	Unclassifiable or attainment effective June 15, 2004, for the 8-hour ozone standard. <sup>1</sup>
PM <sub>10</sub>	Unclassifiable effective November 15, 1990.
NO <sub>2</sub>	Cannot be classified or better than national standards.
Pb	Not designated.

<sup>1</sup>Unclassifiable or attainment effective October 18, 2000, for the 1-hour ozone standard which was revoked effective June 15, 2005.

Unclassifiable or attainment effective April 5, 2005, for PM<sub>2.5</sub>.

- (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. Fulton 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<sub>2.5</sub>**  
Fulton County has been classified as attainment for PM<sub>2.5</sub>. On May 8, 2008 U.S. EPA promulgated the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) for PM<sub>2.5</sub> 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<sub>2.5</sub> significant

level at ten (10) tons per year. This rule became effective, June 28, 2011. Therefore, direct PM<sub>2.5</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, and NO<sub>x</sub> 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  
 Fulton County has been classified as attainment or unclassifiable in Indiana for all other criteria pollutants. Therefore, these emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2.

**Fugitive Emissions**

Since this source is classified as a foundary source, 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.

**Source Status**

The table below summarizes the potential to emit of the entire source, prior to the proposed modification, after consideration of all enforceable limits established in the effective permits:

<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>Emissions (ton/yr)</b>
PM	144.31
PM <sub>10</sub>	142.56
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	142.56
SO <sub>2</sub>	8.47
VOC	139.85
CO	634.66
NO <sub>x</sub>	35.62
GHGs as CO <sub>2</sub> e	29,627
<b>HAPs</b>	
Single HAP	>10
Total HAP	>25

- (a) This existing source is a major stationary source, under PSD (326 IAC 2-2), because a regulated pollutant is emitted at a rate of 100 tons per year or more, and it is one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories, as specified in 326 IAC 2-2-1(ff)(1).
- (b) These emissions are based upon Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal T049-30312-00002 issued on July 12, 2011.

This existing source is a major source of HAPs, as defined in 40 CFR 63.2, because HAP emissions are greater than ten (10) tons per year for a single HAP and greater than twenty-five (25) tons per year for a combination of HAPs. Therefore, this source is a major source under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA).

**Description of Proposed Modification**

The Office of Air Quality (OAQ) has reviewed a modification application, submitted by Rochester Metal Product Corporation on May 22, 2012, relating to modifying the compliance demonstration of their VOC PSD minor limits for Disa 1 and Disa 2 Casting Line, replacement of pre-heater No. 2 and 536-hp emergency generator.

### Enforcement Issues

There are no pending enforcement actions.

### Emission Calculations

See Appendix A of this Technical Support Document for detailed emission calculations.

### Permit Level Determination – Part 70

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

The following table is used to determine the appropriate permit level under 326 IAC 2-7-10.5. This table reflects the PTE before controls. Control equipment is not considered federally enforceable until it has been required in a federally enforceable permit.

Increase in PTE Before Controls of the Modification	
Pollutant	Potential To Emit (ton/yr)
PM	0.01
PM <sub>10</sub>	0.02
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	0.02
SO <sub>2</sub>	0.01
VOC	0.01
CO	0.18
NO <sub>x</sub>	0.02
GHGs	350
Single HAPs	Negligible
Total HAPs	Negligible

This modification is not subject to the source modification requirements under 326 IAC 2-7-10.5. The changes will be incorporated into the permit as a Significant Permit Modification under 326 IAC 2-7-12(d)(1), because the modification to the operation Part 70 permit is a relaxation of a record keeping term or condition.

### Permit Level Determination – PSD or Emission Offset or Nonattainment NSR

This modification to an existing major stationary source is not major because the emissions increase is less than the PSD significant levels. Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2, the PSD requirements do not apply to this modification.

### Federal Rule Applicability Determination

The following federal rules are applicable to the source due to this modification:

#### **NSPS:**

- (a) The 536-hp Emergency Generator constructed in July 2012 is subject to the New Source Performance Standards, 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII (Standard of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines) which is incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12 because it is CI ICE that is constructed after 2005.

Nonapplicable portions of the NSPS will not be included in the permit. The unit is subject to the following portions of Subpart IIII.

- (1) 40 CFR 60.4205(b)
- (2) 40 CFR 60.4206
- (3) 40 CFR 60.4207(b)
- (4) 40 CFR 60.4209(a)
- (5) 40 CFR 60.4211(a)
- (6) 40 CFR 60.4211(c)
- (7) 40 CFR 60.4211(f)
- (8) 40 CFR 60.4214(b)

**NESHAP:**

- (b) The 536-hp Emergency Generator constructed in July 2012 is subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, which is incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-82 because it is stationary RICE located at a major source of HAPs.

Nonapplicable portions of the NESHAP will not be included in the permit. The unit is subject to the following portions of Subpart ZZZZ:

- (1) 40 CFR 63.6590(b)
- (2) 40 CFR 63.6645(f)
- (3) 40 CFR 63.9(b)(2)(i) through (v)

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

<b>State Rule Applicability Determination</b>
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The following state rules are applicable to the source due to the modification:

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

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2, the particulate matter (PM) from the EU-118-Preheater 2 shall not exceed 38.22 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 28 tons per hour. The pound per hour limitation was calculated with the following equation:

- (a) 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 baghouse shall be in operation at all times the emission unit EU-118 is in operation, in order to comply with this limit.

<b>Compliance Determination and Monitoring Requirements</b>
---

Permits issued under 326 IAC 2-7 are required to ensure that sources can demonstrate compliance with all applicable state and federal rules on a continuous basis. All state and federal rules contain compliance provisions; however, these provisions do not always fulfill the requirement for a continuous demonstration. When this occurs, IDEM, OAQ, in conjunction with the source, must develop specific conditions to satisfy 326 IAC 2-7-5. As a result, Compliance Determination Requirements are included in the permit. The Compliance Determination Requirements in Section D of the permit are those conditions that are found directly within state and federal rules and the violation of which serves as grounds for enforcement action.

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

#### **Compliance Determination Requirements**

The Compliance Determination Requirements applicable to this modification are as follows:

- (a) The VOC testing shall be conducted within 180 days after the issuance of this permit for Disa 1 and Disa 2 Pouring, Cooling and Shakeout processes and this test shall be repeated at least once after every five (5) years from the date of this valid compliance demonstration.

#### **Compliance Monitoring Requirements**

There are no changes to the Compliance Monitoring Requirements as a result of this modification.

<b>Proposed Changes</b>
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The changes listed below have been made to Part 70 Operating Permit No. 049-30312-00002. Deleted language appears as ~~strike throughs~~ and new language appears in **bold**:

**Change 1:** Condition A.2 is modified as follows:

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

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

Melt Operations, consisting of the following:

- (a) Two (2) natural gas-fired preheaters (No. 1 and No. 2) and a charge handling system, identified as EU-118, modified in 1996, No. 2 preheater approved for construction in 2007 **and modified in 2012**, controlled by baghouse DC-9, rated at 7 and **4415.4** million British thermal units per hour for No. 1 and No. 2 preheaters, respectively, exhausted to Stack DC-9, preheater capacities: 13 and **2428** tons of metal, respectively, charge system capacity: 34 tons of metal per hour total.

**Change 2:** Condition A.3 is modified as follows:

.....

- (g) Emergency generators as follows: diesel generators not exceeding 1,600 horsepower, consisting of the followings;

.....

- (4) One (1) 400 Kw (536 hp) diesel generator - Vertiplex Holding Furnace constructed ~~prior to July 11, 2005~~ **in July 2012**.

**Change 3:** Condition D.2 is modified as follows:

**SECTION D.2**

**EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS**

**Emissions Unit Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]: Melt Operation & Natural Gas Combustion**

**Melt Operations:**

- (a) Two (2) natural gas-fired preheaters (No. 1 and No. 2) and a charge handling system, identified as EU-118, modified in 1996, No. 2 preheater approved for construction in 2007 **and modified in 2012**, controlled by baghouse DC-9, rated at 7 and **4415.4** million British thermal units per hour for No. 1 and No. 2 preheaters, respectively, exhausted to Stack DC-9, preheater capacities: 13 and **2428** tons of metal, respectively, charge system capacity: 34 tons of metal per hour total.

.....

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

**D.2.1 CO and VOC PSD Minor Limits [326 IAC 2-2]**

- (a) The total natural gas usage for the entire source shall not exceed 150 million cubic feet per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.
- (b) CO emissions shall not exceed 84 pounds per million cubic feet of natural gas.
- (c) VOC emissions shall not exceed 5.5 pounds per million cubic feet of natural gas.
- (d) Compliance with the limits in (a) and (b) above combined with the limits in Condition D.3.3 will limit the CO emissions from all facilities constructed prior to 1996 to less than one hundred (100) tons per year and shall render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable to the facilities constructed prior to 1996.

Compliance with the limits in (a) and (c) above combined with the limits in Conditions ~~D.4.4~~ ~~D.5.1~~ and ~~D.6.4~~ **D.4.1.3** will limit the VOC emissions from these emission units to less than forty (40) tons per year and render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable to these emission units.

.....

**D.2.3 Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes [326 IAC 6-3-2]**

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the particulate emission rate from the following emission units and the control devices shall not exceed the pounds per hour limitation calculated using the following equations:

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:

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

Control Devices - Stack #	Emission Units	Process Weight (tons per hour)	Particulate Emission Rate (pounds per hour)
	EU - 114	10.5	19.8
	EU - 115	10.5	19.8

Control Devices - Stack #	Emission Units	Process Weight (tons per hour)	Particulate Emission Rate (pounds per hour)
Baghouse DC-9 - DC-9	EU - 118 - Preheater 1	13	22.9
	EU - 118 - Preheater 2	2128	31,538.2
Baghouse DC-13 - DC-13	EU - 131	3	8.56
	EU - 132	3	8.56
	EU - 133	7	15.1

**Change 4:** Condition D.4.1 is modified as follows:

**D.4.1 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) and PSD Minor Limits [326 IAC 8-1-6] [326 IAC 2-2]**

- (a) ~~The throughput of metal to the Disa 1 pouring and cooling process (EU-323) shall be limited to less than 62,000 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.~~
- (b) ~~The amount of metal processed by the Disa 2 pouring and cooling process (EU-333) shall be less than 62,000 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.~~
- (c) ~~The total VOC emissions shall not exceed 0.80 pound per ton of metal from the Disa 1 pouring and cooling process (EU-323) and the Disa 1 casting shakeout process (EU-324) in Section D.5.~~
- (d) ~~The total VOC emissions shall not exceed 0.80 pound per ton of metal throughput from the Disa 2 pouring and cooling process (EU-333) and the Disa 2 shakeout system (EU-334) in Section D.6.~~
- (e) ~~The total throughput of metal to the Disa 1 pouring and cooling process (EU-323), the Disa 1 casting shakeout process (EU-324) in Section D.5, the Disa 2 pouring and cooling process (EU-333) and the Disa 2 shakeout system (EU-334) in Section D.6 shall be limited to less than 84,000 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.~~
- (f) ~~Compliance with (a) and (c) above combined with the limits in Conditions D.5.1 and D.6.1 shall limit the potential to emit VOC from the Disa 1 process to less than twenty-five (25) tons per year of VOC, and shall render the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 not applicable to the Disa 1 process.~~
- (g) ~~Compliance with (b) and (d) above combined with the limits in Conditions D.5.1 and D.6.1 shall limit the potential to emit VOC from the Disa 2 process to less than twenty-five (25) tons per year of VOC, and shall render the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 not applicable to the Disa 2 process.~~

Compliance with (a), (b), and (c) above combined with the limits in Conditions D.2.1, D.5.1 and D.6.1 shall limit the potential to emit of VOC from the Disa 1 and Disa 2 processes to less than forty (40) tons per year of VOC, and render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) and 326 IAC 8-1-6 not applicable to the Disa 1 and Disa 2 processes for VOC.

**Reserved**

**D.4.1.1 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-1-6] Disa 1 Pouring, Cooling and Shakeout**

---

The combined VOC emissions from Disa 1 casting shakeout process (EU-324) in section D.5 and Disa 1 pouring and cooling process (EU-323) in section D.4 shall be less than 24.8 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Compliance with the above limit shall limit the potential to emit of VOC from Disa 1 process to less than twenty-five (25) tons per year of VOC, and shall render the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 not applicable to Disa 1 process.

**D.4.1.2 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-1-6] Disa 2 Pouring, Cooling and Shakeout**

---

The combined VOC emissions from Disa 2 casting shakeout process (EU-334) in section D.6 and Disa 2 pouring and cooling process (EU-333) in section D.4 shall be less than 24.8 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Compliance with the above limit shall limit the potential to emit of VOC from Disa 2 process to less than twenty-five (25) tons per year of VOC, and shall render the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 not applicable to Disa 2 process.

**D.4.1.3 PSD Minor Limit [326 IAC 2-2] for units constructed prior to 1996**

---

The combined VOC emissions from Disa 1 pouring and cooling process (EU-323) in section D.4, the Disa 1 casting shakeout process (EU-324) in section D.5, the Disa 2 pouring and cooling process (EU-333) in section D.4, and Disa 2 shakeout system (EU-334) in section D.6 shall be less than 33.6 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Compliance with the above limit combined with the limits in Condition D.2.1(a) and (c) shall limit the potential to emit of VOC from Disa 1 (pouring, cooling and shakeout) and Disa 2 (pouring, cooling and shakeout) processes to less than 40 tons/year of VOC and render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable to Disa 1 (pouring, cooling and shakeout), Disa 2 (pouring, cooling and shakeout) processes and natural gas-fired combustion sources constructed prior to 1996 (i.e. Hunter finishing make up air unit, Hunter molding make up air unit, shell core machines HS-16-RA, shell core machine HS-CB-22-RA, shell core machine HP-43-A and HVAC units installed prior to 1996) for VOC.

**Change 5:** Condition D.4.5.1 is added to the permit as follows:

**D.4.5.1 VOC Emissions Determination Method**

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- (a) In order to comply with Condition D.4.1.1, VOC emissions shall be calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{VOC emissions (tons/month)} = \text{metal throughput (tons/month)} * \text{VOC EF Disa 1 PCS (lbs/ton)} * \text{tons/2000 lbs}$$

Where,

VOC EF Disa 1 PCS = 0.8 lb/ton until the emission factor is established during the most recent stack test, in lb/ton for Disa 1 Pouring, Cooling and Shakeout

- (b) In order to comply with Condition D.4.1.2, VOC emissions shall be calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{VOC emissions (tons/month)} = \text{metal throughput (tons/month)} * \text{VOC EF Disa 2 PCS (lbs/ton)} * \text{tons/2000 lbs}$$

Where,

**VOC EF Disa 2 PCS = 0.8 lb/ton until the emission factor is established during the most recent stack test, in lb/ton for Disa 2 Pouring, Cooling and Shakeout**

- (c) **In order to comply with Condition D.4.1.3, VOC emissions shall be calculated using the following formula:**

**VOC emissions (tons/month) = [metal throughput Disa 1 PCS (tons/month) + metal throughput Disa 2 PCS (tons/month)] \* VOC EF PCS (lbs/ton) \* tons/2000 lbs**

**Where,**

**VOC EF PCS = 0.8 lb/ton until the emission factor is established during the most recent stack test, in lb/ton for Pouring, Cooling and Shakeout**

**Change 6:** Condition D.4.6 is modified as follows:

D.4.6 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

- (a) In order to determine compliance with Conditions D.4.2, D.4.3(a), (b), (c), and (d), the Permittee shall perform PM and PM<sub>10</sub> testing on the in-line filters controlling the Disa 1 Pouring and Cooling process (EU-323) and the Disa 2 Pouring and Cooling process (EU-333), utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner. This test shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years from the date of this valid compliance demonstration. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures). Section C - Performance Testing contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the performance testing required by this condition.
- (b) **Within 180 days after issuance of this Permit T049-31919-00002, in order to demonstrate compliance with Conditions D.4.1.1, D.4.1.2 and D.4.1.3, the Permittee shall perform VOC testing on Disa 1 Pouring, Cooling and Shakeout, and Disa 2 Pouring, Cooling and Shakeout, utilizing methods as approved by the commissioner. This test shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years from the date of this valid compliance demonstration. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures). Section C - Performance Testing contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the performance testing required by this condition.**

**Change 7:** Condition D.4.9 (a) is revised as follows:

D.4.9 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) To document the compliance status with Condition ~~D.4.1(a), (b), and (c)~~ **D.4.1.1, D.4.1.2, D.4.1.3**, the Permittee shall maintain records of the amount of metal processed by the **emissions from** Disa 1 Pouring and Cooling process (EU-323) **in section D.4**, the Disa 1 Shakeout (EU-324) in Section D.5, the Disa 2 Pouring and Cooling process (EU-333) **in section D.4**, the Disa 2 Shakeout (EU-334) in Section D.6, on a monthly basis.

**Change 8:** Condition D.4.10 is revised as follows:

D.4.10 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document the compliance status with Condition ~~D.4.1(a), (b), and (c)~~ **D.4.1.1, D.4.1.2, and D.4.1.3** shall be submitted using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent. The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34). Section C - General Reporting Requirements contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the reporting required by this condition.

**Change 9:** Condition D.5.1 is revised as follows:

~~D.5.1 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) and PSD Minor Limits [326 IAC 8-1-6] [326 IAC 2-2]~~

- ~~(a) The throughput of metal to the Disa 1 casting shakeout process (EU-324) shall be limited to less than 62,000 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.~~
- ~~(b) The total VOC emissions shall not exceed 0.80 pound per ton of metal from the Disa 1 pouring and cooling process (EU-323) in Section D.4 and the Disa 1 casting shakeout process (EU-324).~~
- ~~(c) The total throughput of metal to the Disa 1 pouring and cooling process (EU-323) in Section D.4, the Disa 1 casting shakeout process (EU-324), the Disa 2 pouring and cooling process (EU-333) and the Disa 2 shakeout system (EU-334) shall be limited to less than 84,000 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.~~
- ~~(d) Compliance with (a) and (b) above combined with the limits in Conditions D.4.1 and D.6.1 shall limit the potential to emit VOC from the Disa 1 process to less than twenty five (25) tons per year of VOC, and shall render the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 not applicable to the Disa 1 process.~~

~~Compliance with (b) and (c) above combined with the limits in Conditions D.2.1, D.4.1 and D.6.1 shall limit the potential to emit of VOC from the Disa 1 and Disa 2 processes to less than forty (40) tons per year of VOC, and render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable to the Disa 1 and Disa 2 processes for VOC.~~

**Reserved**

**Change 10:** Condition D.5.10 is revised as follows:

~~D.5.10 Record Keeping Requirements~~

- ~~(a) To document the compliance status with Conditions D.5.1(a) and D.5.1(b), the Permittee shall maintain records of the amount of metal processed by the Disa 1 pouring and cooling (EU-323) in Section D.4, the Disa 1 casting shakeout process (EU-324), and Disa 1 casting cooling process (EU-325) on a monthly basis.~~
- ~~(ba) To document the compliance status with Condition D.5.7(a), the Permittee shall maintain records of visible emission notations of Stack exhaust DC-6/7 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).~~
- ~~(eb) To document the compliance status with Condition D.5.7(b), the Permittee shall maintain records of visible emission notations of the Disa 1 casting cooling process (EU-325), the Disa 1 shotblast unit (EU-411), the Disa 1 grinding process (EU-413), and the Disa 2 Shotblast unit (EU-431) controlled by baghouse DC-8, 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 exhaust to the atmosphere).~~
- ~~(dc) To document the compliance status with Conditions D.5.8(a) and D.5.8(b), the Permittee shall maintain records once per day of the pressure drop for baghouses DC-6 and DC-7 during normal operation. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a pressure drop reading is not taken and the reason for the lack of a pressure drop reading (e.g. the process did not operate that day).~~

- (ed) To document the compliance status with Condition D.5.8(c), the Permittee shall maintain records once per day of the pressure drop for baghouse DC-8 during normal operation. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a pressure drop reading is not taken and the reason for the lack of a pressure drop reading (e.g. the process did not exhaust to the atmosphere).
- (fe) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the record keeping required by this condition.

**Change 11:** Condition D.5.11 is removed from the permit as follows:

~~D.5.11 Reporting Requirements~~

---

~~A quarterly summary of the information to document the compliance status with Conditions D.5.1(a) and D.5.1(c) shall be submitted, using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, not later than thirty (30) days following the end of each calendar quarter. The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34). Section C - General Reporting Requirements contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the reporting required by this condition.~~

**Change 12:** Condition D.6.1 is revised as follows:

~~D.6.1 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) and PSD Minor Limits [326 IAC 8-1-6] [326 IAC 2-2]~~

---

- ~~(a) The amount of metal processed by the Disa 2 pouring and cooling process (EU-333) in Section D.4 and the Disa 2 shakeout system (EU-334) shall each be less than 62,000 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.~~
- ~~(b) The total VOC emissions shall not exceed 0.80 pound per ton of metal throughput from the Disa 2 pouring and cooling process (EU-333) in Section D.4 and the Disa 2 shakeout system (EU-334).~~
- ~~(c) The total throughput of metal to the Disa 2 pouring and cooling process (EU-333) in Section D.4, the Disa 2 shakeout system (EU-334), the Disa 1 pouring and cooling process (EU-323) in Section D.4, and the Disa 1 casting shakeout process (EU-324), shall be limited to less than 84,000 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.~~
- ~~(d) Compliance with (a) and (b) above combined with the limits in Conditions D.4.1 and D.5.1 shall limit the potential to emit VOC from the Disa 2 process to less than twenty-five (25) tons per year of VOC, and shall render the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 not applicable to the Disa 2 process.~~

~~Compliance with (b) and (c) above combined with the limits in Conditions D.2.1, D.4.1 and D.5.1 shall limit the potential to emit of VOC from the Disa 1 and Disa 2 processes to less than forty (40) tons per year of VOC, and render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) and 326 IAC 8-1-6 not applicable to the Disa 1 and Disa 2 processes for VOC.~~

**Reserved**

**Change 13:** Condition D.6.10 is revised as follows:

~~D.6.10 Record Keeping Requirements~~

---

- ~~(a) To document the compliance status with Conditions D.6.1(a) and D.6.1(c) the Permittee shall maintain records of the amount of metal processed by the Disa 2 pouring and cooling (EU-333) in Section D.4, the Disa 2 shakeout system (EU-334), and the Disa 2 Casting Cooling Process (EU-335) on a monthly basis.~~

- (ba) To document the compliance status with Condition D.6.7(a)(1), the Permittee shall maintain records of visible emission notations of Stack exhaust DC-11 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).
- (cb) To document the compliance status with Condition D.6.7(a)(2), the Permittee shall maintain records of visible emission notations of the Disa 2 casting cooling process (EU-335) and Disa 2 grinding process (EU-433), controlled by baghouse DC-12, 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 exhaust to the atmosphere).
- (dc) To document the compliance status with Condition D.6.8(a), the Permittee shall maintain records once per day of the pressure drop for baghouse DC-11 during normal operation. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a pressure drop reading is not taken and the reason for the lack of a pressure drop reading (e.g. the process did not operate that day).
- (ed) To document the compliance status with Condition D.6.8(b), the Permittee shall maintain records once per day of the pressure drop for baghouse DC-12 during normal operation. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a pressure drop reading is not taken and the reason for the lack of a pressure drop reading (e.g. the process did not exhaust to the atmosphere).
- (fe) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the record keeping required by this condition.

**Change 14:** Condition D.6.11 is removed from the permit as follows:

D.6.11 Reporting Requirements

~~A quarterly summary of the information to document the compliance status with Conditions D.6.1(a) and D.6.1(c) shall be submitted, using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, not later than thirty (30) days following the end of each calendar quarter. The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34). Section C - General Reporting Requirements contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the reporting required by this condition.~~

**Change 15:** Section E.2 is modified as follows:

**SECTION E.2 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS**

.....

(4) One (1) 400 Kw (536 hp) diesel generator - Vertiplex Holding Furnace constructed prior to July 11, 2005 in July 2012.

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

.....

E.2.2 National Emissions Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants for stationary reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

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Pursuant to CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63.6590, for the affected source, as specified as follows:

- (1) 40 CFR 63.6585
- (2) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(1)(i) and (ii) and (iii), **(b)**
- (3) 40 CFR 63.6595(a)(1)
- (4) 40 CFR 63.6602
- (5) 40 CFR 63.6605
- (6) 40 CFR 63.6625(e)(2)
- (7) 40 CFR 63.6640(a), (b), (f)(1)
- (8) 40 CFR 63.6645(a)(5), **(f)**
- (9) 40 CFR 63.6655(e)(2)
- (10) 40 CFR 63.6660
- (11) 40 CFR 63.6665
- (12) 40 CFR 63.9(b)(2)(i) through (v)**

**Change 16:** Section E.3 is added to the permit and the permit is modified as follows:

**SECTION E.3 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS**

**Emissions Unit Description: Insignificant Emergency Generator**

- (1) One (1) 400 Kw (536 hp) diesel generator - Vertiplex Holding Furnace constructed in July, 2012.

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

**New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) [40 CFR 60]**

**E.3.1 General Provisions Relating to New Source Performance Standards for stationary compression ignition Internal Combustion Engines [326 IAC 12-1] [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A]**

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 for the affected source, as specified in 40 CFR 60, Subpart III.

**E.3.2 New Source Performance Standards for stationary compression ignition Internal Combustion Engines [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart III]**

Pursuant to CFR Part 60, Subpart III, the Permittee shall comply with the following provisions of New Source Performance Standards for 536 hp Emergency Generator:

- (1) 40 CFR 60.4205(b)
- (2) 40 CFR 60.4206
- (3) 40 CFR 60.4207(b)
- (4) 40 CFR 60.4209(a)
- (5) 40 CFR 60.4211(a)
- (6) 40 CFR 60.4211(c)
- (7) 40 CFR 60.4211(f)
- (8) 40 CFR 60.4214(b)

**Change 17:** Part 70 Quarterly Report are modified as follows:

.....

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

### Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Rochester Metal Products Corporation  
 Source Address: 616 Indiana Avenue, Rochester, Indiana 46975  
 Part 70 Permit No.: T049-30312-00002  
 Facility: Disa 1 pouring cooling process (EU-323) & Disa 1 casting shakeout process (EU-324)  
 Pollutant: VOC  
 Parameter: ~~Throughput of metal~~ **VOC Emissions**  
 Limit: ~~Less than 62,000 tons each~~ **24.8 tons** per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

QUARTER :

YEAR:

Month	Metal Throughput (tons) VOC Emissions (tons/month)	Metal Throughput (tons) VOC Emissions (tons/month)	Metal Throughput (tons) VOC Emissions (tons/month)
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total
Month 1			
Month 2			
Month 3			

No deviation occurred in this quarter.

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

Submitted by: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Title / Position: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

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

### Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Rochester Metal Products Corporation

Source Address: 616 Indiana Avenue, Rochester, Indiana 46975  
 Part 70 Permit No.: T049-30312-00002  
 Facility: Disa 1 pouring cooling process (EU-323), Disa 1 casting shakeout process (EU-324), Disa 2 pouring and cooling process (EU-333) and the Disa 2 shakeout system (EU-334)  
 Pollutant: VOC  
 Parameter: ~~Total throughput of metal~~ **VOC Emissions**  
 Limit: ~~Less than 84,000 tons each~~ **33.6 tons** per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

QUARTER :

YEAR:

Month	Metal Throughput (tons) VOC Emissions (tons/month)	Metal Throughput (tons) VOC Emissions (tons/month)	Metal Throughput (tons) VOC Emissions (tons/month)
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total
Month 1			
Month 2			
Month 3			

No deviation occurred in this quarter.

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

Submitted by: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Title / Position: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

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

**Part 70 Quarterly Report**

Source Name: Rochester Metal Products Corporation  
 Source Address: 616 Indiana Avenue, Rochester, Indiana 46975  
 Part 70 Permit No.: T049-30312-00002  
 Facility: Disa 2 pouring and cooling process (EU-333) & Disa 2 shakeout system (EU-334)  
 Pollutant: VOC  
 Parameter: ~~Throughput of metal~~ **VOC Emissions**  
 Limit: ~~Less than 62,000 tons each~~ **24.8 tons** per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

QUARTER :

YEAR:

Month	Metal Throughput (tons) VOC Emissions (tons/month)	Metal Throughput (tons) VOC Emissions (tons/month)	Metal Throughput (tons) VOC Emissions (tons/month)
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total
Month 1			
Month 2			
Month 3			

No deviation occurred in this quarter.

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

Submitted by: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Title / Position: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

**Conclusion and Recommendation**

The construction of this proposed modification shall be subject to the conditions of the attached proposed Part 70 Significant Permit Modification No. 049-31919-00002. The staff recommend to the Commissioner that this Part 70 Significant Permit Modification be approved.

**IDEM Contact**

- (a) Questions regarding this proposed permit can be directed to Muhammad D. Khan 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)-233-9664 or toll free at 1-800-451-6027 extension (3-9664).
- (b) A copy of the findings is available on the Internet at: <http://www.in.gov/ai/appfiles/idem-caats/>
- (c) For additional information about air permits and how the public and interested parties can participate, refer to the IDEM's Guide for Citizen Participation and Permit Guide on the Internet at: [www.idem.in.gov](http://www.idem.in.gov).

**Appendix A: Emission Calculations  
 Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines - Diesel Fuel  
 Output Rating (<=600 HP)  
 Maximum Input Rate (<=4.2 MMBtu/hr)**

**Company Name:** Rochester Metal Products Corp.  
**Address City IN Zip:** 616 Indiana Avenue, Rochester, IN 46975  
**Permit Number:** 049-31919-00002  
**Reviewer:** Muhammad D. Khan  
**Date:** 12/14/2012

**Emissions calculated based on output rating (hp)**

Output Horsepower Rating (hp)	536.0
Maximum Hours Operated per Year	500
Potential Throughput (hp-hr/yr)	268,000

	Pollutant						
	PM*	PM10*	direct PM2.5*	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO
Emission Factor in lb/hp-hr	0.0022	0.0022	0.0022	0.0021	0.0310	0.0025	0.0067
Potential Emission in tons/yr	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.27	4.15	0.34	0.90

\*PM and PM2.5 emission factors are assumed to be equivalent to PM10 emission factors. No information was given regarding which method was used to determine the factor or the fraction of PM10 which is condensable.

**Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)**

	Pollutant							
	Benzene	Toluene	Xylene	1,3-Butadiene	Formaldehyde	Acetaldehyde	Acrolein	Total PAH HAPs***
Emission Factor in lb/hp-hr****	6.53E-06	2.86E-06	2.00E-06	2.74E-07	8.26E-06	5.37E-06	6.48E-07	1.18E-06
Potential Emission in tons/yr	8.75E-04	3.84E-04	2.67E-04	3.67E-05	1.11E-03	7.19E-04	8.68E-05	1.58E-04

\*\*\*PAH = Polyaromatic Hydrocarbon (PAHs are considered HAPs, since they are considered Polycyclic Organic Matter)

\*\*\*\*Emission factors in lb/hp-hr were calculated using emission factors in lb/MMBtu and a brake specific fuel consumption of 7,000 Btu / hp-hr (AP-42 Table 3.3-1).

<b>Potential Emission of Total HAPs (tons/yr)</b>	<b>3.63E-03</b>
---	-----------------

**Green House Gas Emissions (GHG)**

	Pollutant		
	CO2	CH4	N2O
Emission Factor in lb/hp-hr	1.15E+00	4.63E-05	9.26E-06
Potential Emission in tons/yr	1.54E+02	6.20E-03	1.24E-03

<b>Summed Potential Emissions in tons/yr</b>	<b>1.54E+02</b>
<b>CO2e Total in tons/yr</b>	<b>1.55E+02</b>

**Methodology**

Emission Factors are from AP42 (Supplement B 10/96), Tables 3.3-1 and 3.3-2  
 CH4 and N2O Emission Factor from 40 CFR 98 Subpart C Table C-2.  
 Global Warming Potentials (GWP) from Table A-1 of 40 CFR Part 98 Subpart A.

Potential Throughput (hp-hr/yr) = [Output Horsepower Rating (hp)] \* [Maximum Hours Operated per Year]  
 Potential Emission (tons/yr) = [Potential Throughput (hp-hr/yr)] \* [Emission Factor (lb/hp-hr)] / [2,000 lb/ton]  
 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).

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations**

**Natural Gas Combustion Only**

**MM BTU/HR <100**

**Company Name: Rochester Metal Products Corp.**  
**Address City IN Zip: 616 Indiana Avenue, Rochester, IN 46975**  
**Permit Number: 049-31919-00002**  
**Reviewer: Muhammad D. Khan**  
**Date: 12/14/2012**

Heat Input Capacity MMBtu/hr	HHV mmBtu mmscf	Potential Throughput MMCF/yr
22.4	1020	192.4

Emission Factor in lb/MMCF	Pollutant						
	PM*	PM10*	direct PM2.5*	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO
	1.9	7.6	7.6	0.6	100 **see below	5.5	84
Potential Emission in tons/	0.18	0.73	0.73	0.06	9.62	0.53	8.08

\*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 = 25

**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 1-04-006-02.

Potential Throughput (MMCF) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) x 8,760 hrs/yr x 1 MMCF/1,020

Emission (tons/yr) = Throughput (MMCF/yr) x Emission Factor (lb/MMCF)/2,000 lb

See page 3 for HAPs emissions calculations.

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations**

**Natural Gas Combustion Only**

**MM BTU/HR <100**

**HAPs Emissions**

**Company Name: Rochester Metal Products Corp.**  
**Address City IN Zip: 616 Indiana Avenue, Rochester, IN 46975**  
**Permit Number: 049-31919-00002**  
**Reviewer: Muhammad D. Khan**  
**Date: 12/14/2012**

HAPs - Organics					
Emission Factor in lb/MMc	Benzene 2.1E-03	Dichlorobenzene 1.2E-03	Formaldehyde 7.5E-02	Hexane 1.8E+00	Toluene 3.4E-03
Potential Emission in tons/	2.020E-04	1.154E-04	7.214E-03	1.731E-01	3.270E-04

HAPs - Metals					
Emission Factor in lb/MMc	Lead 5.0E-04	Cadmium 1.1E-03	Chromium 1.4E-03	Manganese 3.8E-04	Nickel 2.1E-03
Potential Emission in tons/	4.809E-05	1.058E-04	1.347E-04	3.655E-05	2.020E-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 4 for Greenhouse Gas calculations.

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations**

**Natural Gas Combustion Only**

**MM BTU/HR <100**

**Greenhouse Gas Emissions**

**Company Name: Rochester Metal Products Corp.**

**Address City IN Zip: 616 Indiana Avenue, Rochester, IN 46975**

**Permit Number: 049-31919-00002**

**Reviewer: Muhammad D. Khan**

**Date: 12/14/2012**

Emission Factor in lb/MMc	Greenhouse Gas		
	CO2	CH4	N2O
	120,000	2.3	2.2
Potential Emission in tons/	11,543	0.2	0.2
Summed Potential Emissions in tons/yr	11,543		
CO2e Total in tons/yr	11,613		

**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.

Global 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

Source Name: Rochester Metal Products Corp.  
Source Location: 616 Indiana Avenue, Rochester, IN 46975  
Permit Number: 049-31919-00002  
Permit Reviewer: Muhammad D. Khan  
Date: 12/14/2012

Uncontrolled Potential to Emit

Emission Unit	PM (tons/yr)	PM <sub>10</sub> (tons/yr)	PM <sub>2.5</sub> (tons/yr)	SO <sub>x</sub> (tons/yr)	VOC (tons/yr)	CO (tons/yr)	NOx (tons/yr)	GHG (tons/yr)	HAPs (tons/yr)
Two (2) Preheater & Charge Handling System (EU-118)	89.58	54.32	54.32	0.057	0.518	7.91	9.42	11898	0.178
Two (2) Electric Induction furnace (EU-114 and EU-115)	82.8	79.1	79.1	0	0	0	0	0	11.34
Three (3) Hunter Electric Induction Furnaces (EU-131, EU-132 & EU-133)	51.2	49	49	0	0	0	0	0	7.02
Hunter Sand System (EU-311)	1576.8	236.5	236.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hunter face sand miller (EU-316)	15.8	2.37	2.37	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hunter Pouring cooling Process (EU-313)	126.32	126.3	126.3	0.902	6.32	174.1	0.451	0	0.96
Hunter Shakeout Process (EU-315)	144.4	101.1	101.1	0	54.1	0	0	0	0.724
Hunter casting cooling process (EU-315)	51.1	51.1	51.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hunter Shotblast Process (EU-315)	621	62.1	62.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.945
Hunter grinding process (EU-315)	621	62.1	62.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.945
Hunter Magnesium Treatment (EU-120)	40.5	40.5	40.5	0	0.11	0	0	0	0
Hunter Core sand storage (EU-200)	63.9	63.9	63.9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hunter sand storage silo (EU-203)	11.8	11.8	11.8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hunter Bond storage silo (EU-204)	11.8	11.8	11.8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disa 1 sand system (EU-321)	946.1	141.9	141.9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disa 1 Pouring and Cooling (EU-323)	122.64	90.23	90.23	0.876	6.13	80.67	0.438	0	0.94
Disa 1 Casting shakeout process (EU-325)	140.2	98.1	98.1	0	52.6	0	0	0	0.7
Disa 1 casting cooling Process (EU-325)	61.3	61.3	61.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disa 1 Shotblast unit (EU-411)	744.6	74.5	74.5	0	0	0	0	0	1.13
Disa 1 grinding system (EU-413)	744.6	74.5	74.5	0	0	0	0	0	1.13
Disa 2 Sand system (EU-331)	946.1	141.9	141.9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disa 2 Pouring and Cooling (EU-333)	184	90.2	90.2	0.876	6.13	80.67	0.44	0	0.94
Disa 2 Shakeout System (EU-334)	140.2	98.1	98.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.7
Disa 2 casting and Cooling process (EU-334)	61.3	61.3	61.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disa 2 Shotblast unit (EU-431)	744.6	74.5	74.5	0	0	0	0	0	1.13
Disa 2 grinding system (EU-433)	744.6	74.5	74.5	0	0	0	0	0	1.13
Disa Magnesium Treatment (EU-119)	157.7	157.7	157.7	0	0	0	0	0	4.2
Core Machines (EU-212 a, b and c)	0	0	0	0	27.6	0	0	0	2.98
Core machines (EU-213)	0	0	0	0	3.29	0	0	0	
Core machine (EU-231-a and b)	0	0	0	0	7.88	0	0	0	
Core wash Operation (EU-503)	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0
Two (2) Emergency Gen-Vertiplex Holding Furnace water	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.32	0.39	1.03	4.78	178	0.004
Emergency Gen-BBC water pump room	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.22	1.04	387	0.0009
Emergency Gen-DUCA Pressure pourer	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.27	0.34	0.9	4.15	155	0.004
Insignificant Activities	0.27	1.07	1.07	0.09	0.78	11.8	14.9	0	0.27
<b>Total Emissions</b>	<b>9246.91</b>	<b>2192.49</b>	<b>2192.49</b>	<b>3.46</b>	<b>191.27</b>	<b>357.30</b>	<b>35.62</b>	<b>12,618</b>	<b>37.37</b>

Emission Summary

Source Name: Rochester Metal Products Corp.  
 Source Location: 616 Indiana Avenue, Rochester, IN 46975  
 Permit Number: 049-31919-00002  
 Permit Reviewer: Muhammad D. Khan  
 Date: 12/14/2012

Limited Potential to Emit

Emission Unit	PM	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	VOC		CO	NOx	GHG	HAPs
	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	SO <sub>2</sub> (tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)
Prior to 1996									
Hunter Sand System (EU-311)				0	0	0	0	0	0
Hunter Core sand storage (EU-200)	32.5	35.8	35.8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hunter sand storage silo (EU-203)				0	0	0	0	0	0
Hunter Shakeout Process (EU-204)				0	27	0	0	0	0.031
Hunter Pouring cooling Process (EU-213)	15.75	15.75	15.75	0.9	3.15	86.8	0.45	0	0.45
Hunter casting cooling process (EU-315)	6.75	6.75	6.75	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hunter face sand miller (EU-316)	0.9	0.135	0.135	0	0	0	0	0	0
Core Machines (EU-212 a, b and )	0	0	0	0	27.6	0	0	0	See Appx A
Hunter Bond storage silo (EU-204)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Core wash Operation (EU-503)	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0
Hunter Shotblast Process (EU-431)	5.2	5.2	5.2	0	0	0	0	0	0.026
Hunter grinding process (EU-431)				0	0	0	0	0	0.025
Insignificant Activities	0.27	1.07	1.07	0.09	0.78	11.8	14.9	0	0.27
Other Insignificant Activities	20	20	20	5	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-Total	81.77	85.11	85.11	5.99	83.53	98.60	15.35	0.00	
1996 and Beyond									
Two (2) Preheater & Charge Handling System (EU-118)	4.3	2.01	2.01	0.06	0.53	8.08	9.62	11898	
Two (2) Electric Induction furnace (EU-114 and EU-115)				0	0	0	0	0	
Three (3) Hunter Electric Induction Furnaces (EU-131, EU-132 & EU-133)	3.01	1.12	1.12	0	0	0	0	0	
Disa 1/Disa 2 Sand system (EU-321) & Cast Cooling (EU-325) [Baghouse DC-6], Disa 1 Casting Shakeout (EU-324) [Baghouse Disa 1 Pouring and Cooling (EU-323), [in-line filters D-333]	10.35	14.27	14.27	0	24.8	0	0	0	
Disa 1 Casting cooling Process (EU-325), Disa 1 Shotblast Unit (EU-411), Disa Grinding System (EU-413), Disa 2 Shotblast Unit (EU-431), [Baghouse DC-8]	1.83	1.3	1.3	0	0	0	0	0	
Disa 2 Sand system (EU-331), Disa 2 Shakeout System (EU-334), [Baghouse DC-11]	5.29	3.1	3.1	0	24.8	0	0	0	Single HAP > 10 Combined HAPs > 25
Disa 2 Pouring and Cooling (EU-333), [in-line filters D-333B]	4.06	7.75	7.75	0.88		263	0.44	0	
Disa 2 casting and Cooling process (EU-335), Disa 2 Grinding System (EU-433) [Baghouse DC-119]	3.68	2.61	2.61	0	0	0	0	0	
Core Machines (EU-213), Core machine (EU-231-a and b)	0.56	0.32	0.32	0	0.25	0	0	0	
Core Sand Storage Silo (EU-201)	0.003	0.012	0.012	0	0	0	0	0	
Disa Sand Silo and Bond Storage Silo (EU-202)	0.181	0.79	0.79	0	0	0	0	0	
Disa New Sand Day Bin	0.181	0.79	0.79	0	0	0	0	0	
Hunter Magnesium Treatment (EU-120)	24.9	14.94	14.94	0	0.04	0	0	0	
Two (2) Emergency Gen-Vertiplex Holding Furnace water Emergency Gen-BBC water pump room	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.32	0.39	1.03	4.78	178	0.004
Emergency Gen-DUCA Pressure pourer	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.22	1.04	387	0.0009
Emergency Gen-DUCA Pressure pourer	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.27	0.34	0.9	4.15	155	0.004
Sub-Total Emissions	62.55	57.46	57.46	2.48	56.33	536.23	20.47	12618.00	Single HAP > 10 Combined HAPs > 25
Total Emissions	144.32	142.57	142.57	8.47	139.86	634.83	35.82	12618.00	Single HAP > 10 Combined HAPs > 25



# INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

*We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.*

*Michael R. Pence*  
**Governor**

*Thomas W. Easterly*  
**Commissioner**

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

## **SENT VIA U.S. MAIL: CONFIRMED DELIVERY AND SIGNATURE REQUESTED**

**TO:** Andrew Murdock  
Rochester Metal Products Corporation  
616 Indiana Avenue  
Rochester, Indiana 46975

**DATE:** March 28, 2013

**FROM:** Matt Stuckey, Branch Chief  
Permits Branch  
Office of Air Quality

**SUBJECT:** Final Decision  
Significant Permit Modification  
049-31919-00002

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:  
Greg Loving, Responsible Official  
Erin Surinak, Environmental Resources Management (ERM)  
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](mailto:jbrush@idem.IN.gov).

Final Applicant Cover letter.dot 11/30/07



# INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

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[www.idem.IN.gov](http://www.idem.IN.gov)

March 28, 2013

TO: Fulton County Public Library

From: Matthew Stuckey, Branch Chief  
Permits Branch  
Office of Air Quality

Subject: **Important Information for Display Regarding a Final Determination**

**Applicant Name: Rochester Metal Products Corporation**  
**Permit Number: 049-31919-00002**

You previously received information to make available to the public during the public comment period of a draft permit. Enclosed is a copy of the final decision and supporting materials for the same project. Please place the enclosed information along with the information you previously received. To ensure that your patrons have ample opportunity to review the enclosed permit, **we ask that you retain this document for at least 60 days.**

The applicant is responsible for placing a copy of the application in your library. If the permit application is not on file, or if you have any questions concerning this public review process, please contact Joanne Smiddie-Brush, OAQ Permits Administration Section at 1-800-451-6027, extension 3-0185.

Enclosures  
Final Library.dot 11/30/07

# Mail Code 61-53

IDEM Staff	PWAY 3/28/2013 Rochester Metal Products Corp. 049-31919-00002 (final)		Type of Mail:  <b>CERTIFICATE OF MAILING ONLY</b>	AFFIX STAMP HERE IF USED AS CERTIFICATE OF MAILING
Name and address of Sender		Indiana Department of Environmental Management Office of Air Quality – Permits Branch 100 N. Senate Indianapolis, IN 46204		

Line	Article Number	Name, Address, Street and Post Office Address	Postage	Handing Charges	Act. Value (If Registered)	Insured Value	Due Send if COD	R.R. Fee	S.D. Fee	S.H. Fee	Rest. Del. Fee	Remarks
1		Andrew Murdock Rochester Metal Products Corp. 616 Indiana Avenue Rochester IN 46975 (Source CAATS)										
2		Greg Loving Senior VP & GM Rochester Metal Products Corp. 616 Indiana Ave Rochester IN 46975 (RO CAATS)										
3		Fulton County Commissioners 1093 E 600 N Rochester IN 46975 (Local Official)										
4		Fulton Co Public Library 320 W 7th St Rochester IN 46975-1332 (Library)										
5		Fulton County Health Department 125 E 9th Street #125 Rochester IN 46975-7119 (Health Department)										
6		Rochester City Council and Mayors Office 320 Main St Rochester IN 46975 (Local Official)										
7		Erin Surinak Environmental Resources Management (ERM) 11350 N Meridian Street Suite 320 Carmel IN 46032 (Consultant)										
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