**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**

TO: Interested Parties / Applicant

DATE: February 19, 2013

RE: Harrison Steel Castings Company/045-32267-00002

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 13-15-5-3, this permit is effective immediately, unless a petition for stay of effectiveness is filed and granted, and may be revoked or modified in accordance with the provisions of IC 13-15-7-1.

If you wish to challenge this decision, IC 4-21.5-3-7 and IC 13-15-6-1(b) or IC 13-15-6-1(a) require that you file a petition for administrative review. This petition may include a request for stay of effectiveness and must be submitted to the Office of Environmental Adjudication, 100 North Senate Avenue, Government Center North, Suite N 501E, Indianapolis, IN 46204.

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

Enclosures
FNTVOP.dot12/3/07

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
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# Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal

# OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

## Harrison Steel Castings Company
## 900 North Mound Street
## Attica, Indiana 47918

(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.: T045-32267-00002 | |
|---|---|
| Issued by:<br><br>Tripurari Sinha<br><br>Tripurari P. Sinha, Ph. D., Section Chief<br>Permits Branch<br>Office of Air Quality | Issuance Date: February 19, 2013<br><br>Expiration Date: February 19, 2018 |

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

**Attachment A: National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Iron and Steel Foundries [326 IAC 20-92] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEEEE]**

**Attachment B: National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products [326 IAC 20-92] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart MMMM]**

**Attachment C: Standards of Performance for Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart UUU]**

**Attachment D: Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR Part 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(14)][326 IAC 2-7-1(22)]

The Permittee owns and operates a stationary steeel and ductile iron castings palnt.

| | |
|---|---|
| Source Address: | 900 North Mound Street, Attica, Indiana 47918 |
| General Source Phone Number: | 765-762-2481 |
| SIC Code: | 3325, 3321 |
| County Location: | Fountain |
| Source Location Status: | Attainment for all criteria pollutants |
| Source Status: | Part 70 Operating Permit Program<br>Major Source, under PSD Rules<br>Major Source, Section 112 of the Clean Air Act<br>1 of 28 Source Categories |

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

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

(a) The scrap and charge handling process, constructed in 1951, with a maximum capacity of 24.5 tons of steel per hour, with emissions uncontrolled exhausting through stacks S8 and S10.

(b) The melting process consisting of the following:

(1) One (1) electric arc furnace, identified as EAF2, constructed in 1951 with a maximum melt rate of 4.5 tons of steel or iron per hour with emissions controlled by one (1) baghouse, identified as DC4, exhausting through stack DC4.

(2) One (1) electric arc furnace, identified as EAF3, constructed prior to October 1974 with a maximum melt rate of 10 tons of steel or iron per hour with emissions controlled by one (1) baghouse, identified as DC5, exhausting through stack DC5.

(3) One (1) electric arc furnace, identified as EAF4, constructed in 1989 with a maximum melt rate of 10 tons of steel or iron per hour with emissions controlled by one (1) baghouse, identified as DC40, exhausting through stack DC40.

Note: Two (2) baghouses identified as DC38 and DC42 are used to control fugitive melt shop particulate emissions at the roof monitor.

(c) The pouring, cooling, and shakeout operations consisting of the following:

(1) One (1) pouring/casting operation, identified as Floor Molding, constructed in or before 1951 with a maximum capacity of 20 tons of melted steel per hour and 183.68 tons of sand per hour with emissions uncontrolled.

(2) One (1) casting cooling operation, identified as Floor Molding, constructed in or before 1951 with a maximum capacity of 20 tons of melted steel per hour and 183.68 tons of sand per hour with emissions uncontrolled.

(3) One (1) pouring/casting operation, identified as #2 EAF Steel, constructed in 1950, with a maximum capacity of 4.5 tons of melted steel per hour and 24.32 tons of sand per hour with emissions uncontrolled.

(4) One (1) casting cooling operation, identified as #2 EAF Steel, constructed in 1950, with a maximum capacity of 4.5 tons of melted steel per hour and 24.32 tons of sand per hour with emissions uncontrolled.

(5) One (1) shakeout system, identified as North Shakeout, constructed in 2007, with a maximum capacity of 4.5 tons of steel per hour and 8 tons of sand per hour with emissions controlled by three (3) baghouses, identified as DC2, DC3 and DC39.

(d) One (1) magnesium treatment operation for producing ductile iron castings, identified as DCTLE, constructed in 1987, with a maximum capacity of 4.5 tons of steel per hour with emissions uncontrolled.

(e) The shot blasting operations consisting of the following;

(1) One (1) twin table blast machine, identified as L3/4 - STT, constructed in 1961, with a maximum capacity of 25 tons of steel per hour with emissions controlled by baghouse DC18.

(2) One (1) blast machine, identified as LN4-3 Wheel Blast, constructed in 2006, with a maximum capacity of 25 tons of steel per hour with emissions controlled by baghouse DC16.

(3) One (1) Nelle Belle shotblast machine, identified as Nelle, constructed in 1955 with a maximum capacity of 60 tons of steel per hour with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as DC7.

(4) One (1) Wheelabrator Frye shotblast machine, identified as #16 Monorail, constructed in 1976 with a maximum capacity of 25.7 tons of metal per hour with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as DC17.

(5) Two (2) room blast machines, identified as LN3-Rm and LN5-S Rm, constructed in 1962 and 1967, respectively, with a maximum capacity of 8 tons of steel per hour, each, with emissions from LN3-RM controlled by baghouse DC30 and emissions from LN5-S Rm controlled by baghouse DC28.

(6) One (1) room blast machine, identified as LN5-N, constructed in 1960 with a maximum capacity of 10 tons of steel per hour with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as DC11.

(7) One (1) room blast machine, identified as LN2-N, constructed in 1981 with a maximum capacity of 13 tons of steel per hour with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as DC23.

(8) One (1) tumble blast machine, identified as LN1-TMBL, constructed in 1945 with maximum capacity of 4.5 tons of steel per hour with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as DC10.

(9) One (1) blast machine, identified as LN7-3 wheel blast, constructed in 2004 with a maximum capacity of 25 tons of steel per hour with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as DC8.

(10) One (1) monorail blast machine, identified as #18 Monorail, constructed in 1980 with a maximum capacity of 11.4 tons of steel per hour with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as DC21.

(11) One (1) room blast machine, identified as LN2-S Rm, constructed in 1979 with a maximum capacity of 7 tons of steel per hour with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as DC33.

(12) One (1) chill room tumble blast machine, identified as Chill Tmbl, constructed July 1,1977, with a maximum capacity of 11.4 tons of steel per hour with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as DC6.

(13) One (1) chill room cabinet blast machine, identified as Chill Cbnt, constructed in 1978 with a maximum capacity of 11.4 tons of steel per hour with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as DC6.

(f) One (1) sand handling system, identified as Core Sands System, constructed in 1967 and modified in 1988, with a maximum capacity of 5 tons of sand per hour, consisting of one silo controlled by a bin vent filter and one hopper controlled by a bin vent filter and vented internally, and equipped with a muller, identified as 1.5G Muller.

(g) Core and mold making operations consisting of the following:

(1) One (1) Airset core making process, identified as Jordan, consisting of two (2) core sand mixers, one constructed in 1989, identified as Small Airset Mixer, and the other constructed in 2005 identified as Zircon Mixer, with maximum capacities of 9 tons of sand per hour and 6 tons of sand per hour, respectively.

(2) One (1) Floor Molding Machine equipped with a mixer, constructed in 1994 with a maximum capacity of 45 tons of sand per hour with emissions uncontrolled.

(3) One (1) Airset core making machine equipped with a mixer, identified as Snap, constructed in 1992 with a maximum capacity of 9 tons of sand per hour with emissions uncontrolled.

(4) Two (2) Oil Sand core making benches, constructed in 1959, each with a maximum capacity of 0.4 tons of oil sand per hour or 0.6 tons of $CO_2$ sand per hour.

(5) Two (2) Shell core making machines, constructed in 1962 and 1973, each with a maximum capacity of 0.075 tons of sand per hour.

(6) One (1) Shell core making machine constructed in 1976, with a maximum capacity of 0.125 tons of sand per hour.

(7) One (1) Airset core making machine equipped with a mixer, identified as Medium Airset Core, constructed in 1976, with a maximum capacity of 16.5 tons of sand per hour.

(8) One (1) core wash process, constructed prior to 1977, with emissions uncontrolled and exhausting internally.

(h) One (1) natural gas-fired surface combustion heat treat furnace, identified as L7SC, constructed in 1997 with a maximum capacity of 24.5 million British thermal units per hour, with emissions uncontrolled.

(i) One (1) Airset molding line rated at a maximum steel production rate of 15.73 tons of steel or iron per hour and 47.2 tons of sand per hour. The Airset molding line consists of the following processes/equipment:

(1) pouring operations, constructed in 2001, with a maximum capacity of 15.73 tons of steel or ductile iron per hour and 47.2 tons of sand per hour, with emissions uncontrolled and exhausting through stacks S37through S42;

(2) castings cooling operations, constructed in 2001, with a maximum capacity of 15.73 tons of steel or ductile iron per hour and 47.2 tons of sand per hour, with emissions uncontrolled and exhausting through stacks S37through S42;

(3) shakeout operations, constructed in 2001, with a maximum capacity of 15.73 tons of steel or ductile iron per hour and 47.2 tons of sand per hour, with particulate emissions controlled by two (2) baghouses, identified as DC9 and DC12, and exhausting to stacks DC9 and DC12, respectively;

(4) sand handling operations, constructed in 2001, with a maximum capacity of 47.2 tons of sand per hour. The sand handling system consists of the following equipment:

(A) six sand storage silos, each controlled by a bin vent;

(B) four (4) sand heaters;

(C) enclosed pneumatic conveyors for transporting sand to the sand silos;

(5) mechanical reclaim operations, constructed in 2001, with a maximum capacity of 47.2 tons of sand per hour, with emissions controlled by a baghouse identified as DC45 and exhausting to stack DC45;

(6) one natural gas fired thermal reclaimer, constructed in 2001, with a maximum heat input capacity of 2.83 million Btu per hour, with a maximum capacity of 2.85 tons of sand per hour, with emissions controlled by a baghouse identified as DC46 and exhausting to stack DC46;

(7) phenolic urethane no-bake mold making operations, constructed in 2001, with a maximum capacity of 47.2 tons of sand per hour. The mold making operation consists of the following equipment.

(1)

(A) one enclosed mixer for combining mold sand with resin, with VOC emissions controlled by the thermal sand reclaimer;

(B) strike off operations;

(C) rollover draw/strip operations;

(D) one natural gas fired preheat tunnel with a maximum heat input capacity of 0.8 million Btu per hour;

(E) mold wash operations with a maximum capacity of 230.69 pounds of mold wash per hour, which is equivalent to 11.34 gallons of mold wash per hour;

(F) one natural gas fired drying (curing) oven, with a maximum heat input capacity of 3.2 million Btu per hour; and

(G) one mold closer process which puts the two halves of the mold together.

Note: Each individual shakeout unit has a maximum design capacity of 10 tons of metal per hour; however, the pouring and cooling operations bottleneck the shakeout process, such that the total hourly rate at shakeout cannot exceed 15.73 tons of metal per hour.

(j) One core line, identified as “Over 500 lb Core Line”, constructed in 2006, including:

(1) one (1) phenolic urethane no bake mold making machine with a maximum capacity of 45 tons per hour;

(2) one (1) sand mixer with a maximum capacity of 45 tons per hour;

(3) one (1) 350-ton sand storage silo;

(4) two (2) 100 ton sand storage silo;

(5) one (1) sand transporter;

(6) two (2) compaction tables; and

(7) two (2) sand heaters

the sand silos and sand mixer are controlled by two (2) bin vents.

(k) One (1) natural gas -fired thermal sand reclaimer, identified as North Thermal Sand Reclaimer, to be constructed in 2012, with maximum heat input capacity of 3 MMBtu per hour, with a maximum capacity of 3.0 tons of sand per hour, with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as DC48 and exhausting to stack DC48.

## A.3 Specifically Regulated Insignificant Activities [326 IAC 2-7-1(21)] [326 IAC 2-7-4(c)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]

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

(a) Machining where an aqueous cutting coolant continuously floods the machining interface. [326 IAC 6-3-2]

(b) Furnaces used for melting metals other than beryllium with a brim full capacity of less than or equal to 450 cubic inches by volume. [326 IAC 6-3-2]

(c) Grinding and machining operations controlled with fabric filters, scrubbers, mist collectors, wet collectors and electrostatic precipitators with a design grain loading of less than or equal to 0.03 grains per actual cubic foot and a gas flow rate less than or equal to 4000 actual cubic feet per minute, including the following: deburring; buffing; polishing; abrasive blasting; pneumatic conveying; and woodworking operations. [326 IAC 6-3-2]

(1) Grinding machines each with a maximum capacity of 18.9 pounds per hour with emissions controlled by baghouses, identified as DC13, DC14, DC26, and DC37.

(2) One (1) pattern woodworking shop with emissions controlled by a roto-clone, identified as DC1.

(d) Flame cutting - natural gas and oxygen torch to remove gates, spurs, and rizers. [326 IAC 6-3-2]

(e) Flame wash - arc welding like torch to smooth castings after flame cutting. [326 IAC 6-3-2]

(f) One (1) paint booth for coating metal castings, constructed prior to 1977, utilizing air assisted airless spray type, with VOC emissions uncontrolled and overspray controlled by using a filter wall, with emissions exhausting to stack S154. [326 IAC 6-3-2(d)]

(g) One (1) diesel-fired emergency generator rated at 125 hp. [40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII]

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

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

(a) It is a major source, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(22);

(b) It is a source in a source category designated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) under 40 CFR 70.3 (Part 70 - Applicability).

## SECTION B GENERAL CONDITIONS

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

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

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

(a) This permit, T045-32267-00002, 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]

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

(a) the condition is modified in a subsequent permit action pursuant to Title I of the Clean Air Act; or

(b) the emission unit to which the condition pertains permanently ceases operation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) The Permittee shall furnish to IDEM, OAQ, within a reasonable time, any information that IDEM, OAQ may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. Upon request, the Permittee shall also furnish to IDEM, OAQ copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

(b) For information furnished by the Permittee to IDEM, OAQ, the Permittee may include a claim of confidentiality in accordance with 326 IAC 17.1. When furnishing copies of requested records directly to U. S. EPA, the Permittee may assert a claim of confidentiality in accordance with 40 CFR 2, Subpart B.

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

(a) A certification required by this permit meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) if:

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

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

(b) The Permittee may use the attached Certification Form, or its equivalent with each submittal requiring certification. One (1) certification may cover multiple forms in one (1) submittal.

(c) A "responsible official" is defined at 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

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

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

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

and

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

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

(c) The annual compliance certification report shall include the following:

(1) The appropriate identification of each term or condition of this permit that is the basis of the certification;

(2) The compliance status;

(3) Whether compliance was continuous or intermittent;

(4) The methods used for determining the compliance status of the source, currently and over the reporting period consistent with 326 IAC 2-7-5(3); and

(5) Such other facts, as specified in Sections D of this permit, as IDEM, OAQ may require to determine the compliance status of the source.

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

B.10 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)][326 IAC 1-6-3]

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

(1) Identification of the individual(s) responsible for inspecting, maintaining, and repairing emission control devices;

(2) A description of the items or conditions that will be inspected and the inspection schedule for said items or conditions; and

(3) Identification and quantification of the replacement parts that will be maintained in inventory for quick replacement.

The Permittee shall implement the PMPs.

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

(1) Identification of the individual(s) responsible for inspecting, maintaining, and repairing emission control devices;

(2) A description of the items or conditions that will be inspected and the inspection schedule for said items or conditions; and

(3) Identification and quantification of the replacement parts that will be maintained in inventory for quick replacement.

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

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

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

The Permittee shall implement the PMPs.

(c) A copy of the PMPs shall be submitted to IDEM, OAQ upon request and within a reasonable time, and shall be subject to review and approval by IDEM, OAQ. IDEM, OAQ may require the Permittee to revise its PMPs whenever lack of proper maintenance causes or is the primary contributor to an exceedance of any limitation on emissions. The PMPs and their submittal do not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(d) To the extent the Permittee is required by 40 CFR Part 60/63 to have an Operation Maintenance, and Monitoring (OMM) Plan for a unit, such Plan is deemed to satisfy the PMP requirements of 326 IAC 1-6-3 for that unit.

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

(a) An emergency, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12), is not an affirmative defense for an action brought for noncompliance with a federal or state health-based emission limitation.

(b) An emergency, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12), constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with a technology-based emission limitation if the affirmative defense of an emergency is demonstrated through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that describe the following:

(1) An emergency occurred and the Permittee can, to the extent possible, identify the causes of the emergency;

(2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;

(3) During the period of an emergency, the Permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emission standards or other requirements in this permit;

(4) For each emergency lasting one (1) hour or more, the Permittee notified IDEM, OAQ, within four (4) daytime business hours after the beginning of the emergency, or after the emergency was discovered or reasonably should have been discovered;

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

Telephone Number: 317-233-0178 (ask for Office of Air Quality, Compliance and Enforcement Branch)
Facsimile Number: 317-233-6865

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

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

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

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

(A) A description of the emergency;

(B) Any steps taken to mitigate the emissions; and

(C) Corrective actions taken.

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

(6) The Permittee immediately took all reasonable steps to correct the emergency.

(c) In any enforcement proceeding, the Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency has the burden of proof.

(d) This emergency provision supersedes 326 IAC 1-6 (Malfunctions). This permit condition is in addition to any emergency or upset provision contained in any applicable requirement.

(e) The Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency shall make records available upon request to ensure that failure to implement a PMP did not cause or contribute to an exceedance of any limitations on emissions. However, IDEM, OAQ may require that the Preventive Maintenance Plans required under 326 IAC 2-7-4(c)(8) be revised in response to an emergency.

(f) Failure to notify IDEM, OAQ by telephone or facsimile of an emergency lasting more than one (1) hour in accordance with (b)(4) and (5) of this condition shall constitute a violation of 326 IAC 2-7 and any other applicable rules.

(g) If the emergency situation causes a deviation from a technology-based limit, the Permittee may continue to operate the affected emitting facilities during the emergency provided the Permittee immediately takes all reasonable steps to correct the emergency and minimize emissions.

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

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

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

(b) If, after issuance of this permit, it is determined that the permit is in nonconformance with an applicable requirement that applied to the source on the date of permit issuance, IDEM, OAQ, shall immediately take steps to reopen and revise this permit and issue a compliance order to the Permittee to ensure expeditious compliance with the applicable requirement until the permit is reissued. The permit shield shall continue in effect so long as the Permittee is in compliance with the compliance order.

(c) No permit shield shall apply to any permit term or condition that is determined after issuance of this permit to have been based on erroneous information supplied in the permit application. Erroneous information means information that the Permittee knew to be false, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have been known to be false, at the time the information was submitted.

(d) Nothing in 326 IAC 2-7-15 or in this permit shall alter or affect the following:

(1) The provisions of Section 303 of the Clean Air Act (emergency orders), including the authority of the U.S. EPA under Section 303 of the Clean Air Act;

(2) The liability of the Permittee for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of this permit's issuance;

(3) The applicable requirements of the acid rain program, consistent with Section 408(a) of the Clean Air Act; and

(4) The ability of U.S. EPA to obtain information from the Permittee under Section 114 of the Clean Air Act.

(e) This permit shield is not applicable to any change made under 326 IAC 2-7-20(b)(2) (Sections 502(b)(10) of the Clean Air Act changes) and 326 IAC 2-7-20(c)(2) (trading based on State Implementation Plan (SIP) provisions).

(f) This permit shield is not applicable to modifications eligible for group processing until after IDEM, OAQ, has issued the modifications. [326 IAC 2-7-12(c)(7)]

(g) This permit shield is not applicable to minor Part 70 permit modifications until after IDEM, OAQ, has issued the modification. [326 IAC 2-7-12(b)(8)]

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

(a) All terms and conditions of permits established prior to T045-32267-00002 and issued pursuant to permitting programs approved into the state implementation plan have been either:

(1) incorporated as originally stated,

(2) revised under 326 IAC 2-7-10.5, or

(3) deleted under 326 IAC 2-7-10.5.

(b) Provided that all terms and conditions are accurately reflected in this permit, all previous registrations and permits are superseded by this Part 70 operating permit, except for permits issued pursuant to Title IV of the Clean Air Act and 326 IAC 21 (Acid Deposition Control)

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

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

B.15 Permit Modification, Reopening, Revocation and Reissuance, or Termination [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(C)][326 IAC 2-7-8(a)][326 IAC 2-7-9]

(a) This permit may be modified, reopened, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Permittee for a Part 70 Operating Permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any condition of this permit.
[326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(C)] The notification by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(b) This permit shall be reopened and revised under any of the circumstances listed in IC 13-15-7-2 or if IDEM, OAQ determines any of the following:

(1) That this permit contains a material mistake.

(2) That inaccurate statements were made in establishing the emissions standards or other terms or conditions.

(3) That this permit must be revised or revoked to assure compliance with an applicable requirement. [326 IAC 2-7-9(a)(3)]

(c) Proceedings by IDEM, OAQ to reopen and revise this permit shall follow the same procedures as apply to initial permit issuance and shall affect only those parts of this permit for which cause to reopen exists. Such reopening and revision shall be made as expeditiously as practicable. [326 IAC 2-7-9(b)]

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

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

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

Request for renewal shall be submitted to:

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

(b) A timely renewal application is one that is:

(1) Submitted at least nine (9) months prior to the date of the expiration of this permit; and

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

(c) If the Permittee submits a timely and complete application for renewal of this permit, the source’s failure to have a permit is not a violation of 326 IAC 2-7 until IDEM, OAQ takes final action on the renewal application, except that this protection shall cease to apply if, subsequent to the completeness determination, the Permittee fails to submit by the deadline specified, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-4(a)(2)(D), in writing by IDEM, OAQ any additional information identified as being needed to process the application.

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

(a) No Part 70 permit revision or notice shall be required under any approved economic incentives, marketable Part 70 permits, emissions trading, and other similar programs or processes for changes that are provided for in a Part 70 permit.

(b) Notwithstanding 326 IAC 2-7-12(b)(1) and 326 IAC 2-7-12(c)(1), minor Part 70 permit modification procedures may be used for Part 70 modifications involving the use of economic incentives, marketable Part 70 permits, emissions trading, and other similar approaches to the extent that such minor Part 70 permit modification procedures are explicitly provided for in the applicable State Implementation Plan (SIP) or in applicable requirements promulgated or approved by the U.S. EPA.

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

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

(1) The changes are not modifications under any provision of Title I of the Clean Air Act;

(2) Any 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)(1) and (c)(1). 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) and (c)(1).

(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 $SO_2$ or $NO_X$ under 326 IAC 21 or 326 IAC 10-4.

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

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

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

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

(a) Enter upon the Permittee's premises where a Part 70 source is located, or emissions related activity is conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

(b) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, have access to and copy any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

(c) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, inspect any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit;

(d) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, sample or monitor substances or parameters for the purpose of assuring compliance with this permit or applicable requirements; and

(e) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, utilize any photographic, recording, testing, monitoring, or other equipment for the purpose of assuring compliance with this permit or applicable requirements.

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

(a) The Permittee must comply with the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-11 whenever the Permittee seeks to change the ownership or operational control of the source and no other change in the permit is necessary.

(b) Any application requesting a change in the ownership or operational control of the source shall contain a written agreement containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage and liability between the current and new Permittee. The application shall be submitted to:

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

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

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

B.23 Annual Fee Payment [326 IAC 2-7-19] [326 IAC 2-7-5(7)][326 IAC 2-1.1-7]

(a) The Permittee shall pay annual fees to IDEM, OAQ within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of a billing. Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-19(b), if the Permittee does not receive a bill from IDEM, OAQ the applicable fee is due April 1 of each year.

(b) Except as provided in 326 IAC 2-7-19(e), failure to pay may result in administrative enforcement action or revocation of this permit.

(c) The Permittee may call the following telephone numbers: 1-800-451-6027 or 317-233-4230 (ask for OAQ, Billing, Licensing, and Training Section), to determine the appropriate permit fee.

B.24 Credible Evidence [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)][326 IAC 2-7-6][62 FR 8314] [326 IAC 1-1-6]

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

**SECTION C SOURCE OPERATION CONDITIONS**

Entire Source

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

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

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

C.2 Opacity [326 IAC 5-1]

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

(a) Opacity shall not exceed an average of forty percent (40%) in any one (1) six (6) minute averaging period as determined in 326 IAC 5-1-4.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Notification requirements apply to each owner or operator. If the combined amount of regulated asbestos containing material (RACM) to be stripped, removed or disturbed is at least 260 linear feet on pipes or 160 square feet on other facility components, or at least thirty-five (35) cubic feet on all facility components, then the notification requirements of 326 IAC 14-10-3 are mandatory. All demolition projects require notification whether or not asbestos is present.

(b) The Permittee shall ensure that a written notification is sent on a form provided by the Commissioner at least ten (10) working days before asbestos stripping or removal work or before demolition begins, per 326 IAC 14-10-3, and shall update such notice as necessary, including, but not limited to the following:

(1) When the amount of affected asbestos containing material increases or decreases by at least twenty percent (20%); or

(2) If there is a change in the following:

(A) Asbestos removal or demolition start date;

(B) Removal or demolition contractor; or

(C) Waste disposal site.

(c) The Permittee shall ensure that the notice is postmarked or delivered according to the guidelines set forth in 326 IAC 14-10-3(2).

(d) The notice to be submitted shall include the information enumerated in 326 IAC 14-10-3(3).

All required notifications shall be submitted to:

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

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

(e) Procedures for Asbestos Emission Control
The Permittee shall comply with the applicable emission control procedures in 326 IAC 14-10-4 and 40 CFR 61.145(c). Per 326 IAC 14-10-1, emission control requirements are applicable for any removal or disturbance of RACM greater than three

(3) linear feet on pipes or three (3) square feet on any other facility components or a total of at least 0.75 cubic feet on all facility components.

(f) Demolition and Renovation
The Permittee shall thoroughly inspect the affected facility or part of the facility where the demolition or renovation will occur for the presence of asbestos pursuant to 40 CFR 61.145(a).

(g) Indiana Licensed Asbestos Inspector
The Permittee shall comply with 326 IAC 14-10-1(a) that requires the owner or operator, prior to a renovation/demolition, to use an Indiana Licensed Asbestos Inspector to thoroughly inspect the affected portion of the facility for the presence of asbestos. The requirement to use an Indiana Licensed Asbestos inspector is not federally enforceable.

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

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

(a) For performance testing required by this permit, a test protocol, except as provided elsewhere in this permit, shall be submitted to:

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

no later than thirty-five (35) days prior to the intended test date. The protocol submitted by the Permittee does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(b) The Permittee shall notify IDEM, OAQ of the actual test date at least fourteen (14) days prior to the actual test date. The notification submitted by the Permittee does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 3-6-4(b), all test reports must be received by IDEM, OAQ not later than forty-five (45) days after the completion of the testing. An extension may be granted by IDEM, OAQ if the Permittee submits to IDEM, OAQ a reasonable written explanation not later than five (5) days prior to the end of the initial forty-five (45) day period.

**Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]**

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

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

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

C.10 Compliance Monitoring [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)][326 IAC 2-7-6(1)][40 CFR 64][326 IAC 3-8]

(a) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, for all monitoring requirements not already legally required, the Permittee shall be allowed up to ninety (90) days from the date of permit issuance or of initial start-up, whichever is later, to begin such monitoring. If due to circumstances beyond the Permittee's control, any monitoring equipment required by this permit cannot be installed and operated no later than ninety (90) days after permit issuance or the date of initial startup, whichever is later, the Permittee may extend the compliance schedule related to the equipment for an additional ninety (90) days provided the Permittee notifies:

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

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

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

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

(b) For monitoring required by CAM, at all times, the Permittee shall maintain the monitoring, including but not limited to, maintaining necessary parts for routine repairs of the monitoring equipment.

(c) For monitoring required by CAM, except for, as applicable, monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), the Permittee shall conduct all monitoring in continuous operation (or shall collect data at all required intervals) at all times that the pollutant-specific emissions unit is operating. Data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities shall not be used for purposes of this part, including data averages and calculations, or fulfilling a minimum data availability requirement, if applicable. The owner or operator shall use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing the operation of the control device and associated control system. A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring to provide valid data. Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

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

(a) When required by any condition of this permit, an analog instrument used to measure a parameter related to the operation of an air pollution control device shall have a scale

such that the expected maximum reading for the normal range shall be no less than twenty percent (20%) of full scale.

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

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

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

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

(a) The Permittee shall maintain the most recently submitted written emergency reduction plans (ERPs) consistent with safe operating procedures.

(b) Upon direct notification by IDEM, OAQ that a specific air pollution episode level is in effect, the Permittee shall immediately put into effect the actions stipulated in the approved ERP for the appropriate episode level. [326 IAC 1-5-3]

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

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

C.14 Response to Excursions or Exceedances [40 CFR 64][326 IAC 3-8][326 IAC 2-7-5] [326 IAC 2-7-6]

(I) Upon detecting an excursion where a response step is required by the D Section, or an exceedance of a limitation, not subject to CAM, 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.

(II)

(a) CAM *Response to excursions or exceedances.*

(1) Upon detecting an excursion or exceedance, subject to CAM, the Permittee shall restore operation of the pollutant-specific emissions unit (including the control device and associated capture system) to its normal or usual manner of operation as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. The response shall include minimizing the period of any startup, shutdown or malfunction and taking any necessary corrective actions to restore normal operation and prevent the likely recurrence of the cause of an excursion or exceedance (other than those caused by excused startup or shutdown conditions). Such actions may include initial inspection and evaluation, recording that operations returned to normal without operator action (such as through response by a computerized distribution control system), or any necessary follow-up actions to return operation to within the indicator range, designated condition, or below the applicable emission limitation or standard, as applicable.

(2) 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, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures and records, and inspection of the control device, associated capture system, and the process.

(b) If the Permittee identifies a failure to achieve compliance with an emission limitation, subject to CAM, or standard, subject to CAM, for which the approved monitoring did not provide an indication of an excursion or exceedance while providing valid data, or the results of compliance or performance testing document a need to modify the existing indicator ranges or designated conditions, the Permittee shall promptly notify the IDEM, OAQ and, if necessary, submit a proposed significant permit modification to this permit to address the necessary monitoring changes. Such a modification may include, but is not limited to, reestablishing indicator ranges or designated conditions, modifying the frequency of conducting monitoring and collecting data, or the monitoring of additional parameters.

(c) Based on the results of a determination made under paragraph (II)(a)(2) of this condition, the EPA or IDEM, OAQ may require the Permittee to develop and implement a QIP. The Permittee shall develop and implement a QIP if notified to in writing by the EPA or IDEM, OAQ.

(d) Elements of a QIP:
The Permittee shall maintain a written QIP, if required, and have it available for inspection. The plan shall conform to 40 CFR 64.8 b (2).

(e) If a QIP is required, the Permittee shall develop and implement a QIP as expeditiously as practicable and shall notify the IDEM, OAQ if the period for completing the improvements contained in the QIP exceeds 180 days from the date on which the need to implement the QIP was determined.

(f) Following implementation of a QIP, upon any subsequent determination pursuant to paragraph (II)(a)(2) of this condition the EPA or the IDEM, OAQ may require

that the Permittee make reasonable changes to the QIP if the QIP is found to have:

(1) Failed to address the cause of the control device performance problems; or

(2) Failed to provide adequate procedures for correcting control device performance problems as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions.

(g) Implementation of a QIP shall not excuse the Permittee from compliance with any existing emission limitation or standard, or any existing monitoring, testing, reporting or recordkeeping requirement that may apply under federal, state, or local law, or any other applicable requirements under the Act.

(h) *CAM recordkeeping requirements.*

(1) The Permittee shall maintain records of monitoring data, monitor performance data, corrective actions taken, any written quality improvement plan required pursuant to paragraph (II)(a)(2) of this condition and any activities undertaken to implement a quality improvement plan, and other supporting information required to be maintained under this condition (such as data used to document the adequacy of monitoring, or records of monitoring maintenance or corrective actions). Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements of this permit contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the records required by this condition.

(2) Instead of paper records, the owner or operator may maintain records on alternative media, such as microfilm, computer files, magnetic tape disks, or microfiche, provided that the use of such alternative media allows for expeditious inspection and review, and does not conflict with other applicable recordkeeping requirements

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

(a) When the results of a stack test performed in conformance with Section C - Performance Testing, of this permit exceed the level specified in any condition of this permit, the Permittee shall submit a description of its response actions to IDEM, OAQ, no later than seventy-five (75) days after the date of the test.

(b) A retest to demonstrate compliance shall be performed no later than one hundred eighty (180) days after the date of the test. Should the Permittee demonstrate to IDEM, OAQ that retesting in one hundred eighty (180) days is not practicable, IDEM, OAQ may extend the retesting deadline

(c) IDEM, OAQ reserves the authority to take any actions allowed under law in response to noncompliant stack tests.

The response action documents submitted pursuant to this condition do require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

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

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

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-6-3(a)(1), the Permittee shall submit by July 1 of each year an emission statement covering the previous calendar year. The emission statement shall contain, at a minimum, the information specified in 326 IAC 2-6-4(c) and shall meet the following requirements:

(1) Indicate estimated actual emissions of all pollutants listed in 326 IAC 2-6-4(a);

(2) Indicate estimated actual emissions of regulated pollutants as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(32) ("Regulated pollutant, which is used only for purposes of Section 19 of this rule") from the source, for purpose of fee assessment.

The statement must be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Technical Support and Modeling Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-50 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

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

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

(a) Records of all required monitoring data, reports and support information required by this permit shall be retained for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Support information includes the following:
- (AA) All calibration and maintenance records.
- (BB) All original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation.
- (CC) Copies of all reports required by the Part 70 permit.

Records of required monitoring information include the following:
- (AA) The date, place, as defined in this permit, and time of sampling or measurements.
- (BB) The dates analyses were performed.
- (CC) The company or entity that performed the analyses.
- (DD) The analytical techniques or methods used.
- (EE) The results of such analyses.
- (FF) The operating conditions as existing at the time of sampling or measurement.

These records shall be physically present or electronically accessible at the source location for a minimum of three (3) years. The records may be stored elsewhere for the remaining two (2) years as long as they are available upon request. If the Commissioner makes a request for records to the Permittee, the Permittee shall furnish the records to the Commissioner within a reasonable time.

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

(c) If there is a reasonable possibility (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-8 (b)(6)(A), 326 IAC 2-2-8 (b)(6)(B), 326 IAC 2-3-2 (l)(6)(A), and/or 326 IAC 2-3-2 (l)(6)(B)) that a "project" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(oo) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(jj)) 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(dd) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(y)) may result in significant emissions increase and the Permittee elects to utilize the "projected actual emissions" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(pp) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(kk)), the Permittee shall comply with following:

(1) Before beginning actual construction of the "project" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(oo) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(jj)) 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(pp)(2)(A)(iii) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1 (kk)(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 326 IAC 2-2-8 (b)(6)(A) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-2 (l)(6)(A)) that a "project" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(oo) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(jj)) 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(dd) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(y)) may result in significant emissions increase and the Permittee elects to utilize the "projected actual emissions" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(pp) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(kk)), 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] [40 CFR 64][326 IAC 3-8]

(a) The Permittee shall submit the attached Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report or its equivalent. Proper notice submittal under Section B –Emergency Provisions satisfies the reporting requirements of this paragraph. Any deviation from permit requirements, the date(s) of each deviation, the cause of the deviation, and the response steps taken must be reported except that a deviation required to be reported pursuant to an applicable requirement that exists independent of this permit, shall be reported according to the schedule stated in the applicable requirement and does not need to be included in this report. This report shall be submitted not later than thirty (30) days after the end of the reporting period. The Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report shall include a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(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 (oo) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1 (jj)) 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 (ww) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1 (pp), 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.

(2) The annual emissions calculated in accordance with (d)(1) and (2) in Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements.

(3) The emissions calculated under the actual-to-projected actual test stated in 326 IAC 2-2-2(d)(3) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-2(c)(3).

(4) Any other information that the Permittee wishes to include in this report such as an explanation as to why the emissions differ from the preconstruction projection.

Reports required in this part 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

(g) The Permittee shall make the information required to be documented and maintained in accordance with (c) in Section C- General Record Keeping Requirements available for review upon a request for inspection by IDEM, OAQ. The general public may request this information from the IDEM, OAQ under 326 IAC 17.1.

**Stratospheric Ozone Protection**

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

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

## SECTION D.1 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

**Emissions Unit Description:**

(a) The scrap and charge handling process, constructed in 1951, with a maximum capacity of 24.5 tons of steel per hour, with emissions uncontrolled exhausting through stacks S8 and S10.

(b) The melting process consisting of the following:

(1) One (1) electric arc furnace, identified as EAF2, constructed in 1951 with a maximum melt rate of 4.5 tons of steel or iron per hour with emissions controlled by one (1) baghouse, identified as DC4, exhausting through stack DC4.

(2) One (1) electric arc furnace, identified as EAF3, constructed prior to October 1974 with a maximum melt rate of 10 tons of steel or iron per hour with emissions controlled by one (1) baghouse, identified as DC5, exhausting through stack DC5.

(3) One (1) electric arc furnace, identified as EAF4, constructed in 1989 with a maximum melt rate of 10 tons of steel or iron per hour with emissions controlled by one (1) baghouse, identified as DC40, exhausting through stack DC40.

Note: Two (2) baghouses identified as DC38 and DC42 are used to control fugitive melt shop particulate emissions at the roof monitor.

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

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

D.1.1 Particulate 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 scrap and charge handling process shall not exceed 35.0 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 24.5 tons of charge materials per hour.

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

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

$E = 4.10\ P^{0.67}$

Where:

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

D.1.2 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Minor Limits [326 IAC 2-2]

In order to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable, the following conditions shall apply:

(a) The PM emissions from the baghouse DC40 controlling the electric arc furnace (EAF4) shall not exceed 5.48 pounds per hour.

(b) The $PM_{10}$ emissions from the baghouse DC40 controlling the electric arc furnace (EAF4) shall not exceed 3.20 pounds per hour.

Compliance with these limits will limit the PM and $PM_{10}$ emissions from the baghouse DC40 controlling the electric arc furnace (EAF4) to less than 25 and 15 tons per year, respectively and render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable to the 1989 modification.

D.1.3 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan (PMP) is required for this unit and its control device. 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.1.4 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

In order to determine compliance with Condition D.1.2, the Permittee shall perform PM and $PM_{10}$ testing on baghouse DC40 controlling the electric arc furnace EAF4, 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.

D.1.5 Particulate Control

In order to comply with the requirements of Conditions D.1.1 and D.1.2, the following conditions shall apply:

(a) The baghouses DC40 and DC42 for PM and $PM_{10}$ control shall be in operation at all times when the electric arc furnace EAF4 is in operation.

(b) The baghouses DC42 and DC38 for PM and $PM_{10}$ control shall be in operation at all times while oxygen lancing is conducted.

## SECTION D.2 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

**Emissions Unit Description:**

(c) The pouring, cooling, and shakeout operations consisting of the following:

(1) One (1) pouring/casting operation, identified as Floor Molding, constructed in or before 1951 with a maximum capacity of 20 tons of melted steel per hour and 183.68 tons of sand per hour with emissions uncontrolled.

(2) One (1) casting cooling operation, identified as Floor Molding, constructed in or before 1951 with a maximum capacity of 20 tons of melted steel per hour and 183.68 tons of sand per hour with emissions uncontrolled.

(3) One (1) pouring/casting operation, identified as #2 EAF Steel, constructed in 1950, with a maximum capacity of 4.5 tons of melted steel per hour and 24.32 tons of sand per hour with emissions uncontrolled.

(4) One (1) casting cooling operation, identified as #2 EAF Steel, constructed in 1950, with a maximum capacity of 4.5 tons of melted steel per hour and 24.32 tons of sand per hour with emissions uncontrolled.

(5) One (1) shakeout system, identified as North Shakeout, constructed in 2007, with a maximum capacity of 4.5 tons of steel per hour and 8 tons of sand per hour with emissions controlled by three (3) baghouses, identified as DC2, DC3 and DC39.

(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 VOC Best Available Control Technology (BACT) [326 IAC 8-1-6]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-6 (New Facilities, General Reduction Requirements), the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) for the north shakeout operation shall be as follows:

(a) The VOC emissions from the north shakeout operation shall be limited to 3.32 pounds per ton of metal, and the resin content in the mold shall not exceed 1.23% by weight.

(b) The metal throughput to the North Shakeout shall be limited to 30,000 tons per 12 consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

D.2.2 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 following conditions shall apply:

(a) The allowable particulate emission rate from the pouring/casting operation identified as Floor Molding shall not exceed 58.7 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 203.68 tons of metal and sand per hour.

(b) The allowable particulate emission rate from the casting cooling operation identified as Floor Molding shall not exceed 58.7 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 203.68 tons of metal and sand per hour.

(c) The allowable particulate emission rate from the pouring/casting operation identified as #2 EAF Steel shall not exceed 39.0 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 28.8 tons of metal and sand per hour.

(d) The allowable particulate emission rate from the casting cooling operation identified as #2 EAF Steel shall not exceed 39.0 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 28.8 tons of metal and sand per hour.

(e) The allowable particulate emission rate from the North shakeout operation shall not exceed 22.27 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 12.5 tons of metal and sand per hour.

The pounds per hour limitations for (c), (d), and (e) were calculated with the following equation:

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

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

The pounds per hour limitations for (a) and (b) were calculated with the following equation:

Interpolation and extrapolation of the data for the process weight rate greater than 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

D.2.3 $PM_{10}$ Emission Credits [326 IAC 2-2]

Pursuant to PSD Significant Source Modification Number 045-12788-00002 issued on June 13, 2001 and as revised in Significant Permit Modification Number 045-23578-00002, and in order to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Rules) not applicable for the Airset mold line (constructed in 2001) for $PM_{10}$, the following requirements shall apply.

(a) The amount of metal throughput to the mold line identified as Floor Molding shall not exceed 30,000 tons per 12 consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

(b) The $PM_{10}$ emissions from the pouring/casting and castings cooling operation identified as Floor Molding shall not exceed 0.28 pounds per ton of metal throughput.

D.2.4 $PM_{10}$ Emissions [326 IAC 2-2]

Pursuant to Fourth Significant Source Modification No.: 045-23527-00002, issued on March 21, 2007, the $PM_{10}$ emissions from the baghouses identified as DC2, DC3 and DC39 controlling the shakeout system identified as the North shakeout, shall not exceed the following:

(a) The amount of metal throughput to the shakeout system identified as the North shakeout shall be limited to less than 30,000 tons per 12 consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

(b) The $PM_{10}$ emissions from the shakeout system identified as the North shakeout shall not exceed 0.35 pounds per ton of metal throughput.

Compliance with these limits shall render 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable to 2007 modification.

D.2.5 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan (PMP) is required for this unit and its control device. 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.2.6 Particulate Control

In order to comply with the requirements of Condition D.2.2(e), the following conditions shall apply:

(a) Baghouses DC2, DC3 and/or DC39, for PM and $PM_{10}$ control, shall be in operation at all times when the emission units associated with the North Shakeout system are in operation.

(b) In the event that bag failure is observed in a multi-compartment baghouse, if operations will continue for ten (10) days or more after the failure is observed before the failed units will be repaired or replaced, the Permittee shall promptly notify the IDEM, OAQ of the expected date the failed units will be repaired or replaced. The notification shall also include the status of the applicable compliance monitoring parameters with respect to normal, and the results of any response actions taken up to the time of notification.

D.2.7 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

(a) In order to determine compliance with Condition D.2.2, the Permittee shall perform VOC testing from the North Shakeout system, 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.2.1(e) and D.2.4, the Permittee shall perform $PM_{10}$ testing on baghouses DC2, DC3 and DC39 used to control the North shakeout system, 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 2-7-5(1)][326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]**

D.2.8 Visible Emission Notation

(a) Daily visible emission notations of each of the baghouse stack exhausts shall be performed during normal daylight operations. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

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

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

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

(e) If abnormal emissions are observed, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. 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.2.9 Parametric Monitoring

The Permittee shall record the pressure drop across each of the baghouses used in conjunction with the north shakeout system, at least once per day when the north shakeout system is in operation. When for any one reading, the pressure drop across the baghouse identified as DC3 is outside the range of 2.0 - 8.0 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test; and the pressure drop across the baghouses identified as DC2 and DC39 is outside the range of 1.0 - 7.0 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 obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition.

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

D.2.10 Broken or Failed Bag Detection

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).

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

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

D.2.11 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.2.8, the Permittee shall maintain records of visible emission notations of the shakeout system stack exhausts once per day. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a visible emission notation is not taken and the reason for the lack of visible emission notation (e.g. the process did not operate that day).

(b) To document the compliance status with Condition D.2.9, the Permittee shall maintain records of the pressure drop once per day 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).

(c) To document the compliance status with Conditions D.2.1, D.2.3 and D.2.4, the Permittee shall maintain records of the metal throughputs to the north shakeout and the Floor Molding line. These records shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the emission limits established in D.2.1, D.2.3 and D.2.4.

(d) To document the compliance status with Condition D.2.1(a), the Permittee shall maintain records of the percent by weight resin content of the mold used in the north shakeout system.

(e) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the record keeping required by this condition.

D.2.12 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document the compliance status with Conditions D.2.1(b), D.2.3(a) and D.2.4(a) shall be submitted, using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, not later than (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.3 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

**Emissions Unit Description:**

(d) One (1) magnesium treatment operation for producing ductile iron castings, identified as DCTLE, constructed in 1987, with a maximum capacity of 4.5 tons of steel per hour with emissions uncontrolled.

(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.3.1 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 allowable particulate emission rate from the magnesium treatment process identified as DCTLE shall not exceed 11.2 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 4.5 tons of iron per hour.
The pounds per hour limitation was calculated with the following equation:

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

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

D.3.2 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Minor Limits [326 IAC 2-2]

In order to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable, the following conditions shall apply:

(a) The amount of iron throughput to the magnesium ductile treatment (DCTLE) operation shall not exceed 26,630 tons of iron per 12 consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

(b) The PM emissions from the magnesium ductile treatment operation (DCTLE) shall not exceed 1.80 pounds per ton of iron throughput.

Compliance with these limits will limit PM emissions to from the magnesium ductile treatment (DCTLE) operation to less than 25 tons per year and render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable to 1987 modification.

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

D.3.3 Record keeping Requirements

(a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.3.2(a), the Permittee shall maintain records of the metal throughput to the magnesium ductile treatment process in tons of iron per month.

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

D.3.4 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document the compliance status with Condition D.3.2(a) shall be submitted, using the reporting form located at the end of this permit, or its 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:**

(e) The shot blasting operations consisting of the following;

(1) One (1) twin table blast machine, identified as L3/4 - STT, constructed in 1961, with a maximum capacity of 25 tons of steel per hour with emissions controlled by baghouse DC18.

(2) One (1) blast machine, identified as LN4-3 Wheel Blast, constructed in 2006, with a maximum capacity of 25 tons of steel per hour with emissions controlled by baghouse DC16.

(3) One (1) Nelle Belle shotblast machine, identified as Nelle, constructed in 1955 with a maximum capacity of 60 tons of steel per hour with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as DC7.

(4) One (1) Wheelabrator Frye shotblast machine, identified as #16 Monorail, constructed in 1976 with a maximum capacity of 25.7 tons of metal per hour with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as DC17.

(5) Two (2) room blast machines, identified as LN3-Rm and LN5-S Rm, constructed in 1962 and 1967, respectively, with a maximum capacity of 8 tons of steel per hour, each, with emissions from LN3-RM controlled by baghouse DC30 and emissions from LN5-S Rm controlled by baghouse DC28.

(6) One (1) room blast machine, identified as LN5-N, constructed in 1960 with a maximum capacity of 10 tons of steel per hour with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as DC11.

(7) One (1) room blast machine, identified as LN2-N, constructed in 1981 with a maximum capacity of 13 tons of steel per hour with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as DC23.

(8) One (1) tumble blast machine, identified as LN1-TMBL, constructed in 1945 with maximum capacity of 4.5 tons of steel per hour with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as DC10.

(9) One (1) blast machine, identified as LN7-3 wheel blast, constructed in 2004 with a maximum capacity of 25 tons of steel per hour with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as DC8.

(10) One (1) monorail blast machine, identified as #18 Monorail, constructed in 1980 with a maximum capacity of 11.4 tons of steel per hour with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as DC21.

(11) One (1) room blast machine, identified as LN2-S Rm, constructed in 1979 with a maximum capacity of 7 tons of steel per hour with emissions controlled by a baghouse,

identified as DC33.

(12) One (1) chill room tumble blast machine, identified as Chill Tmbl, constructed July 1,1977, with a maximum capacity of 11.4 tons of steel per hour with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as DC6.

(13) One (1) chill room cabinet blast machine, identified as Chill Cbnt, constructed in 1978 with a maximum capacity of 11.4 tons of steel per hour with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as DC6.

(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 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 following conditions shall apply:

(a) The allowable particulate emission rate from the baghouse DC18 controlling the shotblast machine identified as the twin table shotblast machine L3/4-STT, shall not exceed 35.4 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 25 tons of metal castings per hour.

(b) The allowable particulate emission rate from the baghouse DC7 controlling the shotblast machine identified as the Nelle Belle shotblast machine (Nelle) shall not exceed 46.3 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 60 tons of metal castings per hour.

(c) The allowable particulate emission rate from the baghouse DC17 controlling the shotblast machine identified as the Wheelabrator Frye shotblast machine (#16 Monorail) shall not exceed 36.1 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 25.7 tons of metal castings per hour.

(d) The allowable particulate emission rate from each of the baghouses DC30 and DC28 controlling the shotblast machines identified as the room blast shotblast machines LN3-Rm and LN5-S Rm, shall not exceed 16.5 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 8 tons of metal castings per hour each.

(e) The allowable particulate emission rate from the baghouse DC11 controlling the shotblast machine identified as the room blast shotblast machine LN5-N shall not exceed 19.2 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 10 tons of metal castings per hour.

(f) The allowable particulate emission rate from the baghouse DC23 controlling the shotblast machine identified as the room blast shotblast machine LN2-N shall not exceed 22.9 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 13 tons of metal castings per hour.

(g) The allowable particulate emission rate from the baghouse DC10 controlling the shotblast machine identified as the tumble blast shotblast machine LN1-TMBL shall not exceed 11.2 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 4.5 tons of metal castings per hour.

(h) The allowable PM emission rate from the baghouse DC8 controlling the shotblast machine identified as the LN7-3 wheel blast shall not exceed 35.4 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 25 tons of metal castings per hour.

(i) The allowable particulate emission rate from the baghouse DC21 controlling the shotblast machine identified as the #18 monorail shotblast machine shall not exceed 20.9 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 11.4 tons of metal castings per hour.

(j) The allowable particulate emission rate from the baghouse DC33 controlling the shotblast machine identified as the room blast shotblast machine LN2-S Rm shall not exceed 15.1 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 7 tons of metal castings per hour.

(k) The allowable particulate emission rate from the baghouse DC6 controlling the shotblast machines identified as the chill room tumble blast shotblast machine (Chill Tmbl) and the chill room cabinet blast shotblast machine (Chill Cbnt) shall not exceed 33.3 pounds per hour when operating at a combined process weight rate of 22.8 tons of metal castings per hour.

(l) The allowable particulate emission rate from the baghouse DC16 controlling the shotblast machine identified as the LN4-3 Wheel Blast, shall not exceed 35.4 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 25 tons of metal castings per hour.

The pounds per hour limitations for (a), and (c) through (l) above were calculated with the following equation:

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

$E = 4.10\ P^{0.67}$

Where:

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

The pounds per hour limitation for (b) above was calculated with the following equation:

Interpolation and extrapolation of the data for the process weight rate greater than 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

D.4.2 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Minor Limits [326 IAC 2-2]

In order to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable, the following conditions shall apply:

(a) The PM emissions from the baghouse DC23 controlling the LN2-N shot blast machine shall not exceed 5.48 pounds per hour.

(b) The PM emissions from the baghouse DC21 controlling the #18 Monorail shot blast machine shall not exceed 5.48 pounds per hour.

(c) The PM emissions from the baghouse DC33 controlling the LN2-S Rm shot blast machine shall not exceed 5.48 pounds per hour.

(d) The PM emissions from the baghouse DC6 controlling the Chill room tumble blast shot blast machine (Chill Tmbl) and the Chill room cabinet blast shotblast machine (Chill Cbnt) shall not exceed 5.48 pounds per hour.

(e) The PM emissions from the baghouse DC8 controlling the LN7-3 shot blast machine shall not exceed 4.50 pounds per hour.

(f) The PM emissions from the baghouse DC16 controlling the LN4-3 shot blast machine shall not exceed 4.25 pounds per hour.

(g) The $PM_{10}$ emissions from the baghouse DC8 controlling the LN7-3 shot blast machine shall not exceed 2.70 pounds per hour.

(h) The $PM_{10}$ emissions from the baghouse DC16 controlling the LN4-3 shot blast machine shall not exceed 2.70 pounds per hour.

Compliance with these limits, will limit the PM and PM10 emissions from these emission units to less than 25 and 15 tons per year, respectively and render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable.

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

A Preventive Maintenance Plan (PMP) is required for this unit and its control device. 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.4.4 Particulate Control

In order to comply with the requirements of Conditions D.4.1 and D.4.2, the following conditions shall apply:

(a) The baghouse, DC16, for PM and $PM_{10}$ control shall be in operation at all times when the LN4-3 shot blast machine is in operation.

(b) The baghouse, DC18, for PM and $PM_{10}$ control shall be in operation at all times when the L3/4-STT shot blast machine is in operation.

(c) The baghouse, DC7, for PM and $PM_{10}$ control shall be in operation at all times when the Nelle Belle shot blast machine is in operation.

(d) The baghouse, DC17, for PM and $PM_{10}$ control shall be in operation at all time when the Wheelabrator Frye shot blast machine is in operation.

(e) The baghouse, DC30, for PM and $PM_{10}$ control shall be in operation at all times when the LN3-Rm shot blast machine is in operation.

(f) The baghouse, DC28, for PM and $PM_{10}$ control shall be in operation at all times when the LN5-SRm shot blast machine is in operation.

(g) The baghouse, DC11, for PM and $PM_{10}$ control shall be in operation at all times when the LN5-N shot blast machine is in operation.

(h) The baghouse, DC23, for PM and $PM_{10}$ control shall be in operation at all times when the LN2-N shot blast machine is in operation.

(i) The baghouse, DC10, for PM and $PM_{10}$ control shall be in operation at all times when the LN1-TMBL shot blast machine is in operation.

(j) The baghouse, DC8, for PM and $PM_{10}$ control shall be in operation at all times when the LN7-3 shot blast machine is in operation.

(k) The baghouse, DC21, for PM and $PM_{10}$ control shall be in operation at all times when the #18 Monorail shot blast machine is in operation.

(l) The baghouse, DC33, for PM and $PM_{10}$ control shall be in operation at all times when the LN2-S Rm shot blast machine is in operation.

(m) The baghouse, DC6, shall be in operation at all times when the Chill Tmbl and Chill Cbnt shot blast machines are in operation.

(n) In the event that bag failure is observed in a multi-compartment baghouse, if operations will continue for ten (10) days or more after the failure is observed before the failed units will be repaired or replaced, the Permittee shall promptly notify the IDEM, OAQ of the expected date the failed units will be repaired or replaced. The notification shall also include the status of the applicable compliance monitoring parameters with respect to normal, and the results of any response actions taken up to the time of notification.

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

D.4.5 Visible Emission Notation [40 CFR 64]

(a) Visible emission notations of each of the shot blasting machines stack exhausts shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

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

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

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

(e) If abnormal emissions are observed, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. 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.

Compliance with the above monitoring condition shall also satisfy the requirements of 40 CFR 64, Compliance Assurance Monitoring for the shot blasting machines (L3/4 STT, Nelle Belle, #16 Monorail, LN7-3 and LN4-3).

D.4.6 Parametric Monitoring [40 CFR 64]

The Permittee shall record the pressure drop across each of the baghouses used in conjunction with the shot blasting machines, at least once per day when the shot blasting machines are in operation. When for any one reading, the pressure drop across the baghouses DC11 and DC30 is outside the range of 0.2 - 6.0 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. When for any one reading, the pressure drop across each of the other baghouses listed in this section is outside the range of 2.0 - 6.0 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.

Compliance with the above monitoring condition shall also satisfy the requirements of 40 CFR 64, Compliance Assurance Monitoring for the shot blasting machines (L3/4 STT, Nelle Belle, #16 Monorail, LN7-3 and LN4-3).

D.4.7 Broken or Failed Bag Detection [40 CFR 64]

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).

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.

Compliance with the above monitoring condition shall also satisfy the requirements of 40 CFR 64, Compliance Assurance Monitoring for the shot blasting machines (L3/4 STT, Nelle Belle, #16 Monorail, LN7-3 and LN4-3).

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

D.4.8 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.4.5, the Permittee shall maintain records of visible emission notations of the shot blasting machines stack exhausts once per day. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a visible emission notation is not taken and the reason for the lack of visible emission notation (e.g. the process did not operate that day).

(b) To document the compliance status with condition D.4.6, the Permittee shall maintain records of the pressure drop across each baghouse once per day. 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).

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

## SECTION D.5 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

**Emissions Unit Description:**

(f) One (1) sand handling system, identified as Core Sands System, constructed in 1967 and modified in 1988, with a maximum capacity of 5 tons of sand per hour, consisting of one silo controlled by a bin vent filter and one hopper controlled by a bin vent filter and vented internally, and equipped with a muller, identified as 1.5G Muller.

(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 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 Core Sands System shall not exceed 12.1 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 5 tons of sand per hour.

The pounds per hour limitations were calculated with the following equation:

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

$E = 4.10\ P^{0.67}$

Where:

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

D.5.2 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Minor Limits [326 IAC 2-2]

In order to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable, the following conditions shall apply:

(a) The PM emissions from the Core Sands System shall not exceed 0.072 pound per ton of sand.

(b) The $PM_{10}$ emissions from the Core Sands System shall not exceed 0.005 pound per ton of sand.

(c) The sand throughput to the Core Sands System shall not exceed 22,000 tons per 12 consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Compliance with these limits in conditions D.5.2(a) and D.5.2(b), are necessary in order that the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) shall not apply to the Airset mold line, as described in Section D.7 of this permit. Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) are not applicable to the 1988 modification.

D.5.3 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

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

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

D.5.4 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) In order to document the compliance status with Condition D.5.2(c), the Permittee shall maintain records of the sand throughputs to the Core Sands System in tons of sand per month.

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

D.5.5 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document the compliance status with Condition D.5.2(c) shall be submitted, using the reporting form located at the end of this permit, or its 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.6 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

**Emissions Unit Description:**

(g) Core and mold making operations consisting of the following:

(1) One (1) Airset core making process, identified as Jordan, consisting of two (2) core sand mixers, one constructed in 1989, identified as Small Airset Mixer, and the other constructed in 2005 identified as Zircon Mixer, with maximum capacities of 9 tons of sand per hour and 6 tons of sand per hour, respectively.

(2) One (1) Floor Molding Machine equipped with a mixer, constructed in 1994 with a maximum capacity of 45 tons of sand per hour with emissions uncontrolled.

(3) One (1) Airset core making machine equipped with a mixer, identified as Snap, constructed in 1992 with a maximum capacity of 9 tons of sand per hour with emissions uncontrolled.

(4) Two (2) Oil Sand core making benches, constructed in 1959, each with a maximum capacity of 0.4 tons of oil sand per hour or 0.6 tons of $CO_2$ sand per hour.

(5) Two (2) Shell core making machines, constructed in 1962 and 1973, each with a maximum capacity of 0.075 tons of sand per hour.

(6) One (1) Shell core making machine constructed in 1976, with a maximum capacity of 0.125 tons of sand per hour.

(7) One (1) Airset core making machine equipped with a mixer, identified as Medium Airset Core, constructed in 1976, with a maximum capacity of 16.5 tons of sand per hour.

(8) One (1) core wash process, constructed prior to 1977, with emissions uncontrolled and exhausting internally.

(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 VOC Best Available Control Technology (BACT) [326 IAC 8-1-6][326 IAC 2-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) and 326 8-1-6 (New Facilities, General Reduction Requirements), IDEM has established the following as BACT for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) for the floor molding machine:

(a) The resin usage for the Floor Molding Machine shall not exceed 2,455,384 pounds of resin per 12 consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

(b) The VOC emissions from the Floor Molding Machine shall not exceed 0.0325 pounds of VOC per pound of resin.

Compliance with the above BACT limits will limit the potential VOC emissions from the Floor Molding Machine to less than 40 tons per year and render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 not applicable to the Floor Molding Machine permitted under T 045-26985-00002.

D.6.2 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Emissions [326 IAC -8-1-6] [326 IAC 2-2]

In order to render the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 (BACT) and 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)) not applicable, the following conditions shall apply:

(a) The total resin usage for the Zircon Mixer, constructed in 2005, shall be limited to less than 1,000,000 pounds of resin per 12 consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month. This is equivalent to VOC emissions of less than 25 tons per year.

(b) The VOC emissions from the Zircon Mixer shall not exceed 0.05 pounds of VOC per pound of core resin.

(c) The total resin usage for the airset core making machine (Small Airset Mixer), constructed in 1989, shall be limited to less than 854,700 pounds of resin per 12 consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

(d) The VOC emissions from the airset core making machine (Small Airset Mixer) shall not exceed 0.0585 pounds of VOC per pound of core resin.

(e) The total resin usage for the airset core making machine (Snap), constructed in 1992, shall be limited to less than 854,700 pounds of resin per 12 consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

(f) The VOC emissions from the airset core making machine (Snap) shall not exceed 0.0585 pounds of VOC per pound of core resin.

Compliance with these limits will limit VOC emissions to less than 25 tons per year, therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 (BACT) shall not apply. Compliance with above limits will also render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)) not applicable.

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

D.6.3 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) In order to document the compliance status with Condition D.6.1(a), the Permittee shall maintain records of the total resin usage for the Floor Molding Machine, constructed in 1994.

(b) In order to document the compliance status with Condition D.6.2(a) the Permittee shall maintain records of the total resin usage for the Zircon Mixer, constructed in 2005.

(c) In order to document the compliance status with Condition D.6.2(c), the Permittee shall maintain records of the total resin usage for the Airset core making machine (Small Airset Mixer), constructed in 1989.

(d) In order to document the compliance status with Condition D.6.2(e), the Permittee shall maintain records of the total resin usage for the Airset core making machine (Snap), constructed in 1992.

(e) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the record keeping required by this condition.

D.6.4 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document the compliance status with Conditions D.6.1(a) and D.6.2(a), (c), and (e) shall be submitted, using the reporting form located at the end of this permit, or its 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.7 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

**Emissions Unit Description:**

(i) One (1) Airset molding line rated at a maximum steel production rate of 15.73 tons of steel or iron per hour and 47.2 tons of sand per hour. The Airset molding line consists of the following processes/equipment:

(1) pouring operations, constructed in 2001, with a maximum capacity of 15.73 tons of steel or ductile iron per hour and 47.2 tons of sand per hour, with emissions uncontrolled and exhausting through stacks S37 through S42;

(2) castings cooling operations, constructed in 2001, with a maximum capacity of 15.73 tons of steel or ductile iron per hour and 47.2 tons of sand per hour, with emissions uncontrolled and exhausting through stacks S37through S42;

(3) shakeout operations, constructed in 2001, with a maximum capacity of 15.73 tons of steel or ductile iron per hour and 47.2 tons of sand per hour, with particulate emissions controlled by two (2) baghouses, identified as DC9 and DC12, and exhausting to stacks DC9 and DC12, respectively;

(4) sand handling operations, constructed in 2001, with a maximum capacity of 47.2 tons of sand per hour. The sand handling system consists of the following equipment:

(A) six sand storage silos, each controlled by a bin vent;

(B) four (4) sand heaters;

(C) enclosed pneumatic conveyors for transporting sand to the sand silos;

(5) mechanical reclaim operations, constructed in 2001, with a maximum capacity of 47.2 tons of sand per hour, with emissions controlled by a baghouse identified as DC45 and exhausting to stack DC45;

(6) one natural gas fired thermal reclaimer, constructed in 2001, with a maximum heat input capacity of 2.83 million Btu per hour, with a maximum capacity of 2.85 tons of sand per hour, with emissions controlled by a baghouse identified as DC46 and exhausting to stack DC46;

(7) phenolic urethane no-bake mold making operations, constructed in 2001, with a maximum capacity of 47.2 tons of sand per hour. The mold making operation consists of the following equipment.

(A) one enclosed mixer for combining mold sand with resin, with VOC emissions controlled by the thermal sand reclaimer;

(B) strike off operations;

(C) rollover draw/strip operations;

(D) one natural gas fired preheat tunnel with a maximum heat input capacity of 0.8 million Btu per hour;

(E) mold wash operations with a maximum capacity of 230.69 pounds of mold wash per hour, which is equivalent to 11.34 gallons of mold wash per hour;

(F) one natural gas fired drying (curing) oven, with a maximum heat input capacity of 3.2 million Btu per hour; and

(G) one mold closer process which puts the two halves of the mold together.

Note: Each individual shakeout unit has a maximum design capacity of 10 tons of metal per hour; however, the pouring and cooling operations bottleneck the shakeout process, such that the total hourly rate at shakeout cannot exceed 15.73 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.7.1 VOC Best Available Control Technology (BACT) [326 IAC 8-1-6]

Pursuant PSD/SSM No. 045-12788-00002, issued on June 13, 2001; PSD/SSM No. 045-20845-00002, issued on May 19, 2006; PSD/SSM No. 045-25405-00002; 326 IAC 2-2-3(a)(3) (Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Rules); and 326 IAC 8-1-6 (BACT), the Permittee shall comply with the following BACT requirements:

(a) The VOC emissions from the pouring and castings cooling operations shall be limited to 1.8 pounds per ton of metal poured.

(b) The resin content shall not exceed 1.23%.

(c) The VOC emissions from the Airset molding line shakeout operations shall be limited to 3.32 pounds per ton of metal.

(d) The metal throughput to the Airset mold line shall be limited to less than 55,400 tons per 12 consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

(e) The VOC emissions from the mold making process shall be limited to 1.17 pounds per ton of sand and 22.20 pounds per hour.

(f) The VOC content of the mold wash shall not exceed 0.0 percent by weight.

(g) The mold production shall be limited to less than 166,200 tons per 12 consecutive month period and the binder usage shall be limited to less than 1,662 tons per 12 consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

(h) The VOC emissions from the thermal sand reclamation system, which controls the mold sand mixer, shall not exceed 2.2 pounds per hour.

(i) The maximum throughput rate to the shakeout process shall not exceed 15.73 tons of metal per hour.

Compliance with the requirements of this condition will also satisfy the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 (BACT).

D.7.2 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 following conditions shall apply:

(a) The allowable particulate emission rate from the pouring/casting and castings cooling process shall not exceed 46.7 pounds per hour each when operating at a process weight rate of 15.73 tons of metal per hour each and 47.2 tons of sand per hour each, for a total process weight rate of 62.9 tons per hour each.

(b) The allowable total particulate emission rate from the baghouses DC9 and DC12 controlling the shakeout process shall not exceed 46.7 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 15.73 tons of metal per hour and 47.2 tons of sand per hour, for a total process weight rate of 62.9 tons per hour.

(c) The allowable particulate emission rate from the baghouse DC46 controlling the sand handling process and the thermal reclaimer shall not exceed 44.0 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 47.2 tons of sand per hour. The baghouse identified as DC46 shall be in operation at all times the sand handling process is in operation, in order to comply with this limit.

(d) The allowable particulate emission rate from the baghouse DC45 controlling the mechanical reclaim process shall not exceed 44.0 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 47.2 tons of sand per hour.

The pounds per hour limitations were calculated using the following equation:

Interpolation and extrapolation of the data for the process weight rate greater than 60,000 pounds per hour shall be accomplished by use of the equations:

$E = 55 P^{0.11} - 40$

Where:

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

D.7.3 PM and $PM_{10}$ PSD Minor Limits [326 IAC 2-2]

(a) At least 99% of all particulate matter (PM and $PM_{10}$) emissions generated during sand handling, mechanical reclaim, and thermal reclaim operations shall be captured by a baghouse and controlled.

(b) At least 96% of all particulate matter (PM and $PM_{10}$) emissions generated during shakeout operations shall be captured by a baghouse and controlled.

(c) Particulate matter (PM and $PM_{10}$) emissions from the Sand Storage Silos shall be captured and controlled by bin vents.

(d) The PM emissions from the Sand Storage Silos bin vents, baghouses DC9, DC12, DC45, DC46 and the pouring and cooling processes shall be limited to a total of 19.4 tons per twelve consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month as determined by the following formula:

$$E_{PM} = \frac{(P_M \times S_{PM}) + (P_{TR} \times TR_{PM}) + (P_{MR} \times MR_{PM}) + (P_{PC} \times PC_{PM}) + [(P_{ST} \times ST_{PM}) \times (1 - CE)]}{2000 \text{ lbs/ton}}$$

Where:
$E_{PM}$ = Total PM emissions, tons/month
$P_M$ = Total metal cast on the Airset Line, tons/month
$P_{TR}$ = Total sand throughput to the Thermal Reclaim, tons/month
$P_{MR}$ = Total sand throughput to Mechanical Reclaim, tons/month
$P_{PC}$ = Total metal throughput to Pouring/Cooling, tons/month
$P_{ST}$ = Total sand throughput to Sand Storage Silos, tons/month
$S_{PM}$ = Most recent stack test result for PM from the Shakeout process, lbs/ton
$TR_{PM}$ = Most recent stack test result for PM from the Thermal Reclaim, lbs/ton
$MR_{PM}$ = Most recent stack test result for PM from Mechanical Reclaim, lbs/ton
$PC_{PM}$ = Most recent stack test result for PM from Pouring/Cooling, lbs/ton
$ST_{PM}$ = Emission Factor for PM from Sand Storage Silos, lbs/ton

(e) The $PM_{10}$ emissions from the Sand Storage Silos bin vents, baghouses DC9, DC12, DC45, DC46 and the pouring and cooling processes shall be limited to a total of 12.2 tons per twelve consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month as determined by the following formula:

$$E_{PM10} = \frac{(P_M \times S_{PM10}) + (P_{TR} \times TR_{PM10}) + (P_{MR} \times MR_{PM10}) + (P_{PC} \times PC_{PM10}) + [(P_{ST} \times ST_{PM10}) \times (1 - CE)]}{2000 \text{ lbs/ton}}$$

Where:
$E_{PM10}$ = Total $PM_{10}$ emissions, tons/month
$P_M$ = Total metal cast on the Airset Line, tons/month
$P_{TR}$ = Total sand throughput to Thermal Reclaim, tons/month
$P_{MR}$ = Total sand throughput to Mechanical Reclaim, tons/month
$P_{PC}$ = Total metal throughput to Pouring/Cooling, tons/month
$P_{ST}$ = Total sand throughput to Sand Storage Silos, tons/month
$S_{PM10}$ = Most recent stack test result for $PM_{10}$ from the Shakeout process, lbs/ton
$TR_{PM10}$ = Most recent stack test result for $PM_{10}$ from the Thermal Reclaim, lbs/ton
$MR_{PM10}$ = Most recent stack test result for $PM_{10}$ from Mechanical Reclaim, lbs/ton
$PC_{PM10}$ = Most recent stack test result for $PM_{10}$ from Pouring/Cooling, lbs/ton
$ST_{PM10}$ = Emission Factor for $PM_{10}$ from Sand Storage Silos, lbs/ton

Compliance with these limits shall limit the total (fugitive and point source) potential to emit PM and $PM_{10}$ from the Sand Storage Silos bin vents, baghouses DC9, DC12, DC45, DC46 and the pouring and cooling processes to less than twenty-five (25) tons per year of PM, and less than fifteen (15) tons per year of $PM_{10}$, and shall render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Rules) not applicable to 2001 modification.

D.7.4 Carbon Monoxide Emissions [326 IAC 2-2]

In order to make the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Rules) not applicable, the carbon monoxide emissions from the Airset molding line pouring, castings cooling, and shakeout combined operations shall be less than 3.55 pounds per ton of metal poured.

Compliance with the above limit, combined with the metal throughput limit in Condition D.7.1(c) and the potential to emit carbon monoxide of other emission units from the 2001 modification, shall limit the carbon monoxide emissions from the 2001 modification to less than 100 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period and render 326 IAC 2-2 not applicable to 2001 modification.

D.7.5 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan, in accordance with Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan, of this permit, is required for the baghouses DC9 and DC12 controlling the shakeout operations, baghouse DC45 controlling the mechanical reclaimer, and the baghouse DC46 controlling the thermal reclaimer, and the six bin vents controlling the six sand silos. 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.7.6 Particulate Control

In order to comply with the limits in Conditions D.7.2, D.7.3 and D.7.4, the following conditions shall apply:

(a) The baghouses DC9 and DC12 for particulate control shall be in operation and control emissions from the shakeout operation at all times that the shakeout process is in operation.

(b) The baghouse DC45 for particulate control shall be in operation and control emissions from the mechanical reclaimer at all times that the mechanical reclaimer is in operation.

(c) The baghouse DC46 for particulate control shall be in operation and control emissions from the thermal reclaimer and the sand handling system at all times that the thermal reclaimer or the sand handling system is in operation.

(d) The bin vents for particulate control shall be in place and control emissions from each of the six sand silos at all times that sand is being transferred into or out of the silos.

(e) All conveyors associated with the sand handling system, mechanical reclamation system, and thermal reclamation system shall be completely enclosed.

(f) 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.7.7 Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Control

In order to comply with D.7.1(h), the thermal sand reclaimer for VOC control shall be in operation and control emissions from the sand mixer at all times that the mixing process is in operation. When operating, the thermal reclamation system shall maintain a minimum operating temperature of 1400 $^0$F during operation or a temperature and fan amperage as determined from the most recent compliant stack test, as approved by IDEM.

D.7.8 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Content and Usage Limitations

Compliance with the VOC content and usage limitations contained in Condition D.7.1(f) shall be determined pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-4(a)(3) and 326 IAC 8-1-2(a) using formulation data supplied by the mold wash solvent manufacturer.

D.7.9 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

(a) In order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.7.1(h), the Permittee shall perform VOC testing from the thermal sand reclaimer controlling the mold sand mixer.

(b) In order to demonstrate compliance with Conditions D.7.2 and D.7.3, the Permittee shall perform PM and $PM_{10}$ testing from the facilities as shown in the table below, using methods as approved by the Commissioner:

| Facility Identification | Control Device Identification |
|---|---|
| Airset shakeout operations | baghouses DC9 and DC12 |
| Airset thermal reclaimer | baghouse DC46 |
| Airset mechanical reclaimer | baghouse DC45 |

$PM_{10}$ includes filterable and condensable PM.

(c) 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.

(d) Any stack which has multiple processes which exhaust to the same stack shall operate all of the processes simultaneously in accordance with 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures) unless IDEM, OAQ approves an alternative source sampling protocol.

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

D.7.10 Visible Emissions Notations [40 CFR Part 64]

(a) Visible emission notations of the baghouses DC9, DC12, DC45, and DC46 stack exhausts shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

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

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

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

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

Compliance with the above monitoring condition shall also satisfy the requirements of 40 CFR 64, Compliance Assurance Monitoring for the Airset line sand handling and shakeout processes, and mechanical reclaimer.

D.7.11 Parametric Monitoring [40 CFR Part 64]

The Permittee shall record the pressure drop across the baghouses DC9, DC12, DC45, and DC46 used in conjunction with the shakeout, sand handling, mechanical reclamation, and thermal reclamation processes, at least once per day when these processes are in operation. When for any one reading, the pressure drop across the baghouse is outside the range of 2.0 - 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 and Exceedances. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions and Exceedances, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

The instruments 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.

Compliance with the above monitoring condition shall also satisfy the requirements of 40 CFR 64, Compliance Assurance Monitoring for the Airset line sand handling and shakeout processes, and mechanical reclaimer.

D.7.12 Broken or Failed Bag Detection [40 CFR Part 64]

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).

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.

Compliance with the above monitoring condition shall also satisfy the requirements of 40 CFR 64, Compliance Assurance Monitoring for the Airset line sand handling and shakeout processes, and mechanical reclaimer.

D.7.13 Thermal Reclaimer Monitoring

(a) A continuous monitoring system shall be calibrated, maintained, and operated on the thermal sand reclamation system for measuring the operating temperature. The output of this system shall be recorded, and that temperature shall be greater than or equal to 1400 degrees Fahrenheit or the temperature used to demonstrate compliance during the most recent compliance stack test, as approved by IDEM.

(b) The duct pressure or fan amperage shall be observed at least once per day when the thermal sand reclaimer is in operation. This pressure or amperage shall be maintained within the range specified by the manufacturer or a range as established in the most recent compliant stack test, as approved by IDEM.

(c) The Permittee shall take the troubleshooting contingency and response steps in accordance with Section C – Response to Excursions and Exceedances when the reading is outside the above mentioned range for any one reading. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C – Response to Excursions and Exceedances, shall be considered a violation of this permit.

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

D.7.14 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.7.10, the Permittee shall maintain records of visible emission notations of the baghouses DC9, DC12, DC45, and DC46 stack exhausts once per day. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a visible emission notation is not taken and the reason for the lack of visible emission notation (e.g. the process did not operate that day).

(b) In order to document the compliance status with Condition D.7.11, the Permittee shall maintain records of the pressure drop once per day 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).

(c) To document the compliance status with Conditions D.7.1 and D.7.3, the Permittee shall maintain records of the metal and sand throughputs to the Airset mold line. These records shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the emission limits established in D.7.1 and D.7.3.

(d) To document the compliance status with Conditions D.7.1, D.7.8, and D.7.13, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) and (2) below.

(1) The continuous temperature records for the thermal reclaimer and the temperature used to demonstrate compliance during the most recent compliance stack test.

(2) Records of the duct pressure or fan amperage once per day.

(e) In order to document the compliance status with Conditions D.7.1, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) through (4) below.

(1) Copies of the Material Safety Data Sheets for each mold wash material used at the Airset mold line;

(2) The amount of binder usage in the Airset mold line, each month of operation;

(3) The sand throughput to the thermal sand reclaimer, each month of operation; and

(4) The percent by weight resin content of the Airset line pouring/cooling operation.

D.7.15 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document compliance with Conditions D.7.1(d), D.7.1(g), D.7.3(d) and D.7.3(e) shall be submitted to the address listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, of this permit, using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, within thirty (30) days after the end of the (quarter or six (6) month period) being reported. The report submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by the “responsible official” as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

## SECTION D.8 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

**Emissions Unit Description:**

(j) One core line, identified as "Over 500 lb Core Line", constructed in 2006, including:

(1) one (1) phenolic urethane no bake mold making machine with a maximum capacity of 45 tons per hour;

(2) one (1) sand mixer with a maximum capacity of 45 tons per hour;

(3) one (1) 350-ton sand storage silo;

(4) two (2) 100-ton sand storage silo;

(5) one (1) sand transporter;

(6) two (2) compaction tables; and

(7) two (2) sand heaters

the sand silos and sand mixer are controlled by two (2) bin vents.

(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 8-1-6][326 IAC 2-2]

The following conditions shall apply to the "over 500 lb core line":

(a) The total resin usage for the "over 500 lb core line", constructed in 2006, shall be limited to less than 996,000 pounds of resin per 12 consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

(b) The VOC emissions from the "over 500 lb core line" shall be limited to 0.05 pounds of VOC per pound of core resin.

Compliance with the above limits shall limit VOC emissions to less than 25 tons per year and render 326 IAC 8-1-6 (BACT) and 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)) not applicable to 2006 modification.

D.8.2 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) minor Limits [326 IAC 2-2]

The following conditions shall apply:

(a) The PM emissions from the sand system at the "over 500 lb core line" shall be less than 1.4 pounds per hour.

(b) The $PM_{10}$ emissions from the sand system at the "over 500 lb core line" shall be less than 0.6 pounds per hour.

Compliance with these limits in conjunction with the PM and $PM_{10}$ limits in Conditions D.4.2(g) and D.4.2(j), respectively, will limit PM and $PM_{10}$ emissions to less than 25 and 15 tons per year, respectively and render 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable to the 2006 modification.

D.8.3 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan (PMP) is required for this unit, the bin vents controlling the "over 500 lb core line". 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.8.4 Particulate Control

In order to comply with condition D.8.2, the bin vents for particulate control shall be in operation and control emissions from the sand system at the "over 500 lb core line" at all times that the sand system at the "over 500 lb core line" is in operation.

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

D.8.5 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) In order to document the compliance status with Condition D.8.1(a), the Permittee shall maintain records of the amount of resin usage in the "over 500 lb core line", each month of operation.

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

D.8.6 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document compliance with Condition D.8.1(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.

## SECTION D.9 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

**Emissions Unit Description: Insignificant Activities including the following;**

(a) Machining where an aqueous cutting coolant continuously floods the machining interface. [326 IAC 6-3-2]

(b) Furnaces used for melting metals other than beryllium with a brim full capacity of less than or equal to 450 cubic inches by volume. [326 IAC 6-3-2]

(c) Grinding and machining operations controlled with fabric filters, scrubbers, mist collectors, wet collectors and electrostatic precipitators with a design grain loading of less than or equal to 0.03 grains per actual cubic foot and a gas flow rate less than or equal to 4000 actual cubic feet per minute, including the following: deburring; buffing; polishing; abrasive blasting; pneumatic conveying; and woodworking operations. [326 IAC 6-3-2]

(1) Grinding machines each with a maximum capacity of 18.9 pounds per hour with emissions controlled by baghouses, identified as DC13, DC14, DC26, and DC37.

(2) One (1) pattern woodworking shop with emissions controlled by a roto-clone, identified as DC1.

(d) Flame cutting - natural gas and oxygen torch to remove gates, spurs, and rizers. [326 IAC 6-3-2]

(e) Flame wash - arc welding like torch to smooth castings after flame cutting. [326 IAC 6-3-2]

(f) One (1) paint booth for coating metal castings, constructed prior to 1977, utilizing air assisted airless spray type, with VOC emissions uncontrolled and overspray controlled by using a filter wall, with emissions exhausting to stack S154. [326 IAC 6-3-2(d)]

(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 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 PM emission rate from each of the above listed processes, except the paint booth, shall not exceed the pounds per hour limitations as calculated with the following formula:

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

$E = 4.10\ P^{0.67}$

Where:

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

D.9.2 Particulate Emission Limitations for Work Practices and Control Technologies [326 IAC 6-3-2(d)]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(d), particulate from the paint booth shall be controlled by a filter wall, and the Permittee shall operate the control device in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.

**Compliance Determination Requirements**

D.9.3 Particulate Control

In order to comply with the requirements of Condition D.9.1, the control devices listed in this section for particulate emissions control shall be in operation at all times when the associated facility is in operation.

## SECTION D.10 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

**Emissions Unit Description:**

(k) One (1) natural gas -fired thermal sand reclaimer, identified as North Thermal Sand Reclaimer, to be constructed in 2012, with maximum heat input capacity of 3 MMBtu per hour, with a maximum capacity of 3.0 tons of sand per hour, with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as DC48 and exhausting to stack DC48.

(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 Preventive of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Minor Limit [326 IAC 2-2]

Pursuant to Significant Source Modification No. 045-31297-00002, the Permittee shall comply with the following:

(a) PM emissions from the thermal sand reclaimer shall not exceed 5.70 pounds per hour.

Compliance with these limits in combination with the potential emissions from other emission units, will ensure that the PM emissions from the thermal sand reclaimer are less than 25 tons per year and render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable to the 2012 modification.

Note: The PSD Minor limit will also satisfy the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3-2.

D.10.2 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan (PMP) is required for this unit and its control device. 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.10.3 Particulate Control

(a) In order to ensure compliance with Condition D.10.1, the baghouses for particulate control shall be in operation and control emissions from the thermal sand reclaimer at all times that this facility 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.10.4 Broken or Failed Bag Detection

(a) For a single compartment baghouse controlling emissions from a process operated continuously, a failed unit and the associated process shall be shut down immediately until the failed unit has been repaired or replaced. Operations may continue only if the

event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

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

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

D.10.5 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

In order to determine compliance with Condition D.10.1, the Permittee shall perform PM testing on thermal sand reclaimer baghouse 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 2-7-5(1)][326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]**

D.10.6 Visible Emissions Notations

(a) Visible emission notations of a thermal sand reclaimer baghouse stack exhaust (stack DC48) shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

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

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

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

(e) If abnormal emissions are observed, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. 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.10.7 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.10.6 - Visible Emission Notation, the Permittee shall maintain daily records of the visible emission notations of the thermal sand reclaimer exhaust stacks. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a visible emission notation is not taken and the reason for the lack of a visible emission notation, (e.g. the process did not operate that day).

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

## SECTION E.1 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

**Emissions Unit Description:**

(a) The scrap and charge handling process, constructed in 1951, with a maximum capacity of 24.5 tons of steel per hour, with emissions uncontrolled exhausting through stacks S8 and S10.

(b) The melting process consisting of the following:

(1) One (1) electric arc furnace, identified as EAF2, constructed in 1951 with a maximum melt rate of 4.5 tons of steel or iron per hour with emissions controlled by one (1) baghouse, identified as DC4, exhausting through stack DC4.

(2) One (1) electric arc furnace, identified as EAF3, constructed prior to October 1974 with a maximum melt rate of 10 tons of steel or iron per hour with emissions controlled by one (1) baghouse, identified as DC5, exhausting through stack DC5.

(3) One (1) electric arc furnace, identified as EAF4, constructed in 1989 with a maximum melt rate of 10 tons of steel or iron per hour with emissions controlled by one (1) baghouse, identified as DC40, exhausting through stack DC40.

Note: Two (2) baghouses identified as DC38 and DC42 are used to control fugitive melt shop particulate emissions at the roof monitor.

Under NESHAP Subpart EEEEE, the three electric arc furnaces (EAF-2, EAF-3 and EAF-4) and the fugitive emissions from foundry operations are considered existing affected sources.

(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 [40 CFR 63]**

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

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.7760, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-1-1, as specified in Table 1 of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEEEE in accordance with schedule in 40 CFR 63 Subpart EEEEE.

E.1.2 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Iron and Steel Foundries [326 IAC 20-92] [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 the foundry operations with a compliance date of April 23, 2007:

(1) 40 CFR 63.7680;
(2) 40 CFR 63.7681;
(3) 40 CFR 63.7682(a), (b) and (c);
(4) 40 CFR 63.7683(a), (b) and (f);

(5) 40 CFR 63.7690(a)(1), (a)(7) and (b)(2);
(6) 40 CFR 63.7700(a), (b), (c)(1)(i), (c)(2) and (c)(3);
(7) 40 CFR 63.7710(a), (b)(1) and (b)(3) through (b)(6);
(8) 40 CFR 63.7720;
(9) 40 CFR 63.7730;
(10) 40 CFR 63.7731;
(11) 40 CFR 63.7732(a), (b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(4), (c)(1), (c)(2), (c)(4), (d), (h) and (i);
(12) 40 CFR 63.7733(b), (e) and (f);
(13) 40 CFR 63.7734(a)(1), (a)(7), (b)(1) and (b)(2);
(14) 40 CFR 63.7735(a) and (b);
(15) 40 CFR 63.7736(b) and (c);
(16) 40 CFR 63.7740(b), (c) and (d);
(17) 40 CFR 63.7741(b), (c) and (f);
(18) 40 CFR 63.7742;
(19) 40 CFR 63.7743(a)(1), (a)(7), (a)(12), (c) and (d);
(20) 40 CFR 63.7744(a) and (b);
(21) 40 CFR 63.7745;
(22 40 CFR 63.7746;
(23) 40 CFR 63.7747;
(24) 40 CFR 63.7750(a), (b), (d) and (e);
(25) 40 CFR 63.7751;
(26) 40 CFR 63.7752;
(27) 40 CFR 63.7753;
(28) 40 CFR 63.7760;
(29) 40 CFR 63.7761;
(30) 40 CFR 63.7765; and
(31) Table 1.

## SECTION E.2 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

**Emissions Unit Description:**

(f) One (1) paint booth for coating metal castings, constructed prior to 1977, utilizing air assisted airless spray type, with VOC emissions uncontrolled and overspray controlled by using a filter wall, with emissions exhausting to stack S154. [326 IAC 6-3-2(d)]

(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 [40 CFR 63]**

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

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.3901, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-1-1, as specified in Table 2 of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart MMMM in accordance with schedule in 40 CFR 63 Subpart MMMM.

E.2.2 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products [326 IAC 20-80] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart MMMM]

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart MMMM, the Permittee shall comply with the following provisions of THE National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products, which are included as Attachment B and incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-80, for the paint booth for coating metal castings with a compliance date of January 2, 2007:

(1) 40 CFR 63.3880
(2) 40 CFR 63.3881(a)(1), (a)(2) and (b)
(3) 40 CFR 63.3882
(4) 40 CFR 63.3883(b) and (d)
(5) 40 CFR 63.3890(b)(1)
(6) 40 CFR 63.3891(a) and (b)
(7) 40 CFR 63.3892(a) and (b)
(8) 40 CFR 63.3893(a)
(9) 40 CFR 63.3900(a)(1) and (b)
(10) 40 CFR 63.3901
(11) 40 CFR 63.3910(a), (b), (c)(1)-(c)(7), (c)(8)(i), and (c)(8)(ii)
(12) 40 CFR 63.3920(a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3)(i)-(v), and (a)(4)-(6)
(13) 40 CFR 63.3930(a), (b), (c)(1)-(3), (d)-(h), and (j)
(14) 40 CFR 63.3931
(15) 40 CFR 63.3940
(16) 40 CFR 63.3941
(17) 40 CFR 63.3942
(18) 40 CFR 63.3950
(19) 40 CFR 63.3951
(20) 40 CFR 63.3952
(21) 40 CFR 63.3980
(22) 40 CFR 63.3981

(23) Tables 2, 3, and 4 of 40 CFR 63, Subpart MMMM

## SECTION E.3 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

**Emissions Unit Description:**

(i)(6) one natural gas fired thermal reclaimer, constructed in 2001, with a maximum heat input capacity of 2.83 million Btu per hour, with a maximum capacity of 2.85 tons of sand per hour, with emissions controlled by a baghouse identified as DC46 and exhausting to stack DC46;

(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 [40 CFR 60]**

E.3.1 General Provisions Relating to NSPS UUU [326 IAC 12-1] [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A]

The provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference in 326 IAC 12-1, apply to the sand handling and reclamation operations except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart UUU.

E.3.2 Standards of Performance for Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart UUU]

The sand handling and reclamation operations shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart UUU (included as Attachment C of this permit):

(1) 40 CFR 60.730(a), (c)
(2) 40 CFR 60.731
(3) 40 CFR 60.732
(4) 40 CFR 60.733
(5) 40 CFR 60.734(c)
(6) 40 CFR 60.735(a). (c)(1), (d)
(7) 40 CFR 60.736(a), (b)
(8) 40 CFR 60.737

## SECTION E.4 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

**Emissions Unit Description:**

(g) One (1) diesel-fired emergency generator rated at 125 hp. [40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII]

(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 [40 CFR 60]**

E.4.1 General Provisions Relating to NSPS IIII [326 IAC 12][40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A]

The provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference in 326 IAC 12-1, apply to the emergency diesel generators and the firewater pump diesel engines described in this section except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII.

E.4.2 Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ingnition Internal Combustion Engines [326 IAC 12][40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII]

The Permittee who owns and operates stationary compression ignition (CI) internal combustion engines (ICE) shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII, included as Attachment D of this permit. The source 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);

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

Source Name: Harrison Steel Castings Company
Source Address: 900 North Mound Street, Attica, Indiana 47918
Part 70 Permit No.: T045-32267-00002

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

## PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
## EMERGENCY OCCURRENCE REPORT

Source Name: Harrison Steel Castings Company
Source Address: 900 North Mound Street, Attica, Indiana 47918
Part 70 Permit No.: T045-32267-00002

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

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

- The Permittee must notify the Office of Air Quality (OAQ), within four (**4**) business hours (1-800-451-6027 or 317-233-0178, ask for Compliance Section); and
- The Permittee must submit notice in writing or by facsimile within two (**2**) working days (Facsimile Number: 317-233-6865), and follow the other requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-16.

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

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

If any of the following are not applicable, mark N/A **Page 2 of 2**

| |
|---|
| Date/Time Emergency started: |
| Date/Time Emergency was corrected: |
| Was the facility being properly operated at the time of the emergency? Y N |
| Type of Pollutants Emitted: TSP, PM-10, $SO_2$, VOC, $NO_X$, CO, Pb, other: |
| Estimated amount of pollutant(s) emitted during emergency: |
| Describe the steps taken to mitigate the problem: |
| Describe the corrective actions/response steps taken: |
| Describe the measures taken to minimize emissions: |
| If applicable, describe the reasons why continued operation of the facilities are necessary to prevent imminent injury to persons, severe damage to equipment, substantial loss of capital investment, or loss of product or raw materials of substantial economic value: |

Form Completed by:_____

Title / Position: _____

Date:_____

Phone: _____

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

## Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Harrison Steel Castings Company
Source Address: 900 North Mound Street, Attica, Indiana 47918
Part 70 Permit No.: T045-32267-00002
Facility: North Shakeout system
Parameter: Metal Throughput
Limit: Less than 30,000 tons per 12 consecutive month period for the North Shakeout system with compliance determined at the end of each month.

QUARTER : YEAR:

| Month | Column 1 | Column 2 | Column 1 + Column 2 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | This Month | Previous 11 Months | 12 Month Total |
| Month 1 | | | |
| Month 2 | | | |
| Month 3 | | | |

☐ No deviation occurred in this quarter.

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

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

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

# Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Harrison Steel Castings Company
Source Address: 900 North Mound Street, Attica, Indiana 47918
Part 70 Permit No.: T045-32267-00002
Facility: Floor Molding Mold Line
Parameter: Metal throughput
Limit: Shall not exceed 30,000 tons per 12 consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

QUARTER : YEAR:

| Month | Column 1 | Column 2 | Column 1 + Column 2 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | This Month | Previous 11 Months | 12 Month Total |
| Month 1 | | | |
| Month 2 | | | |
| Month 3 | | | |

☐ No deviation occurred in this quarter.

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

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

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

# Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Harrison Steel Castings Company
Source Address: 900 North Mound Street, Attica, Indiana 47918
Part 70 Permit No.: T045-32267-00002
Facility: Magnesium ductile treatment operation
Parameter: Metal throughput to treatment operation
Limit: 26,630 tons per 12 consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

QUARTER : YEAR:

| Month | Column 1 | Column 2 | Column 1 + Column 2 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | This Month | Previous 11 Months | 12 Month Total |
| Month 1 | | | |
| Month 2 | | | |
| Month 3 | | | |

☐ No deviation occurred in this quarter.

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

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

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

# Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Harrison Steel Castings Company
Source Address: 900 North Mound Street, Attica, Indiana 47918
Part 70 Permit No.: T045-32267-00002
Facility: Core Sands system
Parameter: Sand Throughput
Limit: 22,000 tons per 12 consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month

QUARTER : YEAR:

| Month | Column 1 | Column 2 | Column 1 + Column 2 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | This Month | Previous 11 Months | 12 Month Total |
| Month 1 | | | |
| Month 2 | | | |
| Month 3 | | | |

☐ No deviation occurred in this quarter.

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

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

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

## Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Harrison Steel Castings Company
Source Address: 900 North Mound Street, Attica, Indiana 47918
Part 70 Permit No.: T045-32267-00002
Facility: Floor Molding Machine
Parameter: VOC
Limit: Resin Usage shall be limited to less than 2,455,384 pounds of resin per 12 consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

QUARTER : YEAR:

| Month | Column 1 | Column 2 | Column 1 + Column 2 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | This Month | Previous 11 Months | 12 Month Total |
| Month 1 | | | |
| Month 2 | | | |
| Month 3 | | | |

☐ No deviation occurred in this quarter.

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

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

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

## Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Harrison Steel Castings Company
Source Address: 900 North Mound Street, Attica, Indiana 47918
Part 70 Permit No.: T045-32267-00002
Facility: Zircon Mixer (constructed in 2005)
Parameter: VOC
Limit: Total resin usage for the Zircon Mixer (constructed in 2005) shall be limited to less than 1,000,000 pounds of resin per 12 consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

QUARTER : YEAR:

| Month | Column 1 | Column 2 | Column 1 + Column 2 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | This Month | Previous 11 Months | 12 Month Total |
| Month 1 | | | |
| Month 2 | | | |
| Month 3 | | | |

☐ No deviation occurred in this quarter.

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

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

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

## Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Harrison Steel Castings Company
Source Address: 900 North Mound Street, Attica, Indiana 47918
Part 70 Permit No.: T045-32267-00002
Facility: Airset Core Making Machine (Small Airset Mixer) (constructed in 1989)
Parameter: VOC
Limit: Total resin usage for the Airset core making machine (Small Airset Mixer) (constructed in 1989) shall be limited to less than 854,700 pounds of resin per 12 consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

QUARTER : YEAR:

| Month | Column 1 | Column 2 | Column 1 + Column 2 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | This Month | Previous 11 Months | 12 Month Total |
| Month 1 | | | |
| Month 2 | | | |
| Month 3 | | | |

☐ No deviation occurred in this quarter.

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

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

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

## Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Harrison Steel Castings Company
Source Address: 900 North Mound Street, Attica, Indiana 47918
Part 70 Permit No.: T045-32267-00002
Facility: Airset Core Making Machine (Snap) (constructed in 1992)
Parameter: VOC
Limit: Total resin usage for the Airset core making machine (Snap) (constructed in 1992) shall be limited to less than 854,700 pounds of resin per 12 consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

QUARTER : YEAR:

| Month | Column 1 | Column 2 | Column 1 + Column 2 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | This Month | Previous 11 Months | 12 Month Total |
| Month 1 | | | |
| Month 2 | | | |
| Month 3 | | | |

☐ No deviation occurred in this quarter.

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

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

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

## Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Harrison Steel Castings Company
Source Address: 900 North Mound Street, Attica, Indiana 47918
Part 70 Permit No.: T045-32267-00002
Facility: Airset Mold Line
Parameter: Metal throughput
Limit: Less than 55,400 tons per 12 consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

QUARTER : YEAR:

| Month | Column 1 | Column 2 | Column 1 + Column 2 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | This Month | Previous 11 Months | 12 Month Total |
| Month 1 | | | |
| Month 2 | | | |
| Month 3 | | | |

☐ No deviation occurred in this quarter.

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

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

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

## Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Harrison Steel Castings Company
Source Address: 900 North Mound Street, Attica, Indiana 47918
Part 70 Permit No.: T045-32267-00002
Facility: Airset Mold Line
Parameter: Mold Production
Limit: Less than 166,200 tons per 12 consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

QUARTER : YEAR:

| Month | Column 1 | Column 2 | Column 1 + Column 2 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | This Month | Previous 11 Months | 12 Month Total |
| Month 1 | | | |
| Month 2 | | | |
| Month 3 | | | |

☐ No deviation occurred in this quarter.

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

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

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

# Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Harrison Steel Castings Company
Source Address: 900 North Mound Street, Attica, Indiana 47918
Part 70 Permit No.: T045-32267-00002
Facility: Airset Mold Line
Parameter: Binder usage
Limit: Less than 1,662 tons per 12 consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

QUARTER : YEAR:

| Month | Column 1 | Column 2 | Column 1 + Column 2 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | This Month | Previous 11 Months | 12 Month Total |
| Month 1 | | | |
| Month 2 | | | |
| Month 3 | | | |

☐ No deviation occurred in this quarter.

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

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

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

## Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Harrison Steel Castings Company
Source Address: 900 North Mound Street, Attica, Indiana 47918
Part 70 Permit No.: T045-32267-00002
Facility: Airset Line
Parameter: PM
Limit: Shall not exceed 24.9 **(19.4)** tons per 12 consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

QUARTER : YEAR:

| Month | Column 1 | Column 2 | Column 1 + Column 2 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | This Month | Previous 11 Months | 12 Month Total |
| Month 1 | | | |
| Month 2 | | | |
| Month 3 | | | |

☐ No deviation occurred in this quarter.

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

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

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

## Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Harrison Steel Castings Company
Source Address: 900 North Mound Street, Attica, Indiana 47918
Part 70 Permit No.: T045-32267-00002
Facility: Airset Line
Parameter: $PM_{10}$
Limit: Shall not exceed 14.9 **(12.2)** tons per 12 consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

QUARTER : YEAR:

| Month | Column 1 | Column 2 | Column 1 + Column 2 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | This Month | Previous 11 Months | 12 Month Total |
| Month 1 | | | |
| Month 2 | | | |
| Month 3 | | | |

☐ No deviation occurred in this quarter.

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

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

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

## Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Harrison Steel Castings Company
Source Address: 900 North Mound Street, Attica, Indiana 47918
Part 70 Permit No.: T045-32267-00002
Facility: "Over 500 lb Core Making Machine" (constructed in 2006)
Parameter: VOC
Limit: Total resin usage for the "Over 500 lb Core Machine" (constructed in 2006) shall be limited to less than 996,000 pounds of resin per 12 consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

QUARTER : YEAR:

| Month | Column 1 | Column 2 | Column 1 + Column 2 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | This Month | Previous 11 Months | 12 Month Total |
| Month 1 | | | |
| Month 2 | | | |
| Month 3 | | | |

☐ No deviation occurred in this quarter.

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

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

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

Source Name: Harrison Steel Castings Company
Source Address: 900 North Mound Street, Attica, Indiana 47918
Part 70 Permit No.: T045-32267-00002

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

Page 1 of 2

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

Page 2 of 2

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

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

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

Form Completed by:_____

Title / Position: _____

Date:_____

Phone: _____

# Attachment A: National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Iron and Steel Foundries [326 IAC 20-92] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEEEE]

**Source Description and Location**

| | |
|---|---|
| Source Name: | Harrison Steel Castings Company |
| Source Location: | 900 North Mound Street, Attica, IN 47918 |
| County: | Fountain |
| SIC Code: | 3325, 3321 |
| Operation Permit Renewal No.: | T 045-32267-00002 |
| Permit Writer: | Josiah Balogun |

**Iron and Steel Foundries NESHAP (40 CFR 63, Subpart EEEEE)**

**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 theperformance 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:

$$EF_{PM} = C_{PM} x \left( \frac{Q}{M_{charge}} \right) x \left( \frac{t_{test}}{7,000} \right) \qquad \text{(Eq. 1)}$$

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);

$M_{charge}$ = Mass of metal charged during performance test run, tons;

$t_{test}$ = 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:

$$EF_{TMHAP} = C_{TMHAP} x \left( \frac{Q}{M_{charge}} \right) x \left( \frac{t_{test}}{7,000} \right) \qquad \text{(Eq. 2)}$$

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:

$$C_{VOHAP,10\%O_2} = C_{VOHAP}\left(\frac{10.9\%}{20.9\% - \%O_2}\right) \qquad \text{(Eq. 3)}$$

Where:

$C_{VOHAP}$ = 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:

$$VOC_{limit} = 20x\frac{C_{VOHAP,avg}}{C_{CEM}} \qquad \text{(Eq. 4)}$$

Where:

$C_{VOHAP,avg}$ = 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

$C_{CEM}$ = 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:

$$C_W = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} C_i Q_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Q_i} \qquad \text{(Eq. 5)}$$

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:

$$\%\text{reduction} = \frac{E_i - E_o}{E_i} x100\% \qquad \text{(Eq. 6)}$$

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:

$$C_{released} = C_i x\left(1 - \frac{\%reduction}{100}\right) \qquad \text{(Eq. 7)}$$

Where:

$C_{released}$= 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 §63.7332(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 ±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 that 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 though resistance heating by an electric current that is induced in the metal by passing an alternating current through a coil surrounding the metal charge or surrounding a pool of molten metal at the bottom of the vessel.

*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 B: National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products [326 IAC 20-80] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart MMMM]

**Source Description and Location**

| | |
|---|---|
| Source Name: | Harrison Steel Castings Company |
| Source Location: | 900 North Mound Street, Attica, IN 47918 |
| County: | Fountain |
| SIC Code: | 3325, 3321 |
| Operation Permit Renewal No.: | T 045-32267-00002 |
| Permit Writer: | Josiah Balogun |

**Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products NESHAP (40 CFR 63, Subpart MMMM)**

**Source:** 69 FR 157, Jan. 2, 2004, unless otherwise noted.

**What This Subpart Covers**

**§ 63.3880 What is the purpose of this subpart?**

This subpart establishes national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) for miscellaneous metal parts and products surface coating facilities. This subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the emission limitations.

**§ 63.3881 Am I subject to this subpart?**

(a) Miscellaneous metal parts and products include, but are not limited to, metal components of the following types of products as well as the products themselves: motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycles and sporting goods, recreational vehicles, extruded aluminum structural components, railroad cars, heavy duty trucks, medical equipment, lawn and garden equipment, electronic equipment, magnet wire, steel drums, industrial machinery, metal pipes, and numerous other industrial, household, and consumer products. Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, the source category to which this subpart applies is the surface coating of any miscellaneous metal parts or products, as described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, and it includes the subcategories listed in paragraphs (a)(2) through (6) of this section.

(1) Surface coating is the application of coating to a substrate using, for example, spray guns or dip tanks. When application of coating to a substrate occurs, then surface coating also includes associated activities, such as surface preparation, cleaning, mixing, and storage. However, these activities do not comprise surface coating if they are not directly related to the application of the coating. Coating application with handheld, non-refillable aerosol containers, touch-up markers, marking pens, or the application of paper film or plastic film which may be pre-coated with an adhesive by the manufacturer are not coating operations for the purposes of this subpart.

(2) The general use coating subcategory includes all surface coating operations that are not high performance, magnet wire, rubber-to-metal, or extreme performance fluoropolymer coating operations.

(3) The high performance coating subcategory includes surface coating operations that are performed using coatings that meet the definition of high performance architectural coating or high temperature coating in §63.3981.

(4) The magnet wire coating subcategory includes surface coating operations that are performed using coatings that meet the definition of magnet wire coatings in §63.3981.

(5) The rubber-to-metal coatings subcategory includes surface coating operations that are performed using coatings that meet the definition of rubber-to-metal coatings in §63.3981.

(6) The extreme performance fluoropolymer coatings subcategory includes surface coating operations that are performed using coatings that meet the definition of extreme performance fluoropolymer coatings in §63.3981.

(b) You are subject to this subpart if you own or operate a new, reconstructed, or existing affected source, as defined in §63.3882, that uses 946 liters (250 gallons (gal)) per year, or more, of coatings that contain hazardous air pollutants (HAP) in the surface coating of miscellaneous metal parts and products defined in paragraph (a) of this section; and that is a major source, is located at a major source, or is part of a major source of emissions of HAP. A major source of HAP emissions is any stationary source or group of stationary sources located within a contiguous area and under common control that emits or has the potential to emit any single HAP at a rate of 9.07 megagrams (Mg) (10 tons) or more per year or any combination of HAP at a rate of 22.68 Mg (25 tons) or more per year. You do not need to include coatings that meet the definition of non-HAP coating contained in §63.3981 in determining whether you use 946 liters (250 gal) per year, or more, of coatings in the surface coating of miscellaneous metal parts and products.

(c) This subpart does not apply to surface coating or a coating operation that meets any of the criteria of paragraphs (c)(1) through (17) of this section.

(1) A coating operation conducted at a facility where the facility uses only coatings, thinners and other additives, and cleaning materials that contain no organic HAP, as determined according to §63.3941(a).

(2) Surface coating operations that occur at research or laboratory facilities, or is part of janitorial, building, and facility maintenance operations, or that occur at hobby shops that are operated for noncommercial purposes.

(3) Coatings used in volumes of less than 189 liters (50 gal) per year, provided that the total volume of coatings exempt under this paragraph does not exceed 946 liters (250 gal) per year at the facility.

(4) The surface coating of metal parts and products performed on-site at installations owned or operated by the Armed Forces of the United States (including the Coast Guard and the National Guard of any such State) or the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, or the surface coating of military munitions manufactured by or for the Armed Forces of the United States (including the Coast Guard and the National Guard of any such State).

(5) Surface coating where plastic is extruded onto metal wire or cable or metal parts or products to form a coating.

(6) Surface coating of metal components of wood furniture that meet the applicability criteria for wood furniture manufacturing (subpart JJ of this part).

(7) Surface coating of metal components of large appliances that meet the applicability criteria for large appliance surface coating (subpart NNNN of this part).

(8) Surface coating of metal components of metal furniture that meet the applicability criteria for metal furniture surface coating (subpart RRRR of this part).

(9) Surface coating of metal components of wood building products that meet the applicability criteria for wood building products surface coating (subpart QQQQ of this part).

(10) Surface coating of metal components of aerospace vehicles that meet the applicability criteria for aerospace manufacturing and rework (40 CFR part 63, subpart GG).

(11) Surface coating of metal parts intended for use in an aerospace vehicle or component using specialty coatings as defined in appendix A to subpart GG of this part.

(12) Surface coating of metal components of ships that meet the applicability criteria for shipbuilding and ship repair (subpart II of this part).

(13) Surface coating of metal using a web coating process that meets the applicability criteria for paper and other web coating (subpart JJJJ of this part).

(14) Surface coating of metal using a coil coating process that meets the applicability criteria for metal coil coating (subpart SSSS of this part).

(15) Surface coating of boats or metal parts of boats (including, but not limited to, the use of assembly adhesives) where the facility meets the applicability criteria for boat manufacturing facilities (subpart VVVV of this part), except where the surface coating of the boat is a metal coating operation performed on personal watercraft or parts of personal watercraft. This subpart does apply to metal coating operations performed on personal watercraft and parts of personal watercraft.

(16) Surface coating of assembled on-road vehicles that meet the applicability criteria for the assembled on-road vehicle subcategory in plastic parts and products surface coating (40 CFR part 63, subpart PPPP).

(17) Surface coating of metal components of automobiles and light-duty trucks that meets the applicability criteria in §63.3082(b) for the Surface Coating of Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart IIII) at a facility that meets the applicability criteria in §63.3081(b).

(d) If your facility meets the applicability criteria in §63.3081(b) of the Surface Coating of Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart IIII), and you perform surface coating of metal parts or products that meets both the applicability criteria in §63.3082(c) and the applicability criteria of the Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products (40 CFR part 63, subpart MMMM), then for the surface coating of any or all of your metal parts or products that meets the applicability criteria in §63.3082(c), you may choose to comply with the requirements of subpart IIII of this part in lieu of complying with the Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products NESHAP. Surface coating operations on metal parts or products (e.g., parts for motorcycles or lawnmowers) not intended for use in automobiles, light-duty trucks, or other motor vehicles as defined in §63.3176 cannot be made part of your affected source under subpart IIII of this part.

(e) If you own or operate an affected source that meets the applicability criteria of this subpart and at the same facility you also perform surface coating that meets the applicability criteria of any other final surface coating NESHAP in this part you may choose to comply as specified in paragraph (e)(1), (2), or (3) of this section.

(1) You may have each surface coating operation that meets the applicability criteria of a separate NESHAP comply with that NESHAP separately.

(2) You may comply with the emission limitation representing the predominant surface coating activity at your facility, as determined according to paragraphs (e)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section. However, you may not

establish high performance, rubber-to-metal, or extreme performance fluoropolymer coating operations as the predominant activity. You must not consider any surface coating activity that is subject to the Surface Coating of Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart IIII) in determining the predominant surface coating activity at your facility.

(i) If a surface coating operation accounts for 90 percent or more of the surface coating activity at your facility (that is, the predominant activity), then compliance with the emission limitations of the predominant activity for all surface coating operations constitutes compliance with these and other applicable surface coating NESHAP. In determining predominant activity, you must include coating activities that meet the applicability criteria of other surface coating NESHAP and constitute more than 1 percent of total coating activities at your facility. Coating activities that meet the applicability criteria of other surface coating NESHAP but comprise less than 1 percent of coating activities need not be included in the determination of predominant activity but must be included in the compliance calculation.

(ii) You must use liters (gal) of solids used as a measure of relative surface coating activity over a representative period of operation. You may estimate the relative volume of coating solids used from parameters other than coating consumption and volume solids content ( *e.g.,* design specifications for the parts or products coated and the number of items produced). The determination of predominant activity must accurately reflect current and projected coating operations and must be verifiable through appropriate documentation. The use of parameters other than coating consumption and volume solids content must be approved by the Administrator. You may use data for any reasonable time period of at least 1 year in determining the relative amount of coating activity, as long as they represent the way the source will continue to operate in the future and are approved by the Administrator. You must determine the predominant activity at your facility and submit the results of that determination with the initial notification required by §63.3910(b). You must also determine predominant activity annually and include the determination in the next semi-annual compliance report required by §63.3920(a).

(3) You may comply with a facility-specific emission limit calculated from the relative amount of coating activity that is subject to each emission limit. If you elect to comply using the facility-specific emission limit alternative, then compliance with the facility-specific emission limit and the emission limitations in this subpart for all surface coating operations constitutes compliance with this and other applicable surface coating NESHAP. The procedures for calculating the facility-specific emission limit are specified in §63.3890. In calculating a facility-specific emission limit, you must include coating activities that meet the applicability criteria of other surface coating NESHAP and constitute more than 1 percent of total coating activities at your facility. You must not consider any surface coating activity that is subject to the Surface Coating of Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart IIII) in determining a facility-specific emission limit for your facility. Coating activities that meet the applicability criteria of other surface coating NESHAP but comprise less than 1 percent of total coating activities need not be included in the calculation of the facility-specific emission limit but must be included in the compliance calculations.

[69 FR 157, Jan. 2, 2004, as amended at 69 FR 22660, Apr. 26, 2004; 71 FR 76927, Dec. 22, 2006]

**§ 63.3882 What parts of my plant does this subpart cover?**

(a) This subpart applies to each new, reconstructed, and existing affected source within each of the four subcategories listed in §63.3881(a).

(b) The affected source is the collection of all of the items listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section that are used for surface coating of miscellaneous metal parts and products within each subcategory.

(1) All coating operations as defined in §63.3981;

(2) All storage containers and mixing vessels in which coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials are stored or mixed;

(3) All manual and automated equipment and containers used for conveying coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials; and

(4) All storage containers and all manual and automated equipment and containers used for conveying waste materials generated by a coating operation.

(c) An affected source is a new affected source if you commenced its construction after August 13, 2002 and the construction is of a completely new miscellaneous metal parts and products surface coating facility where previously no miscellaneous metal parts and products surface coating facility had existed.

(d) An affected source is reconstructed if it meets the criteria as defined in §63.2.

(e) An affected source is existing if it is not new or reconstructed.

**§ 63.3883 When do I have to comply with this subpart?**

The date by which you must comply with this subpart is called the compliance date. The compliance date for each type of affected source is specified in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section. The compliance date begins the initial compliance period during which you conduct the initial compliance demonstration described in §§63.3940, 63.3950, and 63.3960.

(a) For a new or reconstructed affected source, the compliance date is the applicable date in paragraph (a)(1) or (2) of this section:

(1) If the initial startup of your new or reconstructed affected source is before January 2, 2004, the compliance date is January 2, 2004.

(2) If the initial startup of your new or reconstructed affected source occurs after January 2, 2004, the compliance date is the date of initial startup of your affected source.

(b) For an existing affected source, the compliance date is the date 3 years after January 2, 2004.

(c) For an area source that increases its emissions or its potential to emit such that it becomes a major source of HAP emissions, the compliance date is specified in paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) For any portion of the source that becomes a new or reconstructed affected source subject to this subpart, the compliance date is the date of initial startup of the affected source or January 2, 2004, whichever is later.

(2) For any portion of the source that becomes an existing affected source subject to this subpart, the compliance date is the date 1 year after the area source becomes a major source or 3 years after January 2, 2004, whichever is later.

(d) You must meet the notification requirements in §63.3910 according to the dates specified in that section and in subpart A of this part. Some of the notifications must be submitted before the compliance dates described in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section.

**Emission Limitations**

**§ 63.3890 What emission limits must I meet?**

(a) For a new or reconstructed affected source, you must limit organic HAP emissions to the atmosphere from the affected source to the applicable limit specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this section, except as specified in paragraph (c) of this section, determined according to the requirements in §63.3941, §63.3951, or §63.3961.

(1) For each new general use coating affected source, limit organic HAP emissions to no more than 0.23 kilograms (kg) (1.9 pound (lb)) organic HAP per liter (gal) coating solids used during each 12-month compliance period.

(2) For each new high performance coating affected source, limit organic HAP emissions to no more than 3.3 kg (27.5 lb) organic HAP per liter (gal) coating solids used during each 12-month compliance period.

(3) For each new magnet wire coating affected source, limit organic HAP emissions to no more than 0.050 kg (0.44 lb) organic HAP per liter (gal) coating solids used during each 12-month compliance period.

(4) For each new rubber-to-metal coating affected source, limit organic HAP emissions to no more than 0.81 kg (6.8 lb) organic HAP per liter (gal) coating solids used during each 12-month compliance period.

(5) For each new extreme performance fluoropolymer coating affected source, limit organic HAP emissions to no more than 1.5 kg (12.4 lb) organic HAP per liter (gal) coating solids used during each 12-month compliance period.

(b) For an existing affected source, you must limit organic HAP emissions to the atmosphere from the affected source to the applicable limit specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section, except as specified in paragraph (c) of this section, determined according to the requirements in §63.3941, §63.3951, or §63.3961.

(1) For each existing general use coating affected source, limit organic HAP emissions to no more than 0.31 kg (2.6 lb) organic HAP per liter (gal) coating solids used during each 12-month compliance period.

(2) For each existing high performance coating affected source, limit organic HAP emissions to no more than 3.3 kg (27.5 lb) organic HAP per liter (gal) coating solids used during each 12-month compliance period.

(3) For each existing magnet wire coating affected source, limit organic HAP emissions to no more than 0.12 kg (1.0 lb) organic HAP per liter (gal) coating solids used during each 12-month compliance period.

(4) For each existing rubber-to-metal coating affected source, limit organic HAP emissions to no more than 4.5 kg (37.7 lb) organic HAP per liter (gal) coating solids used during each 12-month compliance period.

(5) For each existing extreme performance fluoropolymer coating affected source, limit organic HAP emissions to no more than 1.5 kg (12.4 lbs) organic HAP per liter (gal) coating solids used during each 12-month compliance period.

(c) If your facility's surface coating operations meet the applicability criteria of more than one of the subcategory emission limits specified in paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section, you may comply separately

with each subcategory emission limit or comply using one of the alternatives in paragraph (c)(1) or (2) of this section.

(1) If the general use or magnet wire surface coating operations subject to only one of the emission limits specified in paragraphs (a)(1), (3), (b)(1), or (3) of this section account for 90 percent or more of the surface coating activity at your facility ( *i.e.,* it is the predominant activity at your facility), then compliance with that one emission limitations in this subpart for all surface coating operations constitutes compliance with the other applicable emission limits. You must use liters (gal) of solids used as a measure of relative surface coating activity over a representative period of operation. You may estimate the relative volume of coating solids used from parameters other than coating consumption and volume solids content ( *e.g.,* design specifications for the parts or products coated and the number of items produced). The determination of predominant activity must accurately reflect current and projected coating operations and must be verifiable through appropriate documentation. The use of parameters other than coating consumption and volume solids content must be approved by the Administrator. You may use data for any reasonable time period of at least 1 year in determining the relative amount of coating activity, as long as they represent the way the source will continue to operate in the future and are approved by the Administrator. You must determine the predominant activity at your facility and submit the results of that determination with the initial notification required by §63.3910(b). Additionally, you must determine the facility's predominant activity annually and include the determination in the next semi-annual compliance report required by §63.3920(a).

(2) You may calculate and comply with a facility-specific emission limit as described in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section. If you elect to comply using the facility-specific emission limit alternative, then compliance with the facility-specific emission limit and the emission limitations in this subpart for all surface coating operations constitutes compliance with this and other applicable surface coating NESHAP. In calculating a facility-specific emission limit, you must include coating activities that meet the applicability criteria of the other subcategories and constitute more than 1 percent of total coating activities. Coating activities that meet the applicability criteria of other surface coating NESHAP but comprise less than 1 percent of coating activities need not be included in the determination of predominant activity but must be included in the compliance calculation.

(i) You are required to calculate the facility-specific emission limit for your facility when you submit the notification of compliance status required in §63.3910(c), and on a monthly basis afterward using the coating data for the relevant 12-month compliance period.

(ii) Use Equation 1 of this section to calculate the facility-specific emission limit for your surface coating operations for each 12-month compliance period.

$$\textit{Facility-Specific}\ \text{Emission Limit} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(\text{Limit}_i)(Solids_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(Solids_i)} \qquad (Eq.\ 1)$$

Where:

Facility-specific emission limit = Facility-specific emission limit for each 12-month compliance period, kg (lb) organic HAP per kg (lb) coating solids used.

$Limit_i$= The new source or existing source emission limit applicable to coating operation, i, included in the facility-specific emission limit, converted to kg (lb) organic HAP per kg (lb) coating solids used, if the emission limit is not already in those units. All emission limits included in the facility-specific emission limit must be in the same units.

$Solids_i$= The liters (gal) of solids used in coating operation, i, in the 12-month compliance period that is subject to emission limit, i. You may estimate the volume of coating solids used from parameters other than coating consumption and volume solids content ( *e.g.,* design specifications for the parts or products coated and the number of items produced). The use of parameters other than coating consumption and volume solids content must be approved by the Administrator.

n = The number of different coating operations included in the facility-specific emission limit.

(iii) If you need to convert an emission limit in another surface coating NESHAP from kg (lb) organic HAP per kg (lb) coating solids used to kg (lb) organic HAP per liter (gal) coating solids used, you must use the default solids density of 1.26 kg solids per liter coating solids (10.5 lb solids per gal solids).

**§ 63.3891 What are my options for meeting the emission limits?**

You must include all coatings (as defined in §63.3981), thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used in the affected source when determining whether the organic HAP emission rate is equal to or less than the applicable emission limit in §63.3890. To make this determination, you must use at least one of the three compliance options listed in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section. You may apply any of the compliance options to an individual coating operation, or to multiple coating operations as a group, or to the entire affected source. You may use different compliance options for different coating operations, or at different times on the same coating operation. You may employ different compliance options when different coatings are applied to the same part, or when the same coating is applied to different parts. However, you may not use different compliance options at the same time on the same coating operation. If you switch between compliance options for any coating operation or group of coating operations, you must document this switch as required by §63.3930(c), and you must report it in the next semiannual compliance report required in §63.3920.

(a) *Compliant material option.* Demonstrate that the organic HAP content of each coating used in the coating operation(s) is less than or equal to the applicable emission limit in §63.3890, and that each thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used contains no organic HAP. You must meet all the requirements of §§63.3940, 63.3941, and 63.3942 to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit using this option.

(b) *Emission rate without add-on controls option.* Demonstrate that, based on the coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used in the coating operation(s), the organic HAP emission rate for the coating operation(s) is less than or equal to the applicable emission limit in §63.3890, calculated as a rolling 12-month emission rate and determined on a monthly basis. You must meet all the requirements of §§63.3950, 63.3951, and 63.3952 to demonstrate compliance with the emission limit using this option.

(c) *Emission rate with add-on controls option.* Demonstrate that, based on the coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used in the coating operation(s), and the emissions reductions achieved by emission capture systems and add-on controls, the organic HAP emission rate for the coating operation(s) is less than or equal to the applicable emission limit in §63.3890, calculated as a rolling 12-month emission rate and determined on a monthly basis. If you use this compliance option, you must also demonstrate that all emission capture systems and add-on control devices for the coating operation(s) meet the operating limits required in §63.3892, except for solvent recovery systems for which you conduct liquid-liquid material balances according to §63.3961(j), and that you meet the work practice standards required in §63.3893. You must meet all the requirements of §§63.3960 through 63.3968 to demonstrate compliance with the emission limits, operating limits, and work practice standards using this option.

**§ 63.3892 What operating limits must I meet?**

(a) For any coating operation(s) on which you use the compliant material option or the emission rate without add-on controls option, you are not required to meet any operating limits.

(b) For any controlled coating operation(s) on which you use the emission rate with add-on controls option, except those for which you use a solvent recovery system and conduct a liquid-liquid material balance according to §63.3961(j), you must meet the operating limits specified in Table 1 to this subpart. These operating limits apply to the emission capture and control systems on the coating operation(s) for which you use this option, and you must establish the operating limits during the performance test according to the requirements in §63.3967. You must meet the operating limits at all times after you establish them.

(c) If you use an add-on control device other than those listed in Table 1 to this subpart, or wish to monitor an alternative parameter and comply with a different operating limit, you must apply to the Administrator for approval of alternative monitoring under §63.8(f).

**§ 63.3893 What work practice standards must I meet?**

(a) For any coating operation(s) on which you use the compliant material option or the emission rate without add-on controls option, you are not required to meet any work practice standards.

(b) If you use the emission rate with add-on controls option, you must develop and implement a work practice plan to minimize organic HAP emissions from the storage, mixing, and conveying of coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used in, and waste materials generated by the controlled coating operation(s) for which you use this option; or you must meet an alternative standard as provided in paragraph (c) of this section. The plan must specify practices and procedures to ensure that, at a minimum, the elements specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section are implemented.

(1) All organic-HAP-containing coatings, thinners and/or other additives, cleaning materials, and waste materials must be stored in closed containers.

(2) Spills of organic-HAP-containing coatings, thinners and/or other additives, cleaning materials, and waste materials must be minimized.

(3) Organic-HAP-containing coatings, thinners and/or other additives, cleaning materials, and waste materials must be conveyed from one location to another in closed containers or pipes.

(4) Mixing vessels which contain organic-HAP-containing coatings and other materials must be closed except when adding to, removing, or mixing the contents.

(5) Emissions of organic HAP must be minimized during cleaning of storage, mixing, and conveying equipment.

(c) As provided in §63.6(g), we, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, may choose to grant you permission to use an alternative to the work practice standards in this section.

**General Compliance Requirements**

**§ 63.3900 What are my general requirements for complying with this subpart?**

(a) You must be in compliance with the emission limitations in this subpart as specified in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Any coating operation(s) for which you use the compliant material option or the emission rate without add-on controls option, as specified in §63.3891(a) and (b), must be in compliance with the applicable emission limit in §63.3890 at all times.

(2) Any coating operation(s) for which you use the emission rate with add-on controls option, as specified in §63.3891(c), must be in compliance with the emission limitations as specified in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) The coating operation(s) must be in compliance with the applicable emission limit in §63.3890 at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

(ii) The coating operation(s) must be in compliance with the operating limits for emission capture systems and add-on control devices required by §63.3892 at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, and except for solvent recovery systems for which you conduct liquid-liquid material balances according to §63.3961(j).

(iii) The coating operation(s) must be in compliance with the work practice standards in §63.3893 at all times.

(b) You must always operate and maintain your affected source, including all air pollution control and monitoring equipment you use for purposes of complying with this subpart, according to the provisions in §63.6(e)(1)(i).

(c) If your affected source uses an emission capture system and add-on control device, you must develop a written startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan according to the provisions in §63.6(e)(3). The plan must address the startup, shutdown, and corrective actions in the event of a malfunction of the emission capture system or the add-on control device. The plan must also address any coating operation equipment that may cause increased emissions or that would affect capture efficiency if the process equipment malfunctions, such as conveyors that move parts among enclosures.

[69 FR 157, Jan. 2, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 20465, Apr. 20, 2006]

**§ 63.3901 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?**

Table 2 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§63.1 through 63.15 apply to you.

**Notifications, Reports, and Records**

**§ 63.3910 What notifications must I submit?**

(a) *General.* You must submit the notifications in §§63.7(b) and (c), 63.8(f)(4), and 63.9(b) through (e) and (h) that apply to you by the dates specified in those sections, except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section.

(b) *Initial Notification.* You must submit the initial notification required by §63.9(b) for a new or reconstructed affected source no later than 120 days after initial startup or 120 days after January 2, 2004, whichever is later. For an existing affected source, you must submit the initial notification no later than 1 year after January 2, 2004. If you are using compliance with the Surface Coating of Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks NESHAP (subpart IIII of this part) as provided for under §63.3881(d) to constitute compliance with this subpart for any or all of your metal parts coating operations, then you must include a statement to this effect in your initial notification, and no other notifications are required under this subpart in regard to those metal parts coating operations. If you are complying with another NESHAP that constitutes the predominant activity at your facility under §63.3881(e)(2) to constitute compliance with this

subpart for your metal parts coating operations, then you must include a statement to this effect in your initial notification, and no other notifications are required under this subpart in regard to those metal parts coating operations.

(c) *Notification of compliance status.* You must submit the notification of compliance status required by §63.9(h) no later than 30 calendar days following the end of the initial compliance period described in §§63.3940, 63.3950, or 63.3960 that applies to your affected source. The notification of compliance status must contain the information specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (11) of this section and in §63.9(h).

(1) Company name and address.

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

(3) Date of the report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period. The reporting period is the initial compliance period described in §§63.3940, 63.3950, or 63.3960 that applies to your affected source.

(4) Identification of the compliance option or options specified in §63.3891 that you used on each coating operation in the affected source during the initial compliance period.

(5) Statement of whether or not the affected source achieved the emission limitations for the initial compliance period.

(6) If you had a deviation, include the information in paragraphs (c)(6)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) A description and statement of the cause of the deviation.

(ii) If you failed to meet the applicable emission limit in §63.3890, include all the calculations you used to determine the kg (lb) of organic HAP emitted per liter (gal) coating solids used. You do not need to submit information provided by the materials' suppliers or manufacturers, or test reports.

(7) For each of the data items listed in paragraphs (c)(7)(i) through (iv) of this section that is required by the compliance option(s) you used to demonstrate compliance with the emission limit, include an example of how you determined the value, including calculations and supporting data. Supporting data may include a copy of the information provided by the supplier or manufacturer of the example coating or material, or a summary of the results of testing conducted according to §63.3941(a), (b), or (c). You do not need to submit copies of any test reports.

(i) Mass fraction of organic HAP for one coating, for one thinner and/or other additive, and for one cleaning material.

(ii) Volume fraction of coating solids for one coating.

(iii) Density for one coating, one thinner and/or other additive, and one leaning material, except that if you use the compliant material option, only the example coating density is required.

(iv) The amount of waste materials and the mass of organic HAP contained in the waste materials for which you are claiming an allowance in Equation 1 of §63.3951.

(8) The calculation of kg (lb) of organic HAP emitted per liter (gal) coating solids used for the compliance option(s) you used, as specified in paragraphs (c)(8)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) For the compliant material option, provide an example calculation of the organic HAP content for one coating, using Equation 2 of §63.3941.

(ii) For the emission rate without add-on controls option, provide the calculation of the total mass of organic HAP emissions for each month; the calculation of the total volume of coating solids used each month; and the calculation of the 12-month organic HAP emission rate using Equations 1 and 1A through 1C, 2, and 3, respectively, of §63.3951.

(iii) For the emission rate with add-on controls option, provide the calculation of the total mass of organic HAP emissions for the coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used each month, using Equations 1 and 1A through 1C of §63.3951; the calculation of the total volume of coating solids used each month using Equation 2 of §63.3951; the mass of organic HAP emission reduction each month by emission capture systems and add-on control devices using Equations 1 and 1A through 1D of §63.3961 and Equations 2, 3, and 3A through 3C of §63.3961 as applicable; the calculation of the total mass of organic HAP emissions each month using Equation 4 of §63.3961; and the calculation of the 12-month organic HAP emission rate using Equation 5 of §63.3961.

(9) For the emission rate with add-on controls option, you must include the information specified in paragraphs (c)(9)(i) through (iv) of this section, except that the requirements in paragraphs (c)(9)(i) through (iii) of this section do not apply to solvent recovery systems for which you conduct liquid-liquid material balances according to §63.3961(j).

(i) For each emission capture system, a summary of the data and copies of the calculations supporting the determination that the emission capture system is a permanent total enclosure (PTE) or a measurement of the emission capture system efficiency. Include a description of the protocol followed for measuring capture efficiency, summaries of any capture efficiency tests conducted, and any calculations supporting the capture efficiency determination. If you use the data quality objective (DQO) or lower confidence limit (LCL) approach, you must also include the statistical calculations to show you meet the DQO or LCL criteria in appendix A to subpart KK of this part. You do not need to submit complete test reports.

(ii) A summary of the results of each add-on control device performance test. You do not need to submit complete test reports.

(iii) A list of each emission capture system's and add-on control device's operating limits and a summary of the data used to calculate those limits.

(iv) A statement of whether or not you developed and implemented the work practice plan required by §63.3893.

(10) If you are complying with a single emission limit representing the predominant activity under §63.3890(c)(1), include the calculations and supporting information used to demonstrate that this emission limit represents the predominant activity as specified in §63.3890(c)(1).

(11) If you are complying with a facility-specific emission limit under §63.3890(c)(2), include the calculation of the facility-specific emission limit and any supporting information as specified in §63.3890(c)(2).

[69 FR 157, Jan. 2, 2004, as amended at 69 FR 22660, Apr. 26, 2004]

**§ 63.3920 What reports must I submit?**

(a) *Semiannual compliance reports.* You must submit semiannual compliance reports for each affected source according to the requirements of paragraphs (a)(1) through (7) of this section. The semiannual compliance reporting requirements may be satisfied by reports required under other parts of the Clean Air Act (CAA), as specified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(1) *Dates.* Unless the Administrator has approved or agreed to a different schedule for submission of reports under §63.10(a), you must prepare and submit each semiannual compliance report according to the dates specified in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (iv) of this section. Note that the information reported for each of the months in the reporting period will be based on the last 12 months of data prior to the date of each monthly calculation.

(i) The first semiannual compliance report must cover the first semiannual reporting period which begins the day after the end of the initial compliance period described in §63.3940, §63.3950, or §63.3960 that applies to your affected source and ends on June 30 or December 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the initial compliance period.

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

(iii) Each semiannual 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.

(iv) For each affected source 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 according to the date specified in paragraph (a)(1)(iii) of this section.

(2) *Inclusion with title V report.* Each affected source that has obtained a title V operating permit pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 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 semiannual compliance report pursuant to this section 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 semiannual compliance report includes all required information concerning deviations from any emission limitation in this subpart, its submission will be deemed to satisfy any obligation to report the same deviations in the semiannual monitoring report. However, submission of a semiannual compliance report shall not otherwise affect any obligation the affected source may have to report deviations from permit requirements to the permitting authority.

(3) *General requirements.* The semiannual compliance report must contain the information specified in paragraphs (a)(3)(i) through (vii) of this section, and the information specified in paragraphs (a)(4) through (7) and (c)(1) of this section that is applicable to your affected source.

(i) Company name and address.

(ii) 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.

(iii) Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period. The reporting period is the 6-month period ending on June 30 or December 31. Note that the information reported for each of the 6 months in the reporting period will be based on the last 12 months of data prior to the date of each monthly calculation.

(iv) Identification of the compliance option or options specified in §63.3891 that you used on each coating operation during the reporting period. If you switched between compliance options during the reporting period, you must report the beginning and ending dates for each option you used.

(v) If you used the emission rate without add-on controls or the emission rate with add-on controls compliance option (§63.3891(b) or (c)), the calculation results for each rolling 12-month organic HAP emission rate during the 6-month reporting period.

(vi) If you used the predominant activity alternative (§63.3890(c)(1)), include the annual determination of predominant activity if it was not included in the previous semi-annual compliance report.

(vii) If you used the facility-specific emission limit alternative (§63.3890(c)(2)), include the calculation of the facility-specific emission limit for each 12-month compliance period during the 6-month reporting period.

(4) *No deviations.* If there were no deviations from the emission limitations in §§63.3890, 63.3892, and 63.3893 that apply to you, the semiannual compliance report must include a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limitations during the reporting period. If you used the emission rate with add-on controls option and there were no periods during which the continuous parameter monitoring systems (CPMS) were out-of-control as specified in §63.8(c)(7), the semiannual compliance report must include a statement that there were no periods during which the CPMS were out-of-control during the reporting period.

(5) *Deviations: Compliant material option.* If you used the compliant material option and there was a deviation from the applicable organic HAP content requirements in §63.3890, the semiannual compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (a)(5)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) Identification of each coating used that deviated from the applicable emission limit, and each thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used that contained organic HAP, and the dates and time periods each was used.

(ii) The calculation of the organic HAP content (using Equation 2 of §63.3941) for each coating identified in paragraph (a)(5)(i) of this section. You do not need to submit background data supporting this calculation ( *e.g.,* information provided by coating suppliers or manufacturers, or test reports).

(iii) The determination of mass fraction of organic HAP for each thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material identified in paragraph (a)(5)(i) of this section. You do not need to submit background data supporting this calculation ( *e.g.,* information provided by material suppliers or manufacturers, or test reports).

(iv) A statement of the cause of each deviation.

(6) *Deviations: Emission rate without add-on controls option.* If you used the emission rate without add-on controls option and there was a deviation from the applicable emission limit in §63.3890, the semiannual compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (a)(6)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) The beginning and ending dates of each compliance period during which the 12-month organic HAP emission rate exceeded the applicable emission limit in §63.3890.

(ii) The calculations used to determine the 12-month organic HAP emission rate for the compliance period in which the deviation occurred. You must submit the calculations for Equations 1, 1A through 1C, 2, and 3 of §63.3951; and if applicable, the calculation used to determine mass of organic HAP in waste

materials according to §63.3951(e)(4). You do not need to submit background data supporting these calculations ( *e.g.,* information provided by materials suppliers or manufacturers, or test reports).

(iii) A statement of the cause of each deviation.

(7) *Deviations: Emission rate with add-on controls option.* If you used the emission rate with add-on controls option and there was a deviation from an emission limitation (including any periods when emissions bypassed the add-on control device and were diverted to the atmosphere), the semiannual compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (a)(7)(i) through (xiv) of this section. This includes periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction during which deviations occurred.

(i) The beginning and ending dates of each compliance period during which the 12-month organic HAP emission rate exceeded the applicable emission limit in §63.3890.

(ii) The calculations used to determine the 12-month organic HAP emission rate for each compliance period in which a deviation occurred. You must provide the calculation of the total mass of organic HAP emissions for the coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used each month using Equations 1 and 1A through 1C of §63.3951; and, if applicable, the calculation used to determine mass of organic HAP in waste materials according to §63.3951(e)(4); the calculation of the total volume of coating solids used each month using Equation 2 of §63.3951; the calculation of the mass of organic HAP emission reduction each month by emission capture systems and add-on control devices using Equations 1 and 1A through 1D of §63.3961, and Equations 2, 3, and 3A through 3C of §63.3961, as applicable; the calculation of the total mass of organic HAP emissions each month using Equation 4 of §63.3961; and the calculation of the 12-month organic HAP emission rate using Equation 5 of §63.3961. You do not need to submit the background data supporting these calculations ( *e.g.,* information provided by materials suppliers or manufacturers, or test reports).

(iii) The date and time that each malfunction started and stopped.

(iv) A brief description of the CPMS.

(v) The date of the latest CPMS certification or audit.

(vi) The date and time that each CPMS was inoperative, except for zero (low-level) and high-level checks.

(vii) The date, time, and duration that each CPMS was out-of-control, including the information in §63.8(c)(8).

(viii) The date and time period of each deviation from an operating limit in Table 1 to this subpart; date and time period of any bypass of the add-on control device; and whether each deviation occurred during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction or during another period.

(ix) A summary of the total duration of each deviation from an operating limit in Table 1 to this subpart and each bypass of the add-on control device during the semiannual reporting period, and the total duration as a percent of the total source operating time during that semiannual reporting period.

(x) A breakdown of the total duration of the deviations from the operating limits in Table 1 of this subpart and bypasses of the add-on control device during the semiannual reporting period into those that were due to startup, shutdown, control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and other unknown causes.

(xi) A summary of the total duration of CPMS downtime during the semiannual reporting period and the total duration of CPMS downtime as a percent of the total source operating time during that semiannual reporting period.

(xii) A description of any changes in the CPMS, coating operation, emission capture system, or add-on control device since the last semiannual reporting period.

(xiii) For each deviation from the work practice standards, a description of the deviation, the date and time period of the deviation, and the actions you took to correct the deviation.

(xiv) A statement of the cause of each deviation.

(b) *Performance test reports.* If you use the emission rate with add-on controls option, you must submit reports of performance test results for emission capture systems and add-on control devices no later than 60 days after completing the tests as specified in §63.10(d)(2).

(c) *Startup, shutdown, malfunction reports.* If you used the emission rate with add-on controls option and you had a startup, shutdown, or malfunction during the semiannual reporting period, you must submit the reports specified in paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) If your actions were consistent with your startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, you must include the information specified in §63.10(d) in the semiannual compliance report required by paragraph (a) of this section.

(2) If your actions were not consistent with your startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, you must submit an immediate startup, shutdown, and malfunction report as described in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) You must describe the actions taken during the event in a report delivered by facsimile, telephone, or other means to the Administrator within 2 working days after starting actions that are inconsistent with the plan.

(ii) You must submit a letter to the Administrator within 7 working days after the end of the event, unless you have made alternative arrangements with the Administrator as specified in §63.10(d)(5)(ii). The letter must contain the information specified in §63.10(d)(5)(ii).

**§ 63.3930 What records must I keep?**

You must collect and keep records of the data and information specified in this section. Failure to collect and keep these records is a deviation from the applicable standard.

(a) A copy of each notification and report that you submitted to comply with this subpart, and the documentation supporting each notification and report. If you are using the predominant activity alternative under §63.3890(c), you must keep records of the data and calculations used to determine the predominant activity. If you are using the facility-specific emission limit alternative under §63.3890(c), you must keep records of the data used to calculate the facility-specific emission limit for the initial compliance demonstration. You must also keep records of any data used in each annual predominant activity determination and in the calculation of the facility-specific emission limit for each 12-month compliance period included in the semi-annual compliance reports.

(b) A current copy of information provided by materials suppliers or manufacturers, such as manufacturer's formulation data, or test data used to determine the mass fraction of organic HAP and density for each coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material, and the volume fraction of

coating solids for each coating. If you conducted testing to determine mass fraction of organic HAP, density, or volume fraction of coating solids, you must keep a copy of the complete test report. If you use information provided to you by the manufacturer or supplier of the material that was based on testing, you must keep the summary sheet of results provided to you by the manufacturer or supplier. You are not required to obtain the test report or other supporting documentation from the manufacturer or supplier.

(c) For each compliance period, the records specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) A record of the coating operations on which you used each compliance option and the time periods (beginning and ending dates and times) for each option you used.

(2) For the compliant material option, a record of the calculation of the organic HAP content for each coating, using Equation 2 of §63.3941.

(3) For the emission rate without add-on controls option, a record of the calculation of the total mass of organic HAP emissions for the coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used each month using Equations 1, 1A through 1C, and 2 of §63.3951; and, if applicable, the calculation used to determine mass of organic HAP in waste materials according to §63.3951(e)(4); the calculation of the total volume of coating solids used each month using Equation 2 of §63.3951; and the calculation of each 12-month organic HAP emission rate using Equation 3 of §63.3951.

(4) For the emission rate with add-on controls option, records of the calculations specified in paragraphs (c)(4)(i) through (v) of this section.

(i) The calculation of the total mass of organic HAP emissions for the coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used each month using Equations 1 and 1A through 1C of §63.3951 and, if applicable, the calculation used to determine mass of organic HAP in waste materials according to §63.3951(e)(4);

(ii) The calculation of the total volume of coating solids used each month using Equation 2 of §63.3951;

(iii) The calculation of the mass of organic HAP emission reduction by emission capture systems and add-on control devices using Equations 1 and 1A through 1D of §63.3961 and Equations 2, 3, and 3A through 3C of §63.3961, as applicable;

(iv) The calculation of each month's organic HAP emission rate using Equation 4 of §63.3961; and

(v) The calculation of each 12-month organic HAP emission rate using Equation 5 of §63.3961.

(d) A record of the name and volume of each coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used during each compliance period. If you are using the compliant material option for all coatings at the source, you may maintain purchase records for each material used rather than a record of the volume used.

(e) A record of the mass fraction of organic HAP for each coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used during each compliance period unless the material is tracked by weight.

(f) A record of the volume fraction of coating solids for each coating used during each compliance period.

(g) If you use either the emission rate without add-on controls or the emission rate with add-on controls compliance option, the density for each coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used during each compliance period.

(h) If you use an allowance in Equation 1 of §63.3951 for organic HAP contained in waste materials sent to or designated for shipment to a treatment, storage, and disposal facility (TSDF) according to §63.3951(e)(4), you must keep records of the information specified in paragraphs (h)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) The name and address of each TSDF to which you sent waste materials for which you use an allowance in Equation 1 of §63.3951; a statement of which subparts under 40 CFR parts 262, 264, 265, and 266 apply to the facility; and the date of each shipment.

(2) Identification of the coating operations producing waste materials included in each shipment and the month or months in which you used the allowance for these materials in Equation 1 of §63.3951.

(3) The methodology used in accordance with §63.3951(e)(4) to determine the total amount of waste materials sent to or the amount collected, stored, and designated for transport to a TSDF each month; and the methodology to determine the mass of organic HAP contained in these waste materials. This must include the sources for all data used in the determination, methods used to generate the data, frequency of testing or monitoring, and supporting calculations and documentation, including the waste manifest for each shipment.

(i) [Reserved]

(j) You must keep records of the date, time, and duration of each deviation.

(k) If you use the emission rate with add-on controls option, you must keep the records specified in paragraphs (k)(1) through (8) of this section.

(1) For each deviation, a record of whether the deviation occurred during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

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

(3) The records required to show continuous compliance with each operating limit specified in Table 1 to this subpart that applies to you.

(4) For each capture system that is a PTE, the data and documentation you used to support a determination that the capture system meets the criteria in Method 204 of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 for a PTE and has a capture efficiency of 100 percent, as specified in §63.3965(a).

(5) For each capture system that is not a PTE, the data and documentation you used to determine capture efficiency according to the requirements specified in §§63.3964 and 63.3965(b) through (e), including the records specified in paragraphs (k)(5)(i) through (iii) of this section that apply to you.

(i) *Records for a liquid-to-uncaptured gas protocol using a temporary total enclosure or building enclosure.* Records of the mass of total volatile hydrocarbon (TVH) as measured by Method 204A or 204F of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 for each material used in the coating operation, and the total TVH for all materials used during each capture efficiency test run, including a copy of the test report. Records of the mass of TVH emissions not captured by the capture system that exited the temporary total enclosure or building enclosure during each capture efficiency test run, as measured by Method 204D or 204E of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51, including a copy of the test report. Records documenting that the enclosure used for the capture efficiency test met the criteria in Method 204 of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 for either a temporary total enclosure or a building enclosure.

(ii) *Records for a gas-to-gas protocol using a temporary total enclosure or a building enclosure.* Records of the mass of TVH emissions captured by the emission capture system as measured by Method 204B or 204C of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 at the inlet to the add-on control device, including a copy of the test report. Records of the mass of TVH emissions not captured by the capture system that exited the temporary total enclosure or building enclosure during each capture efficiency test run as measured by Method 204D or 204E of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51, including a copy of the test report. Records documenting that the enclosure used for the capture efficiency test met the criteria in Method 204 of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 for either a temporary total enclosure or a building enclosure.

(iii) *Records for an alternative protocol.* Records needed to document a capture efficiency determination using an alternative method or protocol as specified in §63.3965(e), if applicable.

(6) The records specified in paragraphs (k)(6)(i) and (ii) of this section for each add-on control device organic HAP destruction or removal efficiency determination as specified in §63.3966.

(i) Records of each add-on control device performance test conducted according to §§63.3964 and 63.3966.

(ii) Records of the coating operation conditions during the add-on control device performance test showing that the performance test was conducted under representative operating conditions.

(7) Records of the data and calculations you used to establish the emission capture and add-on control device operating limits as specified in §63.3967 and to document compliance with the operating limits as specified in Table 1 to this subpart.

(8) A record of the work practice plan required by §63.3893 and documentation that you are implementing the plan on a continuous basis.

**§ 63.3931 In what form and for 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). Where appropriate, the records may be maintained as electronic spreadsheets or as a database.

(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 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 may keep the records off-site for the remaining 3 years.

**Compliance Requirements for the Compliant Material Option**

**§ 63.3940 By what date must I conduct the initial compliance demonstration?**

You must complete the initial compliance demonstration for the initial compliance period according to the requirements in §63.3941. The initial compliance period begins on the applicable compliance date specified in §63.3883 and ends on the last day of the 12th month following the compliance date. If the compliance date occurs on any day other than the first day of a month, then the initial compliance period extends through that month plus the next 12 months. The initial compliance demonstration includes the calculations according to §63.3941 and supporting documentation showing that during the initial compliance period, you used no coating with an organic HAP content that exceeded the applicable

emission limit in §63.3890, and that you used no thinners and/or other additives, or cleaning materials that contained organic HAP as determined according to §63.3941(a).

**§ 63.3941 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limitations?**

You may use the compliant material option for any individual coating operation, for any group of coating operations in the affected source, or for all the coating operations in the affected source. You must use either the emission rate without add-on controls option or the emission rate with add-on controls option for any coating operation in the affected source for which you do not use this option. To demonstrate initial compliance using the compliant material option, the coating operation or group of coating operations must use no coating with an organic HAP content that exceeds the applicable emission limits in §63.3890 and must use no thinner and/or other additive, or cleaning material that contains organic HAP as determined according to this section. Any coating operation for which you use the compliant material option is not required to meet the operating limits or work practice standards required in §§63.3892 and 63.3893, respectively. You must conduct a separate initial compliance demonstration for each general use, high performance, magnet wire, rubber-to-metal, and extreme performance fluoropolymer coating operation unless you are demonstrating compliance with a predominant activity or facility-specific emission limit as provided in §63.3890(c). If you are demonstrating compliance with a predominant activity or facility-specific emission limit as provided in §63.3890(c), you must demonstrate that all coating operations included in the predominant activity determination or calculation of the facility-specific emission limit comply with that limit. You must meet all the requirements of this section. Use the procedures in this section on each coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material in the condition it is in when it is received from its manufacturer or supplier and prior to any alteration. You do not need to redetermine the organic HAP content of coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials that are reclaimed on-site (or reclaimed off-site if you have documentation showing that you received back the exact same materials that were sent off-site) and reused in the coating operation for which you use the compliant material option, provided these materials in their condition as received were demonstrated to comply with the compliant material option.

(a) *Determine the mass fraction of organic HAP for each material used.* You must determine the mass fraction of organic HAP for each coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used during the compliance period by using one of the options in paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this section.

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

(i) Count each organic HAP that is measured to be present at 0.1 percent by mass or more for Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)-defined carcinogens as specified in 29 CFR 1910.1200(d)(4) and at 1.0 percent by mass or more for other compounds. For example, if toluene (not an OSHA carcinogen) is measured to be 0.5 percent of the material by mass, you do not have to count it. Express the mass fraction of each organic HAP you count as a value truncated to four places after the decimal point ( *e.g.,* 0.3791).

(ii) Calculate the total mass fraction of organic HAP in the test material by adding up the individual organic HAP mass fractions and truncating the result to three places after the decimal point ( *e.g.,* 0.763).

(2) *Method 24 (appendix A to 40 CFR part 60).* For coatings, you may use Method 24 to determine the mass fraction of nonaqueous volatile matter and use that value as a substitute for mass fraction of organic HAP. For reactive adhesives in which some of the HAP react to form solids and are not emitted to the atmosphere, you may use the alternative method contained in appendix A to subpart PPPP of this part, rather than Method 24. You may use the volatile fraction that is emitted, as measured by the alternative method in appendix A to subpart PPPP of this part, as a substitute for the mass fraction of organic HAP.

(3) *Alternative method.* You may use an alternative test method for determining the mass fraction of organic HAP once the Administrator has approved it. You must follow the procedure in §63.7(f) to submit an alternative test method for approval.

(4) *Information from the supplier or manufacturer of the material.* You may rely on information other than that generated by the test methods specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section, such as manufacturer's formulation data, if it represents each organic HAP that is present at 0.1 percent by mass or more for OSHA-defined carcinogens as specified in 29 CFR 1910.1200(d)(4) and at 1.0 percent by mass or more for other compounds. For example, if toluene (not an OSHA carcinogen) is 0.5 percent of the material by mass, you do not have to count it. For reactive adhesives in which some of the HAP react to form solids and are not emitted to the atmosphere, you may rely on manufacturer's data that expressly states the organic HAP or volatile matter mass fraction emitted. If there is a disagreement between such information and results of a test conducted according to paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section, then the test method results will take precedence unless, after consultation, you demonstrate to the satisfaction of the enforcement agency that the formulation data are correct.

(5) *Solvent blends.* Solvent blends may be listed as single components for some materials in data provided by manufacturers or suppliers. Solvent blends may contain organic HAP which must be counted toward the total organic HAP mass fraction of the materials. When test data and manufacturer's data for solvent blends are not available, you may use the default values for the mass fraction of organic HAP in these solvent blends listed in Table 3 or 4 to this subpart. If you use the tables, you must use the values in Table 3 for all solvent blends that match Table 3 entries according to the instructions for Table 3, and you may use Table 4 only if the solvent blends in the materials you use do not match any of the solvent blends in Table 3 and you know only whether the blend is aliphatic or aromatic. However, if the results of a Method 311 (appendix A to 40 CFR part 63) test indicate higher values than those listed on Table 3 or 4 to this subpart, the Method 311 results will take precedence unless, after consultation, you demonstrate to the satisfaction of the enforcement agency that the formulation data are correct.

(b) *Determine the volume fraction of coating solids for each coating.* You must determine the volume fraction of coating solids (liters (gal) of coating solids per liter (gal) of coating) for each coating used during the compliance period by a test, by information provided by the supplier or the manufacturer of the material, or by calculation, as specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section. If test results obtained according to paragraph (b)(1) of this section do not agree with the information obtained under paragraph (b)(3) or (4) of this section, the test results will take precedence unless, after consultation, you demonstrate to the satisfaction of the enforcement agency that the formulation data are correct.

(1) *ASTM Method D2697–86 (Reapproved 1998) or ASTM Method D6093–97 (Reapproved 2003).* You may use ASTM Method D2697–86 (Reapproved 1998), “Standard Test Method for Volume Nonvolatile Matter in Clear or Pigmented Coatings” (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), or ASTM Method D6093–97 (Reapproved 2003), “Standard Test Method for Percent Volume Nonvolatile Matter in Clear or Pigmented Coatings Using a Helium Gas Pycnometer” (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), to determine the volume fraction of coating solids for each coating. Divide the nonvolatile volume percent obtained with the methods by 100 to calculate volume fraction of coating solids.

(2) *Alternative method.* You may use an alternative test method for determining the solids content of each coating once the Administrator has approved it. You must follow the procedure in §63.7(f) to submit an alternative test method for approval.

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

(4) *Calculation of volume fraction of coating solids.* You may determine the volume fraction of coating solids using Equation 1 of this section:

$$V_s = 1 - \frac{m_{volatiles}}{D_{avg}} \qquad (Eq.\ 1)$$

Where:

$V_s$= Volume fraction of coating solids, liters (gal) coating solids per liter (gal) coating.

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

$D_{avg}$= Average density of volatile matter in the coating, grams volatile matter per liter volatile matter, determined from test results using ASTM Method D1475–98, “Standard Test Method for Density of Liquid Coatings, Inks, and Related Products” (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), information from the supplier or manufacturer of the material, or reference sources providing density or specific gravity data for pure materials. If there is disagreement between ASTM Method D1475–98 test results and other information sources, the test results will take precedence unless, after consultation you demonstrate to the satisfaction of the enforcement agency that the formulation data are correct.

(c) *Determine the density of each coating.* Determine the density of each coating used during the compliance period from test results using ASTM Method D1475–98, “Standard Test Method for Density of Liquid Coatings, Inks, and Related Products” (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), information from the supplier or manufacturer of the material, or specific gravity data for pure chemicals. If there is disagreement between ASTM Method D1475–98 test results and the supplier's or manufacturer's information, the test results will take precedence unless, after consultation you demonstrate to the satisfaction of the enforcement agency that the formulation data are correct.

(d) *Determine the organic HAP content of each coating.* Calculate the organic HAP content, kg (lb) of organic HAP emitted per liter (gal) coating solids used, of each coating used during the compliance period using Equation 2 of this section:

$$H_c = \frac{(D_c)(W_c)}{V_s} \qquad (Eq.\ 2)$$

Where:

$H_c$= Organic HAP content of the coating, kg organic HAP emitted per liter (gal) coating solids used.

$D_c$= Density of coating, kg coating per liter (gal) coating, determined according to paragraph (c) of this section.

$W_c$= Mass fraction of organic HAP in the coating, kg organic HAP per kg coating, determined according to paragraph (a) of this section.

$V_s$= Volume fraction of coating solids, liter (gal) coating solids per liter (gal) coating, determined according to paragraph (b) of this section.

(e) *Compliance demonstration.* The calculated organic HAP content for each coating used during the initial compliance period must be less than or equal to the applicable emission limit in §63.3890; and each thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used during the initial compliance period must contain no organic HAP, determined according to paragraph (a) of this section. You must keep all records

required by §§63.3930 and 63.3931. As part of the notification of compliance status required in §63.3910, you must identify the coating operation(s) for which you used the compliant material option and submit a statement that the coating operation(s) was (were) in compliance with the emission limitations during the initial compliance period because you used no coatings for which the organic HAP content exceeded the applicable emission limit in §63.3890, and you used no thinners and/or other additives, or cleaning materials that contained organic HAP, determined according to the procedures in paragraph (a) of this section.

**§ 63.3942 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations?**

(a) For each compliance period to demonstrate continuous compliance, you must use no coating for which the organic HAP content (determined using Equation 2 of §63.3941) exceeds the applicable emission limit in §63.3890, and use no thinner and/or other additive, or cleaning material that contains organic HAP, determined according to §63.3941(a). A compliance period consists of 12 months. Each month, after the end of the initial compliance period described in §63.3940, is the end of a compliance period consisting of that month and the preceding 11 months. If you are complying with a facility-specific emission limit under §63.3890(c), you must also perform the calculation using Equation 1 in §63.3890(c)(2) on a monthly basis using the data from the previous 12 months of operation.

(b) If you choose to comply with the emission limitations by using the compliant material option, the use of any coating, thinner and/or other additive, or cleaning material that does not meet the criteria specified in paragraph (a) of this section is a deviation from the emission limitations that must be reported as specified in §§63.3910(c)(6) and 63.3920(a)(5).

(c) As part of each semiannual compliance report required by §63.3920, you must identify the coating operation(s) for which you used the compliant material option. If there were no deviations from the applicable emission limit in §63.3890, submit a statement that the coating operation(s) was (were) in compliance with the emission limitations during the reporting period because you used no coatings for which the organic HAP content exceeded the applicable emission limit in §63.3890, and you used no thinner and/or other additive, or cleaning material that contained organic HAP, determined according to §63.3941(a).

(d) You must maintain records as specified in §§63.3930 and 63.3931.

**Compliance Requirements for the Emission Rate Without Add-On Controls Option**

**§ 63.3950 By what date must I conduct the initial compliance demonstration?**

You must complete the initial compliance demonstration for the initial compliance period according to the requirements of §63.3951. The initial compliance period begins on the applicable compliance date specified in §63.3883 and ends on the last day of the 12th month following the compliance date. If the compliance date occurs on any day other than the first day of a month, then the initial compliance period extends through the end of that month plus the next 12 months. You must determine the mass of organic HAP emissions and volume of coating solids used each month and then calculate an organic HAP emission rate at the end of the initial compliance period. The initial compliance demonstration includes the calculations according to §63.3951 and supporting documentation showing that during the initial compliance period the organic HAP emission rate was equal to or less than the applicable emission limit in §63.3890.

**§ 63.3951 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limitations?**

You may use the emission rate without add-on controls option for any individual coating operation, for any group of coating operations in the affected source, or for all the coating operations in the affected source. You must use either the compliant material option or the emission rate with add-on controls option for any

coating operation in the affected source for which you do not use this option. To demonstrate initial compliance using the emission rate without add-on controls option, the coating operation or group of coating operations must meet the applicable emission limit in §63.3890, but is not required to meet the operating limits or work practice standards in §§63.3892 and 63.3893, respectively. You must conduct a separate initial compliance demonstration for each general use, magnet wire, rubber-to-metal, and extreme performance fluoropolymer coating operation unless you are demonstrating compliance with a predominant activity or facility-specific emission limit as provided in §63.3890(c). If you are demonstrating compliance with a predominant activity or facility-specific emission limit as provided in §63.3890(c), you must demonstrate that all coating operations included in the predominant activity determination or calculation of the facility-specific emission limit comply with that limit. You must meet all the requirements of this section. When calculating the organic HAP emission rate according to this section, do not include any coatings, thinners and/or other additives, or cleaning materials used on coating operations for which you use the compliant material option or the emission rate with add-on controls option. You do not need to redetermine the mass of organic HAP in coatings, thinners and/or other additives, or cleaning materials that have been reclaimed on-site (or reclaimed off-site if you have documentation showing that you received back the exact same materials that were sent off-site) and reused in the coating operation for which you use the emission rate without add-on controls option. If you use coatings, thinners and/or other additives, or cleaning materials that have been reclaimed on-site, the amount of each used in a month may be reduced by the amount of each that is reclaimed. That is, the amount used may be calculated as the amount consumed to account for materials that are reclaimed.

(a) *Determine the mass fraction of organic HAP for each material.* Determine the mass fraction of organic HAP for each coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used during each month according to the requirements in §63.3941(a).

(b) *Determine the volume fraction of coating solids.* Determine the volume fraction of coating solids (liter (gal) of coating solids per liter (gal) of coating) for each coating used during each month according to the requirements in §63.3941(b).

(c) *Determine the density of each material.* Determine the density of each liquid coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used during each month from test results using ASTM Method D1475–98, “Standard Test Method for Density of Liquid Coatings, Inks, and Related Products” (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), information from the supplier or manufacturer of the material, or reference sources providing density or specific gravity data for pure materials. If you are including powder coatings in the compliance determination, determine the density of powder coatings, using ASTM Method D5965–02, “Standard Test Methods for Specific Gravity of Coating Powders” (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), or information from the supplier. If there is disagreement between ASTM Method D1475–98 or ASTM Method D5965–02 test results and other such information sources, the test results will take precedence unless, after consultation you demonstrate to the satisfaction of the enforcement agency that the formulation data are correct. If you purchase materials or monitor consumption by weight instead of volume, you do not need to determine material density. Instead, you may use the material weight in place of the combined terms for density and volume in Equations 1A, 1B, 1C, and 2 of this section.

(d) *Determine the volume of each material used.* Determine the volume (liters) of each coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used during each month by measurement or usage records. If you purchase materials or monitor consumption by weight instead of volume, you do not need to determine the volume of each material used. Instead, you may use the material weight in place of the combined terms for density and volume in Equations 1A, 1B, and 1C of this section.

(e) *Calculate the mass of organic HAP emissions.* The mass of organic HAP emissions is the combined mass of organic HAP contained in all coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used during each month minus the organic HAP in certain waste materials. Calculate the mass of organic HAP emissions using Equation 1 of this section.

$$H_e = A + B + C - R_w \qquad (Eq.\ 1)$$

Where:

$H_e$= Total mass of organic HAP emissions during the month, kg.

A = Total mass of organic HAP in the coatings used during the month, kg, as calculated in Equation 1A of this section.

B = Total mass of organic HAP in the thinners and/or other additives used during the month, kg, as calculated in Equation 1B of this section.

C = Total mass of organic HAP in the cleaning materials used during the month, kg, as calculated in Equation 1C of this section.

$R_w$= Total mass of organic HAP in waste materials sent or designated for shipment to a hazardous waste TSDF for treatment or disposal during the month, kg, determined according to paragraph (e)(4) of this section. (You may assign a value of zero to $R_w$if you do not wish to use this allowance.)

(1) Calculate the kg organic HAP in the coatings used during the month using Equation 1A of this section:

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^{m} (Vol_{c,i})(D_{c,i})(W_{c,i}) \qquad (Eq.\ 1A)$$

Where:

A = Total mass of organic HAP in the coatings used during the month, kg.

$Vol_{c,i}$= Total volume of coating, i, used during the month, liters.

$D_{c,i}$= Density of coating, i, kg coating per liter coating.

$W_{c,i}$= Mass fraction of organic HAP in coating, i, kg organic HAP per kg coating. For reactive adhesives as defined in §63.3981, use the mass fraction of organic HAP that is emitted as determined using the method in appendix A to subpart PPPP of this part.

m = Number of different coatings used during the month.

(2) Calculate the kg of organic HAP in the thinners and/or other additives used during the month using Equation 1B of this section:

$$B = \sum_{j=1}^{n} (Vol_{t,j})(D_{t,j})(W_{t,j}) \qquad (Eq.\ 1B)$$

Where:

B = Total mass of organic HAP in the thinners and/or other additives used during the month, kg.

$Vol_{t,j}$= Total volume of thinner and/or other additive, j, used during the month, liters.

$D_{t,j}$= Density of thinner and/or other additive, j, kg per liter.

$W_{t,j}$= Mass fraction of organic HAP in thinner and/or other additive, j, kg organic HAP per kg thinner and/or other additive. For reactive adhesives as defined in §63.3981, use the mass fraction of organic HAP that is emitted as determined using the method in appendix A to subpart PPPP of this part.

n = Number of different thinners and/or other additives used during the month.

(3) Calculate the kg organic HAP in the cleaning materials used during the month using Equation 1C of this section:

$$C = \sum_{k=1}^{p} (Vol_{s,k})(D_{s,k})(W_{s,k}) \qquad (Eq.\ 1C)$$

Where:

C = Total mass of organic HAP in the cleaning materials used during the month, kg.

$Vol_{s,k}$= Total volume of cleaning material, k, used during the month, liters.

$D_{s,k}$= Density of cleaning material, k, kg per liter.

$W_{s,k}$= Mass fraction of organic HAP in cleaning material, k, kg organic HAP per kg material.

p = Number of different cleaning materials used during the month.

(4) If you choose to account for the mass of organic HAP contained in waste materials sent or designated for shipment to a hazardous waste TSDF in Equation 1 of this section, then you must determine the mass according to paragraphs (e)(4)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) You may only include waste materials in the determination that are generated by coating operations in the affected source for which you use Equation 1 of this section and that will be treated or disposed of by a facility that is regulated as a TSDF under 40 CFR part 262, 264, 265, or 266. The TSDF may be either off-site or on-site. You may not include organic HAP contained in wastewater.

(ii) You must determine either the amount of the waste materials sent to a TSDF during the month or the amount collected and stored during the month and designated for future transport to a TSDF. Do not include in your determination any waste materials sent to a TSDF during a month if you have already included them in the amount collected and stored during that month or a previous month.

(iii) Determine the total mass of organic HAP contained in the waste materials specified in paragraph (e)(4)(ii) of this section.

(iv) You must document the methodology you use to determine the amount of waste materials and the total mass of organic HAP they contain, as required in §63.3930(h). If waste manifests include this information, they may be used as part of the documentation of the amount of waste materials and mass of organic HAP contained in them.

(f) *Calculate the total volume of coating solids used.* Determine the total volume of coating solids used, liters, which is the combined volume of coating solids for all the coatings used during each month, using Equation 2 of this section:

$$V_{st} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(Vol_{c,i}\right)\left(V_{s,i}\right) \qquad (Eq.\ 2)$$

Where:

$V_{st}$= Total volume of coating solids used during the month, liters.

$Vol_{c,i}$= Total volume of coating, i, used during the month, liters.

$V_{s,i}$= Volume fraction of coating solids for coating, i, liter solids per liter coating, determined according to §63.3941(b).

m = Number of coatings used during the month.

(g) *Calculate the organic HAP emission rate.* Calculate the organic HAP emission rate for the compliance period, kg (lb) organic HAP emitted per liter (gal) coating solids used, using Equation 3 of this section:

$$H_{yr} = \frac{\sum_{y=1}^{n} H_e}{\sum_{y=1}^{n} V_{st}} \qquad (Eq.\ 3)$$

Where:

$H_{yr}$= Average organic HAP emission rate for the compliance period, kg organic HAP emitted per liter coating solids used.

$H_e$= Total mass of organic HAP emissions from all materials used during month, y, kg, as calculated by Equation 1 of this section.

$V_{st}$= Total volume of coating solids used during month, y, liters, as calculated by Equation 2 of this section.

y = Identifier for months.

n = Number of full or partial months in the compliance period (for the initial compliance period, n equals 12 if the compliance date falls on the first day of a month; otherwise n equals 13; for all following compliance periods, n equals 12).

(h) *Compliance demonstration.* The organic HAP emission rate for the initial compliance period calculated using Equation 3 of this section must be less than or equal to the applicable emission limit for each subcategory in §63.3890 or the predominant activity or facility-specific emission limit allowed in §63.3890(c). You must keep all records as required by §§63.3930 and 63.3931. As part of the notification of compliance status required by §63.3910, you must identify the coating operation(s) for which you used the emission rate without add-on controls option and submit a statement that the coating operation(s) was (were) in compliance with the emission limitations during the initial compliance period because the organic HAP emission rate was less than or equal to the applicable emission limit in §63.3890, determined according to the procedures in this section.

**§ 63.3952 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations?**

(a) To demonstrate continuous compliance, the organic HAP emission rate for each compliance period, determined according to §63.3951(a) through (g), must be less than or equal to the applicable emission limit in §63.3890. A compliance period consists of 12 months. Each month after the end of the initial compliance period described in §63.3950 is the end of a compliance period consisting of that month and the preceding 11 months. You must perform the calculations in §63.3951(a) through (g) on a monthly basis using data from the previous 12 months of operation. If you are complying with a facility-specific emission limit under §63.3890(c), you must also perform the calculation using Equation 1 in §63.3890(c)(2) on a monthly basis using the data from the previous 12 months of operation.

(b) If the organic HAP emission rate for any 12-month compliance period exceeded the applicable emission limit in §63.3890, this is a deviation from the emission limitation for that compliance period and must be reported as specified in §§63.3910(c)(6) and 63.3920(a)(6).

(c) As part of each semiannual compliance report required by §63.3920, you must identify the coating operation(s) for which you used the emission rate without add-on controls option. If there were no deviations from the emission limitations, you must submit a statement that the coating operation(s) was (were) in compliance with the emission limitations during the reporting period because the organic HAP emission rate for each compliance period was less than or equal to the applicable emission limit in §63.3890, determined according to §63.3951(a) through (g).

(d) You must maintain records as specified in §§63.3930 and 63.3931.

**Compliance Requirements for the Emission Rate With Add-On Controls Option**

**§ 63.3960 By what date must I conduct performance tests and other initial compliance demonstrations?**

(a) *New and reconstructed affected sources.* For a new or reconstructed affected source, you must meet the requirements of paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) All emission capture systems, add-on control devices, and CPMS must be installed and operating no later than the applicable compliance date specified in §63.3883. Except for solvent recovery systems for which you conduct liquid-liquid material balances according to §63.3961(j), you must conduct a performance test of each capture system and add-on control device according to §§63.3964, 63.3965, and 63.3966 and establish the operating limits required by §63.3892 no later than 180 days after the applicable compliance date specified in §63.3883. For a solvent recovery system for which you conduct liquid-liquid material balances according to §63.3961(j), you must initiate the first material balance no later than the applicable compliance date specified in §63.3883. For magnet wire coating operations you may, with approval, conduct a performance test of one representative magnet wire coating machine for each group of identical or very similar magnet wire coating machines.

(2) You must develop and begin implementing the work practice plan required by §63.3893 no later than the compliance date specified in §63.3883.

(3) You must complete the initial compliance demonstration for the initial compliance period according to the requirements of §63.3961. The initial compliance period begins on the applicable compliance date specified in §63.3883 and ends on the last day of the 12th month following the compliance date. If the compliance date occurs on any day other than the first day of a month, then the initial compliance period extends through the end of that month plus the next 12 months. You must determine the mass of organic HAP emissions and volume of coatings solids used each month and then calculate an organic HAP emission rate at the end of the initial compliance period. The initial compliance demonstration includes the results of emission capture system and add-on control device performance tests conducted according to §§63.3964, 63.3965, and 63.3966; results of liquid-liquid material balances conducted according to §63.3961(j); calculations according to §63.3961 and supporting documentation showing that during the

initial compliance period the organic HAP emission rate was equal to or less than the applicable emission limit in §63.3890; the operating limits established during the performance tests and the results of the continuous parameter monitoring required by §63.3968; and documentation of whether you developed and implemented the work practice plan required by §63.3893.

(4) You do not need to comply with the operating limits for the emission capture system and add-on control device required by §63.3892 until after you have completed the performance tests specified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section. Instead, you must maintain a log detailing the operation and maintenance of the emission capture system, add-on control device, and continuous parameter monitors during the period between the compliance date and the performance test. You must begin complying with the operating limits for your affected source on the date you complete the performance tests specified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section. For magnet wire coating operations, you must begin complying with the operating limits for all identical or very similar magnet wire coating machines on the date you complete the performance test of a representative magnet wire coating machine. The requirements in this paragraph (a)(4) do not apply to solvent recovery systems for which you conduct liquid-liquid material balances according to the requirements in §63.3961(j).

(b) *Existing affected sources.* For an existing affected source, you must meet the requirements of paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) All emission capture systems, add-on control devices, and CPMS must be installed and operating no later than the applicable compliance date specified in §63.3883. Except for magnet wire coating operations and solvent recovery systems for which you conduct liquid-liquid material balances according to §63.3961(j), you must conduct a performance test of each capture system and add-on control device according to the procedures in §§63.3964, 63.3965, and 63.3966 and establish the operating limits required by §63.3892 no later than the compliance date specified in §63.3883. For magnet wire coating operations, you may, with approval, conduct a performance test of a single magnet wire coating machine that represents identical or very similar magnet wire coating machines. For a solvent recovery system for which you conduct liquid-liquid material balances according to §63.3961(j), you must initiate the first material balance no later than the compliance date specified in §63.3883.

(2) You must develop and begin implementing the work practice plan required by §63.3893 no later than the compliance date specified in §63.3883.

(3) You must complete the initial compliance demonstration for the initial compliance period according to the requirements of §63.3961. The initial compliance period begins on the applicable compliance date specified in §63.3883 and ends on the last day of the 12th month following the compliance date. If the compliance date occurs on any day other than the first day of a month, then the initial compliance period extends through the end of that month plus the next 12 months. You must determine the mass of organic HAP emissions and volume of coatings solids used each month and then calculate an organic HAP emission rate at the end of the initial compliance period. The initial compliance demonstration includes the results of emission capture system and add-on control device performance tests conducted according to §§63.3964, 63.3965, and 63.3966; results of liquid-liquid material balances conducted according to §63.3961(j); calculations according to §63.3961 and supporting documentation showing that during the initial compliance period the organic HAP emission rate was equal to or less than the applicable emission limit in §63.3890; the operating limits established during the performance tests and the results of the continuous parameter monitoring required by §63.3968; and documentation of whether you developed and implemented the work practice plan required by §63.3893.

(c) You are not required to conduct an initial performance test to determine capture efficiency or destruction efficiency of a capture system or control device if you receive approval to use the results of a performance test that has been previously conducted on that capture system or control device. Any such previous tests must meet the conditions described in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) The previous test must have been conducted using the methods and conditions specified in this subpart.

(2) Either no process or equipment changes have been made since the previous test was performed or the owner or operator must be able to demonstrate that the results of the performance test, reliably demonstrate compliance despite process or equipment changes.

(3) Either the required operating parameters were established in the previous test or sufficient data were collected in the previous test to establish the required operating parameters.

**§ 63.3961 How do I demonstrate initial compliance?**

(a) You may use the emission rate with add-on controls option for any coating operation, for any group of coating operations in the affected source, or for all of the coating operations in the affected source. You may include both controlled and uncontrolled coating operations in a group for which you use this option. You must use either the compliant material option or the emission rate without add-on controls option for any coating operation in the affected source for which you do not use the emission rate with add-on controls option. To demonstrate initial compliance, the coating operation(s) for which you use the emission rate with add-on controls option must meet the applicable emission limitations in §§63.3890, 63.3892, and 63.3893. You must conduct a separate initial compliance demonstration for each general use, magnet wire, rubber-to-metal, and extreme performance fluoropolymer coating operation, unless you are demonstrating compliance with a predominant activity or facility-specific emission limit as provided in §63.3890(c). If you are demonstrating compliance with a predominant activity or facility-specific emission limit as provided in §63.4490(c), you must demonstrate that all coating operations included in the predominant activity determination or calculation of the facility-specific emission limit comply with that limit. You must meet all the requirements of this section. When calculating the organic HAP emission rate according to this section, do not include any coatings, thinners and/or other additives, or cleaning materials used on coating operations for which you use the compliant material option or the emission rate without add-on controls option. You do not need to redetermine the mass of organic HAP in coatings, thinners and/or other additives, or cleaning materials that have been reclaimed onsite (or reclaimed off-site if you have documentation showing that you received back the exact same materials that were sent off-site) and reused in the coatings operation(s) for which you use the emission rate with add-on controls option. If you use coatings, thinners and/or other additives, or cleaning materials that have been reclaimed on-site, the amount of each used in a month may be reduced by the amount of each that is reclaimed. That is, the amount used may be calculated as the amount consumed to account for materials that are reclaimed.

(b) *Compliance with operating limits.* Except as provided in §63.3960(a)(4), and except for solvent recovery systems for which you conduct liquid-liquid material balances according to the requirements of paragraph (j) of this section, you must establish and demonstrate continuous compliance during the initial compliance period with the operating limits required by §63.3892, using the procedures specified in §§63.3967 and 63.3968.

(c) *Compliance with work practice requirements.* You must develop, implement, and document your implementation of the work practice plan required by §63.3893 during the initial compliance period, as specified in §63.3930.

(d) *Compliance with emission limits.* You must follow the procedures in paragraphs (e) through (n) of this section to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit in §63.3890 for each affected source in each subcategory.

(e) *Determine the mass fraction of organic HAP, density, volume used, and volume fraction of coating solids.* Follow the procedures specified in §63.3951(a) through (d) to determine the mass fraction of organic HAP, density, and volume of each coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material

used during each month; and the volume fraction of coating solids for each coating used during each month.

(f) *Calculate the total mass of organic HAP emissions before add-on controls.* Using Equation 1 of §63.3951, calculate the total mass of organic HAP emissions before add-on controls from all coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used during each month in the coating operation or group of coating operations for which you use the emission rate with add-on controls option.

(g) *Calculate the organic HAP emission reduction for each controlled coating operation.* Determine the mass of organic HAP emissions reduced for each controlled coating operation during each month. The emission reduction determination quantifies the total organic HAP emissions that pass through the emission capture system and are destroyed or removed by the add-on control device. Use the procedures in paragraph (h) of this section to calculate the mass of organic HAP emission reduction for each controlled coating operation using an emission capture system and add-on control device other than a solvent recovery system for which you conduct liquid-liquid material balances. For each controlled coating operation using a solvent recovery system for which you conduct a liquid-liquid material balance, use the procedures in paragraph (j) of this section to calculate the organic HAP emission reduction.

(h) *Calculate the organic HAP emission reduction for each controlled coating operation not using liquid-liquid material balance.* Use Equation 1 of this section to calculate the organic HAP emission reduction for each controlled coating operation using an emission capture system and add-on control device other than a solvent recovery system for which you conduct liquid-liquid material balances. The calculation applies the emission capture system efficiency and add-on control device efficiency to the mass of organic HAP contained in the coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials that are used in the coating operation served by the emission capture system and add-on control device during each month. You must assume zero efficiency for the emission capture system and add-on control device for any period of time a deviation specified in §63.3963(c) or (d) occurs in the controlled coating operation, including a deviation during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, unless you have other data indicating the actual efficiency of the emission capture system and add-on control device and the use of these data is approved by the Administrator. Equation 1 of this section treats the materials used during such a deviation as if they were used on an uncontrolled coating operation for the time period of the deviation.

$$H_C = \left(A_C + B_C + C_C - R_W - H_{UNC}\right)\left(\frac{CE}{100} \times \frac{DRE}{100}\right) \qquad (Eq.\ 1)$$

Where:

$H_C$= Mass of organic HAP emission reduction for the controlled coating operation during the month, kg.

$A_C$= Total mass of organic HAP in the coatings used in the controlled coating operation during the month, kg, as calculated in Equation 1A of this section.

$B_C$= Total mass of organic HAP in the thinners and/or other additives used in the controlled coating operation during the month, kg, as calculated in Equation 1B of this section.

$C_C$= Total mass of organic HAP in the cleaning materials used in the controlled coating operation during the month, kg, as calculated in Equation 1C of this section.

$R_W$= Total mass of organic HAP in waste materials sent or designated for shipment to a hazardous waste TSDF for treatment or disposal during the compliance period, kg, determined according to §63.3951(e)(4). (You may assign a value of zero to $R_W$if you do not wish to use this allowance.)

$H_{UNC}$= Total mass of organic HAP in the coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used during all deviations specified in §63.3963(c) and (d) that occurred during the month in the controlled coating operation, kg, as calculated in Equation 1D of this section.

CE = Capture efficiency of the emission capture system vented to the add-on control device, percent. Use the test methods and procedures specified in §§63.3964 and 63.3965 to measure and record capture efficiency.

DRE = Organic HAP destruction or removal efficiency of the add-on control device, percent. Use the test methods and procedures in §§63.3964 and 63.3966 to measure and record the organic HAP destruction or removal efficiency.

(1) Calculate the mass of organic HAP in the coatings used in the controlled coating operation, kg (lb), using Equation 1A of this section:

$$A_C = \sum_{i=1}^{m} (Vol_{c,i})(D_{c,i})(W_{c,i}) \qquad (Eq.\ 1A)$$

Where:

$A_C$= Total mass of organic HAP in the coatings used in the controlled coating operation during the month, kg.

$Vol_{c,i}$= Total volume of coating, i, used during the month, liters.

$D_{c,i}$= Density of coating, i, kg per liter.

$W_{c,i}$= Mass fraction of organic HAP in coating, i, kg per kg. For reactive adhesives as defined in §63.3981, use the mass fraction of organic HAP that is emitted as determined using the method in appendix A to subpart PPPP of this part.

m = Number of different coatings used.

(2) Calculate the mass of organic HAP in the thinners and/or other additives used in the controlled coating operation, kg (lb), using Equation 1B of this section:

$$B_C = \sum_{j=1}^{n} (Vol_{t,j})(D_{t,j})(W_{t,j}) \qquad (Eq.\ 1B)$$

Where:

$B_C$= Total mass of organic HAP in the thinners and/or other additives used in the controlled coating operation during the month, kg.

$Vol_{t,j}$= Total volume of thinner and/or other additive, j, used during the month, liters.

$D_{t,j}$= Density of thinner and/or other additive, j, kg per liter.

$W_{t,j}$= Mass fraction of organic HAP in thinner and/or other additive, j, kg per kg. For reactive adhesives as defined in §63.3981, use the mass fraction of organic HAP that is emitted as determined using the method in appendix A to subpart PPPP of this part.

n = Number of different thinners and/or other additives used.

(3) Calculate the mass of organic HAP in the cleaning materials used in the controlled coating operation during the month, kg (lb), using Equation 1C of this section:

$$C_C = \sum_{k=1}^{p} (Vol_{s,k})(D_{s,k})(W_{s,k}) \qquad (Eq.\ 1C)$$

Where:

$C_C$= Total mass of organic HAP in the cleaning materials used in the controlled coating operation during the month, kg.

$Vol_{s,k}$= Total volume of cleaning material, k, used during the month, liters.

$D_{s,k}$= Density of cleaning material, k, kg per liter.

$W_{s,k}$= Mass fraction of organic HAP in cleaning material, k, kg per kg.

p = Number of different cleaning materials used.

(4) Calculate the mass of organic HAP in the coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used in the controlled coating operation during deviations specified in §63.3963(c) and (d), using Equation 1D of this section:

$$H_{UNC} = \sum_{k=1}^{q} (Vol_k)(D_k)(W_k) \qquad (Eq.\ 1D)$$

Where:

$H_{UNC}$= Total mass of organic HAP in the coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used during all deviations specified in §63.3963(c) and (d) that occurred during the month in the controlled coating operation, kg.

$Vol_h$= Total volume of coating, thinner and/or other additive, or cleaning material, h, used in the controlled coating operation during deviations, liters.

$D_h$= Density of coating, thinner and/or other additives, or cleaning material, h, kg per liter.

$W_h$= Mass fraction of organic HAP in coating, thinner and/or other additives, or cleaning material, h, kg organic HAP per kg coating. For reactive adhesives as defined in §63.3981, use the mass fraction of organic HAP that is emitted as determined using the method in appendix A to subpart PPPP of this part.

q = Number of different coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used.

(i) [Reserved]

(j) *Calculate the organic HAP emission reduction for each controlled coating operation using liquid-liquid material balances.* For each controlled coating operation using a solvent recovery system for which you conduct liquid-liquid material balances, calculate the organic HAP emission reduction by applying the volatile organic matter collection and recovery efficiency to the mass of organic HAP contained in the coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials that are used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during each month. Perform a liquid-liquid material balance for each month as specified in paragraphs (j)(1) through (6) of this section. Calculate the mass of organic HAP emission reduction by the solvent recovery system as specified in paragraph (j)(7) of this section.

(1) For each solvent recovery system, install, calibrate, maintain, and operate according to the manufacturer's specifications, a device that indicates the cumulative amount of volatile organic matter recovered by the solvent recovery system each month. The device must be initially certified by the manufacturer to be accurate to within ±2.0 percent of the mass of volatile organic matter recovered.

(2) For each solvent recovery system, determine the mass of volatile organic matter recovered for the month, based on measurement with the device required in paragraph (j)(1) of this section.

(3) Determine the mass fraction of volatile organic matter for each coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month, kg volatile organic matter per kg coating. You may determine the volatile organic matter mass fraction using Method 24 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or an EPA approved alternative method, or you may use information provided by the manufacturer or supplier of the coating. In the event of any inconsistency between information provided by the manufacturer or supplier and the results of Method 24 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or an approved alternative method, the test method results will take precedence unless, after consultation you demonstrate to the satisfaction of the enforcement agency that the formulation data are correct.

(4) Determine the density of each coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month, kg per liter, according to §63.3951(c).

(5) Measure the volume of each coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month, liters.

(6) Each month, calculate the solvent recovery system's volatile organic matter collection and recovery efficiency, using Equation 2 of this section:

$$R_V = 100 \frac{M_{VR}}{\sum_{i=1}^{m} Vol_i D_i WV_{c,i} + \sum_{j=1}^{n} Vol_j D_j WV_{t,j} + \sum_{k=1}^{p} Vol_k D_k WV_{s,k}} \qquad (Eq.\ 2)$$

Where:

$R_V$= Volatile organic matter collection and recovery efficiency of the solvent recovery system during the month, percent.

$M_{VR}$= Mass of volatile organic matter recovered by the solvent recovery system during the month, kg.

$Vol_i$= Volume of coating, i, used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month, liters.

$D_i$= Density of coating, i, kg per liter.

$WV_{c,i}$= Mass fraction of volatile organic matter for coating, i, kg volatile organic matter per kg coating. For reactive adhesives as defined in §63.3981, use the mass fraction of organic HAP that is emitted as determined using the method in appendix A to subpart PPPP of this part.

$Vol_j$= Volume of thinner and/or other additive, j, used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month, liters.

$D_j$= Density of thinner and/or other additive, j, kg per liter.

$WV_{t,j}$= Mass fraction of volatile organic matter for thinner and/or other additive, j, kg volatile organic matter per kg thinner and/or other additive. For reactive adhesives as defined in §63.3981, use the mass fraction of organic HAP that is emitted as determined using the method in appendix A to subpart PPPP of this part.

$Vol_k$= Volume of cleaning material, k, used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month, liters.

$D_k$= Density of cleaning material, k, kg per liter.

$WV_{s,k}$= Mass fraction of volatile organic matter for cleaning material, k, kg volatile organic matter per kg cleaning material.

m = Number of different coatings used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month.

n = Number of different thinners and/or other additives used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month.

p = Number of different cleaning materials used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month.

(7) Calculate the mass of organic HAP emission reduction for the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month, using Equation 3 of this section and according to paragraphs (j)(7)(i) through (iii) of this section:

$$H_{CSR} = \left(A_{CSR} + B_{CSR} + C_{CSR}\right)\left(\frac{R_V}{100}\right) \qquad (Eq.\ 3)$$

Where:

$H_{CSR}$= Mass of organic HAP emission reduction for the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system using a liquid-liquid material balance during the month, kg.

$A_{CSR}$= Total mass of organic HAP in the coatings used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system, kg, calculated using Equation 3A of this section.

$B_{CSR}$= Total mass of organic HAP in the thinners and/or other additives used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system, kg, calculated using Equation 3B of this section.

$C_{CSR}$= Total mass of organic HAP in the cleaning materials used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system, kg, calculated using Equation 3C of this section.

$R_V$= Volatile organic matter collection and recovery efficiency of the solvent recovery system, percent, from Equation 2 of this section.

(i) Calculate the mass of organic HAP in the coatings used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system, kg, using Equation 3A of this section.

$$A_{CSR} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(Vol_{c,i}\right)\left(D_{c,i}\right)\left(W_{c,i}\right) \qquad (Eq.\ 3A)$$

Where:

$A_{CSR}$= Total mass of organic HAP in the coatings used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month, kg.

$Vol_{c,i}$= Total volume of coating, i, used during the month in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system, liters.

$D_{c,i}$= Density of coating, i, kg per liter.

$W_{c,i}$= Mass fraction of organic HAP in coating, i, kg organic HAP per kg coating. For reactive adhesives as defined in §63.3981, use the mass fraction of organic HAP that is emitted as determined using the method in appendix A to subpart PPPP of this part.

m = Number of different coatings used.

(ii) Calculate the mass of organic HAP in the thinners and/or other additives used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system, kg, using Equation 3B of this section:

$$B_{CSR} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left(Vol_{t,j}\right)\left(D_{t,j}\right)\left(W_{t,j}\right) \qquad (Eq.\ 3B)$$

Where:

$B_{CSR}$= Total mass of organic HAP in the thinners and/or other additives used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month, kg.

$Vol_{t,j}$= Total volume of thinner and/or other additive, j, used during the month in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system, liters.

$D_{t,j}$= Density of thinner and/or other additive, j, kg per liter.

$W_{t,j}$= Mass fraction of organic HAP in thinner and/or other additive, j, kg lb organic HAP per kg thinner and/or other additive. For reactive adhesives as defined in §63.3981, use the mass fraction of organic HAP that is emitted as determined using the method in appendix A to subpart PPPP of this part.

n = Number of different thinners and/or other additives used.

(iii) Calculate the mass of organic HAP in the cleaning materials used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month, kg, using Equation 3C of this section:

$$C_{CSR} = \sum_{k=1}^{p} \left(Vol_{s,k}\right)\left(D_{s,k}\right)\left(W_{s,k}\right) \qquad (Eq.\ 3C)$$

Where:

$C_{CSR}$= Total mass of organic HAP in the cleaning materials used in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system during the month, kg.

$Vol_{s,k}$= Total volume of cleaning material, k, used during the month in the coating operation controlled by the solvent recovery system, liters.

$D_{s,k}$= Density of cleaning material, k, kg per liter.

$W_{s,k}$= Mass fraction of organic HAP in cleaning material, k, kg organic HAP per kg cleaning material.

p = Number of different cleaning materials used.

(k) *Calculate the total volume of coating solids used.* Determine the total volume of coating solids used, liters, which is the combined volume of coating solids for all the coatings used during each month in the coating operation or group of coating operations for which you use the emission rate with add-on controls option, using Equation 2 of §63.3951.

(l) *Calculate the mass of organic HAP emissions for each month.* Determine the mass of organic HAP emissions, kg, during each month, using Equation 4 of this section:

$$H_{HAP} = H_e - \sum_{i=1}^{q}\left(H_{c,i}\right) - \sum_{j=1}^{r}\left(H_{CSR,j}\right) \qquad (Eq.\ 4)$$

where:

$H_{HAP}$= Total mass of organic HAP emissions for the month, kg.

$H_e$= Total mass of organic HAP emissions before add-on controls from all the coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used during the month, kg, determined according to paragraph (f) of this section.

$H_{C,i}$= Total mass of organic HAP emission reduction for controlled coating operation, i, not using a liquid-liquid material balance, during the month, kg, from Equation 1 of this section.

$H_{CSR,j}$= Total mass of organic HAP emission reduction for coating operation, j, controlled by a solvent recovery system using a liquid-liquid material balance, during the month, kg, from Equation 3 of this section.

q = Number of controlled coating operations not controlled by a solvent recovery system using a liquid-liquid material balance.

r = Number of coating operations controlled by a solvent recovery system using a liquid-liquid material balance.

(m) *Calculate the organic HAP emission rate for the compliance period.* Determine the organic HAP emission rate for the compliance period, kg (lb) of organic HAP emitted per liter (gal) coating solids used, using Equation 5 of this section:

$$H_{annual} = \frac{\sum_{y=1}^{n} H_{HAP,y}}{\sum_{y=1}^{n} V_{st,y}} \qquad (Eq.\ 5)$$

Where:

$H_{annual}$= Organic HAP emission rate for the compliance period, kg organic HAP emitted per liter coating solids used.

$H_{HAP,y}$= Organic HAP emissions for month, y, kg, determined according to Equation 4 of this section.

$V_{st,y}$= Total volume of coating solids used during month, y, liters, from Equation 2 of §63.3951.

y = Identifier for months.

n = Number of full or partial months in the compliance period (for the initial compliance period, n equals 12 if the compliance date falls on the first day of a month; otherwise n equals 13; for all following compliance periods, n equals 12).

(n) *Compliance demonstration.* The organic HAP emission rate for the initial compliance period, calculated using Equation 5 of this section, must be less than or equal to the applicable emission limit for each subcategory in §63.3890 or the predominant activity or facility-specific emission limit allowed in §63.3890(c). You must keep all records as required by §§63.3930 and 63.3931. As part of the notification of compliance status required by §63.3910, you must identify the coating operation(s) for which you used the emission rate with add-on controls option and submit a statement that the coating operation(s) was (were) in compliance with the emission limitations during the initial compliance period because the organic HAP emission rate was less than or equal to the applicable emission limit in §63.3890, and you achieved the operating limits required by §63.3892 and the work practice standards required by §63.3893.

**§ 63.3962 [Reserved]**

**§ 63.3963 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations?**

(a) To demonstrate continuous compliance with the applicable emission limit in §63.3890, the organic HAP emission rate for each compliance period, determined according to the procedures in §63.3961, must be equal to or less than the applicable emission limit in §63.3890. A compliance period consists of 12 months. Each month after the end of the initial compliance period described in §63.3960 is the end of a compliance period consisting of that month and the preceding 11 months. You must perform the calculations in §63.3961 on a monthly basis using data from the previous 12 months of operation. If you are complying with a facility-specific emission limit under §63.3890(c), you must also perform the calculation using Equation 1 in §63.3890(c)(2) on a monthly basis using the data from the previous 12 months of operation.

(b) If the organic HAP emission rate for any 12-month compliance period exceeded the applicable emission limit in §63.3890, this is a deviation from the emission limitation for that compliance period that must be reported as specified in §§63.3910(c)(6) and 63.3920(a)(7).

(c) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each operating limit required by §63.3892 that applies to you, as specified in Table 1 to this subpart, when the coating line is in operation.

(1) If an operating parameter is out of the allowed range specified in Table 1 to this subpart, this is a deviation from the operating limit that must be reported as specified in §§63.3910(c)(6) and 63.3920(a)(7).

(2) If an operating parameter deviates from the operating limit specified in Table 1 to this subpart, then you must assume that the emission capture system and add-on control device were achieving zero efficiency during the time period of the deviation, unless you have other data indicating the actual efficiency of the emission capture system and add-on control device and the use of these data is approved by the Administrator.

(d) You must meet the requirements for bypass lines in §63.3968(b) for controlled coating operations for which you do not conduct liquid-liquid material balances. If any bypass line is opened and emissions are diverted to the atmosphere when the coating operation is running, this is a deviation that must be reported as specified in §§63.3910(c)(6) and 63.3920(a)(7). For the purposes of completing the compliance calculations specified in §§63.3961(h), you must treat the materials used during a deviation on a controlled coating operation as if they were used on an uncontrolled coating operation for the time period of the deviation as indicated in Equation 1 of §63.3961.

(e) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with the work practice standards in §63.3893. If you did not develop a work practice plan, or you did not implement the plan, or you did not keep the records required by §63.3930(k)(8), this is a deviation from the work practice standards that must be reported as specified in §§63.3910(c)(6) and 63.3920(a)(7).

(f) As part of each semiannual compliance report required in §63.3920, you must identify the coating operation(s) for which you used the emission rate with add-on controls option. If there were no deviations from the emission limitations, submit a statement that you were in compliance with the emission limitations during the reporting period because the organic HAP emission rate for each compliance period was less than or equal to the applicable emission limit in §63.3890, and you achieved the operating limits required by §63.3892 and the work practice standards required by §63.3893 during each compliance period.

(g)—(i) [Reserved]

(j) You must maintain records as specified in §§63.3930 and 63.3931.

[69 FR 157, Jan. 2, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 20465, Apr. 20, 2006]

**§ 63.3964 What are the general requirements for performance tests?**

(a) You must conduct each performance test required by §63.3960 according to the requirements in §63.7(e)(1) and under the conditions in this section, unless you obtain a waiver of the performance test according to the provisions in §63.7(h).

(1) *Representative coating operation operating conditions.* You must conduct the performance test under representative operating conditions for the coating operation. Operations during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction and during periods of nonoperation do not constitute representative conditions.

You must record the process information that is necessary to document operating conditions during the test and explain why the conditions represent normal operation.

(2) *Representative emission capture system and add-on control device operating conditions.* You must conduct the performance test when the emission capture system and add-on control device are operating at a representative flow rate, and the add-on control device is operating at a representative inlet concentration. You must record information that is necessary to document emission capture system and add-on control device operating conditions during the test and explain why the conditions represent normal operation.

(b) You must conduct each performance test of an emission capture system according to the requirements in §63.3965. You must conduct each performance test of an add-on control device according to the requirements in §63.3966.

**§ 63.3965 How do I determine the emission capture system efficiency?**

You must use the procedures and test methods in this section to determine capture efficiency as part of the performance test required by §63.3960.

(a) *Assuming 100 percent capture efficiency.* You may assume the capture system efficiency is 100 percent if both of the conditions in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section are met:

(1) The capture system meets the criteria in Method 204 of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 for a PTE and directs all the exhaust gases from the enclosure to an add-on control device.

(2) All coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used in the coating operation are applied within the capture system; coating solvent flash-off, curing, and drying occurs within the capture system; and the removal or evaporation of cleaning materials from the surfaces they are applied to occurs within the capture system. For example, this criterion is not met if parts enter the open shop environment when being moved between a spray booth and a curing oven.

(b) *Measuring capture efficiency.* If the capture system does not meet both of the criteria in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section, then you must use one of the three protocols described in paragraphs (c), (d), and (e) of this section to measure capture efficiency. The capture efficiency measurements use TVH capture efficiency as a surrogate for organic HAP capture efficiency. For the protocols in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section, the capture efficiency measurement must consist of three test runs. Each test run must be at least 3 hours duration or the length of a production run, whichever is longer, up to 8 hours. For the purposes of this test, a production run means the time required for a single part to go from the beginning to the end of the production, which includes surface preparation activities and drying and curing time.

(c) *Liquid-to-uncaptured-gas protocol using a temporary total enclosure or building enclosure.* The liquid-to-uncaptured-gas protocol compares the mass of liquid TVH in materials used in the coating operation to the mass of TVH emissions not captured by the emission capture system. Use a temporary total enclosure or a building enclosure and the procedures in paragraphs (c)(1) through (6) of this section to measure emission capture system efficiency using the liquid-to-uncaptured-gas protocol.

(1) Either use a building enclosure or construct an enclosure around the coating operation where coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials are applied, and all areas where emissions from these applied coatings and materials subsequently occur, such as flash-off, curing, and drying areas. The areas of the coating operation where capture devices collect emissions for routing to an add-on control device, such as the entrance and exit areas of an oven or spray booth, must also be inside the enclosure. The enclosure must meet the applicable definition of a temporary total enclosure or building enclosure in Method 204 of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51.

(2) Use Method 204A or 204F of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 to determine the mass fraction of TVH liquid input from each coating, thinner and/or other additive, and cleaning material used in the coating operation during each capture efficiency test run. To make the determination, substitute TVH for each occurrence of the term VOC in the methods.

(3) Use Equation 1 of this section to calculate the total mass of TVH liquid input from all the coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used in the coating operation during each capture efficiency test run:

$$TVH_{used} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (TVH_i)(Vol_i)(D_i) \qquad (Eq.\ 1)$$

Where:

$TVH_{used}$= Mass of liquid TVH in materials used in the coating operation during the capture efficiency test run, kg.

$TVH_i$= Mass fraction of TVH in coating, thinner and/or other additive, or cleaning material, i, that is used in the coating operation during the capture efficiency test run, kg TVH per kg material.

$Vol_i$= Total volume of coating, thinner and/or other additive, or cleaning material, i, used in the coating operation during the capture efficiency test run, liters.

$D_i$= Density of coating, thinner and/or other additive, or cleaning material, i, kg material per liter material.

n = Number of different coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials used in the coating operation during the capture efficiency test run.

(4) Use Method 204D or 204E of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 to measure the total mass, kg, of TVH emissions that are not captured by the emission capture system. They are measured as they exit the temporary total enclosure or building enclosure during each capture efficiency test run. To make the measurement, substitute TVH for each occurrence of the term VOC in the methods.

(i) Use Method 204D of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 if the enclosure is a temporary total enclosure.

(ii) Use Method 204E of appendix M to 40 CFR 51 if the enclosure is a building enclosure. During the capture efficiency measurement, all organic compound emitting operations inside the building enclosure, other than the coating operation for which capture efficiency is being determined, must be shut down, but all fans and blowers must be operating normally.

(5) For each capture efficiency test run, determine the percent capture efficiency of the emission capture system using Equation 2 of this section:

$$CE = \frac{(TVH_{used} - TVH_{uncaptured})}{TVH_{used}} \times 100 \qquad (Eq.\ 2)$$

Where:

CE = Capture efficiency of the emission capture system vented to the add-on control device, percent.

$TVH_{used}$= Total mass of TVH liquid input used in the coating operation during the capture efficiency test run, kg.

$TVH_{uncaptured}$= Total mass of TVH that is not captured by the emission capture system and that exits from the temporary total enclosure or building enclosure during the capture efficiency test run, kg.

(6) Determine the capture efficiency of the emission capture system as the average of the capture efficiencies measured in the three test runs.

(d) *Gas-to-gas protocol using a temporary total enclosure or a building enclosure.* The gas-to-gas protocol compares the mass of TVH emissions captured by the emission capture system to the mass of TVH emissions not captured. Use a temporary total enclosure or a building enclosure and the procedures in paragraphs (d)(1) through (5) of this section to measure emission capture system efficiency using the gas-to-gas protocol.

(1) Either use a building enclosure or construct an enclosure around the coating operation where coatings, thinners and/or other additives, and cleaning materials are applied, and all areas where emissions from these applied coatings and materials subsequently occur, such as flash-off, curing, and drying areas. The areas of the coating operation where capture devices collect emissions generated by the coating operation for routing to an add-on control device, such as the entrance and exit areas of an oven or a spray booth, must also be inside the enclosure. The enclosure must meet the applicable definition of a temporary total enclosure or building enclosure in Method 204 of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51.

(2) Use Method 204B or 204C of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 to measure the total mass, kg, of TVH emissions captured by the emission capture system during each capture efficiency test run as measured at the inlet to the add-on control device. To make the measurement, substitute TVH for each occurrence of the term VOC in the methods.

(i) The sampling points for the Method 204B or 204C measurement must be upstream from the add-on control device and must represent total emissions routed from the capture system and entering the add-on control device.

(ii) If multiple emission streams from the capture system enter the add-on control device without a single common duct, then the emissions entering the add-on control device must be simultaneously measured in each duct and the total emissions entering the add-on control device must be determined.

(3) Use Method 204D or 204E of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 to measure the total mass, kg, of TVH emissions that are not captured by the emission capture system; they are measured as they exit the temporary total enclosure or building enclosure during each capture efficiency test run. To make the measurement, substitute TVH for each occurrence of the term VOC in the methods.

(i) Use Method 204D of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 if the enclosure is a temporary total enclosure.

(ii) Use Method 204E of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 if the enclosure is a building enclosure. During the capture efficiency measurement, all organic compound emitting operations inside the building enclosure, other than the coating operation for which capture efficiency is being determined, must be shut down, but all fans and blowers must be operating normally.

(4) For each capture efficiency test run, determine the percent capture efficiency of the emission capture system using Equation 3 of this section:

$$CE = \frac{TVH_{captured}}{\left(TVH_{captured} + \mathrm{TVH}_{\mathrm{uncaptured}}\right)} \times 100 \qquad \text{(Eq. 3)}$$

Where:

CE = Capture efficiency of the emission capture system vented to the add-on control device, percent.

$TVH_{captured}$= Total mass of TVH captured by the emission capture system as measured at the inlet to the add-on control device during the emission capture efficiency test run, kg.

$TVH_{uncaptured}$= Total mass of TVH that is not captured by the emission capture system and that exits from the temporary total enclosure or building enclosure during the capture efficiency test run, kg.

(5) Determine the capture efficiency of the emission capture system as the average of the capture efficiencies measured in the three test runs.

(e) *Alternative capture efficiency protocol.* As an alternative to the procedures specified in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section and subject to the approval of the Administrator, you may determine capture efficiency using any other capture efficiency protocol and test methods that satisfy the criteria of either the DQO or LCL approach as described in appendix A to subpart KK of this part.

**§ 63.3966 How do I determine the add-on control device emission destruction or removal efficiency?**

You must use the procedures and test methods in this section to determine the add-on control device emission destruction or removal efficiency as part of the performance test required by §63.3960. You must conduct three test runs as specified in §63.7(e)(3) and each test run must last at least 1 hour. If the source is a magnet wire coating machine, you may use the procedures in section 3.0 of appendix A to this subpart as an alternative.

(a) For all types of add-on control devices, use the test methods specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Use Method 1 or 1A of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60, as appropriate, to select sampling sites and velocity traverse points.

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

(3) Use Method 3, 3A, or 3B of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60, as appropriate, for gas analysis to determine dry molecular weight.

(4) Use Method 4 of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60, to determine stack gas moisture.

(5) Methods for determining gas volumetric flow rate, dry molecular weight, and stack gas moisture must be performed, as applicable, during each test run.

(b) Measure total gaseous organic mass emissions as carbon at the inlet and outlet of the add-on control device simultaneously, using either Method 25 or 25A of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60.

(1) Use Method 25 if the add-on control device is an oxidizer and you expect the total gaseous organic concentration as carbon to be more than 50 parts per million (ppm) at the control device outlet.

(2) Use Method 25A if the add-on control device is an oxidizer and you expect the total gaseous organic concentration as carbon to be 50 ppm or less at the control device outlet.

(3) Use Method 25A if the add-on control device is not an oxidizer.

(c) If two or more add-on control devices are used for the same emission stream, then you must measure emissions at the outlet to the atmosphere of each device. For example, if one add-on control device is a concentrator with an outlet to the atmosphere for the high-volume dilute stream that has been treated by the concentrator, and a second add-on control device is an oxidizer with an outlet to the atmosphere for the low-volume concentrated stream that is treated with the oxidizer, you must measure emissions at the outlet of the oxidizer and the high volume dilute stream outlet of the concentrator.

(d) For each test run, determine the total gaseous organic emissions mass flow rates for the inlet and the outlet of the add-on control device, using Equation 1 of this section. If there is more than one inlet or outlet to the add-on control device, you must calculate the total gaseous organic mass flow rate using Equation 1 of this section for each inlet and each outlet and then total all of the inlet emissions and total all of the outlet emissions:

$$M_f = Q_{sd} C_c (12)\ (0.0416)\ \left(10^{-6}\right) \qquad (Eq.\ 1)$$

Where:

$M_f$= Total gaseous organic emissions mass flow rate, kg per hour (h).

$C_c$= Concentration of organic compounds as carbon in the vent gas, as determined by Method 25 or Method 25A, parts per million by volume (ppmv), dry basis.

$Q_{sd}$= Volumetric flow rate of gases entering or exiting the add-on control device, as determined by Method 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 2F, or 2G, dry standard cubic meters/hour (dscm/h).

0.0416 = Conversion factor for molar volume, kg-moles per cubic meter (mol/$m^3$ ) (@ 293 Kelvin (K) and 760 millimeters of mercury (mmHg).

(e) For each test run, determine the add-on control device organic emissions destruction or removal efficiency, using Equation 2 of this section:

$$DRE = \frac{M_{fi} - M_{fo}}{M_{fi}} \times 100 \qquad (\text{Eq. } 2)$$

Where:

DRE = Organic emissions destruction or removal efficiency of the add-on control device, percent.

$M_{fi}$= Total gaseous organic emissions mass flow rate at the inlet(s) to the add-on control device, using Equation 1 of this section, kg/h.

$M_{fo}$= Total gaseous organic emissions mass flow rate at the outlet(s) of the add-on control device, using Equation 1 of this section, kg/h.

(f) Determine the emission destruction or removal efficiency of the add-on control device as the average of the efficiencies determined in the three test runs and calculated in Equation 2 of this section.

**§ 63.3967 How do I establish the emission capture system and add-on control device operating limits during the performance test?**

During the performance test required by §63.3960 and described in §§63.3964, 63.3965, and 63.3966, you must establish the operating limits required by §63.3892 according to this section, unless you have received approval for alternative monitoring and operating limits under §63.8(f) as specified in §63.3892.

(a) *Thermal oxidizers.* If your add-on control device is a thermal oxidizer, establish the operating limits according to paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) During the performance test, you must monitor and record the combustion temperature at least once every 15 minutes during each of the three test runs. You must monitor the temperature in the firebox of the thermal oxidizer or immediately downstream of the firebox before any substantial heat exchange occurs.

(2) Use the data collected during the performance test to calculate and record the average combustion temperature maintained during the performance test. This average combustion temperature is the minimum operating limit for your thermal oxidizer.

(b) *Catalytic oxidizers.* If your add-on control device is a catalytic oxidizer, establish the operating limits according to either paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) or paragraphs (b)(3) and (4) of this section. If the source is a magnet wire coating machine, you may use the procedures in section 3.0 of appendix A to this subpart as an alternative.

(1) During the performance test, you must monitor and record the temperature just before the catalyst bed and the temperature difference across the catalyst bed at least once every 15 minutes during each of the three test runs.

(2) Use the data collected during the performance test to calculate and record the average temperature just before the catalyst bed and the average temperature difference across the catalyst bed maintained during the performance test. These are the minimum operating limits for your catalytic oxidizer.

(3) You must monitor the temperature at the inlet to the catalyst bed and implement a site-specific inspection and maintenance plan for your catalytic oxidizer as specified in paragraph (b)(4) of this section. During the performance test, you must monitor and record the temperature just before the catalyst bed at least once every 15 minutes during each of the three test runs. Use the data collected during the performance test to calculate and record the average temperature just before the catalyst bed during the performance test. This is the minimum operating limit for your catalytic oxidizer.

(4) You must develop and implement an inspection and maintenance plan for your catalytic oxidizer(s) for which you elect to monitor according to paragraph (b)(3) of this section. The plan must address, at a minimum, the elements specified in paragraphs (b)(4)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Annual sampling and analysis of the catalyst activity ( *i.e.,* conversion efficiency) following the manufacturer's or catalyst supplier's recommended procedures. If problems are found during the catalyst activity test, you must replace the catalyst bed or take other corrective action consistent with the manufacturer's recommendations.

(ii) Monthly external inspection of the catalytic oxidizer system, including the burner assembly and fuel supply lines for problems and, as necessary, adjust the equipment to assure proper air-to-fuel mixtures.

(iii) Annual internal inspection of the catalyst bed to check for channeling, abrasion, and settling. If problems are found during the annual internal inspection of the catalyst, you must replace the catalyst bed or take other corrective action consistent with the manufacturer's recommendations. If the catalyst bed is replaced and is not of like or better kind and quality as the old catalyst then you must conduct a new performance test to determine destruction efficiency according to §63.3966. If a catalyst bed is replaced and the replacement catalyst is of like or better kind and quality as the old catalyst, then a new performance test to determine destruction efficiency is not required and you may continue to use the previously established operating limits for that catalytic oxidizer.

(c) *Regenerative carbon adsorbers.* If your add-on control device is a regenerative carbon adsorber, establish the operating limits according to paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) You must monitor and record the total regeneration desorbing gas ( *e.g.,* steam or nitrogen) mass flow for each regeneration cycle, and the carbon bed temperature after each carbon bed regeneration and cooling cycle for the regeneration cycle either immediately preceding or immediately following the performance test.

(2) The operating limits for your regenerative carbon adsorber are the minimum total desorbing gas mass flow recorded during the regeneration cycle and the maximum carbon bed temperature recorded after the cooling cycle.

(d) *Condensers.* If your add-on control device is a condenser, establish the operating limits according to paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) During the performance test, you must monitor and record the condenser outlet (product side) gas temperature at least once every 15 minutes during each of the three test runs.

(2) Use the data collected during the performance test to calculate and record the average condenser outlet (product side) gas temperature maintained during the performance test. This average condenser outlet gas temperature is the maximum operating limit for your condenser.

(e) *Concentrators.* If your add-on control device includes a concentrator, you must establish operating limits for the concentrator according to paragraphs (e)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) During the performance test, you must monitor and record the desorption concentrate stream gas temperature at least once every 15 minutes during each of the three runs of the performance test.

(2) Use the data collected during the performance test to calculate and record the average temperature. This is the minimum operating limit for the desorption concentrate gas stream temperature.

(3) During the performance test, you must monitor and record the pressure drop of the dilute stream across the concentrator at least once every 15 minutes during each of the three runs of the performance test.

(4) Use the data collected during the performance test to calculate and record the average pressure drop. This is the minimum operating limit for the dilute stream across the concentrator.

(f) *Emission capture systems.* For each capture device that is not part of a PTE that meets the criteria of §63.3965(a), establish an operating limit for either the gas volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure, as specified in paragraphs (f)(1) and (2) of this section. The operating limit for a PTE is specified in Table 1

to this subpart. If the source is a magnet wire coating machine, you may use the procedures in section 2.0 of appendix A to this subpart as an alternative.

(1) During the capture efficiency determination required by §63.3960 and described in §§63.3964 and 63.3965, you must monitor and record either the gas volumetric flow rate or the duct static pressure for each separate capture device in your emission capture system at least once every 15 minutes during each of the three test runs at a point in the duct between the capture device and the add-on control device inlet.

(2) Calculate and record the average gas volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure for the three test runs for each capture device. This average gas volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure is the minimum operating limit for that specific capture device.

**§ 63.3968 What are the requirements for continuous parameter monitoring system installation, operation, and maintenance?**

(a) *General.* You must install, operate, and maintain each CPMS specified in paragraphs (c), (e), (f), and (g) of this section according to paragraphs (a)(1) through (6) of this section. You must install, operate, and maintain each CPMS specified in paragraphs (b) and (d) of this section according to paragraphs (a)(3) through (5) of this section.

(1) The CPMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation for each successive 15-minute period. You must have a minimum of four equally spaced successive cycles of CPMS operation in 1 hour.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(v) *Flow direction indicator.* Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate according to the manufacturer's specifications a flow direction indicator that takes a reading at least once every 15 minutes and provides a record indicating whether the emissions are directed to the add-on control device or diverted from the add-on control device. Each time the flow direction changes, the next reading of the time of occurrence and flow direction must be recorded. The flow direction indicator must be installed in each bypass line or air makeup supply line that could divert the emissions away from the add-on control device to the atmosphere.

(2) If any bypass line is opened, you must include a description of why the bypass line was opened and the length of time it remained open in the semiannual compliance reports required in §63.3920.

(c) *Thermal oxidizers and catalytic oxidizers.* If you are using a thermal oxidizer or catalytic oxidizer as an add-on control device (including those used with concentrators or with carbon adsorbers to treat desorbed concentrate streams), you must comply with the requirements in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section:

(1) For a thermal oxidizer, install a gas temperature monitor in the firebox of the thermal oxidizer or in the duct immediately downstream of the firebox before any substantial heat exchange occurs.

(2) For a catalytic oxidizer, install gas temperature monitors upstream and/or downstream of the catalyst bed as required in §63.3967(b).

(3) For all thermal oxidizers and catalytic oxidizers, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (a) and (c)(3)(i) through (v) of this section for each gas temperature monitoring device.

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

(ii) Use a temperature sensor with a measurement sensitivity of 5 degrees Fahrenheit or 1.0 percent of the temperature value, whichever is larger.

(iii) Before using the sensor for the first time or when relocating or replacing the sensor, perform a validation check by comparing the sensor output to a calibrated temperature measurement device or by comparing the sensor output to a simulated temperature.

(iv) Conduct an accuracy audit every quarter and after every deviation. Accuracy audit methods include comparisons of sensor output to redundant temperature sensors, to calibrated temperature measurement devices, or to temperature simulation devices.

(v) Conduct a visual inspection of each sensor every quarter if redundant temperature sensors are not used.

(d) *Regenerative carbon adsorbers.* If you are using a regenerative carbon adsorber as an add-on control device, you must monitor the total regeneration desorbing gas ( *e.g.,* steam or nitrogen) mass flow for each regeneration cycle, the carbon bed temperature after each regeneration and cooling cycle, and comply with paragraphs (a)(3) through (5) and (d)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) The regeneration desorbing gas mass flow monitor must be an integrating device having a measurement sensitivity of plus or minus 10 percent capable of recording the total regeneration desorbing gas mass flow for each regeneration cycle.

(2) The carbon bed temperature monitor must be capable of recording the temperature within 15 minutes of completing any carbon bed cooling cycle.

(3) For all regenerative carbon adsorbers, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (c)(3)(i) through (v) of this section for each temperature monitoring device.

(e) *Condensers.* If you are using a condenser, you must monitor the condenser outlet (product side) gas temperature and comply with paragraphs (a) and (e)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) The temperature monitor must provide a gas temperature record at least once every 15 minutes.

(2) For all condensers, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (c)(3)(i) through (v) of this section for each temperature monitoring device.

(f) *Concentrators.* If you are using a concentrator, such as a zeolite wheel or rotary carbon bed concentrator, you must comply with the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) You must install a temperature monitor in the desorption gas stream. The temperature monitor must meet the requirements in paragraphs (a) and (c)(3) of this section.

(2) You must install a device to monitor pressure drop across the zeolite wheel or rotary carbon bed. The pressure monitoring device must meet the requirements in paragraphs (a) and (g)(2) of this section.

(g) *Emission capture systems.* The capture system monitoring system must comply with the applicable requirements in paragraphs (g)(1) and (2) of this section. If the source is a magnet wire coating machine, you may use the procedures in section 2.0 of appendix A to this subpart as an alternative.

(1) For each flow measurement device, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (a) and (g)(1)(i) through (vii) of this section.

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

(ii) Use a flow sensor with an accuracy of at least 10 percent of the flow.

(iii) Perform an initial sensor calibration in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements.

(iv) Perform a validation check before initial use or upon relocation or replacement of a sensor. Validation checks include comparison of sensor values with electronic signal simulations or via relative accuracy testing.

(v) Conduct an accuracy audit every quarter and after every deviation. Accuracy audit methods include comparisons of sensor values with electronic signal simulations or via relative accuracy testing.

(vi) Perform leak checks monthly.

(vii) Perform visual inspections of the sensor system quarterly if there is no redundant sensor.

(2) For each pressure drop measurement device, you must comply with the requirements in paragraphs (a) and (g)(2)(i) through (vii) of this section.

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

(ii) Use a pressure sensor with an accuracy of at least 0.5 inches of water column or 5 percent of the measured value, whichever is larger.

(iii) Perform an initial calibration of the sensor according to the manufacturer's requirements.

(iv) Conduct a validation check before initial operation or upon relocation or replacement of a sensor. Validation checks include comparison of sensor values to calibrated pressure measurement devices or to pressure simulation using calibrated pressure sources.

(v) Conduct accuracy audits every quarter and after every deviation. Accuracy audits include comparison of sensor values to calibrated pressure measurement devices or to pressure simulation using calibrated pressure sources.

(vi) Perform monthly leak checks on pressure connections. A pressure of at least 1.0 inches of water column to the connection must yield a stable sensor result for at least 15 seconds.

(vii) Perform a visual inspection of the sensor at least monthly if there is no redundant sensor.

**Other Requirements and Information**

**§ 63.3980 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 Administrator has delegated authority to your State, local, or tribal agency, then that agency (as well as the EPA) has the

authority to implement and enforce this subpart. You should contact your EPA Regional Office to find out if implementation and enforcement of this subpart is delegated to your State, local, or tribal agency.

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

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

(1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §63.3881 through 3883 and §63.3890 through 3893.

(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.

**§ 63.3981 What definitions apply to this subpart?**

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

*Additive* means a material that is added to a coating after purchase from a supplier ( *e.g.,* catalysts, activators, accelerators).

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

*Adhesive, adhesive coating* means any chemical substance that is applied for the purpose of bonding two surfaces together. Products used on humans and animals, adhesive tape, contact paper, or any other product with an adhesive incorporated onto or in an inert substrate shall not be considered adhesives under this subpart.

*Assembled on-road vehicle coating* means any coating operation in which coating is applied to the surface of some component or surface of a fully assembled motor vehicle or trailer intended for on-road use including, but not limited to, components or surfaces on automobiles and light-duty trucks that have been repaired after a collision or otherwise repainted, fleet delivery trucks, and motor homes and other recreational vehicles (including camping trailers and fifth wheels). Assembled on-road vehicle coating includes the concurrent coating of parts of the assembled on-road vehicle that are painted off-vehicle to protect systems, equipment, or to allow full coverage. Assembled on-road vehicle coating does not include surface coating operations that meet the applicability criteria of the automobiles and light-duty trucks NESHAP. Assembled on-road vehicle coating also does not include the use of adhesives, sealants, and caulks used in assembling on-road vehicles.

*Capture device* means a hood, enclosure, room, floor sweep, or other means of containing or collecting emissions and directing those emissions into an add-on air pollution control device.

*Capture efficiency or capture system efficiency* means the portion (expressed as a percentage) of the pollutants from an emission source that is delivered to an add-on control device.

*Capture system* means one or more capture devices intended to collect emissions generated by a coating operation in the use of coatings or cleaning materials, both at the point of application and at subsequent

points where emissions from the coatings and cleaning materials occur, such as flashoff, drying, or curing. As used in this subpart, multiple capture devices that collect emissions generated by a coating operation are considered a single capture system.

*Cleaning material* means a solvent used to remove contaminants and other materials, such as dirt, grease, oil, and dried or wet coating ( *e.g.,* depainting or paint stripping), from a substrate before or after coating application or from equipment associated with a coating operation, such as spray booths, spray guns, racks, tanks, and hangers. Thus, it includes any cleaning material used on substrates or equipment or both.

*Coating* means a material applied to a substrate for decorative, protective, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, sealants, liquid plastic coatings, caulks, inks, adhesives, and maskants. Decorative, protective, or functional materials that consist only of protective oils for metal, acids, bases, or any combination of these substances, or paper film or plastic film which may be pre-coated with an adhesive by the film manufacturer, are not considered coatings for the purposes of this subpart. A liquid plastic coating means a coating made from fine particle-size polyvinyl chloride (PVC) in solution (also referred to as a plastisol).

*Coating operation* means equipment used to apply cleaning materials to a substrate to prepare it for coating application (surface preparation) or to remove dried coating; to apply coating to a substrate (coating application) and to dry or cure the coating after application; or to clean coating operation equipment (equipment cleaning). A single coating operation may include any combination of these types of equipment, but always includes at least the point at which a given quantity of coating or cleaning material is applied to a given part and all subsequent points in the affected source where organic HAP are emitted from the specific quantity of coating or cleaning material on the specific part. There may be multiple coating operations in an affected source. Coating application with handheld, non-refillable aerosol containers, touch-up markers, or marking pens is not a coating operation for the purposes of this subpart.

*Coatings solids* means the nonvolatile portion of the coating that makes up the dry film.

*Continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS)* means the total equipment that may be required to meet the data acquisition and availability requirements of this subpart, used to sample, condition (if applicable), analyze, and provide a record of coating operation, or capture system, or add-on control device parameters.

*Controlled coating operation* means a coating operation from which some or all of the organic HAP emissions are routed through an emission capture system and add-on control device.

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

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

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

(3) Fails to meet any emission limit, or operating limit, or work practice standard in this subpart during startup, shutdown, or malfunction, regardless of whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.

*Emission limitation* means the aggregate of all requirements associated with a compliance option including emission limit, operating limit, work practice standard, etc.

*Enclosure* means a structure that surrounds a source of emissions and captures and directs the emissions to an add-on control device.

*Exempt compound* means a specific compound that is not considered a VOC due to negligible photochemical reactivity. The exempt compounds are listed in 40 CFR 51.100(s).

*Extreme performance fluoropolymer coating* means coatings that are formulated systems based on fluoropolymer resins which often contain bonding matrix polymers dissolved in non-aqueous solvents as well as other ingredients. Extreme performance fluoropolymer coatings are typically used when one or more critical performance criteria are required including, but not limited to a nonstick low-energy surface, dry film lubrication, high resistance to chemical attack, extremely wide operating temperature, high electrical insulating properties, or that the surface comply with government ( *e.g.,* USDA, FDA) or third party specifications for health, safety, reliability, or performance. Once applied to a substrate, extreme performance fluoropolymer coatings undergo a curing process that typically requires high temperatures, a chemical reaction, or other specialized technology.

*Facility maintenance* means the routine repair or renovation (including the surface coating) of the tools, equipment, machinery, and structures that comprise the infrastructure of the affected facility and that are necessary for the facility to function in its intended capacity.

*General use coating* means any material that meets the definition of coating but does not meet the definition of high performance coating, rubber-to-metal coating, magnet wire coating, or extreme performance fluoropolymer coating as defined in this section.

*High performance architectural coating* means any coating applied to architectural subsections which is required to meet the specifications of Architectural Aluminum Manufacturer's Association's publication number AAMA 605.2–2000.

*High performance coating* means any coating that meets the definition of high performance architectural coating or high temperature coating in this section.

*High temperature coating* means any coating applied to a substrate which during normal use must withstand temperatures of at least 538 degrees Celsius (1000 degrees Fahrenheit).

*Hobby shop* means any surface coating operation, located at an affected source, that is used exclusively for personal, noncommercial purposes by the affected source's employees or assigned personnel.

*Magnet wire coatings,* commonly referred to as magnet wire enamels, are applied to a continuous strand of wire which will be used to make turns (windings) in electrical devices such as coils, transformers, or motors. Magnet wire coatings provide high dielectric strength and turn-to-turn conductor insulation. This allows the turns of an electrical device to be placed in close proximity to one another which leads to increased coil effectiveness and electrical efficiency.

*Magnet wire coating machine* means equipment which applies and cures magnet wire coatings.

*Manufacturer's formulation data* means data on a material (such as a coating) that are supplied by the material manufacturer based on knowledge of the ingredients used to manufacture that material, rather than based on testing of the material with the test methods specified in §63.3941. Manufacturer's formulation data may include, but are not limited to, information on density, organic HAP content, volatile organic matter content, and coating solids content.

*Mass fraction of organic HAP* means the ratio of the mass of organic HAP to the mass of a material in which it is contained, expressed as kg of organic HAP per kg of material.

*Month* means a calendar month or a pre-specified period of 28 days to 35 days to allow for flexibility in recordkeeping when data are based on a business accounting period.

*Non-HAP coating* means, for the purposes of this subpart, a coating that contains no more than 0.1 percent by mass of any individual organic HAP that is an OSHA-defined carcinogen as specified in 29 CFR 1910.1200(d)(4) and no more than 1.0 percent by mass for any other individual HAP.

*Organic HAP content* means the mass of organic HAP emitted per volume of coating solids used for a coating calculated using Equation 2 of §63.3941. The organic HAP content is determined for the coating in the condition it is in when received from its manufacturer or supplier and does not account for any alteration after receipt. For reactive adhesives in which some of the HAP react to form solids and are not emitted to the atmosphere, organic HAP content is the mass of organic HAP that is emitted, rather than the organic HAP content of the coating as it is received.

*Permanent total enclosure (PTE)* means a permanently installed enclosure that meets the criteria of Method 204 of appendix M, 40 CFR part 51, for a PTE and that directs all the exhaust gases from the enclosure to an add-on control device.

*Personal watercraft* means a vessel (boat) which uses an inboard motor powering a water jet pump as its primary source of motive power and which is designed to be operated by a person or persons sitting, standing, or kneeling on the vessel, rather than in the conventional manner of sitting or standing inside the vessel.

*Protective oil* means an organic material that is applied to metal for the purpose of providing lubrication or protection from corrosion without forming a solid film. This definition of protective oil includes, but is not limited to, lubricating oils, evaporative oils (including those that evaporate completely), and extrusion oils. Protective oils used on miscellaneous metal parts and products include magnet wire lubricants and soft temporary protective coatings that are removed prior to installation or further assembly of a part or component.

*Reactive adhesive* means adhesive systems composed, in part, of volatile monomers that react during the adhesive curing reaction, and, as a result, do not evolve from the film during use. These volatile components instead become integral parts of the adhesive through chemical reaction. At least 70 percent of the liquid components of the system, excluding water, react during the process.

*Research or laboratory facility* means a facility whose primary purpose is for research and development of new processes and products, that is conducted under the close supervision of technically trained personnel, and is not engaged in the manufacture of final or intermediate products for commercial purposes, except in a *de minimis* manner.

*Responsible official* means responsible official as defined in 40 CFR 70.2.

*Rubber-to-metal coatings* are coatings that contain heat-activated polymer systems in either solvent or water that, when applied to metal substrates, dry to a non-tacky surface and react chemically with the rubber and metal during a vulcanization process.

*Startup, initial* means the first time equipment is brought online in a facility.

*Surface preparation* means use of a cleaning material on a portion of or all of a substrate. This includes use of a cleaning material to remove dried coating, which is sometimes called depainting.

*Temporary total enclosure* means an enclosure constructed for the purpose of measuring the capture efficiency of pollutants emitted from a given source as defined in Method 204 of appendix M, 40 CFR part 51.

*Thinner* means an organic solvent that is added to a coating after the coating is received from the supplier.

*Total volatile hydrocarbon (TVH)* means the total amount of nonaqueous volatile organic matter determined according to Methods 204 and 204A through 204F of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 and substituting the term TVH each place in the methods where the term VOC is used. The TVH includes both VOC and non-VOC.

*Uncontrolled coating operation* means a coating operation from which none of the organic HAP emissions are routed through an emission capture system and add-on control device.

*Volatile organic compound (VOC)* means any compound defined as VOC in 40 CFR 51.100(s).

*Volume fraction of coating solids* means the ratio of the volume of coating solids (also known as the volume of nonvolatiles) to the volume of a coating in which it is contained; liters (gal) of coating solids per liter (gal) of coating.

*Wastewater* means water that is generated in a coating operation and is collected, stored, or treated prior to being discarded or discharged.

**Table 1 to Subpart MMMM of Part 63—Operating Limits if Using the Emission Rate With Add-On Controls Option**

If you are required to comply with operating limits by §63.3892(c), you must comply with the applicable operating limits in the following table:

| For the following device . . . | You must meet the following operating limit . . . | And you must demonstrate continuous compliance with the operating limit by . . . |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Thermal oxidizer | a. The average combustion temperature in any 3-hour period must not fall below the combustion temperature limit established according to §63.3967(a) | i. Collecting the combustion temperature data according to §63.3968(c);<br>ii. Reducing the data to 3-hour block averages; and<br>iii. Maintaining the 3-hour average combustion temperature at or above the temperature limit. |
| 2. Catalytic oxidizer | a. The average temperature measured just before the catalyst bed in any 3-hour period must not fall below the limit established according to §63.3967(b) (for magnet wire coating machines, temperature can be monitored before or after the catalyst bed); and either | i. Collecting the temperature data according to §63.3968(c);<br>ii. Reducing the data to 3-hour block averages; and<br>iii. Maintaining the 3-hour average temperature before (or for magnet wire coating machines after) the catalyst bed at or above the temperature limit. |
| | b. Ensure that the average temperature difference across the catalyst bed in any 3-hour period does not fall below the temperature difference limit established according | i. Collecting the temperature data according to §63.3968(c);<br>ii. Reducing the data to 3-hour block averages; and<br>iii. Maintaining the 3-hour average temperature |

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| | to §63.3967(b) (2); or | difference at or above the temperature difference limit. |
| | c. Develop and implement an inspection and maintenance plan according to §63.3967(b)(4) or for magnet wire coating machines according to section 3.0 of appendix A to this subpart | i. Maintaining and up-to-date inspection and maintenance plan, records of annual catalyst activity checks, records of monthly inspections of the oxidizer system, and records of the annual internal inspections of the catalyst bed. If a problem is discovered during a monthly or annual inspection required by §63.3967(b)(4) or for magnet wire coating machines by section 3.0 of appendix A to this subpart, you must take corrective action as soon as practicable consistent with the manufacturer's recommendations. |
| 3. Regenerative carbon adsorber | a. The total regeneration desorbing gas ( *e.g.,* steam or nitrogen) mass flow for each carbon bed regeneration cycle must not fall below the total regeneration desorbing gas mass flow limit established according to §63.3967(c); and | i. Measuring the total regeneration desorbing gas ( *e.g.,* steam or nitrogen) mass flow for each regeneration cycle according to §63.3968(d); and<br>ii. Maintaining the total regeneration desorbing gas mass flow at or above the mass flow limit. |
| | b. The temperature of the carbon bed, after completing each regeneration and any cooling cycle, must not exceed the carbon bed temperature limit established according to §63.3967(c) | i. Measuring the temperature of the carbon bed after completing each regeneration and any cooling cycle according to §63.3968(d); and<br>ii. Operating the carbon beds such that each carbon bed is not returned to service until completing each regeneration and any cooling cycle until the recorded temperature of the carbon bed is at or below the temperature limit. |
| 4. Condenser | a. The average condenser outlet (product side) gas temperature in any 3-hour period must not exceed the temperature limit established according to §63.3967(d) | i. Collecting the condenser outlet (product side) gas temperature according to §63.3968(e);<br>ii. Reducing the data to 3-hour block averages; and<br>iii. Maintaining the 3-hour average gas temperature at the outlet at or below the temperature limit. |
| 5. Concentrators, including zeolite wheels and rotary carbon adsorbers | a. The average gas temperature of the desorption concentrate stream in any 3-hour period must not fall below the limit established according to §63.3967(e); and | i. Collecting the temperature data according to 63.3968(f);<br>ii. Reducing the data to 3-hour block averages; and<br>iii. Maintaining the 3-hour average temperature at or above the temperature limit. |
| | b. The average pressure drop of the dilute stream across the concentrator in any 3-hour period must not fall below the limit established according to §63.3967(e) | i. Collecting the pressure drop data according to 63.3968(f);<br>ii. Reducing the pressure drop data to 3-hour block averages; and<br>iii. Maintaining the 3-hour average pressure drop at or above the pressure drop limit. |
| 6. Emission capture system | a. The direction of the air flow at all times must be into the enclosure; and | i. Collecting the direction of air flow, and either the facial velocity of air through all natural draft |

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| that is a PTE according to §63.3965(a) | either | openings according to §63.3968(b)(1) or the pressure drop across the enclosure according to §63.3968(g)(2); and<br>ii. Maintaining the facial velocity of air flow through all natural draft openings or the pressure drop at or above the facial velocity limit or pressure drop limit, and maintaining the direction of air flow into the enclosure at all times. |
| | b. The average facial velocity of air through all natural draft openings in the enclosure must be at least 200 feet per minutes; or | i. See items 6.a.i and 6.a.ii. |
| | c. The pressure drop across the enclosure must be at least 0.007 inch $H_2O$, as established in Method 204 of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 | i. See items 6.a.i and 6.a.ii. |
| 7. Emission capture system that is not a PTE according to §63.3965(a) | a. The average gas volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure in each duct between a capture device and add-on control device inlet in any 3-hour period must not fall below the average volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure limit established for that capture device according to §63.3967(f) | i. Collecting the gas volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure for each capture device according to §63.3968(g);<br>ii. Reducing the data to 3-hour block averages; and<br>iii. Maintaining the 3-hour average gas volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure for each capture device at or above the gas volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure limited. |

**Table 2 to Subpart MMMM of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart MMMM of Part 63**

You must comply with the applicable General Provisions requirements according to the following table:

| Citation | Subject | Applicable to subpart MMMM | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|
| §63.1(a)(1)–(14) | General Applicability | Yes | |
| §63.1(b)(1)–(3) | Initial Applicability Determination | Yes | Applicability to subpart MMMM is also specified in §63.3881. |
| §63.1(c)(1) | Applicability After Standard Established | Yes | |
| §63.1(c)(2)–(3) | Applicability of Permit Program for Area Sources | No | Area sources are not subject to subpart MMMM. |
| §63.1(c)(4)–(5) | Extensions and Notifications | Yes | |
| §63.1(e) | Applicability of Permit Program | Yes | |

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| | Before Relevant Standard is Set | | |
| §63.2 | Definitions | Yes | Additional definitions are specified in §63.3981. |
| §63.1(a)–(c) | Units and Abbreviations | Yes | |
| §63.4(a)(1)–(5) | Prohibited Activities | Yes | |
| §63.4(b)–(c) | Circumvention/Severability | Yes | |
| §63.5(a) | Construction/Reconstruction | Yes | |
| §63.5(b)(1)–(6) | Requirements for Existing Newly Constructed, and Reconstructed Sources | Yes | |
| §63.5(d) | Application for Approval of Construction/Reconstruction | Yes | |
| §63.5(e) | Approval of Construction/Reconstruction | Yes | |
| §63.5(f) | Approval of Construction/Reconstruction Based on Prior State Review | Yes | |
| §63.6(a) | Compliance With Standards and Maintenance Requirements—Applicability | Yes | |
| §63.6(b)(1)–(7) | Compliance Dates for New and Reconstructed Sources | Yes | Section 63.3883 specifies the compliance dates. |
| §63.6(c)(1)–(5) | Compliance Dates for Existing Sources | Yes | Section 63.3883 specifies the compliance dates. |
| §63.6(e)(1)–(2) | Operation and Maintenance | Yes | |
| §63.6(e)(3) | Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Plan | Yes | Only sources using an add-on control device to comply with the standard must complete startup, shutdown, and malfunction plans. |
| §63.6(f)(1) | Compliance Except During Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction | Yes | Applies only to sources using an add-on control device to comply with the standard. |
| §63.6(f)(2)–(3) | Methods for Determining Compliance. | Yes | |
| §63.6(g)(1)–(3) | Use of an Alternative Standard | Yes | |
| §63.6(h) | Compliance With Opacity/Visible Emission Standards | No | Subpart MMMM does not establish opacity standards and does not require continuous opacity monitoring systems (COMS). |

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| §63.6(i)(1)–(16) | Extension of Compliance | Yes | |
| §63.6(j) | Presidential Compliance Exemption | Yes | |
| §63.7(a)(1) | Performance Test Requirements—Applicability | Yes | Applies to all affected sources. Additional requirements for performance testing are specified in §§63.3964, 63.3965, and 63.3966. |
| §63.7(a)(2) | Performance Test Requirements—Dates | Yes | Applies only to performance tests for capture system and control device efficiency at sources using these to comply with the standard. Section 63.3960 specifies the schedule for performance test requirements that are earlier than those specified in §63.7(a)(2). |
| §63.7(a)(3) | Performance Tests Required By the Administrator | Yes | |
| §63.7(b)–(e) | Performance Test Requirements—Notification, Quality Assurance, Facilities Necessary for Safe Testing, Conditions During Test | Yes | Applies only to performance tests for capture system and add-on control device efficiency at sources using these to comply with the standard. |
| §63.7(f) | Performance Test Requirements—Use of Alternative Test Method | Yes | Applies to all test methods except those used to determine capture system efficiency. |
| §63.7(g)–(h) | Performance Test Requirements—Data Analysis, Recordkeeping, Reporting, Waiver of Test | Yes | Applies only to performance tests for capture system and add-on control device efficiency at sources using these to comply with the standard. |
| §63.8(a)(1)–(3) | Monitoring Requirements—Applicability | Yes | Applies only to monitoring of capture system and add-on control device efficiency at sources using these to comply with the standard. Additional requirements for monitoring are specified in §63.3968. |
| §63.8(a)(4) | Additional Monitoring Requirements | No | Subpart MMMM does not have monitoring requirements for flares. |
| §63.8(b) | Conduct of Monitoring | Yes | |
| §63.8(c)(1)–(3) | Continuous Monitoring Systems (CMS) Operation and Maintenance | Yes | Applies only to monitoring of capture system and add-on control device efficiency at sources using these to comply with the standard. Additional requirements for CMS operations and maintenance are specified in §63.3968. |
| §63.8(c)(4) | CMS | No | §63.3968 specifies the requirements for the operation of CMS for capture |

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| | | | systems and add-on control devices at sources using these to comply. |
| §63.8(c)(5) | COMS | No | Subpart MMMM does not have opacity or visible emission standards. |
| §63.8(c)(6) | CMS Requirements | No | Section 63.3968 specifies the requirements for monitoring systems for capture systems and add-on control devices at sources using these to comply. |
| §63.8(c)(7) | CMS Out-of-Control Periods | Yes | |
| §63.8(c)(8) | CMS Out-of-Control Periods and Reporting | No | §63.3920 requires reporting of CMS out-of-control periods. |
| §63.8(d)–(e) | Quality Control Program and CMS Performance Evaluation | No | Subpart MMMM does not require the use of continuous emissions monitoring systems. |
| §63.8(f)(1)–(5) | Use of an Alternative Monitoring Method | Yes | |
| §63.8(f)(6) | Alternative to Relative Accuracy Test | No | Subpart MMMM does not require the use of continuous emissions monitoring systems. |
| §63.8(g)(1)–(5) | Data Reduction | No | Sections 63.3967 and 63.3968 specify monitoring data reduction. |
| §63.9(a)–(d) | Notification Requirements | Yes | |
| §63.9(e) | Notification of Performance Test | Yes | Applies only to capture system and add-on control device performance tests at sources using these to comply with the standard. |
| §63.9(f) | Notification of Visible Emissions/Opacity Test | No | Subpart MMMM does not have opacity or visible emissions standards. |
| §63.9(g)(1)–(3) | Additional Notifications When Using CMS | No | Subpart MMMM does not require the use of continuous emissions monitoring systems. |
| §63.9(h) | Notification of Compliance Status | Yes | Section 63.3910 specifies the dates for submitting the notification of compliance status. |
| §63.9(i) | Adjustment of Submittal Deadlines | Yes | |
| §63.9(j) | Change in Previous Information | Yes | |
| §63.10(a) | Recordkeeping/Reporting—Applicability and General Information | Yes | |
| §63.10(b)(1) | General Recordkeeping Requirements | Yes | Additional requirements are specified in §§63.3930 and 63.3931. |
| §63.10(b)(2) | Recordkeeping Relevant to Startup, | Yes | Requirements for startup, shutdown, |

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| (i)–(v) | Shutdown, and Malfunction Periods and CMS | | and malfunction records only apply to add-on control devices used to comply with the standard. |
| §63.10(b)(2)(vi)–(xi) | | Yes | |
| §63.10(b)(2)(xii) | Records | Yes | |
| §63.10(b)(2)(xiii) | | No | Subpart MMMM does not require the use of continuous emissions monitoring systems. |
| §63.10(b)(2)(xiv) | | Yes | |
| §63.10(b)(3) | Recordkeeping Requirements for Applicability Determinations | Yes | |
| §63.10(c)(1)–(6) | Additional Recordkeeping Requirements for Sources with CMS | Yes | |
| §63.10(c)(7)–(8) | | No | The same records are required in §63.3920(a)(7). |
| §63.10(c)(9)–(15) | | Yes | |
| §63.10(d)(1) | General Reporting Requirements | Yes | Additional requirements are specified in §63.3920. |
| §63.10(d)(2) | Report of Performance Test Results | Yes | Additional requirements are specified in §63.3920(b). |
| §63.10(d)(3) | Reporting Opacity or Visible Emissions Observations | No | Subpart MMMM does not require opacity or visible emissions observations. |
| §63.10(d)(4) | Progress Reports for Sources With Compliance Extensions | Yes | |
| §63.10(d)(5) | Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Reports | Yes | Applies only to add-on control devices at sources using these to comply with the standard. |
| §63.10(e)(1)–(2) | Additional CMS Reports | No | Subpart MMMM does not require the use of continuous emissions monitoring systems. |
| §63.10(e) (3) | Excess Emissions/CMS Performance Reports | No | Section 63.3920 (b) specifies the contents of periodic compliance reports. |
| §63.10(e) (4) | COMS Data Reports | No | Subpart MMMMM does not specify requirements for opacity or COMS. |
| §63.10(f) | Recordkeeping/Reporting Waiver | Yes | |
| §63.11 | Control Device Requirements/Flares | No | Subpart MMMM does not specify use |

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| | | | of flares for compliance. |
| §63.12 | State Authority and Delegations | Yes | |
| §63.13 | Addresses | Yes | |
| §63.14 | Incorporation by Reference | Yes | |
| §63.15 | Availability of Information/Confidentiality | Yes | |

**Table 3 to Subpart MMMM of Part 63—Default Organic HAP Mass Fraction for Solvents and Solvent Blends**

You may use the mass fraction values in the following table for solvent blends for which you do not have test data or manufacturer's formulation data and which match either the solvent blend name or the chemical abstract series (CAS) number. If a solvent blend matches both the name and CAS number for an entry, that entry's organic HAP mass fraction must be used for that solvent blend. Otherwise, use the organic HAP mass fraction for the entry matching either the solvent blend name or CAS number, or use the organic HAP mass fraction from table 4 to this subpart if neither the name or CAS number match.

| Solvent/solvent blend | CAS. No. | Average organic HAP mass fraction | Typical organic HAP, percent by mass |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Toluene | 108–88–3 | 1.0 | Toluene. |
| 2. Xylene(s) | 1330–20–7 | 1.0 | Xylenes, ethylbenzene. |
| 3. Hexane | 110–54–3 | 0.5 | n-hexane. |
| 4. n-Hexane | 110–54–3 | 1.0 | n-hexane. |
| 5. Ethylbenzene | 100–41–4 | 1.0 | Ethylbenzene. |
| 6. Aliphatic 140 | | 0 | None. |
| 7. Aromatic 100 | | 0.02 | 1% xylene, 1% cumene. |
| 8. Aromatic 150 | | 0.09 | Naphthalene. |
| 9. Aromatic naphtha | 64742–95–6 | 0.02 | 1% xylene, 1% cumene. |
| 10. Aromatic solvent | 64742–94–5 | 0.1 | Naphthalene. |
| 11. Exempt mineral spirits | 8032–32–4 | 0 | None. |
| 12. Ligroines (VM & P) | 8032–32–4 | 0 | None. |
| 13. Lactol spirits | 64742–89–6 | 0.15 | Toluene. |
| 14. Low aromatic white spirit | 64742–82–1 | 0 | None. |
| 15. Mineral spirits | 64742–88–7 | 0.01 | Xylenes. |
| 16. Hydrotreated naphtha | 64742–48–9 | 0 | None. |
| 17. Hydrotreated light distillate | 64742–47–8 | 0.001 | Toluene. |
| 18. Stoddard solvent | 8052–41–3 | 0.01 | Xylenes. |

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| 19. Super high-flash naphtha | 64742–95–6 | 0.05 | Xylenes. |
| 20. Varsol®solvent | 8052–49–3 | 0.01 | 0.5% xylenes, 0.5% ethylbenzene. |
| 21. VM & P naphtha | 64742–89–8 | 0.06 | 3% toluene, 3% xylene. |
| 22. Petroleum distillate mixture | 68477–31–6 | 0.08 | 4% naphthalene, 4% biphenyl. |

**Table 4 to Subpart MMMM of Part 63—Default Organic HAP Mass Fraction for Petroleum Solvent Groups[a]**

You may use the mass fraction values in the following table for solvent blends for which you do not have test data or manufacturer's formulation data.

| Solvent type | Average organic HAP mass fraction | Typical organic HAP, percent by mass |
|---|---|---|
| Aliphatic[b] | 0.03 | 1% Xylene, 1% Toluene, and 1% Ethylbenzene. |
| Aromatic[c] | 0.06 | 4% Xylene, 1% Toluene, and 1% Ethylbenzene. |

[a]Use this table only if the solvent blend does not match any of the solvent blends in Table 3 to this subpart by either solvent blend name or CAS number and you only know whether the blend is aliphatic or aromatic.

[b]Mineral Spirits 135, Mineral Spirits 150 EC, Naphtha, Mixed Hydrocarbon, Aliphatic Hydrocarbon, Aliphatic Naphtha, Naphthol Spirits, Petroleum Spirits, Petroleum Oil, Petroleum Naphtha, Solvent Naphtha, Solvent Blend.

[c]Medium-flash Naphtha, High-flash Naphtha, Aromatic Naphtha, Light Aromatic Naphtha, Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons, Aromatic Hydrocarbons, Light Aromatic Solvent.

**Appendix A to Subpart MMMM of Part 63—Alternative Capture Efficiency and Destruction Efficiency Measurement and Monitoring Procedures for Magnet Wire Coating Operations**

1.0 Introduction.

1.1 These alternative procedures for capture efficiency and destruction efficiency measurement and monitoring are intended principally for newer magnet wire coating machines where the control device is internal and integral to the oven so that it is difficult or infeasible to make gas measurements at the inlet to the control device.

1.2 In newer gas fired magnet wire ovens with thermal control (no catalyst), the burner tube serves as the control device (thermal oxidizer) for the process. The combustion of solvents in the burner tube is the principal source of heat for the oven.

1.3 In newer magnet wire ovens with a catalyst there is either a burner tube (gas fired ovens) or a tube filled with electric heating elements (electric heated oven) before the catalyst. A large portion of the solvent is often oxidized before reaching the catalyst. The combustion of solvents in the tube and across the catalyst is the principal source of heat for the oven. The internal catalyst in these ovens cannot be accessed without disassembly of the oven. This disassembly includes removal of the oven insulation. Oven reassembly often requires the installation of new oven insulation.

1.4 Some older magnet wire ovens have external afterburners. A significant portion of the solvent is oxidized within these ovens as well.

1.5 The alternative procedure for destruction efficiency determines the organic carbon content of the volatiles entering the control device based on the quantity of coating used, the carbon content of the volatile portion of the coating and the efficiency of the capture system. The organic carbon content of the control device outlet (oven exhaust for ovens without an external afterburner) is determined using Method 25 or 25A.

1.6 When it is difficult or infeasible to make gas measurements at the inlet to the control device, measuring capture efficiency with a gas-to-gas protocol (see §63.3965(d)) which relies on direct measurement of the captured gas stream will also be difficult or infeasible. In these situations, capture efficiency measurement is more appropriately done with a procedure which does not rely on direct measurement of the captured gas stream.

1.7 Magnet wire ovens are relatively small compared to many other coating ovens. The exhaust rate from an oven is low and varies as the coating use rate and solvent loading rate change from job to job. The air balance in magnet wire ovens is critical to product quality. Magnet wire ovens must be operated under negative pressure to avoid smoke and odor in the workplace, and the exhaust rate must be sufficient to prevent over heating within the oven.

1.8 The liquid and gas measurements needed to determine capture efficiency and control device efficiency using these alternative procedures may be made simultaneously.

1.9 Magnet wire facilities may have many ( *e.g.,* 20 to 70 or more) individual coating lines each with its own capture and control system. With approval, representative capture efficiency and control device efficiency testing of one magnet wire coating machine out of a group of identical or very similar magnet wire coating machines may be performed rather than testing every individual magnet wire coating machine. The operating parameters must be established for each tested magnet wire coating machine during each capture efficiency test and each control device efficiency test. The operating parameters established for each tested magnet wire coating machine also serve as the operating parameters for untested or very similar magnet wire coating machines represented by a tested magnet wire coating machine.

2.0 Capture Efficiency.

2.1 If the capture system is a permanent total enclosure as described in §63.3965(a), then its capture efficiency may be assumed to be 100 percent.

2.2 If the capture system is not a permanent total enclosure, then capture efficiency must be determined using the liquid-to-uncaptured-gas protocol using a temporary total enclosure or building enclosure in §63.3965(c), or an alternative capture efficiency protocol (see §63.3965(e)) which does not rely on direct measurement of the captured gas stream.

2.3 As an alternative to establishing and monitoring the capture efficiency operating parameters in §63.3967(f), the monitoring described in either section 2.4 or 2.5, and the monitoring described in sections 2.6 and 2.7 may be used for magnet wire coating machines.

2.4 Each magnet wire oven must be equipped with an interlock mechanism which will stop or prohibit the application of coating either when any exhaust fan for that oven is not operating or when the oven experiences an over limit temperature condition.

2.5 Each magnet wire oven must be equipped with an alarm which will be activated either when any oven exhaust fan is not operating or when the oven experiences an over limit temperature condition.

2.6 If the interlock in 2.4 or the alarm in 2.5 is monitoring for over limit temperature conditions, then the temperature(s) that will trigger the interlock or the alarm must be included in the start-up, shutdown and malfunction plan and the interlock or alarm must be set to be activated when the oven reaches that temperature.

2.7 Once every 6 months, each magnet wire oven must be checked using a smoke stick or equivalent approach to confirm that the oven is operating at negative pressure compared to the surrounding atmosphere.

3.0 Control Device Efficiency.

3.1 Determine the weight fraction carbon content of the volatile portion of each coating, thinner, additive, or cleaning material used during each test run using either the procedure in section 3.2 or 3.3.

3.2 Following the procedures in Method 204F, distill a sample of each coating, thinner, additive, or cleaning material used during each test run to separate the volatile portion. Determine the weight fraction carbon content of each distillate using ASTM Method D5291–02, “Standard Test Methods for Instrumental Determination of Carbon, Hydrogen, and Nitrogen in Petroleum Products and Lubricants” (incorporated by reference, see §63.14).

3.3 Analyze each coating, thinner, additive or cleaning material used during each test run using Method 311. For each volatile compound detected in the gas chromatographic analysis of each coating, thinner, additive, or cleaning material calculate the weight fraction of that whole compound in the coating, thinner, additive, or cleaning material. For each volatile compound detected in the gas chromatographic analysis of each coating, thinner, additive, or cleaning material calculate the weight fraction of the carbon in that compound in the coating, thinner, additive, or cleaning material. Calculate the weight fraction carbon content of each coating, thinner, additive, or cleaning material as the ratio of the sum of the carbon weight fractions divided by the sum of the whole compound weight fractions.

3.4 Determine the mass fraction of total volatile hydrocarbon ($TVH_i$) in each coating, thinner, additive, or cleaning material, i, used during each test run using Method 24. The mass fraction of total volatile hydrocarbon equals the weight fraction volatile matter ($W_v$in Method 24) minus the weight fraction water ($W_w$in Method 24), if any, present in the coating. The ASTM Method D6053–00, “Standard Test Method for Determination of Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Content of Electrical Insulating Varnishes” (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), may be used as an alternative to Method 24 for magnet wire enamels. The specimen size for testing magnet wire enamels with ASTM Method D6053–00 must be 2.0 ±0.1 grams.

3.5 Determine the volume ($VOL_i$) or mass ($MASS_i$) of each coating, thinner, additive, or cleaning material, i, used during each test run.

3.6 Calculate the total volatile hydrocarbon input ($TVHC_{inlet}$) to the control device during each test run, as carbon, using Equation 1:

$$TVHC_{inlet} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (TVH_i \times VOL_i \times D_i \times CD_i) \qquad (Eq.\ 1)$$

where:

$TVH_i$= Mass fraction of TVH in coating, thinner, additive, or cleaning material, i, used in the coating operation during the test run.

$VOL_i$= Volume of coating, thinner, additive, or cleaning material, i, used in the coating operation during the test run, liters.

$D_i$= Density of coating, thinner, additive, or cleaning material, i, used in the coating operation during the test run, kg per liter.

$CD_i$= Weight fraction carbon content of the distillate from coating, thinner, additive, or cleaning material, i, used in the coating operation during the test run, percent.

n = Number of coating, thinner, additive, and cleaning materials used in the coating operation during the test run.

3.7 If the mass, $MASS_i$, of each coating, solvent, additive, or cleaning material, i, used during the test run is measured directly then $MASS_i$can be substituted for $VOL_i \times D_i$in Equation 1 in section 3.6.

3.8 Determine the TVHC output ($TVHC_{outlet}$) from the control device, as carbon, during each test run using the methods in §63.3966(a) and the procedure for determining $M_{fo}$in §63.3966(d). $TVHC_{outlet}$equals $M_{fo}$times the length of the test run in hours.

3.9 Determine the control device efficiency (DRE) for each test run using Equation 2:

$$DRE = \frac{(TVHC_{inlet} - TVHC_{outlet})}{TVHC_{inlet}} \times 100 \qquad \text{(Eq. 2)}$$

3.10 The efficiency of the control device is the average of the three individual test run values determined in section 3.9.

3.11 As an alternative to establishing and monitoring the destruction efficiency operating parameters for catalytic oxidizers in §63.3967(b), the monitoring described in sections 3.12 and 3.13 may be used for magnet wire coating machines equipped with catalytic oxidizers.

3.12 During the performance test, you must monitor and record the temperature either just before or just after the catalyst bed at least once every 15 minutes during each of the three test runs. Use the data collected during the performance test to calculate and record the average temperature either just before or just after the catalyst bed during the performance test. This is the minimum operating limit for your catalytic oxidizer and for the catalytic oxidizers in identical or very similar magnet wire coating machines represented by the tested magnet wire coating machine.

3.13 You must develop and implement an inspection and maintenance plan for your catalytic oxidizer(s). The plan must address, at a minimum, the elements specified in sections 3.14 and 3.15, and the elements specified in either (a) section 3.16 or (b) sections 3.17 and 3.18.

3.14 You must conduct a monthly external inspection of each catalytic oxidizer system, including the burner assembly and fuel supply lines for problems and, as necessary, adjust the equipment to assure proper air-to-fuel mixtures.

3.15 You must conduct an annual internal inspection of each accessible catalyst bed to check for channeling, abrasion, and settling. If problems are found, you must replace the catalyst bed or take

corrective action consistent with the manufacturer's recommendations. This provision does not apply to internal catalysts which cannot be accessed without disassembling the magnet wire oven.

3.16 You must take a sample of each catalyst bed and perform an analysis of the catalyst activity ( *i.e.,* conversion efficiency) following the manufacturer's or catalyst supplier's recommended procedures. This sampling and analysis must be done within the time period shown in Table 1 below of the most recent of the last catalyst activity test or the last catalyst replacement. For example, if the warranty for the catalyst is 3 years and the catalyst was more recently replaced then the sampling and analysis must be done within the earlier of 26,280 operating hours or 5 calendar years of the last catalyst replacement. If the warranty for the catalyst is 3 years and the catalyst was more recently tested then the sampling and analysis must be done within the earlier of 13,140 operating hours or 3 calendar years of the last catalyst activity test. If problems are found during the catalyst activity test, you must replace the catalyst bed or take corrective action consistent with the manufacturer's recommendations.

**Table 1—Catalyst Monitoring Requirements**

| If the catalyst was last (more recently) replaced and the warranty period is . . . | Then the time between catalyst replacement and the next catalyst activity test cannot exceed the earlier of . . . | And the catalyst was more recently tested, then the time between catalyst activity tests cannot exceed the earlier of . . . |
|---|---|---|
| 1 year | 8,760 operating hours or 5 calendar years | 8,760 operating hours or 3 calendar years. |
| 2 years | 15,520 operating hours or 5 calendar years | 8,760 operating hours or 3 calendar years. |
| 3 years | 26,280 operating hours or 5 calendar years | 13,100 operating hours or 3 calendar years. |
| 4 years | 35,040 operating hours or 5 calendar years | 17,520 operating hours or 3 calendar years. |
| 5 or more years | 43,800 operating hours or 5 calendar years | 21,900 operating hours or 3 calendar years. |

3.17 During the performance test, you must determine the average concentration of organic compounds as carbon in the magnet wire oven exhaust stack gases ($C_c$in Equation 1 in §63.3966(d)) and the destruction efficiency of the catalytic oxidizer, and calculate the operating limit for oven exhaust stack gas concentration as follows. You must identify the highest organic HAP content coating used on this magnet wire coating machine or any identical or very similar magnet wire coating machines to which the same destruction efficiency test results will be applied. Calculate the percent emission reduction necessary to meet the magnet wire coating emission limit when using this coating. Calculate the average concentration of organic compounds as carbon in the magnet wire oven exhaust stack gases that would be equivalent to exactly meeting the magnet wire coating emissions limit when using the highest organic HAP content coating. The maximum operating limit for oven exhaust stack gas concentration equals 90 percent of this calculated concentration.

3.18 For each magnet wire coating machine equipped with a catalytic oxidizer you must perform an annual 10 minute test of the oven exhaust stack gases using EPA Method 25A. This test must be performed under steady state operating conditions similar to those at which the last destruction efficiency test for equipment of that type (either the specific magnet wire coating machine or an identical or very similar magnet wire coating machine) was conducted. If the average exhaust stack gas concentration during the annual test of a magnet wire coating machine equipped with a catalytic oxidizer is greater than the operating limit established in section 3.17 then that is a deviation from the operating limit for that catalytic oxidizer. If problems are found during the annual 10-minute test of the oven exhaust stack

gases, you must replace the catalyst bed or take other corrective action consistent with the manufacturer's recommendations.

3.19 If a catalyst bed is replaced and the replacement catalyst is not of like or better kind and quality as the old catalyst, then you must conduct a new performance test to determine destruction efficiency according to §63.3966 and establish new operating limits for that catalytic oxidizer unless destruction efficiency test results and operating limits for an identical or very similar unit (including consideration of the replacement catalyst) are available and approved for use for the catalytic oxidizer with the replacement catalyst.

3.20 If a catalyst bed is replaced and the replacement catalyst is of like or better kind and quality as the old catalyst, then a new performance test to determine destruction efficiency is not required and you may continue to use the previously established operating limits for that catalytic oxidizer.

# Attachment C: Standards of Performance for Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart UUU]

**Source Description and Location**

| | |
|---|---|
| Source Name: | Harrison Steel Castings Company |
| Source Location: | 900 North Mound Street, Attica, IN 47918 |
| SIC Code: | 3325, 3321 |
| County: | Fountain |
| Operation Permit Renewal No.: | T 045-32267-00002 |
| Permit Writer: | Josiah Balogun |

**Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart UUU)**

**Subpart UUU—Standards of Performance for Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries**

**Source:** 57 FR 44503, Sept. 28, 1992, unless otherwise noted.

### § 60.730 Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a) The affected facility to which the provisions of this subpart apply is each calciner and dryer at a mineral processing plant. Feed and product conveyors are not considered part of the affected facility. For the brick and related clay products industry, only the calcining and drying of raw materials prior to firing of the brick are covered.

(b) An affected facility that is subject to the provisions of subpart LL, Metallic Mineral Processing Plants, is not subject to the provisions of this subpart. Also, the following processes and process units used at mineral processing plants are not subject to the provisions of this subpart: vertical shaft kilns in the magnesium compounds industry; the chlorination-oxidation process in the titanium dioxide industry; coating kilns, mixers, and aerators in the roofing granules industry; and tunnel kilns, tunnel dryers, apron dryers, and grinding equipment that also dries the process material used in any of the 17 mineral industries (as defined in §60.731, “Mineral processing plant”).

(c) The owner or operator of any facility under paragraph (a) of this section that commences construction, modification, or reconstruction after April 23, 1986, is subject to the requirements of this subpart.

### § 60.731 Definitions.

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

*Calciner* means the equipment used to remove combined (chemically bound) water and/or gases from mineral material through direct or indirect heating. This definition includes expansion furnaces and multiple hearth furnaces.

*Control device* means the air pollution control equipment used to reduce particulate matter emissions released to the atmosphere from one or more affected facilities.

*Dryer* means the equipment used to remove uncombined (free) water from mineral material through direct or indirect heating.

*Installed in series* means a calciner and dryer installed such that the exhaust gases from one flow through the other and then the combined exhaust gases are discharged to the atmosphere.

*Mineral processing plant* means any facility that processes or produces any of the following minerals, their concentrates or any mixture of which the majority (>50 percent) is any of the following minerals or a combination of these minerals: alumina, ball clay, bentonite, diatomite, feldspar, fire clay, fuller's earth, gypsum, industrial sand, kaolin, lightweight aggregate, magnesium compounds, perlite, roofing granules, talc, titanium dioxide, and vermiculite.

## § 60.732 Standards for particulate matter.

Each owner or operator of any affected facility that is subject to the requirements of this subpart shall comply with the emission limitations set forth in this section on and after the date on which the initial performance test required by §60.8 is completed, but not later than 180 days after the initial startup, whichever date comes first. No emissions shall be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility that:

(a) Contains particulate matter in excess of 0.092 gram per dry standard cubic meter (g/dscm) [0.040 grain per dry standard cubic foot (gr/dscf)] for calciners and for calciners and dryers installed in series and in excess of 0.057 g/dscm (0.025 gr/dscf) for dryers; and

(b) Exhibits greater than 10 percent opacity, unless the emissions are discharged from an affected facility using a wet scrubbing control device.

[57 FR 44503, Sept. 28, 1992, as amended at 65 FR 61778, Oct. 17, 2000]

## § 60.733 Reconstruction.

The cost of replacement of equipment subject to high temperatures and abrasion on processing equipment shall not be considered in calculating either the “fixed capital cost of the new components” or the “fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable new facility” under §60.15. Calciner and dryer equipment subject to high temperatures and abrasion are: end seals, flights, and refractory lining.

## § 60.734 Monitoring of emissions and operations.

(a) With the exception of the process units described in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the provisions of this subpart who uses a dry control device to comply with the mass emission standard shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system to measure and record the opacity of emissions discharged into the atmosphere from the control device.

(b) In lieu of a continuous opacity monitoring system, the owner or operator of a ball clay vibrating grate dryer, a bentonite rotary dryer, a diatomite flash dryer, a diatomite rotary calciner, a feldspar rotary dryer, a fire clay rotary dryer, an industrial sand fluid bed dryer, a kaolin rotary calciner, a perlite rotary dryer, a roofing granules fluid bed dryer, a roofing granules rotary dryer, a talc rotary calciner, a titanium dioxide spray dryer, a titanium dioxide fluid bed dryer, a vermiculite fluid bed dryer, or a vermiculite rotary dryer who uses a dry control device may have a certified visible emissions observer measure and record three 6-minute averages of the opacity of visible emissions to the atmosphere each day of operation in accordance with Method 9 of appendix A of part 60.

(c) The owner or operator of a ball clay rotary dryer, a diatomite rotary dryer, a feldspar fluid bed dryer, a fuller's earth rotary dryer, a gypsum rotary dryer, a gypsum flash calciner, gypsum kettle calciner, an industrial sand rotary dryer, a kaolin rotary dryer, a kaolin multiple hearth furnace, a perlite expansion furnace, a talc flash dryer, a talc rotary dryer, a titanium dioxide direct or indirect rotary dryer or a vermiculite expansion furnace who uses a dry control device is exempt from the monitoring requirements of this section.

(d) The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the provisions of this subpart who uses a wet scrubber to comply with the mass emission standard for any affected facility shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate monitoring devices that continuously measure and record the pressure loss of the gas stream through the scrubber and the scrubbing liquid flow rate to the scrubber. The pressure loss monitoring device must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within 5 percent of water column gauge pressure at the level of operation. The liquid flow rate monitoring device must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within 5 percent of design scrubbing liquid flow rate.

## § 60.735 Recordkeeping and reporting requirements.

(a) Records of the measurements required in §60.734 of this subpart shall be retained for at least 2 years.

(b) Each owner or operator who uses a wet scrubber to comply with §60.732 shall determine and record once each day, from the recordings of the monitoring devices in §60.734(d), an arithmetic average over a 2-hour period of both the change in pressure of the gas stream across the scrubber and the flowrate of the scrubbing liquid.

(c) Each owner or operator shall submit written reports semiannually of exceedances of control device operating parameters required to be monitored by §60.734 of this subpart. For the purpose of these reports, exceedances are defined as follows:

(1) All 6-minute periods during which the average opacity from dry control devices is greater than 10 percent; or

(2) Any daily 2-hour average of the wet scrubber pressure drop determined as described in §60.735(b) that is less than 90 percent of the average value recorded according to §60.736(c) during the most recent performance test that demonstrated compliance with the particulate matter standard; or

(3) Each daily wet scrubber liquid flow rate recorded as described in §60.735(b) that is less than 80 percent or greater than 120 percent of the average value recorded according to §60.736(c) during the most recent performance test that demonstrated compliance with the particulate matter standard.

(d) The requirements of this section remain in force until and unless the Agency, in delegating enforcement authority to a State under section 111(c) of the Clean Air Act, approves reporting requirements or an alternative means of compliance surveillance adopted by such State. In that event, affected facilities within the State will be relieved of the obligation to comply with this section provided that they comply with the requirements established by the State.

[57 FR 44503, Sept. 28, 1992, as amended at 58 FR 40591, July 29, 1993]

## § 60.736 Test methods and procedures.

(a) In conducting the performance tests required in §60.8, the owner or operator shall use the test methods in appendix A of this part or other methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in §60.8(b).

(b) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the particulate matter standards in §60.732 as follows:

(1) Method 5 shall be used to determine the particulate matter concentration. The sampling time and volume for each test run shall be at least 2 hours and 1.70 dscm.

(2) Method 9 and the procedures in §60.11 shall be used to determine opacity from stack emissions.

(c) During the initial performance test of a wet scrubber, the owner or operator shall use the monitoring devices of §60.734(d) to determine the average change in pressure of the gas stream across the scrubber and the average flowrate of the scrubber liquid during each of the particulate matter runs. The arithmetic averages of the three runs shall be used as the baseline average values for the purposes of §60.735(c).

## § 60.737 Delegation of authority.

(a) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority to a State under section 111(c) of the Act, the authorities contained in paragraph (b) of this section shall be retained by the Administrator and not transferred to a State.

(b) Authorities which will not be delegated to States: No restrictions.

Attachment D to a Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal

# Subpart IIII—Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII] [326 IAC 12]

| Source Description and Location | |
|---|---|
| Source Name: | Harrison Steel Castings Company |
| Source Location: | 900 North Mound Street, Attica, IN 47918 |
| County: | Fountain |
| SIC Code: | 3325, 3321 |
| Operation Permit Renewal No.: | T 045-32267-00002 |
| Permit Writer: | Josiah Balogun |

## *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 ($NO_X$) emissions by 90 percent or more, or limit the emissions of $NO_X$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 $NO_X$emissions by 90 percent or more, or limit the emissions of $NO_X$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 $NO_X$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 $NO_X$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:

$$\text{NTE requirement for each pollutant} = (1.25) \times (\text{STD}) \qquad \text{(Eq. 1)}$$

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:

$$\frac{C_i - C_o}{C_i} \times 100 = R \qquad \text{(Eq. 2)}$$

Where:

$C_i$= concentration of $NO_X$or PM at the control device inlet,

$C_o$= concentration of $NO_X$or PM at the control device outlet, and

R = percent reduction of $NO_X$or PM emissions.

(2) You must normalize the $NO_X$or PM concentrations at the inlet and outlet of the control device to a dry basis and to 15 percent oxygen ($O_2$) using Equation 3 of this section, or an equivalent percent carbon dioxide ($CO_2$) using the procedures described in paragraph (d)(3) of this section.

$$C_{adj} = C_d \frac{5.9}{20.9 - \% O_2} \qquad \text{(Eq. 3)}$$

Where:

$C_{adj}$= Calculated $NO_X$or PM concentration adjusted to 15 percent $O_2$.

$C_d$= Measured concentration of $NO_X$or PM, uncorrected.

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

$\%O_2$= Measured $O_2$concentration, dry basis, percent.

(3) If pollutant concentrations are to be corrected to 15 percent $O_2$and $CO_2$concentration is measured in lieu of $O_2$concentration measurement, a $CO_2$correction factor is needed. Calculate the $CO_2$correction factor as described in paragraphs (d)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section.

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

$$F_o = \frac{0.209 F_d}{F_c} \qquad \text{(Eq. 4)}$$

Where:

$F_o$= Fuel factor based on the ratio of $O_2$volume to the ultimate $CO_2$volume produced by the fuel at zero percent excess air.

0.209 = Fraction of air that is $O_2$, percent/100.

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

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

(ii) Calculate the $CO_2$correction factor for correcting measurement data to 15 percent $O_2$, as follows:

$$X_{CO_2} = \frac{5.9}{F_o} \qquad \text{(Eq. 5)}$$

Where:

$X_{CO2}$= $CO_2$correction factor, percent.

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

(iii) Calculate the $NO_X$and PM gas concentrations adjusted to 15 percent $O_2$using $CO_2$as follows:

$$C_{adj} = C_d \frac{X_{CO_2}}{\%CO_2} \qquad \text{(Eq. 6)}$$

Where:

$C_{adj}$= Calculated $NO_X$or PM concentration adjusted to 15 percent $O_2$.

$C_d$= Measured concentration of $NO_X$or PM, uncorrected.

$\%CO_2$= Measured $CO_2$concentration, dry basis, percent.

(e) To determine compliance with the $NO_X$ mass per unit output emission limitation, convert the concentration of $NO_X$ in the engine exhaust using Equation 7 of this section:

$$ER = \frac{C_d \times 1.912 \times 10^{-3} \times Q \times T}{\text{KW-hour}} \qquad \text{(Eq. 7)}$$

Where:

ER = Emission rate in grams per KW-hour.

$C_d$ = Measured $NO_X$ concentration in ppm.

$1.912 \times 10^{-3}$ = Conversion constant for ppm $NO_X$ 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:

$$ER = \frac{C_{adj} \times Q \times T}{\text{KW-hour}} \qquad \text{(Eq. 8)}$$

Where:

ER = Emission rate in grams per KW-hour.

$C_{adj}$ = 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 + $NO_X$ | HC | $NO_X$ | 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 IIII 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) |
|---|---|

| | Model year(s) | $NO_X$+ NMHC | CO | PM |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 IIII 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:]

| Engine power | Starting model year engine manufacturers must certify new stationary fire pump engines according to §60.4202(d) |
|---|---|
| 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 IIII 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]

| Maximum engine power | Model year(s) | NMHC + $NO_X$ | CO | PM |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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+[1] | 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+[1] | 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+[2] | 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+[3] | 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+[3] | 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) |

[1]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.

[2]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.

[3]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 IIII 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 IIII 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[1] | Torque (percent)[2] | Weighting factors |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Rated | 100 | 0.30 |
| 2 | Rated | 75 | 0.50 |
| 3 | Rated | 50 | 0.20 |

[1]Engine speed: ±2 percent of point.

[2]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 $NO_X$ 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 $O_2$ 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 $O_2$ concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for $NO_X$ 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 ASTM D 6348–03 (incorporated by reference, see | (c) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time as the measurements for $NO_X$ concentration. |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | §60.17) | |
| | | iv. Measure $NO_X$ 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) $NO_X$ concentration must be at 15 percent $O_2$, dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs. |
| | b. Limit the concentration of $NO_X$ 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 $O_2$ 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 $O_2$ concentration must be made at the same time as the measurement for $NO_X$ 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 $NO_X$ concentration. |
| | | iv. Measure $NO_X$ 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, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348–03 (incorporated | (d) $NO_X$ concentration must be at 15 percent $O_2$, dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs. |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | by reference, see §60.17) | |
| | 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 $O_2$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 $O_2$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 $O_2$, 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 $O_2$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 $O_2$concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for PM concentration. |
| | | iii. If necessary, | (3) Method 4 of | (c) Measurements to |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | measure moisture content of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location; and | 40 CFR part 60, appendix A | 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 $O_2$, dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs. |

## *Table 8 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart IIII*

[As stated in §60.4218, you must comply with the following applicable General Provisions:]

| General Provisions citation | Subject of citation | Applies to subpart | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|
| §60.1 | General applicability of the General Provisions | Yes | |
| §60.2 | Definitions | Yes | Additional terms defined in §60.4219. |
| §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 | No | Requirements are specified in subpart IIII. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | and maintenance requirements | | |
| §60.12 | Circumvention | Yes | |
| §60.13 | Monitoring requirements | Yes | Except that §60.13 only applies to stationary CI ICE with a displacement of (≥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 | |

***Browse Previous*** | ***Browse Next***

# Indiana Department of Environmental Management
# Office of Air Quality

# Addendum to the Technical Support Document (ATSD) for a Part 70 Operating Permit (TITLE V)

## Source Background and Description

| | |
|---|---|
| **Source Name:** | **Harrison Steel Castings Company** |
| **Source Location:** | **900 North Mound Street, Attica, IN 47918** |
| **County:** | **Fountain** |
| **SIC Code:** | **3325, 3321** |
| **Permit Renewal No.:** | **T045-32267-00002** |
| **Permit Reviewer:** | **Josiah Balogun** |

On December 25, 2012, the Office of Air Quality (OAQ) had a notice published in the Fountain County neighbor in Attica, Indiana, stating that Harrison Steel Castings Company had applied for a Part 70 Operating Permit (TITLE V) to continue to operate stationary steeel and ductile iron castings palnt. The notice also stated that OAQ proposed to issue a Title V permit for this operation and provided information on how the public could review the proposed Title V and other documentation. Finally, the notice informed interested parties that there was a period of thirty (30) days to provide comments on whether or not this Title V permit should be issued as proposed.

## Comments from the Source

On January 15, 2013, Harrison Steel Castings Company submitted comments on the proposed Title V Operating Permit. The comments are summarized in the subsequent pages, with IDEM's corresponding responses.

No changes have been made to the TSD because the OAQ prefers that the Technical Support Document reflects the permit that was on public notice. Changes that occur after the public notice are documented in this Addendum to the Technical Support Document. This accomplishes the desired result, ensuring that these types of concerns are documented and part of the record regarding this permit decision.

The summary of the comments and IDEM, OAQ responses, including changes to the permit No. T045-32267-00002 (language deleted is shown in ~~strikeout~~ and language added is shown in **bold**) are as follows:

**Comment 1:** Condition D.8.3 mistakenly refers to dust collectors controlling the Over 500 lb Core Line. This line is only controlled by bin vents and there are no dust collectors on the line. We request that this condition be revised as follows: "A Preventive Maintenance Plan (PMP) is required for this unit~~, the dust collector~~ and bin vents controlling the "over 500 lb core line". Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the preventive maintenance plan required by this condition."

**Response 1:** The typo in Condition D.8.3 - Preventive Maintenance Plan has been corrected in the permit accordingly.

D.8.3 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan (PMP) is required for this unit, the ~~dust collector and~~ bin vents controlling the "over 500 lb core line". Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the preventive maintenance plan required by this condition.

**Comment 2:** Condition E.4.2 erroneously refers to Attachment C but the correct reference should be Attachment D. We request that the condition be revised as follows: "The Permittee who owns and operates stationary compression ignition (CI) internal combustion engines (ICE) shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII, included as Attachment **D** ~~C~~ of this permit."

**Response 2:** The typo in Condition E.4.2 - Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines has been corrected in the permit accordingly.

E.4.2 Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ingnition Internal Combustion Engines [326 IAC 12][40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII]

The Permittee who owns and operates stationary compression ignition (CI) internal combustion engines (ICE) shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII, included as Attachment **D** ~~C~~ of this permit. The source is subject to the following portions of Subpart IIII:

**Comment 3:** In the Technical Support Document, under the listing of Insignificant Activities on page 6 of 29, item (b) lists two underground storage tanks. Harrison Steel still operates the aboveground gasoline dispensing operation but the two USTs mentioned in (b)(1) have been removed. We request that (b)(1) be removed in its entirety.

**Response 3:** IDEM acknowledges the above facts by the ATSD. No changes have been made to the TSD because the OAQ prefers that the Technical Support Document reflects the permit that was on public notice.

(b) A gasoline fuel transfer and dispensing operation handling less than or equal to 1,300 gallons per day, such as filling of tanks, locomotives, automobiles, having a storage capacity less than or equal to 10,500 gallons.

~~(1) Two (2) underground storage tanks, identified as Delta 1 and Delta 2, both constructed in 1988 with a maximum capacity of 4,000 gallons and 3,000 gallons, respectively.~~

**Comments 4:** In the Technical Support Document, under the listing of Insignificant Activities on page 6 of 29, item (n)(1) provides a list of grinding machines. The list mistakenly includes DC38 as a dust collector that controls the grinders. However, DC38 is not associated with the grinding operations and therefore, this description is not correct. We request that this description be changed as follows: "Grinding machines each with a maximum capacity of 18.9 pounds per hour with emissions controlled by baghouses, identified as DC13, DC14, DC26, **and** DC37~~, and DC38~~.

**Response 4:** IDEM acknowledges the above facts by the ATSD. No changes have been made to the TSD because the OAQ prefers that the Technical Support Document reflects the permit that was on public notice.

(n) Grinding and machining operations controlled with fabric filters, scrubbers, mist collectors, wet collectors and electrostatic precipitators with a design grain loading of less than or equal to 0.03 grains per actual cubic foot and a gas flow rate less than or equal to 4000 actual cubic feet per minute, including the following: deburring; buffing; polishing; abrasive blasting; pneumatic conveying; and woodworking operations. [326 IAC 6-3-2]

(1) Grinding machines each with a maximum capacity of 18.9 pounds per hour with emissions controlled by baghouses, identified as DC13, DC14, DC26, **and** DC37~~, and DC38~~.

**Comments 5:** In the Technical Support Document, under the State Rule Applicability Section on page 19 of 29, in the Section that describes the 1989 modification, the PM and PM10 emissions from baghouse DC40 controlling EAF4 are actually limited to less than 5.48 and 3.20 pounds per hour, and not tons per year as described in the TSD. We request that this section be revised as follows:

> The electric arc furnace (EAF4), constructed in 1989 have uncontrolled PM and PM10 emissions of greater than 25 and 15 tons per year respectively. The PM and PM10 emissions from the baghouse DC40 controlling the electric arc furnace (EAF4) shall be less than 5.48 and 3.20 ~~tons per year~~ **pounds per hour,** respectively. Compliance with these limits will limit PM and PM10 emissions from the electric arc furnace (EAF4) to less than 25 and 15 tons per year, respectively. Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) do not apply to 1989 modification.

**Response 5:** IDEM acknowledges the above facts by the ATSD. No changes have been made to the TSD because the OAQ prefers that the Technical Support Document reflects the permit that was on public notice.

1989 Modification
The electric arc furnace (EAF4), constructed in 1989 have uncontrolled PM and $PM_{10}$ emissions of greater than 25 and 15 tons per year respectively. The PM and $PM_{10}$ emissions from the baghouse DC40 controlling the electric arc furnace (EAF4) shall be less than 5.48 **pounds per hour** and 3.20 **pounds per hour** ~~tons per year~~ respectively. Compliance with these limits will limit PM and $PM_{10}$ emissions from the electric arc furnace (EAF4) to less than 25 and 15 tons per year, respectively. Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) do not apply to 1989 modification.

## Other Changes

Upon further review IDEM, OAQ has made the following changes to the Title V permit T045-32267-00002. (deleted language appears as ~~strikout~~ and the new language **bolded**):

**Change 1:** IDEM has corrected the typo in the SIC Code from 3361 to 3325 throughout the permit.

# Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality

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

## Source Background and Description

| | |
|---|---|
| **Source Name:** | **Harrison Steel Castings Company** |
| **Source Location:** | **900 North Mound Street, Attica, IN 47918** |
| **County:** | **Fountain** |
| **SIC Code:** | **3361, 3321** |
| **Permit Renewal No.:** | **T045-32267-00002** |
| **Permit Reviewer:** | **Josiah Balogun** |

The Office of Air Quality (OAQ) has reviewed the operating permit renewal application from Harrison Steel Castings Company relating to the operation of a steel and ductile iron castings plant. On August 31, 2012, Harrison Steel Castings Company submitted an application to the OAQ requesting to renew its operating permit. Harrison Steel Castings Company was issued its first Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal T045-22716-00002 on June 2, 2008.

## Permitted Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment

The source consists of the following permitted emission units:

(a) The scrap and charge handling process, constructed in 1951, with a maximum capacity of 24.5 tons of steel per hour, with emissions uncontrolled exhausting through stacks S8 and S10.

(b) The melting process consisting of the following:

(1) One (1) electric arc furnace, identified as EAF2, constructed in 1951 with a maximum melt rate of 4.5 tons of steel or iron per hour with emissions controlled by one (1) baghouse, identified as DC4, exhausting through stack DC4.

(2) One (1) electric arc furnace, identified as EAF3, constructed prior to October 1974 with a maximum melt rate of 10 tons of steel or iron per hour with emissions controlled by one (1) baghouse, identified as DC5, exhausting through stack DC5.

(3) One (1) electric arc furnace, identified as EAF4, constructed in 1989 with a maximum melt rate of 10 tons of steel or iron per hour with emissions controlled by one (1) baghouse, identified as DC40, exhausting through stack DC40.

Note: Two (2) baghouses identified as DC38 and DC42 are used to control fugitive melt shop particulate emissions at the roof monitor.

(c) The pouring, cooling, and shakeout operations consisting of the following:

(1) One (1) pouring/casting operation, identified as Floor Molding, constructed in or before 1951 with a maximum capacity of 20 tons of melted steel per hour and 183.68 tons of sand per hour with emissions uncontrolled.

(2) One (1) casting cooling operation, identified as Floor Molding, constructed in or before 1951 with a maximum capacity of 20 tons of melted steel per hour and 183.68 tons of sand per hour with emissions uncontrolled.

(3) One (1) pouring/casting operation, identified as #2 EAF Steel, constructed in 1950, with a maximum capacity of 4.5 tons of melted steel per hour and 24.32 tons of sand per hour with emissions uncontrolled.

(4) One (1) casting cooling operation, identified as #2 EAF Steel, constructed in 1950, with a maximum capacity of 4.5 tons of melted steel per hour and 24.32 tons of sand per hour with emissions uncontrolled.

(5) One (1) shakeout system, identified as North Shakeout, constructed in 2007, with a maximum capacity of 4.5 tons of steel per hour and 8 tons of sand per hour with emissions controlled by three (3) baghouses, identified as DC2, DC3 and DC39.

(d) One (1) magnesium treatment operation for producing ductile iron castings, identified as DCTLE, constructed in 1987, with a maximum capacity of 4.5 tons of steel per hour with emissions uncontrolled.

(e) The shot blasting operations consisting of the following;

(1) One (1) twin table blast machine, identified as L3/4 - STT, constructed in 1961, with a maximum capacity of 25 tons of steel per hour with emissions controlled by baghouse DC18.

(2) One (1) blast machine, identified as LN4-3 Wheel Blast, constructed in 2006, with a maximum capacity of 25 tons of steel per hour with emissions controlled by baghouse DC16.

(3) One (1) Nelle Belle shotblast machine, identified as Nelle, constructed in 1955 with a maximum capacity of 60 tons of steel per hour with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as DC7.

(4) One (1) Wheelabrator Frye shotblast machine, identified as #16 Monorail, constructed in 1976 with a maximum capacity of 25.7 tons of metal per hour with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as DC17.

(5) Two (2) room blast machines, identified as LN3-Rm and LN5-S Rm, constructed in 1962 and 1967, respectively, with a maximum capacity of 8 tons of steel per hour, each, with emissions from LN3-RM controlled by baghouse DC30 and emissions from LN5-S Rm controlled by baghouse DC28.

(6) One (1) room blast machine, identified as LN5-N, constructed in 1960 with a maximum capacity of 10 tons of steel per hour with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as DC11.

(7) One (1) room blast machine, identified as LN2-N, constructed in 1981 with a maximum capacity of 13 tons of steel per hour with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as DC23.

(8) One (1) tumble blast machine, identified as LN1-TMBL, constructed in 1945 with maximum capacity of 4.5 tons of steel per hour with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as DC10.

(9) One (1) blast machine, identified as LN7-3 wheel blast, constructed in 2004 with a maximum capacity of 25 tons of steel per hour with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as DC8.

(10) One (1) monorail blast machine, identified as #18 Monorail, constructed in 1980 with a maximum capacity of 11.4 tons of steel per hour with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as DC21.

(11) One (1) room blast machine, identified as LN2-S Rm, constructed in 1979 with a maximum capacity of 7 tons of steel per hour with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as DC33.

(12) One (1) chill room tumble blast machine, identified as Chill Tmbl, constructed July 1,1977, with a maximum capacity of 11.4 tons of steel per hour with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as DC6.

(13) One (1) chill room cabinet blast machine, identified as Chill Cbnt, constructed in 1978 with a maximum capacity of 11.4 tons of steel per hour with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as DC6.

(f) One (1) sand handling system, identified as Core Sands System, constructed in 1967 and modified in 1988, with a maximum capacity of 5 tons of sand per hour, consisting of one silo controlled by a bin vent filter and one hopper controlled by a bin vent filter and vented internally, and equipped with a muller, identified as 1.5G Muller.

(g) Core and mold making operations consisting of the following:

(1) One (1) Airset core making process, identified as Jordan, consisting of two (2) core sand mixers, one constructed in 1989, identified as Small Airset Mixer, and the other constructed in 2005 identified as Zircon Mixer, with maximum capacities of 9 tons of sand per hour and 6 tons of sand per hour, respectively.

(2) One (1) Floor Molding Machine equipped with a mixer, constructed in 1994 with a maximum capacity of 45 tons of sand per hour with emissions uncontrolled.

(3) One (1) Airset core making machine equipped with a mixer, identified as Snap, constructed in 1992 with a maximum capacity of 9 tons of sand per hour with emissions uncontrolled.

(4) Two (2) Oil Sand core making benches, constructed in 1959, each with a maximum capacity of 0.4 tons of oil sand per hour or 0.6 tons of $CO_2$ sand per hour.

(5) Two (2) Shell core making machines, constructed in 1962 and 1973, each with a maximum capacity of 0.075 tons of sand per hour.

(6) One (1) Shell core making machine constructed in 1976, with a maximum capacity of 0.125 tons of sand per hour.

(7) One (1) Airset core making machine equipped with a mixer, identified as Medium Airset Core, constructed in 1976, with a maximum capacity of 16.5 tons of sand per hour.

(8) One (1) core wash process, constructed prior to 1977, with emissions uncontrolled and exhausting internally.

(h) One (1) natural gas-fired surface combustion heat treat furnace, identified as L7SC, constructed in 1997 with a maximum capacity of 24.5 million British thermal units per hour, with emissions uncontrolled.

(i) One (1) Airset molding line rated at a maximum steel production rate of 15.73 tons of steel or iron per hour and 47.2 tons of sand per hour. The Airset molding line consists of the following processes/equipment:

(1) pouring operations, constructed in 2001, with a maximum capacity of 15.73 tons of steel or ductile iron per hour and 47.2 tons of sand per hour, with emissions uncontrolled and exhausting through stacks S37through S42;

(2) castings cooling operations, constructed in 2001, with a maximum capacity of 15.73 tons of steel or ductile iron per hour and 47.2 tons of sand per hour, with emissions uncontrolled and exhausting through stacks S37through S42;

(3) shakeout operations, constructed in 2001, with a maximum capacity of 15.73 tons of steel or ductile iron per hour and 47.2 tons of sand per hour, with particulate emissions controlled by two (2) baghouses, identified as DC9 and DC12, and exhausting to stacks DC9 and DC12, respectively;

(4) sand handling operations, constructed in 2001, with a maximum capacity of 47.2 tons of sand per hour. The sand handling system consists of the following equipment:

(A) six sand storage silos, each controlled by a bin vent;

(B) four (4) sand heaters;

(C) enclosed pneumatic conveyors for transporting sand to the sand silos;

(5) mechanical reclaim operations, constructed in 2001, with a maximum capacity of 47.2 tons of sand per hour, with emissions controlled by a baghouse identified as DC45 and exhausting to stack DC45;

(6) one natural gas fired thermal reclaimer, constructed in 2001, with a maximum heat input capacity of 2.83 million Btu per hour, with a maximum capacity of 2.85 tons of sand per hour, with emissions controlled by a baghouse identified as DC46 and exhausting to stack DC46;

(7) phenolic urethane no-bake mold making operations, constructed in 2001, with a maximum capacity of 47.2 tons of sand per hour. The mold making operation consists of the following equipment.

(1)

(A) one enclosed mixer for combining mold sand with resin, with VOC emissions controlled by the thermal sand reclaimer;

(B) strike off operations;

(C) rollover draw/strip operations;

(D) one natural gas fired preheat tunnel with a maximum heat input capacity of 0.8 million Btu per hour;

(E) mold wash operations with a maximum capacity of 230.69 pounds of mold wash per hour, which is equivalent to 11.34 gallons of mold wash per hour;

(F) one natural gas fired drying (curing) oven, with a maximum heat input capacity of 3.2 million Btu per hour; and

(G) one mold closer process which puts the two halves of the mold together.

Note: Each individual shakeout unit has a maximum design capacity of 10 tons of metal per hour; however, the pouring and cooling operations bottleneck the shakeout process, such that the total hourly rate at shakeout cannot exceed 15.73 tons of metal per hour.

(j) One core line, identified as “Over 500 lb Core Line”, constructed in 2006, including:

(1) one (1) phenolic urethane no bake mold making machine with a maximum capacity of 45 tons per hour;

(2) one (1) sand mixer with a maximum capacity of 45 tons per hour;

(3) one (1) 350-ton sand storage silo;

(4) two (2) 100 ton sand storage silo;

(5) one (1) sand transporter;

(6) two (2) compaction tables; and

(7) two (2) sand heaters

the sand silos and sand mixer are controlled by two (2) bin vents.

(k) One (1) natural gas -fired thermal sand reclaimer, identified as North Thermal Sand Reclaimer, to be constructed in 2012, with maximum heat input capacity of 3 MMBtu per hour, with a maximum capacity of 3.0 tons of sand per hour, with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as DC48 and exhausting to stack DC48.

## Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Constructed and/or Operated without a Permit

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

## Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Removed From the Source

The source has removed the following emission units:

(a) One (1) pangborn rotoblast machine, identified as LN2-T, constructed in 2005 with a maximum capacity of 6 tons of steel per hour with emissions controlled by baghouse, identified as DC-22.

(b) Three (3) Oil Sand core making benches, constructed in 1959, each with a maximum capacity of 0.4 tons of oil sand per hour or 0.6 tons of $CO_2$ sand per hour.

## Insignificant Activities

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

(a) Natural gas-fired combustion sources with heat input equal to or less than ten million (10,000,000)Btu per hour.

One (1) natural gas-fired pattern pre-heat oven with a maximum heat input capacity of 0.4 million British thermal units per hour.

(b) A gasoline fuel transfer and dispensing operation handling less than or equal to 1,300 gallons per day, such as filling of tanks, locomotives, automobiles, having a storage capacity less than or equal to 10,500 gallons.

(1) Two (2) underground storage tanks, identified as Delta 1 and Delta 2, both constructed in 1988 with a maximum capacity of 4,000 gallons and 3,000 gallons, respectively.

(c) A petroleum fuel, other than gasoline, dispensing facility, having a storage capacity of less than or equal to 10,500 gallons, and dispensing less than or equal to 230,000 gallons per month.

(d) Vessels storing lubricating oils, hydraulic oils, machining oils, and machining fluids.

(e) Refractory storage not requiring air pollution control equipment.

(f) Machining where an aqueous cutting coolant continuously floods the machining interface.

(g) The following equipment related to the manufacturing activities not resulting in the emission of HAPs: brazing equipment, cutting torches, soldering equipment, welding equipment.

(h) Quenching operations used with heat treating processes.

(i) Replacement or repair of electrostatic precipitators, bags in baghouses and filters in other air filtration equipment.

(j) Paved and unpaved roads and parking lots with public access. [326 IAC 6-5]

(k) Underground conveyors.

(l) Blowdown for any of the following: sight glass; boiler; compressors; pumps; and cooling tower.

(m) Furnaces used for melting metals other than beryllium with a brim full capacity of less than or equal to 450 cubic inches by volume.

(n) Grinding and machining operations controlled with fabric filters, scrubbers, mist collectors, wet collectors and electrostatic precipitators with a design grain loading of less than or equal to 0.03 grains per actual cubic foot and a gas flow rate less than or equal to 4000 actual cubic feet per minute, including the following: deburring; buffing; polishing; abrasive blasting; pneumatic conveying; and woodworking operations. [326 IAC 6-3-2]

(1) Grinding machines each with a maximum capacity of 18.9 pounds per hour with emissions controlled by baghouses, identified as DC13, DC14, DC26, DC37, and DC38.

(2) One (1) pattern woodworking shop with emissions controlled by a rotoclone, identified as DC1.

(o) Mold release agents using low volatile products (vapor pressure less than or equal to 2 kilopascals measured at 38 degrees C).

(p) Other activities or categories not previously identified:

Insignificant Thresholds: Activities with emissions equal to or less than thresholds require listing only.

Lead (Pb) = 0.6 ton/yr or 3.29 lbs/day

Sulfur Dioxide ($SO_2$) = 5lbs/hr or 25 lbs/day
Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) = 5 lbs/hr or 25 lbs/day
Carbon Monoxide (CO) = 25 lbs/day
Particulate Matter (PM) = 5 lbs/hr or 25 lbs/day
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) = 3 lbs/hr or 15 lbs/day

(1) Flame cutting - natural gas and oxygen torch to remove gates, spurs, and rizers.

(2) Flame wash - arc welding like torch to smooth castings after flame cutting.

(3) One (1) paint booth for coating metal castings, constructed prior to 1977, utilizing air assisted airless spray type, with VOC emissions uncontrolled and overspray controlled by using a filter wall, with emissions exhausting to stack S154. [326 IAC 6-3-2(d)]

(4) One (1) natural gas-fired pusher furnace, identified as L6PF, constructed in 1951 with a maximum capacity of 28.7 million British thermal units per hour with emissions uncontrolled.

Core ovens:

(5) Two (2) electric core ovens, constructed in 1978 and 1982, each with a maximum capacity of 204 kilowatts per hour.

(6) Two (2) natural gas-fired core ovens, constructed in 1951 and 1943, each with a maximum capacity of 2.5 million British thermal units per hour.

(q) One (1) diesel-fired emergency generator rated at 125 hp. [40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII]

(r) A machine shop in which all of the machining equipment utilizes an aqueous cutting coolant to continuously flood the machining interface.

## Existing Approvals

Since the issuance of this Part 70 Operating Permit No. T045-22716-00002, on June 2, 2008. The source has constructed or has been operating under the following additional approvals:

(a) Administrative Amendment No.: 045-26622-00002, issued on June 6, 2008;

(b) Significant Source Modification No.: 045-25405-00002, issued on July 29, 2008;

(c) Significant Permit Modification No.: 045-25426-00002, issued on August 15, 2008;

(d) Significant Permit Modification No.: 045-26985-00002, issued on February 2, 2009;

(e) Significant Permit Modification No.: 045-27817-00002, issued on October 15, 2009;

(f) Significant Source Modification No.: 045-31297-00002, issued on February 27, 2012; and

(g) Significant Permit Modification No.: 045-31317-00002, issued on March 15, 2012.

All terms and conditions of previous permits issued pursuant to permitting programs approved into the State Implementation Plan have been either incorporated as originally stated, revised, or deleted by this permit. All previous registrations and permits are superseded by this permit.

## Enforcement Issue

There are no enforcement actions pending.

## Emission Calculations

See Appendix A of this document for detailed emission calculations.

## County Attainment Status

The source is located in Fountain County.

| Pollutant | Designation |
|---|---|
| $SO_2$ | Better than national standards. |
| CO | Unclassifiable or attainment effective November 15, 1990. |
| $O_3$ | Unclassifiable or attainment effective June 15, 2004, for the 8-hour ozone standard.[1] |
| $PM_{10}$ | Unclassifiable effective November 15, 1990. |
| $NO_2$ | Cannot be classified or better than national standards. |
| Pb | Not designated. |
| [1]Unclassifiable or attainment effective October 18, 2000, for the 1-hour ozone standard which was revoked effective June 15, 2005. Unclassifiable or attainment effective April 5, 2005, for PM2.5. | |

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

(b) $PM_{2.5}$
Fountain County has been classified as attainment for $PM_{2.5}$. On May 8, 2008, U.S. EPA promulgated the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) for $PM_{2.5}$ emissions. These rules became effective on July 15, 2008. On May 4, 2011 the air pollution control board issued an emergency rule establishing the direct $PM_{2.5}$ significant level at ten (10) tons per year. This rule became effective, June 28, 2011.. Therefore,

direct $PM_{2.5}$ and $SO_2$ 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
Fountain County has been classified as attainment or unclassifiable in Indiana for all 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 an iron and steel mill plant, it is considered one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories, as specified in 326 IAC 2-2, 326 IAC 2-3, or 326 IAC 2-7. Therefore, fugitive emissions are counted toward the determination of PSD, Emission Offset, and Part 70 Permit applicability.

## Unrestricted Potential Emissions

This table reflects the unrestricted potential emissions of the source.

| Unrestricted Potential Emissions | |
|---|---|
| Pollutant | Tons/year |
| PM | 21741 |
| $PM_{10}$ | 3641 |
| $PM_{2.5}$ | 3641 |
| $SO_2$ | 29.53 |
| VOC | 1335 |
| CO | 1082 |
| $NO_x$ | 55 |
| GHGs as $CO_2e$ | 37,234 |

| HAPs | tons/year |
|---|---|
| Single HAP | greater than 10 |
| Total HAPs | greater than 25 |

(a) The potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of PM10, PM2.5, VOC and CO is equal to or greater than 100 tons per year. Therefore, the source is subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-7 and will be issued a Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal.

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

## Actual Emissions

The following table shows the actual emissions as reported by the source. This information reflects the 2011 OAQ emission data.

| Pollutant | Actual Emissions (tons/year) |
|---|---|
| PM | -- |
| $PM_{10}$ | 60 |
| $PM_{2.5}$ | 51 |
| $SO_2$ | 8 |
| VOC | 185 |
| CO | 123 |
| NOx | 23 |
| Lead | 0.26 |
| Ammonia | 1 |

## Part 70 Permit Conditions

This source is subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7, because the source met the following:

(a) Emission limitations and standards, including those operational requirements and limitations that assure compliance with all applicable requirements at the time of issuance of Part 70 permits.

(b) Monitoring and related record keeping requirements which assume that all reasonable information is provided to evaluate continuous compliance with the applicable requirements.

## Potential to Emit After Issuance

The table below summarizes the potential to emit, reflecting all limits, of the emission units. Any new control equipment is considered federally enforceable only after issuance of this Part 70 permit renewal, and only to the extent that the effect of the control equipment is made practically enforceable in the permit.

| Process/ Emission Unit | Potential To Emit of the Entire Source After Issuance of Renewal (tons/year) | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PM | $PM_{10}$* | $PM_{2.5}$** | $SO_2$ | VOC | CO | NOx | GHGs | Total HAPs | Worst Single HAP |
| Charge handling | 64.4 | 38.6 | 38.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.44 | 2.0 (Mn) |
| Electric Arc furnace (EAF-2) | 2.85 | 2.61 | 2.61 | 4.73 | 6.9 | 0 | 3.94 | 0 | 2.03 | 1.66 (Mn) |
| Electric Arc furnace (EAF-3) | 6.34 | 5.79 | 5.79 | 10.5 | 15.3 | 0 | 8.8 | 0 | | |
| Electric Arc furnace (EAF-4) | 24 | 14 | 14 | 10.5 | 15.3 | 0 | 8.8 | 0 | | |
| Pouring/Casting Floor Molding | 6.6 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 1.75 | 122.6 | 525.6 | 0.88 | 0 | 41.6 | 14.4 (Benzene) |
| Casting Cooling Floor Molding | | | | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | | |
| Castings Shakeout (North) | 0.45 | 5.52 | 5.52 | 0 | 49.8 | | 0 | 0 | | |
| Sand Handling | 4.05 | 14.8 | 14.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pouring/Casting #2 EAF | 7.02 | 1.32 | 1.32 | 0.39 | 27.6 | 118 | 0.2 | 0 | 9.09 | 3.24 (Benzene) |
| Castings Cooling #2 EAF | | | | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | | |
| Pouring/Casting (Airset) | 11.1 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 1.38 | 38.8 | 98.3 | 0.69 | 0 | 32.2 | 11.3 (Benzene) |
| Casting Cooling (Airset) | | | | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | | |
| Shakeout (Airset) | 19.4 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 0 | 91.9 | | 0 | 0 | | |
| Sand Storage Silo Bin Vent | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Thermal Reclaimer (Airset Line) | | | | 0.01 | 9.72 | 1.04 | 1.24 | 0 | neg | neg |
| Mechanical Reclaimer | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | neg | neg |
| Sand Handling (Airset) | 0.66 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Magnesium Treatment | 23.9 | 14.7 | 14.7 | 0 | 1.97 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Core Making | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 99.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mold Making | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 122 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Natural gas Combustion | 0.6 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 24.8 | 29.5 | 35,632 | 0.55 | 0.5 (Hexane) |

| Process/ Emission Unit | Potential To Emit of the Entire Source After Issuance of Renewal (tons/year) | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PM | $PM_{10}$* | $PM_{2.5}$** | $SO_2$ | VOC | CO | NOx | GHGs | Total HAPs | Worst Single HAP |
| Thermal Sand Reclaimer | 24.99 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 0.01 | 9.06 | 1.1 | | 1.31 | 1566 | neg |
| **SHOTBLAST UNITS** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Twin Table Blast (L3/4-STT) | 93.08 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Total HAPs > 25 | Single HAP > 10 |
| Nelle Belle | 89.4 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Wheelabrator Frye (#16 Monorail) | 95.7 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Room Blast Machine (LN3-Rm) | 11.9 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Room Blast Machine (LN5-SRm) | 11.9 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Room Blast (LN5-N) | 37.2 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Room Blast (LN2-N) | 24 | 14 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Tumble Blast (LN1-TMBL) | 16.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Blast (LN7-3) | 19.7 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Monorail Blast (#18 Monorail) | 24 | 14 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Room Blast Machine (LN2-SRm) | 24 | 14 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Chill Room Tumbleblast (Chill TMBL) | 24 | 14 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Chill Room Cabinet Blast (Chill Cbnt) | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Wheel Blast (LN-3) | 18.6 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Emergency Gen | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.08 | 0.21 | 0.97 | 36.1 | 0.0008 | neg |
| **Total PTE of Entire Source** | **687** | **243** | **243** | **29.5** | **613** | **769** | **56** | **37,234** | **> 25** | **> 10** |
| Title V Major Source Thresholds | NA | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100,000 $CO_2e$ | 25 | 10 |
| PSD Major Source Thresholds | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100,000 $CO_2e$ | NA | NA |

negl. = negligible
*Under the Part 70 Permit program (40 CFR 70), particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers (PM10), not particulate matter (PM), is considered as a "regulated air pollutant".
**$PM_{2.5}$ listed is direct $PM_{2.5}$.

This existing stationary source is major for PSD because the emissions of at least one regulated pollutant are greater than one hundred (>100) tons per year, and it is in one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories.

## Federal Rule Applicability

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

(1) has a potential to emit before controls equal to or greater than the major source threshold for the pollutant involved;

(2) is subject to an emission limitation or standard for that pollutant; and

(3) uses a control device, as defined in 40 CFR 64.1, to comply with that emission limitation or standard.

The following table is used to identify the applicability of each of the criteria, under 40 CFR 64.1, to each existing emission unit and specified pollutant subject to CAM:

| Emission Unit / Pollutant | Control Device Used | Emission Limitation (Y/N) | Uncontrolled PTE (tons/year) | Controlled PTE (tons/year) | Major Source Threshold (tons/year) | CAM Applicable (Y/N) | Large Unit (Y/N) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Electric Arc Furnace (EAF-2) PM | Y | Y | 250 | 2.85 | 100 | N | N |
| Electric Arc Furnace (EAF-2) $PM_{10}$ | Y | Y | 229 | 2.61 | 100 | N | N |
| Electric Arc Furnace (EAF-2) $PM_{2.5}$ | Y | Y | 229 | 2.61 | 100 | N | N |
| Electric Arc Furnace (EAF-3) PM | Y | Y | 556 | 6.34 | 100 | N | N |
| Electric Arc Furnace (EAF-3) $PM_{10}$ | Y | Y | 508 | 5.79 | 100 | N | N |
| Electric Arc Furnace (EAF-3) $PM_{2.5}$ | Y | Y | 508 | 5.79 | 100 | N | N |
| Electric Arc Furnace (EAF-4) PM | Y | Y | 556 | 6.34 | 100 | Y | N |
| Electric Arc Furnace (EAF-4) $PM_{10}$ | Y | Y | 508 | 5.79 | 100 | Y | N |
| Electric Arc Furnace (EAF-4) $PM_{2.5}$ | Y | Y | 508 | 5.79 | 100 | Y | N |
| Casting Shakeout (Airset) PM | Y | Y | 220 | 11.02 | 100 | Y | N |
| Casting Shakeout (Airset) $PM_{10}$ | Y | Y | 181 | 9.03 | 100 | Y | N |
| Casting Shakeout (Airset) $PM_{2.5}$ | Y | Y | 181 | 9.03 | 100 | Y | N |
| Sand Handling Airset PM | Y | Y | 744 | 14.9 | 100 | Y | N |
| Sand Handling Airset $PM_{10}$ | Y | Y | 112 | 2.2 | 100 | Y | N |
| Sand Handling Airset $PM_{2.5}$ | Y | Y | 112 | 2.2 | 100 | Y | N |
| Mechanical Reclaimer PM | Y | Y | 744 | 14.9 | 100 | Y | N |
| Mechanical Reclaimer $PM_{10}$ | Y | Y | 112 | 2.2 | 100 | Y | N |
| Mechanical Reclaimer | Y | Y | 112 | 2.2 | 100 | Y | N |

| Emission Unit / Pollutant | Control Device Used | Emission Limitation (Y/N) | Uncontrolled PTE (tons/year) | Controlled PTE (tons/year) | Major Source Threshold (tons/year) | CAM Applicable (Y/N) | Large Unit (Y/N) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $PM_{2.5}$ | | | | | | | |
| Nelle Belle shotblast machine PM | Y | Y | 4468 | 89.4 | 100 | Y | N |
| Nelle Belle shotblast machine $PM_{10}$ | Y | Y | 447 | 8.94 | 100 | Y | N |
| Nelle Belle shotblast machine $PM_{2.5}$ | Y | Y | 447 | 8.94 | 100 | Y | N |
| Twin table blast machine L3/4 - STT PM | Y | Y | 1861 | 93.08 | 100 | Y | N |
| Twin table blast machine L3/4 - STT $PM_{10}$ | Y | Y | 186 | 9.31 | 100 | Y | N |
| Twin table blast machine L3/4 - STT $PM_{2.5}$ | Y | Y | 186 | 9.31 | 100 | Y | N |
| Wheelabrator Frye (#16 Monorail) PM | Y | Y | 1913 | 95.68 | 100 | Y | N |
| Wheelabrator Frye (#16 Monorail) $PM_{10}$ | Y | Y | 191 | 9.57 | 100 | Y | N |
| Wheelabrator Frye (#16 Monorail) $PM_{2.5}$ | Y | Y | 191 | 9.57 | 100 | Y | N |
| Blast machine LN7-3 PM | Y | Y | 1862 | 93.08 | 100 | Y | N |
| Blast machine LN7-3 $PM_{10}$ | Y | Y | 186 | 9.31 | 100 | Y | N |
| Blast machine LN7-3 $PM_{2.5}$ | Y | Y | 186 | 9.31 | 100 | Y | N |
| Wheel Blast (LN4-3) PM | Y | Y | 1862 | 93.08 | 100 | Y | N |
| Wheel Blast (LN4-3) $PM_{10}$ | Y | Y | 186 | 9.31 | 100 | Y | N |
| Wheel Blast (LN4-3) $PM_{2.5}$ | Y | Y | 186 | 9.31 | 100 | Y | N |

Based on this evaluation, the requirements of 40 CFR Part 64, CAM are applicable to the one (1) melting furnace EAF-4, the Airset sand handling and shakeout processes, shotblasters (L3/4 STT, Nelle Belle, #16 Monorail, LN7-3 and LN4-3), and the Airset mechanical reclaimer for PM,$PM_{10}$ and $PM_{2.5}$. A CAM plan will be incorporated into this Part 70 permit renewal. Note: Melting furnaces EAF2 and EAF3 are exempt from CAM Rule requirements because their only limit is for 40 CFR 63, Subpart EEEEE, which was promulgated after November 15, 1990.

(b) The requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart UUU, Standards of Performance for Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries, do not apply to the sand handling and reclamation activities at Harrison Steel Castings that are not thermal reclamation operations.

(c) The source is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR, Subpart IIII - Standard of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines because the emergency generator will be constructed after July 11, 2005 and manufactured after April 1, 2006. The specific facilities subject to this rule includes the following.

(1) One (1) diesel-fired emergency generator rated at 125 hp. [40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII]

The emergency generator is subject to the following sections of 40 CFR Part 60, 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);

(d) The requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart UUU, Standards of Performance for Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries, which is incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12, apply to the following thermal sand reclaimer and the thermal reclaimer at Harrison Steel Castings because the thermal reclaimers do engage in thermal reclamation operations.

(1) one (1) natural gas fired thermal reclaimer, constructed in 2001, with a maximum heat input capacity of 2.83 million Btu per hour, with a maximum capacity of 2.85 tons of sand per hour, with emissions controlled by a baghouse identified as DC46 and exhausting to stack DC46;

(2) One (1) natural gas -fired thermal sand reclaimer, identified as North Thermal Sand Reclaimer, to be constructed in 2012, with maximum heat input capacity of 3 MMBtu per hour, with a maximum capacity of 3.0 tons of sand per hour, with emissions controlled by a baghouse, identified as DC48 and exhausting to stack DC48.

The thermal reclaimers are subject to the following portions of Subpart UUU.

(1) 40 CFR 60.730(a), (c)
(2) 40 CFR 60.731
(3) 40 CFR 60.732
(4) 40 CFR 60.733
(5) 40 CFR 60.734(c)
(6) 40 CFR 60.735(a). (c)(1), (d)
(7) 40 CFR 60.736(a), (b)
(8) 40 CFR 60.737

The provisions of 40 CFR 60 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 60 Subpart UUU.

(e) This source is subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, 40 CFR 63, Subpart EEEEE (Iron and Steel Foundries) because the source is a major source of HAPs and also meets the definition of an iron and steel foundry, as defined in 40 CFR 63.7765. The rule covers emissions from metal melting furnaces, scrap preheaters, pouring areas, pouring stations, automated conveyor and pallet cooling lines that use a sand mold system, automated shakeout lines that use a sand mold system, and mold and core making lines. The final rule also covers fugitive emissions from foundry operations.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.7682(c), this source is an existing affected source because the construction of the source commenced prior to December 23, 2002 and the source is not reconstructed. The pouring operations at this source are considered pouring areas, not pouring stations, under 40 CFR 63.7765.

The specific affected facilities include:

(A) The scrap and charge handling process, constructed in 1951, with a maximum capacity of 24.5 tons of steel per hour, with emissions uncontrolled exhausting through stacks S8 and S10.

(B) The melting process consisting of the following:

(1) One (1) electric arc furnace, identified as EAF2, constructed in 1951 with a maximum melt rate of 4.5 tons of steel or iron per hour with emissions controlled by one (1) baghouse, identified as DC4, exhausting through stack DC4.

(2) One (1) electric arc furnace, identified as EAF3, constructed prior to October 1974 with a maximum melt rate of 10 tons of steel or iron per hour with emissions controlled by one (1) baghouse, identified as DC5, exhausting through stack DC5.

(3) One (1) electric arc furnace, identified as EAF4, constructed in 1989 with a maximum melt rate of 10 tons of steel or iron per hour with emissions controlled by one (1) baghouse, identified as DC40, exhausting through stack DC40.

Note: Two (2) baghouses identified as DC38 and DC42 are used to control fugitive melt shop particulate emissions at the roof monitor.

(C) Fugitive emissions from foundry operations.

This source is subject to the following portions of Subpart EEEEE.

(1) 40 CFR 63.7680;
(2) 40 CFR 63.7681;
(3) 40 CFR 63.7682(a), (b) and (c);
(4) 40 CFR 63.7683(a), (b) and (f);
(5) 40 CFR 63.7690(a)(1)(i)(ii), (7) and (b)(2);
(6) 40 CFR 63.7700(a),(b) and (c)(1)(i)(2)(3);
(7) 40 CFR 63.7710(a) and (b)(1), (3) through (6);
(8) 40 CFR 63.7720;
(9) 40 CFR 63.7730;
(10) 40 CFR 63.7731;
(11) 40 CFR 63.7732(a), (b)(1)(2), (c)(1)(2), (d) and (h);
(12) 40 CFR 63.7733(a), (b), (e) and (f);
(13) 40 CFR 63.7734(a)(1)(7) and (b)(1)(2);
(14) 40 CFR 63.7735(a) and (b);
(15) 40 CFR 63.7736(a),(b) and (c);
(16) 40 CFR 63.7740(b) and (c);
(17) 40 CFR 63.7741(b), (c) and (f);
(18) 40 CFR 63.7742(a), (b) and (c);
(19) 40 CFR 63.7743(a)(1)(7)(12), (b), (c) and (d);
(20) 40 CFR 63.7744(a) and (b);
(21) 40 CFR 63.7745;
(22 40 CFR 63.7746;

(23) 40 CFR 63.7747;
(24) 40 CFR 63.7750(a),(b), (d) and (e);
(25) 40 CFR 63.7751;
(26) 40 CFR 63.7752;
(27) 40 CFR 63.7753;
(28) 40 CFR 63.7760;
(29) 40 CFR 63.7761;
(30) 40 CFR 63.7765; and
(31) Table 1.

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 EEEEE.

(f) The surface coating operations are subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart MMMM) beacuse the paint booth is located in a Major source of HAPs. The emission units subject to this rule include the following:

(1) One (1) paint booth for coating metal castings, constructed prior to 1977, utilizing air assisted airless spray type, with VOC emissions uncontrolled and overspray controlled by using a filter wall, with emissions exhausting to stack S154. [326 IAC 6-3-2(d)]

These emission units are subject to the following portions of Subpart MMMM:

(1) 40 CFR 63.3880
(2) 40 CFR 63.3881(a)(1), (a)(2) and (b)
(3) 40 CFR 63.3882
(4) 40 CFR 63.3883(b) and (d)
(5) 40 CFR 63.3890(b)(1)
(6) 40 CFR 63.3891(a) and (b)
(7) 40 CFR 63.3892(a) and (b)
(8) 40 CFR 63.3893(a)
(9) 40 CFR 63.3900(a)(1) and (b)
(10) 40 CFR 63.3901
(11) 40 CFR 63.3910(a), (b), (c)(1)-(c)(7), (c)(8)(i), and (c)(8)(ii)
(12) 40 CFR 63.3920(a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3)(i)-(v), and (a)(4)-(6)
(13) 40 CFR 63.3930(a), (b), (c)(1)-(3), (d)-(h), and (j)
(14) 40 CFR 63.3931
(15) 40 CFR 63.3940
(16) 40 CFR 63.3941
(17) 40 CFR 63.3942
(18) 40 CFR 63.3950
(19) 40 CFR 63.3951
(20) 40 CFR 63.3952
(21) 40 CFR 63.3980
(22) 40 CFR 63.3981
(23) Tables 2, 3, and 4 of 40 CFR 63, Subpart MMMM

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 Part 63 Subpart MMMM.

**State Rule Applicability - Entire Source**

326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD))
This stationary source was constructed before August 7, 1977. This existing source was a major source for PSD before August 7, 1977 because it is one of the 28 listed source categories (secondary metal production) and at least one regulated pollutant is emitted at a rate greater than 100 tons per year.

1978 Modification
The Chill room tumble blast shot blast machine (Chill Tmbl) and the Chill room cabinet blast shotblast machine (Chill Cbnt) constructed in 1977 and 1978 have uncontrolled PM emissions of greater than 25 tons per year. The PM emissions shall be limited as follows:

(a) The PM emissions from the baghouse DC6 controlling the Chill room tumble blast shot blast machine (Chill Tmbl) and the Chill room cabinet blast shotblast machine (Chill Cbnt) shall not exceed 5.48 pounds per hour.

Compliance with this limit, will limit the PM emissions from the Chill room tumble blast shot blast machine (Chill Tmbl) and the Chill room cabinet blast shotblast machine (Chill Cbnt) to less than 25 tons per year and render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable to the 1977 and 1978 modification.

1979 Modification
The LN2-S Rm shot blast machine constructed in 1979 has uncontrolled PM emissions of greater than 25 tons per year. The PM emissions shall be limited as follows:

(a) The PM emissions from the baghouse DC33 controlling the LN2-S Rm shot blast machine shall not exceed 5.48 pounds per hour.

Compliance with this limit, will limit the PM emissions from the LN2-S Rm shot blast machine to less than 25 tons per year and render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable to the 1979 modification.

1980 Modification
The #18 Monorail shot blast machine constructed in 1980 has uncontrolled PM emissions of greater than 25 tons per year. The PM emissions shall be limited as follows:

(a) The PM emissions from the baghouse DC21 controlling the #18 Monorail shot blast machine shall not exceed 5.48 pounds per hour.

Compliance with this limit, will limit the PM emissions from the #18 Monorail shot blast machine to less than 25 tons per year and render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable to the 1980 modification.

1981 Modification
The LN2-N shot blast machine constructed in 1981 has uncontrolled PM emissions of greater than 25 tons per year. The PM emissions shall be limited as follows:

(a) The PM emissions from the baghouse DC23 controlling the LN2-N shot blast machine shall not exceed 5.48 pounds per hour.

Compliance with this limit, will limit the PM emissions from the LN2-N shot blast machine to less than 25 tons per year and render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable to the 1981 modification.

1987 Modification
The magnesium ductile treatment (DCTLE) operation, constructed in 1987 has uncontrolled PM emissions of greater than 25 tons per year. The PM shall be limited as follows:

(a) The amount of iron throughput to the magnesium ductile treatment (DCTLE) operation shall not exceed 26,630 tons of iron per 12 consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

(b) The PM emissions from the magnesium ductile treatment operation (DCTLE) shall not exceed 1.80 pounds per ton of iron throughput.

Compliance with these limits will limit PM emissions to from the magnesium ductile treatment (DCTLE) operation to less than 25 tons per year and render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable to 1987 modification.

1988 Modification
The Core Sands System, modified in 1988 have uncontrolled PM and $PM_{10}$ emissions of greater than 25 and 15 tons per year respectively. The PM and PM10 emissions shall be limited as follows:

(a) The PM emissions from the Core Sands System shall not exceed 0.072 pound per ton of sand.

(b) The $PM_{10}$ emissions from the Core Sands System shall not exceed 0.005 pound per ton of sand.

(c) The sand throughput to the Core Sands System shall not exceed 22,000 tons per 12 consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Compliance with these limits, will limit the PM and PM10 emissions from the Core Sand System to less than the significant level and these conditions are necessary in order that the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) shall not apply to the Airset mold line. Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) are not applicable to the 1988 modification.

1989 Modification
The electric arc furnace (EAF4), constructed in 1989 have uncontrolled PM and $PM_{10}$ emissions of greater than 25 and 15 tons per year respectively. The PM and $PM_{10}$ emissions from the baghouse DC40 controlling the electric arc furnace (EAF4) shall be less than 5.48 and 3.20 tons per year respectively. Compliance with these limits will limit PM and $PM_{10}$ emissions from the electric arc furnace (EAF4) to less than 25 and 15 tons per year, respectively. Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) do not apply to 1989 modification.

2001 Modification
The mold line identified as Floor Molding, constructed in 2001 has uncontrolled $PM_{10}$ emissions of greater than 15 tons per year. The PM10 shall be limited as follows:

(a) The amount of metal throughput to the mold line identified as Floor Molding shall not exceed 30,000 tons per 12 consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

(b) The $PM_{10}$ emissions from the pouring/casting and castings cooling operation identified as Floor Molding shall not exceed 0.28 pounds per ton of metal throughput.

Compliance with these limits will limit the $PM_{10}$ emissions from the mold line identified as Floor Molding to less than 15 tons per year and render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable to 2001 modification.

The Airset molding line pouring, castings cooling, and shakeout combined operations, constructed in 2001 has uncontrolled CO emissions of greater than 100 tons per year. The CO emissions shall be limited as follows:

(a) The carbon monoxide emissions from the Airset molding line pouring, castings cooling, and shakeout combined operations shall be less than 3.55 pounds per ton of metal poured.

(b) The metal throughput to the Airset mold line shall be limited to less than 55,400 tons per 12 consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Compliance with the above limits, combined with the potential to emit carbon monoxide of other emission units from the 2001 modification, shall limit the carbon monoxide emissions from the 2001 modification to less than 100 tons per year and render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable to 2001 modification.

The Sand Storage Silos bin vents, and pouring and cooling processes constructed in 2001 has uncontrolled PM and PM10 emissions of greater than 25 and 15 tons per year. The PM and PM10 emissions shall be limited as follows:

(a) At least 99% of all particulate matter (PM and $PM_{10}$) emissions generated during sand handling, mechanical reclaim, and thermal reclaim operations shall be captured by a baghouse and controlled.

(b) At least 96% of all particulate matter (PM and $PM_{10}$) emissions generated during shakeout operations shall be captured by a baghouse and controlled.

(c) Particulate matter (PM and $PM_{10}$) emissions from the Sand Storage Silos shall be captured and controlled by bin vents.

(d) The PM emissions from the Sand Storage Silos bin vents, baghouses DC9, DC12, DC45, DC46 and the pouring and cooling processes shall be limited to a total of 19.4 tons per twelve consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

(e) The $PM_{10}$ emissions from the Sand Storage Silos bin vents, baghouses DC9, DC12, DC45, DC46 and the pouring and cooling processes shall be limited to a total of 12.2 tons per twelve consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Compliance with these limits shall limit the total (fugitive and point source) potential to emit PM and $PM_{10}$ from the Sand Storage Silos bin vents, baghouses DC9, DC12, DC45, DC46 and the pouring and cooling processes to less than twenty-five (25) tons per year of PM, and less than fifteen (15) tons per year of $PM_{10}$, and shall render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Rules) not applicable to 2001 Modific ation.

2004 Modification
The LN7-3 shot blast machine constructed in 2004 has uncontrolled PM and $PM_{10}$ emissions of greater than 25 and 15 tons per year, respectively. The PM and PM10 emissions shall be limited as follows:

(a) The PM emissions from the baghouse DC8 controlling the LN7-3 shot blast machine shall not exceed 4.50 pounds per hour.

(b) The $PM_{10}$ emissions from the baghouse DC8 controlling the LN7-3 shot blast machine shall not exceed 2.70 pounds per hour.

Compliance with these limits, will limit the PM and $PM_{10}$ emissions from the LN7-3 shot blast machine to less than 25 and 15 tons per year, respectively and render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable to the 2004 modification.

2006 Modification
The LN4-3 shot blast machine and the, "over 500 lb core line" constructed in 2006 have uncontrolled PM and $PM_{10}$ emissions of greater than 25 and 15 tons per year respectively. The PM and PM10 emissions shall be limited as follows:

(a) The PM emissions from the baghouse DC16 controlling the LN4-3 shot blast machine shall not exceed 4.25 pounds per hour.

(b) The $PM_{10}$ emissions from the baghouse DC16 controlling the LN4-3 shot blast machine shall not exceed 2.70 pounds per hour.

(c) The PM emissions from the sand system at the "over 500 lb core line" shall be less than 1.4 pounds per hour.

(d) The $PM_{10}$ emissions from the sand system at the "over 500 lb core line" shall be less than 0.6 pounds per hour.

Compliance with these limits, will limit the PM and $PM_{10}$ emissions to less than 25 and 15 tons per year, respectively and render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable to the 2006 modification.

2007 Modification
The shakeout system identified as the North shakeout, constructed in 2007 has uncontrolled $PM_{10}$ emissions of greater than 15 tons per year. The PM10 shall be limited as follows:

(a) The amount of metal throughput to the shakeout system identified as the North shakeout shall be limited to less than 30,000 tons per 12 consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

(b) The $PM_{10}$ emissions from the shakeout system identified as the North shakeout shall not exceed 0.35 pounds per ton of metal throughput.

Compliance with these limits will limit the $PM_{10}$ emissions from the shakeout system identified as the North shakeout to less than 15 tons per year and render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable to 2007 modification.

2012 Modification
The uncontrolled potential to emit of this modification is greater than 25 tons per year for PM. In order to make the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable to the 2012 modification, the Permittee has taken this limit:

(a) PM emissions from the thermal sand reclaimer shall not exceed 5.70 pounds per hour.

Compliance with these limit in combination with the potential emissions from other emission units, will ensure that the PM emissions from the thermal sand reclaimer are less than 25 tons per year and render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable to the 2012 modification.

326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting)
This source is subject to 326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting) because it is required to have an operating permit pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70). The potential to emit of VOC and PM10 is greater than 250 tons per year, each. Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-6-3(a)(1), annual reporting is required. An emission statement shall be submitted by July 1, 2013, and every year

thereafter. The emission statement shall contain, at a minimum, the information specified in 326 IAC 2-6-4.

326 IAC 5-1 (Opacity Limitations)
This source is subject to the opacity limitations specified in 326 IAC 5-1-2(2)

326 IAC 6.5 PM Limitations Except Lake County
This source is not subject to 326 IAC 6.5 because it is not located in one of the following counties: Clark, Dearborn, Dubois, Howard, Marion, St. Joseph, Vanderburgh, Vigo or Wayne.

326 IAC 6.8 PM Limitations for Lake County
This source is not subject to 326 IAC 6.8 because it is not located in lake county.
326 IAC 6-4 (Fugitive Dust Emissions)
The Permittee shall not allow fugitive dust to escape beyond the property line or boundaries of the property, right-of-way, or easement on which the source is located, in a manner that would violate 326 IAC 6-4 (Fugitive Dust Emissions).

326 IAC 6-5 (Fugitive Particulate Matter Emission Limitations)
The source is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6-5 because the amounts of fugitive particulate matter emissions from paved roadways are less than 25 tons per year.

**State Rule Applicability – Individual Facilities**

326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Work Practices and Control Technologies)
Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(d), the particulate matter (PM) from the paint booth shall be controlled by filter wall and the Permittee shall operate the filters in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.

326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)
Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the allowable particulate emissions from these emission units shall not exceed the pound per hour limitation shown below:

(a) The particulate emission rate from the scrap and charge handling process shall not exceed 35.0 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 24.5 tons of charge materials per hour.

(b) The particulate emission rate from the pouring/casting operation identified as Floor Molding shall not exceed 58.7 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 203.68 tons of metal and sand per hour.

(c) The particulate emission rate from the casting cooling operation identified as Floor Molding shall not exceed 58.7 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 203.68 tons of metal and sand per hour.

(d) The particulate emission rate from the pouring/casting operation identified as #2 EAF Steel shall not exceed 39.0 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 28.8 tons of metal and sand per hour.

(e) The particulate emission rate from the casting cooling operation identified as #2 EAF Steel shall not exceed 39.0 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 28.8 tons of metal and sand per hour.

(f) The particulate emission rate from the North shakeout operation shall not exceed 22.27 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 12.5 tons of metal and sand per hour.

(g) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the particulate emission rate from the magnesium treatment process identified as DCTLE shall not exceed 11.2 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 4.5 tons of iron per hour.

(h) The particulate emission rate from the baghouse DC18 controlling the shotblast machine identified as the twin table shotblast machine L3/4-STT, shall not exceed 35.4 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 25 tons of metal castings per hour.

(i) The particulate emission rate from the baghouse DC7 controlling the shotblast machine identified as the Nelle Belle shotblast machine (Nelle) shall not exceed 46.3 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 60 tons of metal castings per hour.

(j) The particulate emission rate from the baghouse DC17 controlling the shotblast machine identified as the Wheelabrator Frye shotblast machine (#16 Monorail) shall not exceed 36.1 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 25.7 tons of metal castings per hour.

(k) The particulate emission rate from each of the baghouses DC30 and DC28 controlling the shotblast machines identified as the room blast shotblast machines LN3-Rm and LN5-S Rm, shall not exceed 16.5 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 8 tons of metal castings per hour each.

(l) The particulate emission rate from the baghouse DC11 controlling the shotblast machine identified as the room blast shotblast machine LN5-N shall not exceed 19.2 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 10 tons of metal castings per hour.

(m) The particulate emission rate from the baghouse DC23 controlling the shotblast machine identified as the room blast shotblast machine LN2-N shall not exceed 22.9 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 13 tons of metal castings per hour.

(n) The particulate emission rate from the baghouse DC10 controlling the shotblast machine identified as the tumble blast shotblast machine LN1-TMBL shall not exceed 11.2 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 4.5 tons of metal castings per hour.

(o) The allowable PM emission rate from the baghouse DC8 controlling the shotblast machine identified as the LN7-3 wheel blast shall not exceed 35.4 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 25 tons of metal castings per hour.

(p) The particulate emission rate from the baghouse DC21 controlling the shotblast machine identified as the #18 monorail shotblast machine shall not exceed 20.9 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 11.4 tons of metal castings per hour.

(q) The particulate emission rate from the baghouse DC33 controlling the shotblast machine identified as the room blast shotblast machine LN2-S Rm shall not exceed 15.1 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 7 tons of metal castings per hour.

(r) The particulate emission rate from the baghouse DC6 controlling the shotblast machines identified as the chill room tumble blast shotblast machine (Chill Tmbl) and the chill room cabinet blast shotblast machine (Chill Cbnt) shall not exceed 33.3 pounds per hour when operating at a combined process weight rate of 22.8 tons of metal castings per hour.

(s) The particulate emission rate from the baghouse DC16 controlling the shotblast machine identified as the LN4-3 Wheel Blast, shall not exceed 35.4 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 25 tons of metal castings per hour.

(t) The particulate emission rate from the Core Sands System shall not exceed 12.1 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 5 tons of sand per hour.

(u) The particulate emission rate from the pouring/casting and castings cooling process shall not exceed 46.7 pounds per hour each when operating at a process weight rate of 15.73 tons of metal per hour each and 47.2 tons of sand per hour each, for a total process weight rate of 62.9 tons per hour each.

(v) The total particulate emission rate from the baghouses DC9 and DC12 controlling the shakeout process shall not exceed 46.7 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 15.73 tons of metal per hour and 47.2 tons of sand per hour, for a total process weight rate of 62.9 tons per hour.

(w) The particulate emission rate from the baghouse DC46 controlling the sand handling process and the thermal reclaimer shall not exceed 44.0 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 47.2 tons of sand per hour. The baghouse identified as DC46 shall be in operation at all times the sand handling process is in operation, in order to comply with this limit.

(x) The particulate emission rate from the baghouse DC45 controlling the mechanical reclaim process shall not exceed 44.0 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 47.2 tons of sand per hour.

(y) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the allowable PM emission rate from each of the insignificant activities shall not exceed the pounds per hour limitations as calculated with the following formula:

The pounds per hour limitations were calculated with 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

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:

$E = 55.0\ P^{0.11} - 40$ where E = rate of emission in pounds per hour and
P = process weight rate in tons per hour

The control devices shall be in operation at all times the emission units are in operation, in order to comply with these limits.

326 IAC 7-1.1 (Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limitations)
The potential $SO_2$ emissions from all the emission units at this source are less than ten (10) pounds per hour, each and twenty-five (25) tons per year, each. Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 7-1.1 are not applicable to any of the emission units.

326 IAC 8-1-6 (New Facilities; General Reduction Requirements)
(a) The potential to emit of volatile organic compound (VOC) from the shakeout system, identified as North Shakeout is greater than twenty-five (25) tons per year. Therefore,

(1) The VOC emissions from the north shakeout operation shall be limited to 3.32 pounds per ton of metal, and the resin content in the mold shall not exceed 1.23% by weight.

(2) The metal throughput to the North Shakeout shall be limited to 30,000 tons per 12 consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Compliance with these limit will limit the VOC emissions to less than twenty-five (25) tons per year and render the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 (New Facilities; General Reduction Requirements) is not applicable to the shakeout system.

(b) The potential to emit of volatile organic compound (VOC) from the Floor Molding Machine, is greater than twenty-five (25) tons per year. Therefore,

(1) The resin usage for the Floor Molding Machine shall not exceed 2,455,384 pounds of resin per 12 consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

(2) The VOC emissions from the Floor Molding Machine shall not exceed 0.0325 pounds of VOC per pound of resin.

Compliance with the above BACT limits will limit the potential VOC emissions from the Floor Molding Machine to less than 40 tons per year and render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 not applicable to the Floor Molding Machine permitted under T 045-26985-00002.

(c) The potential to emit of volatile organic compound (VOC) from the Zircon Mixer, airset core making machine (Small Airset Mixer) and airset core making machine (Snap) are greater than twenty-five (25) tons per year. Therefore,

(1) The total resin usage for the Zircon Mixer, constructed in 2005, shall be limited to less than 1,000,000 pounds of resin per 12 consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month. This is equivalent to VOC emissions of less than 25 tons per year.

(2) The VOC emissions from the Zircon Mixer shall not exceed 0.05 pounds of VOC per pound of core resin.

(3) The total resin usage for the airset core making machine (Small Airset Mixer), constructed in 1989, shall be limited to less than 854,700 pounds of resin per 12 consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

(4) The VOC emissions from the airset core making machine (Small Airset Mixer) shall not exceed 0.0585 pounds of VOC per pound of core resin.

(5) The total resin usage for the airset core making machine (Snap), constructed in 1992, shall be limited to less than 854,700 pounds of resin per 12 consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

(6) The VOC emissions from the airset core making machine (Snap) shall not exceed 0.0585 pounds of VOC per pound of core resin.

Compliance with these limits will limit the VOC emissions to less than 25 tons per year, therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 (BACT) and the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)) are not applicable to the Zircon Mixer, airset core making machine (Small Airset Mixer) and airset core making machine (Snap).

(d) The following BACT requirments shall apply to the following emission units; pouring and castings cooling operations, Airset molding line shakeout operations, Airset mold line, mold making process, mold wash, thermal sand reclamation system and shakeout process;

(1) The VOC emissions from the pouring and castings cooling operations shall be limited to 1.8 pounds per ton of metal poured.

(2) The resin content shall not exceed 1.23%.

(3) The VOC emissions from the Airset molding line shakeout operations shall be limited to 3.32 pounds per ton of metal.

(4) The metal throughput to the Airset mold line shall be limited to less than 55,400 tons per 12 consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

(5) The VOC emissions from the mold making process shall be limited to 1.17 pounds per ton of sand and 22.20 pounds per hour.

(6) The VOC content of the mold wash shall not exceed 0.0 percent by weight.

(7) The mold production shall be limited to less than 166,200 tons per 12 consecutive month period and the binder usage shall be limited to less than 1,662 tons per 12 consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

(8) The VOC emissions from the thermal sand reclamation system, which controls the mold sand mixer, shall not exceed 2.2 pounds per hour.

(9) The maximum throughput rate to the shakeout process shall not exceed 15.73 tons of metal per hour.

(e) The potential to emit of volatile organic compound (VOC) from the over 500 lb core line, is greater than twenty-five (25) tons per year. Therefore,

(1) The total resin usage for the “over 500 lb core line”, constructed in 2006, shall be limited to less than 996,000 pounds of resin per 12 consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

(2) The VOC emissions from the “over 500 lb core line” shall be limited to 0.05 pounds of VOC per pound of core resin.

Compliance with the above limits shall limit VOC emissions to less than 25 tons per year and render the requirement of 326 IAC 8-1-6 (BACT) and 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)) not applicable to the over 500 lb core line.

## Compliance Determination and Monitoring Requirements

Permits issued under 326 IAC 2-7 are required to ensure that sources can demonstrate compliance with all applicable state and federal rules on a continuous basis. All state and federal rules contain compliance provisions, however, these provisions do not always fulfill the requirement for a continuous demonstration. When this occurs, IDEM, OAQ, in conjunction with the source, must develop specific conditions to satisfy 326 IAC 2-7-5. As a result, Compliance Determination Requirements are included in the permit. The Compliance Determination Requirements in Section D of the permit are those conditions that are found directly within state and federal rules and the violation of which serves as grounds for enforcement action.

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

(1) The compliance determination requirements applicable to this source are as follows:

| Emission Unit | Control Device | Pollutant | Frequency of Testing | Limit or Requirement |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Electric Arc Furnace EAF 4 | Baghouse DC 40 | PM and PM10 | 5 years | 326 IAC 2-2 |
| North Shakeout | None | VOC | 5 years | 326 IAC 8-1-6 |
| North Shakeout | Baghouses DC2, DC3 and DC39 | PM10 | 5 years | 326 IAC 2-2 |
| Airset Thermal Sand Reclaimer controlling the Sand Mixer | Thermal Sand Reclaimer | VOC | Once every 5 years | 326 IAC 2-2-3 and 326 IAC 8-1-6 |
| Airset Shakeout Units (both units) | Baghouses DC9 and DC12 | PM/PM10 | Once every 5 years | 326 IAC 2-2 and 326 IAC 6-3 |
| Airset Sand Handling System and Thermal Reclaimer | Baghouse DC46 | PM/PM10 | Once every 5 years | 326 IAC 2-2 and 326 IAC 6-3 |
| Airset Mechanical Reclaimer | Baghouse DC45 | PM/PM10 | Once every 5 years | 326 IAC 2-2 and 326 IAC 6-3 |
| Thermal sand reclaimer | Baghouse | PM | Every five years | 326 IAC 2-2 |

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

| Control | Parameter | Frequency | Range | Excursions and Exceedances | Limit or Requirement |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baghouse (DC3) for the North Shakeout System | Water Pressure Drop | Daily | 2 to 8 inches | Response Steps | 326 IAC 2-2 and 40 CFR 64 |
| | Visible Emissions | | Normal-Abnormal | | |
| Baghouse (DC2 and DC-39) for the North Shakeout System | Water Pressure Drop | Daily | 1 to 7 inches | Response Steps | 326 IAC 2-2 and 40 CFR 64 |
| | Visible Emissions | | Normal-Abnormal | | |
| Baghouses (DC11 and DC30) for shotblasters (LN2-N and LN3-Rm) | Water Pressure Drop | Daily | 0.2 to 6.0 inches | Response Steps | 326 IAC 2-2 and 40 CFR 64 |
| | Visible Emissions | | Normal-Abnormal | | |
| Baghouses (DC6, DC7, DC8, DC10, DC16, DC17, DC18, DC21, DC23, DC28 and DC33 for shotblasters (LN4-3, L3/4-STT, Nelle Belle, #16 Monorail, LN5-S Rm, LN-5, LN1-TMBL, LN7-3, #18 Monorail, LN2-S Rm, Chill TMBL, Chill Cbnt LN-2 and LN2-T) | Water Pressure Drop | Daily | 2 to 6 inches | Response Steps | 326 IAC 2-2 and 40 CFR 64 |
| | Visible Emissions | | Normal-Abnormal | | |
| Baghouses (DC9, DC12, DC45, and DC46) for the Airset Molding Line Shakeout, Sand Handling, Mechanical Reclamation, and Thermal Reclamation Processes | Water Pressure Drop | Daily | 2.0 to 8.0 inches | Response Steps | 326 IAC 2-2 and 40 CFR 64 |
| | Visible Emissions | | Normal-Abnormal | | |
| Baghouse (Thermal sand reclaimer) | Visible Emissions | Daily | Normal-Abnormal | Response Steps | 326 IAC 2-2 |

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

| Control | Parameter | Frequency | Range | Excursions and Exceedances |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thermal Sand Reclamation System | Temperature | Continuous | 1400 $^{O}$F | Response Steps |
| | Duct Amperage Pressure | Daily | Range Established in Stack Test | |

These monitoring conditions are necessary because the thermal sand reclamation system must operate properly to ensure compliance with 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) and 40 CFR 64 (CAM).

## Recommendation

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

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

An application for the purposes of this review was received on August 31, 2012.

## Conclusion

The operation of this a steel and ductile iron castings plant shall be subject to the conditions of the attached Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No. 045-32267-00002.

## IDEM Contact

(a) Questions regarding this proposed permit can be directed to Josiah Balogun at the Indiana Department Environmental Management, Office of Air Quality, Permits Branch, 100 North Senate Avenue, MC 61-53 IGCN 1003, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251 or by telephone at (317) 234-5257 or toll free at 1-800-451-6027 extension 4-5257.

(b) A copy of the findings is available on the Internet at: http://www.in.gov/ai/appfiles/idem-caats/

(c) For additional information about air permits and how the public and interested parties can participate, refer to the IDEM's Guide for Citizen Participation and Permit Guide on the Internet at: www.idem.in.gov

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations**
**Emission Summary**
**Source Name:** Harrison Steel Castings Company
**Source Location:** 900 North Mound Street, Attica, IN 47918
**Permit Number:** T045-32267-00002
**Permit Reviewer:** Josiah Balogun
**Date:** 5-Sep-2012

**Uncontrolled Potential to Emit**

| | PM (tons/yr) | $PM_{10}$ (tons/yr) | $PM_{2.5}$ (tons/yr) | $SO_2$ (tons/yr) | VOC (tons/yr) | CO (tons/yr) | NOx (tons/yr) | GHGs as CO2e (tons/yr) | HAPs (tons/yr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Emission Unit** | | | | | | | | | |
| Charge Handling | 64.39 | 38.63 | 38.63 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.44 |
| Electric Arc Furnace (EAF-2) | 250.32 | 228.64 | 228.64 | 4.73 | 6.9 | 0 | 3.94 | 0 | 2.03 |
| Electric Arc Furnace (EAF-3) | 556.3 | 508.1 | 508.1 | 10.5 | 15.3 | 0 | 8.76 | 0 | |
| Electric Arc Furnace (EAF-4) | 556.3 | 508.1 | 508.1 | 10.5 | 15.3 | 0 | 8.76 | 0 | |
| Pouring/Casting Floor Molding | 31.2 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 1.75 | 122.6 | 525 | 0.88 | 0 | 41.6 |
| Castings Cooling Floor Molding | | | | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| Casting Shakeout (North) | 63.1 | 51.6 | 51.6 | 0 | 65.4 | | 0 | 0 | |
| Pouring/Casting #2 EAF Steel | 7.02 | 1.32 | 1.32 | 0.39 | 27.59 | 118.3 | 0.2 | 0 | 9.09 |
| Castings Cooling #2 EAF Steel | | | | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| Sand Handling Core Sands | 78.8 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pouring/Casting (Airset) | 24.53 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 1.38 | 96.5 | 413.4 | 0.69 | 0 | 38.6 |
| Casting Cooling (Airset) | | | | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| Casting Shakeout (Airset) | 220.5 | 180.5 | 180.5 | 0 | 228.7 | | 0 | 0 | |
| Sand Handling Airset | 744.2 | 111.6 | 111.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Magnesium Treatment | 35.5 | 35.5 | 35.5 | 0 | 1.97 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Core-Making | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 315.6 | 0 | | 0 | 0 |
| Mold Making | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 418.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Thermal Reclaimer (Airset Line) | 44.9 | 6.74 | 6.74 | 0.01 | 9.72 | 1.04 | 1.24 | 0 | neg |
| Mechanical Reclaimer | 744.3 | 111.6 | 111.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Natural Gas Combustion | 0.6 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 24.8 | 29.5 | 35,632 | 0.55 |
| Thermal Sand Reclaimer | 47.3 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 0.01 | 9.06 | 0 | 0 | 1,566.20 | neg |
| **SHOTBLAST UNITS** | | | | | | | | | |
| Nelle Belle | 4467.6 | 446.8 | 446.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 214.36 |
| Room Blast Machines (LN3 - Rm and LN5-S Rm) | 1191.4 | 119 | 119 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Twin Table Blast (L3/4-STT) | 1861.5 | 186.2 | 186.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 494.7 |
| Wheelabrator Frye (#16 Monorail) | 1913.6 | 191.4 | 191.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Room Blast (LN5-N) | 744.6 | 74.5 | 74.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Room Blast (LN2-N) | 967.9 | 96.8 | 96.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Tumble Blast (LN1-TMBL) | 335 | 33.5 | 33.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Blast (LN7-3) | 1861.5 | 186.2 | 186.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Monorail Blast (#18 Monorail) | 848.8 | 84.8 | 84.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Room Blast Machine (LN2-S Rm) | 521 | 52 | 52 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Chill Room Tumbleblast (Chill TMBL) | 848.8 | 84.8 | 84.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Chill Room Cabinet Blast (Chill Cbnt) | 848.8 | 84.8 | 84.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Wheel Blast (LN4-3) | 1861.5 | 186.2 | 186.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Emergency Gen | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.08 | 0.21 | 0.97 | 36.1 | 0.0008 |
| Total Emissions | 21741.33 | 3641.00 | 3641.00 | 29.53 | 1334.72 | 1082.75 | 54.94 | 37234.30 | Single HAP >10 Combined HAPs > 25 |

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations**
**Emission Summary**
**Source Name:** Harrison Steel Castings Company
**Source Location:** 900 North Mound Street, Attica, IN 47918
**Permit Number:** T045-32267-00002
**Permit Reviewer:** Josiah Balogun
**Date:** 5-Sep-2012

**Limited Potential to Emit**

| | PM (tons/yr) | $PM_{10}$ (tons/yr) | $PM_{2.5}$ (tons/yr) | $SO_2$ (tons/yr) | VOC (tons/yr) | CO (tons/yr) | NOx (tons/yr) | GHGs as CO2e (tons/yr) | HAPs (tons/yr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Emission Unit** | | | | | | | | | |
| Charge Handling | 64.4 | 38.6 | 38.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.44 |
| Electric Arc Furnace (EAF-2) | 2.85 | 2.61 | 2.61 | 4.73 | 6.9 | 0 | 3.94 | 0 | 2..03 |
| Electric Arc Furnace (EAF-3) | 6.34 | 5.79 | 5.79 | 10.5 | 15.3 | 0 | 8.8 | 0 | |
| Electric Arc Furnace (EAF-4) | 24 | 14 | 14 | 10.5 | 15.3 | 0 | 8.8 | 0 | |
| Pouring/Casting Floor Molding | 6.6 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 1.75 | 122.6 | 525.6 | 0.88 | 0 | 41.6 |
| Castings Cooling Floor Molding | | | | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| Casting Shakeout (North) | 0.45 | 5.25 | 5.25 | 0 | 49.8 | | 0 | 0 | |
| Sand Handling | 4.05 | 14.8 | 14.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pouring/Casting #2 EAF Steel | 7.02 | 1.32 | 1.32 | 0.39 | 27.6 | 118.3 | 0.2 | 0 | 9.09 |
| Castings Cooling #2 EAF Steel | | | | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| Pouring/Casting (Airset) | 11.1 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 1.38 | 38.8 | 98.34 | 0.69 | 0 | 32.2 |
| Casting Cooling (Airset) | | | | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| Shakeout (Airset) | 19.4 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 0 | 91.9 | | 0 | 0 | |
| Sand Storage Silo bin vent | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Thermal Reclaimer (Airset Line) | | | | 0.01 | 9.72 | 1.04 | 1.24 | 0 | neg |
| Mechanical Reclaimer | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sand Handling (Airset) | 0.66 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Magnesium Treatment | 23.9 | 14.7 | 14.7 | 0 | 1.97 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Core-Making | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 99.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mold Making | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 122 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Natural Gas Combustion | 0.6 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 24.8 | 29.5 | 35,632 | 0.55 |
| Thermal Sand Reclaimer | 24.99 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 0.01 | 9.06 | 1.1 | 1.31 | 1566 | neg |
| **SHOTBLAST UNITS** | | | | | | | | | |
| Twin Table Blast (L3/4-STT) | 93.08 | 9.31 | 9.31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Single HAP >10 Combined HAPs > 25 |
| Nelle Belle | 89.4 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Wheelabrator Frye (#16 Monorail) | 95.7 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Room Blast Machines (LN3 - Rm) | 11.9 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Room Blast Machines (LN5-S Rm) | 11.9 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Room Blast (LN5-N) | 37.2 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Room Blast (LN2-N) | 24 | 14 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Tumble Blast (LN1-TMBL) | 16.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Blast (LN7-3) | 19.7 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Monorail Blast (#18 Monorail) | 24 | 14 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Room Blast Machine (LN2-S Rm) | 24 | 14 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Chill Room Tumbleblast (Chill TMBL) | 24 | 14 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Chill Room Cabinet Blast (Chill Cbnt) | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Wheel Blast (LN4-3) | 18.6 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Emergency Gen | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.08 | 0.21 | 0.97 | 36.1 | 0.0008 |
| Total Emissions | 686.71 | 242.71 | 242.71 | 29.53 | 612.53 | 769.39 | 56.33 | 37234.10 | Single HAP >10 Combined HAPs > 25 |

**Appendix A: Emission Calculations**
**Iron and Steel Foundry Emissions**

**Company Name:** Harrison Steel Castings Company
**Address City IN Zip:** 900 North Mound Street, Attica, IN 47918
**Permit Number:** T045-32267-00002
**Reviewer:** Josiah Balogun

* * Process Emissions * *

| Process: | Rate (tons iron/hr) | Pollutant | Ef (lb/ton produced) | Ebc (ton/yr) | Type of control | Control Efficiency (%) | Eac (ton/yr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Scrap & Charge Handling | 24.5 | PM | 0.60 | 64.39 | None | | 64.39 |
| *SCC# 3-04-003-015* | | PM-10 | 0.36 | 38.63 | | | 38.63 |
| | | SO2 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| | | NOx | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| | | VOC | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| | | CO | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |

Note: Emissions factors from USEPA's Factor Information Retrieval Data System, version 6.25

*Allowable Emissions:*

The following calculations determine PM compliance with 326 IAC 6-3-2 for process weight rates up to 30 tons per hour:

P= 24.5 tons/hr

limit = 4.1 x ( 24.5 ^0.67 ) = 35.0 lb/hr (allowable)

with potential:

64.4 tons/yr x 2000 lb/ton / 8760 hr/yr = 14.7 lb/hr (will comply)

| Process: | Rate (tons iron/hr) | Pollutant | Ef (lb/ton produced) | Ebc (ton/yr) | Type of control | Control Efficiency (%) | Eac (ton/yr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Melting | 4.5 | PM | 12.70 | 250.32 | Baghouse | 98.86% | 2.85 |
| Electric Arc Furnace EAF2 | | PM-10 | 11.60 | 228.64 | Baghouse | 98.86% | 2.61 |
| *SCC# 3-04-007-01* | | SO2 | 0.24 | 4.73 | | | 4.73 |
| | | NOx | 0.20 | 3.94 | | | 3.94 |
| | | VOC | 0.35 | 6.90 | | | 6.90 |
| | | CO | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |

Note: Emissions factors from USEPA's Factor Information Retrieval Data System, version 6.25

*Allowable Emissions:*

The following calculations determine PM compliance with 326 IAC 6-3-2 for process weight rates up to 30 tons per hour:

P= 4.5 tons/hr

limit = 4.1 x ( 4.5 ^0.67 ) = 11.2 lb/hr (allowable)

with potential:

2.9 tons/yr x 2000 lb/ton / 8760 hr/yr = 0.7 lb/hr (will comply)

Harrison Steel Castings Company
900 North Mound Street, Attica, IN 47918

Reviewer: Josiah Balogun
Permit Number: T045-32267-00002

| Process: | Rate (tons iron/hr) | Pollutant | Ef (lb/ton produced) | Ebc (ton/yr) | Type of control | Control Efficiency (%) | Eac (ton/yr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Melting | 10 | PM | 12.70 | 556.26 | Baghouse | 98.86% | 6.34 |
| Electric Arc Furnace EAF3 | | PM-10 | 11.60 | 508.08 | Baghouse | 98.86% | 5.79 |
| *SCC# 3-04-007-01* | | SO2 | 0.24 | 10.51 | | | 10.51 |
| | | NOx | 0.20 | 8.76 | | | 8.76 |
| | | VOC | 0.35 | 15.33 | | | 15.33 |
| | | CO | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |

Note: Emissions factors from USEPA's Factor Information Retrieval Data System, version 6.25

*Allowable Emissions:*

The following calculations determine PM compliance with 326 IAC 6-3-2 for process weight rates up to 30 tons per hour:

P= 10 tons/hr

limit = 4.1 x ( 10 ^0.67 ) = 19.2 lb/hr (allowable)

with potential:

6.3 tons/yr x 2000 lb/ton / 8760 hr/yr = 1.4 lb/hr (will comply)

| Process: | Rate (tons iron/hr) | Pollutant | Ef (lb/ton produced) | Ebc (ton/yr) | Type of control | Control Efficiency (%) | Eac (ton/yr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Melting | 10 | PM | 12.70 | 556.26 | Baghouse | 98.86% | 6.34 |
| Electric Arc Furnace EAF4 | | PM-10 | 11.60 | 508.08 | Baghouse | 98.86% | 5.79 |
| *SCC# 3-04-007-01* | | SO2 | 0.24 | 10.51 | | | 10.51 |
| | | NOx | 0.20 | 8.76 | | | 8.76 |
| | | VOC | 0.35 | 15.33 | | | 15.33 |
| | | CO | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |

Note: Emissions factors from USEPA's Factor Information Retrieval Data System, version 6.25

*Allowable Emissions:*

The following calculations determine PM compliance with 326 IAC 6-3-2 for process weight rates up to 30 tons per hour:

P= 10 tons/hr

limit = 4.1 x ( 10 ^0.67 ) = 19.2 lb/hr (allowable)

with potential:

6.3 tons/yr x 2000 lb/ton / 8760 hr/yr = 1.4 lb/hr (will comply)

Harrison Steel Castings Company
900 North Mound Street, Attica, IN 47918

Reviewer: Josiah Balogun
Permit Number: T045-32267-00002

| Process: | Rate (tons iron/hr) | Pollutant | Ef (lb/ton produced) | Ebc (ton/yr) | Type of control | Control Efficiency (%) | Eac (ton/yr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pouring and Cooling | 20.0 | PM* | 0.356 | 31.19 | None | | 31.19 |
| Floor Molding | | PM-10* | 0.067 | 5.87 | | | 5.87 |
| *SCC# 3-04-007-08* | | SO2 | 0.02 | 1.75 | | | 1.75 |
| | | NOx | 0.01 | 0.88 | | | 0.88 |
| | | VOC* | 1.40 | 122.64 | | | 122.64 |
| | | CO** | 6.00 | 525.60 | | | 525.60 |

Note: Emissions factors from USEPA's Factor Information Retrieval Data System, version 6.25
**CO emission factor based on the best information for CO emissions from pouring, cooling, and shakeout operations. These emissions represent total emissions from the POUR line pouring and cooling operations, and the north shakeout combined.
* PM/PM10 and VOC emission factors for the pouring and cooling processes are from stack test on the Airset line.

*Allowable Emissions:*

The following calculations determine PM compliance with 326 IAC 6-3-2 for process weight rates greater than 30 tons per hour:

P= 203.68 tons/hr *Note: P includes the weight of the metal poured and the weight of the sand mold.*

limit = 55 x ( 203.68 ^0.11 ) - 40 = 58.7 lb/hr (allowable)

with potential:

31.2 tons/yr x 2000 lb/ton / 8760 hr/yr = 7.1 lb/hr (will comply)

| Process: | Rate (tons iron/hr) | Pollutant | Ef (lb/ton produced) | Ebc (ton/yr) | Type of control | Control Efficiency (%) | Eac (ton/yr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Castings Cooling | 20.0 | PM | * | 0.00 | None | | 0.00 |
| Floor Molding | | PM-10 | * | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| *SCC# 3-04-007-13* | | SO2 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| | | NOx | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| | | VOC | * | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| | | CO | ** | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |

Note: Emissions factors from USEPA's Factor Information Retrieval Data System, version 6.25
* PM/PM10 emission factors for the pouring and cooling processes are from stack test on the Airset line.

*Allowable Emissions:*

The following calculations determine PM compliance with 326 IAC 6-3-2 for process weight rates greater than 30 tons per hour:

P= 203.68 tons/hr *Note: P includes the weight of the metal poured and the weight of the sand mold.*

limit = 55 x ( 203.68 ^0.11 ) - 40 = 58.7 lb/hr (allowable)

with potential:

0.0 tons/yr x 2000 lb/ton / 8760 hr/yr = 0.0 lb/hr (will comply)

Harrison Steel Castings Company
900 North Mound Street, Attica, IN 47918

Reviewer: Josiah Balogun
Permit Number: T045-32267-00002

| Process: | Rate (tons iron/hr) | Pollutant | Ef (lb/ton produced) | Ebc (ton/yr) | Type of control | Control Efficiency (%) | Eac (ton/yr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pouring/Casting | 4.5 | PM* | 0.356 | 7.02 | None | | 7.02 |
| #2 EAF Steel | | PM-10* | 0.067 | 1.32 | | | 1.32 |
| *SCC# 3-04-007-08* | | SO2 | 0.02 | 0.39 | | | 0.39 |
| | | NOx | 0.01 | 0.20 | | | 0.20 |
| | | VOC* | 1.40 | 27.59 | | | 27.59 |
| | | CO** | 6.00 | 118.26 | | | 118.26 |

Note: Emissions factors from USEPA's Factor Information Retrieval Data System, version 6.25
**CO emission factor based on the best information for CO emissions from pouring, cooling, and shakeout operations. These emissions represent total emissions from the LDL Line pouring and cooling operation, and the north shakeout combined.
* PM/PM10 and VOC emission factors for the pouring and cooling processes are from stack test on the Airset line.

*Allowable Emissions:*

The following calculations determine PM compliance with 326 IAC 6-3-2 for process weight rates up to 30 tons per hour:

P= 28.82 tons/hr *Note: P includes the weight of the metal poured and the weight of the sand mold.*

limit = 4.1 x ( 28.82 ^0.67 ) = 39.0 lb/hr (allowable)

with potential:
7.0 tons/yr x 2000 lb/ton / 8760 hr/yr = 1.6 lb/hr (will comply)

| Process: | Rate (tons iron/hr) | Pollutant | Ef (lb/ton produced) | Ebc (ton/yr) | Type of control | Control Efficiency (%) | Eac (ton/yr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Castings Cooling | 4.5 | PM | * | 0.00 | None | | 0.00 |
| #2 EAF Steel | | PM-10 | * | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| *SCC# 3-04-007-13* | | SO2 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| | | NOx | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| | | VOC | * | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| | | CO | ** | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |

Note: Emissions factors from USEPA's Factor Information Retrieval Data System, version 6.25

*Allowable Emissions:*

The following calculations determine PM compliance with 326 IAC 6-3-2 for process weight rates up to 30 tons per hour:

P= 28.82 tons/hr *Note: P includes the weight of the metal poured and the weight of the sand mold.*

limit = 4.1 x ( 28.82 ^0.67 ) = 39.0 lb/hr (allowable)

with potential:
0.0 tons/yr x 2000 lb/ton / 8760 hr/yr = 0.0 lb/hr (will comply)

Harrison Steel Castings Company
900 North Mound Street, Attica, IN 47918

Reviewer: Josiah Balogun
Permit Number: T045-32267-00002

| Process: | Rate (tons iron/hr) | Pollutant | Ef (lb/ton produced) | Ebc (ton/yr) | Type of control | Control Efficiency (%) | Eac (ton/yr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pouring/Casting | 15.73 | PM* | 0.356 | 24.53 | None | | 24.53 |
| Airset | | PM-10* | 0.067 | 4.62 | | | 4.62 |
| *SCC# 3-04-007-08* | | SO2 | 0.02 | 1.38 | | | 1.38 |
| | | NOx | 0.01 | 0.69 | | | 0.69 |
| | | VOC* | 1.40 | 96.46 | | | 96.46 |
| | | CO** | 6.00 | 413.38 | | | 413.38 |

Note: Emissions factors from USEPA's Factor Information Retrieval Data System, version 6.25
**CO emission factor based on the best information for CO emissions from pouring, cooling, and shakeout operations. These emissions represent total emissions from the Airset line pouring, cooling and shakeout combined.
* PM/PM10 and VOC emission factors for the pouring and cooling processes are from stack test on the Airset line.

*Allowable Emissions:*

The following calculations determine PM compliance with 326 IAC 6-3-2 for process weight rates greater than 30 tons per hour:

P= 62.93 tons/hr *Note: P includes the weight of the metal poured and the weight of the sand mold.*

limit = 55 x ( 62.93 ^0.11 ) - 40 = 46.7 lb/hr (allowable)

with potential:
24.5 tons/yr x 2000 lb/ton / 8760 hr/yr = 5.6 lb/hr (will comply)

| Process: | Rate (tons iron/hr) | Pollutant | Ef (lb/ton produced) | Ebc (ton/yr) | Type of control | Control Efficiency (%) | Eac (ton/yr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Castings Cooling | 15.73 | PM | * | 0.00 | None | | 0.00 |
| Airset | | PM-10 | * | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| *SCC# 3-04-007-13* | | SO2 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| | | NOx | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| | | VOC | * | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| | | CO | ** | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |

Note: Emissions factors from USEPA's Factor Information Retrieval Data System, version 6.25

*Allowable Emissions:*

The following calculations determine PM compliance with 326 IAC 6-3-2 for process weight rates greater than 30 tons per hour:

P= 62.93 tons/hr *Note: P includes the weight of the metal poured and the weight of the sand mold.*

limit = 55 x ( 62.93 ^0.11 ) - 40 = 46.7 lb/hr (allowable)

with potential:
0.0 tons/yr x 2000 lb/ton / 8760 hr/yr = 0.0 lb/hr (will comply)

Harrison Steel Castings Company
900 North Mound Street, Attica, IN 47918

Reviewer: Josiah Balogun
Permit Number: T045-32267-00002

| Process: | Rate (tons iron/hr) | Pollutant | Ef (lb/ton produced) | Ebc (ton/yr) | Type of control | Control Efficiency (%) | Eac (ton/yr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Castings Shakeout | 4.50 | PM | 3.20 | 63.07 | Baghouse | 95.00% | 3.15 |
| North | | PM-10 | 2.62 | 51.64 | Baghouse | 95.00% | 2.58 |
| *SCC# 3-04-007-09* | | SO2 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| | | NOx | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| | | VOC* | 3.32 | 65.44 | | | 65.44 |
| | | CO | ** | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |

Note: Emissions factors from USEPA's Factor Information Retrieval Data System, version 6.25
* VOC emission factors for the shakeout process are from stack test on the Airset line.

*Allowable Emissions:*
The following calculations determine PM compliance with 326 IAC 6-3-2 for process weight rates up to 30 tons per hour:

P= 12.5 tons/hr *Note: P includes the weight of the metal poured and the weight of the sand mold.*

limit = 4.1 x ( 12.5 ^0.67 ) = 22.3 lb/hr (allowable)

with potential:
3.2 tons/yr x 2000 lb/ton / 8760 hr/yr = 0.7 lb/hr (will comply)

| Process: | Rate (tons iron/hr) | Pollutant | Ef (lb/ton produced) | Ebc (ton/yr) | Type of control | Control Efficiency (%) | Eac (ton/yr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Castings Shakeout | 15.73 | PM | 3.20 | 220.47 | baghouse | 95.00% | 11.02 |
| Airset | | PM-10 | 2.62 | 180.51 | baghouse | 95.00% | 9.03 |
| *SCC# 3-04-007-09* | | SO2 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| | | NOx | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| | | VOC* | 3.32 | 228.74 | | | 228.74 |
| | | CO | ** | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |

Note: Emissions factors from USEPA's Factor Information Retrieval Data System, version 6.25
* VOC emission factors for the shakeout process are from stack test on the Airset line.
*Allowable Emissions:*
The following calculations determine PM compliance with 326 IAC 6-3-2 for process weight rates greater than 30 tons per hour:

P= 62.93 tons/hr *Note: P includes the weight of the metal poured and the weight of the sand mold.*

limit = 55 x ( 62.93 ^0.11 ) - 40 = 46.7 lb/hr (allowable)

with potential:
11.0 tons/yr x 2000 lb/ton / 8760 hr/yr = 2.5 lb/hr (will comply)

Harrison Steel Castings Company
900 North Mound Street, Attica, IN 47918

Reviewer: Josiah Balogun
Permit Number: T045-32267-00002

| Process: | Rate (tons sand/hr) | Pollutant | Ef (lb/ton produced) | Ebc (ton/yr) | Type of control | Control Efficiency (%) | Eac (ton/yr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sand Handling | 8 | PM | 3.6 | 126.1 | baghouse | 98.00% | 2.5 |
| North Lumpbreaker | | PM-10 | 0.54 | 18.9 | baghouse | 98.00% | 0.4 |
| *EPA SCC# 3-04-003-50* | | | | | | | |

Note: Emissions factors from USEPA's Factor Information Retrieval Data System, version 6.25

*Allowable Emissions:*

The following calculations determine PM compliance with 326 IAC 6-3-2 for process weight rates up to 30 tons per hour:

P= 8 tons/hr

limit = 4.1 x ( 8 ^0.67 ) = 16.5 lb/hr (allowable)

with potential:

2.5 tons/yr x 2000 lb/ton / 8760 hr/yr = 0.6 lb/hr (will comply)

| Process: | Rate (tons sand/hr) | Pollutant | Ef (lb/ton produced) | Ebc (ton/yr) | Type of control | Control Efficiency (%) | Eac (ton/yr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sand Handling | 5 | PM | 3.6 | 78.8 | baghouse | 98.00% | 1.6 |
| Core Sands | | PM-10 | 0.54 | 11.8 | baghouse | 98.00% | 0.2 |
| *EPA SCC# 3-04-003-50* | | | | | | | |

Note: Emissions factors from USEPA's Factor Information Retrieval Data System, version 6.25

*Allowable Emissions:*

The following calculations determine PM compliance with 326 IAC 6-3-2 for process weight rates up to 30 tons per hour:

P= 5 tons/hr

limit = 4.1 x ( 5 ^0.11 ) 12.1 lb/hr (allowable)

with potential:

1.6 tons/yr x 2000 lb/ton / 8760 hr/yr = 0.4 lb/hr (will comply)

Harrison Steel Castings Company
900 North Mound Street, Attica, IN 47918

Reviewer: Josiah Balogun
Permit Number: T045-32267-00002

| Process: | Rate (tons sand/hr) | Pollutant | Ef (lb/ton produced) | Ebc (ton/yr) | Type of control | Control Efficiency (%) | Eac (ton/yr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sand Handling | 47.2 | PM | 3.6 | 744.2 | baghouse | 98.00% | 14.9 |
| Airset | | PM-10 | 0.54 | 111.6 | baghouse | 98.00% | 2.2 |
| *EPA SCC# 3-04-003-50* | | | | | | | |

Note: Emissions factors from USEPA's Factor Information Retrieval Data System, version 6.25

*Allowable Emissions:*

The following calculations determine PM compliance with 326 IAC 6-3-2 for process weight rates greater than 30 tons per hour:

P= 47.2 tons/hr

limit = 55 x ( 47.2 ^0.11 ) - 40 = 44.0 lb/hr (allowable)

with potential:

14.9 tons/yr x 2000 lb/ton / 8760 hr/yr = 3.4 lb/hr (will comply)

| Process: | Rate (tons iron/hr) | Pollutant | Ef (lb/ton produced) | Ebc (ton/yr) | Type of control | Control Efficiency (%) | Eac (ton/yr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Magnesium Treatment | 4.50 | PM | 1.80 | 35.48 | None | | 35.48 |
| | | PM-10 | 1.80 | 35.48 | | | 35.48 |
| *SCC# 3-04-003-21* | | SO2 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| | | NOx | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| | | VOC | 0.10 | 1.97 | | | 1.97 |
| | | CO | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |

Note: Emissions factors from USEPA's Factor Information Retrieval Data System, version 6.25

*Allowable Emissions:*

The following calculations determine PM compliance with 326 IAC 6-3-2 for process weight rates up to 30 tons per hour:

P= 4.5 tons/hr

limit = 4.1 x ( 4.5 ^0.67 ) = 11.2 lb/hr (allowable)

with potential:

35.5 tons/yr x 2000 lb/ton / 8760 hr/yr = 8.1 lb/hr (will comply)

Harrison Steel Castings Company
900 North Mound Street, Attica, IN 47918

Reviewer: Josiah Balogun
Permit Number: T045-32267-00002

| Process: | Rate (tons iron/hr) | Pollutant | Ef (lb/ton produced) | Ebc (ton/yr) | Type of control | Control Efficiency (%) | Eac (ton/yr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shotblasting | 25.0 | PM | 17.00 | 1861.50 | Baghouse | 95.00% | 93.08 |
| Twin Table Blast | | PM-10 | 1.70 | 186.15 | Baghouse | 95.00% | 9.31 |
| (L3/4-STT) | | SO2 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| | | NOx | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| *SCC# 3-04-003-40* | | VOC | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| | | CO | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |

Note: Emissions factors from USEPA's Factor Information Retrieval Data System, version 6.25

*Allowable Emissions:*

The following calculations determine PM compliance with 326 IAC 6-3-2 for process weight rates up to 30 tons per hour:

P= 25 tons/hr

limit = 4.1 x ( 25 ^0.67 ) = 35.4 lb/hr (allowable)

with potential:

93.1 tons/yr x 2000 lb/ton / 8760 hr/yr = 21.3 lb/hr (will comply)

| Process: | Rate (tons iron/hr) | Pollutant | Ef (lb/ton produced) | Ebc (ton/yr) | Type of control | Control Efficiency (%) | Eac (ton/yr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shotblasting | 60.0 | PM | 17.00 | 4467.60 | Baghouse | 98.00% | 89.35 |
| Nelle Belle | | PM-10 | 1.70 | 446.76 | Baghouse | 98.00% | 8.94 |
| | | SO2 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| | | NOx | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| *SCC# 3-04-003-40* | | VOC | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| | | CO | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |

Note: Emissions factors from USEPA's Factor Information Retrieval Data System, version 6.25

*Allowable Emissions:*

The following calculations determine PM compliance with 326 IAC 6-3-2 for process weight rates greater than 30 tons per hour:

P= 60 tons/hr

limit = 55 x ( 60 ^0.11 ) - 40 = 46.3 lb/hr (allowable)

with potential:

89.4 tons/yr x 2000 lb/ton / 8760 hr/yr = 20.4 lb/hr (will comply)

Harrison Steel Castings Company
900 North Mound Street, Attica, IN 47918

Reviewer: Josiah Balogun
Permit Number: T045-32267-00002

| Process: | Rate (tons iron/hr) | Pollutant | Ef (lb/ton produced) | Ebc (ton/yr) | Type of control | Control Efficiency (%) | Eac (ton/yr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shotblasting | 25.7 | PM | 17.00 | 1913.62 | Baghouse | 95.00% | 95.68 |
| Wheelabrator Frye | | PM-10 | 1.70 | 191.36 | Baghouse | 95.00% | 9.57 |
| (#16 Monorail) | | SO2 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| | | NOx | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| *SCC# 3-04-003-40* | | VOC | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| | | CO | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |

Note: Emissions factors from USEPA's Factor Information Retrieval Data System, version 6.25

*Allowable Emissions:*

The following calculations determine PM compliance with 326 IAC 6-3-2 for process weight rates up to 30 tons per hour:

P= 25.7 tons/hr

limit = 4.1 x ( 25.7 ^0.67 ) = 36.1 lb/hr (allowable)

with potential:

95.7 tons/yr x 2000 lb/ton / 8760 hr/yr = 21.8 lb/hr (will comply)

| Process: | Rate (tons iron/hr) | Pollutant | Ef (lb/ton produced) | Ebc (ton/yr) | Type of control | Control Efficiency (%) | Eac (ton/yr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shotblasting | 16.0 | PM | 17.00 | 1191.36 | Baghouse | 98.00% | 23.83 |
| Room Blast Machines | | PM-10 | 1.70 | 119.14 | Baghouse | 98.00% | 2.38 |
| (LN3-Rm and LN5-S Rm) | | SO2 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| | | NOx | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| *SCC# 3-04-003-40* | | VOC | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| | | CO | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |

Note: Emissions factors from USEPA's Factor Information Retrieval Data System, version 6.25

The following calculations determine PM compliance with 326 IAC 6-3-2 for process weight rates up to 30 tons per hour:

P= 8 tons/hr, each

limit = 4.1 x ( 8 ^0.67 ) = 16.5 lb/hr, each (allowable)

with potential:

11.9 tons/yr x 2000 lb/ton / 8760 hr/yr = 2.7 lb/hr (will comply)

Harrison Steel Castings Company
900 North Mound Street, Attica, IN 47918

Reviewer: Josiah Balogun
Permit Number: T045-32267-00002

| Process: | Rate (tons iron/hr) | Pollutant | Ef (lb/ton produced) | Ebc (ton/yr) | Type of control | Control Efficiency (%) | Eac (ton/yr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shotblasting | 10.0 | PM | 17.00 | 744.60 | Baghouse | 95.00% | 37.23 |
| Room Blast | | PM-10 | 1.70 | 74.46 | Baghouse | 95.00% | 3.72 |
| (LN5-N) | | SO2 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| | | NOx | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| *SCC# 3-04-003-40* | | VOC | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| | | CO | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |

Note: Emissions factors from USEPA's Factor Information Retrieval Data System, version 6.25

*Allowable Emissions:*

The following calculations determine PM compliance with 326 IAC 6-3-2 for process weight rates up to 30 tons per hour:

P= 10 tons/hr

limit = 4.1 x ( 10 ^0.67 ) = 19.2 lb/hr (allowable)

with potential:

37.2 tons/yr x 2000 lb/ton / 8760 hr/yr = 8.5 lb/hr (will comply)

| Process: | Rate (tons iron/hr) | Pollutant | Ef (lb/ton produced) | Ebc (ton/yr) | Type of control | Control Efficiency (%) | Eac (ton/yr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shotblasting | 13.0 | PM | 17.00 | 967.98 | Baghouse | 95.00% | 48.40 |
| Room Blast | | PM-10 | 1.70 | 96.80 | Baghouse | 95.00% | 4.84 |
| (LN2-N) | | SO2 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| | | NOx | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| *SCC# 3-04-003-40* | | VOC | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| | | CO | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |

Note: Emissions factors from USEPA's Factor Information Retrieval Data System, version 6.25

*Allowable Emissions:*

The following calculations determine PM compliance with 326 IAC 6-3-2 for process weight rates up to 30 tons per hour:

P= 13 tons/hr

limit = 4.1 x ( 13 ^0.67 ) = 22.9 lb/hr (allowable)

with potential:

48.4 tons/yr x 2000 lb/ton / 8760 hr/yr = 11.1 lb/hr (will comply)

Harrison Steel Castings Company
900 North Mound Street, Attica, IN 47918

Reviewer: Josiah Balogun
Permit Number: T045-32267-00002

| Process: | Rate (tons iron/hr) | Pollutant | Ef (lb/ton produced) | Ebc (ton/yr) | Type of control | Control Efficiency (%) | Eac (ton/yr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shotblasting | 4.5 | PM | 17.00 | 335.07 | Baghouse | 95.00% | 16.75 |
| Tumble Blast | | PM-10 | 1.70 | 33.51 | Baghouse | 95.00% | 1.68 |
| (LN1-TMBL) | | SO2 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| | | NOx | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| *SCC# 3-04-003-40* | | VOC | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| | | CO | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |

Note: Emissions factors from USEPA's Factor Information Retrieval Data System, version 6.25

*Allowable Emissions:*

The following calculations determine PM compliance with 326 IAC 6-3-2 for process weight rates up to 30 tons per hour:

P= 4.5 tons/hr

limit = 4.1 x ( 4.5 ^0.67 ) = 11.2 lb/hr (allowable)

with potential:

16.8 tons/yr x 2000 lb/ton / 8760 hr/yr = 3.8 lb/hr (will comply)

| Process: | Rate (tons iron/hr) | Pollutant | Ef (lb/ton produced) | Ebc (ton/yr) | Type of control | Control Efficiency (%) | Eac (ton/yr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shotblasting | 25.0 | PM | 17.00 | 1861.50 | Baghouse | 95.00% | 93.08 |
| Blast | | PM-10 | 1.70 | 186.15 | Baghouse | 95.00% | 9.31 |
| (LN7-3) | | SO2 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| | | NOx | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| *SCC# 3-04-003-40* | | VOC | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| | | CO | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |

Note: Emissions factors from USEPA's Factor Information Retrieval Data System, version 6.25

The following calculations determine PM compliance with 326 IAC 6-3-2 for process weight rates up to 30 tons per hour:

P= 25 tons/hr

limit = 4.1 x ( 25 ^0.67 ) = 35.4 lb/hr (allowable)

with potential:

15.5 tons/yr x 2000 lb/ton / 8760 hr/yr = 3.5 lb/hr (will comply)

Harrison Steel Castings Company
900 North Mound Street, Attica, IN 47918

Reviewer: Josiah Balogun
Permit Number: T045-32267-00002

| Process: | Rate (tons iron/hr) | Pollutant | Ef (lb/ton produced) | Ebc (ton/yr) | Type of control | Control Efficiency (%) | Eac (ton/yr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shotblasting | 11.4 | PM | 17.00 | 848.84 | Baghouse | 95.00% | 42.44 |
| Monorail Blast | | PM-10 | 1.70 | 84.88 | Baghouse | 95.00% | 4.24 |
| (#18 Monorail) | | SO2 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| | | NOx | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| *SCC# 3-04-003-40* | | VOC | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| | | CO | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |

Note: Emissions factors from USEPA's Factor Information Retrieval Data System, version 6.25

*Allowable Emissions:*

The following calculations determine PM compliance with 326 IAC 6-3-2 for process weight rates up to 30 tons per hour:

P= 11.4 tons/hr

limit = 4.1 x ( 11.4 ^0.67 ) = 20.9 lb/hr (allowable)

with potential:

42.4 tons/yr x 2000 lb/ton / 8760 hr/yr = 9.7 lb/hr (will comply)

| Process: | Rate (tons iron/hr) | Pollutant | Ef (lb/ton produced) | Ebc (ton/yr) | Type of control | Control Efficiency (%) | Eac (ton/yr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shotblasting | 7.0 | PM | 17.00 | 521.22 | Baghouse | 95.00% | 26.06 |
| Room Blast Machine | | PM-10 | 1.70 | 52.12 | Baghouse | 95.00% | 2.61 |
| (LN2-S Rm) | | SO2 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| | | NOx | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| *SCC# 3-04-003-40* | | VOC | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| | | CO | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |

Note: Emissions factors from USEPA's Factor Information Retrieval Data System, version 6.25

The following calculations determine PM compliance with 326 IAC 6-3-2 for process weight rates up to 30 tons per hour:

P= 7 tons/hr

limit = 4.1 x ( 7 ^0.67 ) = 15.1 lb/hr (allowable)

with potential:

26.1 tons/yr x 2000 lb/ton / 8760 hr/yr = 6.0 lb/hr (will comply)

Harrison Steel Castings Company
900 North Mound Street, Attica, IN 47918

Reviewer: Josiah Balogun
Permit Number: T045-32267-00002

| Process: | Rate (tons iron/hr) | Pollutant | Ef (lb/ton produced) | Ebc (ton/yr) | Type of control | Control Efficiency (%) | Eac (ton/yr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shotblasting | 11.4 | PM | 17.00 | 848.84 | Baghouse | 95.00% | 42.44 |
| Chill Room Tumbleblast | | PM-10 | 1.70 | 84.88 | Baghouse | 95.00% | 4.24 |
| (Chill TMBL) | | SO2 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| | | NOx | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| *SCC# 3-04-003-40* | | VOC | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| | | CO | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |

Note: Emissions factors from USEPA's Factor Information Retrieval Data System, version 6.25

*Allowable Emissions:*

The following calculations determine PM compliance with 326 IAC 6-3-2 for process weight rates up to 30 tons per hour:

P= 11.4 tons/hr

limit = 4.1 x ( 11.4 ^0.67 ) = 20.9 lb/hr (allowable)

with potential:

42.4 tons/yr x 2000 lb/ton / 8760 hr/yr = 9.7 lb/hr (will comply)

| Process: | Rate (tons iron/hr) | Pollutant | Ef (lb/ton produced) | Ebc (ton/yr) | Type of control | Control Efficiency (%) | Eac (ton/yr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shotblasting | 11.4 | PM | 17.00 | 848.84 | Baghouse | 95.00% | 42.44 |
| Chill Room Cabinet Blast | | PM-10 | 1.70 | 84.88 | Baghouse | 95.00% | 4.24 |
| (Chill Cbnt) | | SO2 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| | | NOx | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| *SCC# 3-04-003-40* | | VOC | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| | | CO | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |

Note: Emissions factors from USEPA's Factor Information Retrieval Data System, version 6.25

*Allowable Emissions:*

The following calculations determine PM compliance with 326 IAC 6-3-2 for process weight rates up to 30 tons per hour:

P= 11.4 tons/hr

limit = 4.1 x ( 11.4 ^0.67 ) = 20.9 lb/hr (allowable)

with potential:

42.4 tons/yr x 2000 lb/ton / 8760 hr/yr = 9.7 lb/hr (will comply)

Harrison Steel Castings Company
900 North Mound Street, Attica, IN 47918

Reviewer: Josiah Balogun
Permit Number: T045-32267-00002

| Process: | Rate (tons iron/hr) | Pollutant | Ef (lb/ton produced) | Ebc (ton/yr) | Type of control | Control Efficiency (%) | Eac (ton/yr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shotblasting | 25.0 | PM | 17.00 | 1861.50 | Baghouse | 95.00% | 93.08 |
| Wheel Blast | | PM-10 | 1.70 | 186.15 | Baghouse | 95.00% | 9.31 |
| (LN4-3) | | SO2 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| | | NOx | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| *SCC# 3-04-003-40* | | VOC | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| | | CO | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |

Note: Emissions factors from USEPA's Factor Information Retrieval Data System, version 6.25

*Allowable Emissions:*

The following calculations determine PM compliance with 326 IAC 6-3-2 for process weight rates up to 30 tons per hour:

P= 25 tons/hr

limit = 4.1 x ( 25 ^0.67 ) = 35.4 lb/hr (allowable)

with potential:

93.1 tons/yr x 2000 lb/ton / 8760 hr/yr = 21.3 lb/hr (will comply)

Harrison Steel Castings Company
900 North Mound Street, Attica, IN 47918

Reviewer: Josiah Balogun
Permit Number: T045-32267-00002

| Process: | Rate (tons iron/hr) | Pollutant | Ef (lb/ton produced) | Ebc (ton/yr) | Type of control | Control Efficiency (%) | Eac (ton/yr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thermal Reclaimer | 2.85 | PM | 3.60 | 44.94 | Baghouse | 98.00% | 0.90 |
| (Airset Line) | | PM-10 | 0.54 | 6.74 | Baghouse | 98.00% | 0.13 |
| | | SO2 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| *EPA SCC# 3-04-003-50* | | NOx | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| | | VOC | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| | | CO | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |

Note: Emissions factors from USEPA's Factor Information Retrieval Data System, version 6.25

*Allowable Emissions:*

The following calculations determine PM compliance with 326 IAC 6-3-2 for process weight rates up to 30 tons per hour:

P= 2.85 tons/hr

limit = 4.1 x ( 2.85 ^0.67 ) = 8.3 lb/hr (allowable)

with potential:

0.9 tons/yr x 2000 lb/ton / 8760 hr/yr = 0.2 lb/hr (will comply)

| Process: | Rate (tons iron/hr) | Pollutant | Ef (lb/ton produced) | Ebc (ton/yr) | Type of control | Control Efficiency (%) | Eac (ton/yr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mechanical Reclaim | 47.2 | PM | 3.60 | 744.25 | Baghouse | 98.00% | 14.88 |
| (Airset Line) | | PM-10 | 0.54 | 111.64 | Baghouse | 98.00% | 2.23 |
| | | SO2 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| *EPA SCC# 3-04-003-50* | | NOx | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| | | VOC | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |
| | | CO | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 |

Note: Emissions factors from USEPA's Factor Information Retrieval Data System, version 6.25

*Allowable Emissions:*

The following calculations determine PM compliance with 326 IAC 6-3-2 for process weight rates up to 30 tons per hour:

P= 47.2 tons/hr

limit = 55 x ( 47.2 ^0.11 ) - 40 = 44.0 lb/hr (allowable)

with potential:

14.9 tons/yr x 2000 lb/ton / 8760 hr/yr = 3.4 lb/hr (will comply)

Harrison Steel Castings Company
900 North Mound Street, Attica, IN 47918

Reviewer: Josiah Balogun
lb/ton / 8760

| Process: | Rate (tons sand/hr) | Pollutant | Ef (lb/ton produced) | Ebc (ton/yr) | Type of control | Control Efficiency (%) | Eac (ton/yr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Over 500 lb Core Machine | 5.68 | PM | 3.6 | 78.8 | Bin Vents | 99.00% | 0.8 |
| | | PM-10 | 0.54 | 11.8 | Bin Vents | 99.00% | 0.1 |
| *EPA SCC# 3-04-003-50* | | | | | | | |

Note: Emissions factors from USEPA's Factor Information Retrieval Data System, version 6.25

*Allowable Emissions:*

The following calculations determine PM compliance with 326 IAC 6-3-2 for process weight rates greater than 30 tons per hour:

P= 5.68 tons/hr

limit = 4.1 x ( 5.68 ^0.67 ) = 13.1 lb/hr (allowable)

with potential:

0.8 tons/yr x 2000 lb/ton / 8760 hr/yr = 0.2 lb/hr (will comply)

**Methodology:**

Ef = Emission factor
Ebc = Potential Emissions before controls = Rate (units/hr) x Ef(lbs/unit) x 8760 hrs/yr / 2000 lbs/hr
Eac = Potential Emissions after controls = (1-efficiency/100) x Ebc
1ton = 2000 lbs

**Appendix A: Secondary Metal Production**
**Gray Iron Foundry**
**Pouring, Cooling and Shakeout HAP Emissions**

**Company Name:** Harrison Steel Castings Company
**Address City IN Zip:** 900 North Mound Street, Attica, Indiana 47918
**Permit No.:** T045-32267-00002
**Reviewer:** Josiah Balogun
**Date:** 5-Sep-2012

**Organic Hazardous Air Pollution Emission Estimates**

| Maximum Rate for Pouring/Cooling/Shakeout | 40.23 | tons/hr |
|---|---|---|
| Analyte | Combined PCS Emissions Factor (lbs/ton) | Emission Before Controls (tons/yr) |
| Phenol | 0.0718 | 12.6517 |
| Benzene | 0.1643 | 28.9509 |
| Analine | 0.0366 | 6.4492 |
| o-Cresol | 0.0185 | 3.2598 |
| Naphthalene | 0.0048 | 0.8458 |
| N,N-Dimethylaniline | 0.0085 | 1.4978 |
| Toluene | 0.0647 | 11.4006 |
| m, p-Cresol | 0.0059 | 1.0396 |
| m, p-Xylene | 0.0044 | 0.7753 |
| Xylene (Total) | 0.0383 | 6.7487 |
| Acetaldehyde | 0.0100 | 1.7621 |
| Ethylbenzene | 0.0070 | 1.2335 |
| Formaldehyde | 0.0011 | 0.1938 |
| Hexane | 0.0046 | 0.8106 |
| Other HAPs | 0.0070 | 1.2335 |
| Total HAPs | **0.4475** | **78.8528** |

**METHODOLOGY**

HAP Emissions = Usage Rate (tons/hr) * 8760 hrs/yr * EF (lb/ton) * 1 tons/2000 lbs

Emission factors from Reference Tests Recommended in "Organic Hazardous Air Pollutant Emission Factors for Iron Foundries", Prepared by the Air Quality Committee (10-E) of the American Foundry Society August 16, 2005 for Calculating Emission Factors for Pouring, Cooling and Shakeout.

**Appendix A: Secondary Gary Iron Foundry Operations**
**Core and Mold Making Emissions**

Company Name: Harrison Steel Castings Company
Address City IN Zip: 900 North Mound Street, Attica, IN 47918
Permit Number: T045-32267-00002
Reviewer: Josiah Balogun
Date: March 13, 2008

| Machine | Date of Construction | Capacity (tons cores/hr) | Maximum Resin Content (%) | VOC Emission Factor from Resin Evaporation (lb/ton cores) | Potential VOC Emissions from resin evap (tons/yr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Phenolic Urethane No Bake Core Making | | | | | |
| Airset Core Machine (Small Airset Mixer) | 1989 | 9 | 1% | 1.17 | 46.12 |
| Airset Core Machine ( Snap) | 1992 | 9 | 1% | 1.17 | 46.12 |
| Airset Core Machine Sand Mixer (Zircon Mixer) | 2005 | 6 | 1% | 1 | 26.28 |
| Over 500 lb Core Machine | 2006 | 45 | 1% | 1 | 197.10 |
| Core Making Total Unlimited PTE | | | | | 315.62 |
| | | | | | |
| Mold Making | | | | | |
| Floor Molding Machine | 1994 | 45 | 1% | 0.65 | 128.12 |
| Airset Mold Making Machine | 2001 | 47.2 | 1% | 1.17 | 241.88 |
| Airset Mold Sand Mixer | 2001 | 47.2 | | 0.234* | 48.38 |
| Mold Making Total Unlimited PTE | | | | | 418.37 |

*EF based on stack test from ThyssenKrupp Waupaca facility in Tell City, IN on 12/2000

| Core Machines | Sand Throughput (tons/yr) | Resin Usage Limit (lbs/yr) | VOC EF for resin evaporation (lb/ton cores) | VOC EF for resin evaporation (lb VOC/lb resin) | VOC Limit (tons/yr) | **Limit** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Phenolic Urethane No Bake Core Making | | | | | | |
| Airset Core Machine (Small Airset Mixer) | 48,000 | 854,700 | 1.17 | 0.0585 | 25.00 | To render 326 IAC 8-1-6 (BACT) and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable |
| Airset Core Machine (Snap) | 48,000 | 854,700 | 1.17 | 0.0585 | 25.00 | |
| Airset Core Machine Sand Mixer (Zircon Mixer) | 49,800 | 1,000,000 | 1 | 0.05 | 25.00 | |
| Over 500 lb Core Machine | 49,800 | 996,000 | 1 | 0.05 | 24.90 | |
| Core Making Total Limited PTE | | | | | 99.90 | |
| | | | | | | |
| Mold Making | | | | | | |
| Floor Molding Machine | 73,846.80 | 2,455,384 | 0.65 | 0.0325 | 39.90 | To render 326 IAC 8-1-6 (BACT) and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable |
| Airset Mold Making Machine | 166,200.00 | 3,324,000 | 1.17 | | 97.23 | PSD BACT Limit |
| Airset Mold Sand Mixer (emissions controlled by thermal sand reclamation system at 98% efficiency) - Limit includes all VOC emissions from thermal sand reclamation system | 166,200 for mixer (24,930 for thermal sand reclamation system) | | | | 9.64 | PSD BACT Limit |
| Mold Making Total Limited PTE (Airset Mold Sand Mixer Limited PTE is included with Thermal Sand Reclamation System) | | | | | 137.13 | |

Emission factors based on study by Ohio Cast Metals Association (OCMA) study.
Uncontrolled VOC emissions (tons/yr) = capacity (tons/hr) * emission factor (lbs VOC/ton core * 8760 hr/yr * ton/2000 lb.

## Appendix A: Emission Calculations
## HAP Emissions from Foundry Operations

**Company Name:** Harrison Steel Castings Company
**Address City IN Zip:** 900 North Mound Street, Attica, Indiana 47918
**Permit No.:** T045-32267-00002
**Reviewer:** Josiah Balogun
**Date:** 5-Sep-2012

* * Process Emissions * *

| Process | Maximum Rate (tons iron/hr) | PM emission factor lb/ton | Pollutant | Ef (lb/ton produced) | Ebc (ton/yr) | Eac (ton/yr) | Control Device | Control Efficiency (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Charge Handling | 24.5 | 0.60 | chromium | 0.00023 | 0.024 | 0.024 | N/A | |
| SCC# 3-04-003-15 | | | nickel | 0.00040 | 0.043 | 0.043 | | |
| Fire 6.25 | | | arsenic | 0.00008 | 0.008 | 0.008 | | |
| | | | Lead | 0.00231 | 0.248 | 0.248 | | |
| | | | Manganese | 0.01860 | 1.996 | 1.996 | | |
| | | | Antimony | 0.00111 | 0.119 | 0.119 | | |
| | | | **TOTAL** | **0.02273** | **2.44** | **2.44** | | |
| Melting | 24.5 | 0.50 | chromium | 0.00019 | 0.020 | 0.000 | baghouse | 98.86% |
| Electric Arc Furnaces | | | nickel | 0.00034 | 0.036 | 0.000 | baghouse | 98.86% |
| (EAF-2, EAF-3 and EAF-4) | | | arsenic | 0.00007 | 0.007 | 0.000 | baghouse | 98.86% |
| SCC# 3-04-007-01 | | | Lead | 0.00193 | 0.207 | 0.002 | baghouse | 98.86% |
| Fire 6.25 | | | Manganese | 0.01550 | 1.663 | 0.019 | baghouse | 98.86% |
| | | | Antimony | 0.00093 | 0.099 | 0.001 | baghouse | 98.86% |
| | | | **TOTAL** | **0.01894** | **2.03** | **0.02** | | |
| Pouring/Casting | 40.2 | 0.356 | chromium | 0.00014 | 0.024 | 0.024 | N/A | |
| (Floor Molding, #2 EAF Steet and Airset) | | | nickel | 0.00024 | 0.042 | 0.042 | | |
| Stack Test Data | | | arsenic | 0.00005 | 0.008 | 0.008 | | |
| | | | Lead | 0.00137 | 0.242 | 0.242 | | |
| | | | Manganese | 0.01104 | 1.945 | 1.945 | | |
| | | | Antimony | 0.00066 | 0.116 | 0.116 | | |
| | | | **TOTAL** | **0.01349** | **2.38** | **2.38** | | |
| Cooling | same as Pouring/ | | chromium | 0.00000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | N/A | |
| (Floor Molding, #2 EAF Steel and Airset) | Casting above | | nickel | 0.00000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | | |
| Stack Test Data | | | arsenic | 0.00000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | | |
| | | | Lead | 0.00000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | | |
| | | | Manganese | 0.00000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | | |
| | | | Antimony | 0.00000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | | |
| | | | **TOTAL** | **0.00000** | **0.00** | **0.00** | | |
| Shakeout | 18.0 | 3.20 | chromium | 0.00122 | 0.096 | 0.005 | baghouse | 95.0% |
| (North Shakeout and Airset) | | | nickel | 0.00214 | 0.169 | 0.008 | baghouse | 95.0% |
| SCC# 3-04-007-09 | | | arsenic | 0.00042 | 0.033 | 0.002 | baghouse | 95.0% |
| Fire 6.25 | | | Lead | 0.01232 | 0.972 | 0.049 | baghouse | 95.0% |
| | | | Manganese | 0.09920 | 7.830 | 0.391 | baghouse | 95.0% |
| | | | Antimony | 0.00592 | 0.467 | 0.023 | baghouse | 95.0% |
| | | | **TOTAL** | **0.12122** | **9.57** | **0.48** | | |
| Shotblasting | 175.4 | 17.00 | chromium | 0.00646 | 4.963 | 0.248 | baghouse | 95.0% |
| (All except shotblasters | | | nickel | 0.01139 | 8.750 | 0.438 | baghouse | 95.0% |
| below) | | | arsenic | 0.00221 | 1.698 | 0.085 | baghouse | 95.0% |
| SCC# 3-04-003-40 | | | Lead | 0.06545 | 50.282 | 2.514 | baghouse | 95.0% |
| Fire 6.25 | | | Manganese | 0.52700 | 404.869 | 20.243 | baghouse | 95.0% |
| | | | Antimony | 0.03145 | 24.162 | 1.208 | baghouse | 95.0% |
| | | | **TOTAL** | **0.64396** | **494.72** | **24.74** | | |
| Shotblasting | 76 | 17.00 | chromium | 0.00646 | 2.150 | 0.043 | baghouse | 98.0% |
| (Nelle Belle, LN3-Rm and | | | nickel | 0.01139 | 3.792 | 0.076 | baghouse | 98.0% |
| LN5-S Rm) | | | arsenic | 0.00221 | 0.736 | 0.015 | baghouse | 98.0% |
| SCC# 3-04-003-40 | | | Lead | 0.06545 | 21.787 | 0.436 | baghouse | 98.0% |
| Fire 6.25 | | | Manganese | 0.52700 | 175.428 | 3.509 | baghouse | 98.0% |
| | | | Antimony | 0.03145 | 10.469 | 0.209 | baghouse | 98.0% |
| | | | **TOTAL** | **0.64396** | **214.36** | **4.29** | | |

HAP emission factors are based on Fire 6.25 emission factors for PM and the percent of PM that is HAP based on information from SPECIATE, v 3.1.

| USEPA Speciate v 3.1 Data | |
|---|---|
| Metal | Gen. Foundry |
| Manganese | 3.100% |
| Chromium | 0.038% |
| Nickel | 0.067% |
| Arsenic | 0.013% |
| Antimony | 0.185% |
| Lead | 0.385% |

| | **Total Potential Emissions Before Controls** | | **Total Emissions After Controls** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| chromium | 7.28 | tons/year | 0.34 | tons/year |
| nickel | 12.83 | tons/year | 0.61 | tons/year |
| arsenic | 2.49 | tons/year | 0.12 | tons/year |
| Lead | 73.74 | tons/year | 3.49 | tons/year |
| Manganese | 593.73 | tons/year | 28.10 | tons/year |
| Antimony | 35.43 | tons/year | 1.68 | tons/year |
| **Total** | 725.50 | **tons/year** | 34.34 | **tons/year** |

**Methodology:**
Ef = Emission factor
Ebc = Potential Emissions before controls = Rate (units/hr) x Ef(lbs/unit) x 8760 hrs/yr / 2000 lbs/hr
Eac = Potential Emissions after controls = (1-efficiency/100) x Ebc
1 lb = 2000 tons

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations**
**Natural Gas Combustion Only**
**MM BTU/HR <100**

**Company Name:** Harrison Steel Castings Company
**Address City IN Zip:** 900 North Mound Street, Attica, Indiana 47918
**Permit Number:** T045-32267-00002
**Reviewer:** Josiah Balogun
**Date:** 5-Sep-2012

| Heat Input Capacity MMBtu/hr | HHV mmBtu / mmscf | Potential Throughput MMCF/yr |
|---|---|---|
| 68.7 | 1020 | 590.3 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pre-Heat Tunnel | 0.8 | |
| Airset Thermal Rec | 2.83 | |
| Pre-Heat Oven | 0.4 | |
| Heat Treat Furnace | 24.5 | |
| Drying Oven | 3.2 | |
| Pusher Furnace | 28.7 | |
| Two (2) Core Oven | 5 | |
| Thermal Reclaimer | 3 | **68.43** |

| | Pollutant | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PM* | PM10* | direct PM2.5* | SO2 | NOx | VOC | CO |
| Emission Factor in lb/MMCF | 1.9 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 0.6 | 100<br>**see below | 5.5 | 84 |
| Potential Emission in tons/yr | 0.6 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 29.5 | 1.6 | 24.8 |

*PM emission factor is filterable PM only. PM10 emission factor is filterable and condensable PM10 combined.
PM2.5 emission factor is filterable and condensable PM2.5 combined.
**Emission Factors for NOx: Uncontrolled = 100, Low NOx Burner = 50, Low NOx Burners/Flue gas recirculation = 32

**Methodology**

All emission factors are based on normal firing.
MMBtu = 1,000,000 Btu
MMCF = 1,000,000 Cubic Feet of Gas
Emission Factors are from AP 42, Chapter 1.4, Tables 1.4-1, 1.4-2, 1.4-3, SCC #1-02-006-02, 1-01-006-02, 1-03-006-02, and 1-03-006-03
Potential Throughput (MMCF) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) x 8,760 hrs/yr x 1 MMCF/1,020 MMBtu
Emission (tons/yr) = Throughput (MMCF/yr) x Emission Factor (lb/MMCF)/2,000 lb/ton

See page 2 for HAPs emissions calculations.

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations**
**Natural Gas Combustion Only**
**MM BTU/HR <100**
**HAPs Emissions**

**Company Name:** Harrison Steel Castings Company
**Address City IN Zip:** 900 North Mound Street, Attica, Indiana 47918
**Permit Number:** T045-32267-00002
**Reviewer:** Josiah Balogun
**Date:** 5-Sep-2012

| | HAPs - Organics | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Benzene | Dichlorobenzene | Formaldehyde | Hexane | Toluene |
| Emission Factor in lb/MMcf | 2.1E-03 | 1.2E-03 | 7.5E-02 | 1.8E+00 | 3.4E-03 |
| Potential Emission in tons/yr | 6.198E-04 | 3.542E-04 | 2.214E-02 | 5.312E-01 | 1.003E-03 |

| | HAPs - Metals | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Lead | Cadmium | Chromium | Manganese | Nickel |
| Emission Factor in lb/MMcf | 5.0E-04 | 1.1E-03 | 1.4E-03 | 3.8E-04 | 2.1E-03 |
| Potential Emission in tons/yr | 1.476E-04 | 3.246E-04 | 4.132E-04 | 1.122E-04 | 6.198E-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 3 for Greenhouse Gas calculations.

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations**
**Natural Gas Combustion Only**
**MM BTU/HR <100**
**Greenhouse Gas Emissions**

**Company Name:** Harrison Steel Castings Company
**Address City IN Zip:** 900 North Mound Street, Attica, Indiana 47918
**Permit Number:** T045-32267-00002
**Reviewer:** Josiah Balogun
**Date:** 5-Sep-2012

| | Greenhouse Gas | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | CO2 | CH4 | N2O |
| Emission Factor in lb/MMcf | 120,000 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| Potential Emission in tons/yr | 35,416 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Summed Potential Emissions in tons/yr | 35,417 | | |
| CO2e Total in tons/yr | 35,632 | | |

**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 GWP (21) + N2O Potential Emission ton/yr x N2O GWP (310).

**Production Emissions**

| | Capacity | Hours | Emission factors | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | PM | PM10/PM2.5 | SO2 | NOx | VOC* | CO | CO2e |
| | tons sand/hr | per year | lb/ton sand | lbs/ton sand | - | - | lbs/ton sand | - | - |
| **Thermal Sand Reclaimer** | 3.00 | 8,760 | 3.6 | 0.54 | - | - | 0.69 | - | - |

*Emission factor for VOCs is from the 2003 stack test on theexisting thermal sand reclaimer.

**Overall baghouse control efficiency** 85%

| | Potential Emissions (tpy) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PM | PM10/PM2.5 | SO2 | NOx | VOC | CO | CO2e |
| **Uncontrolled emissions** | 47.30 | 7.10 | - | - | 3.02 | - | - |
| **Emissions after controls** | 7.10 | 1.06 | - | - | 3.02 | - | - |

**Natural Gas Combustion**

**Heat Input Capacity** 3 MMBtu/hr

| | Capacity | Emission factors (lb/mmcf) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | mmcf/yr | PM | PM10/PM2.5 | SO2 | NOx | VOC | CO | CO2e |
| **Thermal Sand Reclaimer** | 26.28 | 1.9 | 7.60 | 0.60 | 100.00 | 5.50 | 84.00 | 119,193.00 |

| | Potential Emissions (tpy) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PM | PM10/PM2.5 | SO2 | NOx | VOC | CO | CO2e |
| **Thermal Sand Reclaimer** | 0.02 | 0.10 | 0.01 | 1.31 | 0.07 | 1.10 | 1,566.20 |

| | PM | PM10/PM2.5 | SO2 | NOx | VOC | CO | CO2e |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Potential Uncontrolled Emissions** | 47.33 | 7.20 | 0.01 | 1.31 | 3.09 | 1.10 | 1,566.20 |
| **Emissions after controls** | 7.12 | 1.16 | 0.01 | 1.31 | 3.09 | 1.10 | 1,566.20 |

**Appendix A: Emission Calculations**
**Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines - Diesel Fuel**
**Output Rating (<=600 HP)**
**Maximum Input Rate (<=4.2 MMBtu/hr)**

**Company Name:** Harrison Steel Castings Company
**Address City IN Zip:** 900 North Mound Street, Attica, IN 47918
**Permit Number:** T045-32267-00002
**Reviewer:** Josiah Balogun
**Date:** 5-Sep-2012

| | |
|---|---|
| Output Horsepower Rating (hp) | 125.0 |
| Maximum Hours Operated per Year | 500 |
| Potential Throughput (hp-hr/yr) | 62,500 |

| | 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 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.97 | 0.08 | 0.21 |

*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 | 2.04E-04 | 8.95E-05 | 6.23E-05 | 8.55E-06 | 2.58E-04 | 1.68E-04 | 2.02E-05 | 3.68E-05 |

***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).

| | |
|---|---|
| **Potential Emission of Total HAPs (tons/yr)** | **8.47E-04** |

**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 | 3.59E+01 | 1.45E-03 | 2.89E-04 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Summed Potential Emissions in tons/yr** | **3.59E+01** |
| **CO2e Total in tons/yr** | **3.61E+01** |

**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).

# 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**


**SENT VIA U.S. MAIL: CONFIRMED DELIVERY AND SIGNATURE REQUESTED**

TO: Pete Bodine
Harrison Steel Castings Company
900 N Mound St., PO Box 60
Attica, IN 47918

DATE: February 19, 2013

FROM: Matt Stuckey, Branch Chief
Permits Branch
Office of Air Quality

SUBJECT: Final Decision
Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal
045-32267-00002

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:
Geoff Curtis, Responsible Official
Erin Surinak, 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.

Final Applicant Cover letter.dot 11/30/07

# INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

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*Michael R. Pence*
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**Commissioner**

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


February 19, 2013

TO: Attica Public Library

From: Matthew Stuckey, Branch Chief
Permits Branch
Office of Air Quality

Subject: **Important Information for Display Regarding a Final Determination**

**Applicant Name: Harrison Steel Castings Company**
**Permit Number: 045-32267-00002**

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 2/19/2013<br>Harrison Steel Castings Company 045-32267-00002 (final) | | | AFFIX STAMP HERE IF USED AS CERTIFICATE OF MAILING |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name and address of Sender | ▶ | Indiana Department of Environmental Management<br>Office of Air Quality – Permits Branch<br>100 N. Senate<br>Indianapolis, IN 46204 | Type of Mail:<br>**CERTIFICATE OF MAILING ONLY** | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | Pete Bodine Harrison Steel Castings Company 900 N Mound St, PO Box 60 Attica IN 47918 (Source CAATS) | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | Geoff Curtis VP / GM Harrison Steel Castings Company 900 N Mound St, PO Box 60 Attica IN 47918 *(RO CAATS)* | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | Fountain-Warren County Health Department 210 S. Perry St Attica IN 47918-1352 *(Health Department)* | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | Attica Public Library 304 S Perry Attica IN 47918-1494 *(Library)* | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | Fountain County Commissioners 301 Fourth Street Covington IN 47932 *(Local Official)* | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | Mr. Robert Kelley 2555 S 30th Street Lafayette IN 44909 *(Affected Party)* | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | Attica City Council and Mayors Office 305 E Main Street Attica IN 47918 *(Local Official)* | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | Erin Surinak Environmental Resources Management (ERM) 11350 N Meridian Street Suite 320 Carmel IN 46032 *(Consultant)* | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | | Teal Briles 1250 E. Main St. Attica IN 47918 *(Affected Party)* | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | | Ms. Christina Crane 1248 E. Main St. Attica In 47918 *(Affected Party)* | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | | | | | | | | | | | |
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