



# INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

*We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.*

*Michael R. Pence*  
Governor

*Thomas W. Easterly*  
Commissioner

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

TO: Interested Parties / Applicant

DATE: March 28, 2013

RE: Precision Propeller Industries, Inc. / 097-32669-00664

FROM: Matthew Stuckey, Branch Chief  
Permits Branch  
Office of Air Quality

## Notice of Decision – Approval

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 326 IAC 2, this approval was effective immediately upon submittal of the application.

If you wish to challenge this decision, IC 4-21.5-3-7 requires that you file a petition for administrative review. This petition may include a request for stay of effectiveness and must be submitted to the Office of Environmental Adjudication, 100 North Senate Avenue, Government Center North, Suite N 501E, Indianapolis, IN 46204, **within eighteen (18) calendar days from the mailing of this notice**. The filing of a petition for administrative review is complete on the earliest of the following dates that apply to the filing:

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

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

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

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

Enclosures  
FNPER-AM.dot12/3/07



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Bill Boehman, General Manager  
Precision Propeller Industries, Inc.  
2427 N. Ritter Avenue  
Indianapolis, IN 46218

March 28, 2013

Re: 097-32669-00664  
Second Administrative Amendment to  
M097-28135-00664

Dear Mr. Boehman:

Precision Propeller Industries, Inc. was issued a Minor Source Operating Permit (MSOP) No. M097-28135-00664 on June 8, 2010, for a stationary investment casting facility primarily manufacturing propellers and other casting products, located at 2427 N. Ritter Avenue, Indianapolis, IN 46218. On December 20, 2012, the Office of Air Quality (OAQ) received an application from the source requesting that the permit be amended. The source is requesting to remove three (3) existing Kelco sandblast units, identified as part of emission unit B12A4, and replace them with two (2) new Blast-It-All sandblast units which will be identified as B12A5.

Currently, the three (3) Kelco sandblast units are controlled by the large Foundry Baghouse identified as B12BH1; however, the two (2) replacement Blast-It-All sandblast units will not exhaust through this Foundry Baghouse. The new units will be controlled by a new, stand alone 1,200 CFM dust collector, identified as B12A5 DC1, which will exhaust to the building. This dust collector will serve only the two new sandblast units.

The source also indicated that, in the future, they would be blasting a certain percentage of the propeller blades for five (5) minutes and the remainder at the existing one (1) minute blast. The source developed a new emission factor for the two (2) new Blast-It-All sandblast units by recovering and weighing collected materials from one of the new blast units and determined an emission factor for the five (5) minute blast. Calculations were updated to show worst case potential to emit if the source did all propellers for five (5) minutes.

The source requested the removal of the descriptive information for the painting operation as it has been removed. The source uses a water based acrylic paint to identify the shell molds.

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-6.1-6(d)(2)(A), this change to the permit is considered an administrative amendment because the permit is amended to change the descriptive information concerning the source of emissions unit, where the revision will not trigger a new application requirement. In addition, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-6.1-6(d)(8), this change to the permit is considered an administrative amendment because the permit is amended to incorporate a modification that adds an emissions unit or units of the same type that is already permitted or replaces an existing unit and that will comply with the same applicable requirements and permit terms and conditions as the existing emission unit, and the modification does not result in a potential to emit greater than the thresholds in 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) or 326 IAC 2-3 (Emission Offset) or would result in a potential to emit equal to or greater than the thresholds in 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70 Operating Permit).

The following are the emissions units:

- (d) Operation controlled by stand-alone baghouse (B12A5 DC1)

Two (2) Blast-It-All sand blasters, approved for construction in 2013, and equipped with one self-contained dust collector, identified as (B12A5 DC1), capable of using sand, non metallic grit, steel shot or cut steel wire. These sand blasters are collectively part of emission unit B12A5 with a maximum process throughput of 668.3 pounds per hour of casting including 0.30 pounds of steel shot or cut steel wire per hour and exhausting internally to the building.

The uncontrolled/unlimited potential to emit of the entire source after the addition of this emission unit will continue to be within the threshold levels specified in 326 IAC 2-5.1 (MSOP). (See Appendix A for the calculations). The addition of the emission unit will not cause the source's potential to emit to be greater than the threshold levels specified in 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), 326 IAC 2-3 (Emission Offset) or 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70).

See Appendix A for the calculations and the PTE of the entire source after the addition of the emission unit.

- (a) The two (2) Blast-It-All Sand blast units are subject to 326 IAC 6.5-1-2, Particulate Matter Limitations except Lake County which states that the particulate matter (PM) from these two sand blast units shall not exceed 0.07 gram per dry standard cubic meter (0.03 grams per dry standard cubic foot (dscf)).

The baghouse shall be in operation at all times the Blast-It-All Sand blast units are in operation, in order to comply with this limit.

- (b) The source is still subject to the National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZZ (Iron and Steel Foundry Area Source) because it is an existing small iron and steel foundry.

Pursuant to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-6.1-6, the permit is hereby amended as follows with the deleted language as ~~strikeouts~~ and new language **bolded**.

## SECTION A SOURCE SUMMARY

### A.2 Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summary

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

- (c) Operations controlled by Foundry Baghouse (B12BH1)

~~(3) One (1) Mechanical shot blast Wheelabrator, equipped with Foundry Baghouse (B12BH1) to control particulate emissions and three (3) Kelco sand blasters equipped with one self-contained dust collector, identified as B12 A4 BH2, capable of using sand, non metallic grit or steel shot, collectively identified as B12A4 constructed in 1996, equipped with Foundry Baghouse (B12BH1)) to control particulate emissions, with a maximum process throughput of 668.3 pounds/hr of castings each, including 0.30 pounds of steel shots per hour each, and exhausting internally into the building.~~

**(3) One (1) Mechanical shot blast Wheelabrator, capable of using sand, non metallic grit, steel shot or cut steel wire, constructed in 1996, equipped with Foundry Baghouse (B12BH1) to control particulate emissions, with a maximum process throughput of 668.3 pounds/hr of castings each, including 0.30 pounds of steel shot or cut steel wire per hour each, and exhausting internally into the building.**

- (d) Operation controlled by stand-alone baghouse (B12A5 DC1)

**Two (2) Blast-It-All sand blasters, approved for construction in 2013, and equipped with one self-contained dust collector, identified as (B12A5 DC1), capable of using sand, non metallic grit, steel shot or cut steel wire. These sand blasters are collectively part of emission unit B12A4, with a maximum process throughput of 668.3 pounds per hour of casting each, including 0.30 pounds of steel shot or cut steel wire per hour each, and exhausting internally to the building.**

- (d e) Operations in Building #6 Production controlled by Baghouse (B06BH1), exhausting internally into the building.
  - (1) Four (4) Off Hand production Grinding Stations, collectively identified as B6A1, constructed in 1985, with a maximum throughput of 334 lbs of castings per hour each, with emissions controlled by Building #6 Baghouse (B06BH1) and exhausting internally into the building.
  - (2) One (1) Sandblast Cabinet, identified in Building #6 Production, constructed in 1995, with a maximum throughput of 334 lbs per hour of sand blast media per year, equipped with Baghouse (B06BH1) to control particulates, and exhausting internally into the building.
- (e f) Two (2) dry Vibratory Finishing Operations, collectively identified as B16A1 in Building 16, constructed in 1986, with a maximum capacity of castings processed less than 100.0 lbs per hour each, to remove burrs and imperfections, equipped with a 1,200 cfm dust collector, identified as B16A1DC1 to control particulates, including 7.52 lbs/hr of polishing media each, and exhausting internally into the building; and two (2) wet only Drag Finishing Line Operations, collectively identified as B16A2, approved for construction in 2012, and exhausting through stack B16PS2.
- (f g) One (1) Off Hand Grinding Station for Maintenance R & D and Production, identified as B03A1, constructed in 1994, with maximum throughput of 200.4 pounds per hour.
- (g h) Grinding Stations:
  - (1) ~~Eight (8)~~ **Nine (9)** grinding stations in South Grind Shop, identified as B15A1, controlled by a 3,200 cfm dust collector B15A1DC1, maximum capacity 240 lbs/hr each, exhausting internally into the building; and one (1) R&D MiniVibratory Finisher, used to evaluate the effectiveness of vibratory finishing media, with a maximum capacity of 13.33 pounds/hr, exhausting internally into the building.
  - (2) One (1) Downdraft table accommodating four (4) grinding stations, identified as B15A2, controlled by a 4,800 cfm dust collector, identified as B15A2DC2, maximum capacity 240 lbs/hr, exhausting internally into the building. Each grinding station includes a group of hand grind tools. Only one (1) tool per station can be run at once.
  - (3) ~~Five (5)~~ **Four (4)** grinding stations in Trail Edge (TE) Department, identified as B17A1, controlled by a 3,200 cfm dust collector, identified as B17A1DC1, maximum capacity 240 lbs/hr each, exhausting internally into the building.
  - (4) One (1) buff and polish station, identified as B17A2, controlled by a Cyclone dust collector **followed by a bag collector**, identified as B17A2DC2, exhausting inside the building.
- (h i) Miscellaneous solvent usage:
  - (a) The mold release sprayed on the molds to release the wax with 100% VOC.
  - (b) TEA used in the manual dip and robot slurry tanks for the pH adjustment @ 2% concentration mixed with water, with 100% VOC.
  - (c) One (1) water based painting operation on ceramic shells for identification purposes prior to autoclaving, with 1 square inch/ceramic shell.
- (i j) Combustion units:
  - (1) One (1) natural gas-fired Dehumidification System with a burner, identified as B14P1, constructed in 2005, rated at 0.173 MMBtu/hr, to remove moisture from ceramic mold, exhausting to stack B14PS1.

- (2) One (1) natural gas-fired building 11 Dewax Autoclave Boiler, identified as B11P1, constructed in 2008, with a maximum heat input capacity of 2.095 MMBtu/ hr, exhausting to stack B11 PS1. **Boiler is not subject to 40CFR 63 subpart JJJJJJ.**
- (3) One (1) natural gas-fired Furnace in Foundry, identified as B11P2, constructed in 1999, comprised of two (2) pre-heat ovens with a heat input capacity of 1.5 million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr) each, and one (1) afterburner with a heat input capacity of 0.75 million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr), exhausting to stack B11PS2.
- (4) One (1) natural gas-fired air make-up Building 11 Roof top unit in Foundry, identified as B11C2, constructed in 2001, with 4.0 million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr), emissions exhausting to stack B12CS2.
- (5) Numerous natural-gas fired comfort space heaters located throughout the facility as follows:

Natural Gas-Fired Unit Locations	Total Capacity (MMBtu/hr)	Installation Date	Stack ID
Bldg 1 Heater (B1 CS1)	0.165	1989	B1CS1
Bldg 2 Heater (B2 CS1)	0.080	2000	B2CS1
Bldg 2 Heater (B2 CS2)	0.080	2000	B2CS2
Bldg 3 Heater (B3 CS1)	0.250	2003	B3 CS1
Bldg 4 Heater (B4 CS1)	0.165	1989	B4CS1
Bldg 5 Heater (B5 CS1)	0.200	1992	B5CS1
Bldg 6 Heater (B6 CS1)	0.310	2010	6CS1
Bldg 7 Heater (B7 EH1)	Electric Heat	1981	B7EH1
Bldg 8 Heater (B8 CS11)	0.225	2002	B8CS1
Bldg 9 Heater (B9 EH1)	Electric Heat	1990	B9EH1
Bldg 10 Heater (B10 EH1)	Electric Heat	1990	B10EH1
Bldg 11 Heater (B11 CS1)	0.250	1990	B11CS1
Bldg 11 Heater (B11 CS2)	4.0	2004	B11CS2
Bldg 13 Warehouse Heater (B13 CS 1-10) (10 units)	0.75	1999	B13CS 1-10
Bldg 14 Offices B14C1- B13C10 (2 units)	0.100	2009	B14CS 1- 6
Bldg 14 Packing B14C4- B14C5 (2 units)	0.200	2004	B14CS4,CS5
Bldg 14 Break room B14C3	0.060	2004	B14CS3
Bldg 14 Shellmaker room B14C6	0.400	2004	B14PS1
Bldg 15 South Grind B15C1	0.200	2009	B15CS1
Bldg 16 Finish Dept. B16C1- B16C2 (2 units)	0.200	2009	B16CS1
Bldg 17 TE Grind B17C1	0.060	2009	B17CS1
Bldg 17 QC Inspection B17C2	0.060	2009	B17CS2
Bldg 17 Filter Press Room B17C3	0.075	2009	B17CS3

(j k) Welders:

- (1) Two (2) TIG welding stations in South Grind Shop, One (1) TIG welding station in TE area and one (1) TIG welding station in Building #6 production area, constructed in 1975, exhausting inside the building.
- (2) Maintenance and R & D Production Welders: One (1) MIG and One (1) TIG welder, constructed in 1975, exhausting inside the building.

- (k l) One (1) 98 hp diesel-fired stationary compression ignition emergency generator, identified as GEN1, manufactured after 2006, approved for construction in 2012.

This unit is considered an affected source under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII and 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

## SECTION D.1 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

### Emissions Unit Description:

(a) Induction melt Furnaces:

- (1) One (1) electric induction melt furnace, identified as East Side Induction Furnace #1 (B11P3), constructed in 2007 with a maximum capacity of 600 lbs/hr of steel, to manufacture cast products, maximum capacity 2,628 tons per year of steel, and approved for modification in 2012 to add one (1) ton per year of bronze, exhausting internally into the building.

Note: This 1 ton per year of bronze is for both Furnace #1 and Furnace #2.

- (2) One (1) electric induction melt furnace, identified as West Side Induction Furnace #2 (B11P3), constructed in 1999 with a maximum capacity of 200 lbs/hr of steel, to manufacture cast products, maximum capacity 876 tons per year of steel, and approved for modification in 2012 to add one (1) ton per year of bronze, exhausting internally into the building.

Note: This 1 ton per year of bronze is for both Furnace #1 and Furnace #2.

- (b) Two (2) pouring, casting and cooling lines, identified as B11A1 and B12A1, installed in 1999, uncontrolled, maximum capacity of 0.40 tons per hour combined, exhausting internally into the building.

(c) Operations controlled by Foundry Baghouse (B12BH1)

- (1) One (1) pneumatic shakeout unit, identified as B12A2, constructed in 1988, with a maximum capacity of 300 lbs of metal per hour, with emissions controlled by Foundry Baghouse (B12BH1) and exhausting internally into the building.

- (2) Four (4) Cutoff & Grinding stations, collectively identified as B12A3, constructed in 1995, with a maximum capacity of 15 lbs of metal per hour combined, with emissions controlled by Foundry Baghouse (B12BH1), and exhausting internally into the building.

- ~~(3) One (1) Mechanical shot blast Wheelabrator, equipped with Foundry Baghouse (B12BH1) to control particulate emissions and three (3) Kelco sand blasters equipped with one self-contained dust collector, identified as B12A4BH2, capable of using sand, non-metallic grit or steel shot, collectively identified as B12A4 constructed in 1996, equipped with Foundry Baghouse (B12BH1) to control particulate emissions, with a maximum process throughput of 668.3 pounds/hr of castings each, including 0.30 pounds of steel shots per hour each, and exhausting internally into the building.~~

- (3) One (1) Mechanical shot blast Wheelabrator, capable of using sand, non-metallic grit, steel shot or cut steel wire, constructed in 1996, equipped with Foundry Baghouse (B12BH1) to control particulate emissions, with a maximum process throughput of 668.3 pounds/hr of castings each, including 0.30 pounds steel shot cut steel wire or steel shot per hour each, and exhausting internally into the building.**

(d) Operation controlled by stand-alone baghouse (B12A5 DC1)

**Two (2) Blast-It-All sand blasters, approved for construction in 2013, and equipped with one self-contained dust collector, identified as B12A4BH2-B12A5 DC1, capable of using sand, non-metallic grit, or steel shot or cut steel wire. These sand blasters are**

**collectively part of emission unit B12A4, with a maximum process throughput of 668.3 pounds per hour of casting each, including 0.30 pounds of steel shot-steel-shot or cut wire per hour each, and exhausting internally to the building.**

- (d e) Operations in Building #6 Production controlled by Baghouse (B06BH1), exhausting internally into the building.
- (1) Four (4) Off Hand production Grinding Stations, collectively identified as B6A1, constructed in 1985, with a maximum throughput of 334 lbs of castings per hour each, with emissions controlled by Building #6 Baghouse (B06BH1) and exhausting internally into the building.
  - (2) One (1) Sandblast Cabinet, identified in Building #6 Production, constructed in 1995, with a maximum throughput of 334 lbs per hour of sand blast media per year, equipped with Baghouse (B06BH1) to control particulates, and exhausting internally into the building.
- (e-f) Two (2) dry Vibratory Finishing Operations, collectively identified as B16A1 in Building 16, constructed in 1986, with a maximum capacity of castings processed less than 100.0 lbs per hour each, to remove burrs and imperfections, equipped with a 1,200 cfm dust collector, identified as B16A1DC1 to control particulates, including 7.52 lbs/hr of polishing media each, and exhausting internally into the building; and two (2) wet only Drag Finishing Line Operations, collectively identified as B16A2, approved for construction in 2012, and exhausting through stack B16PS2.
- (f g) One (1) Off Hand Grinding Station for Maintenance R & D and Production, identified as B03A1, constructed in 1994, with maximum throughput of 200.4 pounds per hour.
- (g h) Grinding Stations:
- (1) ~~Eight (8)~~ **Nine (9)** grinding stations in South Grind Shop, identified as B15A1, controlled a 3,200 cfm dust collector B15A1DC1, maximum capacity 240 lbs/hr each, exhausting internally into the building; and one (1) R&D MiniVibratory Finisher, used to evaluate the effectiveness of vibratory finishing media, with a maximum capacity of 13.33 pounds/hr, exhausting internally into the building.
  - (2) One (1) Downdraft table accommodating four (4) grinding stations, identified as B15A2, controlled by a 4,800 cfm dust collector, identified as B15A2DC2, maximum capacity 240 lbs/hr, exhausting internally into the building. Each grinding station includes a group of hand grind tools. Only one (1) tool per station can be run at once.
  - (3) ~~Five (5)~~ **Four (4)** grinding stations in Trail Edge (TE) Department, identified as B17A1, controlled by a 3,200 cfm dust collector, identified as B17A1DC1, maximum capacity 240 lbs/hr each, exhausting internally into the building.
  - (4) One (1) buff and polish stations identified as B17A2 controlled by a Cyclone dust collector **followed by a bag collector**, B17A2DC2, exhausting inside the building.

(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 2-6.1-5(a)(1)]**

#### **D.1.1 Particulate Matter Limitations except Lake County [326 IAC 6.5-1-2]**

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-5.1-2, particulate matter (PM) emission from each unit listed in the table below shall not exceed seven-hundredths (0.07) gram per dry standard cubic meter (g/dscm) (three hundredths (0.03) grain per dry standard cubic foot (dscf)).

Control Device	Emission Unit
No Control	(1) electric induction melt furnace East Side Induction (Furnace #1)
No Control	(1) electric induction melt furnace West Side Induction (Furnace #2)
No Control	(2) Pouring, casting and cooling Lines B11A1 and B12A1
B12 BH1	(1) pneumatic shakeout unit B12A2
	(4) Cutoff & Grind Stations -each B12A3
	(1) Mechanical shot blaster and (3) Kelco sand Shot Blasters - each B12A4
<b>B12A4BH2-B12A5 DC1</b>	<b>(2) Blast-it-All sandblast units B12A4-B12A5</b>
B06ABH1	(4) Off Hand Grinding stations-each B6A1 (1) Sandblast Cabinet B6A1
Dust Collector 1,200 CFM B16A1DC1	(2) dry Vibratory Finish lines - each B16A1
None	(1) Off Hand Grinding station B03A1
Dust Collector 3,200 CFM B15A1DC1	(8 9) grinding stations - each B15A1
Dust Collector 4,800 CFM B15A2DC2	(1) Downdraft Table-B15A2
Dust Collector 3,200 CFM B17A1DC1	(5 4) grinding stations - each B17A1
Cyclone Dust Collector <b>followed by bag collector</b> B17A2DC2	(1) Buff and Polish Station – B17A2

**Compliance Determination Requirements**

**D.1.2 Particulate Control**

- (a) In order to comply with Condition D.1.1, the Foundry Baghouse (B12BH1) associated with the shakeout (B12A2) Cut off and grind (B12A3), and Wheelabrator (A12A4), and the Finishing dust collector, (B16A1DC1) associated with two (2) Vibratory Finish Lines B16A1, and cyclone dust collector B17A2DC2 associated with buff and polish stations B17A2 to control particulate emissions, shall be in operation and control emissions from shakeout, grinding, buffing and shotblasting operation and the Vibratory Finish Lines at all times that the units are in operation.

**In order to comply with Condition D.1.1, the baghouses associated with the following emissions units shall be in operation at all times the units are in operation:**

- (1) Foundry Baghouse (B12BH1) - Shakeout (B12A2), Cut off and grind (B12A3), Wheelabrator (A12A4)**
- (2) Baghouse (B12A5 DC1) - Two (2) Blast-it-All sand blast units (B12A5)**
- (3) Finishing Dust Collector (B17A2DC2) - Buff and Polish Stations (B17A2)**

- (b) In the event that bag failure is observed in the Foundry Baghouse (B12BH1) and the Finishing dust collector (B16A1DC1), and 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 2-6.1-5(a)(2)]

#### D.1.5 Parametric Monitoring

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...

- (b) The Permittee shall record the total pressure drop across all the dust collectors when an emission unit that it controls is in operation, at least once per day when associated units are in operation. When, for any one reading, the pressure drop across the baghouse **dust collector** is outside of the normal range, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response. The normal range for this unit **these types of units** is a pressure drop between 0.2 and 3.0-1 and 6 inches of water unless a different upper-bound value for this range is determined during the latest stack test. Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

...

## SECTION E.1

## EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

### Emissions Unit Description:

- (a) Induction melt Furnaces:
- (1) One (1) electric induction melt furnace, identified as East Side Induction Furnace #1 (B11P3), constructed in 2007 with a maximum capacity of 600 lbs/hr of steel, to manufacture cast products, maximum capacity 2,628 tons per year of steel, and approved for modification in 2012 to add one (1) ton per year of bronze, exhausting internally into the building.
- Note: This 1 ton per year of bronze is for both Furnace #1 and Furnace #2.
- (2) One (1) electric induction melt furnace, identified as West Side Induction Furnace #2 (B11P3), constructed in 1999 with a maximum capacity of 200 lbs/hr of steel, to manufacture cast products, maximum capacity 876 tons per year of steel, and approved for modification in 2012 to add one (1) ton per year of bronze, exhausting internally into the building.
- Note: This 1 ton per year of bronze is for both Furnace #1 and Furnace #2.
- (b) Two (2) pouring, casting and cooling lines, identified as B11A1 and B12A1, installed in 1999, uncontrolled, maximum capacity of 0.40 tons per hour combined, exhausting internally into the building.
- (c) Operations controlled by Foundry Baghouse (B12BH1)
- (1) One (1) pneumatic shakeout unit, identified as B12A2, constructed in 1988, with a maximum capacity of 300 lbs of metal per hour, with emissions controlled by Foundry Baghouse (B12BH1) and exhausting internally into the building.
- (2) Four (4) Cutoff & Grinding stations, collectively identified as B12A3, constructed in 1995, with a maximum capacity of 15 lbs of metal per hour combined, with emissions controlled by Foundry Baghouse (B12BH1), and exhausting internally into the building.

~~(3) One (1) Mechanical shot blast Wheelabrator, equipped with Foundry Baghouse (B12BH1) to control particulate emissions and three (3) Kelco sand blasters equipped with one self-contained dust collector, identified as B12A4 BH2, capable of using sand, non metallic grit or steel shot, collectively identified as B12A4 constructed in 1996, equipped with Foundry Baghouse (B12BH1) to control particulate emissions, with a maximum process throughput of 668.3 pounds/hr of castings each, including 0.30 pounds of steel shots per hour each, and exhausting internally into the building.~~

**(3) One (1) Mechanical shot blast Wheelabrator, capable of using sand, non metallic grit, steel shot or cut steel wire, constructed in 1996, equipped with Foundry Baghouse (B12BH1) to control particulate emissions, with a maximum process throughput of 668.3 pounds/hr of castings each, including 0.30 pounds of steel shot or cut steel wire per hour each, and exhausting internally into the building.**

**(d) Operation controlled by stand-alone baghouse (B12A5 DC1)**

**Two (2) Blast-It-All sand blasters, approved for construction in 2013, and equipped with one self-contained dust collector, identified as B12A5 DC1, capable of using sand, non metallic grit, steel shot or cut steel wire. These sand blasters are collectively part of emission unit B12A4 B12A5, with a maximum process throughput of 668.3 pounds per hour of casting each, including 0.30 pounds of steel shot or cut steel wire per hour each, and exhausting internally to the building.**

**(d e) Operations in Building #6 Production controlled by Baghouse (B06BH1), exhausting internally into the building.**

**(1) Four (4) Off Hand production Grinding Stations, collectively identified as B6A1, constructed in 1985, with a maximum throughput of 334 lbs of castings per hour each, with emissions controlled by Building #6 Baghouse (B06BH1) and exhausting internally into the building.**

**(2) One (1) Sandblast Cabinet, identified in Building #6 Production, constructed in 1995, with a maximum throughput of 334 lbs per hour of sand blast media per year, equipped with Baghouse (B06BH1) to control particulates, and exhausting internally into the building.**

**(e f) Two (2) dry Vibratory Finishing Operations, collectively identified as B16A1 in Building 16, constructed in 1986, with a maximum capacity of castings processed less than 100.0 lbs per hour each, to remove burrs and imperfections, equipped with a 1,200 cfm dust collector, identified as B16A1DC1 to control particulates, including 7.52 lbs/hr of polishing media each, and exhausting internally into the building; and two (2) wet only Drag Finishing Line Operations, collectively identified as B16A2, approved for construction in 2012, and exhausting through stack B16PS2.**

**(f g) One (1) Off Hand Grinding Station for Maintenance R &D and Production, identified as B03A1, constructed in 1994, with maximum throughput of 200.4 pounds per hour.**

**(g h) Grinding Stations:**

**(1) Eight (8) ~~Nine (9)~~ grinding stations in South Grind Shop, identified as B15A1, controlled by a 3,200 cfm dust collector B15A1DC1, maximum capacity 240 lbs/hr each, exhausting internally into the building; and one (1) R&D MiniVibratory Finisher, used to evaluate the effectiveness of vibratory finishing media, with a maximum capacity of 13.33 pounds/hr, exhausting internally into the building.**

**(2) One (1) Downdraft table accommodating four (4) grinding stations, identified as B15A2, controlled by a 4,800 cfm dust collector, identified as B15A2DC2, maximum capacity 240 lbs/hr, exhausting internally into the building. Each grinding station includes a group of hand grind tools. Only one (1) tool per station can be run at once.**

**(3) ~~Five (5)~~ **Four (4)** grinding stations in Trail Edge (TE) Department, identified as B17A1, controlled by a 3,200 cfm dust collector, identified as B17A1DC1, maximum capacity 240 lbs/hr each,**

exhausting internally into the building.

- (4) One (1) buff and polish station, identified as B17A2, controlled by a Cyclone dust collector followed by a bag collector, B17A2DC2, exhausting inside the building.

(h i) Miscellaneous solvent usage:

- (a) The mold release sprayed on the molds to release the wax with 100% VOC.
- (b) TEA used in the manual dip and robot slurry tanks for the pH adjustment @ 2% concentration mixed with water, with 100% VOC.
- (c) One (1) water based painting operation on ceramic shells for identification purposes prior to autoclaving, with 1 square inch/ceramic shell.

(i j) Combustion units:

- (1) One (1) natural gas-fired Dehumidification System with a burner, identified as B14P1, constructed in 2005, rated at 0.173 MMBtu/hr, to remove moisture from ceramic mold, exhausting to stack B14PS1.
- (2) One (1) natural gas-fired Building 11 Dewax Autoclave Boiler, identified as B11P1, constructed in 2008, with a maximum heat input capacity of 2.095 MMBtu/ hr, exhausting to stack B11 PS1.
- (3) One (1) natural gas-fired Furnace in Foundry, identified as B11P2, constructed in 1999, comprised of two (2) pre-heat ovens with a heat input capacity of 1.5 million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr) each, and one (1) afterburner with a heat input capacity of 0.75 million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr), exhausting to stack B11PS2.
- (4) One (1) natural gas-fired air make-up Building 11 Roof top unit, identified B11C2, constructed in 2001, with 4.0 million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr), emissions exhausting to stack B12CS2.
- (5) Numerous natural-gas fired comfort space heaters located throughout the facility as follows:

Natural Gas-Fired Unit Locations	Total Capacity (MMBtu/hr)	Installation Date	Stack ID
Bldg 1 Heater (B1 CS1)	0.165	1989	B1CS1
Bldg 2 Heater (B2 CS1)	0.080	2000	B2CS1
Bldg 2 Heater (B2 CS2)	0.080	2000	B2CS2
Bldg 3 Heater (B3 CS1)	0.250	2003	B3 CS1
Bldg 4 Heater (B4 CS1)	0.165	1989	B4CS1
Bldg 5 Heater (B5 CS1)	0.200	1992	B5CS1
Bldg 6 Heater (B6 CS1)	0.310	2010	B6CS1
Bldg 7 Heater (B7 EH1)	Electric Heat	1981	B7EH1
Bldg 8 Heater (B8CS11)	0.225	2002	B8CS1
Bldg 9 Heater (B9 EH1)	Electric Heat	1990	B9EH1
Bldg 10 Heater (B10 EH1)	Electric Heat	1990	B10EH1
Bldg 11 Heater ( <del>B111-CS1</del> <b>B11CS1</b> )	0.250	1990	B11CS1
<del>Bldg 11 Heater (B111 CS2)</del>	4.0	2001	<del>B11CS2</del>
Bldg 13 Warehouse Heater (B13 CS 1-10) (10 units)	0.75	1999	B13CS 1-10
Bldg 14 Offices B14C1- B13C10 (2 units)	0.100	2009	B14CS 1-6
Bldg 14 Packing B14C4- B14C5 (2 units)	0.200	2004	B14CS4,CS5
Bldg 14 Break room B14C3	0.060	2004	B14CS3
Bldg 14 Shellmaker room B14C6	0.400	2004	B14PS1
Bldg 15 South Grind B15C1	0.200	2009	B15CS1

Bldg 16 Finish Dept. B16C1- B16C2 (2 units)	0.200	2009	B16CS1
Bldg 17 TE Grind B17C1	0.060	2009	B17CS1
Bldg 17 QC Inspection B17C2	0.060	2009	B17CS2
Bldg 17 Filter Press Room B17C3	0.075	2009	B17CS3

(j k) Welders:

- (1) Two (2) TIG welding stations in South Grind Shop, One (1) TIG welding station in TE area and one (1) TIG welding station in Building #6 production area, constructed in 1975, exhausting inside.
- (2) Maintenance and R & D Production Welders: One (1) MIG and One (1) TIG welder, constructed in 1975, exhausting inside the building.

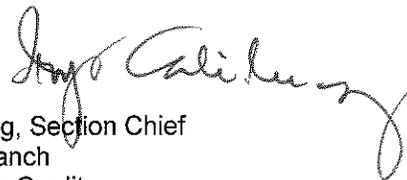
(The information describing the process contained in this emissions unit description box is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions.)

... All other conditions of the permit shall remain unchanged and in effect. Attached please find the entire revised permit.

A copy of the permit is available on the Internet at: <http://www.in.gov/ai/appfiles/idem-caats/>. For additional information about air permits and how the public and interested parties can participate, refer to the IDEM's Guide for Citizen Participation and Permit Guide on the Internet at: [www.idem.in.gov](http://www.idem.in.gov)

This decision is subject to the Indiana Administrative Orders and Procedures Act - IC 4-21.5-3-5. If you have any questions on this matter, please contact Deborah Cole, of my staff, at 317-234-5377 or 1-800-451-6027, and ask for extension 4-5377.

Sincerely,



Iryn Calilung, Section Chief  
Permits Branch  
Office of Air Quality

Attachments: Updated Permit, Calculations, Attachments

IC/dac

cc: File - Marion County  
Marion County Health Department  
U.S. EPA, Region V  
Compliance and Enforcement Branch



# INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

*We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.*

*Michael R. Pence*  
Governor

*Thomas W. Easterly*  
Commissioner

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

## New Source Construction and Minor Source Operating Permit OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

**Precision Propeller Industries, Inc.**  
**2427 North Ritter Avenue**  
**Indianapolis, IN, Indiana 46218**

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

This permit is issued to the above mentioned company under the provisions of 326 IAC 2-1.1, 326 IAC 2-5.1, 326 IAC 2-6.1 and 40 CFR 52.780, with conditions listed on the attached pages.

Indiana statutes from IC 13 and rules from 326 IAC, quoted in conditions in this permit, are those applicable at the time the permit was issued. The issuance or possession of this permit shall not alone constitute a defense against an alleged violation of any law, regulation or standard, except for the requirement to obtain a MSOP under 326 IAC 2-6.1.

Operation Permit No.: M097-28135-00664	
Issued by: <i>Original signed by:</i> Iryn Calilung, Section Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: June 8, 2010  Expiration Date: June 8, 2015

First Notice-Only Change No.: 097-30550-00664, issued on September 22, 2012  
Minor Permit Revision No.: 097-31244-00664, issued on April 9, 2012  
First Administrative Amendment No.: 097-32167-00664, issued on September 18, 2012

Second Administrative Amendment No.: 097-32669-00664	
Issued by:  Iryn Calilung, Section Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: March 28, 2013  Expiration Date: June 8, 2015

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Attachment B - Subpart IIII - Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII]

Attachment C - Subpart ZZZZ - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR 63]

## 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 and A.2 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 2-5.1-3(c)][326 IAC 2-6.1-4(a)]

---

The Permittee owns and operates a stationary investment casting facility manufacturing primarily propellers and other casting products.

Source Address:	2427 North Ritter Avenue, Indianapolis, IN 46218
General Source Phone Number:	317 545-9080
SIC Code:	3324 (Steel Investment Foundries)
County Location:	Marion
Source Location Status:	Nonattainment for PM2.5 standard Attainment for all other criteria pollutants
Source Status:	Minor Source Operating Permit Program Minor Source, under PSD and Emission Offset Rules Minor Source, Section 112 of the Clean Air Act 1 of 28 Source Categories

### A.2 Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summary

---

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

#### (a) Induction Melt Furnaces:

- (1) One (1) electric induction melt furnace, identified as East Side Induction Furnace #1 (B11P3), constructed in 2007 with a maximum capacity of 600 lbs/hr of steel, to manufacture cast products, maximum capacity 2,628 tons per year of steel, and approved for modification in 2012 to add one (1) ton per year of bronze, exhausting internally into the building.

Note: This 1 ton per year of bronze is for both Furnace #1 and Furnace #2.

- (2) One (1) electric induction melt furnace, identified as West Side Induction Furnace #2 (B11P3), constructed in 1999 with a maximum capacity of 200 lbs/hr of steel, to manufacture cast products, maximum capacity 876 tons per year of steel, and approved for modification in 2012 to add one (1) ton per year of bronze, exhausting internally into the building.

Note: This 1 ton per year of bronze is for both Furnace #1 and Furnace #2.

- (b) Two (2) pouring, casting and cooling lines, identified as B11A1 and B12A1, installed in 1999, uncontrolled, maximum capacity of 0.40 tons per hour combined, exhausting internally into the building.

#### (c) Operations controlled by Foundry Baghouse (B12BH1)

- (1) One (1) pneumatic shakeout unit, identified as B12A2, constructed in 1988, with a maximum capacity of 300 lbs of metal per hour, with emissions controlled by Foundry Baghouse (B12BH1) and exhausting internally into the building.
- (2) Four (4) Cutoff & Grinding stations, collectively identified as B12A3, constructed in 1995, with a maximum capacity of 15 lbs of metal per hour combined, with emissions controlled by Foundry Baghouse (B12BH1), and exhausting internally into the building.

- (3) One (1) Mechanical shot blast Wheelabrator, capable of using sand, non metallic grit, steel shot or cut steel wire, constructed in 1996, equipped with Foundry Baghouse (B12BH1)) to control particulate emissions, with a maximum process throughput of 668.3 pounds/hr of castings, including 0.30 pounds of steel shot or cut steel wire per hour and exhausting internally into the building.
- (d) Operation controlled by stand-alone baghouse (B12A5 DC1)  
  
Two (2) Blast-It-All sand blasters, approved for construction in 2013, and equipped with one self-contained dust collector, identified as ( B12A5 DC1), capable of using sand, non metallic grit, steel shot or cut steel wire. These sand blasters are collectively part of emission unit B12A5, with a maximum process throughput of 668.3 pounds per hour of casting including 0.30 pounds of steel shot or cut steel wire per hour and exhausting internally to the building.
- (e) Operations in Building #6 Production controlled by Baghouse (B06BH1), exhausting internally into the building.
  - (1) Four (4) Off Hand production Grinding Stations, collectively identified as B6A1, constructed in 1985, with a maximum throughput of 334 lbs of castings per hour each, with emissions controlled by Building #6 Baghouse (B06BH1) and exhausting internally into the building.
  - (2) One (1) Sandblast Cabinet, identified in Building #6 Production, constructed in 1995, with a maximum throughput of 334 lbs per hour of sand blast media per year, equipped with Baghouse (B06BH1) to control particulates, and exhausting internally into the building.
- (f) Two (2) dry Vibratory Finishing Operations, collectively identified as B16A1 in Building 16, constructed in 1986, with a maximum capacity of castings processed less than 100.0 lbs per hour each, to remove burrs and imperfections, equipped with a 1,200 cfm dust collector, identified as B16A1DC1 to control particulates, including 7.52 lbs/hr of polishing media each, and exhausting internally into the building; and two (2) wet only Drag Finishing Line Operations, collectively identified as B16A2, approved for construction in 2012, and exhausting through stack B16PS2.
- (g) One (1) Off Hand Grinding Station for Maintenance R & D and Production, identified as B03A1, constructed in 1994, with maximum throughput of 200.4 pounds per hour.
- (h) Grinding Stations:
  - (1) Nine (9) grinding stations in South Grind Shop, identified as B15A1, controlled by a 3,200 cfm dust collector B15A1DC1, maximum capacity 240 lbs/hr each, exhausting internally into the building; and one (1) R&D MiniVibratory Finisher, used to evaluate the effectiveness of vibratory finishing media, with a maximum capacity of 13.33 pounds/hr, exhausting internally into the building.
  - (2) One (1) Downdraft table accommodating four (4) grinding stations, identified as B15A2, controlled by a 4,800 cfm dust collector, identified as B15A2DC2, maximum capacity 240 lbs/hr, exhausting internally into the building. Each grinding station includes a group of hand grind tools. Only one (1) tool per station can be run at once.
  - (3) Four (4) grinding stations in Trail Edge (TE) Department, identified as B17A1, controlled by a 3,200 cfm dust collector, identified as B17A1DC1, maximum capacity 240 lbs/hr each, exhausting internally into the building.
  - (4) One (1) buff and polish station, identified as B17A2, controlled by a Cyclone dust collector, and bags, identified as B17A2DC2, exhausting inside the building.

- (i) Miscellaneous solvent usage:
  - (a) The mold release sprayed on the molds to release the wax with 100% VOC.
  - (b) TEA used in the manual dip and robot slurry tanks for the pH adjustment @ 2% concentration mixed with water, with 100% VOC.
  - (c) One (1) water based painting operation on ceramic shells for identification purposes prior to autoclaving, with 1 square inch/ceramic shell.
- (j) Combustion units:
  - (1) One (1) natural gas-fired Dehumidification System with a burner, identified as B14P1, constructed in 2005, rated at 0.173 MMBtu/hr, to remove moisture from ceramic mold, exhausting to stack B14PS1.
  - (2) One (1) natural gas-fired building 11 Dewax Autoclave Boiler, identified as B11P1, constructed in 2008, with a maximum heat input capacity of 2.095 MMBtu/ hr, exhausting to stack B11 PS1. Boiler is not subject to 40CFR 63 subpart JJJJJJ.
  - (3) One (1) natural gas-fired Furnace in Foundry, identified as B11P2, constructed in 1999, comprised of two (2) pre-heat ovens with a heat input capacity of 1.5 million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr) each, and one (1) afterburner with a heat input capacity of 0.75 million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr), exhausting to stack B11PS2.
  - (4) One (1) natural gas-fired air make-up Building 11 Roof top unit in Foundry, identified as B11C2, constructed in 2001, with 4.0 million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr), emissions exhausting to stack B12CS2.
  - (5) Numerous natural-gas fired comfort space heaters located throughout the facility as follows:

Natural Gas-Fired Unit Locations	Total Capacity (MMBtu/hr)	Installation Date	Stack ID
Bldg 1 Heater (B1 CS1)	0.165	1989	B1CS1
Bldg 2 Heater (B2 CS1)	0.080	2000	B2CS1
Bldg 2 Heater (B2 CS2)	0.080	2000	B2CS2
Bldg 3 Heater (B3 CS1)	0.250	2003	B3 CS1
Bldg 4 Heater (B4 CS1)	0.165	1989	B4CS1
Bldg 5 Heater (B5 CS1)	0.200	1992	B5CS1
Bldg 6 Heater (B6 CS1)	0.310	2010	6CS1
Bldg 7 Heater (B7 EH1)	Electric Heat	1981	B7EH1
Bldg 8 Heater (B8 CS11)	0.225	2002	B8CS1
Bldg 9 Heater (B9 EH1)	Electric Heat	1990	B9EH1
Bldg 10 Heater (B10 EH1)	Electric Heat	1990	B10EH1
Bldg 11 Heater (B11 CS1)	0.250	1990	B11CS1
Bldg 13 Warehouse Heater (B13 CS 1-10) (10 units)	0.75	1999	B13CS 1-10
Bldg 14 Offices B14C1- B13C10 (2 units)	0.100	2009	B14CS 1- 6
Bldg 14 Packing B14C4- B14C5 (2 units)	0.200	2004	B14CS4,CS5
Bldg 14 Break room B14C3	0.060	2004	B14CS3
Bldg 14 Shellmaker room B14C6	0.400	2004	B14PS1
Bldg 15 South Grind B15C1	0.200	2009	B15CS1
Bldg 16 Finish Dept. B16C1- B16C2 (2 units)	0.200	2009	B16CS1
Bldg 17 TE Grind B17C1	0.060	2009	B17CS1
Bldg 17 QC Inspection B17C2	0.060	2009	B17CS2
Bldg 17 Filter Press Room B17C3	0.075	2009	B17CS3

(k) Welders:

- (1) Two (2) TIG welding stations in South Grind Shop, One (1) TIG welding station in TE area and one (1) TIG welding station in Building #6 production area, constructed in 1975, exhausting inside the building.
  - (2) Maintenance and R & D Production Welders: One (1) MIG and One (1) TIG welder, constructed in 1975, exhausting inside the building.
- (l) One (1) 98 hp diesel-fired stationary compression ignition emergency generator, identified as GEN1, manufactured after 2006, approved for construction in 2012.

This unit is considered an affected source under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII and 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

## **SECTION B GENERAL CONDITIONS**

### **B.1 Definitions [326 IAC 2-1.1-1]**

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Terms in this permit shall have the definition assigned to such terms in the referenced regulation. In the absence of definitions in the referenced regulation, the applicable definitions found in the statutes or regulations (IC 13-11, 326 IAC 1-2 and 326 IAC 2-1.1-1) shall prevail.

### **B.2 Revocation of Permits [326 IAC 2-1.1-9(5)]**

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Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-1.1-9(5)(Revocation of Permits), the Commissioner may revoke this permit if construction is not commenced within eighteen (18) months after receipt of this approval or if construction is suspended for a continuous period of one (1) year or more.

### **B.3 Affidavit of Construction [326 IAC 2-5.1-3(h)] [326 IAC 2-5.1-4]**

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This document shall also become the approval to operate pursuant to 326 IAC 2-5.1-4 when prior to the start of operation, the following requirements are met:

- (a) The attached Affidavit of Construction shall be submitted to the Office of Air Quality (OAQ), verifying that the emission units were constructed as proposed in the application or the permit. The emission units covered in this permit may begin operating on the date the Affidavit of Construction is postmarked or hand delivered to IDEM if constructed as proposed.
- (b) If actual construction of the emission units differs from the construction proposed in the application, the source may not begin operation until the permit has been revised pursuant to 326 IAC 2 and an Operation Permit Validation Letter is issued.
- (c) The Permittee shall attach the Operation Permit Validation Letter received from the Office of Air Quality (OAQ) to this permit.

### **B.4 Permit Term [326 IAC 2-6.1-7(a)][326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5][IC 13-15-3-6(a)]**

- 
- (a) This permit, M097-28135-00664, is issued for a fixed term of five (5) years from the issuance date of this permit, as determined in accordance with IC 4-21.5-3-5(f) and IC 13-15-5-3. Subsequent revisions, modifications, or amendments of this permit do not affect the expiration date of this permit.
  - (b) If IDEM, OAQ, upon receiving a timely and complete renewal permit application, fails to issue or deny the permit renewal prior to the expiration date of this permit, this existing permit shall not expire and all terms and conditions shall continue in effect, until the renewal permit has been issued or denied.

### **B.5 Term of Conditions [326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5]**

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

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

### **B.6 Enforceability**

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

### **B.7 Severability**

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

**B.8 Property Rights or Exclusive Privilege**

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

**B.9 Duty to Provide Information**

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- (a) The Permittee shall furnish to IDEM, OAQ, within a reasonable time, any information that IDEM, OAQ may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. Upon request, the Permittee shall also furnish to IDEM, OAQ copies of records required to be kept by this permit.
- (b) For information furnished by the Permittee to IDEM, OAQ, the Permittee may include a claim of confidentiality in accordance with 326 IAC 17.1. When furnishing copies of requested records directly to U. S. EPA, the Permittee may assert a claim of confidentiality in accordance with 40 CFR 2, Subpart B.

**B.10 Reserved**

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**B.11 Annual Notification [326 IAC 2-6.1-5(a)(5)]**

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- (a) An annual notification shall be submitted by an authorized individual to the Office of Air Quality stating whether or not the source is in operation and in compliance with the terms and conditions contained in this permit.
- (b) The annual notice shall be submitted in the format attached no later than March 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, IN 46204-2251
- (c) The notification 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.

**B.12 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 1-6-3]**

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- (a) The Permittee shall prepare and maintain Preventive Maintenance Plans (PMPs) no later than ninety (90) days after issuance of this permit, for the source as described in 326 IAC 1-6-3.

At a minimum, the PMPs shall include:

- (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 Branch, Office of Air Quality

100 North Senate Avenue  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

- (b) A copy of the PMPs shall be submitted to IDEM, OAQ upon request and within a reasonable time, and shall be subject to review and approval by IDEM, OAQ. IDEM, OAQ may require the Permittee to revise its PMPs whenever lack of proper maintenance causes or is the primary contributor to an exceedance of any limitation on emissions.
- (c) To the extent the Permittee is required by 40 CFR Part 60/63 to have an Operation Maintenance, and Monitoring (OMM) Plan for a unit, such Plan is deemed to satisfy the PMP requirements of 326 IAC 1-6-3 for that unit.

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

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- (a) All terms and conditions of permits established prior to M097-28135-00664 and issued pursuant to permitting programs approved into the state implementation plan have been either:
  - (1) incorporated as originally stated,
  - (2) revised, or
  - (3) deleted.
- (b) All previous registrations and permits are superseded by this permit.

**B.14 Termination of Right to Operate [326 IAC 2-6.1-7(a)]**

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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 one hundred twenty (120) days prior to the date of expiration of the source's existing permit, consistent with 326 IAC 2-6.1-7.

**B.15 Permit Renewal [326 IAC 2-6.1-7]**

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- (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 2-6.1-7. Such information shall be included in the application for each emission unit at this source. The renewal application does require an affirmation that the statements in the application are true and complete by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

Request for renewal shall be submitted to:

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

- (b) A timely renewal application is one that is:
  - (1) Submitted at least one hundred twenty (120) days 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 2-6.1 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 2-6.1-4(b), in writing by IDEM, OAQ any additional information identified as being needed to process the application.

**B.16 Permit Amendment or Revision [326 IAC 2-5.1-3(e)(3)][326 IAC 2-6.1-6]**

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- (a) Permit amendments and revisions are governed by the requirements of 326 IAC 2-6.1-6 whenever the Permittee seeks to amend or modify this permit.
- (b) Any application requesting an amendment or modification of this permit shall be submitted to:
- Indiana Department of Environmental Management  
Permit Administration and Support Section, Office of Air Quality  
100 North Senate Avenue  
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251
- Any such application shall be certified by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).
- (c) The Permittee shall notify the OAQ within thirty (30) calendar days of implementing a notice-only change. [326 IAC 2-6.1-6(d)]

**B.17 Source Modification Requirement**

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

**B.18 Inspection and Entry  
[326 IAC 2-5.1-3(e)(4)(B)][326 IAC 2-6.1-5(a)(4)][IC 13-14-2-2][IC 13-17-3-2][IC 13-30-3-1]**

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

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

**B.19 Transfer of Ownership or Operational Control [326 IAC 2-6.1-6]**

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- (a) The Permittee must comply with the requirements of 326 IAC 2-6.1-6 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

The application which shall be submitted by the Permittee does require an affirmation that the statements in the application are true and complete by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

- (c) The Permittee may implement notice-only changes addressed in the request for a notice-only change immediately upon submittal of the request. [326 IAC 2-6.1-6(d)(3)]

B.20 Annual Fee Payment [326 IAC 2-1.1-7]

- (a) The Permittee shall pay annual fees due within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of a bill from IDEM, OAQ,.
- (b) 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.21 Credible Evidence [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 2-6.1-5(a)(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 Permit Revocation [326 IAC 2-1.1-9]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-1.1-9 (Revocation of Permits), this permit to construct and operate may be revoked for any of the following causes:

- (a) Violation of any conditions of this permit.
- (b) Failure to disclose all the relevant facts, or misrepresentation in obtaining this permit.
- (c) Changes in regulatory requirements that mandate either a temporary or permanent reduction of discharge of contaminants. However, the amendment of appropriate sections of this permit shall not require revocation of this permit.
- (d) Noncompliance with orders issued pursuant to 326 IAC 1-5 (Episode Alert Levels) to reduce emissions during an air pollution episode.
- (e) For any cause which establishes in the judgment of IDEM, the fact that continuance of this permit is not consistent with purposes of this article.

#### C.3 Opacity [326 IAC 5-1]

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

- (a) Opacity shall not exceed an average of thirty percent (30%) in any one (1) six (6) minute averaging period as determined in 326 IAC 5-1-4.
- (b) Opacity shall not exceed sixty percent (60%) for more than a cumulative total of fifteen (15) minutes (sixty (60) readings as measured according to 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 9 or fifteen (15) one (1) minute nonoverlapping integrated averages for a continuous opacity monitor) in a six (6) hour period.

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

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

#### C.5 Incineration [326 IAC 4-2] [326 IAC 9-1-2]

The Permittee shall not operate an incinerator or incinerate any waste or refuse except as provided in 326 IAC 4-2 and 326 IAC 9-1-2.

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

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

C.7 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.

- (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 2-6.1-5(a)(2)]**

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

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- (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.

- (b) The Permittee shall notify IDEM, OAQ of the actual test date at least fourteen (14) days prior to the actual test date.
- (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]**

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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 2-6.1-5(a)(2)]**

#### **C.10 Compliance Monitoring [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]**

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Compliance with applicable requirements shall be documented as required by this permit. The Permittee shall be responsible for installing any necessary equipment and initiating any required monitoring related to that equipment. All monitoring and record keeping requirements not already legally required shall be implemented when operation begins.

#### **C.11 Reserved**

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#### **C.12 Instrument Specifications [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]**

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- (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.

### C.13 Response to Excursions or Exceedances

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

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

### C.14 Actions Related to Noncompliance Demonstrated by a Stack Test

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- (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.

### **Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-6.1-5(a)(2)]**

#### C.15 Malfunctions Report [326 IAC 1-6-2]

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Pursuant to 326 IAC 1-6-2 (Records; Notice of Malfunction):

- (a) A record of all malfunctions, including startups or shutdowns of any facility or emission control equipment, which result in violations of applicable air pollution control regulations or applicable emission limitations shall be kept and retained for a period of three (3) years and shall be made

available to the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM), Office of Air Quality (OAQ) or appointed representative upon request.

- (b) When a malfunction of any facility or emission control equipment occurs which lasts more than one (1) hour, said condition shall be reported to OAQ, using the Malfunction Report Forms (2 pages). Notification shall be made by telephone or facsimile, as soon as practicable, but in no event later than four (4) daytime business hours after the beginning of said occurrence.
- (c) Failure to report a malfunction of any emission control equipment shall constitute a violation of 326 IAC 1-6, and any other applicable rules. Information of the scope and expected duration of the malfunction shall be provided, including the items specified in 326 IAC 1-6-2(a)(1) through (6).
- (d) Malfunction is defined as any sudden, unavoidable failure of any air pollution control equipment, process, or combustion or process equipment to operate in a normal and usual manner. [326 IAC 1-2-39]

C.16 General Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 2-6.1-5]

- (a) Records of all required monitoring data, reports and support information required by this permit shall be retained for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. 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.17 General Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [326 IAC 2-6.1-2] [IC 13-14-1-13]

- (a) Reports required by conditions in Section D of 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
- (b) 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.
- (c) Reserved
- (d) The first report shall cover the period commencing on the date of issuance of this permit or the date of initial start-up, whichever is later, and ending on the last day of the reporting period. Reporting periods are based on calendar years, unless otherwise specified in this permit. For the purpose of this permit, "calendar year" means the twelve (12) month period from January 1 to December 31 inclusive.

## SECTION D.1 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

### Emissions Unit Description:

- (a) Induction melt Furnaces:
- (1) One (1) electric induction melt furnace, identified as East Side Induction Furnace #1 (B11P3), constructed in 2007 with a maximum capacity of 600 lbs/hr of steel, to manufacture cast products, maximum capacity 2,628 tons per year of steel, and approved for modification in 2012 to add one (1) ton per year of bronze, exhausting internally into the building.
- Note: This 1 ton per year of bronze is for both Furnace #1 and Furnace #2.
- (2) One (1) electric induction melt furnace, identified as West Side Induction Furnace #2 (B11P3), constructed in 1999 with a maximum capacity of 200 lbs/hr of steel, to manufacture cast products, maximum capacity 876 tons per year of steel, and approved for modification in 2012 to add one (1) ton per year of bronze, exhausting internally into the building.
- Note: This 1 ton per year of bronze is for both Furnace #1 and Furnace #2.
- (b) Two (2) pouring, casting and cooling lines, identified as B11A1 and B12A1, installed in 1999, uncontrolled, maximum capacity of 0.40 tons per hour combined, exhausting internally into the building.
- (c) Operations controlled by Foundry Baghouse (B12BH1)
- (1) One (1) pneumatic shakeout unit, identified as B12A2, constructed in 1988, with a maximum capacity of 300 lbs of metal per hour, with emissions controlled by Foundry Baghouse (B12BH1) and exhausting internally into the building.
- (2) Four (4) Cutoff & Grinding stations, collectively identified as B12A3, constructed in 1995, with a maximum capacity of 15 lbs of metal per hour combined, with emissions controlled by Foundry Baghouse (B12BH1), and exhausting internally into the building.
- (3) One (1) Mechanical shot blast Wheelabrator, capable of using sand, non metallic grit, steel shot or cut steel wire, constructed in 1996, equipped with Foundry Baghouse (B12BH1) to control particulate emissions, with a maximum process throughput of 668.3 pounds/hr of castings, including 0.30 pounds of steel shot or cut steel wire per hour and exhausting internally into the building.
- (d) Operation controlled by stand-alone baghouse (B12A5 DC1)
- Two (2) Blast-It-All sand blasters, approved for construction in 2013, and equipped with one self-contained dust collector, identified as B12A5 DC1, capable of using sand, non metallic grit, steel shot or cut steel wire. These sand blasters are collectively part of emission unit B12A4, with a maximum process throughput of 668.3 pounds per hour of casting including 0.30 pounds of steel shot or cut steel wire per hour and exhausting internally to the building.
- (e) Operations in Building #6 Production controlled by Baghouse (B06BH1), exhausting internally into the building.
- (1) Four (4) Off Hand production Grinding Stations, collectively identified as B6A1, constructed in 1985, with a maximum throughput of 334 lbs of castings per hour each, with emissions controlled by Building #6 Baghouse (B06BH1) and exhausting internally into the building.

- (2) One (1) Sandblast Cabinet, identified in Building #6 Production, constructed in 1995, with a maximum throughput of 334 lbs per hour of sand blast media per year, equipped with Baghouse (B06BH1) to control particulates, and exhausting internally into the building.
  - (f) Two (2) dry Vibratory Finishing Operations, collectively identified as B16A1 in Building 16, constructed in 1986, with a maximum capacity of castings processed less than 100.0 lbs per hour each, to remove burrs and imperfections, equipped with a 1,200 cfm dust collector, identified as B16A1DC1 to control particulates, including 7.52 lbs/hr of polishing media each, and exhausting internally into the building; and two (2) wet only Drag Finishing Line Operations, collectively identified as B16A2, approved for construction in 2012, and exhausting through stack B16PS2.
  - (g) One (1) Off Hand Grinding Station for Maintenance R & D and Production, identified as B03A1, constructed in 1994, with maximum throughput of 200.4 pounds per hour.
  - (h) Grinding Stations:
    - (1) Nine (9) grinding stations in South Grind Shop, identified as B15A1, controlled by a 3,200 cfm dust collector B15A1DC1, maximum capacity 240 lbs/hr each, exhausting internally into the building; and one (1) R&D MiniVibratory Finisher, used to evaluate the effectiveness of vibratory finishing media, with a maximum capacity of 13.33 pounds/hr, exhausting internally into the building.
    - (2) One (1) Downdraft table accommodating four (4) grinding stations, identified as B15A2, controlled by a 4,800 cfm dust collector, identified as B15A2DC2, maximum capacity 240 lbs/hr, exhausting internally into the building. Each grinding station includes a group of hand grind tools. Only one (1) tool per station can be run at once.
    - (3) Four (4) grinding stations in Trail Edge (TE) Department, identified as B17A1, controlled by a 3,200 cfm dust collector, identified as B17A1DC1, maximum capacity 240 lbs/hr each, exhausting internally into the building.
    - (4) One (1) buff and polish stations identified as B17A2 controlled by a Cyclone dust collector followed by a bag collector, B17A2DC2, exhausting inside the building.
- (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 2-6.1-5(a)(1)]**

#### **D.1.1 Particulate Matter Limitations except Lake County [326 IAC 6.5-1-2]**

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-5.1-2, particulate matter (PM) emission from each unit listed in the table below shall not exceed seven-hundredths (0.07) gram per dry standard cubic meter (g/dscm) (three hundredths (0.03) grain per dry standard cubic foot (dscf)).

Control Device	Emission Unit
No Control	(1) electric induction melt furnace East Side Induction (Furnace #1)
No Control	(1) electric induction melt furnace West Side Induction (Furnace #2)
No Control	(2) Pouring, casting and cooling Lines B11A1 and B12A1
B12 BH1	(1) pneumatic shakeout unit B12A2
	(4) Cutoff & Grind Stations - each B12A3
	(1) Mechanical shot blaster
B12A5 DC1	(2) Blast-It-All sandblast blast units B12A5
B06ABH1	(4) Off Hand Grinding stations-each B6A1
	(1) Sandblast Cabinet B6A1
Dust Collector 1,200 CFM B16A1DC1	(2) dry Vibratory Finish lines - each B16A1
None	(1) Off Hand Grinding station B03A1
Dust Collector 3,200 CFM B15A1DC1	(9) grinding stations - each B15A1
Dust Collector 4,800 CFM B15A2DC2	(1) Downdraft Table-B15A2
Dust Collector 3,200 CFM B17A1DC1	(4) grinding stations - each B17A1
Cyclone Dust Collector followed by bag collector B17A2DC2	(1) Buff and Polish Station – B17A2

### Compliance Determination Requirements

#### D.1.2 Particulate Control

- (a) In order to comply with Condition D.1.1, the baghouses associated with the following emissions units shall be in operation at all times the units are in operation:
- (1) Foundry Baghouse (B12BH1) - Shakeout (B12A2), Cut off and grind (B12A3), Wheelabrator (A12A4)
  - (2) Baghouse (B12A5 DC1) - Two (2) Blast-it-All sand blast units (B12A5)
  - (3) Finishing Dust Collector (B17A2DC2) - Buff and Polish Stations (B17A2)
- (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.1.3 Cyclone Inspections

An inspection shall be performed each calendar quarter of cyclone B17A2DC2 controlling the buffing and the polishing operation.

#### D.1.4 Cyclone Failure Detection

In the event that cyclone failure has been observed:

Failed units and the associated process will be shut down immediately until the failed units have been repaired or replaced. The emissions unit shall be shut down no later than the completion of the processing of the material in the line. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances).

## Compliance Monitoring Requirements [326 IAC 2-6.1-5(a)(2)]

### D.1.5 Parametric Monitoring

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- (a) The Permittee shall record the total pressure drop across Building #6 Baghouse (B06BH1) controlling emission units and Foundry Baghouse (B12 BH1) controlling emission units at least once per day when associated units are in operation. When, for any one reading, the pressure drop across the baghouse is outside of the normal range, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response. The normal range for this unit is a pressure drop between 0.2 and 3.0 inches of water unless a different upper-bound value for this range is determined during the latest stack test. Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response shall be considered a deviation from this permit.
- (b) The Permittee shall record the total pressure drop across all the dust collectors when an emission unit that it controls is in operation, at least once per day when associated units are in operation. When, for any one reading, the pressure drop across the dust collector is outside of the normal range, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response. The normal range for these types of units is a pressure drop between 1 and 6 inches of water unless a different upper-bound value for this range is determined during the latest stack test. Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

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 or replaced at least once every six (6) months.

### D.1.6 Broken or Failed Bag Detection

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For a single compartment baghouses or dust collectors, controlling emissions from a batch process, the feed to the process shall be shut down immediately until the failed unit has been repaired or replaced. The emissions unit shall be shut down no later than the completion of the processing of the material in the line. Section C- Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition.

Bag or dust collector 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 2-6.1-5(a)(2)]

### D.1.7 Record Keeping Requirements

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- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-6.1-5 (a), the metal throughput of 1024.4 tons per year was determined to be the maximum capacity of the entire source. The Permittee shall maintain records of the total amount of metal processed through the entire source, per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month. This information shall be made available to the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM), Office of Air Quality (OAQ) or appointed representative upon request.
- (b) To document the compliance status with Condition D.1.5, the Permittee shall maintain daily records of the pressure drop during normal operation. The Permittee shall include in its daily records 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 Condition D.1.3, the Permittee shall maintain records of the results of the inspections required under Condition D.1.3.

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

**SECTION D.2 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS**

**Emissions Unit Description:**

(j) Combustion units:

- (1) One (1) natural gas-fired Dehumidification System, constructed in 2005, rated at 0.173 MMBtu/hr, to remove moisture from ceramic mold, exhausting to stack B14PS1.
- (2) One (1) natural gas-fired Building 11 Dewax Autoclave Boiler, identified as B11P1, constructed in 2008, with a maximum heat input capacity of 2.095 MMBtu/ hr, exhausting to stack B11PS1. This boiler is not subject to 40 CFR63 Subpart JJJJJJ.
- (3) One (1) natural gas-fired Furnace in Foundry, identified as B11P2, constructed in 1999, comprised of two (2) pre-heat ovens with a heat input capacity of 1.5 million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr) each, and one (1) afterburner with a heat input capacity of 0.75 million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr), exhausting to stack B11PS2.
- (4) One (1) natural gas-fired air make-up Building 11 Roof top unit in Foundry, identified as B11C2, constructed in 2001, with 4.0 million British thermal units per hour, (MMBtu/hr emissions exhausting to stack B11CS2).
- (5) Numerous natural-gas fired comfort space heaters located throughout the facility as follows:

Natural Gas-Fired Unit Locations	Total Capacity (MMBtu/hr)	Installation Date	Stack ID
Bldg 1 Heater (B1 CS1)	0.165	1989	B1CS1
Bldg 2 Heater (B2 CS1)	0.080	2000	B2CS1
Bldg 2 Heater (B2 CS2)	0.080	2000	B2CS2
Bldg 3 Heater (B3 CS1)	0.250	2003	B3 CS1
Bldg 4 Heater (B4 CS1)	0.165	1989	B4CS1
Bldg 5 Heater (B5 CS1)	0.200	1992	B5CS1
Bldg 6 Heater (B6 CS1)	0.310	2010	B6CS1
Bldg 7 Heater (B7 EH1)	Electric Heat	1981	B7EH1
Bldg 8 Heater (B8CS11)	0.225	2002	B8CS1
Bldg 9 Heater (B9 EH1)	Electric Heat	1990	B9EH1
Bldg 10 Heater (B10 EH1)	Electric Heat	1990	B10EH1
Bldg 11 Heater (B11 CS1)	0.250	1990	B11CS1
Bldg 13 Warehouse Heater (B13 CS 1-10) (10 units)	0.75	1999	B13CS 1-10
Bldg 14 Offices B14C1- B13C10 (2 units)	0.100	2009	B14CS 1- 6
Bldg 14 Packing B14C4- B14C5 (2 units)	0.200	2004	B14CS4,CS5
Bldg 14 Break room B14C3	0.060	2004	B14CS3
Bldg 14 Shellmaker room B14C6	0.400	2004	B14PS1
Bldg 15 South Grind B15C1	0.200	2009	B15CS1
Bldg 16 Finish Dept. B16C1- B16C2 (2 units)	0.200	2009	B16CS1
Bldg 17 TE Grind B17C1	0.060	2009	B17CS1
Bldg 17 QC Inspection B17C2	0.060	2009	B17CS2
Bldg 17 Filter Press Room B17C3	0.075	2009	B17CS3

(k) Welders:

- (1) Two (2) TIG welding stations in South Grind Shop, One (1) TIG welding station in TE area and one (1) TIG welding station in Building #6 production area, constructed in 1975, exhausting inside the building.
- (2) Maintenance and R & D Production Welders: One (1) MIG and One (1) TIG welder, constructed in 1975, exhausting inside the building.

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

D.2.1 Particulate [326 IAC 6-2-4]

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Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-4, particulate emissions from one (1) natural gas-fired Building 11 Dwax Autoclave boiler shall be limited by the following:

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

Pt shall not exceed 0.6 lb/MMBtu for Q less than 10 MMBtu/hr

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

## SECTION E.1

## EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

### Emissions Unit Description:

- (a) Induction melt Furnaces:
- (1) One (1) electric induction melt furnace, identified as East Side Induction Furnace #1 (B11P3), constructed in 2007 with a maximum capacity of 600 lbs/hr of steel, to manufacture cast products, maximum capacity 2,628 tons per year of steel, and approved for modification in 2012 to add one (1) ton per year of bronze, exhausting internally into the building.
- Note: This 1 ton per year of bronze is for both Furnace #1 and Furnace #2.
- (2) One (1) electric induction melt furnace, identified as West Side Induction Furnace #2 (B11P3), constructed in 1999 with a maximum capacity of 200 lbs/hr of steel, to manufacture cast products, maximum capacity 876 tons per year of steel, and approved for modification in 2012 to add one (1) ton per year of bronze, exhausting internally into the building.
- Note: This 1 ton per year of bronze is for both Furnace #1 and Furnace #2.
- (b) Two (2) pouring, casting and cooling lines, identified as B11A1 and B12A1, installed in 1999, uncontrolled, maximum capacity of 0.40 tons per hour combined, exhausting internally into the building.
- (c) Operations controlled by Foundry Baghouse (B12BH1)
- (1) One (1) pneumatic shakeout unit, identified as B12A2, constructed in 1988, with a maximum capacity of 300 lbs of metal per hour, with emissions controlled by Foundry Baghouse (B12BH1) and exhausting internally into the building.
- (2) Four (4) Cutoff & Grinding stations, collectively identified as B12A3, constructed in 1995, with a maximum capacity of 15 lbs of metal per hour combined, with emissions controlled by Foundry Baghouse (B12BH1), and exhausting internally into the building.
- (3) One (1) Mechanical shot blast Wheelabrator, capable of using sand, non metallic grit, steel shot or cut steel wire, constructed in 1996, equipped with Foundry Baghouse (B12BH1) to control particulate emissions, with a maximum process throughput of 668.3 pounds/hr of castings, including 0.30 pounds of steel shot or cut steel wire per hour and exhausting internally into the building.
- (d) Operation controlled by stand-alone baghouse (B12A5 DC1)
- Two (2) Blast-It-All sand blasters, approved for construction in 2013, and equipped with one self-contained dust collector, identified as B12A5 DC1, capable of using sand, non metallic grit, steel shot or cut steel wire. These sand blasters are collectively part of emission unit B12A4, with a maximum process throughput of 668.3 pounds per hour of casting including 0.30 pounds of steel shot or cut steel wire per hour and exhausting internally to the building.
- (e) Operations in Building #6 Production controlled by Baghouse (B06BH1), exhausting internally into the building.
- (1) Four (4) Off Hand production Grinding Stations, collectively identified as B6A1, constructed in 1985, with a maximum throughput of 334 lbs of castings per hour each, with emissions controlled by Building #6 Baghouse (B06BH1) and exhausting internally into the building.
- (2) One (1) Sandblast Cabinet, identified in Building #6 Production, constructed in 1995, with a maximum throughput of 334 lbs per hour of sand blast media per year, equipped with Baghouse (B06BH1) to control particulates, and exhausting internally into the building.

- (f) Two (2) dry Vibratory Finishing Operations, collectively identified as B16A1 in Building 16, constructed in 1986, with a maximum capacity of castings processed less than 100.0 lbs per hour each, to remove burrs and imperfections, equipped with a 1,200 cfm dust collector, identified as B16A1DC1 to control particulates, including 7.52 lbs/hr of polishing media each, and exhausting internally into the building; and two (2) wet only Drag Finishing Line Operations, collectively identified as B16A2, approved for construction in 2012, and exhausting through stack B16PS2.
- (g) One (1) Off Hand Grinding Station for Maintenance R &D and Production, identified as B03A1, constructed in 1994, with maximum throughput of 200.4 pounds per hour.
- (h) Grinding Stations:
  - (1) Nine (9) grinding stations in South Grind Shop, identified as B15A1, controlled by a 3,200 cfm dust collector B15A1DC1, maximum capacity 240 lbs/hr each, exhausting internally into the building; and one (1) R&D MiniVibratory Finisher, used to evaluate the effectiveness of vibratory finishing media, with a maximum capacity of 13.33 pounds/hr, exhausting internally into the building.
  - (2) One (1) Downdraft table accommodating four (4) grinding stations, identified as B15A2, controlled by a 4,800 cfm dust collector, identified as B15A2DC2, maximum capacity 240 lbs/hr, exhausting internally into the building. Each grinding station includes a group of hand grind tools. Only one (1) tool per station can be run at once.
  - (3) Four (4) grinding stations in Trail Edge (TE) Department, identified as B17A1, controlled by a 3,200 cfm dust collector, identified as B17A1DC1, maximum capacity 240 lbs/hr each, exhausting internally into the building.
  - (4) One (1) buff and polish station, identified as B17A2, controlled by a Cyclone dust collector and bags, B17A2DC2, exhausting inside the building.
- (i) Miscellaneous solvent usage:
  - (a) The mold release sprayed on the molds to release the wax with 100% VOC.
  - (b) TEA used in the manual dip and robot slurry tanks for the pH adjustment @ 2% concentration mixed with water, with 100% VOC.
  - (c) One (1) water based painting operation on ceramic shells for identification purposes prior to autoclaving, with 1 square inch/ceramic shell.
- (j) Combustion units:
  - (1) One (1) natural gas-fired Dehumidification System with a burner, identified as B14P1, constructed in 2005, rated at 0.173 MMBtu/hr, to remove moisture from ceramic mold, exhausting to stack B14PS1.
  - (2) One (1) natural gas-fired Building 11Dewax Autoclave Boiler, identified as B11P1, constructed in 2008, with a maximum heat input capacity of 2.095 MMBtu/ hr, exhausting to stack B11 PS1. Boiler is not subject to 40CFR 63 subpart JJJJJJ.
  - (3) One (1) natural gas-fired Furnace in Foundry, identified as B11P2, constructed in 1999, comprised of two (2) pre-heat ovens with a heat input capacity of 1.5 million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr) each, and one (1) afterburner with a heat input capacity of 0.75 million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr), exhausting to stack B11PS2.
  - (4) One (1) natural gas-fired air make-up Building 11 Roof top unit, identified B11C2, constructed in 2001, with 4.0 million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr), emissions exhausting to stack B12CS2.

(5) Numerous natural-gas fired comfort space heaters located throughout the facility as follows:

Natural Gas-Fired Unit Locations	Total Capacity (MMBtu/hr)	Installation Date	Stack ID
Bldg 1 Heater (B1 CS1)	0.165	1989	B1CS1
Bldg 2 Heater (B2 CS1)	0.080	2000	B2CS1
Bldg 2 Heater (B2 CS2)	0.080	2000	B2CS2
Bldg 3 Heater (B3 CS1)	0.250	2003	B3 CS1
Bldg 4 Heater (B4 CS1)	0.165	1989	B4CS1
Bldg 5 Heater (B5 CS1)	0.200	1992	B5CS1
Bldg 6 Heater (B6 CS1)	0.310	2010	B6CS1
Bldg 7 Heater (B7 EH1)	Electric Heat	1981	B7EH1
Bldg 8 Heater (B8CS11)	0.225	2002	B8CS1
Bldg 9 Heater (B9 EH1)	Electric Heat	1990	B9EH1
Bldg 10 Heater (B10 EH1)	Electric Heat	1990	B10EH1
Bldg 11 Heater (B11 CS1)	0.250	1990	B11CS1
Bldg 13 Warehouse Heater (B13 CS 1-10) (10 units)	0.75	1999	B13CS 1-10
Bldg 14 Offices B14C1- B13C10 (2 units)	0.100	2009	B14CS 1- 6
Bldg 14 Packing B14C4- B14C5 (2 units)	0.200	2004	B14CS4,CS5
Bldg 14 Break room B14C3	0.060	2004	B14CS3
Bldg 14 Shellmaker room B14C6	0.400	2004	B14PS1
Bldg 15 South Grind B15C1	0.200	2009	B15CS1
Bldg 16 Finish Dept. B16C1- B16C2 (2 units)	0.200	2009	B16CS1
Bldg 17 TE Grind B17C1	0.060	2009	B17CS1
Bldg 17 QC Inspection B17C2	0.060	2009	B17CS2
Bldg 17 Filter Press Room B17C3	0.075	2009	B17CS3

(k) Welders:

- (1) Two (2) TIG welding stations in South Grind Shop, One (1) TIG welding station in TE area and one (1) TIG welding station in Building #6 production area, constructed in 1975, exhausting inside.
- (2) Maintenance and R & D Production Welders: One (1) MIG and One (1) TIG welder, constructed in 1975, exhausting inside the building.

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

### National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) Requirements

E.1.1 General Provisions Relating to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants under [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]

- (a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63 the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZZ (Iron and Steel Foundry Area source) for the existing small iron and steel foundries, specified in Attachment A.

- (b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.10, the permittee shall submit all required notifications and reports to:

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

E.1.2 Iron and steel foundry NESHAP [40 CFR 63.10880]

The Permittee which engages in iron and steel foundries area source operation shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZZ (included as Attachment A of this permit). It is an existing affected iron and steel foundry area source because it commenced construction before September 17, 2007. Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.10880 the Permittee shall be in compliance with the following requirements in this NESHAP under small foundries.

The existing iron and steel foundry is subject to the following portions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZZ. Non applicable portions of the NESHAP will not be included in the permit. Applicable portions of the NESHAPs are the following:

40 CFR 63.10880  
40 CFR 63.10881(a)(1)  
40 CFR 63.10881(a)(2)  
40 CFR 63.10881(d)(1)  
40 CFR 63.10881(e)  
40 CFR 63.10885(a)  
40 CFR 63.10885(a)(1)  
40 CFR 63.10885(b)(4)  
40 CFR 63.10890(a)  
40 CFR 63.10890(b)  
40 CFR 63.10890(c)  
40 CFR 63.10890(c)(1)  
40 CFR 63.10890(c)(2)  
40 CFR 63.10890(d)  
40 CFR 63.10890 (e)(1)  
40 CFR 63.10890(e)(2)  
40 CFR 63.10890(e)(7)  
40 CFR 63.10890(f)  
40 CFR 63.10890(g)  
40 CFR 63.10890(h)  
40 CFR 63.10890(i)  
40 CFR 63.10905  
40 CFR 63.10906

## SECTION E.2 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

### Emissions Unit Description:

- (I) One (1) 98 hp diesel-fired stationary compression ignition emergency generator, identified as GEN1, manufactured after 2006, approved for construction in 2012.

This unit is considered an affected source under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII and 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

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

### New Source Performance Standards (NSPS Requirements [326 IAC 12-1])

#### E.2.1 General Provisions Relating to NSPS [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 emergency generator described in this section except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII.

#### E.2.2 Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII]

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of the New Source Performance standards for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines, as specified in the following:

- (1) 40 CFR 60.4200(a)(2)
- (2) 40 CFR 60.4205
- (3) 40 CFR 60.4206
- (4) 40 CFR 60.4207(a), (b)
- (5) 40 CFR 60.4208(a), (g)
- (6) 40 CFR 60.4209
- (7) 40 CFR 60.4211
- (8) 40 CFR 60.4214

See Attachment B of this permit for the standards listed above.

### SECTION E.3 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

- (I) One (1) 98 hp diesel-fired stationary compression ignition emergency generator, identified as GEN1, manufactured after 2006, approved for construction in 2012.

This unit is considered an affected source under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII and 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

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

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines [326 IAC 20-1][40 CFR 63]

E.3.1 General Provisions Relating to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR Part 63]

The provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A-General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference in 326 IAC 20-1, apply to the emergency generator described in this section except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

E.3.2 NESHAP Standards for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of the NESHAP standards for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines, as specified in the following:

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

See Attachment C of this permit for the standards listed above.

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

**MINOR SOURCE OPERATING PERMIT  
ANNUAL NOTIFICATION**

This form should be used to comply with the notification requirements under 326 IAC 2-6.1-5(a)(5).

<b>Company Name:</b>	Precision Propeller Industries, Inc.
<b>Address:</b>	2427 North Ritter Avenue
<b>City:</b>	Indianapolis, IN 46218
<b>Phone #:</b>	317 545-9080
<b>MSOP #:</b>	M097-28135-00664

I hereby certify that Precision Propeller Industries, Inc. is:  still in operation.  
 no longer in operation.  
I hereby certify that Precision Propeller Industries, Inc. is:  in compliance with the requirements of  
MSOP M097-28135-00664.  
 not in compliance with the requirements of  
MSOP M097-28135-00664.

<b>Authorized Individual (typed):</b>
<b>Title:</b>
<b>Signature:</b>
<b>Date:</b>

If there are any conditions or requirements for which the source is not in compliance, provide a narrative description of how the source did or will achieve compliance and the date compliance was, or will be achieved.

<b>Noncompliance:</b>

### MALFUNCTION REPORT

#### INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY FAX NUMBER: (317) 233-6865

**This form should only be used to report malfunctions applicable to Rule 326 IAC 1-6 and to qualify for the exemption under 326 IAC 1-6-4.**

THIS FACILITY MEETS THE APPLICABILITY REQUIREMENTS BECAUSE IT HAS POTENTIAL TO EMIT 25 TONS/YEAR PARTICULATE MATTER?\_\_\_\_\_, 25 TONS/YEAR SULFUR DIOXIDE ?\_\_\_\_\_, 25 TONS/YEAR NITROGEN OXIDES?\_\_\_\_\_, 25 TONS/YEAR VOC ?\_\_\_\_\_, 25 TONS/YEAR HYDROGEN SULFIDE ?\_\_\_\_\_, 25 TONS/YEAR TOTAL REDUCED SULFUR ?\_\_\_\_\_, 25 TONS/YEAR REDUCED SULFUR COMPOUNDS ?\_\_\_\_\_, 25 TONS/YEAR FLUORIDES ?\_\_\_\_\_, 100 TONS/YEAR CARBON MONOXIDE ?\_\_\_\_\_, 10 TONS/YEAR ANY SINGLE HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT ?\_\_\_\_\_, 25 TONS/YEAR ANY COMBINATION HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT ?\_\_\_\_\_, 1 TON/YEAR LEAD OR LEAD COMPOUNDS MEASURED AS ELEMENTAL LEAD ?\_\_\_\_\_, OR IS A SOURCE LISTED UNDER 326 IAC 2-5.1-3(2) ?\_\_\_\_\_. EMISSIONS FROM MALFUNCTIONING CONTROL EQUIPMENT OR PROCESS EQUIPMENT CAUSED EMISSIONS IN EXCESS OF APPLICABLE LIMITATION \_\_\_\_\_.

THIS MALFUNCTION RESULTED IN A VIOLATION OF: 326 IAC \_\_\_\_\_ OR, PERMIT CONDITION # \_\_\_\_\_ AND/OR PERMIT LIMIT OF \_\_\_\_\_

THIS INCIDENT MEETS THE DEFINITION OF "MALFUNCTION" AS LISTED ON REVERSE SIDE ? Y N

THIS MALFUNCTION IS OR WILL BE LONGER THAN THE ONE (1) HOUR REPORTING REQUIREMENT ? Y N

COMPANY: \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE NO. ( ) \_\_\_\_\_  
LOCATION: (CITY AND COUNTY) \_\_\_\_\_  
PERMIT NO. \_\_\_\_\_ AFS PLANT ID: \_\_\_\_\_ AFS POINT ID: \_\_\_\_\_ INSP: \_\_\_\_\_  
CONTROL/PROCESS DEVICE WHICH MALFUNCTIONED AND REASON: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE/TIME MALFUNCTION STARTED: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/20\_\_\_\_ AM / PM

ESTIMATED HOURS OF OPERATION WITH MALFUNCTION CONDITION: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE/TIME CONTROL EQUIPMENT BACK-IN SERVICE \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/20\_\_\_\_ AM/PM

TYPE OF POLLUTANTS EMITTED: TSP, PM-10, SO2, VOC, OTHER: \_\_\_\_\_

ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF POLLUTANT EMITTED DURING MALFUNCTION: \_\_\_\_\_

MEASURES TAKEN TO MINIMIZE EMISSIONS: \_\_\_\_\_

REASONS WHY FACILITY CANNOT BE SHUTDOWN DURING REPAIRS:

CONTINUED OPERATION REQUIRED TO PROVIDE ESSENTIAL\* SERVICES: \_\_\_\_\_

CONTINUED OPERATION NECESSARY TO PREVENT INJURY TO PERSONS: \_\_\_\_\_

CONTINUED OPERATION NECESSARY TO PREVENT SEVERE DAMAGE TO EQUIPMENT: \_\_\_\_\_

INTERIM CONTROL MEASURES: (IF APPLICABLE) \_\_\_\_\_

MALFUNCTION REPORTED BY: \_\_\_\_\_ TITLE: \_\_\_\_\_  
(SIGNATURE IF FAXED)

MALFUNCTION RECORDED BY: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_ TIME: \_\_\_\_\_

\*SEE PAGE 2

**Please note - This form should only be used to report malfunctions applicable to Rule 326 IAC 1-6 and to qualify for the exemption under 326 IAC 1-6-4.**

**326 IAC 1-6-1 Applicability of rule**

Sec. 1. This rule applies to the owner or operator of any facility required to obtain a permit under 326 IAC 2-5.1 or 326 IAC 2-6.1.

**326 IAC 1-2-39 "Malfunction" definition**

Sec. 39. Any sudden, unavoidable failure of any air pollution control equipment, process, or combustion or process equipment to operate in a normal and usual manner.

**\*Essential services** are interpreted to mean those operations, such as, the providing of electricity by power plants. Continued operation solely for the economic benefit of the owner or operator shall not be sufficient reason why a facility cannot be shutdown during a control equipment shutdown.

If this item is checked on the front, please explain rationale:

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**MINOR SOURCE OPERATING PERMIT  
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY**

**Precision Propeller Industries, Inc.  
2427 N. Ritter Avenue  
Indianapolis, IN 46218**

**Attachment A**

**Title 40: Protection of Environment**

**Part 63 - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants**

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

**Title 40: Protection of Environment**

**PART 63—NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS FOR SOURCE CATEGORIES**

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

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

**Applicability and Compliance Dates**

**§ 63.10880 Am I subject to this subpart?**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**§ 63.10881 What are my compliance dates?**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Pollution Prevention Management Practices for New and Existing Affected Sources**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **§ 63.10886 What are my management practices for binder formulations?**

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

#### **Requirements for New and Existing Affected Sources Classified as Small Foundries**

#### **§ 63.10890 What are my management practices and compliance requirements?**

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

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

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

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

(2) "This facility has prepared, and will operate by, written material specifications for the removal of mercury switches and a site-specific plan implementing the material specifications according to §63.10885(b)(1) and/or "This facility participates in and purchases motor vehicle scrap only from scrap providers who participate in a program for removal of mercury switches that has been approved by the Administrator according to §63.10885(b)(2) and has prepared a plan for participation in the EPA-approved program according to §63.10885(b)(2)(iv)" and/or "The only materials from motor vehicles in the scrap charged to a metal melting furnace at this facility are materials recovered for their specialty alloy content in accordance with §63.10885(b)(3) which are not reasonably expected to contain mercury switches" and/or "This facility complies with the requirements for scrap that does not contain motor vehicle scrap in accordance with §63.10885(b)(4)."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

capacity to exceed 10,000 tons, you must comply with the requirements for a large foundry by the applicable dates in §63.10881(e)(1).

(i) You must comply with the following requirements of the General Provisions (40 CFR part 63, subpart A): §§63.1 through 63.5; §63.6(a), (b), (c), and (e)(1); §63.9; §63.10(a), (b)(1), (b)(2)(xiv), (b)(3), (d)(1), (d)(4), and (f); and §§63.13 through 63.16. Requirements of the General Provisions not cited in the preceding sentence do not apply to the owner or operator of a new or existing affected source that is classified as a small foundry.

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

### **§ 63.10895 What are my standards and management practices?**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **§ 63.10896 What are my operation and maintenance requirements?**

(a) You must prepare and operate at all times according to a written operation and maintenance (O&M) plan for each control device for an emissions source subject to a PM, metal HAP, or opacity emissions

limit in §63.10895. You must maintain a copy of the O&M plan at the facility and make it available for review upon request. At a minimum, each plan must contain the following information:

- (1) General facility and contact information;
  - (2) Positions responsible for inspecting, maintaining, and repairing emissions control devices which are used to comply with this subpart;
  - (3) Description of items, equipment, and conditions that will be inspected, including an inspection schedule for the items, equipment, and conditions. For baghouses that are equipped with bag leak detection systems, the O&M plan must include the site-specific monitoring plan required in §63.10897(d)(2).
  - (4) Identity and estimated quantity of the replacement parts that will be maintained in inventory; and
  - (5) For a new affected source, procedures for operating and maintaining a CPMS in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.
- (b) You may use any other O&M, preventative maintenance, or similar plan which addresses the requirements in paragraph (a)(1) through (5) of this section to demonstrate compliance with the requirements for an O&M plan.

**§ 63.10897 What are my monitoring requirements?**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

affected source, you must install, operate, and maintain a bag leak detection system for each negative pressure baghouse or positive pressure baghouse. You must install, operate, and maintain each bag leak detection system according to the requirements in paragraphs (d)(1) through (3) of this section.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) You must prepare a site-specific monitoring plan for each bag leak detection system to be incorporated in your O&M plan. You must operate and maintain each bag leak detection system according to the plan at all times. Each plan must address all of the items identified in paragraphs (d)(2)(i) through (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) Maintenance of the bag leak detection system including a routine maintenance schedule and spare parts inventory list.

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

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

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

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

(ii) Sealing off defective bags or filter media.

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

(iv) Sealing off a defective baghouse department.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **§ 63.10898 What are my performance test requirements?**

(a) You must conduct a performance test to demonstrate initial compliance with the applicable emissions limits for each metal melting furnace or group of all metal melting furnaces that is subject to an emissions limit in §63.10895(c) and for each building or structure housing foundry operations that is subject to the

opacity limit for fugitive emissions in §63.10895(e). You must conduct the test within 180 days of your compliance date and report the results in your notification of compliance status.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Where:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Where:

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

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

$T_{ii}$  = Total tons of metal charged for individual emission unit i for the calendar month prior to the performance test, tons; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

Where:

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

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

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

$$E_{p, \text{released}} = E_{p,i} \times \left( 1 - \frac{\% \text{ reduction}}{100} \right) \quad (\text{Eq. 4})$$

Where:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (1) Submit a written notification to the Administrator of your plan to conduct a new performance test to revise the operating limit.
- (2) Conduct a performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emissions limitation in §63.10895(c).
- (3) Establish revised operating limits according to the applicable procedures in Table 2 to this subpart.

### **§ 63.10899 What are my recordkeeping and reporting requirements?**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (5) You must keep records of the annual quantity and composition of each HAP-containing chemical binder or coating material used to make molds and cores. These records must be copies of purchasing records, Material Safety Data Sheets, or other documentation that provide information on the binder or coating materials used.
- (6) You must keep records of monthly metal melt production for each calendar year.
- (7) You must keep a copy of the operation and maintenance plan as required by §63.10896(a) and records that demonstrate compliance with plan requirements.
- (8) If you use emissions averaging, you must keep records of the monthly metal melting rate for each furnace at your iron and steel foundry, and records of the calculated pounds of PM or total metal HAP per ton of metal melted for the group of all metal melting furnaces required by §63.10897(h).
- (9) If applicable, you must keep records for bag leak detection systems as follows:
- (i) Records of the bag leak detection system output;
  - (ii) Records of bag leak detection system adjustments, including the date and time of the adjustment, the initial bag leak detection system settings, and the final bag leak detection system settings; and
  - (iii) The date and time of all bag leak detection system alarms, and for each valid alarm, the time you initiated corrective action, the corrective action taken, and the date on which corrective action was completed.
- (10) You must keep records of capture system inspections and repairs as required by §63.10897(e).
- (11) You must keep records demonstrating conformance with your specifications for the operation of CPMS as required by §63.10897(f).
- (12) You must keep records of corrective action(s) for exceedances and excursions as required by §63.10897(g).
- (13) You must record the results of each inspection and maintenance required by §63.10897(a) for PM control devices in a logbook (written or electronic format). You must keep the logbook onsite and make the logbook available to the Administrator upon request. You must keep records of the information specified in paragraphs (b)(13)(i) through (iii) of this section.
- (i) The date and time of each recorded action for a fabric filter, the results of each inspection, and the results of any maintenance performed on the bag filters.
  - (ii) The date and time of each recorded action for a wet or dry electrostatic precipitator (including ductwork), the results of each inspection, and the results of any maintenance performed for the electrostatic precipitator.
  - (iii) The date and time of each recorded action for a wet scrubber (including ductwork), the results of each inspection, and the results of any maintenance performed on the wet scrubber.
- (c) You must submit semiannual compliance reports to the Administrator according to the requirements in §63.10(e). The reports must include, at a minimum, the following information as applicable:

- (1) Summary information on the number, duration, and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) of excursions or exceedances, as applicable, and the corrective action taken;
- (2) Summary information on the number, duration, and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) for monitor downtime incidents (other than downtime associated with zero and span or other calibration checks, if applicable); and
- (3) Summary information on any deviation from the pollution prevention management practices in §§63.10885 and 63.10886 and the operation and maintenance requirements §63.10896 and the corrective action taken.
- (d) You must submit written notification to the Administrator of the initial classification of your new or existing affected source as a large iron and steel facility as required in §63.10880(f) and (g), as applicable, and for any subsequent reclassification as required in §63.10881(d) or (e), as applicable.

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

- (a) If you own or operate a new or existing affected source that is classified as a large foundry, you must comply with the requirements of the General Provisions (40 CFR part 63, subpart A) according to Table 3 of this subpart.
- (b) If you own or operator a new or existing affected source that is classified as a large foundry, your notification of compliance status required by §63.9(h) must include each applicable certification of compliance, signed by a responsible official, in Table 4 of this subpart.

### **Other Requirements and Information**

#### **§ 63.10905 Who implements and enforces this subpart?**

- (a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by EPA or a delegated authority such as your State, local, or tribal agency. If the EPA Administrator has delegated authority to your State, local, or tribal agency, then that agency has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. You should contact your EPA Regional Office to find out if implementation and enforcement of this subpart is delegated to your State, local, or tribal agency.
- (b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or tribal agency under 40 CFR part 63, subpart E, the authorities contained in paragraph (c) of this section are retained by the EPA Administrator and are not transferred to the State, local, or tribal agency.
- (c) The authorities that cannot be delegated to State, local, or tribal agencies are specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (6) of this section.
  - (1) Approval of an alternative non-opacity emissions standard under 40 CFR 63.6(g).
  - (2) Approval of an alternative opacity emissions standard under §63.6(h)(9).
  - (3) Approval of a major change to test methods under §63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f). A “major change to test method” is defined in §63.90.
  - (4) Approval of a major change to monitoring under §63.8(f). A “major change to monitoring” under is defined in §63.90.

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

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

### **§ 63.10906 What definitions apply to this subpart?**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) Fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this subpart including, but not limited to, any emissions limitation (including operating limits), management practice, or operation and maintenance requirement;

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

(3) Fails to meet any emissions limitation (including operating limits) or management standard in this subpart during startup, shutdown, or malfunction, regardless of whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Responsible official* means responsible official as defined in §63.2.

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

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

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

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

*Total metal HAP* means, for the purposes of this subpart, the sum of the concentrations of compounds of antimony, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, lead, manganese, mercury, nickel, and

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

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

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

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

		duration of each test run. You must compute the process-weighted mass emissions of PM according to Equation 1 of §63.10898(d) for an individual furnace or Equation 2 of §63.10898(e) for the group of all metal melting furnaces at the foundry.
2. Fugitive emissions from buildings or structures housing any iron and steel foundry emissions sources subject to opacity limit in §63.10895(e)	a. Using a certified observer, conduct each opacity test according to EPA Method 9 (40 CFR part 60, appendix A–4) and 40 CFR 63.6(h)(5)	i. The certified observer may identify a limited number of openings or vents that appear to have the highest opacities and perform opacity observations on the identified openings or vents in lieu of performing observations for each opening or vent from the building or structure. Alternatively, a single opacity observation for the entire building or structure may be performed, if the fugitive release points afford such an observation.
		ii. During testing intervals when PM or total metal HAP performance tests, if applicable, are being conducted, conduct the opacity test such that the opacity observations are recorded during the PM or total metal HAP performance tests.
	b. As alternative to Method 9 performance test, conduct visible emissions test by Method 22 (40 CFR part 60, appendix A–7). The test is successful if no visible emissions are observed for 90 percent of the readings over 1 hour. If VE is observed greater than 10 percent of the time over 1 hour, then the facility must conduct another performance test as soon as possible, but no later than 15 calendar days after the Method 22 test, using Method 9 (40 CFR part 60, appendix A–4)	i. The observer may identify a limited number of openings or vents that appear to have the highest visible emissions and perform observations on the identified openings or vents in lieu of performing observations for each opening or vent from the building or structure. Alternatively, a single observation for the entire building or structure may be performed, if the fugitive release points afford such an observation. ii. During testing intervals when PM or total metal HAP performance tests, if applicable, are being conducted, conduct the visible emissions test such that the observations are recorded during the PM or total metal HAP performance tests.

<sup>1</sup>You may also use as an alternative to EPA Method 3B (40 CFR part 60, appendix A), the manual method for measuring the oxygen, carbon dioxide, and carbon monoxide content of exhaust gas, ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10–1981, “Flue and Exhaust Gas Analyses” (incorporated by reference—see §63.14).

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

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

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

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

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

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

63.8(g)(5)	Data reduction	No.	
63.9	Notification requirements	Yes.	
63.10(a), (b)(1)–(b)(2)(xii) –(b)(2)(xiv), (b)(3), (d)(1)–(2), (e)(1)–(2), (f)	Recordkeeping and reporting requirements	Yes.	
63.10(c)(1)–(6), (c)(9)–(15)	Additional records for continuous monitoring systems	No.	
63.10(c)(7)–(8)	Records of excess emissions and parameter monitoring exceedances for CMS	Yes.	
63.10(d)(3)	Reporting opacity or visible emissions observations	Yes.	
63.10(e)(3)	Excess emissions reports	Yes.	
63.10(e)(4)	Reporting COMS data	No.	
63.11	Control device requirements	No.	
63.12	State authority and delegations	Yes.	
63.13–63.16	Addresses of State air pollution control agencies and EPA regional offices. Incorporation by reference. Availability of information and confidentiality. Performance track provisions	Yes.	

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

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

<b>For . . .</b>	<b>Your notification of compliance status required by §63.9(h) must include this certification of compliance, signed by a responsible official:</b>
Each new or existing affected source classified as a large foundry and subject to scrap management requirements in §63.10885(a)(1) and/or (2)	“This facility has prepared, and will operate by, written material specifications for metallic scrap according to §63.10885(a)(1)” and/or “This facility has prepared, and will operate by, written material specifications for general iron and steel scrap according to §63.10885(a)(2).”
Each new or existing affected source classified as a large foundry and subject to mercury switch removal requirements in §63.10885(b)	“This facility has prepared, and will operate by, written material specifications for the removal of mercury switches and a site-specific plan implementing the material specifications according to §63.10885(b)(1)” and/or “This facility participates in and purchases motor vehicles scrap only from scrap providers who participate in a program for removal of mercury switches that has been approved by the EPA Administrator according to §63.10885(b)(2) and have prepared a plan for participation in the EPA approved program according to §63.10885(b)(2)(iv)” and/or “The only materials from motor vehicles in the scrap charged to a metal melting furnace at this facility are materials recovered for their specialty alloy content in accordance with §63.10885(b)(3) which are not reasonably expected to contain mercury switches” and/or “This facility complies with the requirements for scrap that does not contain motor vehicle scrap in accordance with §63.10885(b)(4).”

Each new or existing affected source classified as a large foundry and subject to §63.10886	“This facility complies with the no methanol requirement for the catalyst portion of each binder chemical formulation for a furfuryl alcohol warm box mold or core making line according to §63.10886.”
Each new or existing affected source classified as a large foundry and subject to §63.10895(b)	“This facility operates a capture and collection system for each emissions source subject to this subpart according to §63.10895(b).”
Each existing affected source classified as a large foundry and subject to §63.10895(c)(1)	“This facility complies with the PM or total metal HAP emissions limit in §63.10895(c) for each metal melting furnace or group of all metal melting furnaces based on a previous performance test in accordance with §63.10898(a)(1).”
Each new or existing affected source classified as a large foundry and subject to §63.10896(a)	“This facility has prepared and will operate by an operation and maintenance plan according to §63.10896(a).”
Each new or existing (if applicable) affected source classified as a large foundry and subject to §63.10897(d)	“This facility has prepared and will operate by a site-specific monitoring plan for each bag leak detection system and submitted the plan to the Administrator for approval according to §63.10897(d)(2).”

**MINOR SOURCE OPERATING PERMIT  
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY**

**Precision Propeller Industries, Inc.  
2427 N. Ritter Avenue  
Indianapolis, IN 46218**

**Attachment B**

**Title 40: Protection of Environment**

**Part 60 - STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW  
STATIONARY SOURCES**

**Subpart III—Standards of Performance for Stationary  
Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines**

## **Title 40: Protection of Environment**

### **PART 60—STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW STATIONARY SOURCES**

#### **Subpart IIII—Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines**

**Source:** 71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, unless otherwise noted.

#### **What This Subpart Covers**

##### **§ 60.4200 Am I subject to this subpart?**

(a) The provisions of this subpart are applicable to manufacturers, owners, and operators of stationary compression ignition (CI) internal combustion engines (ICE) as specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section. For the purposes of this subpart, the date that construction commences is the date the engine is ordered by the owner or operator.

(1) Manufacturers of stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder where the model year is:

(i) 2007 or later, for engines that are not fire pump engines,

(ii) The model year listed in table 3 to this subpart or later model year, for fire pump engines.

(2) Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE that commence construction after July 11, 2005 where the stationary CI ICE are:

(i) Manufactured after April 1, 2006 and are not fire pump engines, or

(ii) Manufactured as a certified National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) fire pump engine after July 1, 2006.

(3) Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE that modify or reconstruct their stationary CI ICE after July 11, 2005.

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

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

(d) Stationary CI ICE may be eligible for exemption from the requirements of this subpart as described in 40 CFR part 1068, subpart C (or the exemptions described in 40 CFR part 89, subpart J and 40 CFR part 94, subpart J, for engines that would need to be certified to standards in those parts), except that owners and operators, as well as manufacturers, may be eligible to request an exemption for national security.

#### **Emission Standards for Manufacturers**

**§ 60.4201 What emission standards must I meet for non-emergency engines if I am a stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturer?**

(a) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2007 model year and later non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 2,237 kilowatt (KW) (3,000 horsepower (HP)) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder to the certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in 40 CFR 89.112, 40 CFR 89.113, 40 CFR 1039.101, 40 CFR 1039.102, 40 CFR 1039.104, 40 CFR 1039.105, 40 CFR 1039.107, and 40 CFR 1039.115, as applicable, for all pollutants, for the same model year and maximum engine power.

(b) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2007 through 2010 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder to the emission standards in table 1 to this subpart, for all pollutants, for the same maximum engine power.

(c) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2011 model year and later non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder to the certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in 40 CFR 1039.101, 40 CFR 1039.102, 40 CFR 1039.104, 40 CFR 1039.105, 40 CFR 1039.107, and 40 CFR 1039.115, as applicable, for all pollutants, for the same maximum engine power.

(d) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2007 model year and later non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder to the certification emission standards for new marine CI engines in 40 CFR 94.8, as applicable, for all pollutants, for the same displacement and maximum engine power.

**§ 60.4202 What emission standards must I meet for emergency engines if I am a stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturer?**

(a) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines to the emission standards specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (2) of this section.

(1) For engines with a maximum engine power less than 37 KW (50 HP):

(i) The certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines for the same model year and maximum engine power in 40 CFR 89.112 and 40 CFR 89.113 for all pollutants for model year 2007 engines, and

(ii) The certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in 40 CFR 1039.104, 40 CFR 1039.105, 40 CFR 1039.107, 40 CFR 1039.115, and table 2 to this subpart, for 2008 model year and later engines.

(2) For engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 37 KW (50 HP), the certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines for the same model year and maximum engine power in 40 CFR 89.112 and 40 CFR 89.113 for all pollutants beginning in model year 2007.

(b) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines to the emission standards specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (2) of this section.

(1) For 2007 through 2010 model years, the emission standards in table 1 to this subpart, for all pollutants, for the same maximum engine power.

(2) For 2011 model year and later, the certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines for engines of the same model year and maximum engine power in 40 CFR 89.112 and 40 CFR 89.113 for all pollutants.

(c) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines to the certification emission standards for new marine CI engines in 40 CFR 94.8, as applicable, for all pollutants, for the same displacement and maximum engine power.

(d) Beginning with the model years in table 3 to this subpart, stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their fire pump stationary CI ICE to the emission standards in table 4 to this subpart, for all pollutants, for the same model year and NFPA nameplate power.

### **§ 60.4203 How long must my engines meet the emission standards if I am a stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturer?**

Engines manufactured by stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must meet the emission standards as required in §§60.4201 and 60.4202 during the useful life of the engines.

### **Emission Standards for Owners and Operators**

### **§ 60.4204 What emission standards must I meet for non-emergency engines if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?**

(a) Owners and operators of pre-2007 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder must comply with the emission standards in table 1 to this subpart. Owners and operators of pre-2007 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder must comply with the emission standards in 40 CFR 94.8(a)(1).

(b) Owners and operators of 2007 model year and later non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder must comply with the emission standards for new CI engines in §60.4201 for their 2007 model year and later stationary CI ICE, as applicable.

(c) Owners and operators of non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder must meet the requirements in paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Reduce nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) emissions by 90 percent or more, or limit the emissions of NO<sub>x</sub> in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to 1.6 grams per KW-hour (g/KW-hr) (1.2 grams per HP-hour (g/HP-hr)).

(2) Reduce particulate matter (PM) emissions by 60 percent or more, or limit the emissions of PM in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to 0.15 g/KW-hr (0.11 g/HP-hr).

### **§ 60.4205 What emission standards must I meet for emergency engines if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?**

(a) Owners and operators of pre-2007 model year emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines must comply with the emission standards in table 1 to this subpart. Owners and operators of pre-2007 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines must comply with the emission standards in 40 CFR 94.8(a)(1).

(b) Owners and operators of 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines must comply with the emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in §60.4202, for all pollutants, for the same model year and maximum engine power for their 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE.

(c) Owners and operators of fire pump engines with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder must comply with the emission standards in table 4 to this subpart, for all pollutants.

(d) Owners and operators of emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder must meet the requirements in paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Reduce NO<sub>x</sub> emissions by 90 percent or more, or limit the emissions of NO<sub>x</sub> in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to 1.6 grams per KW-hour (1.2 grams per HP-hour).

(2) Reduce PM emissions by 60 percent or more, or limit the emissions of PM in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to 0.15 g/KW-hr (0.11 g/HP-hr).

**§ 60.4206 How long must I meet the emission standards if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?**

Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE must operate and maintain stationary CI ICE that achieve the emission standards as required in §§60.4204 and 60.4205 according to the manufacturer's written instructions or procedures developed by the owner or operator that are approved by the engine manufacturer, over the entire life of the engine.

**Fuel Requirements for Owners and Operators**

**§ 60.4207 What fuel requirements must I meet if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine subject to this subpart?**

(a) Beginning October 1, 2007, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart that use diesel fuel must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(a).

(b) Beginning October 1, 2010, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that use diesel fuel must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel.

(c) Owners and operators of pre-2011 model year stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart may petition the Administrator for approval to use remaining non-compliant fuel that does not meet the fuel requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section beyond the dates required for the purpose of using up existing fuel inventories. If approved, the petition will be valid for a period of up to 6 months. If additional time is needed, the owner or operator is required to submit a new petition to the Administrator.

(d) Owners and operators of pre-2011 model year stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart that are located in areas of Alaska not accessible by the Federal Aid Highway System may petition the Administrator for approval to use any fuels mixed with used lubricating oil that do not meet the fuel requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section. Owners and operators must demonstrate in their petition to the Administrator that there is no other place to use the lubricating oil. If approved, the petition will be valid for a period of up to 6 months. If additional time is needed, the owner or operator is required to submit a new petition to the Administrator.

(e) Stationary CI ICE that have a national security exemption under §60.4200(d) are also exempt from the fuel requirements in this section.

## **Other Requirements for Owners and Operators**

### **§ 60.4208 What is the deadline for importing or installing stationary CI ICE produced in the previous model year?**

(a) After December 31, 2008, owners and operators may not install stationary CI ICE (excluding fire pump engines) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2007 model year engines.

(b) After December 31, 2009, owners and operators may not install stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of less than 19 KW (25 HP) (excluding fire pump engines) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2008 model year engines.

(c) After December 31, 2014, owners and operators may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 19 KW (25 HP) and less than 56 KW (75 HP) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2013 model year non-emergency engines.

(d) After December 31, 2013, owners and operators may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 56 KW (75 HP) and less than 130 KW (175 HP) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2012 model year non-emergency engines.

(e) After December 31, 2012, owners and operators may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 130 KW (175 HP), including those above 560 KW (750 HP), that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2011 model year non-emergency engines.

(f) After December 31, 2016, owners and operators may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 560 KW (750 HP) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2015 model year non-emergency engines.

(g) In addition to the requirements specified in §§60.4201, 60.4202, 60.4204, and 60.4205, it is prohibited to import stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that do not meet the applicable requirements specified in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section after the dates specified in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section.

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

### **§ 60.4209 What are the monitoring requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?**

If you are an owner or operator, you must meet the monitoring requirements of this section. In addition, you must also meet the monitoring requirements specified in §60.4211.

(a) If you are an owner or operator of an emergency stationary CI internal combustion engine, you must install a non-resettable hour meter prior to startup of the engine.

(b) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine equipped with a diesel particulate filter to comply with the emission standards in §60.4204, the diesel particulate filter must be installed with a backpressure monitor that notifies the owner or operator when the high backpressure limit of the engine is approached.

## Compliance Requirements

### **§ 60.4210 What are my compliance requirements if I am a stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturer?**

(a) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder to the emission standards specified in §60.4201(a) through (c) and §60.4202(a), (b) and (d) using the certification procedures required in 40 CFR part 89, subpart B, or 40 CFR part 1039, subpart C, as applicable, and must test their engines as specified in those parts. For the purposes of this subpart, engines certified to the standards in table 1 to this subpart shall be subject to the same requirements as engines certified to the standards in 40 CFR part 89. For the purposes of this subpart, engines certified to the standards in table 4 to this subpart shall be subject to the same requirements as engines certified to the standards in 40 CFR part 89, except that engines with NFPA nameplate power of less than 37 KW (50 HP) certified to model year 2011 or later standards shall be subject to the same requirements as engines certified to the standards in 40 CFR part 1039.

(b) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder to the emission standards specified in §60.4201(d) and §60.4202(c) using the certification procedures required in 40 CFR part 94 subpart C, and must test their engines as specified in 40 CFR part 94.

(c) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must meet the requirements of 40 CFR 1039.120, 40 CFR 1039.125, 40 CFR 1039.130, 40 CFR 1039.135, and 40 CFR part 1068 for engines that are certified to the emission standards in 40 CFR part 1039. Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must meet the corresponding provisions of 40 CFR part 89 or 40 CFR part 94 for engines that would be covered by that part if they were nonroad (including marine) engines. Labels on such engines must refer to stationary engines, rather than or in addition to nonroad or marine engines, as appropriate. Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must label their engines according to paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Stationary CI internal combustion engines manufactured from January 1, 2006 to March 31, 2006 (January 1, 2006 to June 30, 2006 for fire pump engines), other than those that are part of certified engine families under the nonroad CI engine regulations, must be labeled according to 40 CFR 1039.20.

(2) Stationary CI internal combustion engines manufactured from April 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006 (or, for fire pump engines, July 1, 2006 to December 31 of the year preceding the year listed in table 3 to this subpart) must be labeled according to paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section:

(i) Stationary CI internal combustion engines that are part of certified engine families under the nonroad regulations must meet the labeling requirements for nonroad CI engines, but do not have to meet the labeling requirements in 40 CFR 1039.20.

(ii) Stationary CI internal combustion engines that meet Tier 1 requirements (or requirements for fire pumps) under this subpart, but do not meet the requirements applicable to nonroad CI engines must be labeled according to 40 CFR 1039.20. The engine manufacturer may add language to the label clarifying that the engine meets Tier 1 requirements (or requirements for fire pumps) of this subpart.

(iii) Stationary CI internal combustion engines manufactured after April 1, 2006 that do not meet Tier 1 requirements of this subpart, or fire pumps engines manufactured after July 1, 2006 that do not meet the requirements for fire pumps under this subpart, may not be used in the U.S. If any such engines are manufactured in the U.S. after April 1, 2006 (July 1, 2006 for fire pump engines), they must be exported or must be brought into compliance with the appropriate standards prior to initial operation. The export provisions of 40 CFR 1068.230 would apply to engines for export and the manufacturers must label such engines according to 40 CFR 1068.230.

(3) Stationary CI internal combustion engines manufactured after January 1, 2007 (for fire pump engines, after January 1 of the year listed in table 3 to this subpart, as applicable) must be labeled according to paragraphs (c)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Stationary CI internal combustion engines that meet the requirements of this subpart and the corresponding requirements for nonroad (including marine) engines of the same model year and HP must be labeled according to the provisions in part 89, 94 or 1039, as appropriate.

(ii) Stationary CI internal combustion engines that meet the requirements of this subpart, but are not certified to the standards applicable to nonroad (including marine) engines of the same model year and HP must be labeled according to the provisions in part 89, 94 or 1039, as appropriate, but the words "stationary" must be included instead of "nonroad" or "marine" on the label. In addition, such engines must be labeled according to 40 CFR 1039.20.

(iii) Stationary CI internal combustion engines that do not meet the requirements of this subpart must be labeled according to 40 CFR 1068.230 and must be exported under the provisions of 40 CFR 1068.230.

(d) An engine manufacturer certifying an engine family or families to standards under this subpart that are identical to standards applicable under parts 89, 94, or 1039 for that model year may certify any such family that contains both nonroad (including marine) and stationary engines as a single engine family and/or may include any such family containing stationary engines in the averaging, banking and trading provisions applicable for such engines under those parts.

(e) Manufacturers of engine families discussed in paragraph (d) of this section may meet the labeling requirements referred to in paragraph (c) of this section for stationary CI ICE by either adding a separate label containing the information required in paragraph (c) of this section or by adding the words "and stationary" after the word "nonroad" or "marine," as appropriate, to the label.

(f) Starting with the model years shown in table 5 to this subpart, stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must add a permanent label stating that the engine is for stationary emergency use only to each new emergency stationary CI internal combustion engine greater than or equal to 19 KW (25 HP) that meets all the emission standards for emergency engines in §60.4202 but does not meet all the emission standards for non-emergency engines in §60.4201. The label must be added according to the labeling requirements specified in 40 CFR 1039.135(b). Engine manufacturers must specify in the owner's manual that operation of emergency engines is limited to emergency operations and required maintenance and testing.

(g) Manufacturers of fire pump engines may use the test cycle in table 6 to this subpart for testing fire pump engines and may test at the NFPA certified nameplate HP, provided that the engine is labeled as "Fire Pump Applications Only".

(h) Engine manufacturers, including importers, may introduce into commerce uncertified engines or engines certified to earlier standards that were manufactured before the new or changed standards took effect until inventories are depleted, as long as such engines are part of normal inventory. For example, if the engine manufacturers' normal industry practice is to keep on hand a one-month supply of engines based on its projected sales, and a new tier of standards starts to apply for the 2009 model year, the engine manufacturer may manufacture engines based on the normal inventory requirements late in the 2008 model year, and sell those engines for installation. The engine manufacturer may not circumvent the provisions of §§60.4201 or 60.4202 by stockpiling engines that are built before new or changed standards take effect. Stockpiling of such engines beyond normal industry practice is a violation of this subpart.

(i) The replacement engine provisions of 40 CFR 89.1003(b)(7), 40 CFR 94.1103(b)(3), 40 CFR 94.1103(b)(4) and 40 CFR 1068.240 are applicable to stationary CI engines replacing existing equipment that is less than 15 years old.

#### **§ 60.4211 What are my compliance requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?**

(a) If you are an owner or operator and must comply with the emission standards specified in this subpart, you must operate and maintain the stationary CI internal combustion engine and control device according to the manufacturer's written instructions or procedures developed by the owner or operator that are approved by the engine manufacturer. In addition, owners and operators may only change those settings that are

permitted by the manufacturer. You must also meet the requirements of 40 CFR parts 89, 94 and/or 1068, as they apply to you.

(b) If you are an owner or operator of a pre-2007 model year stationary CI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in §§60.4204(a) or 60.4205(a), or if you are an owner or operator of a CI fire pump engine that is manufactured prior to the model years in table 3 to this subpart and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4205(c), you must demonstrate compliance according to one of the methods specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Purchasing an engine certified according to 40 CFR part 89 or 40 CFR part 94, as applicable, for the same model year and maximum engine power. The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's specifications.

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

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

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

(5) Conducting an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards according to the requirements specified in §60.4212, as applicable.

(c) If you are an owner or operator of a 2007 model year and later stationary CI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4204(b) or §60.4205(b), or if you are an owner or operator of a CI fire pump engine that is manufactured during or after the model year that applies to your fire pump engine power rating in table 3 to this subpart and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4205(c), you must comply by purchasing an engine certified to the emission standards in §60.4204(b), or §60.4205(b) or (c), as applicable, for the same model year and maximum (or in the case of fire pumps, NFPA nameplate) engine power. The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's specifications.

(d) If you are an owner or operator and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4204(c) or §60.4205(d), you must demonstrate compliance according to the requirements specified in paragraphs (d)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Conducting an initial performance test to demonstrate initial compliance with the emission standards as specified in §60.4213.

(2) Establishing operating parameters to be monitored continuously to ensure the stationary internal combustion engine continues to meet the emission standards. The owner or operator must petition the Administrator for approval of operating parameters to be monitored continuously. The petition must include the information described in paragraphs (d)(2)(i) through (v) of this section.

(i) Identification of the specific parameters you propose to monitor continuously;

(ii) A discussion of the relationship between these parameters and NO<sub>x</sub> and PM emissions, identifying how the emissions of these pollutants change with changes in these parameters, and how limitations on these parameters will serve to limit NO<sub>x</sub> and PM emissions;

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

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

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

(3) For non-emergency engines with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder, conducting annual performance tests to demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission standards as specified in §60.4213.

(e) Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by Federal, State, or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Maintenance checks and readiness testing of such units is limited to 100 hours per year. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations. Anyone may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that Federal, State, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency ICE beyond 100 hours per year. For owners and operators of emergency engines meeting standards under §60.4205 but not §60.4204, any operation other than emergency operation, and maintenance and testing as permitted in this section, is prohibited.

### Testing Requirements for Owners and Operators

#### **§ 60.4212 What test methods and other procedures must I use if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder?**

Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder who conduct performance tests pursuant to this subpart must do so according to paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section.

(a) The performance test must be conducted according to the in-use testing procedures in 40 CFR part 1039, subpart F.

(b) Exhaust emissions from stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines in 40 CFR part 1039 must not exceed the not-to-exceed (NTE) standards for the same model year and maximum engine power as required in 40 CFR 1039.101(e) and 40 CFR 1039.102(g)(1), except as specified in 40 CFR 1039.104(d). This requirement starts when NTE requirements take effect for nonroad diesel engines under 40 CFR part 1039.

(c) Exhaust emissions from stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines in 40 CFR 89.112 or 40 CFR 94.8, as applicable, must not exceed the NTE numerical requirements, rounded to the same number of decimal places as the applicable standard in 40 CFR 89.112 or 40 CFR 94.8, as applicable, determined from the following equation:

$$\text{NTE requirement for each pollutant} = (1.25) \times (\text{STD}) \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

Where:

STD = The standard specified for that pollutant in 40 CFR 89.112 or 40 CFR 94.8, as applicable.

Alternatively, stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines in 40 CFR 89.112 or 40 CFR 94.8 may follow the testing procedures specified in §60.4213 of this subpart, as appropriate.

(d) Exhaust emissions from stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for pre-2007 model year engines in §60.4204(a), §60.4205(a), or §60.4205(c) must not exceed the NTE numerical requirements, rounded to the same number of decimal places as the applicable standard in §60.4204(a), §60.4205(a), or §60.4205(c), determined from the equation in paragraph (c) of this section.

Where:

STD = The standard specified for that pollutant in §60.4204(a), §60.4205(a), or §60.4205(c).

Alternatively, stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for pre-2007 model year engines in §60.4204(a), §60.4205(a), or §60.4205(c) may follow the testing procedures specified in §60.4213, as appropriate.

**§ 60.4213 What test methods and other procedures must I use if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder?**

Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder must conduct performance tests according to paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section.

(a) Each performance test must be conducted according to the requirements in §60.8 and under the specific conditions that this subpart specifies in table 7. The test must be conducted within 10 percent of 100 percent peak (or the highest achievable) load.

(b) You may not conduct performance tests during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, as specified in §60.8(c).

(c) You must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in §60.8(f). Each test run must last at least 1 hour.

(d) To determine compliance with the percent reduction requirement, you must follow the requirements as specified in paragraphs (d)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) You must use Equation 2 of this section to determine compliance with the percent reduction requirement:

$$\frac{C_i - C_o}{C_i} \times 100 = R \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

Where:

$C_i$  = concentration of  $\text{NO}_x$  or PM at the control device inlet,

$C_o$  = concentration of  $\text{NO}_x$  or PM at the control device outlet, and

R = percent reduction of  $\text{NO}_x$  or PM emissions.

(2) You must normalize the  $\text{NO}_x$  or PM concentrations at the inlet and outlet of the control device to a dry basis and to 15 percent oxygen ( $\text{O}_2$ ) using Equation 3 of this section, or an equivalent percent carbon dioxide ( $\text{CO}_2$ ) using the procedures described in paragraph (d)(3) of this section.

$$C_{\text{adj}} = C_i \frac{5.9}{20.9 - \% \text{O}_2} \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

Where:

$C_{\text{adj}}$  = Calculated  $\text{NO}_x$  or PM concentration adjusted to 15 percent  $\text{O}_2$ .

$C_d$  = Measured concentration of NO<sub>x</sub> or PM, uncorrected.

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

%O<sub>2</sub> = Measured O<sub>2</sub> concentration, dry basis, percent.

(3) If pollutant concentrations are to be corrected to 15 percent O<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> concentration is measured in lieu of O<sub>2</sub> concentration measurement, a CO<sub>2</sub> correction factor is needed. Calculate the CO<sub>2</sub> correction factor as described in paragraphs (d)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Calculate the fuel-specific F<sub>o</sub> value for the fuel burned during the test using values obtained from Method 19, Section 5.2, and the following equation:

$$F_o = \frac{0.209}{F_c} \quad (\text{Eq. 4})$$

Where:

F<sub>o</sub> = Fuel factor based on the ratio of O<sub>2</sub> volume to the ultimate CO<sub>2</sub> volume produced by the fuel at zero percent excess air.

0.209 = Fraction of air that is O<sub>2</sub>, percent/100.

F<sub>d</sub> = Ratio of the volume of dry effluent gas to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm<sup>3</sup> / J (dscf/10<sup>6</sup> Btu).

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

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

$$X_{CO_2} = \frac{5.9}{F_o} \quad (\text{Eq. 5})$$

Where:

X<sub>CO<sub>2</sub></sub> = CO<sub>2</sub> correction factor, percent.

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

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

$$C_{adj} = C_d \frac{X_{CO_2}}{\%CO_2} \quad (\text{Eq. 6})$$

Where:

C<sub>adj</sub> = Calculated NO<sub>x</sub> or PM concentration adjusted to 15 percent O<sub>2</sub>.

C<sub>d</sub> = Measured concentration of NO<sub>x</sub> or PM, uncorrected.

%CO<sub>2</sub>= Measured CO<sub>2</sub>concentration, dry basis, percent.

(e) To determine compliance with the NO<sub>x</sub>mass per unit output emission limitation, convert the concentration of NO<sub>x</sub>in the engine exhaust using Equation 7 of this section:

$$ER = \frac{C_d \times 1.912 \times 10^{-3} \times Q \times T}{KW\text{-hour}} \quad (\text{Eq. 7})$$

Where:

ER = Emission rate in grams per KW-hour.

C<sub>d</sub>= Measured NO<sub>x</sub>concentration in ppm.

1.912x10<sup>-3</sup>= Conversion constant for ppm NO<sub>x</sub>to grams per standard cubic meter at 25 degrees Celsius.

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

T = Time of test run, in hours.

KW-hour = Brake work of the engine, in KW-hour.

(f) To determine compliance with the PM mass per unit output emission limitation, convert the concentration of PM in the engine exhaust using Equation 8 of this section:

$$ER = \frac{C_{adj} \times Q \times T}{KW\text{-hour}} \quad (\text{Eq. 8})$$

Where:

ER = Emission rate in grams per KW-hour.

C<sub>adj</sub>= Calculated PM concentration in grams per standard cubic meter.

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

T = Time of test run, in hours.

KW-hour = Energy output of the engine, in KW.

## Notification, Reports, and Records for Owners and Operators

### § 60.4214 What are my notification, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

(a) Owners and operators of non-emergency stationary CI ICE that are greater than 2,237 KW (3,000 HP), or have a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder, or are pre-2007 model year engines that are greater than 130 KW (175 HP) and not certified, must meet the requirements of paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Submit an initial notification as required in §60.7(a)(1). The notification must include the information in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (v) of this section.

- (i) Name and address of the owner or operator;
  - (ii) The address of the affected source;
  - (iii) Engine information including make, model, engine family, serial number, model year, maximum engine power, and engine displacement;
  - (iv) Emission control equipment; and
  - (v) Fuel used.
- (2) Keep records of the information in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (iv) of this section.
- (i) All notifications submitted to comply with this subpart and all documentation supporting any notification.
  - (ii) Maintenance conducted on the engine.
  - (iii) If the stationary CI internal combustion is a certified engine, documentation from the manufacturer that the engine is certified to meet the emission standards.
  - (iv) If the stationary CI internal combustion is not a certified engine, documentation that the engine meets the emission standards.
- (b) If the stationary CI internal combustion engine is an emergency stationary internal combustion engine, the owner or operator is not required to submit an initial notification. Starting with the model years in table 5 to this subpart, if the emergency engine does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines in the applicable model year, the owner or operator must keep records of the operation of the engine in emergency and non-emergency service that are recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner must record the time of operation of the engine and the reason the engine was in operation during that time.
- (c) If the stationary CI internal combustion engine is equipped with a diesel particulate filter, the owner or operator must keep records of any corrective action taken after the backpressure monitor has notified the owner or operator that the high backpressure limit of the engine is approached.

### **Special Requirements**

#### **§ 60.4215 What requirements must I meet for engines used in Guam, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands?**

- (a) Stationary CI ICE that are used in Guam, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands are required to meet the applicable emission standards in §60.4205. Non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder, must meet the applicable emission standards in §60.4204(c).
- (b) Stationary CI ICE that are used in Guam, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands are not required to meet the fuel requirements in §60.4207.

#### **§ 60.4216 What requirements must I meet for engines used in Alaska?**

- (a) Prior to December 1, 2010, owners and operators of stationary CI engines located in areas of Alaska not accessible by the Federal Aid Highway System should refer to 40 CFR part 69 to determine the diesel fuel requirements applicable to such engines.
- (b) The Governor of Alaska may submit for EPA approval, by no later than January 11, 2008, an alternative plan for implementing the requirements of 40 CFR part 60, subpart IIII, for public-sector electrical utilities

located in rural areas of Alaska not accessible by the Federal Aid Highway System. This alternative plan must be based on the requirements of section 111 of the Clean Air Act including any increased risks to human health and the environment and must also be based on the unique circumstances related to remote power generation, climatic conditions, and serious economic impacts resulting from implementation of 40 CFR part 60, subpart IIII. If EPA approves by rulemaking process an alternative plan, the provisions as approved by EPA under that plan shall apply to the diesel engines used in new stationary internal combustion engines subject to this paragraph.

### **§ 60.4217 What emission standards must I meet if I am an owner or operator of a stationary internal combustion engine using special fuels?**

(a) Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE that do not use diesel fuel, or who have been given authority by the Administrator under §60.4207(d) of this subpart to use fuels that do not meet the fuel requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of §60.4207, may petition the Administrator for approval of alternative emission standards, if they can demonstrate that they use a fuel that is not the fuel on which the manufacturer of the engine certified the engine and that the engine cannot meet the applicable standards required in §60.4202 or §60.4203 using such fuels.

(b) [Reserved]

### **General Provisions**

### **§ 60.4218 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?**

Table 8 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§60.1 through 60.19 apply to you.

### **Definitions**

### **§ 60.4219 What definitions apply to this subpart?**

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

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

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

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

*Diesel particulate filter* means an emission control technology that reduces PM emissions by trapping the particles in a flow filter substrate and periodically removes the collected particles by either physical action or by oxidizing (burning off) the particles in a process called regeneration.

*Emergency stationary internal combustion engine* means any stationary internal combustion engine whose operation is limited to emergency situations and required testing and maintenance. Examples include stationary ICE used to produce power for critical networks or equipment (including power supplied to portions of a facility) when electric power from the local utility (or the normal power source, if the facility runs on its own power production) is interrupted, or stationary ICE used to pump water in the case of fire or flood, etc. Stationary CI ICE used to supply power to an electric grid or that supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity are not considered to be emergency engines.

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

*Fire pump engine* means an emergency stationary internal combustion engine certified to NFPA requirements that is used to provide power to pump water for fire suppression or protection.

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

*Maximum engine power* means maximum engine power as defined in 40 CFR 1039.801.

*Model year* means either:

(1) The calendar year in which the engine was originally produced, or

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

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

*Reciprocating internal combustion engine* means any internal combustion engine which uses reciprocating motion to convert heat energy into mechanical work.

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

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

*Stationary internal combustion engine* means any internal combustion engine, except combustion turbines, that converts heat energy into mechanical work and is not mobile. Stationary ICE differ from mobile ICE in that a stationary internal combustion engine is not a nonroad engine as defined at 40 CFR 1068.30 (excluding paragraph (2)(ii) of that definition), and is not used to propel a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition. Stationary ICE include reciprocating ICE, rotary ICE, and other ICE, except combustion turbines.

*Subpart* means 40 CFR part 60, subpart IIII.

*Useful life* means the period during which the engine is designed to properly function in terms of reliability and fuel consumption, without being remanufactured, specified as a number of hours of operation or calendar years, whichever comes first. The values for useful life for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder are given in 40 CFR 1039.101(g). The values for useful life for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder are given in 40 CFR 94.9(a).

**Table 1 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Emission Standards for Stationary Pre-2007 Model Year Engines With a Displacement of <10 Liters per Cylinder and 2007–2010 Model Year Engines >2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and With a Displacement of <10 Liters per Cylinder**

[As stated in §§60.4201(b), 60.4202(b), 60.4204(a), and 60.4205(a), you must comply with the following emission standards]

Maximum engine power	Emission standards for stationary pre-2007 model year engines with a displacement of <10 liters per cylinder and 2007–2010 model year engines >2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and with a displacement of <10 liters per cylinder in g/KW-hr (g/HP-hr)				
	NMHC + NO <sub>x</sub>	HC	NO <sub>x</sub>	CO	PM
KW<8 (HP<11)	10.5 (7.8)			8.0 (6.0)	1.0 (0.75)
8≤KW<19 (11≤HP<25)	9.5 (7.1)			6.6 (4.9)	0.80 (0.60)
19≤KW<37 (25≤HP<50)	9.5 (7.1)			5.5 (4.1)	0.80 (0.60)
37≤KW<56 (50≤HP<75)			9.2 (6.9)		
56≤KW<75 (75≤HP<100)			9.2 (6.9)		
75≤KW<130 (100≤HP<175)			9.2 (6.9)		
130≤KW<225 (175≤HP<300)		1.3 (1.0)	9.2 (6.9)	11.4 (8.5)	0.54 (0.40)
225≤KW<450 (300≤HP<600)		1.3 (1.0)	9.2 (6.9)	11.4 (8.5)	0.54 (0.40)
450≤KW≤560 (600≤HP≤750)		1.3 (1.0)	9.2 (6.9)	11.4 (8.5)	0.54 (0.40)
KW>560 (HP>750)		1.3 (1.0)	9.2 (6.9)	11.4 (8.5)	0.54 (0.40)

**Table 2 to Subpart 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 <sub>x</sub> + 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 <sub>x</sub>	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+ <sup>1</sup>	4.7 (3.5)		0.40 (0.30)
56≤KW<75 (75≤HP<100)	2010 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	5.0 (3.7)	0.80 (0.60)
	2011+ <sup>1</sup>	4.7 (3.5)		0.40 (0.30)
75≤KW<130 (100≤HP<175)	2009 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	5.0 (3.7)	0.80 (0.60)
	2010+ <sup>2</sup>	4.0 (3.0)		0.30 (0.22)
130≤KW<225 (175≤HP<300)	2008 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	3.5 (2.6)	0.54 (0.40)
	2009+ <sup>3</sup>	4.0 (3.0)		0.20 (0.15)
225≤KW<450 (300≤HP<600)	2008 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	3.5 (2.6)	0.54 (0.40)
	2009+ <sup>3</sup>	4.0 (3.0)		0.20 (0.15)
450≤KW≤560 (600≤HP≤750)	2008 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	3.5 (2.6)	0.54 (0.40)
	2009+	4.0 (3.0)		0.20 (0.15)
KW>560 (HP>750)	2007 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	3.5 (2.6)	0.54 (0.40)
	2008+	6.4 (4.8)		0.20 (0.15)

<sup>1</sup>For model years 2011–2013, manufacturers, owners and operators of fire pump stationary CI ICE in this engine power category with a rated speed of greater than 2,650 revolutions per minute (rpm) may comply with the emission limitations for 2010 model year engines.

<sup>2</sup>For model years 2010–2012, manufacturers, owners and operators of fire pump stationary CI ICE in this engine power category with a rated speed of greater than 2,650 rpm may comply with the emission limitations for 2009 model year engines.

<sup>3</sup>In model years 2009–2011, manufacturers of fire pump stationary CI ICE in this engine power category with a rated speed of greater than 2,650 rpm may comply with the emission limitations for 2008 model year engines.

**Table 5 to Subpart 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:]

<b>Engine power</b>	<b>Starting model year</b>
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:]

<b>Mode No.</b>	<b>Engine speed<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Torque (percent)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Weighting factors</b>
1	Rated	100	0.30
2	Rated	75	0.50
3	Rated	50	0.20

<sup>1</sup>Engine speed: ±2 percent of point.

<sup>2</sup>Torque: NFPA certified nameplate HP for 100 percent point. All points should be ±2 percent of engine percent load value.

**Table 7 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Requirements for Performance Tests for Stationary CI ICE With a Displacement of ≥30 Liters per Cylinder**

[As stated in §60.4213, you must comply with the following requirements for performance tests for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of ≥30 liters per cylinder:]

<b>For each</b>	<b>Complying with the requirement to</b>	<b>You must</b>	<b>Using</b>	<b>According to the following requirements</b>
1. Stationary CI internal combustion engine with a displacement of ≥30 liters per cylinder	a. Reduce NO <sub>x</sub> emissions by 90 percent or more	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points;	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(a) Sampling sites must be located at the inlet and outlet of the control device.
		ii. Measure O <sub>2</sub> at the inlet and outlet of the control device;	(2) Method 3, 3A, or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(b) Measurements to determine O <sub>2</sub> concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for NO <sub>x</sub> concentration.
		iii. If necessary, measure moisture content at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and,	(3) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or 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 measurements for NO <sub>x</sub> concentration.
		iv. Measure NO <sub>x</sub> at the inlet and outlet of the control device	(4) Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348–03 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17)	(d) NO <sub>x</sub> concentration must be at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
	b. Limit the concentration of NO <sub>x</sub> in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust.	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points;	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A	(a) If using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device.
		ii. Determine the O <sub>2</sub> concentration of the stationary internal combustion engine	(2) Method 3, 3A, or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(b) Measurements to determine O <sub>2</sub> concentration must be made at the same time as

		exhaust at the sampling port location; and,		the measurement for NO <sub>x</sub> concentration.
		iii. If necessary, measure moisture content of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location; and,	(3) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348–03 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17)	(c) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time as the measurement for NO <sub>x</sub> concentration.
		iv. Measure NO <sub>x</sub> at the exhaust of the stationary internal combustion engine	(4) Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348–03 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17)	(d) NO <sub>x</sub> concentration must be at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
	c. Reduce PM emissions by 60 percent or more	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points;	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(a) Sampling sites must be located at the inlet and outlet of the control device.
		ii. Measure O <sub>2</sub> at the inlet and outlet of the control device;	(2) Method 3, 3A, or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(b) Measurements to determine O <sub>2</sub> concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for PM concentration.
		iii. If necessary, measure moisture content at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(3) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(c) Measurements to determine and moisture content must be made at the same time as the measurements for PM concentration.
		iv. Measure PM at the inlet and outlet of the control device	(4) Method 5 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(d) PM concentration must be at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
	d. Limit the concentration of PM in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points;	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A	(a) If using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device.

		ii. Determine the O <sub>2</sub> concentration of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(2) Method 3, 3A, or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(b) Measurements to determine O <sub>2</sub> concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for PM concentration.
		iii. If necessary, measure moisture content of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(3) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(c) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time as the measurements for PM concentration.
		iv. Measure PM at the exhaust of the stationary internal combustion engine	(4) Method 5 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(d) PM concentration must be at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.

**Table 8 to Subpart 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:]

<b>General Provisions citation</b>	<b>Subject of citation</b>	<b>Applies to subpart</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
§60.1	General applicability of the General Provisions	Yes	
§60.2	Definitions	Yes	Additional terms defined in §60.4219.
§60.3	Units and abbreviations	Yes	
§60.4	Address	Yes	
§60.5	Determination of construction or modification	Yes	
§60.6	Review of plans	Yes	
§60.7	Notification and Recordkeeping	Yes	Except that §60.7 only applies as specified in §60.4214(a).
§60.8	Performance tests	Yes	Except that §60.8 only applies to stationary CI ICE with a displacement of (≥30 liters per cylinder and engines that are not certified.
§60.9	Availability of information	Yes	
§60.10	State Authority	Yes	

§60.11	Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements	No	Requirements are specified in subpart IIII.
§60.12	Circumvention	Yes	
§60.13	Monitoring requirements	Yes	Except that §60.13 only applies to stationary CI ICE with a displacement of ( $\geq 30$ liters per cylinder.
§60.14	Modification	Yes	
§60.15	Reconstruction	Yes	
§60.16	Priority list	Yes	
§60.17	Incorporations by reference	Yes	
§60.18	General control device requirements	No	
§60.19	General notification and reporting requirements	Yes	

**MINOR SOURCE OPERATING PERMIT  
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY**

**Precision Propeller Industries, Inc.  
2427 N. Ritter Avenue  
Indianapolis, IN 46218**

**Attachment C**

**Title 40: Protection of Environment**

**Part 63 - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants**

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

## **Title 40: Protection of Environment**

### **PART 63—NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS FOR SOURCE CATEGORIES**

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

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

#### **What This Subpart Covers**

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

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

[73 FR 3603, Jan. 18, 2008]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This subpart applies to each affected source.

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

(1) *Existing stationary RICE.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (i) Existing spark ignition 2 stroke lean burn (2SLB) stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;
- (ii) Existing spark ignition 4 stroke lean burn (4SLB) stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;
- (iii) Existing emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;
- (iv) Existing limited use stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;
- (v) Existing stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis;
- (vi) Existing residential emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions;
- (vii) Existing commercial emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions; or
- (viii) Existing institutional emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions.

(c) Stationary RICE subject to Regulations under 40 CFR Part 60. An affected source that meets any of the criteria in paragraphs (c)(1) through (7) of this section must meet the requirements of this part by meeting the requirements of 40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII, for compression ignition engines or 40 CFR part 60 subpart JJJJ, for spark ignition engines. No further requirements apply for such engines under this part.

- (1) A new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source;
- (2) A new or reconstructed 2SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;
- (3) A new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of less than 250 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;
- (4) A new or reconstructed spark ignition 4 stroke rich burn (4SRB) stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;
- (5) A new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis;
- (6) A new or reconstructed emergency or limited use stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;
- (7) A new or reconstructed compression ignition (CI) stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3604, Jan. 18, 2008; 75 FR 9674, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 37733, June 30, 2010; 75 FR 51588, Aug. 20, 2010]

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

(a) *Affected Sources.* (1) If you have an existing stationary RICE, excluding existing non-emergency CI stationary RICE, with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations no later than June 15, 2007. If you have an existing non-emergency CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, an existing stationary CI RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, or an existing stationary CI RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations no later than May 3, 2013. If you have an existing stationary SI RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, or an existing stationary SI RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations no later than October 19, 2013.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3604, Jan. 18, 2008; 75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51589 Aug. 20, 2010]

## **Emission and Operating Limitations**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[73 FR 3605, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51589 Aug. 20, 2010]

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

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

[75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010, as amended at 75 FR 51589 Aug. 20, 2010]

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

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

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

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

[75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010, as amended at 75 FR 51589 Aug. 20, 2010]

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

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

[75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010, as amended at 75 FR 51589 Aug. 20, 2010]

**General Compliance Requirements**

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

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

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

[75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010]

**Testing and Initial Compliance Requirements**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[73 FR 3605, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 75 FR 51589 Aug. 20, 2010]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[75 FR 9676, Mar. 3, 2010, as amended at 75 FR 51589 Aug. 20, 2010]

#### **§ 63.6615 When must I conduct subsequent performance tests?**

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

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

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

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

(c) [Reserved]

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

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

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

Where:

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

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

R = percent reduction of CO or formaldehyde emissions.

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

(i) Calculate the fuel-specific F<sub>o</sub> value for the fuel burned during the test using values obtained from Method 19, section 5.2, and the following equation:

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

Where:

F<sub>o</sub> = Fuel factor based on the ratio of oxygen volume to the ultimate CO<sub>2</sub> volume produced by the fuel at zero percent excess air.

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

F<sub>d</sub> = Ratio of the volume of dry effluent gas to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm<sup>3</sup> / J (dscf/10<sup>6</sup> Btu).

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

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

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

Where:

X<sub>co2</sub> = CO<sub>2</sub> correction factor, percent.

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

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

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

Where:

%CO<sub>2</sub> = Measured CO<sub>2</sub> concentration measured, dry basis, percent.

(f) If you comply with the emission limitation to reduce CO and you are not using an oxidation catalyst, if you comply with the emission limitation to reduce formaldehyde and you are not using NSCR, or if you comply with the emission limitation to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and you are not using an oxidation catalyst or NSCR, you must petition the Administrator for operating limitations to be established during the initial

performance test and continuously monitored thereafter; or for approval of no operating limitations. You must not conduct the initial performance test until after the petition has been approved by the Administrator.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) A discussion of the relationship, if any, between changes in the parameters and changes in HAP emissions;

(3) For the parameters which could change in such a way as to increase HAP emissions, a discussion of whether establishing limitations on the parameters would serve to limit HAP emissions;

(4) For the parameters which could change in such a way as to increase HAP emissions, a discussion of how you could establish upper and/or lower values for the parameters which would establish limits on the parameters in operating limitations;

(5) For the parameters, a discussion identifying the methods you could use to measure them and the instruments you could use to monitor them, as well as the relative accuracy and precision of the methods and instruments;

(6) For the parameters, a discussion identifying the frequency and methods for recalibrating the instruments you could use to monitor them; and

(7) A discussion of why, from your point of view, it is infeasible or unreasonable to adopt the parameters as operating limitations.

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

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

(a) If you elect to install a CEMS as specified in Table 5 of this subpart, you must install, operate, and maintain a CEMS to monitor CO and either oxygen or CO<sub>2</sub> at both the inlet and the outlet of the control device according to the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section.

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

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

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

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

(b) If you are required to install a continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) as specified in Table 5 of this subpart, you must install, operate, and maintain each CPMS according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (8) of this section.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(e) If you own or operate any of the following stationary RICE, you must operate and maintain the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or develop your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) If you own or operate a stationary CI engine that is subject to the work, operation or management practices in items 1 or 2 of Table 2c to this subpart or in items 1 or 4 of Table 2d to this subpart, you have the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Tables 2c and 2d to this subpart. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in Table 2c or 2d to this subpart. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Base Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Base Number is less than 30 percent of the Total Base Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the engine owner or operator is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. The owner or operator must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine.

(j) If you own or operate a stationary SI engine that is subject to the work, operation or management practices in items 6, 7, or 8 of Table 2c to this subpart or in items 5, 6, 7, 9, or 11 of Table 2d to this subpart, you have the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Tables 2c and 2d to this subpart. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in Table 2c or 2d to this subpart. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Acid Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Acid Number increases by more than 3.0 milligrams of potassium hydroxide (KOH) per gram from Total Acid Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the engine owner or operator is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. The owner or operator must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine.

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

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

- (2) Use a temperature sensor with a minimum tolerance of 2.8 degrees Celsius (5 degrees Fahrenheit), or 1.0 percent of the temperature value, whichever is larger, for a noncryogenic temperature range.
- (3) Use a temperature sensor with a minimum tolerance of 2.8 degrees Celsius (5 degrees Fahrenheit), or 2.5 percent of the temperature value, whichever is larger, for a cryogenic temperature range.
- (4) Conduct a temperature measurement device calibration check at least every 3 months.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3606, Jan. 18, 2008; 75 FR 9676, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010]

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

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

### **Continuous Compliance Requirements**

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

- (a) If you must comply with emission and operating limitations, you must monitor and collect data according to this section.
- (b) Except for monitor malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), you must monitor continuously at all times that the stationary RICE is operating.
- (c) You may not use data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities in data averages and calculations used to report emission or operating levels. You must, however, use all the valid data collected during all other periods.

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

- (a) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limitation and operating limitation in Tables 1a and 1b, Tables 2a and 2b, Table 2c, and Table 2d to this subpart that apply to you according to methods specified in Table 6 to this subpart.
- (b) You must report each instance in which you did not meet each emission limitation or operating limitation in Tables 1a and 1b, Tables 2a and 2b, Table 2c, and Table 2d to this subpart that apply to you. These instances are deviations from the emission and operating limitations in this subpart. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in §63.6650. If you change your catalyst, you must reestablish the values of the operating parameters measured during the initial performance test. When you reestablish the values of your operating parameters, you must also conduct a performance test to demonstrate that you are meeting the required emission limitation applicable to your stationary RICE.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) For new, reconstructed, and rebuilt stationary RICE, deviations from the emission or operating limitations that occur during the first 200 hours of operation from engine startup (engine burn-in period) are not violations. Rebuilt stationary RICE means a stationary RICE that has been rebuilt as that term is defined in 40 CFR 94.11(a).

(e) You must also report each instance in which you did not meet the requirements in Table 8 to this subpart that apply to you. If you own or operate a new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions (except new or reconstructed 4SLB engines greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP), a new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, or any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the requirements in Table 8 to this subpart: An existing 2SLB stationary RICE, an existing 4SLB stationary RICE, an existing emergency stationary RICE, an existing limited use stationary RICE, or an existing stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis. If you own or operate any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the requirements in Table 8 to this subpart, except for the initial notification requirements: a new or reconstructed stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, a new or reconstructed emergency stationary RICE, or a new or reconstructed limited use stationary RICE.

(f) Requirements for emergency stationary RICE. (1) If you own or operate an existing emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, a new or reconstructed emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that was installed on or after June 12, 2006, or an existing emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must operate the emergency stationary RICE according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section. Any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section, is prohibited. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under this subpart and will need to meet all requirements for non-emergency engines.

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

(ii) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by Federal, State or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Maintenance checks and readiness testing of such units is limited to 100 hours per year. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that Federal, State, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency RICE beyond 100 hours per year.

(iii) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE up to 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations, but those 50 hours are counted towards the 100 hours per year provided for maintenance and testing. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity; except that owners and operators may operate the emergency engine for a maximum of 15 hours per year as part of a demand response program if the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator has determined there are emergency conditions that could lead to a potential electrical blackout, such as unusually low frequency, equipment overload, capacity or energy deficiency, or unacceptable voltage level. The engine may not be operated for more than 30 minutes prior to the time when the emergency condition is expected to occur, and the engine operation must be terminated immediately after the facility is notified that the emergency condition is no longer imminent. The 15 hours per year of demand response operation are counted as part of the 50 hours of operation per year provided for non-emergency situations. The supply of emergency power to another entity or entities pursuant to financial arrangement is not limited by this paragraph (f)(1)(iii), as long as the power provided by the financial arrangement is limited to emergency power.

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

- (i) There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations.
- (ii) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Required testing of such units should be minimized, but there is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations and for routine testing and maintenance.
- (iii) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE for an additional 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 20467, Apr. 20, 2006; 73 FR 3606, Jan. 18, 2008; 75 FR 9676, Mar. 3, 2010, 75 FR 51591 Aug. 20, 2010]

## Notifications, Reports, and Records

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

(a) You must submit all of the notifications in §§63.7(b) and (c), 63.8(e), (f)(4) and (f)(6), 63.9(b) through (e), and (g) and (h) that apply to you by the dates specified if you own or operate any of the following;

- (1) An existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.
  - (2) An existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions.
  - (3) A stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.
  - (4) A new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.
  - (5) This requirement does not apply if you own or operate an existing stationary RICE less than 100 HP, an existing stationary emergency RICE, or an existing stationary RICE that is not subject to any numerical emission standards.
- (b) As specified in §63.9(b)(2), if you start up your stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before the effective date of this subpart, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than December 13, 2004.
- (c) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions on or after August 16, 2004, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 120 days after you become subject to this subpart.
- (d) As specified in §63.9(b)(2), if you start up your stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before the effective date of this subpart and you are required to submit an initial notification, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than July 16, 2008.
- (e) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions on or after March 18, 2008 and you are required to submit an initial notification, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 120 days after you become subject to this subpart.
- (f) If you are required to submit an Initial Notification but are otherwise not affected by the requirements of this subpart, in accordance with §63.6590(b), your notification should include the information in §63.9(b)(2)(i) through (v), and a statement that your stationary RICE has no additional requirements and explain the basis of the exclusion (for example, that it operates exclusively as an emergency stationary RICE if it has a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions).

(g) If you are required to conduct a performance test, you must submit a Notification of Intent to conduct a performance test at least 60 days before the performance test is scheduled to begin as required in §63.7(b)(1).

(h) If you are required to conduct a performance test or other initial compliance demonstration as specified in Tables 4 and 5 to this subpart, you must submit a Notification of Compliance Status according to §63.9(h)(2)(ii).

(1) For each initial compliance demonstration required in Table 5 to this subpart that does not include a performance test, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status before the close of business on the 30th day following the completion of the initial compliance demonstration.

(2) For each initial compliance demonstration required in Table 5 to this subpart that includes a performance test conducted according to the requirements in Table 3 to this subpart, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status, including the performance test results, before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of the performance test according to §63.10(d)(2).

[73 FR 3606, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 75 FR 9677, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51591, Aug. 20, 2010]

### **§ 63.6650 What reports must I submit and when?**

(a) You must submit each report in Table 7 of this subpart that applies to you.

(b) Unless the Administrator has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under §63.10(a), you must submit each report by the date in Table 7 of this subpart and according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(9) of this section.

(1) For semiannual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.6595 and ending on June 30 or December 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for your source in §63.6595.

(2) For semiannual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date follows the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.6595.

(3) For semiannual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must cover the semiannual reporting period from January 1 through June 30 or the semiannual reporting period from July 1 through December 31.

(4) For semiannual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the semiannual reporting period.

(5) For each stationary RICE that is subject to permitting regulations pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 71, and if the permitting authority has established dates for submitting semiannual reports pursuant to 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6 (a)(3)(iii)(A), you may submit the first and subsequent Compliance reports according to the dates the permitting authority has established instead of according to the dates in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(4) of this section.

(6) For annual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.6595 and ending on December 31.

(7) For annual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than January 31 following the end of the first calendar year after the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.6595.

(8) For annual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must cover the annual reporting period from January 1 through December 31.

(9) For annual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than January 31.

(c) The Compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (6) of this section.

(1) Company name and address.

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

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

(4) If you had a malfunction during the reporting period, the compliance report must include the number, duration, and a brief description for each type of malfunction which occurred during the reporting period and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded. The report must also include a description of actions taken by an owner or operator during a malfunction of an affected source to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.6605(b), including actions taken to correct a malfunction.

(5) If there are no deviations from any emission or operating limitations that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission or operating limitations during the reporting period.

(6) If there were no periods during which the continuous monitoring system (CMS), including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were no periods during which the CMS was out-of-control during the reporting period.

(d) For each deviation from an emission or operating limitation that occurs for a stationary RICE where you are not using a CMS to comply with the emission or operating limitations in this subpart, the Compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section and the information in paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) The total operating time of the stationary RICE at which the deviation occurred during the reporting period.

(2) Information on the number, duration, and cause of deviations (including unknown cause, if applicable), as applicable, and the corrective action taken.

(e) For each deviation from an emission or operating limitation occurring for a stationary RICE where you are using a CMS to comply with the emission and operating limitations in this subpart, you must include information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) and (e)(1) through (12) of this section.

(1) The date and time that each malfunction started and stopped.

(2) The date, time, and duration that each CMS was inoperative, except for zero (low-level) and high-level checks.

(3) The date, time, and duration that each CMS was out-of-control, including the information in §63.8(c)(8).

(4) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped, and whether each deviation occurred during a period of malfunction or during another period.

(5) A summary of the total duration of the deviation during the reporting period, and the total duration as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(6) A breakdown of the total duration of the deviations during the reporting period into those that are due to control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and other unknown causes.

(7) A summary of the total duration of CMS downtime during the reporting period, and the total duration of CMS downtime as a percent of the total operating time of the stationary RICE at which the CMS downtime occurred during that reporting period.

(8) An identification of each parameter and pollutant (CO or formaldehyde) that was monitored at the stationary RICE.

(9) A brief description of the stationary RICE.

(10) A brief description of the CMS.

(11) The date of the latest CMS certification or audit.

(12) A description of any changes in CMS, processes, or controls since the last reporting period.

(f) Each affected source that has obtained a title V operating permit pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 71 must report all deviations as defined in this subpart in the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6 (a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A). If an affected source submits a Compliance report pursuant to Table 7 of this subpart along with, or as part of, the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), and the Compliance report includes all required information concerning deviations from any emission or operating limitation in this subpart, submission of the Compliance report shall be deemed to satisfy any obligation to report the same deviations in the semiannual monitoring report. However, submission of a Compliance report shall not otherwise affect any obligation the affected source may have to report deviations from permit requirements to the permit authority.

(g) If you are operating as a new or reconstructed stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, you must submit an annual report according to Table 7 of this subpart by the date specified unless the Administrator has approved a different schedule, according to the information described in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(5) of this section. You must report the data specified in (g)(1) through (g)(3) of this section.

(1) Fuel flow rate of each fuel and the heating values that were used in your calculations. You must also demonstrate that the percentage of heat input provided by landfill gas or digester gas is equivalent to 10 percent or more of the total fuel consumption on an annual basis.

(2) The operating limits provided in your federally enforceable permit, and any deviations from these limits.

(3) Any problems or errors suspected with the meters.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 75 FR 9677, Mar. 3, 2010]

### **§ 63.6655 What records must I keep?**

(a) If you must comply with the emission and operating limitations, you must keep the records described in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(5), (b)(1) through (b)(3) and (c) of this section.

(1) A copy of each notification and report that you submitted to comply with this subpart, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status that you submitted, according to the requirement in §63.10(b)(2)(xiv).

(2) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation ( *i.e.*, process equipment) or the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

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

(4) Records of all required maintenance performed on the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(5) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.6605(b), including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

(b) For each CEMS or CPMS, you must keep the records listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Records described in §63.10(b)(2)(vi) through (xi).

(2) Previous ( *i.e.*, superseded) versions of the performance evaluation plan as required in §63.8(d)(3).

(3) Requests for alternatives to the relative accuracy test for CEMS or CPMS as required in §63.8(f)(6)(i), if applicable.

(c) If you are operating a new or reconstructed stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, you must keep the records of your daily fuel usage monitors.

(d) You must keep the records required in Table 6 of this subpart to show continuous compliance with each emission or operating limitation that applies to you.

(e) You must keep records of the maintenance conducted on the stationary RICE in order to demonstrate that you operated and maintained the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to your own maintenance plan if you own or operate any of the following stationary RICE;

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

(2) An existing stationary emergency RICE.

(3) An existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions subject to management practices as shown in Table 2d to this subpart.

(f) If you own or operate any of the stationary RICE in paragraphs (f)(1) or (2) of this section, you must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner or operator must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation. If the engines are used for demand response operation, the owner or operator must keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the time the engine was operated as part of demand response.

(1) An existing emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines.

(2) An existing emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 75 FR 9678, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51592, Aug. 20, 2010]

### **§ 63.6660 In what form and how long must I keep my records?**

(a) Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review according to §63.10(b)(1).

(b) As specified in §63.10(b)(1), you must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

(c) You must keep each record readily accessible in hard copy or electronic form for at least 5 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to §63.10(b)(1).

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 75 FR 9678, Mar. 3, 2010]

## **Other Requirements and Information**

### **§ 63.6665 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?**

Table 8 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§63.1 through 63.15 apply to you. If you own or operate a new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions (except new or reconstructed 4SLB engines greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP), a new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, or any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with any of the requirements of the General Provisions specified in Table 8: An existing 2SLB stationary RICE, an existing 4SLB stationary RICE, an existing stationary RICE that combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, an existing emergency stationary RICE, or an existing limited use stationary RICE. If you own or operate any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the requirements in the General Provisions specified in Table 8 except for the initial notification requirements: A new stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, a new emergency stationary RICE, or a new limited use stationary RICE.

[75 FR 9678, Mar. 3, 2010]

### **§ 63.6670 Who implements and enforces this subpart?**

(a) This subpart is implemented and enforced by the U.S. EPA, or a delegated authority such as your State, local, or tribal agency. If the U.S. EPA Administrator has delegated authority to your State, local, or tribal agency, then that agency (as well as the U.S. EPA) has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. You should contact your U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out whether this subpart is delegated to your State, local, or tribal agency.

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or tribal agency under 40 CFR part 63, subpart E, the authorities contained in paragraph (c) of this section are retained by the Administrator of the U.S. EPA and are not transferred to the State, local, or tribal agency.

(c) The authorities that will not be delegated to State, local, or tribal agencies are:

(1) Approval of alternatives to the non-opacity emission limitations and operating limitations in §63.6600 under §63.6(g).

(2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under §63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f) and as defined in §63.90.

(3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under §63.8(f) and as defined in §63.90.

(4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under §63.10(f) and as defined in §63.90.

(5) Approval of a performance test which was conducted prior to the effective date of the rule, as specified in §63.6610(b).

### **§ 63.6675 What definitions apply to this subpart?**

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Clean Air Act (CAA); in 40 CFR 63.2, the General Provisions of this part; and in this section as follows:

*Area source* means any stationary source of HAP that is not a major source as defined in part 63.

*Associated equipment* as used in this subpart and as referred to in section 112(n)(4) of the CAA, means equipment associated with an oil or natural gas exploration or production well, and includes all equipment from the well bore to the point of custody transfer, except glycol dehydration units, storage vessels with potential for flash emissions, combustion turbines, and stationary RICE.

*Black start engine* means an engine whose only purpose is to start up a combustion turbine.

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

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

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

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

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

- (1) Fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this subpart, including but not limited to any emission limitation or operating limitation;
- (2) Fails to meet any term or condition that is adopted to implement an applicable requirement in this subpart and that is included in the operating permit for any affected source required to obtain such a permit; or
- (3) Fails to meet any emission limitation or operating limitation in this subpart during malfunction, regardless or whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.
- (4) Fails to satisfy the general duty to minimize emissions established by §63.6(e)(1)(i).

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

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

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

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

*Emergency stationary RICE* means any stationary internal combustion engine whose operation is limited to emergency situations and required testing and maintenance. Examples include stationary RICE used to produce power for critical networks or equipment (including power supplied to portions of a facility) when electric power from the local utility (or the normal power source, if the facility runs on its own power production) is interrupted, or stationary RICE used to pump water in the case of fire or flood, etc. Stationary RICE used for peak shaving are not

considered emergency stationary RICE. Stationary RICE used to supply power to an electric grid or that supply non-emergency power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity are not considered to be emergency engines, except as permitted under §63.6640(f). All emergency stationary RICE must comply with the requirements specified in §63.6640(f) in order to be considered emergency stationary RICE. If the engine does not comply with the requirements specified in §63.6640(f), then it is not considered to be an emergency stationary RICE under this subpart.

*Engine startup* means the time from initial start until applied load and engine and associated equipment reaches steady state or normal operation. For stationary engine with catalytic controls, engine startup means the time from initial start until applied load and engine and associated equipment, including the catalyst, reaches steady state or normal operation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Propane* means a colorless gas derived from petroleum and natural gas, with the molecular structure  $C_3H_8$ .

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

*Responsible official* means responsible official as defined in 40 CFR 70.2.

*Rich burn engine* means any four-stroke spark ignited engine where the manufacturer's recommended operating air/fuel ratio divided by the stoichiometric air/fuel ratio at full load conditions is less than or equal to 1.1. Engines originally manufactured as rich burn engines, but modified prior to December 19, 2002 with passive emission control technology for  $NO_x$  (such as pre-combustion chambers) will be considered lean burn engines. Also, existing engines where there are no manufacturer's recommendations regarding air/fuel ratio will be considered a rich burn engine if the excess oxygen content of the exhaust at full load conditions is less than or equal to 2 percent.

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

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

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

*Stationary RICE test cell/stand* means an engine test cell/stand, as defined in subpart P of this part, that tests stationary RICE.

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

*Storage vessel with the potential for flash emissions* means any storage vessel that contains a hydrocarbon liquid with a stock tank gas-to-oil ratio equal to or greater than 0.31 cubic meters per liter and an American Petroleum Institute gravity equal to or greater than 40 degrees and an actual annual average hydrocarbon liquid throughput equal to or greater than 79,500 liters per day. Flash emissions occur when dissolved hydrocarbons in the fluid evolve from solution when the fluid pressure is reduced.

*Subpart* means 40 CFR part 63, subpart ZZZZ.

*Surface site* means any combination of one or more graded pad sites, gravel pad sites, foundations, platforms, or the immediate physical location upon which equipment is physically affixed.

*Two-stroke engine* means a type of engine which completes the power cycle in single crankshaft revolution by combining the intake and compression operations into one stroke and the power and exhaust operations into a second stroke. This system requires auxiliary scavenging and inherently runs lean of stoichiometric.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 20467, Apr. 20, 2006; 73 FR 3607, Jan. 18, 2008; 75 FR 9679, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51592, Aug. 20, 2010]

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

As stated in §§63.6600 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following emission limitations at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent for existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions:

For each . . .	You must meet the following emission limitation, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. 4SRB stationary RICE	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more. If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004, you may reduce formaldehyde emissions by 75 percent or more until June 15, 2007 or	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply. <sup>1</sup>
	b. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub>	

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

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

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

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

For each . . .	You must meet the following operating limitation . . .
1. 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more (or by 75 percent or more, if applicable) and using NSCR; or	a. maintain your catalyst so that the pressure drop across the catalyst does not change by more than 2 inches of water at 100 percent load plus or minus; 10 percent from the pressure drop across the catalyst measured during the initial performance test and
4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> and using NSCR; or	b. maintain the temperature of your stationary RICE exhaust so the catalyst inlet temperature is greater than or equal to 750 °F and less than or equal to 1250 °F.
4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 2.7 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> and using NSCR.	

2. 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more (or by 75 percent or more, if applicable) and not using NSCR; or	Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator.
4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> and not using NSCR; or	
4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 2.7 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> and using NSCR.	

[75 FR 51592, Aug. 20, 2010]

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

As stated in §§63.6600 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following emission limitations for new and reconstructed lean burn and new and reconstructed compression ignition stationary RICE at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent:

For each . . .	You must meet the following emission limitation, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. 2SLB stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions by 58 percent or more; or b. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 12 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> . If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004, you may limit concentration of formaldehyde to 17 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> until June 15, 2007	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply. <sup>1</sup>
2. 4SLB stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions by 93 percent or more; or	
	b. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 14 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub>	
3. CI stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more; or	
	b. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 580 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub>	

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

[75 FR 9680, Mar. 3, 2010]

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

As stated in §§63.6600, 63.6601, 63.6630, and 63.6640, you must comply with the following operating limitations for new and reconstructed 2SLB and compression ignition stationary RICE located at a major source of HAP emissions; new and reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions; existing compression ignition stationary RICE >500 HP; and existing 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year:

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

<sup>1</sup>Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(g) for a different temperature range.

[75 FR 51593, Aug. 20, 2010]

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

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

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. Emergency stationary CI RICE and black start stationary CI RICE. <sup>1</sup>	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; <sup>2</sup> b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. <sup>3</sup>	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply. <sup>3</sup>
2. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE <100 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; <sup>2</sup>	
	b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. <sup>3</sup>	
3. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 100≤HP≤300 HP	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 230 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub>	
4. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 300<HP≤500	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 49 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> ; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
5. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE >500 HP	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 23 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> ; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
6. Emergency stationary	a. Change oil and filter every	

SI RICE and black start stationary SI RICE. <sup>1</sup>	500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; <sup>2</sup>	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. <sup>3</sup>	
7. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary SI RICE <100 HP that are not 2SLB stationary RICE	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; <sup>2</sup>	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. <sup>3</sup>	
8. Non-Emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary SI RICE <100 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; <sup>2</sup>	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. <sup>3</sup>	
9. Non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 225 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub>	
10. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 47 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub>	

11. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 10.3 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub>	
12. Non-emergency, non-black start landfill or digester gas-fired stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 177 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub>	

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

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

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

[75 FR 51593, Aug. 20, 2010]

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

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

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE ≤300 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; <sup>1</sup>	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply.
	b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as	

	necessary.	
2. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 300<HP≤500	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 49 ppmvd at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> ; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
3. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 23 ppmvd at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> ; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
4. Emergency stationary CI RICE and black start stationary CI RICE. <sup>2</sup>	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; <sup>1</sup>	
	b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
5. Emergency stationary SI RICE; black start stationary SI RICE; non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year; non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year. <sup>2</sup>	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; <sup>1</sup> b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
6. Non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE	a. Change oil and filter every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; <sup>1</sup>	

	b. Inspect spark plugs every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
7. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE ≤500 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; <sup>1</sup>	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
8. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 47 ppmvd at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> ; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 93 percent or more.	
9. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE ≤500 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; <sup>1</sup>	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	

10. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 2.7 ppmvd at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> ; or	
	b. Reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more.	
11. Non-emergency, non-black start landfill or digester gas-fired stationary RICE	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; <sup>1</sup>	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	

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

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

[75 FR 51595, Aug. 20, 2010]

**Table 3 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Subsequent Performance Tests**

As stated in §§63.6615 and 63.6620, you must comply with the following subsequent performance test requirements:

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .
1. New or reconstructed 2SLB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower >500 located at major sources; new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower ≥250 located at major sources; and new or reconstructed CI stationary RICE with a brake horsepower >500 located at major sources	Reduce CO emissions and not using a CEMS	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually. <sup>1</sup>

2. 4SRB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower $\geq 5,000$ located at major sources	Reduce formaldehyde emissions	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually. <sup>1</sup>
3. Stationary RICE with a brake horsepower $>500$ located at major sources and new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower $250 \leq HP \leq 500$ located at major sources	Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually. <sup>1</sup>
4. Existing non-emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE with a brake horsepower $>500$ that are not limited use stationary RICE; existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions with a brake horsepower $>500$ that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year that are not limited use stationary RICE	Limit or reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions	Conduct subsequent performance tests every 8,760 hrs. or 3 years, whichever comes first.
5. Existing non-emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE with a brake horsepower $>500$ that are limited use stationary RICE; existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions with a brake horsepower $>500$ that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year and are limited use stationary RICE	Limit or reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions	Conduct subsequent performance tests every 8,760 hrs. or 5 years, whichever comes first.

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

[75 FR 51596, Aug. 20, 2010]

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

As stated in §§63.6610, 63.6611, 63.6612, 63.6620, and 63.6640, you must comply with the following requirements for performance tests for stationary RICE:

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements . . .
1. 2SLB, 4SLB, and CI stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions	i. Measure the O <sub>2</sub> at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Portable CO and O <sub>2</sub> analyzer	(a) Using ASTM D6522–00 (2005) <sup>a</sup> (incorporated by reference, see §63.14). Measurements to determine O <sub>2</sub> must be made at the same time as the measurements for CO concentration.
		ii. Measure the CO at the inlet and the outlet of the control device	(1) Portable CO and O <sub>2</sub> analyzer	(a) Using ASTM D6522–00 (2005) <sup>ab</sup> (incorporated by reference, see §63.14) or Method 10 of 40 CFR

				appendix A. The CO concentration must be at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> , dry basis.
2. 4SRB stationary RICE	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points; and	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A §63.7(d)(1)(i)	(a) Sampling sites must be located at the inlet and outlet of the control device.
		ii. Measure O <sub>2</sub> at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or ASTM Method D6522–00m (2005)	(a) Measurements to determine O <sub>2</sub> concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.
		iii. Measure moisture content at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or Test Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348–03	(a) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.
		iv. Measure formaldehyde at the inlet and the outlet of the control device	(1) Method 320 or 323 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A; or ASTM D6348–03, <sup>c</sup> provided in ASTM D6348–03 Annex A5 (Analyte Spiking Technique), the percent R must be greater than or equal to 70 and less than or equal to 130	(a) Formaldehyde concentration must be at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
3. Stationary RICE	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points; and	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A §63.7(d)(1)(i)	(a) If using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device.
		ii. Determine the O <sub>2</sub> concentration of the stationary RICE exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or ASTM Method D6522–00 (2005)	(a) Measurements to determine O <sub>2</sub> concentration must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.
		iii. Measure moisture content of the stationary RICE exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(1) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or Test Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348–03	(a) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.
		iv. Measure formaldehyde at the	(1) Method 320 or 323 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix	(a) Formaldehyde concentration must be at 15

		exhaust of the stationary RICE; or	A; or ASTM D6348–03, <sup>c</sup> provided in ASTM D6348–03 Annex A5 (Analyte Spiking Technique), the percent R must be greater than or equal to 70 and less than or equal to 130	percent O <sub>2</sub> , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
		v. Measure CO at the exhaust of the stationary RICE	(1) Method 10 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, ASTM Method D6522–00 (2005), <sup>a</sup> Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348–03	(a) CO Concentration must be at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour longer runs.

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

<sup>b</sup>You may also use Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348–03.

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

[75 FR 51597, Aug. 20, 2010]

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

As stated in §§63.6612, 63.6625 and 63.6630, you must initially comply with the emission and operating limitations as required by the following:

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
1. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Reduce CO emissions and using oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. The average reduction of emissions of CO determined from the initial performance test achieves the required CO percent reduction; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.

<p>2. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, non-emergency stationary CI RICE &gt;500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE &gt;500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year</p>	<p>a. Reduce CO emissions and not using oxidation catalyst</p>	<p>i. The average reduction of emissions of CO determined from the initial performance test achieves the required CO percent reduction; and                  ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and                  iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.</p>
<p>3. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, non-emergency stationary CI RICE &gt;500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE &gt;500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year</p>	<p>a. Reduce CO emissions, and using a CEMS</p>	<p>i. You have installed a CEMS to continuously monitor CO and either O<sub>2</sub> or CO<sub>2</sub> at both the inlet and outlet of the oxidation catalyst according to the requirements in §63.6625(a); and                  ii. You have conducted a performance evaluation of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B; and                  iii. The average reduction of CO calculated using §63.6620 equals or exceeds the required percent reduction. The initial test comprises the first 4-hour period after successful validation of the CEMS. Compliance is based on the average percent reduction achieved during the 4-hour period.</p>
<p>4. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year</p>	<p>a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and using NSCR</p>	<p>i. The average reduction of emissions of formaldehyde determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required formaldehyde percent reduction; and                  ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and                  iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.</p>
<p>5. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year</p>	<p>a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and not using NSCR</p>	<p>i. The average reduction of emissions of formaldehyde determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required formaldehyde percent reduction; and                  ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating</p>

		parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
6. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. The average formaldehyde concentration, corrected to 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> , dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde emission limitation; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.
7. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. The average formaldehyde concentration, corrected to 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> , dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde emission limitation; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
8. Existing non-emergency stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE 300<HP≤500 located at an area source of HAP	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions	i. The average reduction of emissions of CO or formaldehyde, as applicable determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required CO or formaldehyde, as applicable, percent reduction.
9. Existing non-emergency stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE 300<HP≤500 located at an area source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust	i. The average formaldehyde or CO concentration, as applicable, corrected to 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> , dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde or CO emission limitation, as applicable.

[75 FR 51598, Aug. 20, 2010]

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

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

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
1. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, and new or reconstructed non-emergency CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce CO emissions and using an oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for CO to demonstrate that the required CO percent reduction is achieved; <sup>a</sup> and ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
2. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, and new or reconstructed non-emergency CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce CO emissions and not using an oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for CO to demonstrate that the required CO percent reduction is achieved; <sup>a</sup> and ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
3. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP, existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Reduce CO emissions and using a CEMS	i. Collecting the monitoring data according to §63.6625(a), reducing the measurements to 1-hour averages, calculating the percent reduction of CO emissions according to §63.6620; and ii. Demonstrating that the catalyst achieves the required percent reduction of CO emissions over the 4-hour averaging period; and iii. Conducting an annual RATA of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, as well as daily and periodic data quality checks

		in accordance with 40 CFR part 60, appendix F, procedure 1.
4. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and using NSCR	i. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and ii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		iv. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
5. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and not using NSCR	i. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and ii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
6. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE with a brake HP ≥5,000 located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions	Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that the required formaldehyde percent reduction is achieved. <sup>a</sup>
7. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP and new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that your emissions remain at or below the formaldehyde concentration limit; <sup>a</sup> and ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop

		across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
8. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP and new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	<p>i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that your emissions remain at or below the formaldehyde concentration limit;<sup>a</sup> and</p> <p>ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and</p>
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
9. Existing emergency and black start stationary RICE ≤500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary RICE <100 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing emergency and black start stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE ≤300 HP located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency landfill or digester gas stationary SI RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE ≤500 HP located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year	a. Work or Management practices	<p>i. Operating and maintaining the stationary RICE according to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions; or</p> <p>ii. Develop and follow your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.</p>
10. Existing stationary CI RICE >500 HP that are not limited use stationary RICE, and existing 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year and are not limited use stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions, or limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	<p>i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and</p>
		ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to

		§63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
11. Existing stationary CI RICE >500 HP that are not limited use stationary RICE, and existing 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year and are not limited use stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions, or limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and
		ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
12. Existing limited use CI stationary RICE >500 HP and existing limited use 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions or limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using an oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 5 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and
		ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating

		limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
13. Existing limited use CI stationary RICE >500 HP and existing limited use 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions or limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using an oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 5 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and
		ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.

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

[75 FR 51600, Aug. 20, 2010]

**Table 7 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Reports**

As stated in §63.6650, you must comply with the following requirements for reports:

For each ...	You must submit a ...	The report must contain ...	You must submit the report ...
1. Existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency	Compliance report	a. If there are no deviations from any emission limitations or operating limitations that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limitations or operating limitations during the reporting period. If there were no periods during	i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b)(1)–(5) for engines that are not limited use stationary RICE subject to numerical emission

<p>4SRB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE &gt;300 HP located at an area source of HAP; existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at an area source of HAP and operated more than 24 hours per calendar year; new or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at a major source of HAP; and new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP</p>		<p>which the CMS, including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were not periods during which the CMS was out-of-control during the reporting period; or                  b. If you had a deviation from any emission limitation or operating limitation during the reporting period, the information in §63.6650(d). If there were periods during which the CMS, including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in §63.8(c)(7), the information in §63.6650(e); or                  c. If you had a malfunction during the reporting period, the information in §63.6650(c)(4)</p>	<p>limitations; and                  ii. Annually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b)(6)–(9) for engines that are limited use stationary RICE subject to numerical emission limitations.                  i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b).                  i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b).</p>
<p>2. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis</p>	<p>Report</p>	<p>a. The fuel flow rate of each fuel and the heating values that were used in your calculations, and you must demonstrate that the percentage of heat input provided by landfill gas or digester gas, is equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis; and</p>	<p>i. Annually, according to the requirements in §63.6650.</p>
		<p>b. The operating limits provided in your federally enforceable permit, and any deviations from these limits; and</p>	<p>i. See item 2.a.i.</p>
		<p>c. Any problems or errors suspected with the meters.</p>	<p>i. See item 2.a.i.</p>

[75 FR 51603, Aug. 20, 2010]

**Table 8 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart ZZZZ.**

As stated in §63.6665, you must comply with the following applicable general provisions.

<p><b>General provisions citation</b></p>	<p><b>Subject of citation</b></p>	<p><b>Applies to subpart</b></p>	<p><b>Explanation</b></p>
<p>§63.1</p>	<p>General applicability of the General Provisions</p>	<p>Yes.</p>	
<p>§63.2</p>	<p>Definitions</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Additional terms defined in §63.6675.</p>

§63.3	Units and abbreviations	Yes.	
§63.4	Prohibited activities and circumvention	Yes.	
§63.5	Construction and reconstruction	Yes.	
§63.6(a)	Applicability	Yes.	
§63.6(b)(1)–(4)	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed sources	Yes.	
§63.6(b)(5)	Notification	Yes.	
§63.6(b)(6)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(b)(7)	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed area sources that become major sources	Yes.	
§63.6(c)(1)–(2)	Compliance dates for existing sources	Yes.	
§63.6(c)(3)–(4)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(c)(5)	Compliance dates for existing area sources that become major sources	Yes.	
§63.6(d)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(e)	Operation and maintenance	No.	
§63.6(f)(1)	Applicability of standards	No.	
§63.6(f)(2)	Methods for determining compliance	Yes.	
§63.6(f)(3)	Finding of compliance	Yes.	
§63.6(g)(1)–(3)	Use of alternate standard	Yes.	
§63.6(h)	Opacity and visible emission standards	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or visible emission standards.
§63.6(i)	Compliance extension procedures and criteria	Yes.	
§63.6(j)	Presidential compliance exemption	Yes.	
§63.7(a)(1)–(2)	Performance test dates	Yes	Subpart ZZZZ contains performance test dates at §§63.6610, 63.6611, and 63.6612.
§63.7(a)(3)	CAA section 114 authority	Yes.	
§63.7(b)(1)	Notification of performance test	Yes	Except that §63.7(b)(1) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.7(b)(2)	Notification of rescheduling	Yes	Except that §63.7(b)(2) only

			applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.7(c)	Quality assurance/test plan	Yes	Except that §63.7(c) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.7(d)	Testing facilities	Yes.	
§63.7(e)(1)	Conditions for conducting performance tests	No.	Subpart ZZZZ specifies conditions for conducting performance tests at §63.6620.
§63.7(e)(2)	Conduct of performance tests and reduction of data	Yes	Subpart ZZZZ specifies test methods at §63.6620.
§63.7(e)(3)	Test run duration	Yes.	
§63.7(e)(4)	Administrator may require other testing under section 114 of the CAA	Yes.	
§63.7(f)	Alternative test method provisions	Yes.	
§63.7(g)	Performance test data analysis, recordkeeping, and reporting	Yes.	
§63.7(h)	Waiver of tests	Yes.	
§63.8(a)(1)	Applicability of monitoring requirements	Yes	Subpart ZZZZ contains specific requirements for monitoring at §63.6625.
§63.8(a)(2)	Performance specifications	Yes.	
§63.8(a)(3)	[Reserved]		
§63.8(a)(4)	Monitoring for control devices	No.	
§63.8(b)(1)	Monitoring	Yes.	
§63.8(b)(2)–(3)	Multiple effluents and multiple monitoring systems	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(1)	Monitoring system operation and maintenance	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(1)(i)	Routine and predictable SSM	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(1)(ii)	SSM not in Startup Shutdown Malfunction Plan	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(1)(iii)	Compliance with operation and maintenance requirements	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(2)–(3)	Monitoring system installation	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(4)	Continuous monitoring system (CMS) requirements	Yes	Except that subpart ZZZZ does not require Continuous Opacity Monitoring System (COMS).
§63.8(c)(5)	COMS minimum procedures	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.

§63.8(c)(6)–(8)	CMS requirements	Yes	Except that subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.8(d)	CMS quality control	Yes.	
§63.8(e)	CMS performance evaluation	Yes	Except for §63.8(e)(5)(ii), which applies to COMS.
		Except that §63.8(e) only applies as specified in §63.6645.	
§63.8(f)(1)–(5)	Alternative monitoring method	Yes	Except that §63.8(f)(4) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.8(f)(6)	Alternative to relative accuracy test	Yes	Except that §63.8(f)(6) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.8(g)	Data reduction	Yes	Except that provisions for COMS are not applicable. Averaging periods for demonstrating compliance are specified at §§63.6635 and 63.6640.
§63.9(a)	Applicability and State delegation of notification requirements	Yes.	
§63.9(b)(1)–(5)	Initial notifications	Yes	Except that §63.9(b)(3) is reserved.
		Except that §63.9(b) only applies as specified in §63.6645.	
§63.9(c)	Request for compliance extension	Yes	Except that §63.9(c) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(d)	Notification of special compliance requirements for new sources	Yes	Except that §63.9(d) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(e)	Notification of performance test	Yes	Except that §63.9(e) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(f)	Notification of visible emission (VE)/opacity test	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§63.9(g)(1)	Notification of performance evaluation	Yes	Except that §63.9(g) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(g)(2)	Notification of use of COMS data	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§63.9(g)(3)	Notification that criterion for alternative to RATA is exceeded	Yes	If alternative is in use.
		Except that §63.9(g) only	

		applies as specified in §63.6645.	
§63.9(h)(1)–(6)	Notification of compliance status	Yes	Except that notifications for sources using a CEMS are due 30 days after completion of performance evaluations. §63.9(h)(4) is reserved.
			Except that §63.9(h) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(i)	Adjustment of submittal deadlines	Yes.	
§63.9(j)	Change in previous information	Yes.	
§63.10(a)	Administrative provisions for recordkeeping/reporting	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(1)	Record retention	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(2)(i)–(v)	Records related to SSM	No.	
§63.10(b)(2)(vi)–(xi)	Records	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(2)(xii)	Record when under waiver	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(2)(xiii)	Records when using alternative to RATA	Yes	For CO standard if using RATA alternative.
§63.10(b)(2)(xiv)	Records of supporting documentation	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(3)	Records of applicability determination	Yes.	
§63.10(c)	Additional records for sources using CEMS	Yes	Except that §63.10(c)(2)–(4) and (9) are reserved.
§63.10(d)(1)	General reporting requirements	Yes.	
§63.10(d)(2)	Report of performance test results	Yes.	
§63.10(d)(3)	Reporting opacity or VE observations	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§63.10(d)(4)	Progress reports	Yes.	
§63.10(d)(5)	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports	No.	
§63.10(e)(1) and (2)(i)	Additional CMS Reports	Yes.	
§63.10(e)(2)(ii)	COMS-related report	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.10(e)(3)	Excess emission and parameter	Yes.	Except that §63.10(e)(3)(i) (C) is

	exceedances reports		reserved.
§63.10(e)(4)	Reporting COMS data	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.10(f)	Waiver for recordkeeping/reporting	Yes.	
§63.11	Flares	No.	
§63.12	State authority and delegations	Yes.	
§63.13	Addresses	Yes.	
§63.14	Incorporation by reference	Yes.	
§63.15	Availability of information	Yes.	

[75 FR 9688, Mar. 3, 2010]

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations  
Emission Summary**

**Company Name: Precision Propeller Industries, Inc.  
Address City IN Zip: 2427 North Ritter Avenue  
MSOP No.: M097-28135-00664  
Administrative Amendment: 097-32669-00664  
Reviewer: Deborah Cole**

Uncontrolled Potential Emissions (tons/year)																	
Emissions Generating Activity																	
Category	Pollutant	(2) Induction Furnaces (B11 P3)	Pouring casting (B11 A1, B11A12)/cooling	Baghouse (B12 BH1)	Dust Collector B12DC1	Baghouse (B06 BH1)	Grind and Polish (B03 A1 )	(2) Vibratory Finish lines (B16 A1)	(17) Grinding stations (1) Buff / Polish station (B15 A1 A2, B17 A1-A2)	Nine Metal Haps	Miscellaneous solvent usage	Natural gas Combustion	Diesel-powered Emergency Generator	Welders	Fugitive Emissions Paved Roads	TOTAL	
Criteria Pollutants	PM	0.46	2.15	10.39	58.20	4.18	4.17	8.71	5.64	0.00	0.00	0.114	0.054	0.004	0.011	94.07	
	PM10	0.44	1.06	10.39	58.20	4.18	4.17	0.87	5.64	0.00	0.00	0.458	0.054	0.004	0.0219	85.47	
	PM2.5	0.44	0.51	10.39	58.20	4.18	4.17	0.87	5.64	0.00	0.00	0.458	0.054	0.00	0.02	84.92	
	SO2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.036	0.050	0.00	0.00	0.086	
	NOx	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.024	0.760	0.00	0.00	6.78	
	VOC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.48	0.331	0.062	0.00	0.00	1.87	
	CO2e	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7,272.57	28.27	0.00	0.00	7,300.84	
	CO	0.00	3.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.060	0.164	0.00	0.00	8.30	
Hazardous Air Pollutants	Ethylbenzene	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Xylenes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Benzene	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	MeOH	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Formaldehyde	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	n-Hexane	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.08E-01	0.00	0.00	0.00	108.4E-3	
	Toluene	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Lead	5.12E-02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.96E-01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	547.6E-3
	Zinc	0.00E+00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Chromium	1.18E-04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.13E+00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	5.13
	Manganese	1.15E-02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.99E-01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	350.4E-6	0.00	210.4E-3
	MIBK	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Isocyanates	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TEA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Nickel	2.05E-04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.7E+0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	1.65
		<b>HAP Totals</b>	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.48	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.65
															<b>Worse Case HAP</b>	<b>5.13</b>	

Total emissions based on rated capacity at 8,760 hours/year.

Controlled Potential Emissions (tons/year)																	
Emissions Generating Activity																	
Category	Pollutant	(2) Induction FurnaceS (B11 P3)	Pouring casting (B11 A1, B11A12)/cooling	Baghouse (B12 BH1)	Dust Collector B12DC1	Baghouse (B06 BH1)	Grind and Polish (B03 A1 )	(2) Vibratory Finish lines (B16 A1)	(17) Grinding stations (1) Buff / Polish station (B15 A1-A2, B17 A1-A2)	Nine Metal Haps	Miscellaneous solvent usage	Natural gas Combustion	Diesel-powered Emergency Generator	Welders	Fugitive Emissions Paved Roads	TOTAL	
Criteria Pollutants	PM	0.46	0.022	0.10	0.582	0.042	0.042	0.087	0.056	0.00	0.00	0.114	0.054	0.00	0.011	1.57	
	PM10	0.44	0.011	0.10	0.582	0.042	0.042	0.009	0.056	0.00	0.00	0.458	0.054	0.00	0.02	1.80	
	PM2.5	0.44	0.005	0.10	0.582	0.042	0.042	0.009	0.056	0.00	0.00	0.458	0.054	0.00	0.02	1.80	
	SO2	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.036	0.050	0.00	0.00	0.09	
	NOx	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.024	0.760	0.00	0.00	6.78	
	VOC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.48	0.331	0.062	0.00	0.00	1.87	
	CO2e	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7,272.57	28.27	0.00	0.00	7,300.84	
	CO	0.00	3.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.060	0.164	0.00	0.00	8.30	
Hazardous Air Pollutants	Ethylbenzene	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Xylenes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Benzene	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	MeOH	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Formaldehyde	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	n-Hexane	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.08E-01	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.08E-01	
	Toluene	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Lead	5.12E-02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.96E-03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.62E-02	
	Zinc	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Chromium	1.18E-04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.13E-02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.14E-02	
	Manganese	1.15E-02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.99E-03	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.50E-04	0.00	1.39E-02	
	MIBK	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Isocyanates	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	TEA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Nickel	2.05E-04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.65E-02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>0.063</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.075</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.108</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.25</b>
	<b>Worse Case HAP</b>																<b>0.11</b>

Total emissions based on rated capacity at 8,760 hours/year.

- On May 8, 2008 U. S. EPA promulgated the new requirements for Prevention Of Significant Deterioration (PSD) for PM 2.5 emissions, and the effective date of these rules was July 15th, 2008. Indiana has three years from the publicatic of these rules to revise its PSD rules, 326 IAC2-2, to include those requirements. U.S. EPA has not yet established the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2 for PM2.5 emissions. Therefore, until the U.S. EPA adopts specific provisions for PSD review for PM2.5 emissions, it has directed states to regulate PM10 emissions as a surrogate for PM2.5 emissions.
- There are no emission factors in AP42 for PM2.5, PM10 = PM2.5

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations**  
**Particulate, HAPs**  
**Induction Furnace melting, Foundry operation and Grinding**

**Company Name: Precision Propeller Industries, Inc.**  
**Address City IN Zip: 2427 North Ritter Avenue**  
**MSOP No.: M097-28135-00664**  
**Administrative Amendment: 097-32669-00664**  
**Reviewer: Deborah Cole**

**Emissions from Melting Metal**

Process:	*Rate (tons steel/hr)	Pollutant	Emission Factor (lb/ton produced)	Emissions Before Control (ton/yr)	Type of control	Control Efficiency (%)	Emissions After Control (ton/yr)
B11P3	0.117	PM	0.90	0.46	none	0.00%	0.46
Melting - 2 Electric Induction Furnaces Source of Criteria Pollutant Factors: EPA SCC# 3-04-003-03 FIRE 6.01 AP-42 Ch. 12.10 Fifth edition 1995	FIRE 6.01	PM-10	0.86	0.44	none	0.00%	0.44
		SO2	0.00	0.00			
		NOx	0.00	0.00			
		VOC	0.00	0.00			
		CO	0.00	0.00			
		chromium	0.00023	0.00012	none	0.00%	1.18E-04
		cobalt	0.00002	0.00001	none	0.00%	1.02E-05
		nickel	0.00040	0.00020	none	0.00%	2.05E-04
		arsenic	0.00008	0.00004	none	0.00%	4.10E-05
		cadmium	0.00004	0.00002	none	0.00%	2.05E-05
		manganese	0.02250	0.01152	none	0.00%	1.15E-02
		selenium	0.00001	0.00001	none	0.00%	5.12E-06
		Lead	0.10000	0.05122	none	0.00%	0.05122
		<b>Total HAPs</b>					

**NOTES:**

- Emission factors from AP42 Table 12.10-5, SCC 3-04-003-03, No Data is available for CO, SO2, NOx and VOC.
- \* Rate (Process throughput) is based on 669.3 tons/yr of metal melted for both furnaces combined, due to the bottleneck from Vibratory finishing lines There is no control on the melting furnaces.

**Pouring, and cooling SCC-3-04-003-18 (gray foundries) AP-42- Table 12.10-7**

Process	Pollutant	Maximum Rate (tons/hr)	Emission Factor (lbs/ton)	Uncontrolled Emission (lbs/hr)	Uncontrolled Emission (tons/yr)	Control Efficiency (%)	Controlled Emission Rate (lbs/hr)	Controlled Emission Rate (tons/yr)
Pouring/Cooling	PM	0.117	4.2	0.491	2.151	0.990	0.005	0.022
	PM-10	0.117	2.06	0.241	1.055	0.990	0.002	0.011
	PM-2.5	0.117	1	0.117	0.512	0.990	0.001	0.005
	**CO	0.117	6	0.702	3.073	0.000	0.702	3.073

\*\*The CO emission factor for pouring/castings, and shakeout (PCS) operations used is 6.0 lbs per ton of metal charge based on the August 11, 2006 Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) document, "Notice of Self-Disclosure for CO Emissions from PCS Operations within the Foundry Sector".

**Emissions Controlled with Baghouse B12 BH1 (4,800 CFM)- Foundry Operation- shakeout, grinding, and shotblasting operation.**

Process	Pollutant	Maximum Rate (tons/hr)	***Emission Factor (lbs/ton)	Uncontrolled Emission (lbs/hr)	Uncontrolled Emission (tons/yr)	Control Efficiency (%)	Controlled Emission Rate (lbs/hr)	Controlled Emission Rate (tons/yr)
One (1) Pneumatic shakeout unit (B12 A2)	PM	0.117	20.290	2.372	10.392	0.990	0.024	0.104
Four (4) Cutoff & Grind Stations (B12 A3)		0.117						
One (1) Wheelabrator (B12 A4)		0.117						

\*\*\* Emission factors for Baghouses were provided by the source based on the dust collected before control during a month period (9/2/09-10/02/09) (43.02 lbs/ton) minus emissions from the three (3) removed Kelko Sand Blasters (22.73 lbs/ton)

**Emissions Controlled with Baghouse B12 DC1 (1,200 CFM)- Foundry Operation- sandblasting operation.**

Process	Pollutant	Maximum Rate (tons/hr)	***Emission Factor (lbs/ton)	Uncontrolled Emission (lbs/hr)	Uncontrolled Emission (tons/yr)	Control Efficiency (%)	Controlled Emission Rate (lbs/hr)	Controlled Emission Rate (tons/yr)
Two (2) identical Blast It All sand blast booths (B12A5)	PM	0.117	113.640	13.288	58.201	0.990	0.133	0.582
	PM-10	0.117						
	PM-2.5	0.117						

\*\*\* Emission factors for Dust Collector were provided by the source based on the dust collected during a test period (March 2013) and assumes that all metal processed is blasted for 5 minutes.

**Emissions controlled with Baghouse B06BH1 (3,200cfm)**

Process	Pollutant	Maximum Rate (tons/hr)	***Emission Factor (lbs/ton)	Uncontrolled Emission (lbs/hr)	Uncontrolled Emission (tons/yr)	Control Efficiency (%)	Controlled Emission Rate (lbs/hr)	Controlled Emission Rate (tons/yr)
Four (4) Hand Grinding Stations (B06 A1)	PM	0.117	8.170	0.955	4.184	0.990	0.010	0.042
	PM-10	0.117						
	PM-2.5	0.117						

\*\*\* Emission factors for Baghouses were provided by the source based on the dust collected before control during a month period (9/2/09-10/02/09) and adjusted for addition of sandblast dust collector.

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations**  
**Particulate, HAPs**  
**Induction Furnace melting, Foundry operation and Grinding**

**Company Name: Precision Propeller Industries, Inc.**  
**Address City IN Zip: 2427 North Ritter Avenue**  
**MSOP No.: M097-28135-00664**  
**Administrative Amendment: 097-32669-00664**  
**Reviewer: Deborah Cole**

**Emissions Controlled with (one) 1200 CFM Collector B03 DC1, associated with B03 A1.**

Process/control	Pollutant	Maximum Rate	*** Emission Factor	Uncontrolled Emission	Uncontrolled Emission	Control Efficiency	Controlled Emission Rate	Controlled Emission Rate
		(tons/hr)	(lbs/ton)	(lbs/hr)	(tons/yr)			
Grind and Polish (B03 A1)	PM	0.117	8.140	0.952	4.169	0.990	0.010	0.042
	PM-10	0.117	8.140	0.952	4.169	0.990	0.010	0.042
	PM-2.5	0.117	8.140	0.952	4.169	0.990	0.010	0.042

**Emissions Controlled with (one) 1200 CFM Collector (B16 DC1) associated with two VFL (B16 A1)**

Process/control	Pollutant	Maximum Rate	(1) Emission Factor	Uncontrolled Emission	Uncontrolled Emission	Control Efficiency	Controlled Emission Rate	Controlled Emission Rate
		(tons/hr)	(lbs/ton)	(lbs/hr)	(tons/yr)			
** (2) Vibratory Finish Lines (B16 A1)	PM	0.117	17.000	1.988	8.707	0.990	0.020	0.087
	PM-10	0.117	1.700	0.199	0.871	0.990	0.002	0.009
	PM-2.5	0.117	1.700	0.199	0.871	0.990	0.002	0.009

\*\* This process has three finishing steps in the process. Two steps of finishing operation are wet operations (negl. emissions), and the third step is a dry operation.  
(1) EPA WebFIRE PM and PM10 emission factors for Grey Iron Foundries - Grinding/Cleaning (Table 12.10-7, SCC#30400340)

**Grinding operations B15 A1 A2, B17 A1 A2/Process with control filters**

Process/Control	Pollutant	Maximum Rate	***Emission Factor	Uncontrolled Emission	Uncontrolled Emission	Control Efficiency	Controlled Emission Rate	Controlled Emission Rate
		(tons/hr)	(lbs/ton)	(lbs/hr)	(tons/yr)			
(9) Grinding Station B 15 A1 (3200 CFM) B15 A1	PM	0.117	9.950	1.163	5.096	0.990	0.012	0.051
	PM-10	0.117	9.950	1.163	5.096	0.990	0.012	0.051
	PM-2.5	0.117	9.950	1.163	5.096	0.990	0.012	0.051
(4) Grinding Station B15 A2 (4,800CFM) B15 A2	PM	0.117	0.270	0.032	0.138	0.990	0.000	0.001
	PM-10	0.117	0.270	0.032	0.138	0.990	0.000	0.001
	PM-2.5	0.117	0.270	0.032	0.138	0.990	0.000	0.001
(1) Buff and Polish Station B17 A2 (1,200CFM) B17 A2	PM	0.117	0.210	0.025	0.108	0.990	0.000	0.001
	PM-10	0.117	0.210	0.025	0.108	0.990	0.000	0.001
	PM-2.5	0.117	0.210	0.025	0.108	0.990	0.000	0.001
(4) Grinding Station B17 A1 (3,200CFM) B17 A1	PM	0.117	0.580	0.068	0.297	0.990	0.001	0.003
	PM-10	0.117	0.580	0.068	0.297	0.990	0.001	0.003
	PM-2.5	0.117	0.580	0.068	0.297	0.990	0.001	0.003
Total tons/yr	PM			1.287	5.639			0.056
Total tons/yr	PM-10			1.287	5.639			0.056
Total tons/yr	PM-2.5			1.287	5.639			0.056

**NOTE:**

\*\*\* Emission factors for Grinding and Polishing operation controlled by dust collector E-14, Units E8 (grinders) consisting of dust collectors E7-3200, E1-4800, E1-1200, and E6-3200 , were provided by the source based on the dust collected before control during a month period (9/2/09-10/02/09).

1. The potential emissions are calculated based on 668.3 lbs/hr of metal melted for both furnaces combined, due to the bottleneck from Vibratory Finish lines
2. There is no control on melting furnaces.

There are no emissions for PM2.5 in AP42, PM10 = PM2.5.

**METHODOLOGY**

Uncontrolled Emission Rate (lbs/hr) = Maximum Rate (tons/hr) x Emissions (lbs/ton)  
Uncontrolled Emission Rate (tons/yr) = Throughput (lbs/hr) x 1 ton/2000 lbs x Emissions (lbs/ton) x 8760 (hrs/yr) / 2000 (lbs/ton)  
Controlled Emission Rate (lbs/hr) = Uncontrolled Emission Rate (lbs/hr) x (1-Control Eff)  
Controlled Emission Rate (tons/yr) = Uncontrolled Emission Rate (tons/yr) x (1-Control Eff)

**Appendix A: Process Particulate Emissions  
Potential Metal Hazardous Air Pollutant Process Emissions (MHAP)  
from the Machining Operations**

**Company Name: Precision Propeller Industries, Inc.  
Address City IN Zip: 2427 North Ritter Avenue  
MSOP No.: M097-28135-00664  
Administrative Amendment: 097-32669-00664  
Reviewer: Deborah Cole**

Unit ID	* Total Uncontrolled Potential Particulate (PM) (tons/yr)	Weight % Chromium Compounds	Weight % Lead Compounds	Weight % Manganese Compounds	Weight % Nickel Compounds	Chromium Compounds Emissions (ton/yr)	Lead Compounds Emissions (ton/yr)	Manganese Compounds Emissions (ton/yr)	Nickel Compounds Emissions (ton/yr)
<i>shakeout, grinding and shotblasting operation</i>									
One (1) Pneumatic shakeout unit (B12 A2) Four (4) Cutoff & Grind Gate (B12 A3) One (1) Wheelabrator and Three (3) Kelco sandblasters (B12 A4)	10.392	15.50%	1.50%	0.60%	5.00%	1.611	0.156	0.062	0.520
Four (4) Hand Grinding Stations (E11) One (1) Sand Blast Cabinet (B06 A1)	4.184	15.50%	1.50%	0.60%	5.00%	0.648561153	0.062763983	0.025105593	0.209213275
Grind and Polish (E14)	4.17	15.50%	1.50%	0.60%	5.00%	0.646179655	0.062533515	0.025013406	0.20844505
** (2) Vibratory Finish Lines (B16 A1)	8.71	15.50%	1.50%	0.60%	5.00%	1.34951525	0.13059825	0.0522393	0.4353275
Grinding Stations E8	5.64	15.50%	1.50%	0.60%	5.00%	0.874009583	0.084581573	0.033832629	0.281938575
<b>Total Uncontrolled Potential Emissions (tons/yr)</b>						<b>5.13</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>1.65</b>
<b>Control Efficiency (%)</b>						<b>99%</b>			
<b>Controlled Potential Emissions (tons/year)</b>						<b>0.051289518</b>	<b>0.004963502</b>	<b>0.001985401</b>	<b>0.016545006</b>

**Methodology:**

Uncontrolled Potential Emissions (tons/yr) = Total Potential Particulate (tons/yr) \* Weight % Metal HAP  
Controlled Potential Emissions (tons/yr) = Uncontrolled Potential Emissions (tons/yr) \* (1 - Control Efficiency (%))

<b>Total Combined HAPs (tons/yr)</b>		<b>7.48</b>
<b>Controlled Potential Emissions (tons/year)</b>		<b>0.07</b>

**Notes:**

Total emissions based on rated capacity at 8,760 hours/year.

\* The Total Uncontrolled Potential Particulate (PM) Process Emissions from the InductionFurnace melting, Foundry operation and Grinding, taken from page 3 and 4 of 9, of this Appendix.

Potential emissions for the metallic HAPs, including Chromium, Lead, Manganese and Nickel, were determined using a "worst case" content from the various materials used by the source, taken from MSDSs provided by the source.

> Metal HAPs, including Cadmium, Chromium, Lead, Manganese and Nickel, are particulate in nature and can be controlled using a control device.

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations**  
**VOCs, Particulate, HAPs**  
**Misc. Solvent Usage**

**Company Name: Precision Propeller Industries, Inc.**  
**Address City IN Zip: 2427 North Ritter Avenue**  
**MSOP No.: M097-28135-00664**  
**Administrative Amendment: 097-32669-00664**  
**Reviewer: Deborah Cole**

**PTE of PM and VOC from Propeller misc. solvent usage**

Potential Uncontrolled Emissions:																	
Material (as applied)	Density (Lb/Gal)	Weight % Volatile (H2O& Organics)	Weight % Water	Weight % Organics	Volume % Water	Volume % Non-Vol (solids)	maximum usage (gal/hr)	Maximum (gal/yr)	Maximum (gal/yr)*	Pounds VOC per gallon of coating less water	PTE of VOC lbs/hour	Actual PTE of VOC* lbs/ day	PTE of VOC lbs/ day**	PTE of VOC tons/ year	PTE of PM/PM10 before control ton/yr	PTE of PM/PM10 after control ton/yr	Transfer Efficiency
Mold release	7.01	100.00%	0.00%	75.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.04075	356.97	163.00	5.26	0.214	3.428	5.14	0.94	0	0.00	50.00%
TEA	6.06	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.020421	178.8861	81.68	6.06	0.12375	1.98	2.97	0.54	0	0.00	50.00%
<b>Total</b>											<b>0.34</b>	<b>5.40789</b>	<b>8.11</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	

\* Facility operates 4,000 hours per year (or 16 hours/day).  
 \*\* facility operating 24 hours per day.

NOTE: Mold release is sprayed on the molds to release the castings  
 TEA is used for pH balance

**METHODOLOGY**

Maximum Usage \*(gals/hour) = [Maximum Capacity (unit/hr)] x [Maximum Capacity (gal/unit)]  
 VOC (lbs/gal) = [Density (lbs/gal)] x [Weight % VOC/100%]  
 PTE of VOC (lbs/hr) = [Maximum Usage (lbs/hr)] \* [Weight % VOC/100%]  
 PTE of VOC (lbs/day) = [PTE of VOC (lbs/hr)] \* [24 hours/day]  
 PTE of VOC (tons/yr) = [PTE of VOC (lbs/hr)] \* [(8760 hours/yr)] \* [1 ton/2000 lbs]  
 PTE PM/PM10 (lbs/hr) = [Maximum Usage (gals/hour)] x [Weight % solids/100%]  
 PTE of PM/PM10 Before Controls (tons/year) = [PTE PM/PM10 (lbs/hour)] x [ 8760 (hours/year)] x [1 ton/2000 lbs] x [1 - Transfer Efficiency %]  
 PTE PM/PM10 After Controls (tons/yr) = [PTE of PM/PM10 (tons/yr)] x [1-(% control efficiency/100%)]

**VOCs, Particulate, HAPs  
Natural Gas Combustion Only  
MM BTU/HR <100**

Company Name: Precision Propeller Industries, Inc.  
Address City IN Zip: 2427 North Ritter Avenue  
MSOP No.: M097-28135-00664  
Administrative Amendment: 097-32669-00664  
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Pollutant	PM*	PM10*	PM2.5	SO2	NOx**	VOC	CO	DCB	Formaldehyde	Hexane	Toluene	Cd	Cr	Ni
Emission Factor (lb/MMCF)	1.9	7.6	7.6	0.6	100	5.5	84	1.2E-3	75.0E-3	1.8E+0	3.4E-3	1.1E-3	1.4E-3	2.1E-3

Emission Unit	Number of Units	Unit Heat Input Capacity MMBtu/hr	Combined Total Heat Input Capacity MMBtu/hr	Potential Throughput MMCF/yr	Potential Emission tons/yr													
					PM*	PM10*	PM2.5	SO2	NOx**	VOC	CO	DCB	Formaldehyde	Hexane	Toluene	Cd	Cr	Ni
Bldg 14 Dehumidifier (B14 PS1)	1	0.173	0.173	1.52	0.001	0.006	0.006	0.000	0.076	0.004	0.064	0.0	57E-6	1E-3	3E-6	833.5E-9	1.1E-6	1.6E-6
Bldg 11 Autoclave Boiler (B11 PS1)	1	2	2	17.52	0.017	0.067	0.067	0.005	0.876	0.048	0.736	0.0	657E-6	16E-3	000E+0	000.0E+0	000.0E+0	000.0E+0
Bldg 7C Pre-Heat Furnace (E3)	1	3	3	26.28	0.025	0.100	0.100	0.008	1.314	0.072	1.104	0.0	986E-6	24E-3	45E-6	14.5E-6	18.4E-6	27.6E-6
Bldg 11 Afterburner (E3)	1	0.75	0.75	6.57	0.006	0.025	0.025	0.002	0.329	0.018	0.276	0.0	246E-6	6E-3	000E+0	000.0E+0	000.0E+0	000.0E+0
Bldg 11 Roof Top Unit (B11 CS2)	1	4	4	35.04	0.033	0.133	0.133	0.011	1.752	0.096	1.472	0.0	1E-3	32E-3	60E-6	19.3E-6	24.5E-6	36.8E-6
Bldg 1 Heater (B1 CS1)	1	0.165	0.165	1.45	0.001	0.005	0.005	0.000	0.072	0.004	0.061	0.0	54E-6	1E-3	000E+0	000.0E+0	000.0E+0	000.0E+0
Bldg 2 Heater (B2 CS1)	1	0.08	0.08	0.70	0.001	0.003	0.003	0.000	0.035	0.002	0.029	0.0	26E-6	631E-6	1E-6	385.4E-9	490.6E-9	735.8E-9
Bldg 2 Heater (B2 CS2)	1	0.08	0.08	0.70	0.001	0.003	0.003	0.000	0.035	0.002	0.029	0.0	26E-6	631E-6	000E+0	000.0E+0	000.0E+0	000.0E+0
Bldg 3 Heater (B3 CS1)	1	0.25	0.25	2.19	0.002	0.008	0.008	0.001	0.110	0.006	0.092	0.0	82E-6	2E-3	4E-6	1.2E-6	1.5E-6	2.3E-6
Bldg 4 Heater (B4 CS1)	1	0.165	0.165	1.45	0.001	0.005	0.005	0.000	0.072	0.004	0.061	0.0	54E-6	1E-3	000E+0	000.0E+0	000.0E+0	000.0E+0
Bldg 5 Heater (B5 CS1)	1	0.2	0.2	1.75	0.002	0.007	0.007	0.001	0.088	0.005	0.074	0.0	66E-6	2E-3	3E-6	963.6E-9	1.2E-6	1.8E-6
Bldg 6 Heater (B6 CS1)	1	0.31	0.31	2.72	0.003	0.010	0.010	0.001	0.136	0.007	0.114	0.0	102E-6	2E-3	000E+0	000.0E+0	000.0E+0	000.0E+0
Bldg 7 Heater (B7 EH1)	1	Electric Heat											000E+0	000E+0	000E+0	000.0E+0	000.0E+0	000.0E+0
Bldg 8 Heater (B8 CS11)	1	0.225	0.225	1.97	0.002	0.007	0.007	0.001	0.099	0.005	0.083	0.0	74E-6	2E-3	000E+0	000.0E+0	000.0E+0	000.0E+0
Bldg 9 Heater (B9 EH1)	1	Electric Heat																
Bldg 10 Heater (B10 EH1)	1	Electric Heat																
Bldg 11 Heater (B11 CS1)	1	0.25	0.25	2.19	0.002	0.008	0.008	0.001	0.110	0.006	0.092	0.0	82E-6	2E-3	4E-6	1.2E-6	1.5E-6	2.3E-6
<del>Bldg 11 Heater (B11 CS2) Removed</del>																		
Bldg 13 Warehouse Heater (B13 CS 1-10)	10	0.075	0.75	6.57	0.006	0.025	0.025	0.002	0.329	0.018	0.276	0.0	246E-6	6E-3	11E-6	3.6E-6	4.6E-6	6.9E-6
Bldg 14 Offices (B14CS 1-6)	2	0.05	0.1	0.88	0.001	0.003	0.003	0.000	0.044	0.002	0.037	0.0	33E-6	788E-6	000E+0	000E+0	000.0E+0	000.0E+0
Bldg 14 Packing (B14 CS4, CS5)	2	0.1	0.2	1.75	0.002	0.007	0.007	0.001	0.088	0.005	0.074	0.0	66E-6	2E-3	000E+0	000E+0	0.00	0.00
Bldg 14 Break room (B14 CS3)	1	0.06	0.06	0.53	0.000	0.002	0.002	0.000	0.026	0.001	0.022	0.0	20E-6	473E-6	000E+0	000E+0	0.00	0.00
Bldg 14 Shellmaker room ( B14 PS1)	1	0.4	0.4	3.50	0.003	0.013	0.013	0.001	0.175	0.010	0.147	0.0	131E-6	3E-3	000E+0	000E+0	0.00	0.00
Bldg 15 South Grind (B15 CS1)	1	0.2	0.2	1.75	0.002	0.007	0.007	0.001	0.088	0.005	0.074	0.0	66E-6	2E-3	000E+0	000E+0	0.00	0.00
Bldg 16 Finish Dept (B16 CS1)	2	0.1	0.2	1.75	0.002	0.007	0.007	0.001	0.088	0.005	0.074	0.0	66E-6	2E-3	000E+0	000E+0	0.00	0.00
Bldg 17 TE grind (B17 CS1)	1	0.06	0.06	0.53	0.000	0.002	0.002	0.000	0.026	0.001	0.022	0.0	20E-6	473E-6	000E+0	000E+0	0.00	0.00
Bldg 17 QC (B17 CS2)	1	0.06	0.06	0.53	0.000	0.002	0.002	0.000	0.026	0.001	0.022	0.0	20E-6	473E-6	000E+0	000E+0	0.00	0.00
Bldg 17 Filter Press Room (B17 CS3)	1	0.075	0.075	0.66	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.000	0.033	0.002	0.028	0.0	25E-6	591E-6	000E+0	000E+0	0.00	0.00
<b>Totals</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>12.828</b>	<b>13.753</b>	<b>120.476</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>6.02</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>5.06</b>	<b>72.3E-6</b>	<b>4.5E-3</b>	<b>108.4E-3</b>	<b>129.6E-6</b>	<b>41.9E-6</b>	<b>61.1E-6</b>	<b>91.6E-6</b>

\*PM emission factor is filterable PM only. PM10 emission factor is filterable and condensable PM10 combined.

\*\*Emission Factors for NOx: Uncontrolled = 100, Low NOx Burner = 50, Low NOx Burners/Flue gas recirculation = 32

The five highest organic and metal HAPs emission factors are provided above. Additional HAPs emission factors are available in AP-42, Chapter 1.4.

There are no emissions for PM2.5 in AP42, PM10 = PM2.5.

**Methodology**

Potential Throughput (MMCF) = Combined Total Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) \* 8,760 hrs/yr \* 1 MMCF/1,000 MMBtu

Emission (tons/yr) = Throughput (MMCF/yr) \* Emission Factor (lb/MMCF) / 2,000 lb/ton

Emission Factors are from AP 42, Chapter 1.4, Tables 1.4-1, 1.4-2, 1.4-3, SCC #1-02-006-02, 1-01-006-02, 1-03-006-02, and 1-03-006-03 (SUPPLEMENT D 3/98)

All emission factors are based on normal firing.

MMBtu = 1,000,000 Btu, MMCF = 1,000,000 Cubic Feet of Gas

**Abbreviations**

PM = Particulate Matter

NOx = Nitrous Oxides

DCB = Dichlorobenzene

Cr = Chromium

PM10 = Particulate Matter (<10 um)

VOC - Volatile Organic Compounds

Pb = Lead

Mn = Manganese

SO2 = Sulfur Dioxide

CO = Carbon Monoxide

Cd = Cadmium

Ni = Nickel

**Greenhouse Gases  
Natural Gas Combustion Only  
MM BTU/HR <100**

**Company Name: Precision Propeller Industries, Inc.  
Address City IN Zip: 2427 North Ritter Avenue  
MSOP No.: M097-28135-00664  
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Reviewer: Deborah Cole**

Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	Greenhouse Gas		
	CO2	CH4	N2O
120,000	2.3	2.2	
Potential Emission in tons/yr	7,229	0.1	0.1
Summed Potential Emissions in tons/yr	7,229		
CO2e Total in tons/yr	7,273		

**Methodology**

The N2O Emission Factor for uncontrolled is 2.2. The N2O Emission Factor for low Nox burner is 0.64.  
Emission Factors are from AP 42, Table 1.4-2 SCC #1-02-006-02, 1-01-006-02, 1-03-006-02, and 1-03-006-03.  
Greenhouse Warming Potentials (GWP) from Table A-1 of 40 CFR Part 98 Subpart A.  
Emission (tons/yr) = Throughput (MMCF/yr) x Emission Factor (lb/MMCF)/2,000 lb/ton  
CO2e (tons/yr) = CO2 Potential Emission ton/yr x CO2 GWP (1) + CH4 Potential Emission ton/yr x CH4 GWP (21) + N2O Potential Emission ton/yr x N2O GWP (310).



**Appendix A: Emission Calculations**  
**Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines - Diesel Fuel**  
**Output Rating (<=600 HP)**  
**Maximum Input Rate (<=4.2 MMBtu/hr)**

**Company Name: Precision Propeller Industries, Inc.**  
**Address City IN Zip: 2427 North Ritter Avenue**  
**MSOP No.: M097-28135-00664**  
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**Reviewer: Deborah Cole**

**B. Emissions calculated based on output rating (hp)**

Output Horsepower Rating (hp)	98.0
Maximum Hours Operated per Year	500
Potential Throughput (hp-hr/yr)	49,000

	Pollutant						
	PM*	PM10*	direct PM2.5*	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO
Emission Factor in lb/h	0.0022	0.0022	0.0022	0.0021	0.0310	0.0025	0.0067
Potential Emission in t	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.76	0.06	0.16

\*PM and PM2.5 emission factors are assumed to be equivalent to PM10 emission factors. No information was given regarding which method was used to determine the factor or the fraction of PM10 which is condensable.

**Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)**

	Pollutant							Total PAH HAPs***
	Benzene	Toluene	Xylene	1,3-Butadiene	Formaldehyde	Acetaldehyde	Acrolein	
Emission Factor in lb/h	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 t	1.60E-04	7.01E-05	4.89E-05	6.71E-06	2.02E-04	1.32E-04	1.59E-05	2.88E-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).

<b>Potential Emission of Total HAPs (tons/yr)</b>	<b>0.0007</b>
---	---------------

**Green House Gas Emissions (GHG)**

	Pollutant		
	CO2	CH4	N2O
Emission Factor in lb/h	1.15E+00	4.63E-05	9.26E-06
Potential Emission in t	2.82E+01	1.13E-03	2.27E-04

<b>Summed Potential Emissions in tons/yr</b>	<b>2.82E+01</b>
<b>CO2e Total in tons/yr</b>	<b>28.27</b>

**Methodology**

Emission Factors are from AP42 (Supplement B 10/96), Tables 3.3-1 and 3.3-2  
 CH4 and N2O Emission Factor from 40 CFR 98 Subpart C Table C-2.  
 Global Warming Potentials (GWP) from Table A-1 of 40 CFR Part 98 Subpart A.

**Option B Methodology**

Potential Throughput (hp-hr/yr) = [Output Horsepower Rating (hp)] \* [Maximum Hours Operated per Year]  
 Potential Emission (tons/yr) = [Potential Throughput (hp-hr/yr)] \* [Emission Factor (lb/hp-hr)] / [2,000 lb/ton]  
 CO2e (tons/yr) = CO2 Potential Emission ton/yr x CO2 GWP (1) + CH4 Potential Emission ton/yr x CH4 GWP (21)  
 + N2O Potential Emission ton/yr x N2O GWP (310).

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations**  
**Fugitive Emissions from Paved Roads**

**Company Name:** Precision Propeller Industries, Inc.  
**Address City IN Zip:** 2427 North Ritter Avenue  
**MSOP No.:** M097-28135-00664  
**Administrative Amendment:** 097-32669-00664  
**Reviewer:** Deborah Cole

**Paved Roads (see AP-42 for more information)**

Maximum Vehicular Speed: 10 mph  
 Average Distance of Haul: 0.25 miles

Vehicle Type	No. of One Way Trips per Hour	Weight
Dump Truck	1	40

total 1  
 Weighted Average Gross Weight: 40 tons  
 VMT= 2190 (miles/yr)

According to AP-42, Chapter 13.2.1 - Paved Roads (1/11), the PM/PM10 emission factors for paved roads can be estimated from the following equation:

Calculations:

$$E = (k \times (sL)^{0.81} \times (w)^{1.02})$$

where:

E = emission factor (lb/vehicle mile traveled)  
 sL = road surface silt loading (g/m<sup>2</sup>) = 0.015 (g/m<sup>2</sup>) (AP-42, Table 13.2.1-3)  
 w = mean vehicle weight (tons) = 40.00 tons from above table  
 k = empirical constant = 0.011 for PM and 0.0022 for PM10

PM Emission Factor =  $(0.011 \times (0.015)^{0.81} \times (40)^{1.02}) = 0.01$  lbs/VMT

PM10 Emission Factor =  $(0.022 \times (0.015)^{0.81} \times (40)^{1.02}) = 0.02$  lbs/VMT

Length of Paved Roads in One Direction = 0.12 miles

Potential PM Emissions (ton/yr) = Emission factor (lbs/VMT) \* VMT / 2000 (lbs/ton)

Potential PM Emissions (ton/yr) = 0.011 tons/yr

Potential PM10 Emissions (ton/yr) = 0.0219 tons/yr

Potential PM2.5 Emissions (ton/yr) = 0.0219 tons/yr



# INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

*We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.*

*Michael R. Pence*  
**Governor**

*Thomas W. Easterly*  
**Commissioner**

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

## **SENT VIA U.S. MAIL: CONFIRMED DELIVERY AND SIGNATURE REQUESTED**

**TO:** Bill Boehman  
General Manager  
Precision Propeller Industries, Inc.  
2427 N. Ritter Avenue  
Indianapolis, IN 46218

**DATE:** March 28, 2013

**FROM:** Matt Stuckey, Branch Chief  
Permits Branch  
Office of Air Quality

**SUBJECT:** Final Decision  
Second Administrative Amendment  
097-32669-00664

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:  
Tom John – Tom P.E. Incorporated  
OAQ Permits Branch Interested Parties List

If you have technical questions regarding the enclosed documents, please contact the Office of Air Quality, Permits Branch at (317) 233-0178, or toll-free at 1-800-451-6027 (ext. 3-0178), and ask to speak to the permit reviewer who prepared the permit. If you think you have received this document in error, please contact Joanne Smiddie-Brush of my staff at 1-800-451-6027 (ext 3-0185), or via e-mail at [jbrush@idem.IN.gov](mailto:jbrush@idem.IN.gov).

Final Applicant Cover letter.dot 11/30/07

# Mail Code 61-53

IDEM Staff	VHAUN 3/28/2013 Precision Propeller Industries, Inc. 097-32669-00664 FINAL		Type of Mail:  <b>CERTIFICATE OF MAILING ONLY</b>	AFFIX STAMP HERE IF USED AS CERTIFICATE OF MAILING
Name and address of Sender		Indiana Department of Environmental Management Office of Air Quality – Permits Branch 100 N. Senate Indianapolis, IN 46204		

Line	Article Number	Name, Address, Street and Post Office Address	Postage	Handing Charges	Act. Value (If Registered)	Insured Value	Due Send if COD	R.R. Fee	S.D. Fee	S.H. Fee	Rest. Del. Fee	Remarks
1		Bill Boehman Precision Propeller Industries, Inc. 2427 N Ritter Ave Indianapolis IN 46218 (Source CAATS) Confirmed Delivery										
2		Marion County Health Department 3838 N, Rural St Indianapolis IN 46205-2930 (Health Department)										
3		Indianapolis City Council and Mayors Office 200 East Washington Street, Room E Indianapolis IN 46204 (Local Official)										
4		Marion County Commissioners 200 E. Washington St. City County Bldg., Suite 801 Indianapolis IN 46204 (Local Official)										
5		Matt Mosier Office of Sustainability 1200 S Madison Ave #200 Indianapolis IN 46225 (Local Official)										
6		Mr. Tom John Tom John P.E. Incorporated 6250 Cale Hatteras Way #2 St. Petersburg FL 33702 (Consultant)										
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Total number of pieces Listed by Sender  <b>5</b>	Total number of Pieces Received at Post Office	Postmaster, Per (Name of Receiving employee)	The full declaration of value is required on all domestic and international registered mail. The maximum indemnity payable for the reconstruction of nonnegotiable documents under Express Mail document reconstructing insurance is \$50,000 per piece subject to a limit of \$50, 000 per occurrence. The maximum indemnity payable on Express mil merchandise insurance is \$500. The maximum indemnity payable is \$25,000 for registered mail, sent with optional postal insurance. See <b>Domestic Mail Manual R900, S913, and S921</b> for limitations of coverage on inured and COD mail. See <b>International Mail Manual</b> for limitations o coverage on international mail. Special handling charges apply only to Standard Mail (A) and Standard Mail (B) parcels.
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