



# INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

*We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.*

100 N. Senate Avenue • Indianapolis, IN 46204  
(800) 451-6027 • (317) 232-8603 • www.idem.IN.gov

**Michael R. Pence**  
*Governor*

**Thomas W. Easterly**  
*Commissioner*

TO: Interested Parties / Applicant

DATE: February 27, 2014

RE: Industrial Services Company/163-33755-00143

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

## Notice of Decision: Approval - Registration

Please be advised that on behalf of the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Management, I have issued a decision regarding the enclosed matter. Pursuant to IC 4-21.5-3-4(d) this order is effective when it is served. When served by U.S. mail, the order is effective three (3) calendar days from the mailing of this notice pursuant to IC 4-21.5-3-2(e).

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 of the mailing of this notice**. The filing of a petition for administrative review is complete on the earliest of the following dates that apply to the filing:

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

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

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

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

Enclosures  
FN-REGIS.dot 6/13/2013



# INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

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## REGISTRATION OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

**Industrial Services Company  
1701 North Kentucky Avenue  
Evansville, Indiana 47711**

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-5.1 (Construction of New Sources: Registrations) and 326 IAC 2-5.5 (Registrations), (herein known as the Registrant) is hereby authorized to construct and operate subject to the conditions contained herein, the source described in Section A (Source Summary) of this registration.

Registration No. 163-33755-00143	
Issued by:  Iryn Calilung, Section Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: February 27, 2014

## SECTION A

## SOURCE SUMMARY

This registration 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 Registrant 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 Registrant to obtain additional permits pursuant to 326 IAC 2.

### A.1 General Information

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The Registrant owns and operates a stationary fabricated and manufactured steel part shotblasting and coating facility.

Source Address:	1701 North Kentucky Avenue, Evansville, Indiana 47711
General Source Phone Number:	(812) 423-3511
SIC Code:	3479 (Coating, Engraving, and Allied Services, Not Elsewhere Classified)
County Location:	Vanderburgh County
Source Location Status:	Attainment for all criteria pollutants
Source Status:	Registration

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

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

- (a) One (1) powder coat booth, identified as PCB, constructed in 2001, with a maximum process weight rate of 1,508.64 pounds per hour (8.64 pounds of powder coating per hour and 1,500 pounds of metal manufactured parts and panels per hour), equipped with two (2) automated guns, using a dust collector system (prefilters and final HEPA filters in series) for particulate control, and exhausting to the inside of the building.
- (b) One (1) future cure wet spray paint booth, identified as SPB-1, constructed in 2007, with a maximum capacity of 1.0 gallon of coating per unit and 0.17 metal doors or structural steel per hour, equipped with one (1) airless paint pump and gun, identified as SP-1 installed in 1983, using dry filters for particulate control, and exhausting to stack VPB-1.
- (c) One (1) abrasive blasting room, approved for construction in 2014, equipped with one (1) hoffman dust collector, identified as H-1, exhausting to stack H-1, and consisting of the following:
  - (1) One (1) abrasive blasting process, identified as SB-1, constructed in 1983 and approved for modification in 2014, equipped with one blasting media pot with a maximum capacity of 500 pounds, with a maximum process weight rate of 1,908.33 pounds per hour (408.33 pounds of slag blast media per hour and 1,500 pounds of metal parts per hour), used to rough up the surface of the metal parts being blasted to ensure coating adheres to the metal.
- (d) One (1) dry honer glass bead blasting machine, identified as GB-1, constructed in 2007, equipped with one blasting media pot with a maximum capacity of 40 pounds, with a maximum process weight rate of 473.94 pounds per hour (218.94 pounds of glass beads per hour and 255 pounds of metal parts per hour), used to polish the surface of the metal parts, using a cyclone separator and dust collector for particulate control, and exhausting to the inside of the building.

- (e) One (1) five (5) stage washer, identified as W-1 through W-5, constructed in 2001, with a maximum capacity of 1,000 pounds of metal parts per hour, and consisting of the following stages:
  - (1) Stage 1, using a non VOC/HAP alkaline heated wash, equipped with a natural gas-fired burner, identified as W-1 tube burner, with a maximum heat input capacity of 1.5 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack W-1.
  - (2) Stage 2, using water to rinse the metal parts.
  - (3) Stage 3, using a non VOC/HAP acid treatment to clean and prepare the metal parts, equipped with a natural gas-fired burner, identified as W-2 tube burner, with a maximum heat input capacity of 0.8 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack W-2.
  - (4) Stage 4, using water to rinse the metal parts.
  - (5) Stage 5, applying a non VOC/HAP rust prevention sealer to the metal parts.
- (f) One (1) dual purpose natural gas-fired dry off and bake oven, identified as OV-1, constructed in 2001, with a maximum heat input capacity of 2.0 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack OV-1.
- (g) One (1) natural gas-fired heater, used to heat the future cure wet spray paint booth, constructed in 2007, with a maximum heat input capacity of 1.0 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack VPB-1.
- (h) One (1) natural gas-fired burn off oven, identified as BO1, approved for construction in 2014, consisting of a primary and secondary chamber with each chamber having a separate burner, with a combined maximum heat input capacity of 4.0 MMBtu/hr, used to remove powder coating from metal coating racks, , and exhausting to stack BO-1.
- (i) Unpaved roads and parking lots with public access.

## SECTION B

## GENERAL CONDITIONS

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

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Terms in this registration 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 Effective Date of Registration [IC 13-15-5-3]

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Pursuant to IC 13-15-5-3, this registration is effective immediately, unless a petition for stay of effectiveness is filed and granted according to IC 13-15-6-3, and may be revoked or modified in accordance with the provisions of IC 13-15-7-1.

### B.3 Registration Revocation [326 IAC 2-1.1-9]

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

- (a) Violation of any conditions of this registration.
- (b) Failure to disclose all the relevant facts, or misrepresentation in obtaining this registration.
- (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 registration shall not require revocation of this registration.
- (d) For any cause which establishes in the judgment of IDEM the fact that continuance of this registration is not consistent with purposes of this article.

### B.4 Prior Permits Superseded [326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5]

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- (a) All terms and conditions of permits established prior to Registration No. 163-33755-00143 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 registration.

### B.5 Annual Notification [326 IAC 2-5.1-2(f)(3)] [326 IAC 2-5.5-4(a)(3)]

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Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-5.1-2(f)(3) and 326 IAC 2-5.5-4(a)(3):

- (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 registration.
- (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.6 Source Modification Requirement [326 IAC 2-5.5-6(a)]**

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Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-5.5-6(a), an application or notification shall be submitted in accordance with 326 IAC 2 to the Office of Air Quality (OAQ) if the source proposes to construct new emission units, modify existing emission units, or otherwise modify the source.

**B.7 Registrations [326 IAC 2-5.1-2(i)]**

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Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-5.1-2(i), this registration does not limit the source's potential to emit.

**B.8 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 1-6-3]**

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

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

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

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

The Registrant shall implement the PMPs.

- (b) A copy of the PMPs shall be submitted to IDEM, OAQ upon request and within a reasonable time, and shall be subject to review and approval by IDEM, OAQ. IDEM, OAQ may require the Registrant 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 Registrant is required by 40 CFR Part 60 or 40 CFR Part 63 to have an Operation Maintenance, and Monitoring (OMM) Plan for a unit, such OMM Plan is deemed to satisfy the PMP requirements of 326 IAC 1-6-3 for that unit.

**SECTION C**

**SOURCE OPERATION CONDITIONS**

Entire Source

**Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-5.1-2(g)] [326 IAC 2-5.5-4(b)]**

**C.1 Opacity [326 IAC 5-1]**

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

- (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.2 Fugitive Dust Emissions [326 IAC 6-4]**

The Registrant 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).

## SECTION D.1

## OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-5.1-2(f)(2)] [326 IAC 2-5.5-4(a)(2)]:

- (a) One (1) powder coat booth, identified as PCB, constructed in 2001, with a maximum process weight rate of 1,508.64 pounds per hour (8.64 pounds of powder coating per hour and 1,500 pounds of metal manufactured parts and panels per hour), equipped with two (2) automated guns, using a dust collector system (prefilters and final HEPA filters in series) for particulate control, and exhausting to the inside of the building.
- (b) One (1) future cure wet spray paint booth, identified as SPB-1, constructed in 2007, with a maximum capacity of 1.0 gallon of coating per unit and 0.17 metal doors or structural steel per hour, equipped with one (1) airless paint pump and gun, identified as SP-1 installed in 1983, using dry filters for particulate control, and exhausting to stack VPB-1.
- (c) One (1) abrasive blasting room, approved for construction in 2014, equipped with one (1) hoffman dust collector, identified as H-1, exhausting to stack H-1, and consisting of the following:
  - (1) One (1) abrasive blasting process, identified as SB-1, constructed in 1983 and approved for modification in 2014, equipped with one blasting media pot with a maximum capacity of 500 pounds, with a maximum process weight rate of 1,908.33 pounds per hour (408.33 pounds of slag blast media per hour and 1,500 pounds of metal parts per hour), used to rough up the surface of the metal parts being blasted to ensure coating adheres to the metal.
- (d) One (1) dry honer glass bead blasting machine, identified as GB-1, constructed in 2007, equipped with one blasting media pot with a maximum capacity of 40 pounds, with a maximum process weight rate of 473.94 pounds per hour (218.94 pounds of glass beads per hour and 255 pounds of metal parts per hour), used to polish the surface of the metal parts, using a cyclone separator and dust collector for particulate control, and exhausting to the inside of the building.
- (e) One (1) five (5) stage washer, identified as W-1 through W-5, constructed in 2001, with a maximum capacity of 1,000 pounds of metal parts per hour, and consisting of the following stages:
  - (1) Stage 1, using a non VOC/HAP alkaline heated wash, equipped with a natural gas-fired burner, identified as W-1 tube burner, with a maximum heat input capacity of 1.5 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack W-1.
  - (2) Stage 2, using water to rinse the metal parts.
  - (3) Stage 3, using a non VOC/HAP acid treatment to clean and prepare the metal parts, equipped with a natural gas-fired burner, identified as W-2 tube burner, with a maximum heat input capacity of 0.8 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack W-2.
  - (4) Stage 4, using water to rinse the metal parts.
  - (5) Stage 5, applying a non VOC/HAP rust prevention sealer to the metal parts.
- (f) One (1) dual purpose natural gas-fired dry off and bake oven, identified as OV-1, constructed in 2001, with a maximum heat input capacity of 2.0 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack OV-1.
- (g) One (1) natural gas-fired heater, used to heat the future cure wet spray paint booth, constructed in 2007, with a maximum heat input capacity of 1.0 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to

stack VPB-1.

- (h) One (1) natural gas-fired burn off oven, identified as BO1, approved for construction in 2014, consisting of a primary and secondary chamber with each chamber having a separate burner, with a combined maximum heat input capacity of 4.0 MMBtu/hr, used to remove powder coating from metal coating racks, , and exhausting to stack BO-1.

(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 2-5.1-2(f)(1)] [326 IAC 2-5.5-4(a)(1)]**

#### **D.1.1 Particulate [326 IAC 6.5-1-2]**

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- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-1-2 (Particulate Matter Limitations Except Lake County), particulate matter (PM) emissions from the powder coat booth shall not exceed three-hundredths (0.03) grain per dry standard cubic foot (dscf).
- (b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-1-2 (Particulate Matter Limitations Except Lake County), particulate matter (PM) emissions from the abrasive blasting process shall not exceed three-hundredths (0.03) grain per dry standard cubic foot (dscf).
- (c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-1-2 (Particulate Matter Limitations Except Lake County), particulate matter (PM) emissions from the dry honer glass bead blasting machine shall not exceed three-hundredths (0.03) grain per dry standard cubic foot (dscf).
- (d) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-1-2 (Particulate Matter Limitations Except Lake County), particulate matter (PM) emissions from the dual purpose natural gas-fired dry off and bake oven shall not exceed three-hundredths (0.03) grain per dry standard cubic foot (dscf).
- (e) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-1-2 (Particulate Matter Limitations Except Lake County), particulate matter (PM) emissions from the natural gas-fired heater shall not exceed three-hundredths (0.03) grain per dry standard cubic foot (dscf).
- (f) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-1-2 (Particulate Matter Limitations Except Lake County), particulate matter (PM) emissions from the natural gas-fired burn off oven shall not exceed three-hundredths (0.03) grain per dry standard cubic foot (dscf).

#### **D.1.2 Incinerators [326 IAC 4-2-2]**

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Pursuant to 326 IAC 4-2 (Incinerators), the natural gas-fired burn off oven shall comply with the following:

- (a) Consist of primary and secondary chambers or the equivalent;
- (b) Be equipped with a primary burner unless burning wood products;
- (c) Comply with 326 IAC 5-1 and 326 IAC 2;
- (d) Be maintained, operated, and burn waste in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications or an operation and maintenance plan as specified in 326 IAC 4-2-2(c); and

- (e) Not emit particulate matter in excess of one (1) of the following:
- (1) Three-tenths (0.3) pounds of particulate matter per one thousand (1,000) pounds of dry exhaust gas under standard conditions correct to fifty percent (50%) excess air for incinerators with solid waste capacity of greater than or equal to two hundred (200) pounds per hour.
  - (2) Five-tenths (0.5) pounds of particulate matter per one thousand (1,000) pounds of dry exhaust gas under standard conditions corrected to fifty percent (50%) excess air for incinerators with solid waste capacity of less than two hundred (200) pounds per hour.
- (f) If any of the requirements of (a) through (e) above are not met, the Permittee shall stop charging the incinerator until adjustments are made that address the underlying cause of the deviation.

The Registrant operating the incinerator must make the manufacturer's specifications or the operation and maintenance plan available to the department upon request.

**D.1.3 Carbon Monoxide Emission Limits [326 IAC 9-1-2]**

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Pursuant to 326 IAC 9-1-2 (Carbon Monoxide Emission Limits), the Registrant shall not operate natural gas-fired burn off oven, unless the waste gas stream is burned in one of the following:

- (a) Direct-flame afterburner; or
- (b) Secondary chamber.

**D.1.4 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 1-6-3]**

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

**Compliance Determination Requirements [326 IAC 2-5.1-2(g)] [326 IAC 2-5.5-4(b)]**

**D.1.5 Particulate Control**

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- (a) In order to comply with Condition D.1.1(a), the dust collector system shall be in operation at all times when the powder coat booth is in operation.
- (b) In order to comply with Condition D.1.1(b), the dust collector shall be in operation at all times when the abrasive blasting process is in operation.
- (c) In order to comply with Condition D.1.1(c), the cyclone separator and dust collector shall be in operation at all times when the dry honer glass bead blasting machine is in operation.

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

**REGISTRATION  
ANNUAL NOTIFICATION**

This form should be used to comply with the notification requirements under 326 IAC 2-5.1-2(f)(3) and 326 IAC 2-5.5-4(a)(3).

<b>Company Name:</b>	Industrial Services Company
<b>Address:</b>	1701 North Kentucky Avenue
<b>City:</b>	Evansville, Indiana 47711
<b>Phone Number:</b>	(812) 423-3511
<b>Registration No.:</b>	167-33755-00143

I hereby certify that Industrial Services Company is :

- still in operation.
- no longer in operation.

I hereby certify that Industrial Services Company is :

- in compliance with the requirements of Registration No. 167-33755-00143.
- not in compliance with the requirements of Registration No. 167-33755-00143.

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

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

Technical Support Document (TSD) for a Registration

<b>Source Description and Location</b>
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<b>Source Name:</b>	<b>Industrial Services Company</b>
<b>Source Location:</b>	<b>1701 North Kentucky Avenue, Evansville, Indiana 47711</b>
<b>County:</b>	<b>Vanderburgh</b>
<b>SIC Code:</b>	<b>3479 (Coating, Engraving, and Allied Services, Not Elsewhere Classified)</b>
<b>Registration No.:</b>	<b>R163-33755-00143</b>
<b>Permit Reviewer:</b>	<b>Brian Williams</b>

On October 4, 2013, the Office of Air Quality (OAQ) received an application from Industrial Services Company related to the construction and operation of a new fabricated and manufactured steel part shotblasting and coating facility.

<b>Existing Approvals</b>
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There have been no previous approvals issued to this source.

<b>County Attainment Status</b>
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The source is located in Vanderburgh County.

Pollutant	Designation
SO <sub>2</sub>	Better than national standards.
CO	Unclassifiable or attainment effective November 15, 1990.
O <sub>3</sub>	Attainment effective January 30, 2006, for the Evansville area, including Vanderburgh County, for the 8-hour ozone standard. <sup>1</sup>
PM <sub>10</sub>	Unclassifiable effective November 15, 1990.
NO <sub>2</sub>	Cannot be classified or better than national standards.
Pb	Not designated.
<sup>1</sup> Attainment effective October 18, 2000, for the 1-hour ozone standard for the Evansville area, including Vanderburgh County, and is a maintenance area for the 1-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for purposes of 40 CFR 51, Subpart X*. The 1-hour designation was revoked effective June 15, 2005. Unclassifiable or attainment effective October 27, 2011, for PM <sub>2.5</sub> .	

- (a) **Ozone Standards**  
Volatile organic compounds (VOC) and Nitrogen Oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) are regulated under the Clean Air Act (CAA) for the purposes of attaining and maintaining the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone. Therefore, VOC and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions are considered when evaluating the rule applicability relating to ozone. Vanderburgh County has been designated as attainment or unclassifiable for ozone. Therefore, VOC and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2.
  
- (b) **PM<sub>2.5</sub>**  
Vanderburgh County has been classified as attainment for PM<sub>2.5</sub>. On May 8, 2008, U.S. EPA promulgated the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) for PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions. These rules became effective on July 15, 2008. On May 4, 2011, the air pollution control board issued an emergency rule establishing the direct PM<sub>2.5</sub> significant level at ten (10) tons per year. This rule became effective June 28, 2011.

Therefore, direct PM<sub>2.5</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2.

- (c) Other Criteria Pollutants  
Vanderburgh County has been classified as attainment or unclassifiable in Indiana for all other criteria pollutants. Therefore, these emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2.

### **Fugitive Emissions**

The fugitive emissions of criteria pollutants, hazardous air pollutants, and greenhouse gases are counted toward the determination of 326 IAC 2-5.1-2 (Registrations) applicability.

### **Background and Description of Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment**

The Office of Air Quality (OAQ) has reviewed an application, submitted by Industrial Services Company on October 4, 2013, relating to an existing fabricated steel and manufactured steel part shotblasting and coating facility. Industrial Services Company has been in operation at its current location since 1983. The source originally specialized in the shot blasting and coating of structural steel and tanks using liquid coatings. However, the source switched to primarily using powder coatings in 1999 when they installed a five (5) stage washer and powder coating system. This system along with the building was destroyed in a fire in 1999. The source rebuilt a smaller building and installed a new five (5) stage washer and powder coating system in 2001. In 2007, the source constructed a new spray paint booth and a dry honer glass bead blasting machine. The source has requested to construct a new shot blasting area inside the existing building identified as WH-1. The new blasting area will be equipped with a new hoffman dust collector. The source plans to relocate the existing shot blasting operations that were installed in 1983 from the existing blasting building to the new shot blasting area. Finally, the source has requested to install and operate a natural gas-fired burn off oven, which will be used to remove powder coating from metal coating racks.

The following is a list of the new and modified emission units and pollution control devices:

- (a) One (1) abrasive blasting room, approved for construction in 2014, equipped with one (1) hoffman dust collector, identified as H-1, exhausting to stack H-1, and consisting of the following:
- (1) One (1) abrasive blasting process, identified as SB-1, constructed in 1983 and approved for modification in 2014, equipped with one blasting media pot with a maximum capacity of 500 pounds, with a maximum process weight rate of 1,908.33 pounds per hour (408.33 pounds of slag blast media per hour and 1,500 pounds of metal parts per hour), used to rough up the surface of the metal parts being blasted to ensure coating adheres to the metal.
- Note: The existing abrasive blasting process is being relocated to a new abrasive blasting room, which will be equipped with a new dust collector.
- (b) One (1) natural gas-fired burn off oven, identified as BO1, approved for construction in 2014, consisting of a primary and secondary chamber with each chamber having a separate burner, with a combined maximum heat input capacity of 4.0 MMBtu/hr, used to remove powder coating from metal coating racks, , and exhausting to stack BO-1.

<b>Unregistered Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment</b>
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The source consists of the following unregistered emission units:

- (a) One (1) powder coat booth, identified as PCB, constructed in 2001, with a maximum process weight rate of 1,508.64 pounds per hour (8.64 pounds of powder coating per hour and 1,500 pounds of metal manufactured parts and panels per hour), equipped with two (2) automated guns, using a dust collector system (prefilters and final HEPA filters in series) for particulate control, and exhausting to the inside of the building.
- (b) One (1) future cure wet spray paint booth, identified as SPB-1, constructed in 2007, with a maximum capacity of 1.0 gallon of coating per unit and 0.17 metal doors or structural steel per hour, equipped with one (1) airless paint pump and gun, identified as SP-1 installed in 1983, using dry filters for particulate control, and exhausting to stack VPB-1.
- (c) One (1) abrasive blasting process, identified as SB-1, constructed in 1983 and approved for modification in 2014, equipped with one blasting media pot with a maximum capacity of 500 pounds, with a maximum process weight rate of 1,908.33 pounds per hour (408.33 pounds of slag blast media per hour and 1,500 pounds of metal parts per hour), used to rough up the surface of the metal parts being blasted to ensure coating adheres to the metal.

Note: The existing abrasive blasting process is being relocated to a new abrasive blasting room, which will be equipped with a new dust collector.

- (d) One (1) dry honer glass bead blasting machine, identified as GB-1, constructed in 2007, equipped with one blasting media pot with a maximum capacity of 40 pounds, with a maximum process weight rate of 473.94 pounds per hour (218.94 pounds of glass beads per hour and 255 pounds of metal parts per hour), used to polish the surface of the metal parts, using a cyclone separator and dust collector for particulate control, and exhausting to the inside of the building.
- (e) One (1) five (5) stage washer, identified as W-1 through W-5, constructed in 2001, with a maximum capacity of 1,000 pounds of metal parts per hour, and consisting of the following stages:
  - (1) Stage 1, using a non VOC/HAP alkaline heated wash, equipped with a natural gas-fired burner, identified as W-1 tube burner, with a maximum heat input capacity of 1.5 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack W-1.
  - (2) Stage 2, using water to rinse the metal parts.
  - (3) Stage 3, using a non VOC/HAP acid treatment to clean and prepare the metal parts, equipped with a natural gas-fired burner, identified as W-2 tube burner, with a maximum heat input capacity of 0.8 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack W-2.
  - (4) Stage 4, using water to rinse the metal parts.
  - (5) Stage 5, applying a non VOC/HAP rust prevention sealer to the metal parts.
- (f) One (1) dual purpose natural gas-fired dry off and bake oven, identified as OV-1, constructed in 2001, with a maximum heat input capacity of 2.0 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack OV-1.
- (g) One (1) natural gas-fired heater, used to heat the future cure wet spray paint booth, constructed in 2007, with a maximum heat input capacity of 1.0 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack VPB-1.
- (h) Unpaved roads and parking lots with public access.

**“Integral Part of the Process” Determination**

(1) Powder Coating

The applicant has submitted the following information to justify why the powder coating recovery system (consisting of prefilters and final HEPA filters in series) should be considered an integral part of the powder coat booth:

- (a) The powder coat booth has a 25 horsepower blower to remove the powder and the booth operates in vacuum with the outside. The prefilters remove 98 percent of the powder coating overspray and the final HEPA filters remove 99.5 percent of what is left. There is a recapture of 14 percent of powder from the recovery system of which the powder is reused is possible or properly disposed of. The reclaimed powder will cover the cost of the recovery system.
- (b) The recovery system protects the environment of the coating area. If a single dust particulate of a different color falls on a part, the part becomes a reject. One rejected part will cost the profit of four good parts due to the costs associated with having to process the parts again. Finally, the source cannot operate an automatic powder coat system without total dust control.

IDEM, OAQ has evaluated the information submitted and has determined that the powder coating recovery system should not be considered an integral part of the powder coat booth. This determination is based on the fact that the primary purpose of the recovery system is pollution control. The source did not provide cost information to justify the economic benefit of the system.

In addition, the source does not always reuse the recovered powder coatings. For example, according to the source it is not cost effective to recover and reuse the powder coatings when processing a small job. Therefore, the permitting level will be determined using the potential to emit before the powder coating recovery system.

(2) Abrasive blasting process

The applicant has submitted the following information to justify why the dust collector should be considered an integral part of the abrasive blasting process:

- (a) The blast pot associated with the abrasive blasting process will be connected to the dust collector circuit so the process cannot operate without the filter on.
- (b) The dust collector will allow the source to get 2 to 4 additional uses out of the blast media before the collector will remove it completely. This will be an economic benefit because the cost savings from reuse the media will cover the cost of the collector in two years.
- (c) Abrasive blasting in a totally enclosed room is impossible without a dust collector. Visibility would drop to zero in five minutes and would make the room impossible to work in. This would present a safety hazard to employees

IDEM, OAQ has evaluated the information submitted and has determined that the dust collector should not be considered an integral part of the abrasive blasting process because the primary purpose of the dust collector is pollution control. This determination is based on the fact that the circuit could be bypassed and the abrasive blasting process could operate without the control device. In addition, the interlock does not guarantee that the dust collector is operating properly. All blast units have shot elevators or some mechanism to re-circulate the shot within the blast unit, which is a separate function from the control device, so the economic benefit of reusing the shot is not related to the control device. Finally, the fact that the source claims they could not blast in a totally enclosed room without the dust collector is direct evidence that the primary purpose of the dust collector is to remove the particulate matter (i.e. pollution) from the room. Therefore, the permitting level will be determined using the potential to emit before the dust collector.

(3) Dry honer glass bead blasting machine

The applicant has submitted the following information to justify why the cyclone separator and dust collector should be considered an integral part of the dry honer glass bead blasting machine:

- (a) The dry honer glass bead blasting machine is self contained. The glass beads are recycled through a filter and screen to remove dust and debris before returning to the pressurized pot for reuse. This allows us to get 8 to 12 additional uses out of the glass beads before they are removed by the filters for being too small. The cost of the glass beads are cut by approximately 90 percent and that more than covers the cost of operating the dust collector.
- (b) The dry honer glass bead blasting machine will not operate with the parts door open or the collector off and the blast hose is too short to allow the source to blast outside of the machine.

IDEM, OAQ has evaluated the information submitted and has determined that the dust collector should not be considered an integral part of the dry honer glass bead blasting machine process because the primary purpose of the dust collector is to remove the particulate matter (i.e. pollution control) from the room. This determination is based on the fact that all blast units have shot elevators or some mechanism, such as the cyclone separator to recirculate the shot within the blast unit, which is a separate function from the control device, so the economic benefit of reusing the shot is not related to the control device. In addition, the fact that the machine will not operate without the dust collector on does not guarantee that the dust collector is operating properly. Therefore, the permitting level will be determined using the potential to emit before the dust collector.

<b>Enforcement Issues</b>
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IDEM is aware that equipment has been constructed and operated prior to obtaining a registration. IDEM is reviewing this matter and will take the appropriate action. This proposed approval is intended to satisfy the requirements of the registration rules.

<b>Emission Calculations</b>
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See Appendix A of this TSD for detailed emission calculations.

<b>Permit Level Determination – Registration</b>
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The following table reflects the unlimited potential to emit (PTE) of the entire source before controls. Control equipment is not considered federally enforceable until it has been required in a federally enforceable permit.

Process/ Emission Unit	Potential To Emit of the Entire Source (tons/year)									
	PM	PM10*	PM2.5*	SO <sub>2</sub>	NO <sub>x</sub>	VOC	CO	GHGs as CO <sub>2</sub> e**	Total HAPs	Worst Single HAP
Powder Coating	9.46	9.46	9.46	0	0	0.02	0	0	0	0
Future Cure Wet Spray Paint Booth	0.82	0.82	0.82	0	0	4.21	0	0	3.22	1.40 Xylene
Abrasive Blasting	1.46	1.46	1.46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dry Honer Glass Bead Blasting Machine	0.27	0.27	0.27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Five Stage Washer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas Combustion	0.08	0.30	0.30	0.02	3.99	0.22	3.35	4,821	0.08	0.07 Hexane
Fugitive Emissions - Unpaved Roads	2.24	0.60	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total PTE of Entire Source</b>	<b>14.33</b>	<b>12.91</b>	<b>12.37</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>3.99</b>	<b>4.45</b>	<b>3.35</b>	<b>4,821</b>	<b>3.30</b>	<b>1.40 Xylene</b>
Exemptions Levels**	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 25	< 100,000	< 25	< 10
Registration Levels**	< 25	< 25	< 25	< 25	< 25	< 25	< 100	< 100,000	< 25	< 10

\*Under the Part 70 Permit program (40 CFR 70), PM10 and PM2.5, not particulate matter (PM), are each considered as a regulated air pollutant".  
 \*\*The 100,000 CO<sub>2</sub>e threshold represents the Title V and PSD subject to regulation thresholds for GHGs in order to determine whether a source's emissions are a regulated NSR pollutant under Title V and PSD.

- (a) The potential to emit (PTE) (as defined in 326 IAC 2-1.1-1) of PM, PM10, and PM2.5 are within the ranges listed in 326 IAC 2-5.1-2(a)(1). The PTE of all other regulated criteria pollutants are less than the ranges listed in 326 IAC 2-5.1-2(a)(1). Therefore, the source is subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-5.1-2 (Registrations). A Registration will be issued.
- (b) The potential to emit (PTE) (as defined in 326 IAC 2-1.1-1) of any single HAP is less than ten (10) tons per year and the PTE of a combination of HAPs is less than twenty-five (25) tons per year. Therefore, this source is an area source under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) and not subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-7.
- (c) The potential to emit (PTE) (as defined in 326 IAC 2-1.1-1) greenhouse gases (GHGs) is less than the Title V subject to regulation threshold of one hundred thousand (100,000) tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent emissions (CO<sub>2</sub>e) per year. Therefore, the source is not subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-7.

### Federal Rule Applicability Determination

#### New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)

- (a) The requirements of the following New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) are not included in the permit, because the burn off oven, which was approved for construction in 2014, is not considered a municipal waste combustor or hospital/medical/infectious waste incinerator:
- (1) 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart E, Standards of Performance for Incinerators (326 IAC 12).
  - (2) 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ea, Standards of Performance for Municipal Waste Combustors for Which Construction is Commenced After December 20, 1989 and on or Before September 20, 1994 (326 IAC 12).
  - (3) 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Eb, Standards of Performance for Large Municipal Waste Combustors for Which Construction is Commenced After September 20, 1994 or for Which Modification or Reconstruction is Commenced After June 19, 1996 (326 IAC 12).
  - (4) 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ec, Standards of Performance for Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators for Which Construction is Commenced After June 20, 1996 (326 IAC 12).
  - (5) 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart AAAA, Standards of Performance for Small Municipal Waste Combustion Units for Which Construction is Commenced After August 30, 1999 or for Which Modification or Reconstruction is Commenced After June 6, 2001 (326 IAC 12).
  - (6) 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BBBB, Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times for Small Municipal Waste Combustion Units Constructed on or Before August 30, 1999 (326 IAC 12).
- (b) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standards for Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration Units for Which Construction Is Commenced After November 30, 1999 or for Which Modification or Reconstruction Is Commenced on or After June 1, 2001, 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart CCCC (326 IAC 12) are not included in this registration because the burn off oven does not meet the definition of a commercial and industrial solid waste incineration (CISWI) unit. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.2265, this unit meets the definition of a part reclamation unit and burn-off oven. This rule only applies to incinerators, waste-burning kilns, energy recovery units, and small, remote incinerators.
- (c) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standards for Other Solid Waste Incineration Units for Which Construction Is Commenced After December 9, 2004 or for Which Modification or Reconstruction Is Commenced on or After June 16, 2006, 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart EEEE (326 IAC 12) are not included in this registration because the burn off oven does not meet the definition of a small municipal waste combustion unit or institutional waste incineration unit as defined in 40 CFR 60.2977.
- (d) There are no New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) (326 IAC 12 and 40 CFR Part 60) included in the registration.

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

- (a) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEE (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Hazardous Waste Combustors) (326 IAC 20-28) are not included in the registration for the parts cleaning oven because it does not meet the definition of a hazardous waste incinerator and the source is not a major source for HAPs.

- (b) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) for Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products, 40 CFR 63, Subpart MMMM (326 IAC 20-80), are not included in the registration, since this source's potential to emit any single HAP is less than ten (10) tons per year and the potential to emit of a combination of HAPs is less than twenty-five (25) tons per year.
- (c) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) for Paint Stripping and Miscellaneous Surface Coating Operations at Area Sources, 40 CFR 63.11169, Subpart HHHHHH, are not included in the registration because the source does not have paint stripping operations that involve the use of chemical strippers that contain methylene chloride (MeCl), does not perform autobody refinishing operations that encompass motor vehicle and mobile equipment spray-applied surface coating operations, and does not perform spray application of coatings containing compounds of chromium (Cr), lead (Pb), manganese (Mn), nickel (Ni), or cadmium (Cd), to any part or product made of metal or plastic, or combinations of metal and plastic that are not motor vehicles or mobile equipment.
- (d) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) for Nine Metal Fabrication and Finishing Source Categories, 40 CFR 63.11514, Subpart XXXXXX, because this source is not primarily engaged in manufacturing, fabricating, or forging of one or more products listed in one of the nine metal fabrication and finishing source category descriptions in Table 1 of 40 CFR 63, Subpart XXXXXX.
- (e) There are no other National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) (326 IAC 14, 326 IAC 20 and 40 CFR Part 63) included in the registration.

#### Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)

- (a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 64.2, Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) is not included in the registration, because the unlimited potential to emit of the source is less than the Title V major source thresholds and the source is not required to obtain a Part 70 or Part 71 permit.

<b>State Rule Applicability Determination</b>
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The following state rules are applicable to the source:

- (a) 326 IAC 2-5.1-2 (Registrations)  
Registration applicability is discussed under the Permit Level Determination – Registration section above.
- (b) 326 IAC 2-4.1 (Major Sources of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP))  
The potential to emit of any single HAP is less than ten (10) tons per year and the potential to emit of a combination of HAPs is less than twenty-five (25) tons per year. Therefore, this source is an area source under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) and not subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-4.1.
- (c) 326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting)  
Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-6-1, this source is not subject to this rule, because it is not required to have an operating permit under 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70), it is not located in Lake, Porter, or LaPorte County, and it does not emit lead into the ambient air at levels equal to or greater than 5 tons per year. Therefore, 326 IAC 2-6 does not apply.

- (d) 326 IAC 5-1 (Opacity Limitations)  
Pursuant to 326 IAC 5-1-2 (Opacity Limitations), except as provided in 326 IAC 5-1-3 (Temporary Alternative Opacity Limitations), opacity shall meet the following, unless otherwise stated in this registration:
- (1) 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.
  - (2) Opacity shall not exceed sixty percent (60%) for more than a cumulative total of fifteen (15) minutes (sixty (60) readings as measured according to 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 9 or fifteen (15) one (1) minute nonoverlapping integrated averages for a continuous opacity monitor) in a six (6) hour period.
- (e) 326 IAC 6-4 (Fugitive Dust Emissions Limitations)  
The source is subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6-4, because the unpaved roads have the potential to emit fugitive particulate emissions. Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-4 (Fugitive Dust Emissions Limitations), the source shall not allow fugitive dust to escape beyond the property line or boundaries of the property, right-of-way, or easement on which the source is located, in a manner that would violate 326 IAC 6-4.
- (f) 326 IAC 6-5 (Fugitive Particulate Matter Emission Limitations)  
The source is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6-5, because the source does not have potential fugitive particulate emissions greater than 25 tons per year. Therefore, 326 IAC 6-5 does not apply.
- (g) 326 IAC 6.5 (Particulate Matter Limitations Except Lake County)  
This rule applies to sources or facilities with a potential to emit particulate matter located in the counties of Clark, Dearborn, Dubois, Howard, Marion, St. Joseph, Vanderburgh, Vigo, or Wayne that are specifically listed in 326 IAC 6.5-2 through 6.5-10 or sources located in the above mentioned counties with either the potential to emit one hundred (100) tons or more or actual emissions of ten (10) tons or more. This source is located in Vanderburgh County, is not specifically listed in 326 IAC 6.5-8 and has an unlimited potential to emit 14.38 tons of PM per year. Therefore, this source is subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6.5 because the actual PM emissions from the source are not limited to less than 10 tons per year.
- (h) 326 IAC 8-1-6 (VOC Rules: General Reduction Requirements for New Facilities)  
Each of the emission units at this source is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6, since the unlimited VOC potential emissions from each emission unit is less than twenty-five (25) tons per year.
- (i) 326 IAC 12 (New Source Performance Standards)  
See Federal Rule Applicability Section of this TSD.
- (j) 326 IAC 20 (Hazardous Air Pollutants)  
See Federal Rule Applicability Section of this TSD.

#### Powder Coat Booth

- (a) 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)  
The requirements of 326 IAC 6-3-2 are not applicable to the powder coat booth because it is subject to a more stringent particulate matter limit under 326 IAC 6.5 (Particulate Matter Limitations Except Lake County).

- (b) 326 IAC 6.5 (Particulate Matter Limitations Except Lake County)  
Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-1-2(a), particulate matter emissions from the powder coat booth 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)).

The dust collector shall be in operation at all times the powder coat booth is in operation, in order to comply with this limit.

- (c) 326 IAC 8-2 (Surface Coating Emission Limitations)  
The powder coat booth was constructed after July 1, 1990, using coatings that contain VOC, and coats metal parts and products under the Standard Industrial Classification Code of major group #34. However, the potential to emit VOC from the powder coat booth is less than fifteen (15) pounds of VOC per day before add-on controls. Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 8-2-1(a)(4) this rule does not apply to the powder coat booth.

#### Future Cure Wet Spray Paint Booth

- (a) 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)  
The future cure wet spray paint booth has the potential to use less than five (5) gallons of coatings per day. Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-1(b)(15), this booth is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3-2.
- (b) 326 IAC 6.5 (Particulate Matter Limitations Except Lake County)  
The future cure wet spray paint booth has the potential to use less than five (5) gallons of coatings per day. Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-1-1(c)(5), this booth is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6.5.
- (c) 326 IAC 8-2 (Surface Coating Emission Limitations)  
The airless paint pump and gun, identified as SP-1 was installed in 1983, has the potential to emit 3.70 tons of VOC per year, and coats metal parts and products under the Standard Industrial Classification Code of major group #34. Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-2-1(a)(2), this surface coating process, which was constructed after November 1, 1980 and is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-2-9 because this process has a potential to emit less than twenty-five (25) tons per year.

#### Abrasive Blasting Process and Dry Honer Glass Bead Blasting Machine

- (a) 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)  
The requirements of 326 IAC 6-3-2 are not applicable to the abrasive blasting process and dry honer glass bead blasting machine because each emission unit is subject to a more stringent particulate matter limit under 326 IAC 6.5 (Particulate Matter Limitations Except Lake County).
- (b) 326 IAC 6.5 (Particulate Matter Limitations Except Lake County)  
Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-1-2(a), particulate matter emissions from the abrasive blasting process and dry honer glass bead blasting machine 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)), each.

The dust collector shall be in operation at all times the abrasive blasting process is in operation, in order to comply with this limit. The cyclone separator and dust collector shall be in operation at all times the dry honer glass bead blasting machine is in operation, in order to comply with this limit.

#### Five (5) Stage Washer

- (a) 326 IAC 8-3 (Organic Solvent Degreasing Operations)  
The five (5) stage washer is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-3 because it does not use solvents that contain VOC.

### Burn Off Oven

(a) 326 IAC 4-2-2 (Incinerators)

The natural gas-fired burn off oven is used to remove powder coating overspray from the metal coating racks. The powder coating overspray is considered a solid waste. Therefore, the burn off oven is subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 4-2-1 because this oven meets the definition of an incinerator provided in 326 IAC 1-2-34 and is not subject to any of the rules identified in 326 IAC 4-2-1(b)(2).

Pursuant to 326 IAC 4-2, the natural gas-fired parts cleaning oven shall:

- (1) Consist of primary and secondary chambers or the equivalent;
- (2) Be equipped with a primary burner unless burning wood products;
- (3) Comply with 326 IAC 5-1 and 326 IAC 2;
- (4) Be maintained, operated, and burn waste in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications or an operation and maintenance plan as specified in 326 IAC 4-2-2(c); and
- (5) Not emit particulate matter in excess of one (1) of the following:
  - (A) Three-tenths (0.3) pounds of particulate matter per one thousand (1,000) pounds of dry exhaust gas under standard conditions correct to fifty percent (50%) excess air for incinerators with solid waste capacity of greater than or equal to two hundred (200) pounds per hour.
  - (B) Five-tenths (0.5) pounds of particulate matter per one thousand (1,000) pounds of dry exhaust gas under standard conditions corrected to fifty percent (50%) excess air for incinerators with solid waste capacity of less than two hundred (200) pounds per hour.
- (6) If any requirements of 326 IAC 4-2-2(a)(1) through 326 IAC 4-2-2(a)(5) above are not met, the source shall stop charging the incinerator until adjustments are made that address the underlying cause of the deviation.

(b) 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)

The natural gas-fired burn off oven is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3 because, pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-1(b)(2), incinerators are exempt.

(c) 326 IAC 6.5 (Particulate Matter Limitations Except Lake County)

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-1-2(a), particulate matter emissions from the natural gas-fired burn off oven 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)).

(d) 326 IAC 9-1-2 (Carbon Monoxide Emission Limits)

The natural gas-fired burn off oven, which is considered a refuse incineration and refuse burning equipment is subject to 326 IAC 9-1-2 (Carbon Monoxide Emission Limits) because this unit is a stationary source of carbon monoxide constructed after March 21, 1972 and subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 9-1-2(a)(3).

Pursuant to 326 IAC 9-1-2(a)(3) (Carbon Monoxide Emission Limits), the source shall not operate the burn off oven unless the waste gas stream is burned in one (1) of the following:

- (1) Direct-flame afterburner; or
- (2) Secondary chamber.

Note: The burn off oven is equipped with a secondary chamber and burner that can operate up to 1,500°F. Therefore, compliance with 326 IAC 9-1-2(a)(3) is expected.

#### Natural Gas Combustion

- (a) 326 IAC 6-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating)  
The natural gas-fired combustion units are not subject to 326 IAC 6-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating), because, pursuant to 326 IAC 1-2-19, these emission units do not meet the definition of an indirect heating unit.
- (b) 326 IAC 6-3 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)  
The natural gas-fired combustion units are exempt from the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3, because, pursuant to 326 IAC 1-2-59, liquid and gaseous fuels and combustion air are not considered as part of the process weight.
- (c) 326 IAC 6.5 (Particulate Matter Limitations Except Lake County)  
Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-1-2(a), particulate matter emissions from the each natural gas fired combustion unit 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)).
- (d) 326 IAC 7-1.1-1 (Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limitations)  
This source is not subject to 326 IAC 7-1.1-1 (Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limitations) because the potential to emit sulfur dioxide from each natural gas-fired combustion unit is less than twenty-five (25) tons per year and ten (10) pounds per hour.

#### **Conclusion and Recommendation**

Unless otherwise stated, information used in this review was derived from the application and additional information submitted by the applicant. An application for the purposes of this review was received on October 4, 2013. Additional information was received on November 18, 2013 and February 6, 2014.

The construction and operation of this source shall be subject to the conditions of the attached proposed Registration No. 163-33755-00143. The staff recommends to the Commissioner that this Registration be approved.

#### **IDEM Contact**

- (a) Questions regarding this proposed registration can be directed to Brian Williams at the Indiana Department Environmental Management, Office of Air Quality, Permits Branch, 100 North Senate Avenue, MC 61-53 IGCN 1003, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251 or by telephone at (317) 234-5375 or toll free at 1-800-451-6027 extension 4-5375.
- (b) A copy of the findings is available on the Internet at: <http://www.in.gov/ai/appfiles/idem-caats/>
- (c) For additional information about air permits and how the public and interested parties can participate, refer to the IDEM's Guide for Citizen Participation and Permit Guide on the Internet at: [www.in.gov/idem](http://www.in.gov/idem)

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations**  
**Particulate**  
**From Powder Coating Booth**

**Company Name: Industrial Services Company**  
**Address City IN Zip: 1701 North Kentucky Avenue, Evansville, Indiana 47711**  
**Permit Number: 163-33755-00143**  
**Reviewer: Brian Williams**

Process	Maximum Coating Usage (lb/hr)	Transfer Efficiency (%)	Uncontrolled Particulate (lbs/hr)	Uncontrolled Particulate (tons/yr)*	Control Efficiency (%) Prefilters	Control Efficiency (%) HEPA Filters	Controlled Particulate (lbs/hr)	Controlled Particulate (tons/yr)	Weight % Volatile	Potential VOC (lb/hr)	Potential VOC (ton/yr)
Powder Coating Booth	8.64	75.00%	2.16	9.46	98.00%	99.5%	0.0002	0.001	0.06%	0.01	0.02
<b>Total</b>				<b>9.46</b>				<b>0.001</b>			<b>0.02</b>

\* PM=PM10=PM2.5

**Methodology**

Uncontrolled Particulate (lbs/hr) = Maximum Usage (lbs/hr) \* Transfer Efficiency (%)

Uncontrolled Particulate (tons/yr) = Maximum Usage (lbs/hr) \* Transfer Efficiency (%) \* 8760 (hrs/yr) \* 1/2000 (ton/lbs)

Controlled Particulate (lbs/hr) = Uncontrolled Particulate (lbs/hr) \* (1 - % Control Efficiency)

Controlled Particulate (tons/yr) = Uncontrolled Particulate (lbs/hr) \* (1 - % Control Efficiency) \* 8760 (hrs/yr) \* 1/2000 (ton/lbs)

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations  
VOC and Particulate  
From Surface Coating Operations**

**Company Name: Industrial Services Company  
Address City IN Zip: 1701 North Kentucky Avenue, Evansville, Indiana 47711  
Permit Number: 163-33755-00143  
Reviewer: Brian Williams**

Material	Density (Lb/Gal)	Weight % Volatile (H2O & Organics)	Weight % Water	Weight % Organics	Volume % Water	Volume % Non-Volatiles (solids)	Gal of Mat. (gal/unit)	Maximum (unit/hour)	Pounds VOC per gallon of coating less water	Pounds VOC per gallon of coating	Potential VOC pounds per hour	Potential VOC pounds per day	Potential VOC tons per year	Particulate Potential (ton/yr)	lb VOC/gal solids	Transfer Efficiency
PPG FSC45004	8.10	59.31%	0.0%	59.3%	0.0%	35.34%	1.00	0.17	4.80	4.80	0.82	19.60	3.58	0.25	13.59	90%
PPG 94-634	10.46	33.01%	0.0%	33.0%	0.0%	52.10%	1.00	0.17	3.45	3.45	0.59	14.08	2.57	0.52	6.63	90%
SW 646	12.90	15.00%	0.0%	15.0%	0.0%	72.00%	1.00	0.17	1.94	1.94	0.33	7.89	1.44	<b>0.82</b>	2.69	90%
SW F77W8	8.44	59.00%	0.1%	58.9%	0.1%	28.60%	1.00	0.17	4.98	4.97	<b>0.85</b>	<b>20.28</b>	<b>3.70</b>	0.26	17.38	90%
<b>Worst Case Coating</b>											<b>0.85</b>	<b>20.28</b>	<b>3.70</b>	<b>0.82</b>		

Material	Density (Lb/Gal)	Weight % Volatile (H2O & Organics)	Weight % Water	Weight % Organics	Volume % Water	Volume % Non-Volatiles (solids)	Gal of Mat. (gal/hr)	Pounds VOC per gallon of coating less water	Pounds VOC per gallon of coating	Potential VOC pounds per hour	Potential VOC pounds per day	Potential VOC tons per year	Particulate Potential (ton/yr)	lb VOC/gal solids	Transfer Efficiency
Methyl Ethyl Ketone (Clean Up Solvent)	6.72	100.00%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	35.34%	0.02	6.72	6.72	0.12	2.76	0.50	0.00	19.01	100%

<b>Total Potential to Emit (tons/yr):</b>	<b>4.21</b>	<b>0.82</b>
<b>Control Efficiency:</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>95.0%</b>
<b>Potential after Control (tons/yr):</b>	<b>4.21</b>	<b>0.04</b>

**METHODOLOGY**

Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating less Water = (Density (lb/gal) \* Weight % Organics) / (1-Volume % water)  
Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating = (Density (lb/gal) \* Weight % Organics)  
Potential VOC Pounds per Hour = Pounds of VOC per Gallon coating (lb/gal) \* Gal of Material (gal/unit) \* Maximum (units/hr)  
Potential VOC Pounds per Day = Pounds of VOC per Gallon coating (lb/gal) \* Gal of Material (gal/unit) \* Maximum (units/hr) \* (24 hr/day)  
**Worst Case Coating = Coating with Highest Potential to Emit for each Pollutant**  
Potential VOC Tons per Year = Pounds of VOC per Gallon coating (lb/gal) \* Gal of Material (gal/unit) \* Maximum (units/hr) \* (8760 hr/yr) \* (1 ton/2000 lbs)  
Particulate Potential Tons per Year = (units/hour) \* (gal/unit) \* (lbs/gal) \* (1- Weight % Volatiles) \* (1-Transfer efficiency) \* (8760 hrs/yr) \* (1 ton/2000 lbs)  
Pounds VOC per Gallon of Solids = (Density (lbs/gal) \* Weight % organics) / (Volume % solids)  
Total Potential to Emit Tons per Year = Worst Case Coating Potential to Emit (tons/yr) + Potential to Emit from Solvent (tons/yr)

**Appendix A: Emission Calculations  
HAP Emission Calculations  
From Surface Coating Operations**

**Company Name: Industrial Services Company  
Address City IN Zip: 1701 North Kentucky Avenue, Evansville, Indiana 47711  
Permit Number: 163-33755-00143  
Reviewer: Brian Williams**

Material	Density (Lb/Gal)	Gallons of Material (gal/unit)	Maximum (unit/hour)	Weight % Ethylbenzene	Weight % Xylene	Weight % Toluene	Weight % MIBK	Ethylbenzene Emissions (ton/yr)	Xylene Emissions (ton/yr)	Toluene Emissions (ton/yr)	MIBK Emissions (ton/yr)
PPG FSC45004	8.10	1.00	0.17	0.99%	5.39%	2.28%	1.79%	0.06	0.33	0.14	0.11
PPG 94-634	10.46	1.00	0.17	0.31%	1.68%	0%	0%	0.02	0.13	0	0
SW 646	12.90	1.00	0.17	1.65%	8.00%	0%	5.00%	0.16	0.77	0	<b>0.48</b>
SW F77W8*	8.44	1.00	0.17	4.00%	22.31%	17.30%	0%	<b>0.25</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>1.09</b>	0

**Total HAPs: 3.22**

**METHODOLOGY**

HAPs emission rate (tons/yr) = Density (lb/gal) \* Gal of Material (gal/unit) \* Maximum (unit/hr) \* Weight % HAP \* 8760 hrs/yr \* 1 ton/2000 lbs

\*Contains 10% by weight V.M. & P. Naptha (CAS# 64742-89-8), which consists of 3% by weight toluene and 3% by weight xylene. Also contains 1% by weight Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons (CAS# 64742-95-6), which consists of 1% xylene by weight.

**Bold = Coating with Highest Potential to Emit for each individual HAP**

Total HAPs (tons/yr) = Summation of Worst Case Individual HAPs

**Appendix A: Emission Calculations  
Abrasive Blasting - Confined**

**Company Name: Industrial Services Company**  
**Address City IN Zip: 1701 North Kentucky Avenue, Evansville, Indiana 47711**  
**Permit Number: 163-33755-00143**  
**Reviewer: Brian Williams**

Process	Starting Amount of Blast Media (lb)	Time Spent Blasting (hr)	Amount of Blast Media at End of Blasting (lb)	Amount of Blast Media Lost (lb)	Potential Particulate (lb/hr)	Potential Particulate (ton/yr)
Abrasive Blaster	500.00	9.00	497.00	3.00	0.33	1.46
Dry Honer Glass Bead Blasting Machine	40.00	2.00	39.875	0.13	0.06	0.27

**Notes:**

Blast media usage and time spent blasting based on data collected by the source.

The abrasive blaster is only used to rough up the surface of the metal parts being blasted to ensure the coating adheres to the surface. Therefore, IDEM has only accounted for the emissions from the spent blast media. The emissions from the removal of metal from the parts is assumed to be negligible.

The glass bead machine is used to polish the surface of the metal parts. Therefore, IDEM has only accounted for the emissions from the spent blast media. The emissions from the removal of metal from the parts is assumed to be negligible.

**Methodology**

Amount of Blast Media Lost (lb) = Starting Amount of Blast Media (lb) - Amount of Blast Media at End of Blasting (lb)

Potential Particulate (lb/hr) = Amount of Blast Media Lost (lb) / Time Spent Blasting (hr)

Potential Particulate (ton/yr) = Potential Particulate (lb/hr) x 8,760 (hr/yr) x 1/2,000 (ton/lb)

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations  
Natural Gas Combustion Only  
MM BTU/HR <100**

**Company Name:** Industrial Services Company  
**Address City IN Zip:** 1701 North Kentucky Avenue, Evansville, Indiana 47711  
**Permit Number:** 163-33755-00143  
**Reviewer:** Brian Williams

Heat Input Capacity MMBtu/hr	HHV mmBtu	Potential Throughput MMCF/yr
9.30	1020	79.9
	mmscf	

Emission Factor in lb/MMCF	Pollutant						
	PM*	PM10*	direct PM2.5*	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO
	1.9	7.6	7.6	0.6	100 **see below	5.5	84
Potential Emission in tons/yr	0.08	0.30	0.30	0.02	3.99	0.22	3.35

\*PM emission factor is filterable PM only. PM10 and PM2.5 emission factors are filterable and condensable PM10 and PM2.5 combined, respectively.  
 \*\*Emission Factors for NOx: Uncontrolled = 100, Low NOx Burner = 50, Low NOx Burners/Flue gas recirculation = 32

Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	HAPs - Organics				
	Benzene 2.1E-03	Dichlorobenzene 1.2E-03	Formaldehyde 7.5E-02	Hexane 1.8E+00	Toluene 3.4E-03
Potential Emission in tons/yr	8.386E-05	4.792E-05	2.995E-03	7.188E-02	1.358E-04

Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	HAPs - Metals				
	Lead 5.0E-04	Cadmium 1.1E-03	Chromium 1.4E-03	Manganese 3.8E-04	Nickel 2.1E-03
Potential Emission in tons/yr	1.997E-05	4.393E-05	5.591E-05	1.518E-05	8.386E-05

<b>Total HAPs =</b>	<b>0.08</b>	
<b>Single HAP =</b>	<b>0.072</b>	<b>Hexane</b>

Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	Greenhouse Gas		
	CO2 120,000	CH4 2.3	N2O 2.2
Potential Emission in tons/yr	4,792	9.19E-02	8.79E-02
Summed Potential Emissions in tons/yr	4,792		
CO2e Total in tons/yr based on 11/29/2013 federal GWPs	4,821		
CO2e Total in tons/yr based on 10/30/2009 federal GWPs	4,821		

**Methodology**

All emission factors are based on normal firing.  
 MMBtu = 1,000,000 Btu  
 Emission Factors are from AP 42, Chapter 1.4, Tables 1.4-1, 1.4-2, 1.4-3, SCC #1-02-006-02, 1-01-006-02, 1-03-006-02, and 1-03-006-03  
 Potential Throughput (MMCF) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) x 8,760 hrs/yr x 1 MMCF/1,000 MMBtu  
 Emission (tons/yr) = Throughput (MMCF/yr) x Emission Factor (lb/MMCF)/2,000 lb/ton  
 The five highest organic and metal HAPs emission factors are provided above. Additional HAPs emission factors are available in AP-42, Chapter 1.4.  
 The N2O Emission Factor for uncontrolled is 2.2. The N2O Emission Factor for low Nox burner is 0.64.  
 Greenhouse Warming Potentials (GWP) from Table A-1 of 40 CFR Part 98 Subpart A.  
 CO2e (tons/yr) based on 11/29/2013 federal GWPs= CO2 Potential Emission ton/yr x CO2 GWP (1) + CH4 Potential Emission ton/yr x CH4 GWP (25) + N2O Potential Emission ton/yr x N2O GWP (298).  
 CO2e (tons/yr) based on 10/30/2009 federal GWPs = 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  
Fugitive Dust Emissions - Unpaved Roads**

**Company Name:** Industrial Services Company  
**Address City IN Zip:** 1701 North Kentucky Avenue, Evansville, Indiana 47711  
**Permit Number:** 163-33755-00143  
**Reviewer:** Brian Williams

**Unpaved Roads at Industrial Site**

The following calculations determine the amount of emissions created by unpaved roads, based on 8,760 hours of use and AP-42, Ch 13.2.2 (11/2006).

Vehicle Information (provided by source)

Type	Maximum Weight of Vehicle (tons)	Maximum Weight of Load (tons)	Maximum Weight of Vehicle and Load (tons/trip)	Maximum trips per year (trip/yr)	Total Weight driven per year (ton/yr)	Maximum one-way distance (feet/trip)	Maximum one-way distance (mi/trip)	Maximum one-way miles (miles/yr)
Pickup Truck	2.0	0.5	2.5	17,520.0	43,800.0	264	0.050	876.0
Pickup Truck	2.0	0.0	2.0	17,520.0	35,040.0	264	0.050	876.0
Large Van Truck	3.5	9.5	13.0	4,380.0	56,940.0	106	0.020	87.6
Large Van Truck	3.5	0.0	3.5	4,380.0	15,330.0	106	0.020	87.9
Auto	1.5	0.0	1.5	43,800.0	65,700.0	42	0.008	350.4
Auto	1.5	0.0	1.5	43,800.0	65,700.0	42	0.008	350.4
<b>Totals</b>			<b>24.0</b>	<b>131,400</b>	<b>282,510</b>			<b>2,628</b>

Average Vehicle Weight Per Trip = 2.2 tons/trip  
Average Miles Per Trip = 0.02 miles/trip

Unmitigated Emission Factor,  $E_f = k \cdot [(s/12)^a] \cdot [(W/3)^b]$  (Equation 1a from AP-42 13.2.2)

	PM	PM10	PM2.5	
where k =	4.9	1.5	0.15	lb/mi = particle size multiplier (AP-42 Table 13.2.2-2 for Industrial Roads)
s =	6	6	6	% = mean % silt content of unpaved roads (AP-42 Table 13.2.2-1 Sand/Gravel Processing Plant)
a =	0.7	0.9	0.9	= constant (AP-42 Table 13.2.2-2 for Industrial Roads)
W =	2.2	2.2	2.2	tons = average vehicle weight (provided by source)
b =	0.45	0.45	0.45	= constant (AP-42 Table 13.2.2-2 for Industrial Roads)

Taking natural mitigation due to precipitation into consideration, Mitigated Emission Factor,  $E_{ext} = E \cdot [(365 - P)/365]$  (Equation 2 from AP-42 13.2.2)

Mitigated Emission Factor,  $E_{ext} = E \cdot [(365 - P)/365]$   
where P = 125 days of rain greater than or equal to 0.01 inches (see Fig. 13.2.2-1)

	PM	PM10	PM2.5	
Unmitigated Emission Factor, $E_f =$	2.60	0.69	0.07	lb/mile
Mitigated Emission Factor, $E_{ext} =$	1.71	0.45	0.05	lb/mile

Process	Unmitigated PTE of PM (tons/yr)	Unmitigated PTE of PM10 (tons/yr)	Unmitigated PTE of PM2.5 (tons/yr)	Mitigated PTE of PM (tons/yr)	Mitigated PTE of PM10 (tons/yr)	Mitigated PTE of PM2.5 (tons/yr)
Pickup Truck	1.14	0.30	0.03	0.75	0.20	0.02
Pickup Truck	1.14	0.30	0.03	0.75	0.20	0.02
Large Van Truck	0.11	0.03	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.00
Large Van Truck	0.11	0.03	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.00
Auto	0.45	0.12	0.01	0.30	0.08	0.01
Auto	0.45	0.12	0.01	0.30	0.08	0.01
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3.41</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>2.24</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.06</b>

**Methodology**

Total Weight driven per day (ton/day) = [Maximum Weight Loaded (tons/trip)] \* [Maximum trips per day (trip/day)]  
Maximum one-way distance (mi/trip) = [Maximum one-way distance (feet/trip)] / [5280 ft/mile]  
Maximum one-way miles (miles/day) = [Maximum trips per year (trip/day)] \* [Maximum one-way distance (mi/trip)]  
Average Vehicle Weight Per Trip (ton/trip) = SUM[Total Weight driven per day (ton/day)] / SUM[Maximum trips per day (trip/day)]  
Average Miles Per Trip (miles/trip) = SUM[Maximum one-way miles (miles/day)] / SUM[Maximum trips per year (trip/day)]  
Unmitigated PTE (tons/yr) = (Maximum one-way miles (miles/yr)) \* (Unmitigated Emission Factor (lb/mile)) \* (ton/2000 lbs)  
Mitigated PTE (tons/yr) = (Maximum one-way miles (miles/yr)) \* (Mitigated Emission Factor (lb/mile)) \* (ton/2000 lbs)

**Abbreviations**

PM = Particulate Matter  
PM10 = Particulate Matter (<10 um)  
PM2.5 = Particulate Matter (<2.5 um)  
PTE = Potential to Emit

**Appendix A: Emission Calculations  
Summary of Emissions**

**Company Name: Industrial Services Company  
Address City IN Zip: 1701 North Kentucky Avenue, Evansville, Indiana 47711  
Permit Number: 163-33755-00143  
Reviewer: Brian Williams**

Unlimited Potential to Emit (tons/year)										
Process	PM	PM10	PM2.5	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO	GHGs as CO2e	Total HAP	Single HAP
Powder Coat Booth	9.46	9.46	9.46	0	0	0.02	0	0	0	0
Future Cure Wet Spray Paint Booth	0.82	0.82	0.82	0	0	4.21	0	0	3.22	1.40 Xylene
Abrasive Blasting	1.46	1.46	1.46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dry Honer Glass Bead Blasting Machine	0.27	0.27	0.27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Five Stage Washer*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas Combustion	0.08	0.30	0.30	0.02	3.99	0.22	3.35	4,821	0.08	0.07 Hexane
Unpaved Roads	2.24	0.60	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Summary</b>	<b>14.33</b>	<b>12.91</b>	<b>12.37</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>3.99</b>	<b>4.45</b>	<b>3.35</b>	<b>4,821</b>	<b>3.30</b>	<b>1.40 Xylene</b>

\*The five stage washer does not use any solvents that contain VOC or HAP.



# INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

*We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.*

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**Michael R. Pence**  
*Governor*

**Thomas W. Easterly**  
*Commissioner*

## **SENT VIA U.S. MAIL: CONFIRMED DELIVERY AND SIGNATURE REQUESTED**

**TO:** Ed Van Zandt  
Industrial Services Company  
PO Box 6407  
Evansville, IN 47719

**DATE:** February 27, 2014

**FROM:** Matt Stuckey, Branch Chief  
Permits Branch  
Office of Air Quality

**SUBJECT:** Final Decision  
Registration  
163-33755-00143

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:  
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 6/13/2013

# Mail Code 61-53

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2		Vanderburgh County Commissioners 1 NW MLK Blvd, Rm 305 Evansville IN 47708 (Local Official)									
3		Mr. Don Mottley Save Our Rivers 6222 Yankeetown Hwy Boonville IN 47601 (Affected Party)									
4		Vanderburgh County Health Dept. 420 Milberry Street Evansville IN 47713-1888 (Health Department)									
5		Kim Sherman 3355 Woodview Drive Newburgh IN 47630 (Affected Party)									
6		Mr. Mark Wilson Evansville Courier & Press P.O. Box 268 Evansville IN 47702-0268 (Affected Party)									
7		Evansville EPA 100 E. Walnut St. Suite 100, Newsome Center Evansville IN 47713 (Local Official)									
8		David Boggs 216 Western Hills Dr Mt Vernon IN 47620 (Affected Party)									
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