INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

100 N. Senate Avenue • Indianapolis, IN 46204
(800) 451-6027 • (317) 232-8603 • Fax (317) 233-6647 • www.idem.IN.gov

Mike Braun
Governor

Clint Woods
Commissioner

To:	Interested Parties
Date:	June 1, 2026
From:	Jenny Acker, Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality
Source Name:	Hatchworks LLC
Permit Level:	TV Significant Permit Modification
Permit Number:	003-48840-00530
Source Location:	7510 Zodiac Way, Fort Wayne, IN 46816
Type of Action Taken:	Modification at an existing source

Notice of Decision: Approval - Effective Immediately

Please be advised that on behalf of the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Management, I have issued a decision regarding the matter referenced above.

The final decision is available on the IDEM website at: https://www.in.gov/apps/idem/caats/. To view the document, choose Search Option by **Permit Number**, then enter permit 48840

The final decision is also available via IDEM's Virtual File Cabinet (VFC) located at https://www.in.gov/idem/legal/public-records/virtual-file-cabinet/. Click on the Virtual File Cabinet button. Click on the "Search" dropdown menu in the upper left corner and select "OAQ Permit" from the list of options. Select "Public" in the "Security group" dropdown menu. Type the five-digit permit number 48840 in the Permit # search field, select "Final" in the "Permit Type" dropdown menu, then click the search button at the top or bottom of the webpage. The search will return the final issued permit and any applicable mailing list.

(continues on next page)

If you would like to request a paper copy of the permit document, please contact IDEM's Office of Records Management:

IDEM - Office of Records Management
Indiana Government Center North
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2251
Phone: (317) 232-8667
Fax: (317) 233-6647
Email: IDEMFILEROOM@idem.in.gov

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

If you wish to challenge this decision, IC 4-21.5-3-7 and IC 13-15-7-3 require that you file a petition for administrative review. This petition may include a request for stay of effectiveness and must be submitted to Indiana Office of Administrative Law Proceedings, 100 N. Senate Avenue Suite N802, Indianapolis, IN 46204, **within eighteen (18) days of the mailing of this notice**. The filing of a petition for administrative review is complete on the earliest of the following dates that apply to the filing:

(1) the date the document is delivered to the Indiana Office of Administrative Law Proceedings (OALP); or
(2) the date of the postmark on the envelope containing the document, if the document is mailed to OALP 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 OALP by private carrier.

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

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

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

The EPA requests that you file Title V petitions electronically through the Central Data Exchange. To do so, please go to: https://cdx.epa.gov/ .

If you tried but you are unable to use the Central Data Exchange to file your petition, the EPA requests that you send your petition and associated attachments via email to: titleVpetitions@epa.gov.

If you have made every effort to electronically submit your petition but are simply unable to successfully do so, please submit a hardcopy of your petition to the following address:

US EPA
Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards
Air Quality Policy Division
Operating Permits Group Leader
109 T.W. Alexander Dr. (C-504-01)
Research Triangle Park, NC 27711

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
Decision-Title V-Mod 1/13/25

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

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Mike Braun
Governor

Clint Woods
Commissioner

June 1, 2026

Braylon Perry
Hatchworks, LLC
7510 Zodiac Way
Fort Wayne, IN 46816

Re: 003-48840-00530
Significant Permit Modification

Dear Braylon Perry:

Hatchworks, LLC was issued Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No. T003-47378-00530 on September 6, 2024 for a stationary data center located at 7510 Zodiac Way, Fort Wayne, IN 46816.

An application requesting changes to this permit was received on February 11, 2025.

Pursuant to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-7-12, a Significant Permit Modification to this permit is hereby approved as described in the attached Technical Support Document.

Please find attached the entire Part 70 Operating Permit as modified, including the following revised attachment(s):

Attachment B: 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ (4Z), National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (*revised*)

The permit references the below listed attachment(s). Since this attachment has been provided in previously issued approvals for this source, IDEM OAQ has not included a copy of this attachment with this modification:

Attachment A: 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII (4I), New Source Performance Standards for Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines

Previously issued approvals for this source containing these attachments are available on the Internet at: http://www.in.gov/ai/appfiles/idem-caats/.

Previously issued approvals for this source are also available via IDEM's Virtual File Cabinet (VFC). To access VFC, please go to: https://www.in.gov/idem/legal/public-records/virtual-file-cabinet/. Once you have accessed VFC, you will then have the option to search for source related documents using a variety of criteria.

Federal rules under Title 40 of United States Code of Federal Regulations may also be found on the U.S. Government Printing Office's Electronic Code of Federal Regulations (eCFR) website, located on the Internet at: http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title40/40tab_02.tpl.

A copy of the permit is available on the Internet at: http://www.in.gov/ai/appfiles/idem-caats/. A copy of the application and permit is also available via IDEM's Virtual File Cabinet (VFC) located at https://www.in.gov/idem/legal/public-records/virtual-file-cabinet/. Once you have accessed VFC, you will then have the option to search for source related documents using a variety of criteria. To find documents related to this air permit, click on "Advanced Search", specify "OAQ" in the Program search field, specify the five-digit permit number "48840" in the Permit # search field, then click the Search button

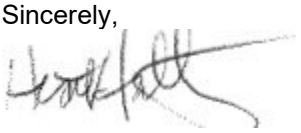
at the top or bottom of the webpage.

For additional information about air permits and how the public and interested parties can participate, refer to the IDEM Air Permits page on the Internet at: https://www.in.gov/idem/airpermit/public-participation/; and the Citizens' Guide to IDEM on the Internet at: https://www.in.gov/idem/resources/citizens-guide-to-idem/.

This decision is subject to the Indiana Administrative Orders and Procedures Act - IC 4-21.5-3-5.

If you have any questions regarding this permit, please contact Omar El-Rjoob, Indiana Department Environmental Management, Office of Air Quality, Permits Branch, Indiana Government Center North, 100 North Senate Avenue, Room 13W, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251, or by telephone at (317) 232-4971 or (800) 451-6027, and ask for Omar El-Rjoob or (317) 232-4971.

Sincerely,



Heath Hartley, Section Chief
Permits Branch
Office of Air Quality

Attachments: Significant Source Modification and Technical Support Document

cc: File - Allen County
Allen County Health Department
U.S. EPA, Region 5
Compliance and Enforcement Branch

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Mike Braun
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Clint Woods
Commissioner

Part 70 Operating Permit
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

Hatchworks LLC
7510 Zodiac Way
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46816

(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.

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

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

Operation Permit No.: 003-47378-00530 Master Agency Interest ID: 133680	
Issued by: *Original signed by:* Iryn Calilung, Section Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: September 6, 2024 Expiration Date: September 6, 2029

Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530	
Issued by: B. Williams, for: Heath Hartley, Section Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: June 1, 2026 Expiration Date: September 6, 2029

Visit on.IN.gov/survey or scan the QR code to provide feedback.
We appreciate your input!

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Attachment B: 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ (4Z), National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines

SECTION A SOURCE SUMMARY

This permit is based on information requested by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM), Office of Air Quality (OAQ). The information describing the source contained in conditions A.1 through A.4 is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions. However, the Permittee should be aware that a physical change or a change in the method of operation that may render this descriptive information obsolete or inaccurate may trigger requirements for the Permittee to obtain additional permits or seek modification of this permit pursuant to 326 IAC 2, or change other applicable requirements presented in the permit application.

A.1 General Information [326 IAC 2-7-4(c)][326 IAC 2-7-5(14)][326 IAC 2-7-1(20)]

The Permittee owns and operates a stationary data center.

Source Address:	7510 Zodiac Way, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46816
General Source Phone Number:	(650) 495-3224
SIC Code:	7374 (Computer Processing and Data Preparation and Processing Services)
County Location:	Allen
Source Location Status:	Attainment for all criteria pollutants
Source Status:	Part 70 Operating Permit Program Minor Source, under PSD and Emission Offset Rules Minor Source, Section 112 of the Clean Air Act Not 1 of 28 Source Categories

A.2 Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summary [326 IAC 2-7-4(c)(3)][326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]

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

(a) Thirty-four (34) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 1 through Gen 34, approved in 2024 for construction, each with a rated maximum of 4,043 Bhp (3,015 kW), and exhausting to stacks SV 1 through SV 34.

[Under NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, these emergency generators are affected sources.]
[Under NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, these emergency generators are affected sources.]

(b) One hundred and forty (140) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 35 through Gen 174, approved in 2025 for construction, each with a rated maximum of 4043 Bhp (3015 kW), and exhausting to stacks SV 35 through SV 174.

[Under NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, these emergency generators are affected sources.]
[Under NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, these emergency generators are affected sources.]

A.3 Insignificant Activities [326 IAC 2-7-1(19)][326 IAC 2-7-4(c)][326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]

This stationary source also includes the following insignificant activities, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(19):

(a) One (1) ancillary diesel-fired emergency generator, identified as DEAG1, approved in 2024 for construction, with a rated maximum of 595 Bhp (444 kW), and exhausting to stack SV DEAG1.

[Under NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, this emergency generator is an affected source.]

[Under NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this emergency generator is an affected source.]

(b) Two (2) ancillary diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as DEAG2 and DEAG3, approved in 2025 for construction, each with a rated maximum of 595 Bhp (444 kW), and exhausting to the stack SV DEAG2 and SV DEAG3.

[Under NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, these emergency generators are affected sources.]

[Under NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, these emergency generators are affected sources.]

(c) One (1) diesel-fired emergency fire pump, identified as DEP1, approved in 2024 for construction, with a rated maximum of 557 Bhp (415 kW), and exhausting to stack SV DEP1.

[Under NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, this emergency fire pump is an affected source.]

[Under NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this emergency fire pump is an affected source.]

(d) One (1) diesel-fired emergency fire pump, identified as DEP2, approved in 2025 for construction, with a rated maximum of 557 Bhp (415 kW), and exhausting to stack SV DEP2.

[Under NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, this emergency fire pump is an affected source.]

[Under NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this emergency fire pump is an affected source.]

(e) Thirty-six (36) diesel storage tanks, identified as DST1 through DST36, approved in 2024 for construction, each with a maximum capacity of 6,000 gallons.

(f) One hundred and forty three (143) diesel storage tanks, identified as DST37 through DST179, approved in 2025 for construction, each with a maximum capacity of 6,000 gallons.

(g) Fifteen (15) cooling towers, identified as CT1 through CT15, approved in 2024 for construction, each with a rated maximum recirculation rate of 6,000 gallons per minute, and exhausting outdoors.

(h) Forty nine (49) cooling towers, identified as CT16 through CT64, approved in 2025 for construction, each with a rated maximum recirculation rate of 6,000 gallons per minute, and exhausting outdoors.

(i) Paved roads.

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

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

(a) It is a major source, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(20);

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

SECTION B GENERAL CONDITIONS

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

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

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

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]

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

(a) This permit, T003-47378-00530, is issued for a fixed term of five (5) years from the issuance date of this permit, as determined in accordance with IC 4-21.5-3-5(f) and IC 13-15-5-3. Subsequent revisions, modifications, or amendments of this permit do not affect the expiration date of this permit or of permits issued pursuant to Title IV of the Clean Air Act and 326 IAC 21 (Acid Deposition Control).

(b) If IDEM, OAQ, upon receiving a timely and complete renewal permit application, fails to issue or deny the permit renewal prior to the expiration date of this permit, this existing permit shall not expire and all terms and conditions shall continue in effect, including any permit shield provided in 326 IAC 2-7-15, until the renewal permit has been issued or denied.

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

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

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

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

B.6 Enforceability [326 IAC 2-7-7] [IC 13-17-12]

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

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

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

B.8 Property Rights or Exclusive Privilege [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(D)]

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

B.9 Duty to Provide Information [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(E)]

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

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

B.10 Certification [326 IAC 2-7-4(f)][326 IAC 2-7-6(1)][326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)]

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

(1) it contains a certification by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(33), and

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

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

(c) A "responsible official" is defined at 326 IAC 2-7-1(33).

B.11 Annual Compliance Certification [326 IAC 2-7-6(5)]

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

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
Indiana Government Center North
100 North Senate Avenue, Room 13W
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

and

United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5
Air and Radiation Division, Air Enforcement Branch - Indiana (AE-17J)
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60604-3590

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

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

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

(2) The compliance status;

(3) Whether compliance was continuous or intermittent;

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

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

The submittal by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(33).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
Indiana Government Center North
100 North Senate Avenue, Room 13W
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

The PMP extension notification does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(33).

The Permittee shall implement the PMPs.

(b) A copy of the PMPs shall be submitted to IDEM, OAQ upon request and within a reasonable time, and shall be subject to review and approval by IDEM, OAQ. IDEM, OAQ may require the Permittee to revise its PMPs whenever lack of proper maintenance causes or is the primary contributor to an exceedance of any limitation on emissions. The PMPs and their submittal do not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(33).

(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 Reserved

B.14 Permit Shield [326 IAC 2-7-15][326 IAC 2-7-20][326 IAC 2-7-12]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B.15 Prior Permits Superseded [326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5][326 IAC 2-7-10.5]

(a) All terms and conditions of permits established prior to T003-47378-00530 and issued pursuant to permitting programs approved into the state implementation plan have been either:

(1) incorporated as originally stated,

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

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

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

B.16 Termination of Right to Operate [326 IAC 2-7-10][326 IAC 2-7-4(a)]

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

B.17 Permit Modification, Reopening, Revocation and Reissuance, or Termination [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(C)][326 IAC 2-7-8(a)][326 IAC 2-7-9]

(a) This permit may be modified, reopened, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Permittee for a Part 70 Operating Permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any condition of this permit. [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(C)] The notification by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(33).

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

(1) That this permit contains a material mistake.

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

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

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

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

B.18 Permit Renewal [326 IAC 2-7-3][326 IAC 2-7-4][326 IAC 2-7-8(e)]

(a) The application for renewal shall be submitted using the application form or forms prescribed by IDEM, OAQ and shall include the information specified in 326 IAC 2-7-4. Such information shall be included in the application for each emission unit at this source, except those emission units included on the trivial or insignificant activities list contained in 326 IAC 2-7-1(19) and 326 IAC 2-7-1(39). The renewal application does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(33).

Request for renewal shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Permit Administration and Support Section, Office of Air Quality
Indiana Government Center North
100 North Senate Avenue, Room 13W
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

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

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

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

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

B.19 Permit Amendment or Modification [326 IAC 2-7-11][326 IAC 2-7-12] [40 CFR 72]

(a) Permit amendments and modifications are governed by the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-11 or 326 IAC 2-7-12 whenever the Permittee seeks to amend or modify this permit.

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-11(b) and 326 IAC 2-7-12(a), administrative Part 70 operating permit amendments and permit modifications for purposes of the acid rain portion of a Part 70 permit shall be governed by regulations promulgated under Title IV of the Clean Air Act. [40 CFR 72]

(c) Any application requesting an amendment or modification of this permit shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Permit Administration and Support Section, Office of Air Quality
Indiana Government Center North
100 North Senate Avenue, Room 13W
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

Any such application does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(33).

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

B.20 Permit Revision Under Economic Incentives and Other Programs [326 IAC 2-7-5(8)][326 IAC 2-7-12(b)(2)]

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

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

B.21 Operational Flexibility [326 IAC 2-7-20][326 IAC 2-7-10.5]

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

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

(2) Any preconstruction approval required by 326 IAC 2-7-10.5 has been obtained;

(3) The changes do not result in emissions which exceed the limitations provided in this permit (whether expressed herein as a rate of emissions or in terms of total emissions);

(4) The Permittee notifies the:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Permit Administration and Support Section, Office of Air Quality
Indiana Government Center North
100 North Senate Avenue, Room 13W
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

and

United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5
Air and Radiation Division, Regulation Development Branch - Indiana (AR-18J)
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60604-3590

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

(5) The Permittee maintains records on-site, on a rolling five (5) year basis, which document all such changes and emission trades that are subject to 326 IAC 2-7-20(b)(1) and (c)(1). The Permittee shall make such records available, upon reasonable request, for public review.

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

(b) The Permittee may make Section 502(b)(10) of the Clean Air Act changes (this term is defined at 326 IAC 2-7-1(35)) without a permit revision, subject to the constraint of 326 IAC 2-7-20(a). For each such Section 502(b)(10) of the Clean Air Act change, the required written notification shall include the following:

(1) A brief description of the change within the source;

(2) The date on which the change will occur;

(3) Any change in emissions; and

(4) Any permit term or condition that is no longer applicable as a result of the change.

The notification which shall be submitted is not considered an application form, report or compliance certification. Therefore, the notification by the Permittee does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(33).

(c) Emission Trades [326 IAC 2-7-20(c)]
The Permittee may trade emissions increases and decreases at the source, where the applicable SIP provides for such emission trades without requiring a permit revision, subject to the constraints of Section (a) of this condition and those in 326 IAC 2-7-20(c).

(d) Alternative Operating Scenarios [326 IAC 2-7-20(d)]
The Permittee may make changes at the source within the range of alternative operating scenarios that are described in the terms and conditions of this permit in accordance with 326 IAC 2-7-5(9). No prior notification of IDEM, OAQ or U.S. EPA is required.

(e) Backup fuel switches specifically addressed in, and limited under, Section D of this permit shall not be considered alternative operating scenarios. Therefore, the notification requirements of part (a) of this condition do not apply.

(f) This condition does not apply to emission trades of SO_2 or NO_X under 326 IAC 21.

B.22 Source Modification Requirement [326 IAC 2-7-10.5]

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

B.23 Inspection and Entry [326 IAC 2-7-6][IC 13-14-2-2][IC 13-30-3-1][IC 13-17-3-2]

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

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

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

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

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

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

B.24 Transfer of Ownership or Operational Control [326 IAC 2-7-11]

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

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

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Permit Administration and Support Section, Office of Air Quality
Indiana Government Center North
100 North Senate Avenue, Room 13W
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

Any such application does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(33).

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

B.25 Annual Fee Payment [326 IAC 2-7-19] [326 IAC 2-7-5(7)][326 IAC 2-1.1-7]

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

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

(c) The Permittee may call the following telephone numbers: 1-800-451-6027 or 317-233-8590 (ask for OAQ, Billing, Licensing, and Training Section), to determine the appropriate permit fee.

B.26 Credible Evidence [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)][326 IAC 2-7-6][62 FR 8314] [326 IAC 1-1-6]

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

SECTION C SOURCE OPERATION CONDITIONS

Entire Source

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

C.1 Opacity [326 IAC 5-1]

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

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

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

C.2 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.3 Incineration [326 IAC 4-2] [326 IAC 9-1-2]

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

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

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

C.5 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(c).

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

All required notifications shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
Indiana Government Center North
100 North Senate Avenue, Room 13W
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

The notice shall include a signed certification from the owner or operator that the information provided in this notification is correct and that only Indiana licensed workers and project supervisors will be used to implement the asbestos removal project. The notifications do not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(33).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
Indiana Government Center North
100 North Senate Avenue, Room 13W
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

no later than thirty-five (35) days prior to the intended test date. The protocol submitted by the Permittee does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(33).

(b) The Permittee shall notify IDEM, OAQ of the actual test date at least fourteen (14) days prior to the actual test date. The notification submitted by the Permittee does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(33).

(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.7 Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

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

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

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

(a) For new units:
Unless otherwise specified in the approval for the new emission unit(s), compliance monitoring for new emission units shall be implemented on and after the date of initial start-up.

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

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Permit Administration and Support Section, Office of Air Quality
Indiana Government Center North
100 North Senate Avenue, Room 13W
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

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

The notification which shall be submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(33).

C.9 Instrument Specifications [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]

(a) When required by any condition of this permit, an analog instrument used to measure a parameter related to the operation of an air pollution control device shall have a scale such that the expected maximum reading for the normal range shall be no less than

twenty percent (20%) of full scale. The analog instrument shall be capable of measuring values outside of the normal range.

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

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

C.10 Emergency Reduction Plans [326 IAC 1-5-2] [326 IAC 1-5-3]

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

(a) The Permittee shall prepare written emergency reduction plans (ERPs) consistent with safe operating procedures.

(b) These ERPs shall be submitted for approval to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
Indiana Government Center North
100 North Senate Avenue, Room 13W
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

no later than 180 days from the date on which this source commences operation.

The ERP does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(33).

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

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

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

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

C.11 Risk Management Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(11)] [40 CFR 68]

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

C.12 Response to Excursions or Exceedances [326 IAC 2-7-5] [326 IAC 2-7-6]

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

(a) The Permittee shall take reasonable response steps to restore operation of the emissions unit (including any control device and associated capture system) to its normal or usual manner of operation as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing excess emissions.

(b) The response shall include minimizing the period of any startup, shutdown or malfunction. The response may include, but is not limited to, the following:

(1) initial inspection and evaluation;

(2) recording that operations returned or are returning to normal without operator action (such as through response by a computerized distribution control system); or

(3) any necessary follow-up actions to return operation to normal or usual manner of operation.

(c) A determination of whether the Permittee has used acceptable procedures in response to an excursion or exceedance will be based on information available, which may include, but is not limited to, the following:

(1) monitoring results;

(2) review of operation and maintenance procedures and records; and/or

(3) inspection of the control device, associated capture system, and the process.

(d) Failure to take reasonable response steps shall be considered a deviation from the permit.

(e) The Permittee shall record the reasonable response steps taken.

C.13 Actions Related to Noncompliance Demonstrated by a Stack Test [326 IAC 2-7-5][326 IAC 2-7-6]

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

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

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

The response action documents submitted pursuant to this condition do require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(33).

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

C.14 Malfunctions Report [326 IAC 1-6-2]

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

(a) A record of all malfunctions, startups or shutdowns of any emission unit or emission control equipment, that result in violations of applicable air pollution control regulations or applicable emission limitations must 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 emission unit or emission control equipment: 1) results in violations of applicable air pollution control regulations or applicable emissions limitations and 2) lasts more than one (1) hour, the condition shall be reported to OAQ, using the Malfunction Report Forms (2 pages) or its equivalent. Notification must be made by telephone or other electronic means, as soon as practicable, but in no event later than four (4) daytime business hours after the beginning of the occurrence.

(c) Failure to report a malfunction under subsection (b) of this condition of any emission unit or 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 must be provided, including the items specified in 326 IAC 1-6-2(c)(3)(A) through (E).

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

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-6-3(b)(1), starting in 2004 and every three (3) years thereafter, the Permittee shall submit by July 1 an emission statement covering the previous calendar year. The emission statement shall contain, at a minimum, the information specified in 326 IAC 2-6-4(c) and shall meet the following requirements:

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

(2) Indicate estimated actual emissions of regulated pollutants as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(31) (“Regulated pollutant, which is used only for purposes of Section 19 of this rule”) from the source, for purpose of fee assessment.

The statement must be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Technical Support and Modeling Section, Office of Air Quality
Indiana Government Center North
100 North Senate Avenue, Room 13W
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

The emission statement does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(33).

C.16 General Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6]

(a) Records of all required monitoring data, reports and support information required by this permit shall be retained for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Support information includes the following, where applicable:

(AA) All calibration and maintenance records.
(BB) All original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation.
(CC) Copies of all reports required by the Part 70 permit.

Records of required monitoring information include the following, where applicable:

(AA) The date, place, as defined in this permit, and time of sampling or measurements.
(BB) The dates analyses were performed.
(CC) The company or entity that performed the analyses.
(DD) The analytical techniques or methods used.
(EE) The results of such analyses.

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

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

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

C.17 General Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

(a) The Permittee shall submit the attached Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report or its equivalent. Proper notice submittal under Section C - Malfunctions Report satisfies the reporting requirements of this paragraph. Any deviation from permit requirements, the date(s) of each deviation, the cause of the deviation, and the response steps taken must be reported except that a deviation required to be reported pursuant to an applicable requirement that exists independent of this permit, shall be reported according to the schedule stated in the applicable requirement and does not need to be included in this report. This report shall be submitted not later than thirty (30) days after the end of the reporting period. The Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report shall include a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(33). A deviation is an exceedance of a permit limitation or a failure to comply with a requirement of the permit.

(b) The address for report submittal is:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
Indiana Government Center North
100 North Senate Avenue, Room 13W
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

(c) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, any notice, report, or other submission required by this permit shall be considered timely if the date postmarked on the envelope or certified mail receipt, or affixed by the shipper on the private shipping receipt, is on or before the date it is due. If the document is submitted by any other means, it shall be considered timely if received by IDEM, OAQ on or before the date it is due.

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

Stratospheric Ozone Protection

C.18 Compliance with 40 CFR 82 and 326 IAC 22-1

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

SECTION D.1 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

(a) Thirty-four (34) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 1 through Gen 34, approved in 2024 for construction, each with a rated maximum of 4043 Bhp (3015 kW), and exhausting to stacks SV 1 through SV 34.

[Under NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, these emergency generators are affected sources.] [Under NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, these emergency generators are affected sources.]

(b) One hundred and forty (140) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 35 through Gen 174, approved in 2025 for construction, each with a rated maximum of 4043 Bhp (3015 kW), and exhausting to stacks SV 35 through SV 174.

[Under NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, these emergency generators are affected sources.] [Under NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, these emergency generators are affected sources.]

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

D.1.1 NOx, CO and VOC PSD Minor Limit [326 IAC 2-2]

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

(a) The total NOx emissions from the one hundred and seventy-four (174) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 1 through Gen 174, shall not exceed 244 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

(b) The total CO emissions from the one hundred and seventy-four (174) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 1 through Gen 174, shall not exceed 244 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

(c) The total VOC emissions from the one hundred and seventy-four (174) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 1 through Gen 174, shall not exceed 244 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Compliance with these limits, combined with the potential to emit NOx, VOC, and CO from all other emission units at this source, shall limit the source-wide total potential to emit of NOx, VOC, and CO to less than 250 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, each, and shall render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)) not applicable to the construction of this source.

D.1.2 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)]

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

Compliance Determination Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

D.1.3 NOx Compliance Determination

In order to determine compliance with Condition D.1.1(a), NOx emissions from the one hundred and seventy-four (174) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 1 through Gen 174, shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{NOx emissions in tons/month} = \sum_{n=1}^{174} \frac{(34.08\ lb/hr * HR_{>25\%\ load,i}) + (9.83\ lb/hr * HR_{\leq 25\%\ load,i})}{2000}$$

Where:

i = Each individual emergency generator (Gen 1 through Gen 174)

34.08 lb/hour = NOx Emission rate above 25% electric load

$HR_{>25\%\ load}$ = Hours operated by Gen 1 through Gen 174 in hours/month, when operating above 25% electric load in hours/month.

9.83 lb/hour = NOx Emission rate at or below 25% electric load

$HR_{\leq 25\%\ load}$ = Hours operated by Gen 1 through Gen 174 in hours/month, when operating at or below 25% electric load in hours/month.

1 ton = 2000 pounds

D.1.4 CO Compliance Determination

In order to determine compliance with Condition D.1.1(b), CO emissions from the one hundred and seventy-four (174) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 1 through Gen 174, shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{CO emissions (tons/month)} = \sum_{n=1}^{174} \frac{(23.30\ lb/hr * HR_{>25\%\ load,i}) + (6.72\ lb/hr * HR_{\leq 25\%\ load,i})}{2000}$$

Where:

i = Each individual Emergency Generator (Gen 1 through Gen 174)

23.30 = CO Emission rate above 25% electric load in lb/hr

$HR_{>25\%\ load}$ = Hours operated by Gen 1 through Gen 174 in hours/month, when operating above 25% electric load in hours/month.

6.72 lb/hour = CO Emission rate at or below 25% electric load

$HR_{\leq 25\%\ load}$ = Hours operated by Gen 1 through Gen 174 in hours/month, when operating at or below 25% electric load in hours/month.

1 ton = 2000 pounds

D.1.5 VOC Compliance Determination

In order to determine compliance with Condition D.1.1(c), VOC emissions from the one hundred and seventy-four (174) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 1 through Gen 174, shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{VOC emissions (tons/month)} = \sum_{n=1}^{174} \frac{(8.52\ lb/hr * HR_{>25\%\ load,i}) + (2.46\ lb/hr * HR_{\leq 25\%\ load,i})}{2000}$$

Where:

i = Each individual Emergency Generator (Gen 1 through Gen 174)

8.52 lb/hour = VOC Emission rate above 25% electric load

$HR_{>25\% \text{ load}}$ = Hours operated by Gen 1 through Gen 174 (hours/month) when operating above 25% electric load in hours/month.

2.46 lb/hour = VOC Emission rate at or below 25% electric load

$HR_{\leq 25\% \text{ load}}$ = Hours operated by Gen 1 through Gen 174 (hours/month) when operating at or below 25% electric load in hours/month.

1 ton = 2000 pounds

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

D.1.6 Record Keeping Requirement

(a) To document the compliance status with Conditions D.1.1(a), D.1.1(b), D.1.1(c), D.1.3, D.1.4, and D.1.5, the Permittee shall maintain records of the following:

(1) Hours of operation when operating over 25% load by each 179 diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 1 through Gen 179, for each month and each compliance period.

(2) Hours of operation when operating at or below 25% load by each 179 diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 1 through Gen 179, for each month and each compliance period.

(3) NOx emission calculations performed using the equation found in Condition D.1.3, on a monthly basis, and for each compliance period.

(4) CO emission calculations performed using the equation found in Condition D.1.4, on a monthly basis, and for each compliance period.

(5) VOC emission calculations performed using the equation found in Condition D.1.5, on a monthly basis, and for each compliance period.

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

D.1.7 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document the compliance status with Condition D.1.1(a), D.1.1(b), and D.1.1(c) shall be submitted, using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, no later than thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. Section C - General Reporting Requirements contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reporting required by this condition. The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a “responsible official” as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(33).

SECTION E.1 **NSPS**

Emissions Unit Description:

(a) Thirty-four (34) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 1 through Gen 34, approved in 2024 for construction, each with a rated maximum of 4043 Bhp (3015 kW), and exhausting to stacks SV 1 through SV 34.

Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, Gen 1 through Gen 34 are considered emergency, stationary compression ignition (CI) internal combustion engines (ICE) that will commence construction after July 11, 2005, were manufactured after April 1, 2006, each with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder, located at an area source of HAP emissions.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, Gen 1 through Gen 34 are considered new, emergency stationary compression ignition (CI) reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) that commenced constructed on or after June 12, 2006, located at an area source of HAP emissions.

(b) One hundred and forty (140) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 35 through Gen 174, approved in 2025 for construction, each with a rated maximum of 4043 Bhp (3015 kW), and exhausting to stacks SV 35 through SV 174.

Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, Gen 35 through Gen 174 are considered emergency, stationary compression ignition (CI) internal combustion engines (ICE) that will commence construction after July 11, 2005, were manufactured after April 1, 2006, each with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder, located at an area source of HAP emissions.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, Gen 35 through Gen 174 are considered new, emergency stationary compression ignition (CI) reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) that commenced constructed on or after June 12, 2006, located at an area source of HAP emissions.

Insignificant Activities:

(c) One (1) ancillary diesel-fired emergency generator, identified as DEAG1, approved in 2024 for construction, each with a rated maximum of 595 Bhp (444 kW), and exhausting to the stack SV DEAG1.

Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, DEAG1 is considered emergency, stationary compression ignition (CI) internal combustion engines (ICE) that will commence construction after July 11, 2005, were manufactured after April 1, 2006, each with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder, located at an area source of HAP emissions.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, DEAG1 is considered new, emergency stationary compression ignition (CI) reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) that commenced constructed on or after June 12, 2006, located at an area source of HAP emissions.

(d) Two (2) ancillary diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as DEAG2 and DEAG3, approved in 2025 for construction, each with a rated maximum of 595 Bhp (444 kW), and exhausting to the stack SV DEAG2 and SV DEAG3.

Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, DEAG2 and DEAG3 are considered emergency, stationary compression ignition (CI) internal combustion engines (ICE) that will commence construction after July 11, 2005, were manufactured after April 1, 2006, each with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder, located at an area source of HAP emissions.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, DEAG2 and DEAG3 are considered new, emergency stationary compression ignition (CI) reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) that commenced constructed on or after June 12, 2006, located at an area source of HAP emissions.

(e) One (1) diesel-fired emergency fire pump, identified as DEP1, approved in 2024 for construction, with a rated maximum of 557 Bhp (415 kW), and exhausting to stack SV DEP1.

Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, DEP1 is considered emergency, stationary compression ignition (CI) internal combustion engines (ICE) that will commence construction after July 11, 2005, were manufactured after April 1, 2006, each with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder, located at an area source of HAP emissions.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, DEP1 is considered new, emergency stationary compression ignition (CI) reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) that commenced constructed on or after June 12, 2006, located at an area source of HAP emissions.

(f) One (1) diesel-fired emergency fire pump, identified as DEP2, approved in 2025 for construction, with a rated maximum of 557 Bhp (415 kW), and exhausting to stack SV DEP2.

Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, DEP2 is considered emergency, stationary compression ignition (CI) internal combustion engines (ICE) that will commence construction after July 11, 2005, were manufactured after April 1, 2006, each with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder, located at an area source of HAP emissions.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, DEP2 is considered new, emergency stationary compression ignition (CI) reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) that commenced constructed on or after June 12, 2006, located at an area source of HAP emissions.

(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 2-7-5(1)]

E.1.1 General Provisions Relating to New Source Performance Standards [326 IAC 12-1] [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A]

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.1, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12-1, for the emission unit(s) listed above, except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII.

(b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.4, the Permittee shall submit all required notifications and reports to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Permit Administration and Support Section, Office of Air Quality
Indiana Government Center North
100 North Senate Avenue, Room 13W
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

E.1.2 New Source Performance Standards for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines, NSPS [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII]

The Permittee shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII (included as Attachment A to the operating permit), which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12.

(a) One hundred and seventy-seven (177) diesel-fired emergency generators:

60.4200(a)(1)(i) and (a)(4)	Am I subject to this subpart?
60.4205(b)	What emission standards must I meet for emergency engines if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?
60.4206	How long must I meet the emission standards if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?
60.4207(b)	What fuel requirements must I meet if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine subject to this subpart?
60.4208	What is the deadline for importing or installing stationary CI ICE produced in previous model years?
60.4209(a)	What are the monitoring requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?
60.4211(a), (c) and (f)	What are my compliance requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?
60.4214(b) and (d)	What are my notification, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?
60.4218	What General Provisions and confidential information provisions apply to me?
60.4219	What definitions apply to this subpart?
Tables to Subpart IIII of Part 60	
Table 5	Labeling and Recordkeeping Requirements for New Stationary Emergency Engines
Table 8	Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart IIII

(b) Two (2) diesel-fired emergency fire pumps:

60.4200(a)(2)(ii) and (a)(4)	Am I subject to this subpart?
60.4205(c)	What emission standards must I meet for emergency engines if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?
60.4206	How long must I meet the emission standards if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?
60.4207(b)	What fuel requirements must I meet if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine subject to this subpart?
60.4208	What is the deadline for importing or installing stationary CI ICE produced in previous model years?
60.4209(a)	What are the monitoring requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?
60.4211(a), (c) and (f)	What are my compliance requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

60.4214(b) and (d)	What are my notification, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?
60.4218(a)	What General Provisions and confidential information provisions apply to me?
60.4219	What definitions apply to this subpart?
Tables to Subpart IIII of Part 60	
Table 4	Emission Standards for Stationary Fire Pump Engines
Table 5	Labeling and Recordkeeping Requirements for New Stationary Emergency Engines
Table 8	Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart IIII

E.1.3 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)]

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

SECTION E.2 NESHAP

Emissions Unit Description:

(a) Thirty-four (34) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 1 through Gen 34, approved in 2024 for construction, each with a rated maximum of 4043 Bhp (3015 kW), and exhausting to stacks SV 1 through SV 34.

Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, Gen 1 through Gen 34 are considered emergency, stationary compression ignition (CI) internal combustion engines (ICE) that will commence construction after July 11, 2005, were manufactured after April 1, 2006, each with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder, located at an area source of HAP emissions.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, Gen 1 through Gen 34 are considered new, emergency stationary compression ignition (CI) reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) that commenced constructed on or after June 12, 2006, located at an area source of HAP emissions.

(b) One hundred and forty (140) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 35 through Gen 174, approved in 2025 for construction, each with a rated maximum of 4043 Bhp (3015 kW), and exhausting to stacks SV 35 through SV 174.

Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, Gen 35 through Gen 174 are considered emergency, stationary compression ignition (CI) internal combustion engines (ICE) that will commence construction after July 11, 2005, were manufactured after April 1, 2006, each with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder, located at an area source of HAP emissions.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, Gen 35 through Gen 174 are considered new, emergency stationary compression ignition (CI) reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) that commenced constructed on or after June 12, 2006, located at an area source of HAP emissions.

Insignificant Activities:

(c) One (1) ancillary diesel-fired emergency generator, identified as DEAG1, approved in 2024 for construction, each with a rated maximum of 595 Bhp (444 kW), and exhausting to the stack SV DEAG1.

Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, DEAG1 is considered emergency, stationary compression ignition (CI) internal combustion engines (ICE) that will commence construction after July 11, 2005, were manufactured after April 1, 2006, each with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder, located at an area source of HAP emissions.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, DEAG1 is considered new, emergency stationary compression ignition (CI) reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) that commenced constructed on or after June 12, 2006, located at an area source of HAP emissions.

(d) Two (2) ancillary diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as DEAG2 and DEAG3, approved in 2025 for construction, each with a rated maximum of 595 Bhp (444 kW), and exhausting to the stack SV DEAG2 and SV DEAG3.

Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, DEAG2 and DEAG3 are considered emergency, stationary compression ignition (CI) internal combustion engines (ICE) that will commence construction after July 11, 2005, were manufactured after April 1, 2006, each with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder, located at an area source of HAP emissions.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, DEAG2 and DEAG3 are considered new, emergency stationary compression ignition (CI) reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) that commenced constructed on or after June 12, 2006, located at an area source of HAP emissions.

(e) One (1) diesel-fired emergency fire pump, identified as DEP1, approved in 2024 for construction, with a rated maximum of 557 Bhp (415 kW), and exhausting to stack SV DEP1.

Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, DEP1 is considered emergency, stationary compression ignition (CI) internal combustion engines (ICE) that will commence construction after July 11, 2005, were manufactured after April 1, 2006, each with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder, located at an area source of HAP emissions.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, DEP1 is considered new, emergency stationary compression ignition (CI) reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) that commenced constructed on or after June 12, 2006, located at an area source of HAP emissions.

(f) One (1) diesel-fired emergency fire pump, identified as DEP2, approved in 2025 for construction, with a rated maximum of 557 Bhp (415 kW), and exhausting to stack SV DEP2.

Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, DEP2 is considered emergency, stationary compression ignition (CI) internal combustion engines (ICE) that will commence construction after July 11, 2005, were manufactured after April 1, 2006, each with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder, located at an area source of HAP emissions.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, DEP2 is considered new, emergency stationary compression ignition (CI) reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) that commenced constructed on or after June 12, 2006, located at an area source of HAP emissions.

(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 [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

E.2.1 General Provisions Relating to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants under 40 CFR Part 63 [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.1 the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-1, for the emission unit(s) listed above, except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

(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
Indiana Government Center North
100 North Senate Avenue, Room 13W
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

E.2.2 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines NESHAP [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ] [326 IAC 20-82]

The Permittee shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ (included as Attachment B to the operating permit), which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-82, for the emission unit(s) listed above:

63.6585(a), (c), and (d)	Am I subject to this subpart?
63.6590(a)(2)(iii) and (c)(1)	What parts of my plant does this subpart cover?

E.2.3 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)]

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

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

Source Name: Hatchworks LLC
Source Address: 7510 Zodiac Way, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46816
Part 70 Permit No.: T003-47378-00530

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

Please check what document is being certified:

☐ Annual Compliance Certification Letter

☐ Test Result (specify) _____

☐ Report (specify) _____

☐ Notification (specify) _____

☐ Affidavit (specify) _____

☐ Other (specify) _____

I certify that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.	
Signature:	
Printed Name:	
Title/Position:	
Email Address:	Phone:
Date:	

MALFUNCTION REPORT

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH
FAX NUMBER: (317) 233-6865
EMAIL: AirCompl@idem.in.gov

Source Name: Hatchworks LLC
Source Address: 7510 Zodiac Way, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46816
Part 70 Permit No.: T003-47378-00530

For any malfunction lasting one (1) hour or longer, the Permittee must submit this form to the Office of Air Quality (OAQ), within four (4) daytime business hours of malfunction start.

If any of the following are not applicable, mark N/A. This form consists of two (2) pages.

Page 1 of 2

This malfunction resulted in a violation of the following Indiana Administrative Code, permit condition, and/or permit limit and meets the definition of "malfunction" as listed on reverse side (e.g., 326 IAC 5-1, Permit Condition D.1.1, 40 CFR 60.62, etc.):

Describe affected facility/equipment/operation (e.g., Coating Line #2, Boiler D, Diesel engine, No. 3 smelter, etc.):
Control equipment (e.g., Baghouse B4, Thermal oxidizer for Paint Line #1, etc.):
Description of the malfunction and cause:

When the malfunction started:	Date (MM/DD/YYYY):
	Time (HH:MM):
When the malfunction was corrected or is expected to be corrected:	Date (MM/DD/YYYY):
	Time (HH:MM):

Type of pollutant(s) emitted (e.g., PM, PM10, PM2.5, VOC, etc.):
Estimated amount of pollutant(s) emitted during malfunction (e.g., VOC at 35 lbs/hr, 5 tons of PM, etc.):
Describe the corrective actions and interim control measures taken to minimize emissions (e.g., shut coating line down, isolated failing baghouse compartment, idled furnace operations until repairs completed, etc.):

Form completed by: _____

Title/position: _____

Signature:_____

Date:_____

Phone: _____

Email: _____

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, 326 IAC 2-6.1, 326 IAC 2-7, or 326 IAC 2-8.

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.

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

Part 70 Monthly NO_x Emissions Report

(Submit Report Quarterly)

Source Name: Hatchworks LLC
Source Address: 7510 Zodiac Way, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46816
Part 70 Permit No.: T003-47378-00530
Facility: One hundred and seventy-four (174) diesel-fired emergency generators, (Gen 1 through Gen 174)
Parameter: NOx
Limit: The combined NOx emissions from the one hundred and seventy-four (174) diesel-fired emergency generators shall not exceed 244 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month

MONTH:_____ YEAR:_____

Month	Column 1	Column 2	Column 1 + Column 2
	NOx Emissions (tons)	NOx Emissions (tons)	NOx Emissions (tons)
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total

☐ No deviation occurred in this quarter.
☐ Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.
Deviation has been reported on: _____

Submitted by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Phone:_____

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

Part 70 Monthly CO Emissions Report

(Submit Report Quarterly)

Source Name: Hatchworks LLC
Source Address: 7510 Zodiac Way, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46816
Part 70 Permit No.: T003-47378-00530
Facility: One hundred and seventy-four (174) diesel-fired emergency generators, (Gen 1 through Gen 174)
Parameter: CO
Limit: The combined CO emissions from the one hundred and seventy-four (174) diesel-fired emergency generators shall not exceed 244 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month

MONTH:_____ YEAR:_____

Month	Column 1	Column 2	Column 1 + Column 2
	CO Emissions (tons)	CO Emissions (tons)	CO Emissions (tons)
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total

☐ No deviation occurred in this quarter.
☐ Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.
Deviation has been reported on: _____

Submitted by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Phone:_____

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

Part 70 Monthly VOC Emissions Report

(Submit Report Quarterly)

Source Name: Hatchworks LLC
Source Address: 7510 Zodiac Way, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46816
Part 70 Permit No.: T003-47378-00530
Facility: One hundred and seventy-four (174) diesel-fired emergency generators, (Gen 1 through Gen 174)
Parameter: VOC
Limit: The combined VOC emissions from the one hundred and seventy-four (174) diesel-fired emergency generators shall not exceed 244 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month

MONTH:_____ YEAR:_____

Month	Column 1	Column 2	Column 1 + Column 2
	VOC Emissions (tons)	VOC Emissions (tons)	VOC Emissions (tons)
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total

☐ No deviation occurred in this quarter.
☐ Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.
Deviation has been reported on: _____

Submitted by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Phone:_____

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

Source Name: Hatchworks LLC
Source Address: 7510 Zodiac Way, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46816
Part 70 Permit No.: T003-47378-00530

Months: _____ to _____ Year: _____

This report shall be submitted quarterly based on a calendar year. Proper notice submittal under Section C - Malfunctions Report satisfies the reporting requirements of paragraph (a) of Section C-General Reporting. Any deviation from the requirements of this permit, the date(s) of each deviation, the probable cause of the deviation, and the response steps taken must be reported. A deviation required to be reported pursuant to an applicable requirement that exists independent of the permit, shall be reported according to the schedule stated in the applicable requirement and does not need to be included in this report. Additional pages may be attached if necessary. If no deviations occurred, please specify in the box marked "No deviations occurred this reporting period".

☐ NO DEVIATIONS OCCURRED THIS REPORTING PERIOD.

☐ THE FOLLOWING DEVIATIONS OCCURRED THIS REPORTING PERIOD

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

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

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

Form Completed by:_____

Title / Position: _____

Date:_____

Phone: _____

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

Hatchworks LLC
7510 Zodiac Way
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46816

Affidavit of Construction

I, _____, being duly sworn upon my oath, depose and say:
(Name of the Authorized Representative)

1. I live in _____ County, Indiana and being of sound mind and over twenty-one (21) years of age, I am competent to give this affidavit.

2. I hold the position of _____ for _____.
(Title) (Company Name)

3. By virtue of my position with _____, I have personal
(Company Name)
knowledge of the representations contained in this affidavit and am authorized to make these representations on behalf of _____.
(Company Name)

4. I hereby certify that Hatchworks LLC, 7510 Zodiac Way, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46816, completed construction of the data center on _____ in conformity with the requirements and intent of the construction permit application received by the Office of Air Quality on December 27, 2023, and as permitted pursuant to New Source Construction Permit and Part 70 Operating Permit No. T003-47378-00530, Plant ID No. 003-00530 issued on September 6, 2024.

5. **Permittee, please cross out the following statement if it does not apply:** Additional (operations/facilities) were constructed/substituted as described in the attachment to this document and were not made in accordance with the construction permit.

Further Affiant said not.

I affirm under penalties of perjury that the representations contained in this affidavit are true, to the best of my information and belief.

Signature_____
Date_____

STATE OF INDIANA)
)SS
COUNTY OF _____)

Subscribed and sworn to me, a notary public in and for _____ County and State of Indiana on this _____ day of _____, 20_____. My Commission expires: _____.

Signature_____
Name_____ (typed or printed)

If the source location has been given an Enhanced 911 service address that is different than the source location address specified in the current permit, please provide the Enhanced 911 service address in the space below and please submit a permit application to modify the permit to specify the Enhanced 911 service address.

_____	_____	_____	_____
(Location Address*)*	*(City)*	*(State)*	*(ZIP Code)*

Attachment B

Part 70 Operating Permit No: 003-47378-00530

[Downloaded from the eCFR on September 5, 2024]

Electronic Code of Federal Regulations

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.

(f) The emergency stationary RICE listed in paragraphs (f)(1) through (3) of this section are not subject to this subpart. The stationary RICE must meet the definition of an emergency stationary RICE in § 63.6675, which includes operating according to the provisions specified in § 63.6640(f).

(1) Existing residential emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions that do not operate for the purpose specified in § 63.6640(f)(4)(ii).

(2) Existing commercial emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions that do not operate for the purpose specified in § 63.6640(f)(4)(ii).

(3) Existing institutional emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions that do not operate for the purpose specified in § 63.6640(f)(4)(ii).

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3603, Jan. 18, 2008; 78 FR 6700, Jan. 30, 2013; 87 FR 48607, Aug. 10, 2022]

§ 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;

(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; 78 FR 6700, Jan. 30, 2013; 87 FR 48607, Aug. 10, 2022]

§ 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, operating limitations and other requirements 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, operating limitations, and other requirements 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, operating limitations, and other requirements 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; 78 FR 6701, Jan. 30, 2013]

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 and other requirements 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 and other requirements 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.

[78 FR 6701, Jan. 30, 2013]

§ 63.6603 What emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements 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 that apply to you.

(b) If you own or operate an existing stationary non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located at an area source of HAP that meets either paragraph (b)(1) or (2) of this section, you do not have to meet the numerical CO emission limitations specified in Table 2d of this subpart. Existing stationary non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located at an area source of HAP that meet either paragraph (b)(1) or (2) of this section must meet the management practices that are shown for stationary non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 300 HP in Table 2d of this subpart.

(1) The area source is located in an area of Alaska that is not accessible by the Federal Aid Highway System (FAHS).

(2) The stationary RICE is located at an area source that meets paragraphs (b)(2)(i), (ii), and (iii) of this section.

(i) The only connection to the FAHS is through the Alaska Marine Highway System (AMHS), or the stationary RICE operation is within an isolated grid in Alaska that is not connected to the statewide electrical grid referred to as the Alaska Railbelt Grid.

(ii) At least 10 percent of the power generated by the stationary RICE on an annual basis is used for residential purposes.

(iii) The generating capacity of the area source is less than 12 megawatts, or the stationary RICE is used exclusively for backup power for renewable energy.

(c) If you own or operate an existing stationary non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located on an offshore vessel that is an area source of HAP and is a nonroad vehicle that is an Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) source as defined in 40 CFR 55.2, you do not have to meet the numerical CO emission limitations specified in Table 2d of this subpart. You must meet all of the following management practices:

(1) Change oil every 1,000 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous change, whichever comes first. 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.

(2) Inspect and clean air filters every 750 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

(3) Inspect fuel filters and belts, if installed, every 750 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

(4) Inspect all flexible hoses every 1,000 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

(d) If you own or operate an existing non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that is certified to the Tier 1 or Tier 2 emission standards in Table 1 of 40 CFR 89.112 and that is subject to an enforceable state or local standard that requires the engine to be replaced no later than June 1, 2018, you may until January 1, 2015, or 12 years after the installation date of the engine (whichever is later), but not later than June 1, 2018, choose to comply with the management practices that are shown for stationary non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 300 HP in Table 2d of this subpart instead of the applicable emission limitations in Table 2d, operating limitations in Table 2b, and crankcase ventilation system requirements in § 63.6625(g). You must comply with the emission limitations in Table 2d and operating limitations in Table 2b that apply for non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions by January 1, 2015, or 12 years after the installation date of the engine (whichever is later), but not later than June 1, 2018. You must also comply with the crankcase ventilation system requirements in § 63.6625(g) by January 1, 2015, or 12 years after the installation date of the engine (whichever is later), but not later than June 1, 2018.

(e) If you own or operate an existing non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that is certified to the Tier 3 (Tier 2 for engines above 560 kilowatt (kW)) emission standards in Table 1 of 40 CFR 89.112, you may comply with the requirements under this part by meeting the requirements for Tier 3 engines (Tier 2 for engines above 560 kW) in 40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII instead of the emission limitations and other requirements that would otherwise apply under this part for existing non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions.

(f) An existing non-emergency SI 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 HP located at area sources of HAP must meet the definition of remote stationary RICE in § 63.6675 on the initial compliance date for the engine, October 19, 2013, in order to be considered a remote stationary RICE under this subpart. Owners and operators of existing non-emergency SI 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 HP located at area sources of HAP that meet the definition of remote stationary RICE in § 63.6675 of this subpart as of October 19, 2013 must evaluate the status of their stationary RICE every 12 months. Owners and operators must keep records of the initial and annual evaluation of the status of the engine. If the evaluation indicates that the stationary RICE no longer meets the definition of remote stationary RICE in § 63.6675 of this subpart, the owner or operator must comply with all of the requirements for existing non-emergency SI 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 HP located at area sources of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE within 1 year of the evaluation.

[75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010, as amended at 75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010; 76 FR 12866, Mar. 9, 2011; 78 FR 6701, Jan. 30, 2013; 89 FR 70515, Aug. 30, 2024]

§ 63.6604 What fuel requirements must I meet if I own or operate a stationary CI RICE?

(a) 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 1090.305 for nonroad diesel fuel.

(b) Beginning January 1, 2015, if you own or operate an existing emergency CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 100 brake HP and a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that uses diesel fuel and operates for the purpose specified in § 63.6640(f)(4)(ii), you must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements in 40 CFR

1090.305 for nonroad diesel fuel, except that any existing diesel fuel purchased (or otherwise obtained) prior to January 1, 2015, may be used until depleted.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) Existing CI stationary RICE located in Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, at area sources in areas of Alaska that meet either § 63.6603(b)(1) or § 63.6603(b)(2), or are on offshore vessels that meet § 63.6603(c) are exempt from the requirements of this section.

[78 FR 6702, Jan. 30, 2013, as amended at 85 FR 78463, Dec. 4, 2020; 87 FR 48607, Aug. 10, 2022]

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, operating limitations, and other requirements 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, as amended at 78 FR 6702, Jan. 30, 2013]

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. The test must be conducted at any load condition within plus or minus 10 percent of 100 percent load for the stationary RICE listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(2) New non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(3) New non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(4) New non-emergency CI stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(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, unless otherwise specified in this subpart.

(e)

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

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

Where:

C_i = concentration of carbon monoxide (CO), total hydrocarbons (THC), or formaldehyde at the control device inlet,

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

R = percent reduction of CO, THC, or formaldehyde emissions.

(2) You must normalize the CO, THC, 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_2). If pollutant concentrations are to be corrected to 15 percent oxygen and CO_2 concentration is measured in lieu of oxygen concentration measurement, a CO_2 correction factor is needed. Calculate the CO_2 correction factor as described in paragraphs (e)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

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

$$F_O = \frac{0.209\ F_d}{F_C} \quad (Eq.\ 2)$$

Where:

F_o = Fuel factor based on the ratio of oxygen volume to the ultimate CO_2 volume produced by the fuel at zero percent excess air.

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

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

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

(ii) Calculate the CO_2 correction factor for correcting measurement data to 15 percent O_2, as follows:

$$X_{CO2} = \frac{5.9}{F_O} \quad (Eq.\ 3)$$

Where:

X_{CO2} = CO_2 correction factor, percent.

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

(iii) Calculate the CO, THC, and formaldehyde gas concentrations adjusted to 15 percent O_2 using CO_2 as follows:

$$C_{adj} = C_d \frac{X_{CO2}}{\%CO_2} \quad (Eq.\ 4)$$

Where:

C_{adj} = Calculated concentration of CO, THC, or formaldehyde adjusted to 15 percent O_2.

C_d = Measured concentration of CO, THC, or formaldehyde, uncorrected.

X_{CO2} = CO_2 correction factor, percent.

$\%CO_2$ = Measured CO_2 concentration measured, dry basis, percent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) A discussion of the relationship, if any, between changes in the parameters and changes in HAP emissions;

(3) For the parameters which could change in such a way as to increase HAP emissions, a discussion of whether establishing limitations on the parameters would serve to limit HAP emissions;

(4) For the parameters which could change in such a way as to increase HAP emissions, a discussion of how you could establish upper and/or lower values for the parameters which would establish limits on the parameters in operating limitations;

(5) For the parameters, a discussion identifying the methods you could use to measure them and the instruments you could use to monitor them, as well as the relative accuracy and precision of the methods and instruments;

(6) For the parameters, a discussion identifying the frequency and methods for recalibrating the instruments you could use to monitor them; and

(7) A discussion of why, from your point of view, it is infeasible or unreasonable to adopt the parameters as operating limitations.

(i) The engine percent load during a performance test must be determined by documenting the calculations, assumptions, and measurement devices used to measure or estimate the percent load in a specific application. A written report of the average percent load determination must be included in the notification of compliance status. The following information must be included in the written report: the engine model number, the engine manufacturer, the year of purchase, the manufacturer's site-rated brake horsepower, the ambient temperature, pressure, and humidity during the performance test, and all assumptions that were made to estimate or calculate percent load during the performance test must be clearly explained. If measurement devices such as flow meters,

kilowatt meters, beta analyzers, stain gauges, etc. are used, the model number of the measurement device, and an estimate of its accurate in percentage of true value must be provided.

(j) Beginning on February 26, 2025, within 60 days after the date of completing each performance test required by this subpart, you must submit the results of the performance test following the procedure specified in § 63.9(k). Data collected using test methods supported by the EPA's Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT) as listed on the EPA's ERT website (*https://www.epa.gov/electronic-reporting-air-emissions/electronic-reporting-tool-ert*) at the time of the test must be submitted in a file format generated using the EPA's ERT. Alternatively, you may submit an electronic file consistent with the extensible markup language (XML) schema listed on the EPA's ERT website. Data collected using test methods that are not supported by the EPA's ERT as listed on the EPA's ERT website at the time of the test must be included as an attachment in the ERT or alternate electronic file.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 75 FR 9676, Mar. 3, 2010; 78 FR 6702, Jan. 30, 2013; 89 FR 70516, Aug. 30, 2024]

§ 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 O_2 or CO_2 according to the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section. If you are meeting a requirement to reduce CO emissions, the CEMS must be installed at both the inlet and outlet of the control device. If you are meeting a requirement to limit the concentration of CO, the CEMS must be installed at the outlet of the control device.

(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_2 concentration.

(5) Beginning on February 26, 2025, within 60 days after the date of completing each continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) performance evaluation (as defined in § 63.2) that includes a relative accuracy test audit (RATA), you must submit the results of the performance evaluation following the procedures specified in § 63.9(k). The results of performance evaluations of CEMS measuring RATA pollutants that are supported by the EPA's ERT as listed on the EPA's ERT website at the time of the evaluation must be submitted in a file format generated using the EPA's ERT. Alternatively, you may submit an electronic file consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA's ERT website. The results of performance evaluations of CEMS measuring RATA pollutants that are not supported by the EPA's ERT as listed on the EPA's ERT website at the time of the evaluation must be included as an attachment in the ERT or alternate electronic file.

(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 (6) of this section. For an affected source that is complying with the emission limitations and operating limitations on March 9, 2011, the requirements in paragraph (b) of this section are applicable September 6, 2011.

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

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

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

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

(iv) Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with provisions in § 63.8(c)(1)(ii) and (c)(3); and

(v) Ongoing reporting and recordkeeping procedures in accordance with provisions in § 63.10(c), (e)(1), and (e)(2)(i).

(2) You must install, operate, and maintain each CPMS in continuous operation according to the procedures in your site-specific monitoring plan.

(3) The CPMS must collect data at least once every 15 minutes (see also § 63.6635).

(4) For a CPMS for measuring temperature range, the temperature sensor must have a minimum tolerance of 2.8 degrees Celsius (5 degrees Fahrenheit) or 1 percent of the measurement range, whichever is larger.

(5) You must conduct the CPMS equipment performance evaluation, system accuracy audits, or other audit procedures specified in your site-specific monitoring plan at least annually.

(6) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each CPMS in accordance with your site-specific monitoring plan.

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

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

(e) If you own or operate any of the following stationary RICE, you must operate and maintain the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or develop your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions:

(1) An existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than 100 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(2) An existing emergency or black start stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(3) An existing emergency or black start stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(4) An existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE with a site rating less than or equal to 300 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(5) An existing non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(6) An existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary RICE located at an area 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.

(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 (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 that meet either § 63.6603(b)(1) or § 63.6603(b)(2) do not have to meet the requirements of this paragraph (g). Existing CI engines located on offshore vessels that meet § 63.6603(c) do not have to meet the requirements of this paragraph (g).

(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 and filter 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 and filter 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 and filter. If any of the limits are exceeded, the engine owner or operator must change the oil and filter within 2 business 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 and filter within 2 business 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 and filter 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, 8, 10, 11, or 13 of table 2d to this subpart, you have the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil and filter 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 and filter 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 and filter. If any of the limits are exceeded, the engine owner or operator must change the oil and filter within 2 business 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 and filter within 2 business 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 and filter changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3606, Jan. 18, 2008; 75 FR 9676, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010; 76 FR 12866, Mar. 9, 2011; 78 FR 6703, Jan. 30, 2013; 89 FR 70516, Aug. 30, 2024]

§ 63.6630 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements?

(a) You must demonstrate initial compliance with each emission limitation, operating limitation, and other requirement 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.

(d) Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more can demonstrate initial compliance with the formaldehyde emission limit by testing for THC instead of formaldehyde. The testing must be conducted according to the requirements in Table 4 of this subpart. The average reduction of emissions of THC determined from the performance test must be equal to or greater than 30 percent.

(e) The initial compliance demonstration required for existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year must be conducted according to the following requirements:

(1) The compliance demonstration must consist of at least three test runs.

(2) Each test run must be of at least 15 minute duration, except that each test conducted using the method in appendix A to this subpart must consist of at least one measurement cycle and include at least 2 minutes of test data phase measurement.

(3) If you are demonstrating compliance with the CO concentration or CO percent reduction requirement, you must measure CO emissions using one of the CO measurement methods specified in Table 4 of this subpart, or using appendix A to this subpart.

(4) If you are demonstrating compliance with the THC percent reduction requirement, you must measure THC emissions using Method 25A, reported as propane, of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.

(5) You must measure O_2 using one of the O_2 measurement methods specified in Table 4 of this subpart. Measurements to determine O_2 concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for CO or THC concentration.

(6) If you are demonstrating compliance with the CO or THC percent reduction requirement, you must measure CO or THC emissions and O_2 emissions simultaneously at the inlet and outlet of the control device.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 78 FR 6704, Jan. 30, 2013]

Continuous Compliance Requirements

§ 63.6635 How do I monitor and collect data to demonstrate continuous compliance?

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

(b) Except for monitor malfunctions, associated repairs, required performance evaluations, and required quality assurance or control activities, you must monitor continuously at all times that the stationary RICE is operating. A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring to provide valid data. Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

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

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

§ 63.6640 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements?

(a) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limitation, operating limitation, and other requirements 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) The annual compliance demonstration required for existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year must be conducted according to the following requirements:

(1) The compliance demonstration must consist of at least one test run.

(2) Each test run must be of at least 15 minute duration, except that each test conducted using the method in appendix A to this subpart must consist of at least one measurement cycle and include at least 2 minutes of test data phase measurement.

(3) If you are demonstrating compliance with the CO concentration or CO percent reduction requirement, you must measure CO emissions using one of the CO measurement methods specified in Table 4 of this subpart, or using appendix A to this subpart.

(4) If you are demonstrating compliance with the THC percent reduction requirement, you must measure THC emissions using Method 25A, reported as propane, of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.

(5) You must measure O_2 using one of the O_2 measurement methods specified in Table 4 of this subpart. Measurements to determine O_2 concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for CO or THC concentration.

(6) If you are demonstrating compliance with the CO or THC percent reduction requirement, you must measure CO or THC emissions and O_2 emissions simultaneously at the inlet and outlet of the control device.

(7) If the results of the annual compliance demonstration show that the emissions exceed the levels specified in Table 6 of this subpart, the stationary RICE must be shut down as soon as safely possible, and appropriate corrective action must be taken (e.g., repairs, catalyst cleaning, catalyst replacement). The stationary RICE must be retested within 7 days of being restarted and the emissions must meet the levels specified in Table 6 of this subpart. If the retest shows that the emissions continue to exceed the specified levels, the stationary RICE must again be shut down as soon as safely possible, and the stationary RICE may not operate, except for purposes of startup and testing, until the owner/operator demonstrates through testing that the emissions do not exceed the levels specified in Table 6 of this subpart.

(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) If you own or operate an emergency stationary RICE, you must operate the emergency stationary RICE according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1) through (4) of this section. In order for the engine to be considered an emergency stationary RICE under this subpart, 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) through (4), is prohibited. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1) through (4), the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under this subpart and must meet all requirements for non-emergency engines.

(1) There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations.

(2) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE for the purpose specified in paragraph (f)(2)(i) of this section for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed by paragraphs (f)(3) and (4) of this section counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed by this paragraph (f)(2).

(i) Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine. 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 calendar year.

(ii)-(iii) [Reserved]

(3) Emergency stationary RICE located at major sources of HAP may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations. The 50 hours of operation in non-emergency situations are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance and testing provided in paragraph (f)(2) of this section. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, 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.

(4) Emergency stationary RICE located at area sources of HAP may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations. The 50 hours of operation in non-emergency situations are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance and testing provided in paragraph (f)(2) of this section. Except as provided in paragraphs (f)(4)(i) and (ii) of this section, the 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.

(i) Prior to May 3, 2014, the 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations can be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response to generate income for a facility, or to otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity if the engine is operated as part of a peak shaving (load management program) with the local distribution system operator and the power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local distribution system.

(ii) The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations can be used to supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity if all of the following conditions are met:

(A) The engine is dispatched by the local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator.

(B) The dispatch is intended to mitigate local transmission and/or distribution limitations so as to avert potential voltage collapse or line overloads that could lead to the interruption of power supply in a local area or region.

(C) The dispatch follows reliability, emergency operation or similar protocols that follow specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines.

(D) The power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local transmission and distribution system.

(E) The owner or operator identifies and records the entity that dispatches the engine and the specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines that are being followed for dispatching the engine. The local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator may keep these records on behalf of the engine owner or operator.

[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; 78 FR 6704, Jan. 30, 2013; 87 FR 48607, Aug. 10, 2022]

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, or no later than 120 days after the source becomes subject to this subpart, whichever is later. Beginning on February 26, 2025, submit the notification electronically in portable document format (PDF) consistent with § 63.9(k).

(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. Beginning on February 26, 2025, submit the notification electronically in PDF consistent with § 63.9(k).

(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, or no later than 120 days after the source becomes subject to this subpart, whichever is later. Beginning on February 26, 2025, submit the notification electronically in PDF consistent with § 63.9(k).

(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. Beginning on February 26, 2025, submit the notification electronically in PDF consistent with § 63.9(k).

(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) Before February 26, 2025, 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). Beginning on February 26, 2025, 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 a summary of the performance test results, in PDF to the EPA via the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI), before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of the performance test following the procedure specified in § 63.9(k), except any Confidential Business Information (CBI) is to be submitted according to paragraphs (h)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section. Do not use CEDRI to submit information you claim as CBI. Although we do not expect persons to assert a claim of CBI, if you wish to assert a CBI claim for some of the information in the report, you must submit a complete file, including information claimed to be CBI, to the EPA following the procedures in paragraphs (h)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section. Clearly mark the part or all of the information that you claim to be CBI. Information not marked as

CBI may be authorized for public release without prior notice. Information marked as CBI will not be disclosed except in accordance with procedures set forth in 40 CFR part 2. All CBI claims must be asserted at the time of submission. Anything submitted using CEDRI cannot later be claimed CBI. Furthermore, under CAA section 114(c), emissions data is not entitled to confidential treatment, and the EPA is required to make emissions data available to the public. Thus, emissions data will not be protected as CBI and will be made publicly available. You must submit the same file submitted to the CBI office with the CBI omitted to the EPA via the EPA's CDX as described earlier in this paragraph (h)(2).

(i) The preferred method to receive CBI is for it to be transmitted electronically using email attachments, File Transfer Protocol, or other online file sharing services. Electronic submissions must be transmitted directly to the OAQPS CBI Office at the email address *oaqpscbi@epa.gov,* and as described in paragraph (h)(2) of this section, should include clear CBI markings and be flagged to the attention of the Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engine Sector Lead. If assistance is needed with submitting large electronic files that exceed the file size limit for email attachments, and if you do not have your own file sharing service, please email *oaqpscbi@epa.gov* to request a file transfer link.

(ii) If you cannot transmit the file electronically, you may send CBI information through the postal service to the following address: OAQPS Document Control Officer (C404-02), OAQPS, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 109 T.W. Alexander Drive, P.O. Box 12055, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711, Attention Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engine Sector Lead. The mailed CBI material should be double wrapped and clearly marked. Any CBI markings should not show through the outer envelope.

(i) If you own or operate an existing non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that is certified to the Tier 1 or Tier 2 emission standards in Table 1 of 40 CFR 89.112 and subject to an enforceable state or local standard requiring engine replacement and you intend to meet management practices rather than emission limits, as specified in § 63.6603(d), you must submit a notification by March 3, 2013, stating that you intend to use the provision in § 63.6603(d) and identifying the state or local regulation that the engine is subject to.

[73 FR 3606, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 75 FR 9677, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51591, Aug. 20, 2010; 78 FR 6705, Jan. 30, 2013; 85 FR 73912, Nov. 19, 2020; 89 FR 70516, Aug. 30, 2024]

§ 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 (8) of this section.

(1) Company name and address.

(2) Statement by a responsible official, with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the 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 starting and ending date and time, the duration (in hours), and a brief description for each 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.

(7) Engine site rating in brake HP, year construction of the engine commenced (as defined in § 63.2, where the exact year is not known, provide the best estimate), and type of engine (CI, SI 2SLB, SI 4SLB, or SI 4SRB).

(8) Latitude and longitude of the engine in decimal degrees reported to the fifth decimal place.

(9) An engine can be claimed as exempt from reporting coordinates (latitude/longitude) via CEDRI if:

(i) During the reporting period, the engine will be owned by, or operated by or for, an agency of the Federal Government responsible for national defense; and

(ii) The agency determines that disclosing the coordinates to the general public would be a threat to national security.

(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 (8) of this section and the information in paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) The total operating time (in hours) of the stationary RICE at which the deviation occurred during the reporting period.

(2) Information on the number, duration (in hours), and cause of deviations (including unknown cause, if applicable), as applicable, and the corrective action taken.

(3) A description of any changes in processes, or controls since the last reporting period.

(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 (8) and (e)(1) through (13) of this section.

(1) The date and time that each malfunction started and stopped.

(2) The start and end date and time and the duration (in hours) that each CMS was inoperative, except for zero (low-level) and high-level checks.

(3) The start and end date and time and the duration (in hours) 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 (in hours) 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 (in hours) 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 (in hours) 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) [Reserved]

(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.

(13) The total operating time of the stationary RICE at which the deviation occurred during the 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. Beginning on February 26, 2025, the semiannual and annual compliance report required in table 7 of this subpart must be submitted according to paragraph (i) of this section. Only those elements required under this subpart are required to be submitted according to paragraph (i) of this section.

(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.

(h) If you own or operate an emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 100 brake HP that operates for the purpose specified in § 63.6640(f)(4)(ii), you must submit an annual report according to the requirements in paragraphs (h)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) The report must contain the following information:

(i) Company name and address where the engine is located.

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

(iii) Engine site rating in brake HP, year construction of the engine commenced (as defined in § 63.2, where the exact year is not known, provide the best estimate), and type of engine (CI, SI 2SLB, SI 4SLB, or SI 4SRB).

(iv) Latitude and longitude of the engine in decimal degrees reported to the fifth decimal place.

(v)-(vi) [Reserved]

(vii) Hours spent for operation for the purpose specified in § 63.6640(f)(4)(ii), including the date, start time, and end time for engine operation for the purposes specified in § 63.6640(f)(4)(ii). The report must also identify the entity that dispatched the engine and the situation that necessitated the dispatch of the engine.

(viii) If there were no deviations from the fuel requirements in § 63.6604 that apply to the engine (if any), a statement that there were no deviations from the fuel requirements during the reporting period.

(ix) If there were deviations from the fuel requirements in § 63.6604 that apply to the engine (if any), information on the number, duration (in hours), and cause of deviations, and the corrective action taken.

(2) The first annual report must cover the calendar year 2015 and must be submitted no later than March 31, 2016. Subsequent annual reports for each calendar year must be submitted no later than March 31 of the following calendar year.

(3) Before February 26, 2025, the annual report must be submitted electronically using the subpart specific reporting form in the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) that is accessed through EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (*https://cdx.epa.gov/*). However, if the reporting form specific to this subpart

is not available in CEDRI at the time that the report is due, the written report must be submitted to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in § 63.13. Beginning on February 26, 2025, the annual report must be submitted according to paragraph (i) of this section.

(i) Beginning on February 26, 2025 for the annual report specified in § 63.6650(h) and February 26, 2025 or one year after the report becomes available in CEDRI, whichever is later for all other semiannual or annual reports, submit all semiannual and annual subsequent compliance reports using the appropriate electronic report template on the CEDRI website (*https://www.epa.gov/electronic-reporting-air-emissions/cedri*) for this subpart and following the procedure specified in § 63.9(k), except any CBI must be submitted according to the procedures in § 63.6645(h). The date report templates become available will be listed on the CEDRI website. Unless the Administrator or delegated state agency or other authority has approved a different schedule for submission of reports, the report must be submitted by the deadline specified in this subpart, regardless of the method in which the report is submitted.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 75 FR 9677, Mar. 3, 2010; 78 FR 6705, Jan. 30, 2013; 87 FR 48607, Aug. 10, 2022; 89 FR 70517, Aug. 30, 2024]

§ 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 (in hours) 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) through (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 engine is used for the purpose specified in § 63.6640(f)(4)(ii), the owner or operator must keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the date, start time, and end time of engine operation for these purposes.

(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; 78 FR 6706, Jan. 30, 2013; 87 FR 48607, Aug. 10, 2022; 89 FR 70518, Aug. 30, 2024]

§ 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).

(6) Approval of an alternative to any electronic reporting to the EPA required by this subpart.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 89 FR 70518, Aug. 30, 2024]

§ 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:

Alaska Railbelt Grid means the service areas of the six regulated public utilities that extend from Fairbanks to Anchorage and the Kenai Peninsula. These utilities are Golden Valley Electric Association; Chugach Electric Association; Matanuska Electric Association; Homer Electric Association; Anchorage Municipal Light & Power; and the City of Seward Electric System.

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.

Backup power for renewable energy means an engine that provides backup power to a facility that generates electricity from renewable energy resources, as that term is defined in Alaska Statute 42.45.045(l)(5) (incorporated by reference, see § 63.14).

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_2.

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 reciprocating internal combustion engine that meets all of the criteria in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this definition. 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.

(1) The stationary RICE is operated to provide electrical power or mechanical work during an emergency situation. 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.

(2) The stationary RICE is operated under limited circumstances for situations not included in paragraph (1) of this definition, as specified in § 63.6640(f).

(3) The stationary RICE operates as part of a financial arrangement with another entity in situations not included in paragraph (1) of this definition only as allowed in § 63.6640(f)(4)(i) or (ii).

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_2.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Non-selective catalytic reduction (NSCR) means an add-on catalytic nitrogen oxides (NO_X) control device for rich burn engines that, in a two-step reaction, promotes the conversion of excess oxygen, NO_X, CO, and volatile organic compounds (VOC) into CO_2, 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.

Remote stationary RICE means stationary RICE meeting any of the following criteria:

(1) Stationary RICE located in an offshore area that is beyond the line of ordinary low water along that portion of the coast of the United States that is in direct contact with the open seas and beyond the line marking the seaward limit of inland waters.

(2) Stationary RICE located on a pipeline segment that meets both of the criteria in paragraphs (2)(i) and (ii) of this definition.

(i) A pipeline segment with 10 or fewer buildings intended for human occupancy and no buildings with four or more stories within 220 yards (200 meters) on either side of the centerline of any continuous 1-mile (1.6 kilometers) length of pipeline. Each separate dwelling unit in a multiple dwelling unit building is counted as a separate building intended for human occupancy.

(ii) The pipeline segment does not lie within 100 yards (91 meters) of either a building or a small, well-defined outside area (such as a playground, recreation area, outdoor theater, or other place of public assembly) that is occupied by 20 or more persons on at least 5 days a week for 10 weeks in any 12-month period. The days and weeks need not be consecutive. The building or area is considered occupied for a full day if it is occupied for any portion of the day.

(iii) For purposes of this paragraph (2), the term pipeline segment means all parts of those physical facilities through which gas moves in transportation, including but not limited to pipe, valves, and other appurtenance attached to pipe, compressor units, metering stations, regulator stations, delivery stations, holders, and fabricated assemblies. Stationary RICE located within 50 yards (46 meters) of the pipeline segment providing power for equipment on a pipeline segment are part of the pipeline segment. Transportation of gas means the gathering, transmission, or distribution of gas by pipeline, or the storage of gas. A building is intended for human occupancy if its primary use is for a purpose involving the presence of humans.

(3) Stationary RICE that are not located on gas pipelines and that have 5 or fewer buildings intended for human occupancy and no buildings with four or more stories within a 0.25 mile radius around the engine. A building is intended for human occupancy if its primary use is for a purpose involving the presence of humans.

Residential emergency stationary RICE means an emergency stationary RICE used in residential establishments such as homes or apartment buildings.

Responsible official means responsible official as defined in 40 CFR 70.2.

Rich burn engine means any four-stroke spark ignited engine where the manufacturer's recommended operating air/fuel ratio divided by the stoichiometric air/fuel ratio at full load conditions is less than or equal to 1.1. Engines originally manufactured as rich burn engines, but modified prior to December 19, 2002 with passive emission control technology for NO_X (such as pre-combustion chambers) will be considered lean burn engines. Also, existing engines where there are no manufacturer's recommendations regarding air/fuel ratio will be considered a rich burn engine if the excess oxygen content of the exhaust at full load conditions is less than or equal to 2 percent.

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

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

Stoichiometric means the theoretical air-to-fuel ratio required for complete combustion.

Storage vessel with the potential for flash emissions means any storage vessel that contains a hydrocarbon liquid with a stock tank gas-to-oil ratio equal to or greater than 0.31 cubic meters per liter and an American Petroleum Institute gravity equal to or greater than 40 degrees and an actual annual average hydrocarbon liquid throughput equal to or greater than 79,500 liters per day. Flash emissions occur when dissolved hydrocarbons in the fluid evolve from solution when the fluid pressure is reduced.

Subpart means 40 CFR part 63, subpart ZZZZ.

Surface site means any combination of one or more graded pad sites, gravel pad sites, foundations, platforms, or the immediate physical location upon which equipment is physically affixed.

Two-stroke engine means a type of engine which completes the power cycle in single crankshaft revolution by combining the intake and compression operations into one stroke and the power and exhaust operations into a second stroke. This system requires auxiliary scavenging and inherently runs lean of stoichiometric.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 20467, Apr. 20, 2006; 73 FR 3607, Jan. 18, 2008; 75 FR 9679, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51592, Aug. 20, 2010; 76 FR 12867, Mar. 9, 2011; 78 FR 6706, Jan. 30, 2013; 87 FR 48608, Aug. 10, 2022]

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

As stated in §§ 63.6600 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following emission limitations at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent for existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions:

For each . . .	You must meet the following emission limitation, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. 4SRB stationary RICE	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more. If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004, you may reduce formaldehyde emissions by 75 percent or more until June 15, 2007 or	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply.[1]
	b. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O_2	
[1] 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 1b to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Operating Limitations for Existing, New, and Reconstructed SI 4SRB Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§ 63.6600, 63.6603, 63.6630 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following operating limitations for existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions:

For each . . .	You must meet the following operating limitation, except during periods of startup . . .
1. existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions 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 existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O_2 and using NSCR;	a. maintain your catalyst so that the pressure drop across the catalyst does not change by more than 2 inches of water at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent from the pressure drop across the catalyst measured during the initial performance test; and b. maintain the temperature of your stationary RICE exhaust so that the catalyst inlet temperature is greater than or equal to 750 °F and less than or equal to 1250 °F.[1]
2. existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions 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.
existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O_2 and not using NSCR.	
[1] Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(f) for a different temperature range.	

[78 FR 6706, Jan. 30, 2013]

Table 2a 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_2. If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004, you may limit concentration of formaldehyde to 17 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2 until June 15, 2007	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply.[1]
2. 4SLB stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions by 93 percent or more; or	
	b. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 14 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2	

3. CI stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more; or	
	b. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 580 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O_2	
[1] 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 2b to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Operating Limitations for New and Reconstructed 2SLB and CI 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 CI Stationary RICE >500 HP

As stated in §§ 63.6600, 63.6601, 63.6603, 63.6630, and 63.6640, you must comply with the following operating limitations for new and reconstructed 2SLB and CI 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; and existing CI stationary RICE >500 HP:

For each . . .	**You must meet the following operating limitation, except during periods of startup . . .**
1. New and reconstructed 2SLB and CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions and new and reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to reduce CO emissions and using an oxidation catalyst; and New and reconstructed 2SLB and CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions and new and reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using an oxidation catalyst.	a. maintain your catalyst so that the pressure drop across the catalyst does not change by more than 2 inches of water at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent from the pressure drop across the catalyst that was measured during the initial performance test; and b. maintain the temperature of your stationary RICE exhaust so that the catalyst inlet temperature is greater than or equal to 450 °F and less than or equal to 1350 °F.[1]
2. Existing CI stationary RICE >500 HP complying with the requirement to limit or reduce 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 from the pressure drop across the catalyst that was measured during the initial performance test; and
	b. maintain the temperature of your stationary RICE exhaust so that the catalyst inlet temperature is greater than or equal to 450 °F and less than or equal to 1350 °F.[1]
3. New and reconstructed 2SLB and CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions and new and reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to reduce CO emissions and not using an oxidation catalyst; and	Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator.
New and reconstructed 2SLB and CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions and new and reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using an oxidation catalyst; and	

existing CI stationary RICE >500 HP complying with the requirement to limit or reduce the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using an oxidation catalyst.	
[1] Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(f) for a different temperature range.	

[78 FR 6707, Jan. 30, 2013]

Table 2c to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Existing Compression Ignition Stationary RICE Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions and Existing Spark Ignition Stationary RICE ≤500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§ 63.6600, 63.6602, and 63.6640, you must comply with the following requirements for existing compression ignition stationary RICE located at a major source of HAP emissions and existing spark ignition stationary RICE ≤500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. Emergency stationary CI RICE and black start stationary CI RICE[1]	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous change, whichever comes first[2]. b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary;	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply.[3]
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary[3]	
2. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE <100 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,000 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous change, whichever comes first[2].	
	b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary[3]	
3. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 100≤HP≤300 HP	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 230 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
4. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 300<HP≤500	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 49 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more	
5. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE >500 HP	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 23 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more	
6. Emergency stationary SI RICE and black start stationary SI RICE.[1]	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous change, whichever comes first;[2]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,000 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary[3]	
7. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary SI RICE <100 HP that are not 2SLB stationary RICE	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous change, whichever comes first;[2]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary[3]	
8. Non-Emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary SI RICE <100 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 4,320 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous change, whichever comes first;[2]	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 4,320 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 4,320 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary[3]	
9. Non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 225 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2	
10. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 47 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2	
11. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 10.3 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2	
12. Non-emergency, non-black start stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500 which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 177 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2	

[1] 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.

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

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

[89 FR 70518, Aug. 30, 2024]

Table 2d to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Existing Stationary RICE Located at Area Sources of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§ 63.6603 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following requirements for existing stationary RICE located at area sources of HAP emissions:

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE ≤300 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,000 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous change, whichever comes first;[1] b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary;	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.
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary	
2. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 300<HP≤500	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 49 ppmvd at 15 percent O_2; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more	
3. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 23 ppmvd at 15 percent O_2; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more	
4. Emergency stationary CI RICE and black start stationary CI RICE.[2]	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous change, whichever comes first;[1]	
	b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
5. Emergency stationary SI RICE; black start stationary SI RICE; non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year; non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year.[2]	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous change, whichever comes first;[1] b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,000 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, 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 within 1 year + 30 days of the previous change, whichever comes first;[1]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 4,320 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 4,320 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, 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 within 1 year + 30 days of the previous change, whichever comes first;[1]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary	
8. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB remote stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 2,160 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous change, whichever comes first;[1]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 2,160 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 2,160 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary	
9. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP that are not remote stationary RICE and that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year	Install an oxidation catalyst to reduce HAP emissions from the stationary RICE	
10. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE ≤500 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous change, whichever comes first;[1]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary	
11. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB remote stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 2,160 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous change, whichever comes first;[1]	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 2,160 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 2,160 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary	
12. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP that are not remote stationary RICE and that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year	Install NSCR to reduce HAP emissions from the stationary RICE	
13. Non-emergency, non-black start stationary RICE which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous change, whichever comes first;[1] b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary	

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

[2] 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.

[89 FR 70520, Aug. 30, 2024]

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 >500 HP located at major sources; new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at major sources; and new or reconstructed CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at major sources	Reduce CO emissions and not using a CEMS	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually.[1]
2. 4SRB stationary RICE ≥5,000 HP located at major sources	Reduce formaldehyde emissions	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually.[1]
3. Stationary RICE >500 HP located at major sources and new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at major sources	Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually.[1]
4. Existing non-emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE >500 HP that are not limited use stationary RICE	Limit or reduce CO emissions and not using a CEMS	Conduct subsequent performance tests every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first.
5. Existing non-emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE >500 HP that are limited use stationary RICE	Limit or reduce CO emissions and not using a CEMS	Conduct subsequent performance tests every 8,760 hours or 5 years, whichever comes first.
[1] 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.		

[78 FR 6711, Jan. 30, 2013]

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

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

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. Select the sampling port location and the number/location of traverse points at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and		(a) For CO, O_2, and moisture measurement, ducts ≤6 inches in diameter may be sampled at a single point located at the duct centroid and ducts >6 and ≤12 inches in diameter may be sampled at 3 traverse points located at 16.7, 50.0, and 83.3% of the measurement line ('3-point long line'). If the duct is >12 inches in diameter *and* the sampling port location meets the two and half-diameter criterion of section 11.1.1 of method 1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1, the duct may be sampled at `3-point long line'; otherwise, conduct the stratification testing and select sampling points according to section 8.1.2 of method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4.
		ii. Measure the O_2 at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2, or ASTM D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005)[13] (heated probe not necessary)	(b) Measurements to determine O_2 must be made at the same time as the measurements for CO concentration.
		iii. Measure the CO at the inlet and the outlet of the control device; and	(2) ASTM D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005)[123] (heated probe not necessary) or method 10 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4	(c) The CO concentration must be at 15 percent O_2, dry basis.
		iv. Measure moisture content at the inlet and outlet of the control device as needed to determine CO and O_2 concentrations on a dry basis	(3) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3, or method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348-03[13]	(d) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for CO concentration.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements . . .
2. 4SRB stationary RICE	a. Reduce formaldehyde or THC emissions	i. Select the sampling port location and the number/location of traverse points at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and		(a) For formaldehyde, THC, O_2, and moisture measurement, ducts ≤6 inches in diameter may be sampled at a single point located at the duct centroid and ducts >6 and ≤12 inches in diameter may be sampled at 3 traverse points located at 16.7, 50.0, and 83.3% of the measurement line (`3-point long line'). If the duct is >12 inches in diameter *and* the sampling port location meets the two and half-diameter criterion of section 11.1.1 of method 1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, the duct may be sampled at `3-point long line'; otherwise, conduct the stratification testing and select sampling points according to section 8.1.2 of method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.
		ii. Measure O_2 at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2, or ASTM D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005)[13] (heated probe not necessary)	(b) Measurements to determine O_2 concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for formaldehyde or THC concentration.
		iii. Measure moisture content at the inlet and outlet of the control device as needed to determine formaldehyde or THC and O_2 concentrations on a dry basis; and	(2) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3, or method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348-03[13]	(c) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde or THC concentration.
		iv. If demonstrating compliance with the formaldehyde percent reduction requirement, measure formaldehyde at the inlet and the outlet of the control device	(3) Method 320 or 323 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A; or ASTM D6348-03,[13] 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	(d) Formaldehyde concentration must be at 15 percent O_2, dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements . . .
		v. If demonstrating compliance with the THC percent reduction requirement, measure THC at the inlet and the outlet of the control device	(4) (1) Method 25A, reported as propane, of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7	(e) THC concentration must be at 15 percent O_2, dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
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/location of traverse points at the exhaust of the stationary RICE; and		(a) For formaldehyde, CO, O_2, and moisture measurement, ducts ≤6 inches in diameter may be sampled at a single point located at the duct centroid and ducts >6 and ≤12 inches in diameter may be sampled at 3 traverse points located at 16.7, 50.0, and 83.3% of the measurement line (`3-point long line'). If the duct is >12 inches in diameter *and* the sampling port location meets the two and half-diameter criterion of section 11.1.1 of method 1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, the duct may be sampled at `3-point long line'; otherwise, conduct the stratification testing and select sampling points according to section 8.1.2 of method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A. If using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device.
		ii. Determine the O_2 concentration of the stationary RICE exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2, or ASTM D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005)[13] (heated probe not necessary)	(b) Measurements to determine O_2 concentration must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde or CO concentration.
		iii. Measure moisture content of the stationary RICE exhaust at the sampling port location as needed to determine formaldehyde or CO and O_2 concentrations on a dry basis; and	(2) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3, or method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348-03[13]	(c) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde or CO concentration.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements . . .
		iv. Measure formaldehyde at the exhaust of the stationary RICE; or	(3) Method 320 or 323 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A; or ASTM D6348-03,[13] 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	(d) Formaldehyde concentration must be at 15 percent O_2, dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
		v. Measure CO at the exhaust of the stationary RICE	(4) Method 10 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4, ASTM D6522-00 (2005),[13] method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348-03[13]	(e) CO concentration must be at 15 percent O_2, dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.

[1] You may also use methods 3A and 10 as options to ASTM-D6522-00 (2005).

[2] 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.

[3] Incorporated by reference, see § 63.14.

[88 FR 18413, Mar. 29, 2023]

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

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, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP	a. Reduce CO emissions and using oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. The average reduction of emissions of CO determined from the initial performance test achieves the required CO percent reduction; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in § 63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.
2. Non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of CO, using oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. The average CO concentration determined from the initial performance test is less than or equal to the CO emission limitation; and

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
		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.
3. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP	a. Reduce CO emissions and not using oxidation catalyst	i. The average reduction of emissions of CO determined from the initial performance test achieves the required CO percent reduction; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in § 63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
4. Non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of CO, and not using oxidation catalyst	i. The average CO concentration determined from the initial performance test is less than or equal to the CO emission limitation; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in § 63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
5. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP	a. Reduce CO emissions, and using a CEMS	i. You have installed a CEMS to continuously monitor CO and either O_2 or CO_2 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.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
6. Non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of CO, and using a CEMS	i. You have installed a CEMS to continuously monitor CO and either O_2 or CO_2 at the outlet of the oxidation catalyst according to the requirements in § 63.6625(a); and
		ii. You have conducted a performance evaluation of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B; and
		iii. The average concentration of CO calculated using § 63.6620 is less than or equal to the CO emission limitation. The initial test comprises the first 4-hour period after successful validation of the CEMS. Compliance is based on the average concentration measured during the 4-hour period.
7. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and using NSCR	i. The average reduction of emissions of formaldehyde determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required formaldehyde percent reduction, or the average reduction of emissions of THC determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than 30 percent; 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.
8. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and not using NSCR	i. The average reduction of emissions of formaldehyde determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required formaldehyde percent reduction or the average reduction of emissions of THC determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than 30 percent; 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.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
9. 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 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. The average formaldehyde concentration, corrected to 15 percent O_2, dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde emission limitation; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor 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.
10. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP 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	i. The average formaldehyde concentration, corrected to 15 percent O_2, dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde emission limitation; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in § 63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
11. 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 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.
12. 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_2, dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde or CO emission limitation, as applicable.
13. Existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Install an oxidation catalyst	i. You have conducted an initial compliance demonstration as specified in § 63.6630(e) to show that the average reduction of emissions of CO is 93 percent or more, or the average CO concentration is less than or equal to 47 ppmvd at 15 percent O_2;
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in § 63.6625(b), or you have installed equipment to automatically shut down the engine if the catalyst inlet temperature exceeds 1350 °F.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
14. Existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Install NSCR	i. You have conducted an initial compliance demonstration as specified in § 63.6630(e) to show that the average reduction of emissions of CO is 75 percent or more, the average CO concentration is less than or equal to 270 ppmvd at 15 percent O_2, or the average reduction of emissions of THC is 30 percent or more;
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in § 63.6625(b), or you have installed equipment to automatically shut down the engine if the catalyst inlet temperature exceeds 1250 °F.

[78 FR 6712, Jan. 30, 2013]

Table 6 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Continuous Compliance With Emission Limitations, and Other Requirements

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[a]; and ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to § 63.6625(b); and iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		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[a]; and ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to § 63.6625(b); and iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
		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, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP	a. Reduce CO emissions or limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, 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 or concentration of CO emissions according to § 63.6620; and ii. Demonstrating that the catalyst achieves the required percent reduction of CO emissions over the 4-hour averaging period, or that the emission remain at or below the CO concentration limit; and
		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, or to demonstrate that the average reduction of emissions of THC determined from the performance test is equal to or greater than 30 percent.[a]

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
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[a]; and ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to § 63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		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	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that your emissions remain at or below the formaldehyde concentration limit[a]; and ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to § 63.6625(b); and
		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.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
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 stationary SI RICE located at an area source of HAP which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, 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, and existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are remote stationary RICE	a. Work or Management practices	i. Operating and maintaining the stationary RICE according to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions; or ii. Develop and follow your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.
10. Existing stationary CI RICE >500 HP that are not limited use stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions, or limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using oxidation catalyst	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 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.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
11. Existing stationary CI RICE >500 HP that are not limited use stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions, or limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and not using oxidation catalyst	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	a. Reduce CO emissions or limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using an oxidation catalyst	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	a. Reduce CO emissions or limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and not using an oxidation catalyst	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

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
		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.
14. Existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Install an oxidation catalyst	i. Conducting annual compliance demonstrations as specified in § 63.6640(c) to show that the average reduction of emissions of CO is 93 percent or more, or the average CO concentration is less than or equal to 47 ppmvd at 15 percent O_2; and either ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to § 63.6625(b), reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the limitation of greater than 450 °F and less than or equal to 1350 °F for the catalyst inlet temperature; or iii. Immediately shutting down the engine if the catalyst inlet temperature exceeds 1350 °F.
15. Existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Install NSCR	i. Conducting annual compliance demonstrations as specified in § 63.6640(c) to show that the average reduction of emissions of CO is 75 percent or more, the average CO concentration is less than or equal to 270 ppmvd at 15 percent O_2, or the average reduction of emissions of THC is 30 percent or more; and either ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to § 63.6625(b), reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the limitation of greater than or equal to 750 °F and less than or equal to 1250 °F for the catalyst inlet temperature; or iii. Immediately shutting down the engine if the catalyst inlet temperature exceeds 1250 °F.
[a] 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.		

[78 FR 6715, Jan. 30, 2013]

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 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE >300 HP located at an area source of HAP; 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	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 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	i. Semiannually according to the requirements in § 63.6650(b)(1)-(5) and (i) for engines that are not limited use stationary RICE subject to numerical emission limitations; and ii. Annually according to the requirements in § 63.6650(b)(6)-(9) and (i) for engines that are limited use stationary RICE subject to numerical emission limitations. i. Semiannually according to the requirements in § 63.6650(b) and (i).
		c. If you had a malfunction during the reporting period, the information in § 63.6650(c)(4)	i. Semiannually according to the requirements in § 63.6650(b) and (i).
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	Report	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	i. Annually, according to the requirements in § 63.6650.
		b. The operating limits provided in your federally enforceable permit, and any deviations from these limits; and	i. See item 2.a.i.
		c. Any problems or errors suspected with the meters	i. See item 2.a.i.

For each . . .	You must submit a . . .	The report must contain . . .	You must submit the report . . .
3. Existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year	Compliance report	a. The results of the annual compliance demonstration, if conducted during the reporting period	i. Semiannually according to the requirements in § 63.6650(b)(1)-(5) and (i).
4. Emergency stationary RICE that operate for the purposes specified in § 63.6640(f)(4)(ii)	Report	a. The information in § 63.6650(h)(1)	i. Annually according to the requirements in § 63.6650(h)(2)-(3) and (i).

[89 FR 70522, Aug. 30, 2024]

Table 8 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart ZZZZ

As stated in § 63.6665, you must comply with the following applicable general provisions.

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§ 63.1	General applicability of the General Provisions	Yes	
§ 63.2	Definitions	Yes	Additional terms defined in § 63.6675.
§ 63.3	Units and abbreviations	Yes	
§ 63.4	Prohibited activities and circumvention	Yes	
§ 63.5	Construction and reconstruction	Yes	
§ 63.6(a)	Applicability	Yes	
§ 63.6(b)(1)-(4)	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed sources	Yes	
§ 63.6(b)(5)	Notification	Yes	
§ 63.6(b)(6)	[Reserved]		
§ 63.6(b)(7)	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed area sources that become major sources	Yes	
§ 63.6(c)(1)-(2)	Compliance dates for existing sources	Yes	
§ 63.6(c)(3)-(4)	[Reserved]		
§ 63.6(c)(5)	Compliance dates for existing area sources that become major sources	Yes	
§ 63.6(d)	[Reserved]		
§ 63.6(e)	Operation and maintenance	No	
§ 63.6(f)(1)	Applicability of standards	No	
§ 63.6(f)(2)	Methods for determining compliance	Yes	
§ 63.6(f)(3)	Finding of compliance	Yes	

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§ 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	No	

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§ 63.8(c)(1)(ii)	SSM not in Startup Shutdown Malfunction Plan	Yes	
§ 63.8(c)(1)(iii)	Compliance with operation and maintenance requirements	No	
§ 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.

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§ 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	
§ 63.9(k)	Electronic reporting procedures	Yes	Only as specified in §§ 63.9(j), 63.6620, 63.6625, 63.6645, and 63.6650.
§ 63.10(a)	Administrative provisions for recordkeeping/reporting	Yes	
§ 63.10(b)(1)	Record retention	Yes	Except that the most recent 2 years of data do not have to be retained on site.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(i)-(v)	Records related to SSM	No	
§ 63.10(b)(2)(vi)-(xi)	Records	Yes	
§ 63.10(b)(2)(xii)	Record when under waiver	Yes	
§ 63.10(b)(2)(xiii)	Records when using alternative to RATA	Yes	For CO standard if using RATA alternative.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(xiv)	Records of supporting documentation	Yes	
§ 63.10(b)(3)	Records of applicability determination	Yes	
§ 63.10(c)	Additional records for sources using CEMS	Yes	Except that § 63.10(c)(2)-(4) and (9) are reserved.
§ 63.10(d)(1)	General reporting requirements	Yes	
§ 63.10(d)(2)	Report of performance test results	Yes	
§ 63.10(d)(3)	Reporting opacity or VE observations	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§ 63.10(d)(4)	Progress reports	Yes	
§ 63.10(d)(5)	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports	No	
§ 63.10(e)(1) and (2)(i)	Additional CMS Reports	Yes	
§ 63.10(e)(2)(ii)	COMS-related report	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§ 63.10(e)(3)	Excess emission and parameter exceedances reports	No	Excess emissions and exceedance reporting is specified in § 63.6650.
§ 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	

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§ 63.12	State authority and delegations	Yes	
§ 63.13	Addresses	Yes	
§ 63.14	Incorporation by reference	Yes	
§ 63.15	Availability of information	Yes	

[89 FR 70522, Aug. 30, 2024]

Appendix A to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Protocol for Using an Electrochemical Analyzer to Determine Oxygen and Carbon Monoxide Concentrations From Certain Engines

1.0 Scope and Application. What is this Protocol?

This protocol is a procedure for using portable electrochemical (EC) cells for measuring carbon monoxide (CO) and oxygen (O_2) concentrations in controlled and uncontrolled emissions from existing stationary 4-stroke lean burn and 4-stroke rich burn reciprocating internal combustion engines as specified in the applicable rule.

1.1 Analytes. What does this protocol determine?

This protocol measures the engine exhaust gas concentrations of carbon monoxide (CO) and oxygen (O_2).

Analyte	CAS No.	Sensitivity
Carbon monoxide (CO)	630-08-0	Minimum detectable limit should be 2 percent of the nominal range or 1 ppm, whichever is less restrictive.
Oxygen (O_2)	*7782-44-7*	

1.2 Applicability. When is this protocol acceptable?

This protocol is applicable to 40 CFR part 63, subpart ZZZZ. Because of inherent cross sensitivities of EC cells, you must not apply this protocol to other emissions sources without specific instruction to that effect.

1.3 Data Quality Objectives. How good must my collected data be?

Refer to Section 13 to verify and document acceptable analyzer performance.

1.4 Range. What is the targeted analytical range for this protocol?

The measurement system and EC cell design(s) conforming to this protocol will determine the analytical range for each gas component. The nominal ranges are defined by choosing up-scale calibration gas concentrations near the maximum anticipated flue gas concentrations for CO and O_2, or no more than twice the permitted CO level.

1.5 Sensitivity. What minimum detectable limit will this protocol yield for a particular gas component?

The minimum detectable limit depends on the nominal range and resolution of the specific EC cell used, and the signal to noise ratio of the measurement system. The minimum detectable limit should be 2 percent of the nominal range or 1 ppm, whichever is less restrictive.

2.0 Summary of Protocol

In this protocol, a gas sample is extracted from an engine exhaust system and then conveyed to a portable EC analyzer for measurement of CO and O_2 gas concentrations. This method provides measurement system performance specifications and sampling protocols to ensure reliable data. You may use additions to, or

modifications of vendor supplied measurement systems (e.g., heated or unheated sample lines, thermocouples, flow meters, selective gas scrubbers, etc.) to meet the design specifications of this protocol. Do not make changes to the measurement system from the as-verified configuration (Section 3.12).

3.0 Definitions

3.1 ***Measurement System.*** The total equipment required for the measurement of CO and O_2 concentrations. The measurement system consists of the following major subsystems:

3.1.1 ***Data Recorder.*** A strip chart recorder, computer or digital recorder for logging measurement data from the analyzer output. You may record measurement data from the digital data display manually or electronically.

3.1.2 ***Electrochemical (EC) Cell.*** A device, similar to a fuel cell, used to sense the presence of a specific analyte and generate an electrical current output proportional to the analyte concentration.

3.1.3 ***Interference Gas Scrubber.*** A device used to remove or neutralize chemical compounds that may interfere with the selective operation of an EC cell.

3.1.4 ***Moisture Removal System.*** Any device used to reduce the concentration of moisture in the sample stream so as to protect the EC cells from the damaging effects of condensation and to minimize errors in measurements caused by the scrubbing of soluble gases.

3.1.5 ***Sample Interface.*** The portion of the system used for one or more of the following: sample acquisition; sample transport; sample conditioning or protection of the EC cell from any degrading effects of the engine exhaust effluent; removal of particulate matter and condensed moisture.

3.2 ***Nominal Range.*** The range of analyte concentrations over which each EC cell is operated (normally 25 percent to 150 percent of up-scale calibration gas value). Several nominal ranges can be used for any given cell so long as the calibration and repeatability checks for that range remain within specifications.

3.3 ***Calibration Gas.*** A vendor certified concentration of a specific analyte in an appropriate balance gas.

3.4 ***Zero Calibration Error.*** The analyte concentration output exhibited by the EC cell in response to zero-level calibration gas.

3.5 ***Up-Scale Calibration Error.*** The mean of the difference between the analyte concentration exhibited by the EC cell and the certified concentration of the up-scale calibration gas.

3.6 ***Interference Check.*** A procedure for quantifying analytical interference from components in the engine exhaust gas other than the targeted analytes.

3.7 ***Repeatability Check.*** A protocol for demonstrating that an EC cell operated over a given nominal analyte concentration range provides a stable and consistent response and is not significantly affected by repeated exposure to that gas.

3.8 ***Sample Flow Rate.*** The flow rate of the gas sample as it passes through the EC cell. In some situations, EC cells can experience drift with changes in flow rate. The flow rate must be monitored and documented during all phases of a sampling run.

3.9 ***Sampling Run.*** A timed three-phase event whereby an EC cell's response rises and plateaus in a sample conditioning phase, remains relatively constant during a measurement data phase, then declines during a refresh phase. The sample conditioning phase exposes the EC cell to the gas sample for a length of time sufficient to reach a constant response. The measurement data phase is the time interval during which gas sample measurements can be made that meet the acceptance criteria of this protocol. The refresh phase then purges the EC cells with CO-free air. The refresh phase replenishes requisite O_2 and moisture in the electrolyte reserve and provides a mechanism to de-gas or desorb any interference gas scrubbers or filters so as to enable a stable CO EC cell response. There are four primary types of sampling runs: pre- sampling calibrations; stack gas sampling; post-sampling calibration checks; and measurement system repeatability checks. Stack gas sampling runs can be chained together for extended evaluations, providing all other procedural specifications are met.

3.10 ***Sampling Day.*** A time not to exceed twelve hours from the time of the pre-sampling calibration to the post-sampling calibration check. During this time, stack gas sampling runs can be repeated without repeated recalibrations, providing all other sampling specifications have been met.

3.11 ***Pre-Sampling Calibration/Post-Sampling Calibration Check.*** The protocols executed at the beginning and end of each sampling day to bracket measurement readings with controlled performance checks.

3.12 ***Performance-Established Configuration.*** The EC cell and sampling system configuration that existed at the time that it initially met the performance requirements of this protocol.

4.0 Interferences.

When present in sufficient concentrations, NO and NO_2 are two gas species that have been reported to interfere with CO concentration measurements. In the likelihood of this occurrence, it is the protocol user's responsibility to employ and properly maintain an appropriate CO EC cell filter or scrubber for removal of these gases, as described in Section 6.2.12.

5.0 Safety. [Reserved]

6.0 Equipment and Supplies.

6.1 What equipment do I need for the measurement system?

The system must maintain the gas sample at conditions that will prevent moisture condensation in the sample transport lines, both before and as the sample gas contacts the EC cells. The essential components of the measurement system are described below.

6.2 Measurement System Components.

6.2.1 ***Sample Probe.*** A single extraction-point probe constructed of glass, stainless steel or other non-reactive material, and of length sufficient to reach any designated sampling point. The sample probe must be designed to prevent plugging due to condensation or particulate matter.

6.2.2 ***Sample Line.*** Non-reactive tubing to transport the effluent from the sample probe to the EC cell.

6.2.3 ***Calibration Assembly (optional).*** A three-way valve assembly or equivalent to introduce calibration gases at ambient pressure at the exit end of the sample probe during calibration checks. The assembly must be designed such that only stack gas or calibration gas flows in the sample line and all gases flow through any gas path filters.

6.2.4 ***Particulate Filter (optional).*** Filters before the inlet of the EC cell to prevent accumulation of particulate material in the measurement system and extend the useful life of the components. All filters must be fabricated of materials that are non-reactive to the gas mixtures being sampled.

6.2.5 ***Sample Pump.*** A leak-free pump to provide undiluted sample gas to the system at a flow rate sufficient to minimize the response time of the measurement system. If located upstream of the EC cells, the pump must be constructed of a material that is non-reactive to the gas mixtures being sampled.

6.2.8 ***Sample Flow Rate Monitoring.*** An adjustable rotameter or equivalent device used to adjust and maintain the sample flow rate through the analyzer as prescribed.

6.2.9 ***Sample Gas Manifold (optional).*** A manifold to divert a portion of the sample gas stream to the analyzer and the remainder to a by-pass discharge vent. The sample gas manifold may also include provisions for introducing calibration gases directly to the analyzer. The manifold must be constructed of a material that is non-reactive to the gas mixtures being sampled.

6.2.10 ***EC cell.*** A device containing one or more EC cells to determine the CO and O_2 concentrations in the sample gas stream. The EC cell(s) must meet the applicable performance specifications of Section 13 of this protocol.

6.2.11 ***Data Recorder.*** A strip chart recorder, computer or digital recorder to make a record of analyzer output data. The data recorder resolution (i.e., readability) must be no greater than 1 ppm for CO; 0.1 percent for O_2; and one degree (either °C or °F) for temperature. Alternatively, you may use a digital or analog meter having the same resolution to observe and manually record the analyzer responses.

6.2.12 ***Interference Gas Filter or Scrubber.*** A device to remove interfering compounds upstream of the CO EC cell. Specific interference gas filters or scrubbers used in the performance-established configuration of the analyzer must continue to be used. Such a filter or scrubber must have a means to determine when the removal agent is exhausted. Periodically replace or replenish it in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

7.0 Reagents and Standards. What calibration gases are needed?

7.1 ***Calibration Gases.*** CO calibration gases for the EC cell must be CO in nitrogen or CO in a mixture of nitrogen and O_2. Use CO calibration gases with labeled concentration values certified by the manufacturer to be within ±5 percent of the label value. Dry ambient air (20.9 percent O_2) is acceptable for calibration of the O_2 cell. If needed, any lower percentage O_2 calibration gas must be a mixture of O_2 in nitrogen.

7.1.1 ***Up-Scale CO Calibration Gas Concentration.*** Choose one or more up-scale gas concentrations such that the average of the stack gas measurements for each stack gas sampling run are between 25 and 150 percent of those concentrations. Alternatively, choose an up-scale gas that does not exceed twice the concentration of the applicable outlet standard. If a measured gas value exceeds 150 percent of the up-scale CO calibration gas value at any time during the stack gas sampling run, the run must be discarded and repeated.

7.1.2 ***Up-Scale O_2 Calibration Gas Concentration.***

Select an O_2 gas concentration such that the difference between the gas concentration and the average stack gas measurement or reading for each sample run is less than 15 percent O_2. When the average exhaust gas O_2 readings are above 6 percent, you may use dry ambient air (20.9 percent O_2) for the up-scale O_2 calibration gas.

7.1.3 ***Zero Gas.*** Use an inert gas that contains less than 0.25 percent of the up-scale CO calibration gas concentration. You may use dry air that is free from ambient CO and other combustion gas products (e.g., CO_2).

8.0 Sample Collection and Analysis

8.1 ***Selection of Sampling Sites.***

8.1.1 ***Control Device Inlet.*** Select a sampling site sufficiently downstream of the engine so that the combustion gases should be well mixed. Use a single sampling extraction point near the center of the duct (e.g., within the 10 percent centroidal area), unless instructed otherwise.

8.1.2 ***Exhaust Gas Outlet.*** Select a sampling site located at least two stack diameters downstream of any disturbance (e.g., turbocharger exhaust, crossover junction or recirculation take-off) and at least one-half stack diameter upstream of the gas discharge to the atmosphere. Use a single sampling extraction point near the center of the duct (e.g., within the 10 percent centroidal area), unless instructed otherwise.

8.2 ***Stack Gas Collection and Analysis.*** Prior to the first stack gas sampling run, conduct that the pre-sampling calibration in accordance with Section 10.1. Use Figure 1 to record all data. Zero the analyzer with zero gas. Confirm and record that the scrubber media color is correct and not exhausted. Then position the probe at the sampling point and begin the sampling run at the same flow rate used during the up-scale calibration. Record the start time. Record all EC cell output responses and the flow rate during the “sample conditioning phase” once per minute until constant readings are obtained. Then begin the “measurement data phase” and record readings every 15 seconds for at least two minutes (or eight readings), or as otherwise required to achieve two continuous minutes of data that meet the specification given in Section 13.1. Finally, perform the “refresh phase” by introducing dry air, free from CO and other combustion gases, until several minute-to-minute readings of consistent value have been obtained. For each run use the “measurement data phase” readings to calculate the average stack gas CO and O_2 concentrations.

8.3 ***EC Cell Rate.*** Maintain the EC cell sample flow rate so that it does not vary by more than ±10 percent throughout the pre-sampling calibration, stack gas sampling and post-sampling calibration check. Alternatively, the EC cell sample flow rate can be maintained within a tolerance range that does not affect the gas concentration readings by more than ±3 percent, as instructed by the EC cell manufacturer.

9.0 Quality Control (Reserved)

10.0 Calibration and Standardization

10.1 ***Pre-Sampling Calibration.*** Conduct the following protocol once for each nominal range to be used on each EC cell before performing a stack gas sampling run on each field sampling day. Repeat the calibration if you replace an EC cell before completing all of the sampling runs. There is no prescribed order for calibration of the EC cells; however, each cell must complete the measurement data phase during calibration. Assemble the measurement system by following the manufacturer's recommended protocols including for preparing and preconditioning the EC cell. Assure the measurement system has no leaks and verify the gas scrubbing agent is not depleted. Use Figure 1 to record all data.

10.1.1 ***Zero Calibration.*** For both the O_2 and CO cells, introduce zero gas to the measurement system (e.g., at the calibration assembly) and record the concentration reading every minute until readings are constant for at least two consecutive minutes. Include the time and sample flow rate. Repeat the steps in this section at least once to verify the zero calibration for each component gas.

10.1.2 ***Zero Calibration Tolerance.*** For each zero gas introduction, the zero level output must be less than or equal to ±3 percent of the up-scale gas value or ±1 ppm, whichever is less restrictive, for the CO channel and less than or equal to ±0.3 percent O_2 for the O_2 channel.

10.1.3 ***Up-Scale Calibration.*** Individually introduce each calibration gas to the measurement system (e.g., at the calibration assembly) and record the start time. Record all EC cell output responses and the flow rate during this “sample conditioning phase” once per minute until readings are constant for at least two minutes. Then begin the “measurement data phase” and record readings every 15 seconds for a total of two minutes, or as otherwise required. Finally, perform the “refresh phase” by introducing dry air, free from CO and other combustion gases, until readings are constant for at least two consecutive minutes. Then repeat the steps in this section at least once to verify the calibration for each component gas. Introduce all gases to flow through the entire sample handling system (i.e., at the exit end of the sampling probe or the calibration assembly).

10.1.4 ***Up-Scale Calibration Error.*** The mean of the difference of the “measurement data phase” readings from the reported standard gas value must be less than or equal to ±5 percent or ±1 ppm for CO or ±0.5 percent O_2, whichever is less restrictive, respectively. The maximum allowable deviation from the mean measured value of any single “measurement data phase” reading must be less than or equal to ±2 percent or ±1 ppm for CO or ±0.5 percent O_2, whichever is less restrictive, respectively.

10.2 ***Post-Sampling Calibration Check.*** Conduct a stack gas post-sampling calibration check after the stack gas sampling run or set of runs and within 12 hours of the initial calibration. Conduct up-scale and zero calibration checks using the protocol in Section 10.1. Make no changes to the sampling system or EC cell calibration until all post-sampling calibration checks have been recorded. If either the zero or up-scale calibration error exceeds the respective specification in Sections 10.1.2 and 10.1.4 then all measurement data collected since the previous successful calibrations are invalid and re-calibration and re-sampling are required. If the sampling system is disassembled or the EC cell calibration is adjusted, repeat the calibration check before conducting the next analyzer sampling run.

11.0 Analytical Procedure

The analytical procedure is fully discussed in Section 8.

12.0 Calculations and Data Analysis

Determine the CO and O_2 concentrations for each stack gas sampling run by calculating the mean gas concentrations of the data recorded during the “measurement data phase”.

13.0 Protocol Performance

Use the following protocols to verify consistent analyzer performance during each field sampling day.

13.1 ***Measurement Data Phase Performance Check.*** Calculate the mean of the readings from the "measurement data phase". The maximum allowable deviation from the mean for each of the individual readings is ±2 percent, or ±1 ppm, whichever is less restrictive. Record the mean value and maximum deviation for each gas monitored. Data must conform to Section 10.1.4. The EC cell flow rate must conform to the specification in Section 8.3.

Example:

A measurement data phase is invalid if the maximum deviation of any single reading comprising that mean is greater than ±2 percent *or* ±1 ppm (the default criteria). For example, if the mean = 30 ppm, single readings of below 29 ppm and above 31 ppm are disallowed).

13.2 ***Interference Check.*** Before the initial use of the EC cell and interference gas scrubber in the field, and semi-annually thereafter, challenge the interference gas scrubber with NO and NO_2 gas standards that are generally recognized as representative of diesel-fueled engine NO and NO_2 emission values. Record the responses displayed by the CO EC cell and other pertinent data on Figure 1 or a similar form.

13.2.1 ***Interference Response.*** The combined NO and NO_2 interference response should be less than or equal to ±5 percent of the up-scale CO calibration gas concentration.

13.3 ***Repeatability Check.*** Conduct the following check once for each nominal range that is to be used on the CO EC cell within 5 days prior to each field sampling program. If a field sampling program lasts longer than 5 days, repeat this check every 5 days. Immediately repeat the check if the EC cell is replaced or if the EC cell is exposed to gas concentrations greater than 150 percent of the highest up-scale gas concentration.

13.3.1 ***Repeatability Check Procedure.*** Perform a complete EC cell sampling run (all three phases) by introducing the CO calibration gas to the measurement system and record the response. Follow Section 10.1.3. Use Figure 1 to record all data. Repeat the run three times for a total of four complete runs. During the four repeatability check runs, do not adjust the system except where necessary to achieve the correct calibration gas flow rate at the analyzer.

13.3.2 ***Repeatability Check Calculations.*** Determine the highest and lowest average "measurement data phase" CO concentrations from the four repeatability check runs and record the results on Figure 1 or a similar form. The absolute value of the difference between the maximum and minimum average values recorded must not vary more than ±3 percent or ±1 ppm of the up-scale gas value, whichever is less restrictive.

14.0 Pollution Prevention (Reserved)

15.0 Waste Management (Reserved)

16.0 Alternative Procedures (Reserved)

17.0 References

(1) ***"Development of an Electrochemical Cell Emission Analyzer Test Protocol"*** , Topical Report, Phil Juneau, Emission Monitoring, Inc., July 1997.

(2) ***"Determination of Nitrogen Oxides, Carbon Monoxide, and Oxygen Emissions from Natural Gas-Fired Engines, Boilers, and Process Heaters Using Portable Analyzers"*** , EMC Conditional Test Protocol 30 (CTM-30), Gas Research Institute Protocol GRI-96/0008, Revision 7, October 13, 1997.

(3) ***"ICAC Test Protocol for Periodic Monitoring"*** , EMC Conditional Test Protocol 34 (CTM-034), The Institute of Clean Air Companies, September 8, 1999.

(4) ***"Code of Federal Regulations"*** , Protection of Environment, 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A, Methods 1-4; 10.

Table 1: Appendix A—Sampling Run Data.

Facility_____ Engine I.D._____ Date_____

Run Type: (X)	(_) Pre-Sample Calibration			(_) Stack Gas Sample			(_) Post-Sample Cal. Check			(_) Repeatability Check	
Run #	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	Time	Scrub. OK	Flow- Rate
Gas	O_2	CO	O_2	CO	O_2	CO	O_2	CO			
Sample Cond. Phase											
″											
″											
″											
″											
Measurement Data Phase											
″											
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″											
Mean											
Refresh Phase											
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[78 FR 6721, Jan. 30, 2013]

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality

Addendum to the Technical Support Document (ATSD) for a Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification

Source Background and Description

Source Name:	**Hatchworks LLC**
Source Location:	**7510 Zodiac Way, Fort Wayne, IN 46816**
County:	**Allen**
SIC Code:	**7374 (Computer Processing and Data Preparation and Processing Services)**
Operation Permit No.:	**T003-47378-00530**
Operation Permit Issuance Date:	**September 6, 2024**
Significant Source Modification No.:	**003-48739-00530**
Significant Permit Modification No.:	**003-48840-00530**
Permit Reviewer:	**Omar El-Rjoob**

On September 5, 2025, the Office of Air Quality (OAQ) had a notice posted on IDEM's website (https://www.in.gov/idem/public-notices/), stating that Hatchworks LLC had applied for a significant source and permit modification to add new diesel-fired emergency generators, diesel storage tanks and cooling towers. The notice also stated that the OAQ proposed to issue a significant source modification and significant permit modification for this operation and provided information on how the public could review the proposed permit and other documentation. Finally, the notice informed interested parties that there was a period of thirty (30) days to provide comments on whether or not this permit should be issued as proposed.

On October 7, 2025, OAQ also posted a notice on IDEM's website (https://www.in.gov/idem/public-notices/), stating that IDEM, OAQ would hold a public hearing on November 13, 2025, to discuss the draft significant source and permit modification for Hatchworks LLC. The notice provided information on how the public could attend the public hearing, provided information for citizens that needed reasonable accommodations to participate in this event, including accommodations for persons with speech or hearing difficulties, and how the public could review and provide comments on the proposed permits and other documentation. Finally, the notice informed interested parties that the public notice period would end on November 17, 2025.

On November 13, 2025, IDEM, OAQ conducted a public hearing regarding the draft Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification for Hatchworks LLC.

IDEM, OAQ thanks all of the commenters and attendees at the public hearing for their interest in the proposed permits and their participation in the permit review process.

The Technical Support Document (TSD) is used by IDEM, OAQ for historical purposes. IDEM, OAQ does not make any changes to the original TSD, but the permit will have the updated changes. The comments and revised permit language are provided below with deleted language as strikeouts and new language **bolded**.

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General Statement 1 – Public Participation and Environmental Justice

Some commenters expressed concerns regarding public participation and environmental justice with respect to the proposed permit. Some commenters requested that IDEM, OAQ conduct an environmental justice analysis for this source. (See Appendix B and C)

IDEM Response to General Statement 1 – Public Participation and Environmental Justice

The Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Office of Air Quality (IDEM, OAQ) acknowledges that some commenters have concerns regarding public participation and environmental justice with respect to the proposed permit.

As stated on EPA's Environmental Justice website[1], environmental justice is the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income, with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. This goal will be achieved when everyone enjoys:

> The same degree of protection from environmental and health hazards, and
> Equal access to the decision-making process to have a healthy environment in which to live, learn, and work.

As stated on U.S. EPA's Title VI and Environmental Justice website[2], and in accordance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964[3], each Federal agency shall ensure that all programs or activities receiving Federal financial assistance that affect human health or the environment do not directly, or through contractual or other arrangements, use criteria, methods, or practices that discriminate on the basis of race, color, or national origin.

I. IDEM Obligations Under Title VI

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, prohibits discrimination based on race, color, or national origin in state agency programs that receive federal funding. EPA issued regulations to implement Title VI, codified at 40 C.F.R. section 7.10, *et seq.* The regulations apply to all applicants for, and recipients of, EPA assistance in the operation of programs or activities receiving such assistance as of February 13, 1984.[4] A recipient as defined by the regulations includes IDEM.[5] The regulations state that no person shall be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving EPA assistance on the basis of race, color, national origin, or on the basis of sex in any program or activity receiving EPA assistance under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, including the Environmental Financing Act of 1972.[6] The regulations also include specific prohibitions:

(a) As to any program or activity receiving EPA assistance, a recipient shall not directly or through contractual, licensing, or other arrangements on the basis of race, color, national origin or, if applicable, sex:

1 https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice
2 https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice/title-vi-and-environmental-justice
3 42 U.S.C. § 2000d, *et seq*
4 40 C.F.R. § 7.10, *et seq.*
5 40 C.F.R. § 7.25
6 40 C.F.R. § 7.30

(1) Deny a person any service, aid or other benefit of the program or activity;

(2) Provide a person any service, aid or other benefit that is different, or is provided differently from that provided to others under the program or activity;

(3) Restrict a person in any way in the enjoyment of any advantage or privilege enjoyed by others receiving any service, aid, or benefit provided by the program or activity;

(4) Subject a person to segregation in any manner or separate treatment in any way related to receiving services or benefits under the program or activity;

(5) Deny a person or any group of persons the opportunity to participate as members of any planning or advisory body which is an integral part of the program or activity, such as a local sanitation board or sewer authority;

(6) Discriminate in employment on the basis of sex in any program or activity subject to section 13, or on the basis of race, color, or national origin in any program or activity whose purpose is to create employment; or, by means of employment discrimination, deny intended beneficiaries the benefits of EPA assistance, or subject the beneficiaries to prohibited discrimination.

(7) In administering a program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance in which the recipient has previously discriminated on the basis of race, color, sex, or national origin, the recipient shall take affirmative action to provide remedies to those who have been injured by the discrimination.

(b) A recipient shall not use criteria or methods of administering its program or activity which have the effect of subjecting individuals to discrimination because of their race, color, national origin, or sex, or have the effect of defeating or substantially impairing accomplishment of the objectives of the program or activity with respect to individuals of a particular race, color, national origin, or sex.

(c) A recipient shall not choose a site or location of a facility that has the purpose or effect of excluding individuals from, denying them the benefits of, or subjecting them to discrimination under any program or activity to which this part applies on the grounds of race, color, or national origin or sex; or with the purpose or effect of defeating or substantially impairing the accomplishment of the objectives of this subpart.

(d) The specific prohibitions of discrimination enumerated above do not limit the general prohibition of § 7.30.[7]

There is no doubt that the above regulations and Title VI prohibitions apply to permitting programs administered by recipients, such as IDEM.[8]

7 40 C.F.R. § 7.35
8 40 C.F.R. § 7.35(c); *see also S. Camden Citizens in Action v. N.J. Dep't of Envtl. Prot.,* 145 F. Supp. 2d 446, 476 (D. N.J. 2001)

II. IDEM Actions Taken to Prevent Against Discrimination

IDEM's mission is to implement federal and state regulations to protect human health and the environment while allowing the environmentally sound operations of industrial, agricultural, commercial, and governmental activities vital to a prosperous economy.

The Indiana air permitting requirements that are applicable to this source are part of the state implementation plan (SIP) that is approved by EPA. Environmental laws are enacted by the Indiana legislature and the legislature has delegated rulemaking authority to the Indiana Environmental Rules Board (ERB)[9]. IDEM, OAQ has no authority to create any permit limits or measures that exceed what is legally required for a regulated source. Nothing in the criteria, methods, or practices of IDEM, OAQ discriminate based on race, color, or national origin. Permit decisions made by IDEM, OAQ are based on the ability of a source to comply with air permit requirements and applicable state and federal air quality rules and regulations that are in place to protect human health and the environment.

A. IDEM's Nondiscrimination Policy and Environmental Stakeholder Inclusion Program

As part of IDEM's Nondiscrimination Policy, A-008-AW-18-P-R5, the agency adopted the concept of Environmental Stakeholder Inclusion (ESI) for the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, gender, national origin, geographic location, or income, with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies[10].

An environmental stakeholder is a person with an interest or concern in environmental activities. The intent of IDEM's ESI program is to ensure that interested stakeholders are included and represented in agency actions, as outlined in the agency's Nondiscrimination Policy. Within IDEM, the environmental stakeholder inclusion coordinator works with the agency's program areas to enhance environmental stakeholder involvement in the regulatory processes administered by the agency[11].

B. Public Participation in Permitting Process

IDEM, OAQ encourages the public to participate in the rulemaking and permitting processes. IDEM, OAQ issues notices to the public when citizen participation is required or sought concerning agency actions. Examples include projects requiring an environmental permit, rules being considered by the ERB, and environmental studies or reports available for public comment[12].
To further IDEM, OAQ's commitment to the fair, equitable, and transparent implementation of its Title VI obligations and interactions with the public, IDEM, OAQ implemented the following recommended best practices identified in U.S. EPA's "Plan EJ 2014" (September 2011)[13] document under section entitled "Considering Environmental Justice in Permitting":

- Public notifications outside of newspapers.

9 More information about the rulemaking process is available at https://www.in.gov/idem/legal/rulemaking/ on IDEM's Website.
10 IDEM's Nondiscrimination Policy can be found at the following website: https://www.in.gov/idem/health/files/idem_policy_A-008-AW-18-P-R5.pdf
11 Additional information on the IDEM's Environmental Stakeholder Inclusion program can be found at the following website: https://www.in.gov/idem/health/esi/
12 Additional information about public participation in agency actions can be found in the Citizens' Guide to IDEM, which can be found on the following website: https://www.in.gov/idem/resources/citizens-guide-to-idem/

13 https://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyPDF.cgi/P100DFCQ.PDF?Dockey=P100DFCQ.PDF

- Direct and targeted outreach to community organizations and institutions.
- Making documents physically accessible and free to communities.
- Scheduling meetings during non-working hours.
- Permit process descriptions of when, where, and how the public can get involved.

IDEM, OAQ also maintains a searchable electronic database for all air permits and permit applications. This database also includes the deadlines for public comments and the schedule of public meetings and/or public hearings. IDEM also maintains a searchable electronic database for public access to digital copies of documents through IDEM's Virtual File Cabinet (VFC).

B. Public Participation in Permitting Process for Hatchworks:

Below is summary of the public involvement and communication for this permitting action:

(1) A copy of the Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification Permit application and the draft Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification Permit were physically accessible and free to communities, as follows:

- A copy of the permit application and the draft Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification were sent to the Allen County Public Library-Hessen Cassel Branch Library, 3030 E Paulding Rd, Fort Waine, IN 46816 for public review.

- An electronic copy of the draft Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification were made available for public review or download on the Internet at: http://www.in.gov/ai/appfiles/idem-caats/

- An electronic copy of the permit application and draft Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification were also made available via IDEM's Virtual File Cabinet (VFC) for public review or download on the Internet at: https://vfc.idem.in.gov/DocumentSearch.aspx.

(2) On September 5, 2025, the Office of Air Quality (OAQ) had a notice posted on IDEM's website (https://www.in.gov/idem/public-notices/), stating that Hatchworks LLC had applied for Part 70 operating permit, relating to add new diesel-fired emergency generators and new cooling towers. The notice also stated that the OAQ proposed to issue a Part 70 for this operation and provided information on how the public could review the proposed permits and other documentation. Finally, the notice informed interested parties that there was a period of thirty (30) days to provide comments on whether or not these permits should be issued as proposed.

(3) On October 4, 2025, OAQ also posted a notice on IDEM's website (https://www.in.gov/idem/public-notices/), stating that IDEM, OAQ would hold a public hearing on November 13, 2025, to discuss the draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification for Hatchworks LLC. The notice provided information on how the public could attend the public hearing, provided information for citizens that needed reasonable accommodations to participate in this event, including accommodations for persons with speech or hearing difficulties, and how the public could review and provide comments on the proposed permits and other documentation. Finally, the notice informed interested parties that the public notice period would end on November 17, 2025.

- IDEM, OAQ sent the above notifications to all persons and entities (e.g., consultants, companies/corporations, groups, organizations, etc.) on the interested parties mailing list who had requested in writing to be on the list. The interested parties list included 351 persons and entities, including The Journal Gazette newspaper.

- IDEM, OAQ also sent the above notifications to the following local government officials:

  (1) Fort Wayne City Council and Mayors
  (2) Allen County Board of Commissioners
  (3) Fort Wayne-Allen County Health Department

- Information regarding the public hearing was posted to the IDEM Calendar Events website (https://events.in.gov/idem).

- IDEM typically posts a weekly submission to its X site (formerly known as Twitter) (https://twitter.com/idemnews), Facebook site (https://www.facebook.com/IndDEM), Instagram site (https://www.instagram.com/idemnews), and LinkedIn site (https://www.linkedin.com/company/inddem) indicating the number of new or updated IDEM public notices that have been posted to its website in the last week and providing a link for the public to view public notices and to sign up for IDEM public notice notifications (https://www.in.gov/idem/public-notices/)

- On November 13, 2025, at 6:00 p.m. Eastern Time, IDEM, OAQ began a public hearing regarding the draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification for Hatchworks LLC. The public hearing was concluded at 9:00 p.m. Eastern Time. During the public hearing, IDEM staff discussed the draft air permit and answered questions from citizens. The public hearing provided the public with an opportunity to submit written comments, ask questions, and discuss air pollution concerns with IDEM staff.

All written comments submitted to IDEM, OAQ during the public comment period and all verbal statements received during the public hearing were reviewed and detailed responses to those comments and statements are provided in this Addendum to the Technical Support Document (ATSD) and associated appendices.

IDEM, OAQ believes that it has taken all reasonable steps to ensure that all persons, regardless of race, color, or national origin or sex, have had a full and fair opportunity to participate in this permitting decision. Additionally, IDEM, OAQ believes that it has complied with the requirements of Title VI and EPA's implementing regulations. This is evidenced by the significant public participation throughout all stages of this permitting process.

IDEM, OAQ recognizes and understands the concerns expressed through public comments and during the public hearing regarding environmental justice concerns. A review of EPA EJ Screen shows that the area within a 5-mile radius of the Hatchworks LLC site generally falls between the 63rd and 90th percentile (in Indiana) for the environmental indexes examined by the EJ Screen tool and generally falls between the 42nd and 92nd percentile (in Indiana) for the socioeconomic indexes examined by the EJ Screen tool. However, IDEM, OAQ cannot resolve the historical issues that lead to the development of the area through an individual permitting decision. IDEM, OAQ believes that these concerns can be balanced with IDEM, OAQ's commitment to public involvement in the permitting process to ensure all people have an equitable opportunity to participate in the permitting decision, as well as IDEM, OAQ's obligation to regulate emissions and enforce permit conditions. The proposed permit contains all health-based

and technology-based standards established by EPA and the ERB, which will limit the amount of air pollution emissions from the facility in accordance with all applicable requirements. These conditions work in conjunction to protect human health and the environment. Additionally, please see IDEM Response to General Statement 2 for a detailed discussion of the relevant National Ambient Air Quality Standards for this permit and area. IDEM, OAQ believes that these enforceable limits are sufficient to protect public health and the environment.

General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health

Some commenters expressed concerns regarding the negative impact of the proposed source with respect to the environment and public health within the community. (See Appendix B and C)

IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health

IDEM's Mission Goal and Authority

IDEM's mission is to implement federal and state regulations to protect human health and the environment while allowing for environmentally sound operations of industrial, agricultural, commercial, and government activities vital to a prosperous economy.

Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Office of Air Quality (IDEM, OAQ) issues air pollution permits to facilities that emit regulated levels of pollutants to the air. Permits require sources to comply with all health-based and technology-based standards established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Indiana Environmental Rules Board. Permit decisions made by IDEM, OAQ are based on the ability of a source to comply with air permit requirements and applicable state and federal air quality rules and regulations.

326 IAC 2-1.1-8 requires that IDEM approve or deny an application received by the department.

The proposed permit contains all health-based and technology-based standards established by the U.S. EPA and the Indiana Environmental Rules Board (ERB), which will limit the amount of air pollution emissions from the facility in accordance with all applicable requirements. Specifically, the permit contains all applicable control device operating requirements, compliance determination requirements, compliance monitoring requirements, and associated record keeping and reporting requirements to assure that all permit limitations are enforceable as a practical matter and to assure that the source can demonstrate compliance with all applicable state and federal rules on a continuous basis. These conditions work in conjunction to protect human health and the environment.

IDEM, OAQ has no authority to create any permit limits or measures that exceed what is legally required for a regulated source.

IDEM, OAQ handles all air permit applications on an objective, consistent, and impartial basis. IDEM, OAQ staff are expected to comply with all applicable state ethics rules and policies. They strive to draft air permit documents and associated calculations/analyses that are thorough, accurate, and that contain all applicable state and federal requirements. All permit limitations are federally enforceable as a practical matter and protective of human health and the environment.

Indiana's air pollution control rules are contained in Title 326 of the Indiana Administrative Code, which is available at http://www.in.gov/legislative/iac/iac_title?iact=326 on the Internet.
The Indiana air permitting requirements that are applicable to this source are part of the state implementation plan (SIP) that is approved by EPA. Environmental laws are enacted by the Indiana legislature and the legislature has delegated rulemaking authority to the Indiana Environmental Rules Board (ERB). For information on how to get involved in Indiana's

Environmental Rulemaking Process, please go to https://www.in.gov/idem/legal/rulemaking/ on IDEM's website.

The information provided by the applicant in its air permit application indicates that the Permittee will be able to comply with all permit requirements; therefore, IDEM will issue the permit.

National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)

IDEM, OAQ relies on the scientific expertise of U.S. EPA which has developed the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) to protect public health and the environment.

The federal Clean Air Act requires the U.S. EPA to set National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for six criteria pollutants. These standards are set at levels that protect human health, including the health of sensitive persons, such as asthmatics, children, and the elderly. The NAAQS are often referred to as the federal health standards for outdoor air. More information about these pollutants is available at https://www.epa.gov/criteria-air-pollutants on U.S. EPA's website. The complete table of the NAAQS can be found at https://www.epa.gov/criteria-air-pollutants/naaqs-table.

The Clean Air Act requires that U.S. EPA conduct periodic review of the most current scientific information to determine if air quality standards are adequate to protect human health and general welfare. This review includes an integrated science assessment which is a comprehensive review of science judgments and risk and exposure assessments. An independent committee, the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (CASAC), reviews all health information and makes recommendations to U.S. EPA on whether current health standards are protective of public health and welfare or should be revised. After any health standard recommendations have been approved and finalized through rulemaking, IDEM is required to follow the new standards. Additional information on the CASAC can be found at the following website: https://casac.epa.gov/.

Ambient Air at Monitoring Stations Around Indiana

IDEM conducts sampling of the ambient air at monitoring stations around Indiana. This air monitoring is conducted to measure whether the NAAQS are being met. Information about Indiana's air monitoring system and monitoring results are available at https://www.in.gov/idem/airmonitoring/. Information about current and expected air pollution levels are on IDEM's SmogWatch site at https://apps.idem.in.gov/smogwatch/Today.aspx on the internet.

The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) regulates air quality to protect public health and the environment in the State of Indiana. Air monitoring data are required by regulation and are used to determine compliance with U.S. EPA's National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Other important uses of the air monitoring data include, the production of a daily Air Quality Index (AQI) report, daily air quality forecast report, support of short and long-term health risk assessments, identification of a localized health concern, and tracking long-term trends in air quality. Indiana monitors the six criteria pollutants which have NAAQS identified for them; carbon monoxide (CO), lead, nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), ground-level ozone (O_3), particulate matter (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$), and sulfur dioxide (SO_2). Other pollutants which do not have ambient standards established for them are also monitored: toxics (volatile organic compounds, VOCs), metals, carbonyls, $PM_{2.5}$ speciated compounds, ozone precursors, and carbon dioxide (CO_2). In addition, meteorological data are also collected to support the monitoring and aid in analysis of the data.

IDEM presents two different types of air quality data, intermittent and continuous, on IDEM's Internet website https://www.in.gov/idem/airmonitoring/. Monthly and annual summary reports of

pollutants collected by manual methods are available as well as hourly values from continuous monitors. The Data Management and Display System (DMDS) provides on-line access to Indiana's continuous air quality monitoring data. It has been available to the public since July 2007. DMDS offers access to near real-time data from active air monitoring sites across Indiana. This allows anyone to track pollutant and meteorological values throughout the day. In addition, past data back to 1998 are available as raw data and canned summary reports or user specified retrievals. Site information with site photographs can be found at the following website: https://www.in.gov/idem/airmonitoring/air-quality-data/

IDEM issues Air Quality Action Day (AQAD) advisories on days when ground level ozone pollution or fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) could build to unhealthy levels in the outdoor air. IDEM issues AQAD advisories based on air quality forecasts, air quality standards, and Air Quality Index (AQI) categories. Typical conditions for ozone AQADs in Indiana are high temperatures approaching 80° Fahrenheit or above, clear skies, dry atmosphere, calm to light southerly winds, very little air mixing, high NOx values the previous night, and/or persistent high pressure over the eastern Midwest states and East Coast. Typical conditions for $PM_{2.5}$ AQADs in Indiana are temperature inversions, light winds, clear skies, persistent high pressure, high humidity values, transport from high $PM_{2.5}$ locations (such as wildfires), and/or warm and humid air over snow cover during the winter. When AQADs are predicted, Hoosiers can take action to protect their health and protect air quality. For additional information on AQAD advisories and actions to take during AQAD advisories, please see the following website: https://www.in.gov/idem/airquality/air-quality-action-day-aqad-advisories/

The Air Quality Index (AQI) is a health index which combines the evaluation of various air pollutants in order to provide an easily understood measure of air quality. The AQI focuses on health effects that can occur within a few hours or days after breathing polluted air. Air monitoring data are used to issue health alerts to warn the public of elevated pollution levels. The index provides a scale to which air quality is compared and indicates the associated health effects of concern. IDEM issues health alerts for high air pollutant levels based on the AQI. The AQI uses index numbers, health effect levels, and colors to communicate the health levels. The higher the AQI value, the greater the level of air pollution and the greater the chance of health impacts. For example, an AQI value of 50 represents good air quality and little potential to affect public health, while an AQI value over 300 represents hazardous air quality that could cause health effects. An AQI value of 100 generally corresponds to the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for the pollutant, which is the level the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) has set to protect public health. AQI values below 100 are generally regarded as satisfactory. When AQI values are above 100, air quality is considered to be unhealthy, first for certain sensitive groups of people, then for everyone as AQI values get higher. The Air Quality Index (AQI) for pollutants including ozone and particulate matter (PM) can be found at the following website: https://www.in.gov/idem/airmonitoring/air-quality-data/.

Extensive information about Indiana's air monitoring system and monitoring results is available at https://www.in.gov/idem/airmonitoring/ on IDEM's website.

SmogWatch is an informational tool created by IDEM to share current air quality and air quality forecasts for each day. SmogWatch provides daily information about ground-level ozone and particulate matter air quality forecasts, health information, and monitoring data for eight regions of Indiana. Current air quality and air quality forecasts for each day are available at https://apps.idem.in.gov/smogwatch/Current.aspx.

Ambient Air Monitoring Network Plan and Public Participation

In October 2006, United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) issued final regulations concerning state and local agency ambient air monitoring networks. These regulations in 40 Code of Federal Regulations 58, Subpart B (40 CFR 58.10), require states to

submit an annual monitoring network review to U.S. EPA. This network plan is required to provide the framework for establishment and maintenance of an air quality surveillance system and to list any changes that are proposed to take place to the current network. Indiana's current Ambient Air Monitoring Network Plan is available at https://www.in.gov/idem/airmonitoring/indianas-ambient-air-monitoring-network/ on IDEM's website.
Locations of the monitors are reviewed annually pursuant to 40 CFR 58.10 and are subject to public comment. IDEM is required to develop and submit an annual monitoring network plan to U.S. EPA that details the current air quality surveillance system and proposed changes for the coming year. IDEM must release the proposed plan to the public for inspection for 30 days prior to submission to U.S. EPA by July 1. IDEM posts the proposed plan on IDEM's website (https://www.in.gov/idem/airmonitoring/indianas-ambient-air-monitoring-network/) when it becomes available. Information on how to submit comments is located in Appendix A of the plan. IDEM, OAQ will evaluate comments and requests on monitoring locations and act if any changes are necessary to meet the monitoring goals and monitoring projects across the state. IDEM's contact for the monitoring plan may be contacted by U.S. Mail: IDEM/OAQ/AMB, 100 North Senate Avenue, Shadeland, Indianapolis, IN 46204-2251, by FAX at 317-308-3239.

Ambient Air Monitors Near Fort Wayne, IN

The following table summarizes the IDEM air pollution monitors that are located near Fort Wayne, Indiana:

County	City	Monitor Site Name	Site Address	Air Pollutants Monitored
Allen	Leo	Leo High School	Leo High School 14600 Amstutz Rd Fort Wayne, IN	Ozone (O_3)
Allen	Fort Wayne	Fort Wayne – Coliseum Blvd	707 N. Coliseum Blvd Fort Wayne, IN	Ozone (O_3), $PM_{2.5}$
Whitley	Larwill	Larwill	Whitko Middle School 710 N. State Rd. 5 Larwill, IN	Carbon Monoxide (CO), Carbon Dioxide (CO_2), $PM_{2.5}$

General Statement 3 – Compliance Inspections and Possible Future Violations

Some commenters expressed concern regarding possible future violations and what penalties there would be for violating a permit term. (See Appendix B and C)

IDEM Response to General Statement 3 – Compliance Inspections and Possible Future Violations

Possible Future Violations

IDEM, OAQ understands that some commenters have concern that the source could have possible future violations of environmental law. However, Indiana court cases have held that an initial permit cannot be denied due to an allegation of possible future violations of environmental law. *See* Talara Lykins – CAFO, 2007 OEA 114, DeGroot Dairy CFO, 2006 OEA 1, Kyle Hall, 2008 OEA 100, which can be found at the following website: https://www.in.gov/oea/decisions/
The information provided by the applicant in its air permit application indicates that the Permittee will be able to comply with all permit requirements; therefore, IDEM will issue the permit. Hatchworks LLC is required to comply with all air permit requirements and applicable state and federal air quality rules and regulations. If it is determined that Hatchworks LLC has violated a permit term or condition, IDEM, OAQ will take appropriate action to bring the source back into compliance with applicable permit conditions, state rules, and federal regulations.

Compliance Inspections

IDEM, OAQ and U.S. EPA inspections are generally unannounced inspections. IDEM, OAQ normally inspects major sources on an annual basis, consistent with EPA's Clean Air Act Stationary Source Compliance Monitoring Strategy. IDEM, OAQ may make additional inspections on a case-by-case basis based on a number of factors including public complaints received. During an inspection, the IDEM, OAQ inspector will perform a records review, review operations and maintenance (O&M) plans, operation maintenance and monitoring (OMM) plans, preventative maintenance plans (PMPs), operating logs, inspect and review compliance monitoring, and inspect the facility operations and process parameters to determine if the source is in compliance with all air permit terms and conditions. Regular inspections, regular stack testing, along with compliance monitoring, record keeping and reporting, allow IDEM, OAQ to determine if Hatchworks LLC is in continuous compliance with all air permit terms and conditions. If it is determined that the source has violated a permit term or condition, IDEM, OAQ will take appropriate action to bring the source back into compliance with applicable permit conditions, state rules, and federal regulations.

IDEM uses a number of enforcement tools to bring sources that are out of compliance with a permit term or condition back into compliance. If it is determined that a source has violated a permit term or condition, IDEM, OAQ will take appropriate action to bring the source back into compliance with applicable permit conditions, state rules, and federal regulations. Most violations of environmental laws are resolved informally. As part of the informal resolution, a "warning letter" or "violation letter" is sent, noting the violation and measures necessary to correct it in order to ensure the responsible party corrects the documented problem. Certain violations are referred directly to formal administrative enforcement and may receive a Notice of Violation (NOV). An NOV normally results in the assessment of civil penalties and the requirement that IDEM and the respondent sign an Agreed Order (AO). The AO ensures that the respondent achieves and maintains compliance with Indiana's environmental statutes and rules. Any civil penalties accessed as a result of a Notice of Violation (NOV) issued by IDEM, OAQ are determined based on Indiana Code 13-30 and IDEM's Nonrule Policy Document (NPD) "Civil Penalty Policy" (ENFORCEMENT-99-0002-NPD available at https://www.in.gov/idem/files/nrpd_enf-002.pdf on IDEM's website. Pursuant to IC 4-22-2-19.6, IDEM's Civil Penalty Policy will be adopted into a rule through an agency rule making.

Submitting Complaints

IDEM, OAQ encourages residents to contact IDEM, OAQ if they witness or have evidence of any compliance related concerns with this operation. An IDEM, OAQ compliance inspector will investigate complaints, perform any necessary observations or inspections of the source, determine if a violation of a permit term or condition has occurred, take appropriate action when a violation is observed, and initiate any necessary actions to bring the source back into compliance with applicable permit conditions and state and federal rules and regulations.

If a commenter or citizen has complaints and issues with the source with respect to compliance with its air permit, complaints can be submitted to IDEM three (3) different ways:

1. Online at: https://www.in.gov/idem/contact/file-a-complaint/;
2. Through the Complaint Coordinator at (800) 451-6027 ext. 24464; or
3. By printing, completing, and mailing a paper-based Complaint Submission Form (Available under Agency Forms at: https://www.in.gov/idem/forms/idem-agency-forms/).

The current compliance inspector for each county in Indiana can be found at the following website: https://www.in.gov/idem/idem-regional-staff-and-inspectors/.

General Statement 4 – Cooling Towers

Some commenters expressed concerns regarding cooling tower air pollution emissions. (See Appendix B and C)

IDEM Response to General Statement 4 – Cooling Towers

Cooling Tower Overview

Cooling towers are used in a wide range of industrial applications to dissipate waste heat to the environment. Industrial facilities, including many data centers, use water for cooling, usually through a process called evaporative cooling.

Typically, a cooling tower process involves circulating water obtained from the local municipal water utility through the data center cooling infrastructure. The warmed water will then pass through the on-site cooling towers where a portion of the water will evaporate, and the remainder of the water will be recirculated through the system. The evaporated water is replaced with fresh water from the municipality. As cooling water evaporates, the salts and minerals (called total dissolved solids (TDS)) contained in the circulating water become concentrated. While a vast majority of spray water is recycled within the cooling tower system, a small fraction of the water escapes from the top of the cooling tower as spray drift and evaporated water vapor. Spray drift and water vapor can sometimes be observed leaving a cooling tower as condensed water vapor when it comes in contact with cooler ambient air. This condensed water vapor can be visible to the human eye, but it is not considered opacity under Indiana Administrative Code 326 IAC 5-1 (Opacity Limitations). After exiting the cooling tower, the water from the spray drift droplets evaporates leaving behind any material dissolved in the spray drift water. These remnants form particulate matter (PM), a mixture of minute solid particles and liquid droplets, between 10 micrometers (PM_{10}) and 2.5 ($PM_{2.5}$) micrometers in diameter.

A portion of the circulating water, called blowdown, is removed and replaced with fresh municipal water to maintain the proper circulating water TDS level. This cooling tower blowdown water will be sent back to the local water treatment facility for processing.

The maximum water usage for proposed Hatchworks LLC data center will be 6,000 gallons per minute per cooling tower; however actual water usage will depend on several factors such as ambient conditions and heat load to the system.

As needed, cooling towers will provide cooling capacity to the data center equipment (such as information technology systems like servers). The cooling towers are not associated with the operations of the emergency diesel generators.

Cooling Tower Source Water

The water for the proposed Hatchworks LLC data center cooling towers will be obtained from the Fort Wayne City Utilities Three Rivers Water Filtration Plant (hereafter referred to as the "drinking water plant"). The 2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (based on drinking water data from 2023) for the water plant can be found at the following website: https://utilities.cityoffortwayne.org/drinking-water/water-quality. As discussed in the drinking water plant's 2024 report, drinking water may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants.

The report contains information regarding additives added at the water at the drinking water plant prior to distribution for public consumption.

Additional information on Fort Wayne City Utilities drinking water can be found at the following website: https://utilities.cityoffortwayne.org/drinking-water/water-quality.

Fluorosilicic acid (also known as hexafluorosilicic acid) is the most commonly used additive for fluoridation of drinking water in the United States. When fluorosilicic acid is added to drinking water at a water plant, the acid readily hydrolyzes to fluoride anions and amorphous, hydrated silica (SiO_2). The final fluoridated drinking water produced by water plants is not acidic or caustic and typically has a pH within the range of 6.5 to 8.5. Hydrofluoric acid can be created when fluoride containing compounds react with acidic compounds. Hatchworks will not be adding fluoride to the supplied water, nor is the supplied water acidic.

With respect to any previous or future chemical mishaps at the Fort Wayne City Utilities Three Rivers Water Filtration Plant, IDEM, OAQ does not have the authority to evaluate these types of issues as part of the air permit application review process. Previous or future chemical mishaps at the Fort Wayne City Utilities Three Rivers Water Filtration Plant do not impact any applicable requirements in the proposed air permit. Please contact your local emergency management officials and/or the Fort Wayne City Utilities for these concerns.

The drinking water fluoridation and the concentration of fluorides anions (F^-) in drinking water are regulated by IDEM's Office of Water Quality (OWQ).

Fluorides are a regulated air pollutant under Indiana air permitting rules. Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-5.1-3 (Permits), a new source must obtain a construction permit prior to beginning construction of an emissions unit if the potential to emit (PTE) fluorides is equal to or greater than 25 tons per year. IDEM, OAQ has evaluated the PTE of fluorides from the cooling towers and determined the PTE to be below 25 tons per year. See the “Cooling Tower Potential Emissions” section below for detailed information.

Cooling Tower Potential Emissions

Due to the nature of the cooling tower exhaust stream (i.e., presence of moisture droplets), filtering of the exhaust air from the cooling towers is not technologically feasible. To reduce drift loss (and associated particulate matter emissions) from the cooling towers, each proposed cooling tower will be designed with an integral and industry standard drift eliminator.

The potential to emit (PTE) from the proposed Hatchworks LLC data center cooling towers was summarized in the Technical Support Document (TSD) for the draft permit and the PTE calculations were included in Appendix A of TSD. The TSD was part of the permit documents provided during the public notice period and is available at https://permits.air.idem.in.gov/48739d.pdf on IDEM’s website.

In determining the PTE for cooling towers, IDEM, OAQ used U.S. EPA standard emission methodology and assumed the cooling towers operated continuously at maximum capacity for 8760 hours/year.

The combined PTE from the 64 cooling towers is 12.60 tons per year of PM, 8.80 tons per year of PM_{10}, and 5.30 tons per year of $PM_{2.5}$. However, anticipated actual emissions will be lower, because operation of the cooling towers will vary depending on ambient conditions, temperature, and heat load of the data center.

Pursuant to 326 IAC 1-2-52, PM is defined as follows:

> Particulate matter (PM) means any airborne finely divided solid or liquid material, excluding uncombined water, with an aerodynamic diameter smaller than one hundred (100) micrometers.

Pursuant to 326 IAC 1-2-52.4: PM_{10} is defined as follows:

> PM_{10} means any particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal ten (10) micrometers as measured by an applicable reference method specified in 40 CFR Part 50 or by an equivalent or alternative method approved by the commissioner.

Pursuant to 326 IAC 1-2-52.2: $PM_{2.5}$ is defined as follows:

> $PM_{2.5}$ means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal two and five-tenths (2.5) micrometers

The 2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for the Fort Wayne City Utilities Three Rivers Water Filtration Plant provides the highest concentrations of drinking water contaminants detected during 2023. Based on these drinking water contaminant concentrations and the cooling tower drift loss rate of 0.45 gallons/minute, the PTE of air pollutants at 8760 hours/year of operation is summarized in the following table:

Pollutant	Contaminant Concentration (ppb or ug/L)	Potential to Emit (PTE) (tons/year)
Chlorine	2070	2.0E-03
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	17.2	1.7E-05
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	20.6	2.0E-05
Fluoride	860	8.5E-04
Chromium	0.9	8.9E-07
Nickel	1.5	1.5E-06
Atrazine	0.24	2.4E-07
2,4-D	1.4	1.4E-06
Metolachlor	0.32	3.2E-07
Dicambia	0.22	2.2E-07
Lead	3.84	3.8E-06
Combined Radium 226/228	1.49	1.5E-06
Gross alpha excluding radon and Uranium	0.298	2.9E-07
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	0.0017	1.7E-09
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	0.0057	5.6E-09

Cooling Tower Water Additives at Hatchwork

Cooling water treatment chemicals typically address corrosion, scale, and microbiological growth concerns. Final chemicals to be used to treat cooling tower water at this proposed data center have not been finalized; however Hatchworks has stated there will be no VOC and HAP components in the cooling tower treatment chemicals and thus calculations associated with additives at Hatchworks are not necessary, nor are any regulatory evaluations necessary. Therefore, no monitoring of the cooling tower treatment chemicals is warranted.

General Statement 5 – Alternative Fuels or Processes

Some commenters indicated that hydrogen fuel cells, solar, or wind power should be used to provide power and emergency power to the proposed Hatchworks LLC data center. (See Appendix B and C)

IDEM Response to General Statement 5 – Alternative Fuels or Processes

IDEM, OAQ has no authority to regulate what technology or process a company proposes to construct and operate. IDEM, OAQ has no authority to mandate the type of energy a source should use, such as diesel fuel versus hydrogen fuel cells, solar, or wind power. IDEM's authority is to evaluate the proposed project and to assure the proposed permit contains all health-based and technology-based standards established by the U.S. EPA and the Indiana Environmental Rules Board (ERB).

General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage

Several commenters expressed concerns that the proposed Hatchworks LLC data center would be located too close to their home (residential areas) and would result in loss of farmland, woodlands, wetlands, wildlife habitat, and a loss of trees and plants that absorb carbon dioxide and other contaminants and convert carbon to oxygen. (See Appendix B and C)

IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage

The Allen County Department of Planning Services has zoned the proposed Hatchworks LLC location (parcels) with a BTI (Business, Technology and Industry Park) classification for a data center campus (Information Technology). IDEM, OAQ does not have the authority to evaluate zoning and noise as part of the air permit application review process. Zoning, noise, smells and other local level permitting decisions are made by local government bodies and officials.

IDEM, OAQ understands that several commenters have concerns that the proposed Hatchworks LLC data center would be located too close to their home (residential areas) and would result in loss of farmland, woodlands, wetlands, wildlife habitat, and a loss of trees and plants that absorb carbon dioxide and other contaminants and convert carbon to oxygen. However, IDEM, OAQ does not have the authority to evaluate these types of issues as part of the air permit application review process or to deny an air permit based on concerns about these types of issues.

With respect to the issued raised about potential water and energy usage, these issues are outside the scope of this air pollution permit. Hatchworks will be required to obtain any applicable permit(s) from IDEM's Office of Water Quality (OWQ) and/or Indiana Department of Natural Resources (DNR), which will contain all applicable state and federal rules and regulations related to water usage, discharge, and pollution. This proposed air permit only contains applicable state and federal rules and regulations related air pollution.

General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

Many commenters requested that the permit be denied. (See Appendix B and C)

IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

IDEM, OAQ does not have the authority to deny an air permit upon request. IDEM's authority is to evaluate the proposed project and to assure the proposed permit contains all health-based and technology-based standards established by the U.S. EPA and the Indiana Environmental Rules Board (ERB). IDEM, OAQ handles all air permit applications on an objective, consistent, and impartial basis. IDEM, OAQ staff are expected to comply with all applicable state ethics rules and policies. The information provided by the applicant in its air permit application indicates that the Permittee will be able to comply with all permit requirements; therefore, IDEM will issue the permit.

See the "IDEM Response to General Statement 2 - Impact to the Environment and Public Health" section above for more information regarding how IDEM, OAQ processes air permit applications and ultimately issues air permits.

General Statement 8 – Request to Postpone/Reschedule Public Hearing and Extend the Public Comment Period

Multiple commenters requested IDEM postpone and reschedule the Public Hearing, scheduled for November 13, 2025, and extend the public comment period, which ended on Monday, November 17, 2025, due to concerns about the close proximity to the holiday season.

IDEM Response to General Statement 8 – Request to Postpone/Reschedule Public Hearing and Extend the Public Comment Period

IDEM will not be granting this request. The November 13th public hearing was held consistent with state and federal requirements. IDEM accepted comments in written form.

IDEM is not extending the comment period, which ended on November 17, 2025. IDEM is required to provide for a review period of no less than 30 days, which was already extended to accommodate the public hearing. IDEM receives several hundred permit applications each year. IDEM is obligated to issue a permit provided the applicant can demonstrate that construction and operation of the proposed facility will meet all applicable state and federal regulations. In addition, IDEM is required to process an application within prescribed regulatory timeframes. IDEM has completed its initial review of the permit application and drafted a permit that believes it satisfies all the regulatory requirements for this proposed facility. This permit was made available for review on October 4th, and IDEM held a public hearing to take statements related to this pending action. Under Title V of the federal Clean Air Act, U.S. EPA also has a 45-day review period for this permit. IDEM is obligated to complete its work regardless of the time of year.

General Statement 9 – Groundwater Contamination, Spills, Leaks, Fuel Storage

Many commenters expressed concerns about water pollution. (See Appendix B and C)

IDEM Response to General Statement 9 – Groundwater Contamination, Spills, Leaks, Fuel Storage

Under 327 IAC 2-10, Indiana requires secondary containment and spill response plans for aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) containing hazardous materials or petroleum. While these water-related requirements are handled by IDEM's Office of Water Quality, the facility must comply with all applicable state rules regardless of the specific permit currently under review.

The aboveground storage tank regulations can be found at the following website:
https://www.in.gov/idem/cleanwater/information-about/source-water-protection/aboveground-storage-tank-regulations/

General Statement 10 – Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and PSD (326 IAC 2-2)

Many commenters about Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and PSD (326 IAC 2-2). (See Appendix B and C)

IDEM Response to General Statement 10 – Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and PSD (326 IAC 2-2)

The proposed permit for Hatchworks LLC does not state that the emergency generators are allowed to operate unlimited for 500 hours per year. The permit specifies NOx, CO and VOC limits of less than 250 tons per 12 consecutive month period. This means the generators may only operate the number of hours per year in order to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)) not applicable. The limit is based on the tons per year emitted, not on number of hours operated.

The Potential to Emit (PTE) calculations use 500 hours in order to calculate a potential to emit (PTE) for emergency units. This is based on EPA guidance for all emergency generators, and is designed to be an

overestimation. The calculations are used in order to determine permit levels as well as what limits are required. The D and E sections of the permit document specify the enforceable limits that apply to the source. The generators must comply with the requirements specified under 40 CFR 63.6640(f) in order to be considered an emergency unit.

Companies in Indiana need to use Best Available Control Technology (BACT) when building major new sources or making major modifications to existing ones, subject to PSD (326 IAC 2-2), Emission Offset (326 IAC 2-3), or new VOC facilities (326 IAC 8-1-6). Essentially, if a project significantly increases air pollution (like major modifications or large new sources) or exceeds VOC limits (25 tons/year) for each unit, a BACT analysis and application must be submitted to the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) to ensure the best pollution controls are used. Hatchworks has taken synthetic minor limits in order to remain under PSD major source levels, and therefore the BACT is not required.

William L. Frohberg and Cynthia L. Hille Comments and IDEM Responses

On September 6, 2025, William L. Frohberg and Cynthia L. Hille submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

William L. Frohberg and Cynthia L. Hille Comments

This project is one half mile northeast of my property. We've opposed the entire project from the beginning, so we oppose any additional air permitting and cooling tower placements. This is an AI (woke) company, so I'm asking why aren't they looking at "clean energy" alternatives to emergency power?

I know these companies don't give a damn about local residents. We will be putting up with enough desecration of the land, emitting noise, and light pollution (I know that's not your purview), and now they want to foul the air.
This entire project has been shoved down our throats. At least I can complain to an agency who might mitigate some of the intrusion on our peaceful rural neighborhood.

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Melissa Geyman Comments and IDEM Responses

On September 6, 2025, Melissa Geyman submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Melissa Geyman Comments

I am submitting this comment regarding the proposed modification of the Part 70 Operating Permit for Hatchworks LLC (Google data center) in Fort Wayne, which includes the installation of diesel-fired emergency generators and multiple cooling towers. While I recognize the importance of reliable backup power and temperature control for such facilities, I would like to highlight several public health and environmental concerns.

1. Particulate Emissions from Cooling Towers

Cooling towers are projected to emit approximately 3.0 tons per year of total particulate matter (PM), including 2.1 tons of PM_{10} and 1.2 tons of $PM_{2.5}$. Fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) is of particular concern, as it can penetrate deeply into the lungs and enter the bloodstream, increasing the risk of asthma, chronic bronchitis, heart disease, and premature mortality. While drift eliminators are planned, I request that IDEM require continuous maintenance and verification of their efficiency to minimize community exposure.

2. Diesel Generator Pollution

Diesel-fired generators emit nitrogen oxides (NO_x), $PM_{2.5}$, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, and volatile organic compounds. These pollutants contribute to local smog formation, worsen respiratory illness, and increase cardiovascular risk. Even if operation is infrequent, short-term spikes during emergencies can cause acute exposure for nearby residents. IDEM should ensure that these generators operate only in true emergency situations, with limits on testing frequency and requirements for best-available emission controls.

3. Legionella and Cooling Tower Water Quality

Cooling towers, if not properly disinfected and maintained, can aerosolize Legionella bacteria, which cause Legionnaires' disease. This disease is severe and potentially fatal, particularly for vulnerable populations. IDEM should require documented Legionella control plans consistent with CDC and ASHRAE guidance, as well as public transparency on maintenance protocols.

4. Cumulative Impacts and Community Protection

Although the permit indicates emissions are within allowable thresholds, cumulative air pollution impacts must be considered, particularly in residential areas near the facility. Even modest emissions can add to existing pollution burdens, affecting sensitive groups such as children, older adults, and those with asthma or heart disease.

Requested Actions

To ensure community health and environmental protection, I respectfully request that IDEM:

- Require strict operation limits for diesel generators and restrict their use to emergencies.
- Mandate continuous maintenance and verification of drift eliminators in cooling towers.
- Require a formal Legionella prevention and monitoring plan.
- Provide ongoing transparency to the public about emissions data and compliance status.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. I appreciate IDEM's efforts to balance industrial development with community health and urge that the strongest possible protections be implemented for Fort Wayne residents.

IDEM Response to Melissa Geyman Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 3 – Compliance Inspections and Possible Future Violations
- IDEM Response to General Statement 4 – Cooling Towers

- IDEM Response to General Statement 5 – Alternative Fuels or Processes

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Marilyn Burns Comments and IDEM Responses

On September 6, 2025, Marilyn Burns submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Marilyn Burns Comments

My name is Marilyn Burns. I am a resident of Allen County Indiana. I have many concerns about the proposal that Google is adding on to their agreement to build.

First of all, the impact on the surrounding environment and ecosystem is a primary concern. Pollution from the proposed additional Diesel generators: Air and possible groundwater pollution are the primary concerns.

The burden of expense for this project rests on the shoulders of all taxpayers and residents in this county. That is another concern. As you know, we are going to bear the costs of increases in water and electricity rates. That aside, I am no legal expert. But Google keeps demanding more and more from the initial agreement. I firmly oppose this particular request.

Thank you for your time and work in reviewing this issue.

IDEM Response to Marilyn Burns Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health

The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) has no legal authority to regulate or determine the cost of electricity or water rates.

Companies can submit applications to the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) as many times as necessary to obtain, renew, or modify permits, provided they comply with regulatory requirements and deadlines.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Amanda DeHaven Comments and IDEM Responses

On September 6, 2025, Amanda DeHaven submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Amanda DeHaven *Comments*

My name is Amanda DeHaven. I am a citizen of Fort Wayne, Indiana reaching out with concerns regarding the new Google data center permits (SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530).

I would like to urge you to reject the proposal to expand the diesel generators on the site. As a lifetime member of the Fort Wayne community, I wish this facility were not being built in the first place. We take pride in the nature that surrounds our city and this facility will harm our natural wetlands and air quality.

The new facility will put a tremendous strain on our power supply which heavily relies on fossil fuels. The introduction of this massive facility will drastically impact air quality and energy costs for Hoosiers.

Please consider how this will impact the Hoosiers who live here and reject future requests to expand.

IDEM Response to Amanda DeHaven Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) has no legal authority to regulate or determine the cost of electricity or water rates.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Mikenna Hamm Comments and IDEM Responses

On September 16, 2025, Mikenna Hamm submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Mikenna Hamm Comments
I write to express serious concerns about the proposed installation of 179 diesel generators capable of producing approximately 528 megawatts of power, together with 179 storage tanks holding about 1,074,000 gallons of diesel fuel.

While energy infrastructure is important, this proposal raises substantial risks to surrounding communities and the environment, and may implicate numerous Indiana laws and regulations. I urge you to carefully consider these issues and explore cleaner, safer alternatives. Consider cleaner energy alternatives: natural gas, renewables (solar, wind), battery storage, or hybrid systems to reduce reliance on diesel fuel. Neighbors or community members may have grounds for legal challenges based on public nuisance, environmental justice, or violation of citizen right to clean air/water. Non-compliance could lead to fines, civil liability, enforcement actions by IDEM, and potentially cleanup obligations under state law (including the ELTF in case of tank leakage).

Indiana has water pollution control rules, including secondary containment requirements for fuel storage, to prevent fuel or chemical discharges into water bodies. For ASTs containing hazardous materials or petroleum liquids, there are rules under the **Indiana Administrative Code, Title 327** (Water Pollution Control) that govern storage areas, transfer areas, and secondary containment.

Emission standards under federal law, such as **40 CFR Part 60** (New Source Performance Standards, or NSPS) and **40 CFR Part 63** (National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, NESHAP). Not to mention countless other legislation and permits.

IDEM Response to Mikenna Hamm Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health

- IDEM Response to General Statement 3 – Compliance Inspections and Possible Future Violations
- IDEM Response to General Statement 5 – Alternative Fuels or Processes
- IDEM Response to General Statement 9 – Groundwater Contamination, Spills, Leaks, Fuel Storage

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Levi Comments and IDEM Responses

On September 22, 2025, Levi submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Levi Comments

Please send future updates on this project to 237 N Cornell Circle, Fort Wayne, IN 46807.

Email updates are preferred, but addressed letters are acceptable, if necessary.

With regards to 326 IAC 2-2-4 and 326 IAC 2-2-5, please forward all submitted data pertaining to "an analysis of ambient air quality in the area that the major stationary source or major modification would affect for each of the following pollutants", as well as "estimates of ambient air concentrations used in the demonstration processes required by this section shall be based upon the applicable air quality models, databases, and other requirements specified in 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix W"

If Hatchworks, LLC claims that generators are a "temporary" source of air pollution and therefore "exempt", I would like to know what duration the generators can be run before they are no longer "temporary" and therefore subject to liability for air quality impacts.

I appreciate your attention to this matter and trust that due diligence is being taken to ensure that our community is not harmed by these generators.

IDEM Response to Levi Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 10 – Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and PSD (326 IAC 2-2)

Hatchworks did not request the diesel emergency generators to be temporary.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Emma Hart Comments and IDEM Responses

On September 25, 2025, Emma Hart submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Emma Hart Comments

I am writing to submit a public comment on the draft permit for Hatchworks, LLC (SSM 003-48739-00530 / SPM 003-48840-00530).

I was born and raised in Indianapolis, Indiana, and from a young age, my parents taught me to take responsibility for the health of our community and environment. I remember picking up litter along our

street as a child, learning that caring for the land and air around us was both a duty and a privilege. Those lessons shaped me deeply, leading me to study international development at the University of Cambridge, where I learned about how environmental decisions directly impact the health and safety of communities.

That is why this proposal is so troubling. Allowing a multibillion-dollar corporation to add dozens of diesel generators and new cooling towers—despite the well-documented pollutants they emit—is a clear example of environmental injustice. Local residents will bear the health costs of degraded air quality, including increased risks of asthma and respiratory illness, while the profit flows elsewhere. Indiana families, especially in Fort Wayne's southeast side, deserve clean air and a safe community, not more industrial pollution in exchange for corporate expansion.

I urge IDEM to hold a public hearing on this permit so residents can voice their concerns directly. I also ask that you fully consider alternatives that would reduce or eliminate reliance on diesel generation and require the applicant to pursue cleaner, more sustainable backup systems.

Please add me to the mailing list for all future notices related to this project. My full mailing address is:
Emma Hart
8249 Hayworth Rd
Indianapolis, IN, 46221

Thank you for considering my comments and for your work to protect Indiana's air quality and communities.

IDEM Response to Emma Hart Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health

On November 13, 2025, IDEM, OAQ conducted a public hearing regarding the draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification for Hatchworks LLC.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Jorge Fernandez Comments and IDEM Responses

On September 27, 2025, Jorge Fernandez submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Jorge Fernandez Comments

I am requesting both a public hearing and public meeting for the Hatchworks, LLC application SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530 for 7510 Zodiac Way Fort Wayne, IN 46816 with my comments on it below. Part of reason for this, based on my understanding below, I doubt that the most recent proposal meets the standard for Best Available Control Technology (BACT) in considering permit (I have highlighted over seemingly related portions in images included below my name and address)
My understanding: The company is trying to get an air permit where they want to put more backup generators in and max NOx emissions are going to go down while they are requesting all their other max pollutant levels expected to go up (I have highlighted over seemingly related parts of proposal in image at bottom of this email) This seems like a strange claim that does not seem to match up with best available control technology standard. If I recall correctly, the company involved has indicated they are going to plan on running backup generators for 45 minutes a month instead of 500 hours a year (and the 500 hours is what would bring it significantly over the threshold for a different set of rules in permit if I am not mistaken), so my understanding is based on their claims they weren't planning on running it to NOx limit

before on regular basis. It is still going to almost certainly make air pollution worse if they are running it for same time as with smaller facility.
Why doesn't the applicant replace diesel backup generators with hydrogen fuel cells or battery backup energy storage, so neighbors don't have to deal with diesel fumes during weekly testing or use during an electrical outage significant enough to knock out powers to all of the electrical lines coming to it? I think this would be a good idea.

As science is always developing regarding health effects of specific emissions, to extent within IDEM's allowed powers, I would also like for IDEM to try to get further information regarding specific composition of expected particulate matter (PM) releases of all sizes.

IDEM Response to Jorge Fernandez Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 1 – Public Participation and Environmental Justice
- IDEM Response to General Statement 5 – Alternative Fuels or Processes
- IDEM Response to General Statement 10 – Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and PSD (326 IAC 2-2)

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Mark Ehlers Comments and IDEM Responses

On September 27, 2025, Mark Ehlers submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Mark Ehlers Comments

Please consider these questions and comments I have below. Also, can you please let me know who the local official are that regulate odor and noise and fuel storage and such?

1. Why are so many additional diesel generators needed?
2. Can some or all of these be located in an industrial area that has power line connection to the data center? 1-4 miles away.
3. Can these generators be natural gas (NG) powered instead of diesel? NG generators do not require liquid diesel fuel storage on-site and generate less air pollution and meet exhaust emission stds. more quickly after start up.
4. Exactly how often and how long will the diesel generators be exercised / test run?
5. How many seconds after start up are the diesel generators required to meet the exhaust emissions stds? Can you ease my concern that stand-by generator exhaust emissions regulation allow for high exhaust emissions for several minutes after start up?
6. Are the proposed diesel generators cleaner (in exhaust emissions) than 2025 on-highway diesel trucks?
7. Will these generators be able to provide emergency power to New Haven and Fort Wayne if there is loss of power in these cities?
8. Why are fuel cells not being considered for standby power for the facility?
9. Are the proposed diesel generators Tier 4 Final emissions?
10. Can the generators that are used be Nonroad emissions level (or better) and not “stationary”

IDEM Response to Mark Ehlers Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 5 – Alternative Fuels or Processes
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage

Hatchwarks decided to use emergency diesel generators Tier 2, IDEM's primary responsibility is to ensure that a facility complies with these existing federal laws. If a company's proposal for Tier 2 generators meets the federal criteria for emergency use, IDEM has no legal grounds under federal law to reject it.

All proposed and existing diesel emergency generators are Tier 2 subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII for New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Algerman Nickleback Comments and IDEM Responses

On September 29, 2025, Algerman Nickleback submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Algerman Nickleback Comments

I used to work there that whole place is a mess and needs shut down. It's ran like garbage and a huge safety hazard as the main building keeps falling apart. And yes the air quality in the surrounding areas is horrible and the inside of the datacenter always smells like fire

IDEM Response to Algerman Nickleback Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Angela Manning Comments and IDEM Responses

On September 29, 2025, Angela Manning submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Angela Manning Comments

I'd like to know more about this situation with these diesel generators & how they can negatively affect us. This seems very troublesome to have this type of pollution in such a close range of populated neighborhoods with people living amongst this type of pollutants in our air.

IDEM Response to Angela Manning Comments

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Jane Muller Comments and IDEM Responses

On September 29, 2025, Jane Muller submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Jane Muller Comments

We have lived here over 15 years. We rarely lose power... maybe 5 times in 15 years. In the past few months we have had almost weekly power surges with the power going out and at least one incident of losing power for two hours at 3am.

IDEM Response to Jane Muller Comments

Indiana Department of Environmental Management does not have the authority to address power grid reliability.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Danielle Duffy Comments and IDEM Responses

On September 30, 2025, Danielle Duffy submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Danielle Duffy Comments

Good morning,
I am messaging you regarding Google's data center and the pending Hatchwork's air permit request involving generators and the cooling tower. My primary concern is the pollution generated from said generators and the direction of airflow in which that pollution is bound to go.

My significant other and his three children reside in the suburb of Castlerock, just northeast of the data center's location, on the north side of the tracks. Being so close to the point source, I'm concerned about the concentration of air pollution that will inevitably pass through his community.

The generator's usage being described as an "emergency" option concerns me, as emergencies are unpredictable in frequency and intensity. Additionally, I read two articles about Google's and I&M's demand response "structure". Google is vague as to how they intend to mitigate high-energy, demand situations. The article only states, " They also agreed for Google to reduce or shift its energy demand during periods of peak load on the utility." I fear that this could be considered an "emergency situation" and the generators will be utilized to offset grid usage.

Google's 2020 report, "24/7 by 2030: Realizing a Carbon-free Future" states that they have a goal "to run carbon-free energy everywhere, at all times" by 2030. Though the article does mention having to use generators in "times and places when the wind does not blow or the sun does not shine," I can't help but wonder if the generators will be a temporary solution until they can establish a cleaner solution, as we have been able to establish solar energy successfully in Northeast Indiana.

I must admit that I'm already disappointed about the wetlands decision. If IDEM is to approve this permit, I hope that you will have a declared definition for what serves as an "emergency" for generator use so that it will not be abused and pollute the airspace in which those I love live.

To a healthy future for all,

Danielle Duffy

https://www.wboi.org/business/2025-08-05/i-m-google-reach-agreement-on-power-distribution-as-data-center-is-built

https://sustainability.google/reports/247-carbon-free-energy/

IDEM Response to Danielle Duffy Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 5 – Alternative Fuels or Processes

Emergency stationary internal combustion engine means any stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine that meets all of the criteria in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this definition. All emergency stationary ICE must comply with the requirements specified in § 60.4211(f) in order to be considered emergency stationary ICE. If the engine does not comply with the requirements specified in § 60.4211(f), then it is not considered to be an emergency stationary ICE under this subpart.

(1) The stationary ICE is operated to provide electrical power or mechanical work during an emergency situation. 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.

(2) The stationary ICE is operated under limited circumstances for situations not included in paragraph (1) of this definition, as specified in § 60.4211(f).

(3) The stationary ICE operates as part of a financial arrangement with another entity in situations not included in paragraph (1) of this definition only as allowed in § 60.4211(f)(3)(i).

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Rachel Reagan Comments and IDEM Responses

On September 26, 2025, Rachel Reagan submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Rachel Reagan Comments

Please accept the attached Petition for Public Hearing regarding the proposed permit action for Hatchworks LLC (Google Data Center) in Fort Wayne, Indiana, under New Source Construction and Part 70 Operating Permit No. 003-47378-00530.

This petition is submitted pursuant to 326 IAC 2-1.1-6 and 326 IAC 2-7-17, which require that IDEM provide for a public hearing when there is significant public interest in a permitting action. As detailed in the attached petition, the proposed diesel generators and associated emissions approach or exceed PSD significance thresholds and pose important air quality concerns in Allen County, where the ozone design value is already near the national standard.

In light of these circumstances, we respectfully request that IDEM:

1. Schedule and hold a public hearing on this permitting action.

2. Make available to the public all supporting documentation, including emissions calculations, PTE tables, air dispersion modeling files, and vendor data sheets.

3. Extend the public comment period as necessary to allow adequate review.

We appreciate IDEM's attention to this matter and look forward to confirmation that a hearing will be scheduled.

IDEM Response to Rachel Reagan Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 8 – Request to Postpone/Reschedule Public Hearing and Extend the Public Comment Period

On November 13, 2025, IDEM, OAQ conducted a public hearing regarding the draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification for Hatchworks LLC.

Rachel Reagan is already in the list of interested parties for this source and thus will receive the final permit.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

****

On October 3, 2025, Rachel Reagan submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Rachel Reagan Comments

Introduction
I, the undersigned petitioner, am a resident of Allen County, Indiana and an affected party under the Indiana Administrative Code. I am submitting this petition to request a formal public hearing concerning the proposed permitting action for Hatchworks LLC (Google Data Center) located in Fort Wayne, Indiana, under New Source Construction and Part 70 Operating Permit No. 003-47378-00530.
Legal Basis for Request
This petition is made pursuant to 326 IAC 2-1.1-6, which requires that IDEM provide for a public notice and an opportunity for a hearing where significant public interest exists. Additionally, 326 IAC 2-7-17 requires public participation in the issuance of Part 70 (Title V) permits, including the holding of public hearings where warranted.
Air Quality Concerns
The current permit establishes potential to emit (PTE) values for multiple pollutants that are at or near the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) major source thresholds. Specifically:

- NO_x: 249.26 tons per year (tpy) (threshold: 250 tpy)
- CO: 129.5 tpy (threshold: 100 tpy for Title V, 250 tpy for PSD major source)
- VOC: 43.29 tpy (PSD significance level: 40 tpy)
- $PM_{2.5}$: 14.64 tpy (PSD significance level: 10 tpy)
- PM_{10}: 15.47 tpy (PSD significance level: 15 tpy)

These values demonstrate that the facility is operating at levels designed to remain narrowly below PSD major source thresholds while exceeding or approaching PSD significance levels for multiple pollutants. The Fort Wayne ozone monitor (Beacon Street site) has a 2022–2024 design value of approximately 0.068 ppm, just 0.002 ppm below the 2015 ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (0.070 ppm). This extremely narrow margin means that any additional emissions of ozone precursors (NO_x and VOCs) could contribute to nonattainment risk.
Public Interest
The proposed diesel generators and associated emissions have generated substantial public concern, as

evidenced by coverage in WANE News and active discussion among community stakeholders and advocacy groups. The presence of significant public interest combined with the narrow air quality margins described above satisfies the criteria for a hearing under 326 IAC 2-1.1-6 and 326 IAC 2-7-17.

Requested Actions

In light of the foregoing, I respectfully request that IDEM:

1. Schedule and hold a public hearing regarding the proposed permit action for Hatchworks LLC (Google Data Center).
2. Disclose and make available to the public:
   - All emissions calculation spreadsheets, assumptions, and PTE tables;
   - Any air dispersion modeling conducted (including AERMOD input and output files);
   - All vendor data sheets for the diesel engines, including emission factors across load bins;
   - Any proposed monitoring, recordkeeping, and enforcement provisions.
3. Extend the public comment period as necessary to allow adequate time for review of these materials.

Conclusion

Because the proposed modifications pose significant risks to local air quality and public health, and because substantial public interest exists, IDEM is legally obligated under 326 IAC 2 to hold a public hearing. I request that this petition be granted and that a public hearing be scheduled promptly.

Respectfully submitted,
Signature, Rachel Reagan (see attached for signature)
Name: Rachel Reagan
Address: 2714 Repton Dr. Fort Wayne, Indiana 46815
Date: 9-26-25

Petition for Public Hearing

To: Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM)
Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Introduction

I, the undersigned petitioner, am a resident of Allen County, Indiana and an affected party under the Indiana Administrative Code. I am submitting this petition to request a formal public hearing concerning the proposed permitting action for Hatchworks LLC (Google Data Center) located in Fort Wayne, Indiana, under New Source Construction and Part 70 Operating Permit No. 003-47378-00530. SSM 003-48739-00530
SPM 003-48840-00530

Legal Basis for Request

This petition is made pursuant to 326 IAC 2-1.1-6, which requires that IDEM provide for a public notice and an opportunity for a hearing where significant public interest exists. Additionally, 326 IAC 2-7-17 requires public participation in the issuance of Part 70 (Title V) permits, including the holding of public hearings where warranted.

Air Quality Concerns

The current permit establishes potential to emit (PTE) values for multiple pollutants that are at or near the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) major source thresholds. Specifically:

- NO_x: 249.26 tons per year (tpy) (threshold: 250 tpy)
- CO: 129.5 tpy (threshold: 100 tpy for Title V, 250 tpy for PSD major source)
- VOC: 43.29 tpy (PSD significance level: 40 tpy)
- $PM_{2.5}$: 14.64 tpy (PSD significance level: 10 tpy)
- PM_{10}: 15.47 tpy (PSD significance level: 15 tpy)

These values demonstrate that the facility is operating at levels designed to remain narrowly below PSD major source thresholds while exceeding or approaching PSD significance levels for multiple pollutants.

The Fort Wayne ozone monitor (Beacon Street site) has a 2022–2024 design value of approximately 0.068 ppm, just 0.002 ppm below the 2015 ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (0.070 ppm). This extremely narrow margin means that any additional emissions of ozone precursors (NO_x and VOCs) could contribute to nonattainment risk.

Public Interest

The proposed diesel generators and associated emissions have generated substantial public concern, as evidenced by coverage in WANE News and active discussion among community stakeholders and advocacy groups. The presence of significant public interest combined with the narrow air quality margins described above satisfies the criteria for a hearing under 326 IAC 2-1.1-6 and 326 IAC 2-7-17.

Requested Actions

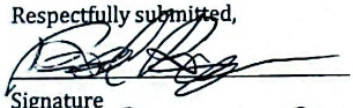
In light of the foregoing, I respectfully request that IDEM:

1. Schedule and hold a public hearing regarding the proposed permit action for Hatchworks LLC (Google Data Center).
2. Disclose and make available to the public:
   - All emissions calculation spreadsheets, assumptions, and PTE tables;
   - Any air dispersion modeling conducted (including AERMOD input and output files);
   - All vendor data sheets for the diesel engines, including emission factors across load bins;
   - Any proposed monitoring, recordkeeping, and enforcement provisions.
3. Extend the public comment period as necessary to allow adequate time for review of these materials.

Conclusion

Because the proposed modifications pose significant risks to local air quality and public health, and because substantial public interest exists, IDEM is legally obligated under 326 IAC 2 to hold a public hearing. I request that this petition be granted and that a public hearing be scheduled promptly.

Respectfully submitted,



Signature

Name: Rachel Reagan

Address: 2714 Repton Dr. Fort Wayne, IN 46815

Date: 9-26-25

Dear IDEM Office of Air Quality, *Omar El-Rjoob,*

Please accept the attached Petition for Public Hearing regarding the proposed permit action for Hatchworks LLC (Google Data Center) in Fort Wayne, Indiana, under New Source Construction and Part 70 Operating Permit No. 003-47378-00530.

This petition is submitted pursuant to 326 IAC 2-1.1-6 and 326 IAC 2-7-17, which require that IDEM provide for a public hearing when there is significant public interest in a permitting action. As detailed in the attached petition, the proposed diesel generators and associated emissions approach or exceed PSD significance thresholds and pose important air quality concerns in Allen County, where the ozone design value is already near the national standard.

In light of these circumstances, we respectfully request that IDEM:

1. Schedule and hold a public hearing on this permitting action.

2. Make available to the public all supporting documentation, including emissions calculations, PTE tables, air dispersion modeling files, and vendor data sheets.

3. Extend the public comment period as necessary to allow adequate review.

We appreciate IDEM's attention to this matter and look forward to confirmation that a hearing will be scheduled.

Sincerely,
Rachel Reagan
2714 Repton Dr
Fort Wayne, IN 46815
260-348-6161

IDEM Response to Rachel Reagan Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health

On November 13, 2025, IDEM, OAQ conducted a public hearing regarding the draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification for Hatchworks LLC.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Sarena Steeber Comments and IDEM Responses

On October 1, 2025, Sarena Steeber submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Sarena Steeber Comments

As a citizen of Allen County I would like to express my concern regarding the 140 diesel generators proposed in permits SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530. There are two elementary schools, a high school, and residential living area within 2 miles of the proposed build site. Diesel generators emit fine particles that can cause and aggravate respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, particularly in children and elderly adults. They also emit noise pollution that can be heard up to 2.5 miles away, according to some reports. I am requesting an urgent public hearing to discuss the impact these

changes to these permits will have on our community.

IDEM Response to Sarena Steeber Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Emily Bayer Comments and IDEM Responses

On October 2, 2025, Emily Bayer submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Emily Bayer Comments

I am a resident of Fort Wayne, Indiana. I am aware that Google is proposing an expansion to the original data center in Southeast Fort Wayne. I have serious concerns regarding air quality related to the increase in generators. I understand that these generators are designed to be used only in the case of power outages, however, I also know that they must be tested and maintained and run frequently for that purpose. They would create significant pollution due to the high quantity of generators. Before any proposal from Google are approved, it is important that you hear from Allen County residents regarding their health concerns. I am asking that you please schedule a public hearing.

IDEM Response to Emily Bayer Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health

On November 13, 2025, IDEM, OAQ conducted a public hearing regarding the draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification for Hatchworks LLC.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Kyle Quandt Comments and IDEM Responses

On October 3, 2025, Kyle Quandt submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Kyle Quandt Comments

I urge IDEM to reject the permits (SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530) requested by Hatchworks, LLC for the addition of 179 diesel generators at the Fort Wayne Google data center. As you know, these generators will produce a significant amount of air pollutants, including small particulate matter and NOx. Both pollutants cause respiratory problems, lung inflammation, and aggravate asthma, while also increasing the risk of cardiovascular diseases. The location of the data center is less than a mile from a Junior High School with a student population of mostly children from disadvantaged communities that already experience a disproportionate amount of unhealthy air quality. While the AQI is typically within the good to moderate range, during warmer and humid conditions, the air quality decreases and becomes unhealthy for sensitive groups. These 179 generators will significantly impact health outcomes for people who live, work, and attend school in SE Fort Wayne and those downwind of the facility.

Additionally, these diesel engines will increase ground-level ozone, which can negatively impact crop production. Nearly all land east of the project site is agricultural land in row crop production. Agriculture contributes $35.1 billion to Indiana's economy and is the lifeblood of this region of the state. Any action that could potentially damage these systems will have detrimental effects on the local economy and these people's livelihood.

In closing, for the sake of our community's continued ability to breathe clean air and our farmers to be successful, I urge you to deny permit numbers SSM 003-48736-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530. I also request that a public hearing be held locally so the community is better aware of the project, the risks involved, and is given the opportunity to voice their concerns.

IDEM Response to Kyle Quandt Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Joseph H Curtis Comments and IDEM Responses

On October 3, 2025, Joseph H Curtis submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Joseph H Curtis Comments

Please to not allow the Fort Wayne Google data center to use backup fossil fuel generators.

Indiana consistently ranks in the top five most polluted states in the US. Protect our state from even more pollution.

I have worked on and off in the renewable energy sector for the past fifteen years. I was energy department chair for a brief time at the Valparaiso Ivy Tech. There I helped build the renewable energy program.

Indiana should be focused on expanding renewable energy as quickly and efficiently as possible. We should not be expanded the burning of fossil fuels. It is an outdated and toxic technology. Thank you for your time regarding this matter.

IDEM Response to Joseph H Curtis Comments

- IDEM Response to General Statement 5 – Alternative Fuels or Processes
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Gina M. Burgess Comments and IDEM Responses

On October 3, 2025, Gina M. Burgess submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Gina M. Burgess Comments

Good afternoon Mr. Rjoob:

I hope this email finds you doing well. This email is in reference to the modified air permit currently being pursued by Hatchwork, LLC in Allen County, Indiana. This would be Significant Source Modification No. 003-48739-00530 and Significant Permit Modification No. 003-48840-0530.
PUBLIC NOTICE MAY NOT HAVE BEEN PROPERLY PROVIDED
First, I am supposed to be on a mailing list for all IDEM projects related to the hyperscale industrial data center site in Allen County, Indiana. This project is currently known as the Google Data Center and previously was known as "Project Zodiac." Up until this air permit modification request, IDEM has made sure I received a copy of all public notices.

Please make sure that I am still on the list to receive correspondence in this matter. My mailing address is:

Gina M. Burgess
P. O. Box 11684
Fort Wayne, IN 46859

In the absence of a mailed notice, the only notice I received was public notification via a news report by WANE-TV, from about 2 weeks ago, as follows:

Fort Wayne Google data center wants more diesel generators and fuel | WANE 15:
https://protect.checkpoint.com/v2/r01/___https://share.google/SgPzm9aySkv3EjFm3___.YzJ1OnN0YXRIb2ZpbmRpYW5hOmM6bzo5ODA3NDBhODIwMzg5MjhkMGU4MjBjMTQ5ZGM4MTRjMTo3OjkxNDM6NTdiZjI1MTZhMjk5ODhmOTFkYmU0OGYyZTY1YTQ1ZmEyYTkyM2QzMzMwYjc3NmQ2M2M5NjA0NTE4NDBiZDRlZjp0OlQ6Tg

That news report states that the public has until October 4, 2025 to submit comments, questions, requests, etc. However, this "notice" (Notice by Publication??) fails to provide all interested parties with required 30 days.

Given the situation, would it be possible to extend the public comment period from 30 days from WANE-TV's reporting? My request comes from a perspective of caution and fairness to all involved or wanting to be involved.

WHAT IS THE IMPACT OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHUT DOWN AS IT PERTAINS TO IDEM ACTING AS AN AGENT OF/FOR THE EPA?

Unfortunately, we are all in the midst of a Federal government shutdown. The EPA is a federal government department. IDEM is an agent for that federal department.

It's my layman's understanding that IDEM cannot move forward on this matter until operations resume at the EPA, which won't happen until the conclusion of the current shutdown.

Can you confirm that my understanding is correct? If my understanding is erroneous, please correct me and provide an explanation so that I may better understand the process, procedures, and protocols in this current situation.

Given the above-mentioned possible improper Notice and given the interruption of the process caused by the shutdown, will Hatchwork's need to re-submit their modified air permit request? If Yes -- Can you explain the process, procedure and new timetable? If No -- Can you explain what happens next?

REQUEST FOR PUBLIC HEARING
Please consider this email a request for a formal public hearing in this matter.

Last Fall, circa September, 2024, a public meeting was held regarding the original air permit. At that time, Hatchwork requested 36 diesel-fuelled generators. The current request is for 179 diesel-fuelled generators. That's 5X the amount originally requested!!

That also means 5X the potential air pollutants plus additional potential air pollutants coming in the form of fumes from nearly 1 MILLION gallons of diesel fuel to be stored onsite to power the 179 diesel-fuelled generators. THAT is more fuel than is stored at an average truck stop.

At the very least, another public meeting needs to be held on this matter. Why?

1. There's some real confusion and concern as to the number of diesel-fuelled generators. Is it 179 total, including the original 36 generators approved? Or is it 36 original generators plus an additional 179 generators, for a total of 215 generators?

Please understand that this is not a normal, business-as-usual request for a hyperscale industrial Google data center. Hatchwork's needs to explain why they need so many diesel-fuelled generators? They also need to explain why this amount wasn't initially disclosed to the City of Fort Wayne, the County of Allen or the State of Indiana. It's my understanding that the only way to compel this discussion is by a public hearing rather than a public meeting.

2. An explanation needs to be provided to the public as to how any permit (air or otherwise) gets granted in Indiana when the Applicant is using a fictitious address. In the matter at hand, Hatchwork's uses the address 7510 Zodiac Way, Fort Wayne, IN 46816. In other IDEM permits (ie Wetland Relocation), Hatchwork's was able to use an address that no longer exists: 6015 Adams Center Road, Fort Wayne, IN 46816. The official address for this project -- the hyperscale industrial Google data center in Fort Wayne -- is 5801 Adams Center Road, Fort Wayne, IN 46816.

The hyperscale industrial Google data center was originally a multi-parcel collection of farmlands. It seems that Hatchwork's is playing "round robin" by picking-and-choosing the most advantageous parcels to reference in its various permit applications so as to "spread out" the pollution on paper for administrative purposes. This gives Hatchwork's (and it's employer Google) multiple opportunities for the same set of permits. It also creates a built-in hindrance for anyone trying to hold these companies accountable to the terms set forth by IDEM or the EPA.

3. IDEM needs to explain just how many times Hatchwork, it's successors or assigns, can come back to IDEM seeking permission to install additional air polluting, particulate-spewing devices. What's the maximum number of diesel fuelled generators IDEM is willing to cumulatively permit on the hyperscale industrial Google data center site in Fort Wayne, Indiana?

Thank you, in advance, for your time, patience, consideration and assistance. It's all very appreciated. Should you have any questions, comments, suggestions or advice, please forward those to me at your earliest convenience.

With respect and sincerity,

Gina M. Burgess
P. O. Box 11684
Fort Wayne, IN 46859
(260) 804-0629

IDEM Response to Gina M. Burgess Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 3 – Compliance Inspections and Possible Future Violations

Gina M. Burgess is already on the list of interested parties for this source and thus will receive the final permit.

The total number of proposed and existing diesel emergency generators and diesel-fired emergency fire pumps are 179.

IDEM permits are based on the address that the company provides. 7510 Zodiac Way, Fort Wayne, IN 46816 was listed as the location.

Companies can submit applications to the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) as many times as necessary to obtain, renew, or modify permits, provided they comply with regulatory requirements and deadlines.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Chris Brinneman Comments and IDEM Responses

On October 4, 2025, Chris Brinneman submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Chris Brinneman Comments

I am requesting both a public hearing and public meeting for the Hatchworks, LLC application SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530 for 7510 Zodiac Way Fort Wayne, IN 46816.

Having a public meeting is critical. The scope of this AI data center is far beyond than what most of us have any experience with & necessitates careful review.

A public hearing is important to hear the valid community concerns on how air quality will be impacted Since Fort Wayne already has lower air quality index than other cities in the country, we appreciate your consideration of public input by granting both a public meeting & a public hearing for these permit applications.

IDEM Response to Chris Brinneman Comments

On November 13, 2025, IDEM, OAQ conducted a public hearing regarding the draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification for Hatchworks LLC.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Andrea Hamman Comments and IDEM Responses

On October 4, 2025, Andrea Hamman submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Andrea Hamman Comments

I am requesting both a public hearing and public meeting for the Hatchworks, LLC application SSM

003-48739-00530 and
SPM 003-48840-00530 for
7510 Zodiac Way
Fort Wayne, IN 46816.
My son has asthma and the quality of Indiana air is already terrible. I have questions and want a public hearing.

IDEM Response to Andrea Hamman Comments

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health

On November 13, 2025, IDEM, OAQ conducted a public hearing regarding the draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification for Hatchworks LLC.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Loren Brown Comments and IDEM Responses

On October 4, 2025, Loren Brown submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Loren Brown Comments

Dear Omar, and the IDEM Office of Air Quality, your community is requesting both a public hearing and public meeting for the Hatchworks, LLC application SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530 for 7510 Zodiac Way Fort Wayne, IN 46816.

Having a meeting with the public is BEYOND CRITICAL. The AI data center is nothing but trouble, both environmentally and financially. Comments and other interactions with news outlets locally show overall disdain.

The community deserves to be a part of the discussion in regards to how this data center would be run, and what pros/cons we are looking at. Though, it's seems to be there are mostly cons.

IDEM Response to Loren Brown Comments

On November 13, 2025, IDEM, OAQ conducted a public hearing regarding the draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification for Hatchworks LLC.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Janet Badia Comments and IDEM Responses

On October 4, 2025, Janet Badia submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Janet Badia Comments

I am resident of Fort Wayne and I am writing to comment on Fort Wayne's Google data center's request for permission from the Indiana Department of Environmental Management to modify the site's air permit to operate 179 back-up diesel generators. These diesel generators will produce local air and noise pollution when ran as back-up power and when tested on site.

Furthermore, there needs to be a public hearing/meeting about this request.

IDEM Response to Janet Badia Comments

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage

On November 13, 2025, IDEM, OAQ conducted a public hearing regarding the draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification for Hatchworks LLC.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

S C Comments and IDEM Responses

On October 4, 2025, S C submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

S C Comments

I also forgot to attach this for the request of public hearing and public comment.
For which I am requesting both a public hearing and public meeting for the Hatchworks, LLC application SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530 for 7510 Zodiac Way Fort Wayne, IN 46816

On Fri, Oct 3, 2025, 8:05 PM S C <s.l.e.harlow@gmail.com> wrote:
Greetings,

I am a concerned citizen of fort wayne living in the 06 neighborhood.

I among many are requesting a public hearing which allows public testimony in regards to the Google Data Center and their request for an Air Quality Amendment.

Many people are concerned but did not have all the information about this data center or data centers in general and their impacts both on the environment and the infrastructure.

I firmly believe this project was done without the publics INFORMED consent.

Many of us do not know where to begin to even voice our concerns and let our public officials know that we do not approve of this project.

We do believe that there is local government corruption involved with this project given that the project was proposed by Google via a shell company which is dubious. Also that tax abaitments went to this project that were meant for small businesses.

This is only the tip of the iceberg and many people are saying that if proper public hearing is not allowed there maybe public escolation. As there should be.

This project will make the rate of our utilities go up drastically, poison our waters, it affects our protected wetlands, and will affect air quality and noise pollution. The people of Fort Wayne do not want these things and I ask that our public officials do better and do not let Google or any other large corporation do what they want to this community.

Thank you.

IDEM Response to S C Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Kimberly Koczan Comments and IDEM Responses

On October 4, 2025, Kimberly Koczan submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Kimberly Koczan Comments

Dear Omar & the IDEM Air Quality Department,
I am requesting both a public hearing and public meeting for the Hatchworks, LLC application SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530 for 7510 Zodiac Way Fort Wayne, IN 46816.

Having a public meeting is critical. The scope of this AI data center is far beyond than what most of us have any experience with & necessitates careful review. Lawsuits & reports coming from Memphis, Oklahoma, & beyond urge us to take greater care now for allowable pollution & combustion. From what I review on media commentary & comments coming to me as the Resiliency Coordinator for this area, our community is unified with questions & concerns about the Hatchworks LLC energy use & air quality impact.

It would be very helpful to gain some clarity on how often these generators will be running (simultaneously or not, minimum testing length per month,) what the maximum capacity is, and what specific pollutants are. I want to learn 1. what limitations are being put on Hatchworks regarding these generators, 2. how chemical output will be measured & 3. how these public air quality testing records will be accessible to any concerned resident. What recourse is there if the applicant exceeds allowable limits?

A public hearing is important to hear the valid community concerns on how air quality will be impacted. IDEM requires the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) in considering these permits. Knowing there are other options available, how is this proposal absolutely meeting the BACT standard? Will this standard have to be met annually & existing infrastructure replaced as technology improves? I represent many residents who have expressed these questions & concerns. With an already lower air quality index than other cities in the country, we appreciate your consideration of public input by granting both a public meeting & a public hearing for these permit applications.

IDEM Response to Kimberly Koczan Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 10 – Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and PSD (326 IAC 2-2)

On November 13, 2025, IDEM, OAQ conducted a public hearing regarding the draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification for Hatchworks LLC.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Betsy Kachmar Comments and IDEM Responses

On October 4, 2025, Betsy Kachmar submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Betsy Kachmar Comments

I am requesting both a public hearing and public meeting for the Hatchworks, LLC application SSM 003-48739-00530and SPM 003-48840-00530 for 7510 Zodiac Way Fort Wayne, IN 46816.

These Hatchwork proposals request 179 generators onsite, that will create about 528 megawatts of power, along with 179 storage tanks that will hold 1,074,000 gallons of diesel fuel.

The original request, approved in 2024, was for 36 generators and 36 tanks, totaling 216,000 gallons of diesel fuel.

It is logical to assume that almost doubling the number of generators and fuel tanks at this site will significantly increase the negative affect on air quality.

Having a public meeting is critical. The scope of this AI data center is far beyond what was initially described and what most of us can fathom. These proposals require careful review. Questions a public meeting could address:

1. What limitations are being put on Hatchworks regarding these generators & storage tanks?

2. How often will they be running & at what capacity?

3. What specific pollutants will be produced & how will chemical output will be measured?

4. How will these public air quality testing records be accessible to any concerned resident?

5. What recourse is there if the applicant exceeds allowable limits?

6. Will infrastructure be replaced as technology improves?

Fort Wayne/Allen county has a low air quality index rating when compared to other US cities. A public hearing is important to hear the valid community concerns on how our air quality will be further impacted.

IDEM requires the use of Best Available Control Technology (BACT) criteria when considering these permits. Knowing there are other options available, how is this proposal judged per the BACT standard? Will this standard have to be met annually.

I appreciate your consideration of enhanced public input by granting both a public meeting & a public hearing for these permit applications.

Betsy Kachmar
2228 Florida Drive
Fort Wayne, IN 46805
Betsy_kachmar@yahoo.com
260-740-7168

IDEM Response to Betsy Kachmar Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 3 – Compliance Inspections and Possible Future Violations
- IDEM Response to General Statement 10 – Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and PSD (326 IAC 2-2)

On November 13, 2025, IDEM, OAQ conducted a public hearing regarding the draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification for Hatchworks LLC.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Logan Hoffman Comments and IDEM Responses

On October 4, 2025, Logan Hoffman submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Logan Hoffman Comments

As a local resident, I'm requesting both public hearings and public meetings for the Hatchworks, LLC applications SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530 for 7510 Zodiac Way Fort Wayne, IN 46816.

This AI data center is going to have ramifications that are felt by the entire community in ways that few fully understand due to the modern nature of its design. By its sheer complexity, it calls for greater care and review. This, paired with the lawsuits and reports coming from Memphis, Oklahoma, and more, is cause to be wary of what is determined as an allowable amount of pollution and combustion. It would be very helpful to hear specifics on how often these generators will be running (simultaneously or not, minimum testing length per month,) what the maximum capacity is, and what specific pollutants are. I've read comments on local news posts with concerns from my fellow residents about the Hatchworks LLC's impact on the local power grid and air quality.

With so many factors unknown and unmentioned in reports, having a public meeting is crucial to hear the valid community concerns on how air quality will be impacted. IDEM requires the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) when reviewing these permits. Knowing there are other options available, how can it be determined that this proposal meeting the BACT standard? With wildfire smoke from our northern neighbors becoming a more frequent local air contaminant, can our air quality take another, more constant hit? Why does the facility need to be built on protected wetlands?

Given our city's air quality index already being lower than other cities in the country, I appreciate your consideration of public input by granting both a public meeting and a public hearing for these permit applications.

IDEM Response to Logan Hoffman Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage

- IDEM Response to General Statement 10 – Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and PSD (326 IAC 2-2)

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Karen Eller Comments and IDEM Responses

On October 4, 2025, Karen Eller submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Karen Eller Comments

I am writing to request both a **public hearing** and **public meeting** for the Hatchworks, LLC application SSM 003-48739-00530and SPM 003-48840-00530 for 7510 Zodiac Way Fort Wayne, IN 46816.

These Hatchwork proposals request 179 generators onsite, that will create about 528 megawatts of power, along with 179 storage tanks that will hold 1,074,000 gallons of diesel fuel.

The original request, approved in 2024, was for 36 generators and 36 tanks, totaling 216,000 gallons of diesel fuel.

This request is far beyond what was initially described, almost doubling the number of generators and fuel tanks at this site and will significantly increase the negative effect on air quality. How much? We won't know without more data. Indiana already has some of the worst air quality in America, dragging down our overall quality of life. The public deserves to have buy-in into the shared resource of clean air.

Questions a public meeting could address:

1. What limitations are being put on Hatchworks regarding these generators & storage tanks?
2. How often will they be running & at what capacity?

3. What specific pollutants will be produced & how will chemical output be measured?

4. How will these public air quality testing records be accessible to any concerned resident?

5. What recourse is there if the applicant exceeds allowable limits?

6. Will infrastructure be replaced as technology improves?

Fort Wayne/Allen county has a low air quality index rating when compared to other US cities, and that's without the US doing anything to curb effects of climate change. In other words, this is only going to get worse. A public hearing is important to hear the valid community concerns on how our air quality will be further impacted.

IDEM requires the use of Best Available Control Technology (BACT) criteria when considering these permits. Knowing there are other options available, how is this proposal judged per the BACT standard? Will this standard have to be met annually?
I appreciate your consideration of enhanced public input by granting both a public meeting & a public hearing for these permit applications.

Karen Eller
11403 Brantford Court
Fort Wayne, IN 46814

IDEM Response to Karen Eller Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 3 – Compliance Inspections and Possible Future Violations
- IDEM Response to General Statement 8 – Request to Postpone/Reschedule Public Hearing and Extend the Public Comment Period
- IDEM Response to General Statement 10 – Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and PSD (326 IAC 2-2)

On November 13, 2025, IDEM, OAQ conducted a public hearing regarding the draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification for Hatchworks LLC.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

A.B. Brand Comments and IDEM Responses

On October 4, 2025, A.B. Brand submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

A.B. Brand Comments

I am formally requesting that IDEM hold both a **public meeting** and a **public hearing** regarding the Hatchworks, LLC permit applications **SSM 003-48739-00530** and **SPM 003-48840-00530** for the proposed facility at **7510 Zodiac Way, Fort Wayne, IN 46816**.

This project represents a major increase in diesel generator capacity — from **36 units last year to 179 this year** — which raises serious questions about potential air quality, noise, and public health impacts in our community. Given the scale and intensity of this proposed AI data center, a transparent and comprehensive review process is essential.

Many residents, including myself, are deeply concerned about how these generators will affect **air quality, energy use, and neighborhood health**. I respectfully request clarity on several key issues:

1. **Generator Operations:** How often will the generators run, and will they operate simultaneously? What are the testing and maintenance schedules?
2. **Pollutant Emissions:** What pollutants (including NOx, CO_2, particulate matter, and VOCs) are expected, and at what projected levels?
3. **Monitoring & Transparency:** How will air emissions be measured and reported, and how can residents access that data?
4. **Accountability:** What enforcement measures will be taken if Hatchworks exceeds allowable limits?
5. **Noise Pollution:** What steps will be taken to reduce noise from the generators, especially near homes and schools?
6. **Cumulative Impact:** How will IDEM assess total emissions from this facility alongside other nearby industrial operations?

7. **Energy & Climate Impact:** What is the total expected energy consumption, and will any renewable sources be used to offset the demand?

8. **Water Use & Cooling:** If water is used for cooling, how will consumption and discharge be managed responsibly?

Additionally, IDEM's review requires the use of the **Best Available Control Technology (BACT)**. I request that IDEM explain how this project meets or exceeds that standard, and whether cleaner or quieter alternatives were considered.

[**Optional personal/community story — you can insert a few sentences here, for example:**
As a resident with asthma (or with children who have respiratory conditions), I am especially concerned about diesel emissions and their cumulative impact on public health.]

Fort Wayne already experiences a lower air quality index compared to many U.S. cities, and this project has the potential to further burden our local environment. A **public meeting** and **public hearing** will ensure transparency, allow residents to ask informed questions, and help IDEM make a well-considered decision in the public's best interest.

Thank you for your time and for considering this request to uphold public participation and environmental protection standards in this important decision.

Sincerely,
A.B. Brand
1405 Van Buren St., Apt 210
Fort Wayne, IN 46808
plutoseagle@gmail.com
260-312-9149

Omar,

Can you remove this part, please, from my comment?

"[**Optional personal/community story — you can insert a few sentences here, for example:**
As a resident with asthma (or with children who have respiratory conditions), I am especially concerned about diesel emissions and their cumulative impact on public health.]"

It wasn't meant to be included in the comment; it was a suggestion for writing the comments in my rush to get this in on time, I included that note by accident.

Thank you

A.B. Brand

IDEM Response to A.B. Brand Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 3 – Compliance Inspections and Possible Future Violations
- IDEM Response to General Statement 4 – Cooling Towers
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage

- IDEM Response to General Statement 10 – Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and PSD (326 IAC 2-2)

For the pollutant emissions, please see the permit and Technical Support Document (TSD) for more details. Also, please find the calculation for the pollutants from all emission units as follows:

	Source-Wide Emissions After Issuance (ton/year)							
	PM[1]	**PM_{10}[1]**	**$PM_{2.5}$[1, 2]**	**SO_2**	**NO_X**	**VOC**	**CO**	**Total HAPs**
Total PTE of Entire Source Excluding Fugitives*	78.82	82.69	75.84	3.62	249.22	245.46	248.17	2.12
Title V Major Source Thresholds	NA	100	100	100	100	100	100	25
PSD Major Source Thresholds	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	--

[1]Under the Part 70 Permit program (40 CFR 70), PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$, not particulate matter (PM), are each considered as a "regulated air pollutant."

[2]$PM_{2.5}$ listed is direct $PM_{2.5}$.

*Fugitive HAP emissions are always included in the source-wide emissions.

The public can view any documents related to this source, including IDEM inspection reports, any violations, stack test reports, any Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Reports, Annual Compliance Certification (ACC) Reports, and any other reports submitted by Wabash Valley Resources LLC on IDEM's Virtual File Cabinet (VFC) (https://vfc.idem.in.gov/DocumentSearch.aspx).

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Brian Powers Comments and IDEM Responses

On October 5, 2025, Brian Powers submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Brian Powers Comments

I am requesting both a public hearing and public meeting for the Hatchworks, LLC application SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530 for 7510 Zodiac Way Fort Wayne, IN 46816.

I am a citizen with breathing difficulties and ask that the air quality of the city not be further reduced due to diesel generators. I would like to gather more details regarding the frequency, scale, and expectations surrounding this use.

IDEM Response to Brian Powers Comments

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health

On November 13, 2025, IDEM, OAQ conducted a public hearing regarding the draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification for Hatchworks LLC.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Sophie Stauffer Comments and IDEM Responses

On October 5, 2025, Sophie Stauffer submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Sophie Stauffer Comments

My name is Sophie Stauffer. I was born and raised in Indiana. I proudly live in Fort Wayne. I have reached out previously to Evan White asking for a public hearing regarding the desecration of Indiana Wetlands. Respectfully, I would again like to request a public hearing for the Hatchworks, LLC application SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530 for 7510 Zodiac Way Fort Wayne, IN 46816.

It is important for my neighbors and I to understand how this work will affect our quality of life. Additionally, we should have the opportunity to voice our concerns publicly, as this will affect us and our children.

Thank you for your consideration.

IDEM Response to Sophie Stauffer Comments

On November 13, 2025, IDEM, OAQ conducted a public hearing regarding the draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification for Hatchworks LLC.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Alice Luebke Comments and IDEM Responses

On October 5, 2025, Alice Luebke submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Alice Luebke Comments

Google is asking to increase quantity of generators at google data center on Adams Center Rd in Fort Wayne In. This can not happen unless there are air quality stations to check for air quality at each end of the data center with in a half mile of property on all four sides.

It is my understanding there is an air quality device one on Hwy 30 to the east several miles away.

This does not cover this area. So you will have to put four stations at this area if you want to approve this air.

quality infraction for this company. COST IS NOT AN EXCUSE TO NOT HAVE FOUR AIR QUALITY

STATIONS WITH IN A HALF MILE OF EACH SIDE OF PROPERTY.

No matter the cost the data center can cover the entire bill due to them wanting the infraction for our air

quality. THEY CAN NOT START UP UNTIL ALL STATIONS ARE IN PLACE .

If you are going to have a hearing is it already predetermined to approve this infraction ?

When is the hearing and what time of day is it going to be?

IDEM Response to Alice Luebke Comments

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health

On November 13, 2025, IDEM, OAQ conducted a public hearing regarding the draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification for Hatchworks LLC.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Shauna Myers Comments and IDEM Responses

On October 5, 2025, Shauna Myers submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Shauna Myers comments

I am requesting both a public hearing and public meeting for the Hatchworks, LLC application SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530 for 7510 Zodiac Way Fort Wayne, IN 46816.

Having a public meeting is critical. The scope of this AI data center is far beyond than what most of us have any experience with & necessitates careful review.

A public hearing is important to hear the valid community concerns on how air quality will be impacted. IDEM requires the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) in considering these permits. Knowing there are other options available, how is this proposal absolutely meeting the BACT standard?

As someone that deals with asthma and COPD, as well as having a mother with stage four lung cancer, this is a matter close to my heart.

With an already lower air quality index than other cities in the country, I appreciate your consideration of public input by granting both a public meeting & a public hearing for these permit applications.

Thank you,

IDEM Response to Shauna Myers Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 10 – Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and PSD (326 IAC 2-2)

On November 13, 2025, IDEM, OAQ conducted a public hearing regarding the draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification for Hatchworks LLC.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Andromeda Moreaux Comments and IDEM Responses

On October 5, 2025, Andromeda Moreaux submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Andromeda Moreaux comments

As a concerned citizen and native of Fort Wayne, I'm imploring you to host a public hearing about the permit requests for the diesel generators Google needs for its data center. The fact that this project has

been steamrolled by corporate greed and a want for imaginable profit, without the consideration of the public & our safety and health, it's concerning to see why hearings weren't posted more publicly for this at its initial approval. The people of this city have the right to educate themselves and hold themselves and their city to a higher standard, and the fact of the matter is that Hoosiers are beginning to understand how unsustainable it is to have data centers, how much natural resources they consume and how much pollution we will have to environmentally absorb as a result of it. Water--clean water at that-- is a human right that belongs to each and every one of us, and to have our collective consent forcibly withdrawn from us in such matters is enough to make anyone second guess the kind of people that "represent" us. These data centers will put generations of people at risk of not having any fresh water sources that we will need in the face of our current global climate emergency.

IDEM Response to Andromeda Moreaux Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage
- IDEM Response to General Statement 8 – Request to Postpone/Reschedule Public Hearing and Extend the Public Comment Period
- IDEM Response to General Statement 9 – Groundwater Contamination, Spills, Leaks, Fuel Storage

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Stacy Chambers Comments and IDEM Responses

On October 5, 2025, Stacy Chambers submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Stacy Chambers comments

I'm writing to you about the Google data center. Initially, I supported it. But due to Google’s plans to build on wetlands and its requests for more generators and fuel--along with the threats the data center poses to our water quality, air quality, and electricity prices--I've changed my mind. I want Google to go away and leave us alone.

IDEM Response to Stacy Chambers Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit
- IDEM Response to General Statement 9 – Groundwater Contamination, Spills, Leaks, Fuel Storage

Companies can submit applications to the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) as many times as necessary to obtain, renew, or modify permits, provided they comply with regulatory requirements and deadlines.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Kelly McNeal Comments and IDEM Responses

On October 5, 2025, Kelly McNeal submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Kelly McNeal comments

Please hold a Google Data Center Public Meeting.

IDEM Response to Kelly McNeal Comments

On November 13, 2025, IDEM, OAQ conducted a public hearing regarding the draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification for Hatchworks LLC.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Zoe Multon Comments and IDEM Responses

On October 5, 2025, Zoe Multon submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Zoe Multon comments

I am requesting both a public hearing and public meeting for the Hatchworks, LLC application SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530 for 7510 Zodiac Way Fort Wayne, IN 46816.

Simply look at what it's doing to other communities around the country. Fort Wayne does not need this in our community.

IDEM Response to Zoe Multon Comments

On November 13, 2025, IDEM, OAQ conducted a public hearing regarding the draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification for Hatchworks LLC.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Hannah Murphy Comments and IDEM Responses

On October 5, 2025, Hannah Murphy submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Hannah Murphy comments

Fort Wayne's Google data center is seeking permission from the Indiana Department of Environmental Management to modify the site's air permit to operate 179 back-up diesel generators.

Permit number SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530

This is extremely damaging to our city and should not be allowed. A public vote needs to be made. These data centers are nothing but a parasite on the land and it needs to be stopped. Google SHOULD NOT be allowed to expand, period.

They do not do what is necessary to balance what they take, and the cost comes from those who live here and the environment. NO

IDEM Response to Hannah Murphy Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Eris Black Comments and IDEM Responses

On October 5, 2025, Eris Black submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Eris Black comments

In reference to permits numbered SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530, I - as a member of the local community - wish to voice my extreme disapproval firstly in regards to the data center being built to begin with but moreover with any concessions made to a multi-million dollar corporation contributing to air and noise pollution in our state. They have no vested interest in sticking to guidelines and it is foolish to assume any business would limit itself where money can be made no matter the risk to where or to whom. Please note that this is not an uncommon sentiment, and is now part of passing conversation with friends and even coworkers. We do not want our home drained of its natural resources by some distant conglomerate, not people but a heartless machine like any overbloated busness, which merely sees it as a flyover backwater to be pumped for profit.

IDEM Response to Eris Black Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Abby Tran Comments and IDEM Responses

On October 5, 2025, Abby Tran submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Abby Tran comments

I am a citizen of Indiana, and I fear that with the rise of data centers all across the state of Indiana there will be a rise of respiratory diseases in the state. I have seen and read about the rise in COPD in cities like Memphis where active data centers are operating. I am asking for an opportunity for a public hearing on the data center being developed in Fort Wayne, IN.

IDEM Response to Abby Tran Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Ron Hanes Comments and IDEM Responses

Ron Hanes comments

On October 5, 2025, Ron Hanes submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

I would like to request both a public hearing and a public meeting, for the Hatchworks LLC applications above.

It's imperative to the health and safety of all our residents that we address the egregious abuse of our protected wetlands, and our natural resources not be wasted and fouled by pollutants from this company and its proposed project.

On November 13, 2025, IDEM, OAQ conducted a public hearing regarding the draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification for Hatchworks LLC.

IDEM Response to Ron Hanes Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 8 – Request to Postpone/Reschedule Public Hearing and Extend the Public Comment Period

On November 13, 2025, IDEM, OAQ conducted a public hearing regarding the draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification for Hatchworks LLC.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Josse Garrett Comments and IDEM Responses

Josse Garrett comments

On October 5, 2025, Josse Garrett submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

I am requesting a public hearing and meeting about the expansion to the Google data center. After watching documentaries and seeing the after effects of a project of this scale, I do not believe it is in the best interest of Fort Wayne to allow this. I would like to learn more about it and voice my concerns.

IDEM Response to Josse Garrett Comments

On November 13, 2025, IDEM, OAQ conducted a public hearing regarding the draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification for Hatchworks LLC.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Comments and IDEM Responses

I am requesting both a public hearing and public meeting for the Hatchworks, LLC application SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530 for 7510 Zodiac Way Fort Wayne, IN 46816.

Having a public meeting is critical. The scope of this AI data center is far beyond than what most of us have any experience with & necessitates careful review. Lawsuits & reports coming from Memphis, Oklahoma, & beyond urge us to take greater care now for allowable pollution & combustion. From what I review on news media comments, our community is unified with questions & concerns about the Hatchworks LLC energy use & air quality impact.

It would be very helpful to gain some clarity on how often these generators will be running (simultaneously or not, minimum testing length per month,) what the maximum capacity is, and what specific pollutants are. I want to learn 1. what limitations are being put on Hatchworks regarding these generators, 2. how chemical output will be measured & 3. how these public air quality testing records will be accessible to any concerned resident. What recourse is there if the applicant exceeds allowable limits?

A public hearing is important to hear the valid community concerns on how air quality will be impacted. IDEM requires the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) in considering these permits. Knowing there are other options available, how is this proposal absolutely meeting the BACT standard?
With an already lower air quality index than other cities in the country, we appreciate your consideration of public input by granting both a public meeting & a public hearing for these permit applications.

The above comment was submitted by the following people:

Last Name	First Name	Date Comment Submitted
Garden	Lindsay	10/6/2025
Bireley	Bailey	10/6/2025
Avery	H	10/6/2025
Khader	Patrick	10/6/2025
Clark	Brittany	10/6/2025
Flory	Brian	10/9/2025

IDEM Response to the above Comment

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 3 – Compliance Inspections and Possible Future Violations
- IDEM Response to General Statement 10 – Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and PSD (326 IAC 2-2)

The purpose of the equation in section D.1 is to limit the emissions of NOx, CO, and VOC to less than 250 tons per 12 consecutive-month period. Each diesel generator cannot run more than 500 hours per year, but that does not mean the company can run all generators 500 hours per year. The draft permit utilizes mass-based emission limits rather than a hourly restrictions.

On November 13, 2025, IDEM, OAQ conducted a public hearing regarding the draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification for Hatchworks LLC.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Lindsey Dohse Comments and IDEM Responses

On October 6, 2025, Lindsey Dohse submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Lindsey Dohse comments

I am requesting a public hearing and meeting over the Hatchworks, LLC application SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530 for 7510 Zodiac Way Fort Wayne, IN 46816.

We are seeing from many communities around the US (and especially other parts of Indiana!) that these new data centers popping up in the past year have been extremely harmful to local environments, and their recent request to increase the number of diesel generators from 36 to 179 is very alarming. I urge you to have a public hearing so our community can have their concerns heard properly.
Thank you for your consideration,

IDEM Response to Lindsey Dohse Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health

On November 13, 2025, IDEM, OAQ conducted a public hearing regarding the draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification for Hatchworks LLC. IDEM may schedule a public meeting or hearing during the comment period at its discretion, depending on public interest.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Drew Wise Comments and IDEM Responses

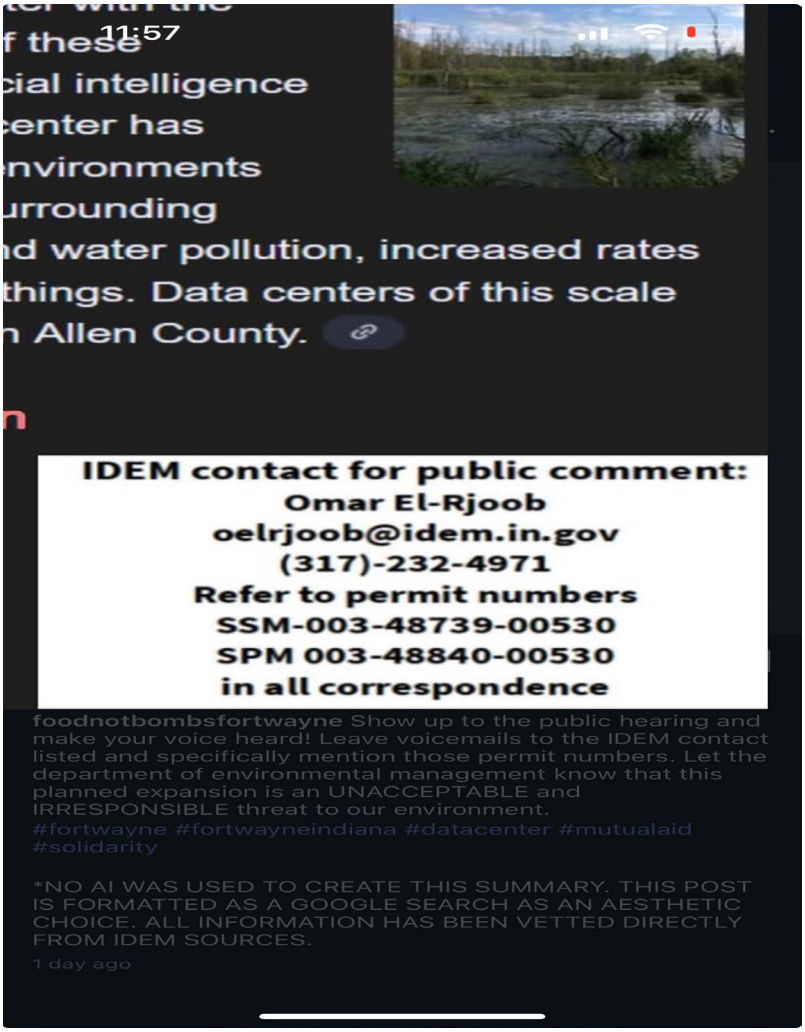
On October 8, 2025, Drew Wise submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Drew Wise comments

We gotta veto Google right? Don’t sell out Indiana to fckin Google bruh.

All the best,

Drew Wise



IDEM Response to Drew Wise Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Olivia Cozzi Comments and IDEM Responses

Olivia Cozzi comments

On October 8, 2025, Olivia Cozzi submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

I am writing this email because I am concerned about the ai datacenter you guys are trying to build. I urge to STOP THIS as it will do nothing but harm us, the people who live here. We do not need our clean water being used for this. WE DONT NEED IT. WE DONT NEED AI. I also am aware that we, the people, will suffer from higher living costs, and WE will be the ones carrying those electric costs. I will not be told

to cut down on my water use for these ai data centers. Please do not let this happen. It does nothing but make our quality of life worse and put more money in billionaires pockets.
Thank you and please consider the people of the community,

IDEM Response to Olivia Cozzi Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage

The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) has no legal authority to regulate or determine the cost of electricity or water rates.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Amanda Luedeke Comments and IDEM Responses

Amanda Luedeke comments

On October 9, 2025, Amanda Luedeke submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

I do NOT support Project Zodiac or the Google data centers.
I do NOT support the expansion of Project Zodiac or the Google data centers in Allen County.
I do NOT support giving them any additional wetlands or land.
And I do not support them buying additional wetlands as compensation. It is absolutely illogical to give them MORE LAND as compensation. I don't care if they say these additional acres will remain protected. We cannot trust them.

I would like for Google to be removed from Allen County entirely.

IDEM Response to Amanda Luedeke Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Natalie Wagner Comments and IDEM Responses

Natalie Wagner comments

On October 15, 2025, Natalie Wagner submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

I am writing to voice my grave concern for the proposed Google Data Center in Allen County to add with the addition of 140 new diesel generators to power the training of artificial intelligence. It is egregious that they would be allowed to fill in the wetlands. Destroying a natural habit to build on ruins our local ecosystem and water ways. It also hurts Indiana wildlife.

Not only that, communities in areas surrounding similar data centers have reported higher air, noise, and water pollution, increased rates of asthma attacks, and higher energy costs. Data centers are massive resource drains.
Please do not allow for this project to move forward for the sake of Allen County residents.
Thank you for your time.

IDEM Response to Natalie Wagner Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Nicole Lindzy Comments and IDEM Responses

Nicole Lindzy comments

On October 16, 2025, Nicole Lindzy submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

As an Allen County resident, I would like my opinion noted in regard to these two permits above. I strongly oppose.

IDEM Response to Nicole Lindzy Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Alice Luebke Comments and IDEM Responses

On October 16, 2025, Alice Luebke submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Alice Luebke comments

The state needs to put in four air monitors on each side of the Google Data Center, each with a 1/2 mile of the data center before November

IDEM Response to Alice Luebke Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Erin Comments and IDEM Responses

On October 16, 2025, Erin submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Erin comments

Dear Omar El-Rjoob or to whom it may concern? My last e-mail did not seem to get through, I am not certain if it is because the government shut down or because i found the wrong contact e-mail, I am trying again and including some other e-mails contacts I found online for IDEM because I do not have a fax machine and don't know how else to send this, if you are receiving this and are not the proper contact pls could I ask you to send it onto the proper place, thanks!

I am writing as a concerned citizen about the Project Zodiac Data Center.

I do not believe letting them build this data center on a wetland area or in our city is a good idea at all, I am discouraged to learn that the construction has already taken place and some destruction already has happened, because I do not think a 700 acre Data Center Campus is good for the city at all. I was told the other day they have already closed off the road and begun to work, even though the 30 days left allowing for open comment from the public mentioned in the 21 Alive report I read have not yet passed. I was told no vote was made to start this work yet.... so it can't be legal?

Even if wetlands are only temporarily filled in I feel that they can never be restored fully to the way they are before filling. Animals like fish and amphibians that cannot be moved will inevitably be killed when these areas are filled. Even if they can return the flow of water and replant the plants, damage will be done and life will be destroyed in the process.

Wetlands are abundant ecosystems with multitudes of wildlife that are vital for our existence! They control flooding and water erosion, and they provide so much to our environment! Many of our wetlands have already been destroyed or degraded over the years so we should hold all of them as extremely precious and important. Many of the plants and animals that depend on these small outlying wetlands are threatened or endangered. Animals like fish, frogs, reptiles and turtles getting ready for hibernation will not be easily relocated and restored and that's not even mentioning the millions of insects supporting the millions of birds that migrate through this area! It would be impossible to house all the creatures living there currently, and I doubt there are any plans to do so. How exactly will they fully restore it once it's been filled in?
I saw somewhere that the plans were to offset the destruction and create new wetlands elsewhere...but that means the ones in this location, the ones that animals here rely upon here are gone forever, and this is the place where they are needed, not somewhere else! Nature knows how to balance itself! Things are where they are for a reason!
This is not to mention the ridiculous amounts of water data centers use once they are up and running....where will that water be coming from? Or the air pollution they have been proven to cause! I would have been fighting against this from the beginning but I had not heard of it till recently. I don't think my city deserves this kind of environmental degradation, and for what? Chat GPT and other profiting from Gen Ai slop from ripped off images from artists? More profit to an already hugely successful cooperation that already makes tons of profit?

I am starting a petition on Change.org because I am sure there are MANY others who feel the same as I do. The petition shows links that back up my info I mentioned here from reliable sources. There is also ,in fact, a group on facebook already started against the cause with 790 members in it, but I worry my petition will not make it through the screening process and be posted in time to get votes from them. I'm not a super social person, I don't have a big circle of friends, so I don't know how many signature I can actually get, so please keep this in mind, but from very little research online I can tell there is already a very Large group of local people who do not want this Data center in our city.

I am sending this well before the Oct. 31st cut off date for comments, so you will have time to process whatever signatures and info I am sending, well before the decision date. I already have close to 30 signatures(now up to 42) on the petition and I only started it a couple days ago. There is not much time for it left to grow. As I said I don't have huge social circle or much experience or money to get word out, but considering that I think that is already a pretty significant group of people that have signed, proving that there are a LOT of people who still haven't signed who are against it and may not have even heard about it happening as of yet. I hope you will also take that into consideration.

Petition Started you can find it here :
https://www.change.org/p/people-against-project-zodiac-ai-data-center-built-in-wetland-area-in-fort-wayne?recruiter=1285228779&recruited_by_id=8f6cab70-602a-11ed-a253-afad8b87b411&utm_source=share_petition&utm_campaign=petition_dashboard_share_modal&utm_medium=facebook

I will send another e-mail on the 30th in case the # of signatures have grown by then but I hope that you will follow along with it to see for yourself. Thank you for your consideration of opinions on this case.

,Erin

IDEM Response to Erin Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Ryan Arnold Comments and IDEM Responses

On October 28, 2025, Ryan Arnold submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Ryan Arnold comments

I'm a long time resident of Allen County and want to express my concern over permits SSM-003-48738-00530 & SPM 003-48840-00530 for an additional of 140 diesel generators at the Google data center site. Approval of these permits would result in a significantly larger environmental impact than was promised on the initial project proposal. I fear less environmentally damaging alternatives have not been explored in sufficient details. To that end I would like to request the public comment period be extended and additional public hearings be held to aliviate community concerns and give the contractor opportunities to present more sufficient data on why these generators are the best option.

IDEM Response to Ryan Arnold Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Emma Morgan Comments and IDEM Responses

On October 28, 2025, Emma Morgan submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Emma Morgan comments

I am requesting both a public hearing and public meeting for the Hatchworks, LLC application SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530 for 7510 Zodiac Way Fort Wayne, IN 46816.
Having a public meeting is critical. Lawsuits & reports coming from Memphis, Oklahoma, & beyond urge us to take greater care now for allowable pollution & combustion. From what I see on news media comments, our community is unified with questions & concerns about the Hatchworks LLC energy use & air quality impact.
It would be very helpful to gain some clarity on how often these generators will be running and what specific pollutants are. I want to learn what recourse is there if the applicant exceeds allowable limits?
A public hearing is important to hear the valid community concerns on how air quality will be impacted. With an already lower air quality index than other cities, we appreciate your consideration of public input by granting both a public meeting & a public hearing for these
permit applications.

IDEM Response to Emma Morgan Comments

On November 13, 2025, IDEM, OAQ conducted a public hearing regarding the draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification for Hatchworks LLC.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Clint Porter Comments and IDEM Responses

On October 30, 2025, Clint Porter comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Clint Porter comments

Dear Fort Wayne Data Center Team,
Porters BP is a family-owned fuel distributor in Paulding, OH (just 40 miles west of your Adams Center Rd campus) with over 30 years delivering bulk diesel to large industrial and generator sites across NW Ohio and NE Indiana.We're ready to support your 179-generator / 1M+ gallon diesel storage project with:24/7 on-demand response (call-in delivery within 4 hours)
Full IDEM/SPCC compliance on every load
Experienced drivers and modern fleet

To submit a competitive bid, could you please share: Expected delivery frequency & typical load size (e.g., on-call vs. scheduled, 10k–50k gal?)
Access protocols (gate entry, driver check-in, after-hours?)
Bid portal or submission deadline?

We deliver to multiple large manufacturing plants and hospitals in the Fort Wayne area—references available on request. Let's connect before the Nov 13 IDEM hearing. A 10-minute call works anytime.

IDEM Response to Clint Porter Comments

Thank you for your comments.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Donnal Corbitt Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 8, 2025, Donnal Corbitt comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Donnal Corbitt comments

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications
I lived in an environment, similar to this while deployed overseas with the United States Air Force at multiple locations. It's horrible. The smell the noise. The pollution is permanently damaged my lungs and is unacceptable to nearby residential areas and when I say nearby, I mean within a mile. You must stop this madness the planner for this google data center should've been more self-aware and arranged for their electrical needs ahead of time rather than trying to shove it down our throats after they've already overbuilt this site. Please deny this permit!
Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530
Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.
I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.
Please deny these requests.

IDEM Response to Donnal Corbitt Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit
- IDEM Response to General Statement 10 – Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and PSD (326 IAC 2-2)

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Theresa Delira-Marquez and IDEM Responses

On November 12, 2025, Theresa Delira-Marquez comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Theresa Delira-Marquez comments

My name is Theresa Delira-Marquez and I was born and raised here in Fort Wayne. I am 27. I recently got married and bought a house this year. Ready to settle down however, I fear for the future of Fort Wayne. The google data center will bring up the price of bills such as electric and utilities. This is nothing I planned for and want to part take in just for a data center to thrive and the locals suffer. You should be in the best interest of the locals and building a data center is not it. The quality of life will go down and so much more. I take pride in our city and would hate for it to go Down hill. As a homeowner I can't stand for

that.
Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.
I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.
Sincerely,

IDEM Response to Theresa Delira-Marquez Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit
- IDEM Response to General Statement 10 – Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and PSD (326 IAC 2-2)

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Amy Orebaugh and IDEM Responses

On November 13, 2025, Amy Orebaugh comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Amy Orebaugh comments

Providing these exemptions would negatively and significantly decrease the already problematic air quality in the Fort Wayne area. Google and Hatchworks LLC certainly is capable of finding the capital to deal with their energy needs in a sustainable manner, such as the use of battery banks or by installing scrubbers on their generators that would keep emissions within the legal limits, but instead of these options, Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.
I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.
Please deny these requests.

IDEM Response to Amy Orebaugh Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit
- IDEM Response to General Statement 10 – Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and PSD (326 IAC 2-2)

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Chris Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 13, 2025, Chris submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Chris comments

I am very concerned about the environment/health and well being of the citizens of New Haven and Fort Wayne and would like you to deny the draft air permit. I would really appreciate it!

IDEM Response to Chris Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Maddie Miller Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 13, 2025, Maddie Miller comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Maddie Miller comments

I am writing concerning permit numbers SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530 regarding Google's (HatchWorks LLC) data center diesel generators permit requests.

As a resident of Fort Wayne, I am writing to thoroughly oppose these permits. They pose a direct threat to the health and safety of our community, the health of our residents, and the environment. The health and safety of our community is priority, and these permits will negatively impact our future.

These generators will be used in "emergencies," yet the generators themselves will cause the real emergency, through noise and pollution linked to lung disease and cancer.

Please protect our Hoosiers by denying these and any future permit requests.

Please include me on the IDEM mailing list to receive notice of further updates on this permit:
mm.madison.miller@gmail.com
237 N Cornell Cir, Fort Wayne, IN 46807

IDEM Response to Maddie Miller Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Libby Kreps Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 13, 2025, Libby Kreps comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Libby Kreps comments

I am a concerned citizen contacting you to urge you to deny Google's diesel generator permit. As a group 1 carcinogen, diesel generators have a direct link to numerous poor health outcomes including asthma, respiratory diseases, neurological disorders, and elevated risks of cardiovascular diseases, among other health problems. This toxic air pollution is dangerous to the population of Fort Wayne and will directly impact the community in many negative ways, as well as lead to an increase of hospital visits, bills, and further strain the healthcare system.
Please take action and deny Google's diesel generator permit.

IDEM Response to Libby Kreps Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Gretchen Boyle Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 13, 2025, Gretchen Boyle comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Gretchen Boyle comments

I am very much against the expansion (and the creation) of the Google data center in Allen County. I am a resident of Ossian (46777) and drive past the data center regularly. Although I am not an Allen county resident, I am worried about the negative impacts that the expansion would create in my community.
I have an academic background in Wildlife Conservation. I stay up to date on the latest research affecting our planet—animals, plants, and humans alike. Current science research is concluding that data centers are bad for our water supply, environmental health, human physical health, and economy.
Destroying Indianas wetlands for AI is an unnecessary, selfish, and immoral act. Say no to the proposed diesel generators.

IDEM Response to Gretchen Boyle Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Mary Markley Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 13, 2025, Mary Markley comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Mary Markley comments

The Google data center is seeking to expand it's Allen County datacenter. The proposal includes 140 diesel generators.

Datacenters of this scale are resource drains on the surrounding area. Such as air, noise, and water pollution. This in turn can cause higher electric bills, among other things. This tech is new and the effects are just beginning to become public knowledge.

This data center has already destroyed 730 acres of wetlands. Enough is enough.

IDEM Response to Mary Markley Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Caroline Chesney Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 13, 2025, Caroline Chesney comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Caroline Chesney comments

I attended the hearing on 11/13/2025. It was encouraging to see that the auditorium was overflowing with people.
Unable to stay for the whole meeting here is my comment:
I am a resident of Fort Wayne and public school teacher.
I echo all the concerns raised at the meeting.
I ask that IDEM reject the permit application because:

- Google has the resources to come up with a non polluting alternative to the diesal back up generator.
- Google, Hatchworks need to consider the long term health impact and costs on an already impoverished SE Fort Wayne - the people and environment.

IDEM Response to Caroline Chesney Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 5 – Alternative Fuels or Processes
- IDEM Response to General Statement 8 – Request to Postpone/Reschedule Public Hearing and Extend the Public Comment Period

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Carla Kilgore Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 13, 2025, Carla Kilgore comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Carla Kilgore comments

I am writing to share my concerns about the idea of adding additional diesel generators to the Google data site. They add so many dangerous particles of pollution to our air, it is not worth it for people to get cancer to add more AI and cloud storage. Please do not grant this waiver.

Google has substantial resources and can plan other ways to support their electricity needs. With our own modest income at our home we have installed a battery backup for power emergencies. They have a huge scale to work with and could do the same.

IDEM Response to Carla Kilgore Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Scott Menke Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 13, 2025, Scott Menke submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Scott Menke comments

Dear Omar, The shear number of generators seems to be excessive for any community.

1. How often are these going to run? Daily, Hourly, all the time.?
2. How is the noise level going to impact the community? What is the decibel level in the area of Homes.?
3. How is the particulate matter going to be measured and will there be monitoring stations every 300 feet, with sticky boards.?
4. What medical hazards will be brought to the community for children and compromised adults.?

5. Will medical personnel be making checks and recommendations ?? --think like Erin Brockovich.
6. How much water is this place going to use as we are in a severe drought.?
7. Who will have to ration water as this data center needs so much cooling.?
8. Has the Electrical reserve been estimated, and can the 10% reserve be maintained.?
9. Have Natural gas peak shavers been ruled out?
10. Overall what is the expected fallout of exhaust material vs what is current.? Is DEF involved in the proposed Diesel generators.?

Best regards, Scott Menke, Ft Wayne

IDEM Response to Scott Menke Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 5 – Alternative Fuels or Processes
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage
- IDEM Response to General Statement 10 – Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and PSD (326 IAC 2-2)

Diesel Exhaust Fluid is not required in this permit.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Mark Darrall RA Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 13, 2025, Mark Darrall RA submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Mark Darrall RA comments

As a former regulator (IDOH Plan Reviewer) who has reviewed proposed diesel generator installations at health facilities, I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:
Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests unless the Submitter agrees to:
*Have a permit under the Prevention of Significant Deterioration Program as a Major Source to ensure

better protections of public health including the use of Best Available Control Technology (BACT), a public health analysis, public involvement, and additional impact analysis (assessing soil, visibility and more).

This Draft Air Permit should be denied because it does not match the realistic, potential air pollution emissions of this site and doesn't do enough to protect public health. The Draft Air Permit indicates that the generators have the potential to exceed the PSD Major Source Thresholds for NOx in 83 hours of operations at the capacity IDEM used to calculate emissions, which is well under the 100 hours allowed by the EPA for testing, maintenance, and conditional non-emergency use (i.e backup power during power disruptions).

* Provide Less Pollution Back-up Power, and operate under a Stricter Air Permit: Any diesel-generators Google's AI Data Center should be Tier 4 generators which have lower emissions, or Tier 2 with pollution controls. IDEM should be requiring pollution controls to best protect public health based on the generator's potential emissions and close proximity to highly populated areas.

*Utilize on-site battery storage, renewable energy and microgrid solutions in order to reduce the use of diesel generators.

* Agree to a Public Comment Period Extension: Ask for 60-90 days given technical complexity and community impact. IDEM has had 3 permit public comment periods in under 90 days for this same site, that is an unreasonable amount of permits for communities to review and be able to weigh-in on.

*Enhanced Monitoring: Continuous or quarterly third-party monitoring with public reporting
*Submit a Health Impact Assessment: Full study of health impacts on nearby populations.

Thank you for your service, and for your consideration of these requests.

Sincerely,
Mr. Mark Darrall RA
900 S Birmingham Rd Yorktown, IN 47396-9377 mdarrall@gmail.com

IDEM Response to Mark Darrall Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 10 – Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and PSD (326 IAC 2-2)

Hatchwarks decided to use emergency diesel generators Tier 2, IDEM's primary responsibility is to ensure that a facility complies with these existing federal laws. If a company's proposal for Tier 2 generators meets the federal criteria for emergency use, IDEM has no legal grounds under federal law to reject it.

All proposed and existing diesel emergency generators are Tier 2 subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII for New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Levi Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 13, 2025, Levi submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source

Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Levi comments

Please see my previous email below, sent September 22, 2025. I have received no response from Omar and just left the public comment meeting at Ivy Tech. I was unable to be heard during the public comment, as approximately 60 people of our 265,974 residents were allotted time to speak. IDEM did not book a room which was able to accommodate everyone who was in attendance, had no live stream of the meeting, and forced many of us to stand outside of the auditorium with no ability to participate.
With little other recourse, I am now emailing all of you in the hopes that my concerns for our community 's public health and the environmental impacts of Google's generators might be addressed. I would have loved to see all of you at the meeting, but I will take any and all help to get accurate responses as a consolation prize.

Levi

Hello Omar El-Rjoob,

With regards to 326 IAC 2-2-4 and 326 IAC 2-2-5, please forward all submitted data pertaining to "an analysis of ambient air quality in the area that the major stationary source or major modification would affect for each of the following pollutants", as well as "estimates of ambient air concentrations used in the demonstration processes required by this section shall be based upon the applicable air quality models, databases, and other requirements specified in 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix W"

If Hatchworks, LLC claims that generators are a "temporary" source of air pollution and therefore "exempt", I would like to know what duration the generators can be run before they are no longer "temporary" and therefore subject to liability for air quality impacts.

I appreciate your attention to this matter and trust that due diligence is being taken to ensure that our community is not harmed by these generators.

Regards,
Levi

IDEM Response to Levi Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage
- IDEM Response to General Statement 10 – Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and PSD (326 IAC 2-2)

The diesel emergency generators are not temporary.

According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations and Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) guidance, an emergency diesel generator is a stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine (RICE) whose sole function is to provide backup power during an electric power outage. These engines are strictly limited in their operation to emergencies and, to a lesser extent, maintenance and testing.

On November 13, 2025, IDEM, OAQ conducted a public hearing regarding the draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification for Hatchworks LLC.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Abby Schwantz and IDEM Responses

On November 14, 2025, Abby Schwantz comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Abby Schwantz comments

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.
I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit
What happens if/when Google exceeds the emissions limitations given to them? How does IDEM, an organization over 100 miles away from Fort Wayne, plan to keep Google, a trillion dollar company influencing federal and global politics, honest? Fines and petty punishments will not be enough, and even if that is the "plan" of action, the effects of what they're doing are grievous, long lasting, and malicious. Diesel is the technology of the past. If Google wants to be in Fort Wayne and create a lasting, healthy relationship with the city, they need to live up to their name and find cleaner, better technology with which to run their hulking data centers that doesn't leave the communities around them sick and in ruins. Please deny these requests. The citizens DEMAND better.

IDEM Response to Abby Schwantz Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit
- IDEM Response to General Statement 10 – Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and PSD (326 IAC 2-2)

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Victor Villanueva Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 14, 2025, Victor Villanueva submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Victor Villanueva comments

It's unacceptable to let tech oligarchs build a gigafactory that will emit dangerous, cancer-causing pollution while rewarding them with an $800 million tax exemption. Regulators must prioritize the health and well-being of Americans over corporate profits and ensure these projects are held accountable under strict environmental standards. This project and the associated regulations appear to result from undue corporate influence. These officials must be held accountable for allowing corporatism to override the well-being of Americans.

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.
I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.
Please deny these requests.

IDEM Response to Levi Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit
- IDEM Response to General Statement 10 – Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and PSD (326 IAC 2-2)

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Abigail Schwantz Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 14, 2025, Abigail Schwantz submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Abigail Schwantz

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.
I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.
On top of that, this directly effects the community in which I have lived since birth (as a resident of New Haven initially, only to then buy my first house in the 46806). I am a small business owner as well, who did 6 figures worth of business in the community this year. As a lifelong resident and small business owner who is now ready to move both her family and career out of the city and state due to the complete disregard for its citizens and their health, it sickens me to think that after 1 million dollars of funding was cut to the southeast side of Fort Wayne, a community primarily predominately of minority families and Fort Wayne's poorest residents - they will KNOWINGLY be the first to suffer the adverse health effects of this project. It's embarrassing to local, city, and state leadership that they are willing to throw their constituents at the mercy of large corporations for their own greed and power.
How does IDEM plan on punishing Google if they do exceed the set limitations? How does IDEM, a company based over 100 miles outside of Fort Wayne (in a city that was lucky enough to SAY NO TO ITS

OWN DATA CENTER) with no real power over a trillion dollar corporation that has power to sway politics and decisions made in the federal government, plan on keeping Google honest, and protecting the citizens of Fort Wayne?

IDEM Response to Abigail Schwantz Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit
- IDEM Response to General Statement 10 – Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and PSD (326 IAC 2-2)

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Alyssa Leeper Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 14, 2025, Alyssa Leeper submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Alyssa Leeper comments

Hello, my name is Alyssa Leeper, and I live in District 5, about seven miles from the Google Data Center. I work throughout the city as a behavioral consultant, supporting clients with physical and developmental disabilities. As part of my work, I spend time with my clients in the community at local events, in parks, and around town. Many of them are immunocompromised or live with complex medical conditions that already put them at higher risk for respiratory illnesses and cancers. The diesel exhaust from the 179 proposed generators will add to the pollution that my clients and many others in this community, will have to breathe in. These are people who depend on fresh air and safe public spaces, people who simply enjoy walking, sitting on park benches, finding their favorite flowers, creating art in the park, or just a few weeks ago, painting pumpkins for Halloween. But for someone with a compromised immune system, this pollution isn't abstract, it's lived. It means burning eyes, sore throats, shortness of breath, headaches, nausea, and allergic reactions. It means more time indoors, more isolation and fewer chances to feel included in the life of their own community. This isn't just a local concern. It's part of a larger pattern where corporations profit from the land and resources of a community, while the people who live closest bear the health and environmental costs. If a company like Google wants to be a part of our community, then it must also share in the responsibility of protecting it, investing in clean energy solutions, reducing emissions, and being transparent with local residents about environmental impacts. When I accompany my clients outdoors, I carry their trust that the air we breathe together is safe. If that safety is compromised, it's not just their health at risk it's their sense of belonging. So tonight, I'm speaking on behalf of those who can't be here, whose voices are rarely heard. I'm asking that you consider their lives, their joy, their right to be part of this city's future. I imagine a community where innovation and care coexist where progress doesn't come at the cost of our own breath. Everyone here deserves clean air and a future built on respect for both people and land.
Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM

must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.
Please deny these requests.

IDEM Response to Alyssa Leeper Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit
- IDEM Response to General Statement 10 – Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and PSD (326 IAC 2-2)

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Mark J. Linehan Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 14, 2025, Mark J. Linehan submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Mark J. Linehan comments

Dear Mr. El-Rjoob: As one in attendance at the November 13 Public Hearing, I want to reiterate the deep concerns we Adams Township residents have concerning the permit. Please require Google to do the right thing by the people who live in this area - be that a requirement for Tier 4 generators, or an alternate cleaner source of power than diesel fuel. Google certainly has the means to do this, and IDEM has a mandate to protect the health of Indiana residents. We are painfully aware that SE Fort Wayne has long been underserved and under- represented. This kind of thing would never happen in Aboite.
We are simply asking IDEM to do the right and ethical thing by the people here, which the permit as requested does not. This was made abundantly clear by the turnout at the hearing, and by the many valid concerns voiced.
We do not appreciate being treated like the armpit of the greater Fort Wayne Area. There is something very fishy about how the data center was configured and approved for power. It was clearly not sized appropriately for its power needs, and it was approved that way. Now, a series of ad hoc amendments to the permit are attempting to work around this in ways that are dumping on this community.
Come on, make Google accountable for the health and well-being of those of us in the shadow of the data center.

IDEM Response to Mark J. Linehan Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 5 – Alternative Fuels or Processes

Indiana Department of Environmental Management does not have the authority to address power grid reliability.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Megan Anderson Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 14, 2025, Megan Anderson submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Megan Anderson comments

Below are urgent questions regarding Hatchwork's LLC's IDEM Draft Air Permit *003-48739-00530 & 003-48840-00530*

Someone was told by IDEM staff that this is the correct copy of the air permit, can you confirm this please: https://permits.air.idem.in.gov/48840d.pdf

What is the difference between the two filings of this Draft Air Permit in IDEM's Virtual File Cabinet?
When does IDEM believe this site would exceed the tons/year of Total PTE of Entire Source Excluding Fugitives* in the Source-Wide Emissions After Issuance table?

In this permit has IDEM set an enforceable limit of tons/year for PM, PM 2.5, PM 10 and HAPs allowed to be released on an annual basis by the equipment identified in A.2 Emissions Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summary, and if so, where are IDEM's enforceable limits for these pollutants (PM, PM 2.5, PM 10 and HAPS) located in the permit?

Is there enforceable language in this permit limiting the total number of hours of operation on an annual basis for Gen 1- Gen 174 in this permit or for any other pieces of equipment outlined in (A.2 Emissions Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summary)? If so, where is the enforceable language located in this permit?

According to the formula used by IDEM D.1.3 NOx Compliance Determination to estimate NOx emissions, NOx limits would be surpassed in under 100 hours of operations of Gen1-Gen174. Will IDEM's synthetic limit for NOx be enforced if the site exceeds 244 tons/year of NOx prior to operating for the 100 hours allowed by the EPA for testing, maintenance, and conditional non-emergency operation assuming a 25% capacity factor?

Where is enforceable language in this document regarding the amount of hours Gen 1- Gen 174 can operate without exceeding NOx? Is there enforceable language in this document regarding the number of hours DEAG1, or DEAG2, DEAG3 are able to operate? What hours does IDEM anticipate that Gen 1- Gen 174 or DEAG1, DEAG2, or DEAG3 would operate when calculating Total PTE of Entire Source Excluding Fugitives* in the Source-Wide Emissions After Issuance table

Why is this permit appropriate if the equipment listed in A.2 Emissions Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summary will exceed Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)] for NOx emissions prior to operating for the EPA's allowed hours for maintenance, testing and conditional non-emergency runs? As detailed in Attachment B within the permit?
Does any part of Indiana laws, codes, or IDEM's rules allow for IDEM's Commissioner to require BACT for the generators Gen 1- Gen 174 and if so which laws, codes or rules would allow for BACT to be required?
Does Hatchworks, LLC have to identify the specific make/model of diesel-fired emergency generators and other equipment listed in A.2 Emissions Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summary as a condition of this permit's issuance or can the make/model of this equipment change after permit issuance?
Has Hatchworks, LLC indicated to IDEM if there will be any more additions of emergency diesel-fired generators at this site after the permit is issued? Has any representative of IDEM inquired to find out, can you share the specifics of the date of that discussion/emails, etc along with a record of any information related to those discussions.
Did IDEM or Hatchworks, LLC conduct a public health analysis for the 2025 Draft Air Permit or Hatchworks, LLC Application or elsewhere when preparing for this permit request, or within the meeting

Please share the public health analysis and any related documents that were completed during 2024 permitting.
Has IDEM assessed the location of existing air monitors in Allen County and surrounding counties to determine if there needs to be adjustments based on this new source of pollution outlined in the Draft Air Permit?
What make/model/manufacturer did IDEM utilize for the calculations completed in this permit? What were the testing protocols suggested by the manufacturer and how do they differ from IDEM's testing protocols?
There are typos in this permit, here is one example: On page 24/36
One hundred and forty-seven (174) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 1 through Gen 174

[Under NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, this emergency fire pump is an affected source.]

[Under NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this emergency fire pump is an affected source.]

(c) One (1) diesel-fired emergency fire pump, identified as DEP1, approved in 2024 for construction, ~~with a maximum heat input capacity of 3.9 MMBTU per hour~~ **with a maximum output rate capacity of 557 HP (415.40 kW)**, using no control, and exhausting to stack SV DEP1.

(d) One (1) diesel-fired emergency fire pump, identified as DEP2, approved in 2025 for construction, with a maximum output rate capacity of 557 HP (415.40 kW), using no control and exhausting to stack SV DEP2.

[Under NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, this emergency fire pump is an affected source.]

[Under NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this emergency fire pump is an affected source.]

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

Part 70 Monthly NO_x Emissions Report

(Submit Report Quarterly)

Source Name: Hatchworks LLC
Source Address: 7510 Zodiac Way, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46816
Part 70 Permit No.: T003-47378-00530
Facility: ~~Thirty-four (34) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 1 through Gen 34~~ **One hundred and forty-seven (174) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 1 through Gen 174**
Parameter: NOx
Limit: The combined NOx emissions from the ~~thirty-four (34)~~ **one hundred and forty-seven (174)** diesel-fired emergency generators shall not exceed ~~240~~ **244** tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month

MONTH:_____ YEAR:_____

Month	Column 1	Column 2	Column 1 + Column 2
	NOx Emissions (tons)	NOx Emissions (tons)	NOx Emissions (tons)
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total

☐ No deviation occurred in this quarter.
☐ Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.

Thank you
Megan Anderson
Senior Campaign Representative
she/her/hers

Eastern Time
www.sierraclub.org

Sorry, a couple of additional questions:
In the Draft Air Permit 003-48739-00530 & 003-48840-00530 how many hours of operation does IDEM allow for non-emergency operation of Gen 1- Gen 174 and DEAG1, or DEAG2, DEAG3? How is emergency and non-emergency operation defined by IDEM?
…
Thank you. Omar, it would be especially helpful if you could answer the following questions today.
- Is the site allowed to exceed emissions limits of 244 ton/year for NOx, CO and VOC during an "emergency"? Is the site restricted to operate only for 500 hours in the event of an emergency even if they exceed the permit limits?
-What are the emissions limits for PM, PM 2.5, PM 10 and HAPs?
Thank you



Megan Anderson
Senior Campaign Representative
she/her/hers
Eastern Time
www.sierraclub.org

IDEM Response to Megan Anderson Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 3 – Compliance Inspections and Possible Future Violations
- IDEM Response to General Statement 10 – Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and PSD (326 IAC 2-2)

The company requests a limit for VOC, NOx and CO to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable. For PM, PM10, PM2.5 and HAPs there is no need to take a limit to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), since potential emissions are below major source thresholds.

The purpose of the equation in section D.1 is to limit the emissions of NOx, CO, and VOC to less than 250 tons per 12 consecutive-month period. Each diesel generator cannot run more than 500 hours per year, but that does not mean the company can run all generators 500 hours per year. The draft permit utilizes a Mass-Based Emission Limit rather than a simple hourly restriction. To comply with the limits record keeping and reporting requirements have been added in the permit.
Companies can submit applications to the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) as many times as necessary to obtain, renew, or modify permits, provided they comply with regulatory requirements and deadlines.

All emergency diesel generators in this permit are subject to New Source Performance Standards for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines, 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII.

Emergency stationary internal combustion engine means any stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine that meets all of the criteria in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this definition. All emergency stationary ICE must comply with the requirements specified in § 60.4211(f) in order to be considered emergency stationary ICE. If the engine does not comply with the requirements specified in § 60.4211(f), then it is not considered to be an emergency stationary ICE under this subpart.

(1) The stationary ICE is operated to provide electrical power or mechanical work during an emergency situation. 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.

(2) The stationary ICE is operated under limited circumstances for situations not included in paragraph (1) of this definition, as specified in § 60.4211(f).

(3) The stationary ICE operates as part of a financial arrangement with another entity in situations not included in paragraph (1) of this definition only as allowed in § 60.4211(f)(3)(i).

Based on NSPS IIII, the 100 hours per year" refers to the maximum allowed time an engine can be operated for non-emergency purposes while still maintaining its legal classification as an "emergency engine”. Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine.

IDEM, OAQ understands that the commenter has concerns about issues such as safety around fuel tanks. However, IDEM, OAQ does not have the authority to evaluate these types of issues as part of the air permit application review process or to deny an air permit based on concerns about these types of issues. For issued related to safety around fuel tanks, please contact your local fire department, and/or the Indiana State Fire Marshall for these concerns.

Typos in the permit have been corrected.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

William Mann Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 14, 2025, William Mann submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

William Mann comments

Hello,
Please accept the attached document as a formal public comment regarding Google LLC's proposed permit modification to expand from 34 to approximately 179 diesel generators at the Fort Wayne data center site.
The attached fact sheet outlines specific environmental, public-health, and procedural concerns related to:
• cumulative diesel emissions
• diesel particulate cancer risk
• groundwater contamination risk
• generator noise impacts
• emergency-response burden
• environmental justice considerations
• lack of publicly available modeling
• wetlands impacts
• grid-reliability–driven runtime concerns
I respectfully request:

1. A written response to each concern raised.
2. Disclosure of all cumulative emissions modeling for the full generator set.
3. Release of all groundwater spill-risk modeling.
4. A full Environmental Justice review consistent with EPA Region 5 guidance.
5. A clarification of public-participation compliance given limited entry at the Nov. 13 hearing.

Please confirm receipt and inclusion into the official permit record.
Thank you for your time and attention.
William Mann
1914 Saint Marys Ave, Fort Wayne, IN 46808

FACT SHEET — GOOGLE DATA CENTER (FORT WAYNE, IN)
Public Health, Environmental, and Safety Risks Summary
Location: Google LLC Data Center — near **East Tillman Road & Adams Center Road**, Fort Wayne, Indiana (Southeast side)
Project Overview
•

The State of Indiana announced a **$2 billion Google data center** on April 26, 2024.

The initial air permit (2024) authorized **34 diesel backup generators** for emergency power support.

Google has submitted a permit modification request to expand the facility to approximately **179 total diesel generators**.

These generators are designated as **"emergency use,"** meaning they operate during any period when the local electrical grid is **unavailable or insufficient** to support the data center's required load.

Proposed on-site fuel storage exceeds **1,000,000 gallons of diesel**, including new **6,000-gallon tanks** for each generator.

The project is projected to create approximately **200 jobs**, including technicians, support staff, grounds

crew, and security.

The IEDC's data-center tax incentive program allows qualified investments of $750 million or more to receive a sales/use tax exemption of up to **50 years**, though specific terms for this project have not been publicly verified.

Nearby Community
•

Southeast Fort Wayne includes large populations of low-income, Black, immigrant, and working-class residents, many of whom already experience elevated environmental and health burdens.

Nearby educational and child-focused institutions include:

Prince Chapman Academy
Paul Harding Jr. High School

New Haven High School

At least three licensed childcare/early-learning centers, including Children's Village Early Learning Center, Martin Luther King Montessori School, Stairway to Learning Day Care & Educational Center, Mary Elizabeth King Early Childhood Center, Busy Bees Child Care Home, **and others** in the 46816 corridor.

Multiple established churches operate within a 1–2 mile radius, many offering youth programs, after-school activities, and community services.
The **Adams Center / Paulding / Tillman** area contains **several hundred single-family homes and apartments**, creating a dense residential community immediately surrounding the project site.

Based on **parcel density, school enrollment, and neighborhood layout**, the nearby residential population is **reasonably estimated at 800–1,200 people**, including significant numbers of children, elderly residents, and medically vulnerable individuals.

Key Environmental & Public Health Concerns
1. Diesel Particulate Exposure (Cancer & Respiratory Risk)

~179 diesel generators = one of the largest generator concentrations in Indiana.

Diesel particulate matter (DPM) is a **known carcinogen**, linked to lung cancer, asthma, cardiovascular disease, and long-term mortality.

Routine generator **testing cycles** alone create chronic low-level exposure.

2. Environmental Justice (EJ) Impacts

The affected area is a historically **underserved, majority-minority, low-income community**.

The cumulative burden includes air pollution, noise, traffic, emergency risk, and lack of buffering infrastructure.

IDEM is legally obligated under Title VI and EPA EJ guidance to evaluate disproportionate impacts.

3. Cumulative Emissions From 179 Generators

Modeling must consider all generators operating or testing collectively — not individually.

Noise, diesel exhaust, NOx, CO, PM2.5, and ultra-fine particulates combine to create a significant pollutant load.

4. Groundwater Risks & Fuel Storage

Over **1 million gallons of diesel** stored on-site.

Spill, leak, or containment failure could contaminate local groundwater or soil.
Secondary containment and long-term tank integrity require transparent review.

5. Emergency Response Burden

Local fire/EMS must respond to fuel fires, leaks, explosions, and generator incidents.

Each diesel tank represents a high-intensity fire load.

Burden on emergency responders must be assessed in writing.

6. Noise Pollution & Quality of Life Impacts

179 generators testing weekly/monthly can exceed acceptable **55–60 dBA** thresholds.
Constant low-frequency hum, vibration, and impulse noise affect sleep, stress, child development, and property value.

7. Thermal Heat Load from Large Data Operations

Data centers emit large amounts of **waste heat**, increasing local micro-climate temperatures.

Heat islands increase energy use, worsen ozone formation, and harm health.

8. Transparency Gaps
Unclear if IDEM has publicly released:

cumulative emissions modeling

DPM cancer risk modeling

groundwater leak/overflow modeling

EJScreen analysis

emergency response plan

9. Wetlands & Sensitive Species Risk

The Google data center expansion (Project Zodiac) has been approved to impact approximately **2–2.5 acres of wetlands** on the campus bounded by East Tillman Road, Adams Center Road, and the railroad. According to the **Indiana Natural Heritage Data Center**, Allen County contains multiple **state-listed endangered or special-concern species** and several **high-quality wetland and floodplain natural communities**, indicating that local wetlands support sensitive biological resources.

Nearby wetland complexes in the same county, such as **Eagle Marsh**, are documented to host **dozens of endangered or special-concern bird, amphibian, and reptile species**, underscoring the ecological importance of Allen County wetlands as a whole.

Because this project directly affects wetlands, a **formal review by the Indiana Natural Heritage Data Center** is necessary to determine whether habitat for listed species or high-quality natural communities exists on or downstream of the project site, and whether the project may fragment or degrade that habitat.

10. Grid Reliability & Diesel Generator Dependence
Emergency generators at data centers operate not only during power outages but also during any period when **local grid supply is insufficient** to support the facility's electrical load.

Large data centers typically require **tens to hundreds of megawatts** of continuous electricity, which can create stress on local distribution infrastructure.

If grid constraints, peak-load events, or instability occur, generator usage can become **more frequent than assumed**, increasing diesel emissions and noise beyond modeled expectations.

IDEM's emissions modeling and permit review must evaluate how grid reliability affects **generator runtime, cumulative exposure, and emergency designation validity**.

What Residents Are Requesting
Denial or revocation of the current permit modification for the additional diesel generators and fuel tanks, based on inadequate transparency, lack of good-faith engagement, and unresolved environmental and public-health risks.

A **complete and transparent cumulative emissions analysis** for all ~179 generators, including realistic testing schedules and potential emergency-use scenarios tied to grid limitations.

A full **Environmental Justice review under Title VI and EPA Region 5 guidance**, assessing whether this project places a disproportionate health and safety burden on low-income, Black, immigrant, and working-class residents in southeast Fort Wayne.

Public disclosure of groundwater risk modeling, including spill and leak scenarios, diesel migration pathways, secondary-containment design, and long-term monitoring plans.

Clear, written clarification of generator testing schedules, expected runtime, noise levels, and long-term operational patterns, rather than generic "emergency-only" language.

An **independent health-impact review** focused on children, elderly residents, medically vulnerable people, and nearby schools, daycares, and churches.

A **formal assessment of local emergency-response capacity**, including whether fire and EMS agencies have the staffing, equipment, water supply, training, and funding needed to respond to diesel tank fires, spills, and generator-related incidents at this scale.

A **property-value and quality-of-life impact analysis** for nearby homeowners and renters, acknowledging how large-scale industrial noise, diesel emissions, and visual/traffic changes may affect long-term neighborhood stability.
Evaluation of long-term viability and decommissioning responsibilities for this facility, including:

what happens if data-center demand or AI-related workloads decline in the next decade,
how stranded infrastructure (tanks, generators, foundations, substations) will be handled, and
who will be financially and legally responsible for cleanup, remediation, and site restoration.
Above all, **assurance that the community will not disproportionately bear environmental and safety**

risks while receiving relatively minimal job creation and long-term, locked-in tax advantages for a multinational corporation with the resources to pursue cleaner, less harmful alternatives.

Current Status
IDEM held a public hearing at **Ivy Tech (3800 N. Anthony Blvd.) on November 13** regarding the proposed generator expansion.

Attendance exceeded room capacity — many residents were unable to enter the auditorium due to limited space.

Not all members of the public who wished to speak were able to do so before the session was ended.

The event operated as a **formal public hearing**, not an open community meeting, despite community expectations for a two-way dialogue.

Construction at the data center site is continuing daily, even though multiple environmental, health, transparency, and procedural concerns remain unresolved.

These circumstances have raised community questions about whether **public participation requirements were adequately fulfilled**, and why construction has **not been paused** while the permit modification is still under review.

Given the high public interest, limited access to the venue, and the number of residents who were not able to speak, the community is requesting a follow-up public meeting in an adequate venue, with full opportunity for questions, dialogue, and public record input.

IDEM Response to William Mann Comments
Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 1 – Public Participation and Environmental Justice
- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage
- IDEM Response to General Statement 9 – Groundwater Contamination, Spills, Leaks, Fuel Storage

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Alyssa Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 14, 2025, Alyssa submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Alyssa comments

I am a resident in Fort Wayne, I am demanding a public comment extension regarding 003-48739- 00530 &003-48840-00530 to be announced by Monday, November 17. IDEM has overwhelmed the public with permits and the public notice was misleading only specifying the addition of 140 diesel-fired generators, not the total. We are very aware of the many technical issues in this permit which leave our community vulnerable to unnecessary and harmful air pollution and need time to adequately capture these in writing, given that 20 people were not able to speak at last nights poorly conducted public hearing. We are calling on your to give notice to the public of a public comment extension as soon as possible, and request that you notify the public of a public comment extension no later than Monday, Nov 17

IDEM Response to Alyssa Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 8 – Request to Postpone/Reschedule Public Hearing and Extend the Public Comment Period

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Nicole Snider Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 14, 2025, Nicole Snider submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Nicole Snider comments

I am a Hoosier resident who calls the Ft. Wayne region home. I am requesting a public comment extension regarding permits 003-4879-00530 and 003-48840-00530.
IDEM has overwhelmed the public with permits and the public notice was misleading, only specifying the addition of 140 diesel-fired generators, not the total. We are very aware of the many technical issues in this permit which leave our community vulnerable to unnecessary and harmful air pollution and need time to adequately capture these in writing, given that 20 people were not able to speak at last night's public hearing. The technical flaws are why we are calling for a Draft Air Permit denial such as this one: According to IDEM's own calculations this site would exceed emissions limits in 83 hours of operations, that's less than the 100 allowed by the EPA for routine testing, maintenance, and conditional demand response.

We are calling on you to give notice to the public of a public comment extension as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

IDEM Response to Nicole Snider Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 8 – Request to Postpone/Reschedule Public Hearing and Extend the Public Comment Period
- IDEM Response to General Statement 10 – Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and PSD (326 IAC 2-2)

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Mark J. Linehan Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 14, 2025, Mark J. Linehan submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Mark J. Linehan comments

Dear Mr. El-Rjoob: As one in attendance at the November 13 Public Hearing, I want to reiterate the deep concerns we Adams Township residents have concerning the permit. Please require Google to do the right thing by the people who live in this area - be that a requirement for Tier 4 generators, or an alternate cleaner source of power than diesel fuel. Google certainly has the means to do this, and IDEM has a

mandate to protect the health of Indiana residents. We are painfully aware that SE Fort Wayne has long been underserved and under- represented. This kind of thing would never happen in Aboite.

We are simply asking IDEM to do the right and ethical thing by the people here, which the permit as requested does not. This was made abundantly clear by the turnout at the hearing, and by the many valid concerns voiced.
We do not appreciate being treated like the armpit of the greater Fort Wayne Area. There is something very fishy about how the data center was configured and approved for power. It was clearly not sized appropriately for its power needs, and it was approved that way. Now, a series of ad hoc amendments to the permit are attempting to work around this in ways that are dumping on this community.
Come on, make Google accountable for the health and well-being of those of us in the shadow of the data center.

IDEM Response to Mark J. Linehan Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 5 – Alternative Fuels or Processes

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Andromeda Moor Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 14, 2025, Andromeda Moor submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Andromeda Moor comments

I am a resident in Fort Wayne, Indiana, I am demanding a public comment extension regarding 003-48739- 00530 &003-48840-00530 to be announced by Monday, November 17. IDEM has overwhelmed the public with permits and the public notice was misleading only specifying the addition of 140 diesel-fired generators, not the total. We are very aware of the many technical issues in this permit which leave our community vulnerable to unnecessary and harmful air pollution and need time to adequately capture these in writing, given that 20 people were not able to speak at last nights poorly conducted public hearing. The technical flaws are why we are calling for a Draft Air Permit denial. According to IDEM's own calculations this site would exceed emissions limits in 83 hours of operations, that's less than the 100 allowed by the EPA for routing testing, maintenance, and conditional demand response. We are calling on your to give notice to the public of a public comment extension as soon as possible, and request that you notify the public of a public comment extension no later than Monday, Nov 17.

I would also like to comment that I signed up to speak at last nights hearing (I was number 79) and *could not* get to speak at all in the duration of the hearing, so I have taken time to write it out here:

My name is Andromeda and I am a lifelong resident of Fort Wayne. I'm here tonight to speak out I'm concern of the AI data centers being built here, as well as the additional air permits that have been requested for the extra generators.
According to the American Lung Association, Allen County's Air grade quality dropped from a B grade in 2024 to a D grade in 2025. We are ranked:
• 92 worst for ozone days out of 228 metropolitan areas
• 58 worst for 24 hour particle pollution out of 225 metropolitan areas
• 96 worst for annual particle pollution out of 228 metropolitan areas

Additionally, what these extra permits don't address is the egregious CO^2 emission estimates to operate the backup generators; calculations put emissions at almost 4,000 tons of CO^2/yr (3,898). At maximum testing (100 hrs) + demand response (50 hrs), emissions will be at 5,847 tons of CO^2/yr; to compare, this equals annual emissions from ~1,250 passenger vehicles. Inhaling these emissions and others (such as PFAs or forever chemicals) can cause cancer and major respiratory illnesses that can turn fatal. Financially, calculations would put us at $1.04 million/yr in fuel costs alone; if we're including maintenance costs, it would equal $17.4 million/yr.

And it won't be Google/IDEM that'll foot the costs but *us* as citizens will have to pay the price via the rising costs of our utilities while most of us are experiencing financial crises as it is.

These few points I summed up here are just a small morsel of larger issues at play. If you will not stop and consider the impacts this will have on us as people, it will be very apparent to every Hoosier in this state that you are more than comfortable with prioritizing profits over the well being of the people.
If you will not stop and listen to us, you'll seal your fates the same way you're suffocating ours by continuing to approve such environmental destruction, especially with the lack and complete disregard of transparency to us as citizens who have the right to know how these data centers and the additional generators will impact our health, our environment, and our wallets.
Surely you must understand we cannot eat money and drink oil/gas?
If you stand for nothing, what will you fall for?

IDEM Response to Andromeda Moor Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health

On June 23, 2014, in the case of *Utility Air Regulatory Group v. EPA*, cause no. 12-1146, (available at http://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/13pdf/12-1146_4g18.pdf) the United States Supreme Court ruled that the U.S. EPA does not have the authority to treat greenhouse gases (GHGs) as an air pollutant for the purpose of determining operating permit applicability or PSD Major source status. On July 24, 2014, the U.S. EPA issued a memorandum to the Regional Administrators outlining next steps in permitting decisions in light of the Supreme Court's decision. U.S. EPA's guidance states that U.S. EPA will no longer require PSD or Title V permits for sources "previously classified as 'Major' based solely on greenhouse gas emissions."

The Indiana Environmental Rules Board adopted the GHG regulations required by U.S. EPA at 326 IAC 2-2-1(zz), pursuant to Ind. Code § 13-14-9-8(h) (Section 8 rulemaking). A rule, or part of a rule, adopted under Section 8 is automatically invalidated when the corresponding federal rule, or part of the rule, is invalidated. Due to the United States Supreme Court Ruling, IDEM, OAQ cannot consider GHG emissions to determine operating permit applicability or PSD applicability to a source or modification.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Susan Boyer and IDEM Responses

On November 14, 2025, Susan Boyer comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Susan Boyer comments

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:
Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530
Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.
I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.
In addition to the human health risks, this pollution will be damaging to our environment and wildlife. These toxins will reduce the quality of life for Fort Wayne residents and reduce property values.
I oppose this data center for numerous reasons, not limited to the pollution it will cause. These centers use inordinate amounts of water and electricity, taxing our resources and pushing the cost to citizens. Google needs to pay for ALL improvements to the electric grid as well as our water system. They must take responsibility, not by promising to clean up any damage, but to prevent it.
The best case scenario would be to withdraw all permits and stop the construction of this facility, which is too close to neighborhoods, schools, and wetlands. The benefit to Google, a multi-trillion dollar conglomerate, does not justify the damage and cost it will bring to Ft. Wayne. No subsidies should be given to bring this disaster to our city.
Any revenue it brings will be outweighed by the extreme damage it causes to our city. Shame on you for even considering this!
Please deny these requests.

IDEM Response to Susan Boyer Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit
- IDEM Response to General Statement 10 – Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and PSD (326 IAC 2-2)

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Minali Aggarwal Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 15, 2025, Minali Aggarwal submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Minali Aggarwal comments

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

This is extremely irresponsible and puts the health and wellbeing of Indiana residents at risk. Google does not care about the wellbeing of Fort Wayne residents but you must—it is your responsibility to protect the health and wellbeing of the everyday people living in Indiana.
I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

IDEM Response to Minali Aggarwal Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit
- IDEM Response to General Statement 10 – Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and PSD (326 IAC 2-2)

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Marissa Cobb-Mattson and Aaron Mattson Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 15, 2025, Marissa Cobb-Mattson and Aaron Mattson submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Marissa Cobb-Mattson and Aaron Mattson comments

Hatchworks LLC, Google’s AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.
I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.
With Fort Wayne's reputation of having many beautiful trails and parks, as well as the local landmarks of Fox Island Park and Eagle Marsh, visitors and local alike expect clean air, clean skies, and a healthy environment when they spend their time outside. The air pollution that could be caused by excessive use of these diesel generators could inhibit the health and livelihood of not just plants and animals, but of Fort Wayne residents and, by extension, the reputation of Fort Wayne, as well.

Please deny these requests, for the protection of the environment and the citizens of Fort Wayne.

IDEM Response to Marissa Cobb-Mattson Aaron Mattson Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

- IDEM Response to General Statement 10 – Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and PSD (326 IAC 2-2)

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Erica Hickey Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 15, 2025, Erica Hickey submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Erica Hickey comments

Diesel generators release pollution that harms air quality and can make it harder for people to breathe, especially for children, older adults, and anyone with existing health challenges. We've seen in other states that large jumps in diesel generator approvals have come with real consequences for nearby residents, including more breathing issues and increased strain on local healthcare systems. That is not a path I want to see our community go down.

I'm asking IDEM to look closely at the potential impact of these generators and to prioritize the wellbeing of the people who live here. At the very least, each generator should be limited to no more than 50 hours of operation per year to reduce unnecessary pollution. Ideally, this permit should be denied.

Our community deserves development that protects our health and our future. For these reasons, I respectfully ask that you deny these modification requests.

IDEM Response to Erica Hickey Comments
Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 10 – Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and PSD (326 IAC 2-2)

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Null Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 15, 2025, Null submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Null comments

I am a resident of Allen County and I'm asking you to deny the permit. My zip code is 46835.

IDEM Response to Null Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Maia Pfeffer Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 15, 2025, Maia Pfeffer submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Maia Pfeffer comments

My name is Maia Pfeffer, I am a resident of Southeast Fort Wayne living 4.5 miles from the Google data center and I am concerned about the 49 additional cooling towers that according to the application will be using no pollution controls and exhausting outdoors. In particular, I worry about the 5.3 tons/year of 2.5 micrometer particulate matter, which from my understanding would increase the concentration of TFA or Trifluoracetic acid. This particular “forever chemical” is accumulating at an alarming rate in air, water, plants, and human beings and originates from f-gas that is used as a refrigerant in 2-phase data center cooling systems. Recent reporting in the Guardian made me aware of this emerging issue and I am including links to the October 4, 2025 article as well as additional supporting research and articles below. I am especially concerned that TFA has been linked to developmental toxicity, among other harms, given that this facility is located within a mile and a half of an elementary and high school. Google is a more than 3 trillion dollar company and should be held to the highest possible standards when it comes to the health of our community. They can certainly afford to implement the best possible pollution controls to mitigate any negative effect on the health of the humans and ecosystems already living here. I am asking that IDEM deny this permit or, at the very least, require pollution controls on all cooling towers and diesel generators being requested in the current iteration of Hatchworks LLC’s air permit. Thank you very much for taking the time to read my comment and consider it in your deliberations about this permit.

Sincerely,
Maia Pfeffer
202 E Maple Grove Ave
Fort Wayne, IN 46806
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IDEM Response to Maia Pfeffer Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 4 – Cooling Towers

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Mr. Isaac Keller Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 15, 2025, Mr. Isaac Keller submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Mr. Isaac Keller *comments*

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I live at 933 Garden St., New Haven, IN 46774 – only 5.6 miles straight-line downwind of the 179 diesel generators.

My three kids play outside every day – biking, soccer, running in the yard. They breathe deep. I will not let diesel exhaust poison their air.

Even "emergency" generators will run all at once during monthly tests, releasing short-term nitrogen dioxide spikes that can exceed OSHA's 15-minute safety limit. IDEM's 1-hour averages hide these dangerous plumes that drift straight to New Haven.

I demand IDEM deny this permit unless Google installs the same clean tech it already uses in other states:

1. Hybrid battery backup for 30%+ of power – cuts diesel run-time by 70–90% during outages and all monthly tests (used at Google's Oregon and Virginia sites).

2. Zero-emission testing – uses batteries or load banks, no diesel burn for routine checks (standard at Google's California data centers).

3. Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) on every generator – slashes nitrogen dioxide by 90%+ (required

and installed at Google's Virginia and Oregon campuses).

4. Tier 4 Final engines with soot filters – cuts fine soot by 95%+ (Google's standard in California, Virginia, and Washington).

5. Real-time nitrogen dioxide and fine soot monitors in New Haven – with live public dashboard (already online at Google's Loudoun County, Virginia site).

These five proven steps cut 80–95% of all pollution – not just modeled averages. Google already does this in other states. There is no excuse for less in Indiana.

My children deserve the same clean air as kids in Oregon and Virginia.

Protect our lungs. Make Google do this right – here, now.

Thank you.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Isaac Keller

933 Garden St New Haven, IN 46774-1607

isaackeller562@gmail.com

IDEM Response to Mr. Isaac Keller Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 5 – Alternative Fuels or Processes
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

Hatchwarks decided to use emergency diesel generators Tier 2, IDEM's primary responsibility is to ensure that a facility complies with these existing federal laws. If a company's proposal for Tier 2 generators meets the federal criteria for emergency use, IDEM has no legal grounds under federal law to reject it.

All emergency diesel generators in this permit are subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII - New Source Performance Standards for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines and 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Emma Morreale Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 16, 2025, Emma Morreale submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant

Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Emma Morreale comments

As a Fort Wayne resident whose family has many chronic illnesses, respiratory and otherwise, it is essential that our air stays clean and becomes cleaner. I am also vehemently opposed to the theft of art and other intellectual property that inseparable from current AI technology. You cannot allow Google to set their AI database here.

IDEM Response to Emma Morreale Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Alison Gerardot Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 16, 2025, Alison Gerardot submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Alison Gerardot comments

As a resident of Fort Wayne, Indiana and Allen County, I want to express my grave concern over Googles application for their air quality permit. Please deny this permit. This company can afford to modify their infrastructure to comply with current legal limits. Please do not allow them to ruin our community, particularly for those most vulnerable.

IDEM Response to Alison Gerardot Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Valerie Kirby Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 16, 2025, Valerie Kirby submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Valerie Kirby comments

I am submitting this comment asking IDEM to deny the permit request of Hatchworks LLC regarding the Google data center in Fort Wayne. Permit numbers are 003-48739-00530 and 003-48840-00530. Please DENY this request.

I am a longtime resident of Fort Wayne. I'm concerned that the requested 174+ diesel generators with no pollution controls will have a devastating effect on the respiratory and general health of our community. This request is a huge increase over and above the original plans. It feels like a bait and switch. I also worry about the pollution generated causing acid rain, contaminating our water and soil, and contributing to greenhouse gasses.

Google has used alternatives like hybrid battery backup and selective catalytic reduction (SCR) to reduce emissions at other data centers. It has been done in Virginia and Oregon. IDEM is supposed to protect Hoosiers from environmental risks. Fort Wayne deserves better than this! Indiana residents deserve the same balance of health, commerce, and innovation Google has agreed to in other states. Google claims to operate in a carbon neutral manner. That is not the case with their plans here. The threat of air pollution, compromised water supply and quality, and skyrocketing utility bills is immense in exchange for the tiny benefit of maybe 200 jobs. This feels non-transparent and exploitative. Please demand better from Google. Fort Wayne deserves clean air and water, modern innovation, and affordable energy bills. Please reject this insulting, dirty, polluting plan.

Thank you for your time and attention to this matter.

IDEM Response to Valerie Kirby Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 4 – Cooling Towers
- IDEM Response to General Statement 5 – Alternative Fuels or Processes
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

On June 23, 2014, in the case of *Utility Air Regulatory Group v. EPA*, cause no. 12-1146, (available at http://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/13pdf/12-1146_4g18.pdf) the United States Supreme Court ruled that the U.S. EPA does not have the authority to treat greenhouse gases (GHGs) as an air pollutant for the purpose of determining operating permit applicability or PSD Major source status. On July 24, 2014, the U.S. EPA issued a memorandum to the Regional Administrators outlining next steps in permitting decisions in light of the Supreme Court's decision. U.S. EPA's guidance states that U.S. EPA will no longer require PSD or Title V permits for sources "previously classified as 'Major' based solely on greenhouse gas emissions."

The Indiana Environmental Rules Board adopted the GHG regulations required by U.S. EPA at 326 IAC 2-2-1(zz), pursuant to Ind. Code § 13-14-9-8(h) (Section 8 rulemaking). A rule, or part of a rule, adopted under Section 8 is automatically invalidated when the corresponding federal rule, or part of the rule, is invalidated. Due to the United States Supreme Court Ruling, IDEM, OAQ cannot consider GHG emissions to determine operating permit applicability or PSD applicability to a source or modification.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Theresa Fleming Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 16, 2025, Theresa Fleming submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Theresa Fleming comments

I am writing in regards to the Google Data center's request for a total of 179 diesel generators. This would be greatly detrimental to our air quality, not to mention water supply, increasing our already borderline air quality issues (we had many air quality alert days this year), as well as individuals' breathing issues. We have many children and elderly, especially, who have asthma, COPD, lung cancer, etc. and cannot afford to make these issues worse. When Fort Wayne has consistently been considered a top place to raise a family, we all celebrated, but the likelihood of maintaining such a status will greatly decrease if these generators are approved. We know we cannot trust that they will only be used in emergencies.

Why such a company as Google--a multi-trillion dollar company with, literally, all the information of the world at its fingertips--was unable to accurately represent their energy needs upon their initial proposal is absolutely ridiculous. Nay, fraudulent. Such perpetrators must not be allowed to get away with this and continue on their rich, merry way, assuming they can buy their way out of anything.

Finally, I will mention this. As individuals, we are taught to be stewards of our environment, to recycle responsibly, to reduce and reuse where we can. Why is it only the little people, and not giant corporations, who are held to this standard? When all of our work is not only undone by a single corporation and their dozens of generators, but in fact a negative impact occurs because of them? Please, I urge you to deny this permit request.

IDEM Response to Theresa Fleming Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 5 – Alternative Fuels or Processes
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

Companies can submit applications to the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) as many times as necessary to obtain, renew, or modify permits, provided they comply with regulatory requirements and deadlines.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Jacob Keller Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 16, 2025, Jacob Keller submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Jacob Keller comments

Hey there! long time listener, first time caller. I went to the Allen county public library downtown meeting for information, and the public hearing on Tuesday November the 13th. I am fortunate to feel heard in this, and have an opportunity to comment. I appreciate the Indiana Department of Environmental Management for sitting down with the public and being patient through some of the protests or disruptions or outbursts. I am worried about the long term implications of the expansion of diesel generator emissions. I have asked a lot of people their opinions of eagle marsh over the last month and only heard positive things. Stories of being there and it having enough emotional holding in their mind that they retell me a story of them being there in vivid detail. On the other hand only a singular person knew that a data center was even going to be in Fort Wayne. I am worried about the temporary road proposed to go through the marsh. Ultimately I am excited for the future and am grateful that local leaders have are the ones in charge of this. Please do not allow a road, even if temporary, to be built through eagle marsh. Please do not allow for these generators be added in to the data center plans. Thank you so much for your consideration on these matters

IDEM Response to Jacob Keller Comments

- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Tatiana Walzer Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 16, 2025, Tatiana Walzer submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Tatiana Walzer comments

Mr. Omar El-Rjoob
IDEM, Office of Air Quality
Indiana Government Center North
100 North Senate Avenue, Room 13W
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Reference to Permit #s: 003-48739-00530 and 003-48840-00530

Dear Mr. El-Rjoob,

I am writing to express my deep opposition to and concern about the air permit application modifications put forward by Hatchworks, LLC for the Google data center being constructed at 5801 Adams Center Rd in Fort Wayne Indiana.

These applications should be resolutely rejected by IDEM for the following reasons:

- Lack of time for public comment
- Insufficient communication of emergency and mitigation plans
- Use of dirty technology with no mitigation controls
- Extreme risk of air pollution
- Significant and long-term health risks to the community associate with air pollution
- Apparent attempts to subvert appropriate permitting processes

I am respectfully requesting that IDEM requires Hatchworks, LLC/ Google to:

- Extend the public comment period another 90 days
- Complete a full health impact assessment for the nearby populations and share the results publicly
- Require a permanent 3rd party monitor to ensure emissions compliance and provide quarterly public reporting
- Cleary and transparently articulate plans for the site to better understand the full energy needs and associated emissions and air pollution load
- Require permitting in line with the Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) as a new Major Source
- Mandate the use of the best available control technology (BACT)
- Mandate that any on-site diesel generators be tier 4 to curb emissions
- Require the use of on-site battery storage, renewable energy and microgrid solutions in order to reduce the use of and need for diesel generators

The addition of a data center in any community is a very serious proposition with significant long-term repercussions. While Google and others will dangle the prospect of "good paying jobs" they fail to share that the numbers are small and many are often remote. The companies gain access to the community's resources and leave the population to bear the burden of long-term health risks, utility rate hikes, property devaluations, tax revenue losses, environmental degradation and air pollution.

In under 90 days IDEM has held public comment periods for 3 permits all related to this same site. Given the complexity and seriousness of the applications, this is a totally insufficient amount of time for the community to review and respond. It functionally subverts the will of the people and denies them the right to provide input into long-term and complex changes that bring a very real danger of significant air pollution and related health hazards.

This facility at 5801 Adams Center Road is not only located on previously productive farmland but also on sensitive wetlands and near residential areas. It is within 5 miles of no fewer than six schools and less than 7 miles of downtown. Hardly an ideal location and it means that any air pollution from the facility will impact a large number of people including many children.

While the proposed diesel generators are supposed to be for emergency use only, the language in the application is vague as to what this means. And just running for the 100 hours of testing allowed by the EPA for maintenance, if all 174 generators were at full capacity (defined by IDEM as >25% load), within the first 83 hours of use they will exceed the NOx emission limits set by the EPA. So why and how does the draft air permit allow for 500 hours of run time? And what happens if they are used at more than >25% load? The math does not work for keeping the site under the safety limits set by federal regulatory agencies for air pollution. It also does not address the air pollution caused by many vehicles needed to transport and maintain the nearly 1 million gallons of on-site diesel reserves.

If this application is not blocked, the citizens of Fort Wayne and Allen County are poised to experience significant long-term harm to health, farmland productivity and area prosperity due to air pollution from a range of substances including PM, PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NOx, VOC, CO and HAPs.

- According to the American Academy of Pediatrics, ambient air pollution (NOx, SO2, CO, PM and Ozone pollution) is responsible for a significant public health burden of respiratory disorders in children.

- Several studies by the EPA have linked particle pollution to a variety of health problems including: premature death in people with heart or lung disease, nonfatal heart attacks, irregular heartbeat, aggravated asthma, decreased lung function, and irritated airways.

- The American Academy of Pediatrics states that "PM10 is small enough to reach the lower respiratory tract which has been linked to preterm births, infant mortality, deficits in lung growth, and possibly, development of asthma."

- The World Health Organization's International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classifies outdoor air pollution and diesel engine exhaust as "Group 1 carcinogens, with fine particulate matter (PM2.5) being a significant component. Long-term exposure to PM is strongly linked to lung cancer."

- The European Environmental Agency found NOx, SO2, CO, PM and Ozone pollution to cause acid depositions and the eutrophication of soil and water, to alter rainfall patterns and contribute to ground level ozone all of which reduce the productivity of farmland.

- Researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 have been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

While AI may be considered the cutting-edge technology of the 21st century, the equipment Google is unapologetically proposing to use to power that progress, is from the dirtiest part of the 20th century. The application blatantly states that they will use “no control” on the diesel generators, fire pump, storage tanks or cooling towers. This is unacceptable and environmentally unsound. It is projected to release over 900 tons of air pollution that will have serious negative economic costs to health and agriculture in the area. It also goes against IDEM’s own mission to “implement federal and state regulations to protect human health and the environment while allowing the environmentally sound operations of industrial, agricultural, commercial and government activities vital to a prosperous economy.”

Based on market capitalization Google's parent company, Alphabet, is the fourth-largest company in the world. They have substantial resources and many experts on staff. It is no accident that the request for additional diesel generators has scaled up from 34 to 174 using quick turnaround incremental application modification requests. This is evidence of the company taking deliberate actions to cover the true intent and need of the facility. It calls into question the accuracy and reliability of the revised requests and their ability to self-monitor.

Google needs to be held to the standards and permitting required by the EPA’s Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) as a Major Source. The air permit’s request to emit 249.26 tons/year of NOx is both over the Clean Air Act’s Title V threshold of 100 tons/year and functionally meets the EPA’s PSD threshold of 250 tons/year as a Major Source. This is not unreasonable. Since 2014 Apple has run all its comparable data centers using 100% renewable energy sources. Let’s ask Google to do the same and protect our air quality.

The Fort Wayne community has worked hard to revitalize our downtown, clean-up and showcase our three wonderful rivers and reinvent ourselves as an arts and culture destination with responsible and forward-looking commerce. The Google data center being built by Hatchworks, LLC and the air pollution it is proposing to bring with it, directly threatens to undermine decades of progress and negatively impact our community’s health and future. Please do right by the residents of Fort Wayne and reject Hatchworks, LLC/ Google’s air permit applications.

Sincerely,
Tatiana Walzer
2925 White Oak Ave
Fort Wayne IN 46805

IDEM Response to Tatiana Walzer Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 5 – Alternative Fuels or Processes
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit
- IDEM Response to General Statement 8 – Request to Postpone/Reschedule Public Hearing and Extend the Public Comment Period
- IDEM Response to General Statement 10 – Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and PSD (326 IAC 2-2)

The purpose of the equation in section D.1 is to limit the emissions of NOx, CO, and VOC to less than 250 tons per 12 consecutive-month period. Each diesel generator cannot run more than 500 hours per year, but that does not mean the company can run all generators 500 hours per year. The draft permit utilizes a Mass-Based Emission Limit rather than a simple hourly restriction.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Shea Steenport Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 16, 2025, Shea Steenport submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Shea Steenport comments

I live in Fort Wayne and will be affected by the addition of these numerous diesel generators and the even more numerous pollutants and carcinogens they will spew into our air and water and food. I urge you to deny this permit to Hatchworks LLC as a human who deserves clean air and clean water and who has the right to life.

I have multiple family members who have asthma and I know many others can relate. These particulates created by the generators will inhibit families from visiting each other, children from playing outside safely, and even human reproduction.

Furthermore, the local ecology and wildlife that keeps our ecosystems functioning will be negatively impacted, and therefore, so will we. Please do not allow these generators to pump pollutants into our 3 rivers; this project has already destroyed precious acres of Indiana wetlands. We are sitting on the world's largest supply of fresh water, and destroying that so we can have a datacenter and more computing power for AI is extremely shortsighted. Please be a good steward of God's Creation.

I once again implore you to deny the permit and/or to make amendments to that permit that protect the people of Fort Wayne from harm, especially the children who cannot protect themselves.

Thank you for your consideration,

IDEM Response to Shea Steenport Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Kerry Sharpe Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 16, 2025, Kerry Sharpe submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Kerry Sharpe comments

To whom it may concern,

The Google Data Center poses a threat to the air and water quality in the city of New Haven and its surrounding areas. I reside in Allen County, near the New Haven city line [CHANGE THIS TO WHEREVER YOU LIVE]. I oppose the existence of this Google Data Center and increasing the amount of generators to run this Data Center poses a large risk of increased air and water pollution to the population of Allen County. These generators are a threat to our health and wellbeing.

I demand IDEM deny this permit. If the Google Data Center must exist, consider what other Google Data Centers have done in other cities.

1. Hybrid battery backup for 30%+ of power – cuts diesel run-time by 70–90% during outages and all monthly tests (used at Google's Oregon and Virginia sites).

3. Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) on every generator – slashes nitrogen dioxide by 90%+ (required and installed at Google's Virginia and Oregon campuses).

4. Tier 4 Final engines with soot filters – cuts fine soot by 95%+ (Google's standard in California, Virginia, and Washington).

5. Real-time nitrogen dioxide and fine soot monitors in New Haven – with live public dashboard (already online at Google's Loudoun County, Virginia site).

These five proven steps cut 80–95% of all pollution – not just modeled averages. Google already does this in other states. There is no excuse for less in Indiana.

Thank you for your time,

Kerry Sharpe
Allen County Resident

IDEM Response to Kerry Sharpe Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 5 – Alternative Fuels or Processes

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Becky Cummings Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 16, 2025, Becky Cummings submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Becky Cummings comments

With regards to the Hatchworks LLC request to add new diesel-fired emergency generators and new cooling towers, I implore you to deny the requests.

Diesel fuel is dirty and hazardous. Google should be required to utilize state of the art energy sources, specifically renewable energy.

I don't know that the dedicated employees of the IDEM will receive proper funding to enable the ongoing monitoring that such a large facility along with out-dated diesel fuel backup energy will warrant.

It does not appear Google Inc.and Hatchworks LLC were forthcoming on the actual needs of their new facility. The new request is for quadruple the number of diesel powered emergency generators. It appears they were intentionally deceptive in their original request to have to request quadruple the number now, such a short time later. They are not being forthcoming with the public or IDEM in their true needs.

Google, Inc and Hatchworks were also not forthcoming in their original plans regarding the need for 143 fuel tanks and 49 cooling towers. It's absurd to think this was an "error". This was intentional misrepresentation of the true needs of the facility.

How is the IDEM going to fund the additional resources needed to monitor this facility? I gather that Google and/or Hatchworks may be responsible for some costs, What happens when those diesel generators exceed the air quality limits or a spill occurs? How much taxpayer money and time will be required to fight for the air quality of Indiana residents until IDEM is successful at collecting a fine or shutting down the offending equipment? People, animals, our natural habitats and agricultural property will be irreparably harmed.

Thank you for your consideration of these comments. With the leadership in Indiana being "pro-business", I fear that attitude will prevent the IDEM from doing all that can be done to protect the citizens and property in Indiana from a trillion dollar company like Google who has already misrepresented the true scope of this data center.

Sincerely,

Becky Cummings

Frot Wayne, Indiana

IDEM Response to Becky Cummings Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health

- IDEM Response to General Statement 3 – Compliance Inspections and Possible Future Violations

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Comments and IDEM Responses

The Google Data Center poses a threat to the air and water quality in the city of New Haven and its surrounding areas. I reside in Allen County, near the New Haven city line. I oppose the existence of this Google Data Center and increasing the amount of generators to run this Data Center poses a large risk of increased air and water pollution to the population of Allen County. These generators are a threat to our health and wellbeing.

I demand IDEM deny this permit. If the Google Data Center must exist, consider what other Google Data Centers have done in other cities.

1. Hybrid battery backup for 30%+ of power – cuts diesel run-time by 70–90% during outages and all monthly tests (used at Google's Oregon and Virginia sites).
2. Zero-emission testing – uses batteries or load banks, no diesel burn for routine checks (standard at Google's California data centers).
3. Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) on every generator – slashes nitrogen dioxide by 90%+ (required and installed at Google's Virginia and Oregon campuses).
4. Tier 4 Final engines with soot filters – cuts fine soot by 95%+ (Google's standard in California, Virginia, and Washington).
5. Real-time nitrogen dioxide and fine soot monitors in New Haven – with live public dashboard (already online at Google's Loudoun County, Virginia site).

These five proven steps cut 80–95% of all pollution – not just modeled averages. Google already does this in other states. There is no excuse for less in Indiana.

The above comment was submitted by the following people:

Last Name	First Name	Date Comment Submitted
Smart	Sara	11/16/2025
Jaxtheimer	Taylor	11/16/2025
Haviland	Damien	10/6/2025
McHenry	Amanda	10/6/2025

IDEM Response

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 5 – Alternative Fuels or Processes
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

All emergency diesel generators in this permit are subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII - New Source Performance Standards for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines and 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Laura Jacobs Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 16, 2025, Laura Jacobs submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Laura Jacobs comments

My name is Laura Jacobs and I am a resident of Fort Wayne. I was born and raised in South Bend and have lived in Fort Wayne for the past 20 or so years.
I'm reaching out to indicate that I'm very much opposed to these permits for additional diesel generators. Google has the resources and responsibility, per its motto, to invest in cleaner technology. Even if these are only for emergency usage, an emergency situation means that over 6 schools and 20 daycares full of children, including my niece and nephew, are in the first zone of impact. I'm a mental health counselor who lives and teaches in this area and am gravely concerned about the impact of this on our economy, the health and wellness of the nearby community, and setting a precedent with Google that we cave to outsiders. I'm asking for the following;

-First that Google's first permit be revoked; to go from 34 to 174 requested generators in a year is either reflective of very poor estimating or fraudulent behavior.
-That this permit be denied unless at least some of the following conditions are met:
-That Google be required to obtain a permit under the PSD program; they can afford it and it's ridiculous that they are lobbying to not when their proposed emissions are so close to the cut off. This permit does nothing to protect public health; no details on what an emergency constitutes, or what oversight looks like, or how they have addressed this in confirmed issues in other states where they have tapped out the electric grid.
-Any generators should be Tier 4. We deserve pollution controls; Google can easily afford that and supposedly values it.
-There needs to be a plan for oversight and a legal commitment signed by Google related to if they are not meeting requirements and compensating Indiana residents.
-Google should be using on site battery storage and microgrid solutions instead of relying so heavily on diesel.
I'm requesting that the public comment time be extended for 2-3 months to allow reasonable time for residents to under this project and have their concerns addressed and questions answered. There should be confirmation that nearby schools and daycares are aware of this permit request.
I'm requesting that Google fund a Health Impact Assessment by a 3rd party, plan for a public notification system, and that city council should be consulted related to the impact of this project.
Thank you for your time and attention to this matter.

Laura Jacobs
609 Fox Hound Way Apt 1B
Fort Wayne, IN 46804

IDEM Response to Laura Jacobs Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 5 – Alternative Fuels or Processes
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit
- IDEM Response to General Statement 8 – Request to Postpone/Reschedule Public Hearing and Extend the Public Comment Period
- IDEM Response to General Statement 10 – Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and PSD (326 IAC 2-2)

Companies can submit applications to the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) as many times as necessary to obtain, renew, or modify permits, provided they comply with regulatory requirements and deadlines.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Alison Adams Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 16, 2025, Alison Adams submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Alison Adams comments

I am neither an engineer nor a scientist. I have lived in New Haven since 1984. My home and farm are about 4 miles directly downwind of the prevailing winds from the proposed Hatchworks Google data center. Although your apparent single concern is harm to air quality, I am also downstream with very shallow aquifers also running this direction.

We have had no assurances that this company will use appropriate double wall tanks for storing the million gallons of diesel fuel they plan to have on site .This is a very significant fire and pollution danger.

The company has listed a selection of diesel motors they might use. Some meet tier 4 specifications . Some do not, only being classified as tier 2. These are significantly more polluting. They do not say which they may choose.

Overarching all these details is the manner in which Hatchworks has approached the whole project. This is a multi billion dollar company.

It is not believable that their engineers and estimators miscalculated so badly in their original plans for this project that they now find that they need to more than quadruple the number of diesel generators, and with it the pollution of our neighborhood. In spite of what was said, they rather obviously regarded that original permit as just the start of what they would try to get while presenting it as the entire plan.

It seems that this huge number of generators indicates that they are planning to use them not just for emergencies but as a significant portion of their power needs. Thus running them for extended periods. It indicates that what they need cannot be supplied by I and M regardless of what was said earlier.

In fact they need their own power plant, but that has very stringent permit application requirements, which can take years. So this looks like the hurry up job to try and ram it through to make a profit before the whole thing becomes obsolete in less than 10 years

It would appear that they applied for the original permit in bad faith in order to get their foot in the door locally. All the people most affected objected to it then and were skillfully shut out of any decision making by legal maneuvers. Once they had it, they started requesting and getting smaller alterations like filling wetlands they had said that they would leave alone.

This is part of a pattern that has persisted in Allen County and Fort Wayne for decades. Everything polluting and undesirable has been pushed incrementally and en masse onto the southeast of Fort Wayne and towards New Haven, from dumping along the river to a hazardous waste landfill and an attempted smelting plant all within 2 miles of this data center project.

It is true that these are not looked at as fashionable areas and many of lower income live there, thus hindering their voices from being heard. Lately there had been the hopeful beginnings of some local recognition of that history and counteracting it.

I hope that IDEM will see fit to allow this infant trend to persist and grow by denying Hatchworks this vastly altered and duplicitous permit request which would undeniably add considerably to air pollution.

Thankyou for your attention.

Respectfully,

Alison Adams

IDEM Response to Alison Adams Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

IDEM, OAQ understands that the commenter has concerns about issues such as safety around fuel tanks. However, IDEM, OAQ does not have the authority to evaluate these types of issues as part of the air permit application review process or to deny an air permit based on concerns about these types of issues. For issued related to safety around fuel tanks, please contact your local fire department, and/or the Indiana State Fire Marshall for these concerns.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Veronica Sipe Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 17, 2025, Veronica Sipe submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Veronica Sipe comments

Hatchworks LLC, Google’s AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.
I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.
Please deny these requests.
These generators are a completely unreasonable ask from Hatchworks. The facts that they are more than qudruple the original spec indicates to me that either the function of the data center has fundamentally changed, or Hatchworks misrepresented the need in order to get their original permit approved in the first place. This indicates in either case a gross irresponsibility on Hatchworks’ behalf. This quantity of generators cannot be approved because of the harm to the air quality on its face, and Hatchworks must be made to find some other solution for which they must pay a fair price in development rather than use either underhanded methods of stair-stepping their permit requests or, if we are giving them the benefit of

the doubt, making up for their changing plans or planning mistakes with this unacceptable patched up method. Fort Wayne is a vital and growing community, and we cannot allow these huge corporations to treat us like their ditches and trash dumps just because they have a flashy name, not least because a data center does not through normal operations bring any significant economic benefit to a community. In order to receive any special concessions or incentives, we should expect to see Hatchworks and Google put Sweetwater in the dust as developers and rival Foellinger as sponsors to this city. And EVEN THEN, we should not grant this generator permit. We cannot trade the health of our citizens to a company for any price, least of all one that has already shown that they will come back and ask for a mile just eighteen months after getting a sweetheart deal on an inch.
Deny this permit.

IDEM Response to Veronica Sipe Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit
- IDEM Response to General Statement 10 – Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and PSD (326 IAC 2-2)

Companies can submit applications to the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) as many times as necessary to obtain, renew, or modify permits, provided they comply with regulatory requirements and deadlines.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Samantha Figueroa Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 17, 2025, Samantha Figueroa submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Samantha Figueroa comments

I am submitting a public comment again. I was at the meeting for public comment on November 13th. You saw a room of over 150 citizens, some who spoke eloquently and knowledgeably on the devastating harm that Google's request for more generators may pose and all who cheered, clapped and called out in agreement. Not one person was in favor of this project.

These generator will cause lasting health issues, decrease property values and quality of life for us. Deny these permits 003-48739-00530 and 003-48840-00530!!!!

I'm a Fort Wayne resident at 425 E Wayne St., Apt. 25, Fort Wayne, IN 46802.

IDEM Response to Samantha Figueroa Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Gabriel Fenoglio Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 17, 2025, Gabriel Fenoglio submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Gabriel Fenoglio comments

My name is Gabriel Fenoglio and I live at 825 Edgewater Avenue, Fort Wayne, IN 46805.

I am writing to tell you I am strongly against Google's dirty carcinogenic, air polluting, acid rain-causing diesel generator permit requests: permit numbers: 003-48739-00530 and 003-48840-00530.

Please extend the public comment period.

Please schedule additional public hearings since there was not sufficient time and not everyone who lives & breathes in our community was able to speak.

Google's permits are incomplete, not up to our community's standards, and do not meet our expectations for safety and regulation.

Please DENY Google's permits.

IDEM Response to Gabriel Fenoglio Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit
- IDEM Response to General Statement 8 – Request to Postpone/Reschedule Public Hearing and Extend the Public Comment Period

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Fenix Davis Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 17, 2025, Fenix Davis submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Fenix Davis comments

My name is Fenix Davis and I am a lifelong resident of Fort Wayne, currently living on the south side about 5 miles from the new data center. I was devastated to learn Fort Wayne was even going to be home to a data center, let alone personally living so close. There is no reason Google should be using such dirty energy sources with its money and knowledge. I primarily use my bicycle to get around and I am fearful of the carcinogenic pollutants. I worry about the children and the immunocompromised and the elderly. I worry for my friends and family and strangers and myself. This proposal should never have happened. I urge you to reject Significant Source Modification 003-48739-00530 and Significant Permit Modification 003-48840-00530 permits for the health and safety and protection of all of us in Fort Wayne who never would have accepted the construction of this data center in general, and especially with the outdated and nonsensical use of the 179 dirty diesel generators.

IDEM Response to Fenix Davis Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Eve Fenoglio Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 17, 2025, Eve Fenoglio submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Eve Fenoglio comments

Writing to you to urge you to extend the public comment period and schedule additional public hearings since there was not sufficient time and not everyone was able to speak like we deserve. Google's permits are incomplete, not up to our community's standards, and do not meet our expectations for safety and regulation.

IDEM Response to Eve Fenoglio Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit
- IDEM Response to General Statement 8 – Request to Postpone/Reschedule Public Hearing and Extend the Public Comment Period

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Libby Schuld Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 17, 2025, Libby Schuld submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Libby Schuld comments

I am a resident of the Fort Wayne community, and I am urging IDEM to deny the additional permits requested by Google. The proposed expansion of the Google Data Center will be detrimental to our community as a whole, with the greatest burden falling on marginalized neighborhoods - areas already shaped by decades of segregation and redlining in our city.

Beyond the serious risks to human health and quality of life, this project poses long-term and potentially irreparable harm to our local wildlife, water, and air. Our future - and our children’s future - should not be compromised for an expansion that fails to meet basic expectations for environmental responsibility and community protection.

Google’s permit applications are incomplete, fall short of community standards, and do not demonstrate the level of transparency or accountability this project requires. I am requesting that IDEM schedule an additional public hearing and extend the public comment period. As reflected by the strong community turnout and concern expressed on Thursday, November 13, it is clear that approving these permits would jeopardize the bright future Fort Wayne deserves.

I respectfully ask IDEM to put the health, safety, and long-term well-being of Fort Wayne residents first by

denying these permits.

IDEM Response to Libby Schuld Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Paige Rabineau Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 17, 2025, Paige Rabineau submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Paige Rabineau comments

My name is Paige Rabineau and I am reaching out as an immunocompromised and asthmatic homeowner located in the 07 zip code of Fort Wayne. I was very troubled to learn of the data center being built at all because of so many blatant cons to the communities of Fort Wayne. Even more disheartening to learn that Google, a multitrillion dollar company, is cutting corners to promote dirty diesel that will effect the air quality irreparably, disrupt protected wetlands, and put our future generations at risk. I have searched to find a demographic that agrees with the data center and found that not one person I have spoken to has anything but overwhelmingly negative comments at best, and extreme fear at worst. It is apparent that this stands to benefit only those whose pockets it lines, and leaves the rest of Fort Wayne to foot the bill, literally and metaphorically. I urge you to reject Significant Source Modification 003-48739-00530 and Significant Permit Modification 003-48840-00530 for the sake of the physical wellbeing of the occupants of Fort Wayne.

IDEM Response to Paige Rabineau Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Lauren Walters Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 17, 2025, Lauren Walters submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Lauren Walters comments

For permit numbers: 003-48739-00530 and 003-48840-00530 please schedule more public hearings so you can hear what the people in this area truly want. These permits from Google are incomplete and do are demonstrating the proper amount of safety and regulation needed.

We do not need unsafe drinking water and polluted soil as a result of these data centers. We need to protect our lands and our citizens. Please deny Google's permits.

IDEM Response to Lauren Walters Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit
- IDEM Response to General Statement 8 – Request to Postpone/Reschedule Public Hearing and Extend the Public Comment Period
- IDEM Response to General Statement 9 – Water Rules

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Lucas Satter Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 17, 2025, Lucas Satter submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Lucas Satter comments

It seems likely to me these generators are intended for regularly avoiding peak charges and not emergency back up as stated.

But:

If they truly are for emergency backup Google will not mind an IDEM requirement that that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 100 cumulative hours on an annual basis and a manner for verification.

Please deny these permits.

IDEM Response to Lucas Satter Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

Emergency stationary internal combustion engine means any stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine that meets all of the criteria in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this definition. All emergency stationary ICE must comply with the requirements specified in § 60.4211(f) in order to be considered emergency stationary ICE. If the engine does not comply with the requirements specified in § 60.4211(f), then it is not considered to be an emergency stationary ICE under this subpart.

(1) The stationary ICE is operated to provide electrical power or mechanical work during an emergency situation. 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.

(2) The stationary ICE is operated under limited circumstances for situations not included in paragraph (1) of this definition, as specified in § 60.4211(f).

(3) The stationary ICE operates as part of a financial arrangement with another entity in situations not included in paragraph (1) of this definition only as allowed in § 60.4211(f)(3)(i).

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Damian Fleming Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 17, 2025, Damian Fleming submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Damian Fleming comments

Please DENY Hatchworks LLC's application to modify their Part 70 Operating Permit.

IDEM Response to Damian Fleming Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Kevin Kilbane Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 17, 2025, Kevin Kilbane submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Kevin Kilbane comments

I would like to state my opposition to granting the request by Hatchworks LLC, 7510 Zodiac Way in Fort Wayne, IN, to revise its Part 70 air quality operating permit (Significant Source Modification: 003-48739-00530 and Significant Permit Modification: 003-48840-00530).
Hatchworks' original request for 34 diesel emergency generators would put out more fumes and pollution than would be healthy for people downwind from the Google Data Center. Allowing Hatchworks to increase the number of diesel generators to 176 generators would destroy air quality for people living near the site, possibly even including our neighborhood in Fort Wayne.
Some may argue there is minimal risk to the public because the generators would only be used in emergencies. I disagree. There will be a massive fuel storage component to the emergency generators, which will release fumes when filling those storage tanks. The emergency generators will have to be tested regularly to make sure they work properly, pumping out polluted exhaust in the process.
Finally, seeking to add 5 times as many emergency generators as originally requested sounds like Hatchworks or Google plans to use the emergency generators regularly to supplement the power they are drawing from the local electric grid. So the generators likely will be used regularly or continuously, thereby endangering the health of area residents.
If Hatchworks/Google is worried about power supply, the company can generate significant amounts of electricity by installing solar panels on the roofs of its buildings and on land on its campus.
I hope IDEM will hold Hatchworks to its original permit request of 34 emergency generators.

IDEM Response to Kevin Kilbane Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 5 – Alternative Fuels or Processes
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Kelly Paul Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 17, 2025, Kelly Paul submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Kelly Paul comments

I am a lifelong resident of Fort Wayne, a registered republican voter, and I would like to ask you to vote no to expanding the number of approved diesel generators Hatchworks LLC has requested. Increasing from the original 34 to 179 is a huge leap and I want the IDEM to spend more time with this. I am looking out for the future of Fort Wayne and the area immediately surrounding the data center and I hope that you are as well. It feels to me like Google is trying to get this built quick and dirty before there is much push back. At the very least Google should be using alternative energies, advanced cooling techniques, and emissions capture.
I read that these generators are not the best available technology, please follow the IDEM mission and vote no.

IDEM Response to Kelly Paul Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit
- IDEM Response to General Statement 10 – Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and PSD (326 IAC 2-2)

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Kimberly Fenoglio Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 17, 2025, Kimberly Fenoglio submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Kimberly Fenoglio comments

I first want to recognize that if we had city and county leaders who put the needs of our community first neither of us would be in the position we are. I understand that because of secrecy and closed door meetings, zoning variances were granted that should not have been.

Alas, here we are.

I implore you and IDEM to DENY Google's Permits **003-48739-00530** and **003-48840-00530.** Google's permits are incomplete. Googles actions will cause harm to children, the elderly, people, our ground water, our drinking water, our air, our community, our city.

I implore IDEM to extend the comment period at the least.

The additional public hearings did not allow sufficient time for all citizens to speak. People directly

impacted by this have not had ample opportunity to speak, to voice concerns, to ask questions. This process has been shady and I fear we are rolling over for a giant who cares naught for us.

I am sorry that IDEM is the last line of defense but it is. We, the people, are begging you to protect us, our air, our land, our water, our children.

IDEM Response to Kimberly Fenoglio Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit
- IDEM Response to General Statement 8 – Request to Postpone/Reschedule Public Hearing and Extend the Public Comment Period

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Jennifer Hill Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 17, 2025, Jennifer Hill submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Jennifer Hill comments

Please DENY Hatchworks LLC's application to modify their Part 70 Operating Permit.

I also request that IDEM hold an additional public meeting to allow concerned citizens to ask questions and further discuss pollution concerns. After attending the public hearing on November 13th, I was one of many who signed up to speak but did not have the opportunity due to limited time. There were others who were not able to attend due to the large turnout and limited seating capacity. There are many more voices that have not been heard, and many of those affected who deserve to have their questions answered and open discussion with IDEM staff.

My name is Jen Hill. I am a 34 year old veteran and Hoosier. I was born in Indiana, and after my time in the service I returned to the state to be close to my elderly parents, elderly aunt and uncle, and my cousins and their children. They represent multiple vulnerable groups when talking about air pollution. And I may still have children of my own one day - that would put me in a vulnerable group, too. I am concerned for the health of my family members, myself, and all affected parties if the modification of this permit is approved.

In recent years I have found myself in a good job at a plant nursery where I work primarily outside every day. At this job, even in Fort Wayne I feel the effects of air pollution from the wildfires in Canada. These include getting winded quicker than usual, general fatigue, and irritated throat and lungs in the days following the worst exposure. I am privileged to have good health and an active lifestyle - I can only imagine the devastating effects air pollution would have on those with Hatchworks LLC/Google's diesel generators in their neighborhood. Especially those in vulnerable groups, whether that be due to age, preexisting health conditions, or socioeconomic status. And it wouldn't just affect those in New Haven and areas surrounding the operation, it would affect everyone downwind.

From the EPA website:

"Pollutants emitted from diesel engines are known or suspected of causing cancer and other serious health effects including:

Aggravation of respiratory and cardiovascular disease
Changes in lung function and increased respiratory symptoms
Premature death in people with heart or lung disease
Neurological, cardiovascular, liver, kidney health effects, and also effects on immune and reproductive systems."

At this point, I have now spent hours of my precious time reading not only the permit application and preliminary findings, but state regulations as well as EPA standards. It is vital information to our health and safety, and again, residents deserve **more time** to fully read and understand and engage with their local representatives - time we were not granted. 30 days is not enough for something of this scale. The following points are my main technical concerns: I fail to understand how a site can still be classified as a minor source when in multiple cases the preliminary findings for unlimited PTE for NOx, CO, and VOC are *well* above 250 tons/year (the major source thresholds). What does it mean "The source opted to take limit(s) in order to render the requirements... not applicable to this source"? How does this process work and how were they able to effectively opt out? How is a 244 ton/year restriction adequate when the unlimited potential for air pollution is so immense? What happens in the event of a major malfunction - reporting, yes - but what happens to the people who are affected? Once the pollution occurs, there's no undoing it. Why not use pollution controls and safeguards in advance? I fail to understand how an operating permit can allow 142 diesel engines with the combined unlimited PTE of 1,195.35 tons/year of NOx to operate using no control. Because they are not blast furnace gas-fired boilers or Portland cement kilns? How is that due diligence? How can 142 diesel engines with the combined unlimited PTE of 298.81 tons/year of VOC be permitted to operate with no control? If each individual unit does not exceed 25 tons/year, is there no middle ground between 25 tons and nearly 300? Do we not deserve the best available control technology with a facility this large? This permit feels like the absolute bare minimum. We deserve pollution controls. Our rules and regulations have clearly failed us.

I do not appreciate my air quality and my health being treated as an afterthought. Everything about this permit draft feels as though the applicant took every measure possible to find every exception to avoid giving proper protection to residents. I guess I am not surprised at the lack of concern for citizens from a giant corporation like Hatchworks LLC/Google. I am, however, surprised and saddened that my state representation and government officials are not asking for better.

Please deny the application. Thank you for your time.

Jennifer Hill

7028 Thamesford Dr

Fort Wayne, IN 46835

IDEM Response to Jennifer Hill Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit
- IDEM Response to General Statement 8 – Request to Postpone/Reschedule Public Hearing and Extend the Public Comment Period

- IDEM Response to General Statement 10 – Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and PSD (326 IAC 2-2)

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Autumn Vandewalker Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 17, 2025, Autumn Vandewalker submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Autumn Vandewalker comments

Hello Omar El-Rjoob,
I am writing in my public comment for the Allen County Google "Project Zodiac" Transmission Line Re-Build. I have concerns as an Allen County resident. There already seems to be a huge boom of data centers popping up across the United States, seemingly overnight. I don't like that this project even went through in the first place but I find the changes that Google is attempting to make a reality even more problematic.
Things about this I find problematic are as follows:

1. It will more than quadruple the number of diesel-powered emergency generators on-site, with each tank storing 6,000 gallons of diesel fuel.

What would happen if this were to explode?

Without proper cooling this can lead to overheating of these diesel-powered emergency generators increasing the risk of explosion or fires. And without proper maintenance or good quality diesel, these can also pose the risk of fires and explosions.
What are you doing to ensure Allen County and surrounding areas are safe?

2. Their original plan -- when Google and the development company working with Google went to IDEM for their original proposal -- was in 2024, and they asked for 34 emergency generators and one ancillary generator. Then in September, the company asked for the increase, as well as an additional 143 fuel tanks, 49 cooling towers and one more fire pump.
Why do they keep increasing and changing their original plan? Are they just going to keep asking for more and more and more?

3. My second question led me into this third point but there is a general lack of trust in the company itself, especially after adding WAY more than what they originally asked for. Why was there so much secrecy behind the actual company behind the project? Is it because they thought people in the area would be upset? Are there other reasons they were hiding information to the public who live and work in the area they are building? They have already introduced a relationship with Allen County residents where it's built on lies, how can anyone trust what they're saying now?

4. The plan also is going to use the local electrical utility - Indiana & Michigan Power - unless there is an emergency to use generators. We have seen across the country electrical utilities go up after having data centers built. Will this increase electrical utility prices for residents?

5. The impact on our Allen County residents' health, wildlife health, and surrounding areas is a top concern. Hoosiers deserve clean air, clean water, and access to wetlands and wildlife. Indiana has lost more than 260 acres of wetlands since 2021, when the Senate Enrolled Act 389 went into effect. This state law removed all state protections for Class 1 wetlands, which make up more than half of the state’s remaining wetlands and also reduced the permit requirements for disturbing or filling other wetlands.

Wetlands play a vital part to our daily lives for Hoosiers. They help with water quality, erosion control,

flood control, water storage, groundwater recharge, they even help our lakes and other larger bodies of water. They are entire ecosystems with living species in them, which also feeds into our recreational and economic way of life here in Indiana.

Now, these 9 wetlands that will be torn up, are they Class 1 wetlands?
Google also has stated they will "rebuild them" when they are done. How will this affect the susceptibility of flooding in the area once they replace the wetlands?
Also -- wouldn't building on top of wetlands actually make the building more susceptible to flooding since you're taking out the wetlands, the thing that actually helps prevent flooding and erosion?

Furthermore the quality of our air and food will be effected by this data center. We have already seen the effects of people living near other data centers in other cities - loss of water in their homes, exasperating or creating chronic or other medical conditions such as cancer, lung and respiratory diseases, asthma, etc. Indiana already has one of the worst air qualities in the US -- and building a huge data center with the capacity to use all of these diesel generators and massive cooling towers -- how can you overlook the negative health impacts this will bring to our community?

6. In 5-10 years will this and other data centers like this Google one become obsolete? What happens to the clean-up of the aftermath of the building being left behind? Will Google be cleaning the site or will it be deteriorating into our soil? Are there any biohazard materials that will be left on-site if and when the building is no longer used? What protections for Fort Wayne citizens will IDEM enforce if this process occurs?

7. The Google data center is also very close to nearby schools and residential areas. We have already heard issues directly from people that live near the site including foggyness, noise, etc. How will this directly affect children at the neighboring schools and people that live in the vicinity?

In concluding my concerns and questions, I know that IDEM is going to do whatever they want, but will the people making that decision for an entire city, will they be proud of making that decision? Will they feel good about saying "I did that!" ? Will they be able to say that their decision was for the betterment of our community, for the people that live here and grow food here, and breathe the air and drink the water here? Will they be happy to tell people for years and years after they were a part of that process and final decision?

Thank you so much for your time and consideration,

Autumn Vandewalker

IDEM Response to Autumn Vandewalker Comments
Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage

IDEM, OAQ understands that the commenter has concerns about issues such as safety around fuel tanks. However, IDEM, OAQ does not have the authority to evaluate these types of issues as part of the air permit application review process or to deny an air permit based on concerns about these types of issues. For issued related to safety around fuel tanks, please contact your local fire department, and/or the Indiana State Fire Marshall for these concerns.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Danielle Doepke and Jay Butler Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 17, 2025, Danielle Doepke and Jay Butler submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Danielle Doepke and Jay Butler comments

My name is Danielle Doepke (dep-key, she/her), and I am writing in regards to the Google data center being built in Fort Wayne, Indiana. I am asking IDEM to DENY Google's diesel permit requests SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530. I am also asking that IDEM extend the public comment period and schedule additional public hearings, in part because the public hearing held on Thursday, November 13th was insufficient. We were not alloted the full three hours, the venue was not large enough to accommodate the multiple hundreds of community members who showed up, and 20 or so people who had signed up to speak were not afforded that opportunity. These additional public hearings also need to allow community members to speak on subjects that are outside of exclusively air quality and pollution concerns.
My 85-year-old grandfather signed up to speak but the meeting was ended before he was able to, below is what he had planned to say:

"My name is Jay Butler, and I'm a resident of Fort Wayne. Thank you for this opportunity to speak. I am a member of the Izaak Walton League of America, the oldest conservation organization in the United States, which celebrated its 100th anniversary two years ago. I have served as President of our local chapter, which has approximately 700 members, as well as Regional Vice President for Indiana and on our National Board of Directors. Our charter is to preserve water, soil, air, and wildlife. And all are challenged by the Google Data Center now underway. I'll quickly cover these for you.

There is a technical term for certain chemicals, but I won't attempt to pronounce it (Polyfluoroalkyl substances). It has been shortened in the chemical world to (PFAS), but is most commonly known as "forever chemicals." They first gained public attention in the 1970s. Since 1981, IDEM has reported toxic levels of PFAS in 24 Indiana water purification facilities. Understanding of the impact of "forever chemicals" has significantly accelerated between 2000 and 2025.

The nickname "Forever Chemicals" refers to their persistence in the environment, as they do not break down over time like other chemicals. They lay intact in soil and then are washed into our watersheds.

The Journal Gazette reported on August 23, 2023, that the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) found PFAS levels above the Federal EPA limit at the time, in five Indiana city water treatment utilities: Logansport, Columbus, Elkhart, Sellersburg, North Manchester, and Watson Rural Water County, which were predominantly private home wells contaminated by the aquifer. The city of Fort Wayne began testing for PFAS in 2014 and has never found these "Forever Chemicals" in our local drinking water. And that's a good thing.

About four years ago, two states, including neighboring Michigan, banned deer hunting in several counties due to dangerously high levels of PFAS in the deer population, ingested through food and/or water. This highlights the severe impacts of PFAS contamination on wildlife, humans, and the environment.
PFAS have been detected in drinking water and groundwater nationwide, posing significant health risks. Medical studies have shown a link to cancer, birth defects, and diseases affecting the kidneys, liver, and thyroid.

The Fort Wayne Google Data Center is expected to need 4 million gallons of water daily, a demand local studies suggest can be met. However, semiconductors and cooling systems coated with PFAS are used throughout Data Centers, potentially contaminating our vital natural resources. On April 25, 2024, the U.S. EPA released the new maximum contaminant levels (MCLs)_for certain PFAS. An MCL is the legally enforceable limit on the amount of a substance allowed in drinking water. The MCLs for PFAS are four parts per trillion (ppt). As an arithmetic fraction, that's a four over a 1 with 12 zeros behind it! If an issue arises, the impact of a single day's production, with 4 million gallons of water used, could be catastrophic. Note, currently, there is no plan to monitor PFAS in the state's natural water sources. Concerns are growing about the depletion of essential water resources by Google's Fort Wayne Data Center. While local studies suggest that Fort Wayne's water supply can meet the demand, it's important to note that water resources do not recognize city and state boundary lines, making local tests "suspect" as they don't control the ebb and flow of watersheds and aquifers, especially with these Data Centers springing up all over. The new Tech Center being built just 50 miles from Fort Wayne in Lebanon, is forecast to use 5 million gallons of water daily. That's 270 million gallons of water, every month. Too many high-tech facilities sharing Indiana's water is a recipe for disaster. Water, like all commodities, has a financial value, and shortages will raise prices for the public and adversely affect the economy.

The Fort Wayne Google Data Center, now that construction has started, needs an adjacent 2.5 acres, which happens to be wetlands, like those of Fox Island and Eagle Marsh. These wetlands are critical to the environment for their essential role in water retention, flood reduction, and wildlife habitat. However, declining protections for wetlands in Indiana are rapidly threatening these ecosystems, making this request relevant._Google has increased the number of diesel generators for backup purposes by a factor of 5X, Whether due to engineering errors, judgment errors, or other factors, these multi-million-dollar facilities are often underestimated when negotiating the deal.
Thank you for the opportunity to voice our concerns."
I spoke at the public hearing, and will include a copy here. Please take this into consideration as my public comment.

"Hello, my name is Danielle Doepke and Fort Wayne has been my home for 26 years. While I have built my life here, I am struggling to see a long term future.

Diesel exhaust has been classified a Group 1 Carcinogen by international & national organizations, meaning it is a definite cause of cancer in humans. Studies have found links between diesel exhaust and cancers of the lung, bladder, esophagus, stomach, pancreas, as well as blood cancers like lymphomas and leukemias. There are other severe health complications, including respiratory illnesses, decreased lung function, inflammation of airways, neurological disorders, and elevated risk of cardiovascular diseases including heart attacks and strokes. Additionally, "forever chemicals" used in the manufacturing of materials in and around data centers have been linked to birth defects, kidney, liver, and thyroid disease, fertility and reproductive issues, hormonal disruptions, risks to pregnancy, and a range of other serious hereditary health concerns.

All of this information is well-researched and widely available. Google is a multi-trillion dollar corporation and it has other, cleaner options that would mitigate their pollution impact and reduce harm, but they are acting with malicious intent and have made a series of deliberate decisions to not invest in those alternatives and protect our quality of life. It is faster and cheaper for them to poison our air, soil, and water and cause us pain, suffering, and death. I am so tired of being forced to witness and endure this cycle, where giant corporations are allowed into communities with the promise of "progress and jobs," and ultimately cause debilitating harm to the people for the sake of profit. Our children, elders, and disabled will be hit the hardest and I am disgusted that our government leadership and people in positions of

power are complicit and unwilling to do anything to stop the exploitation. How is IDEM going to hold Google, Indiana Michigan Power, and every other corporation and individual involved in this project accountable? How will we hold IDEM accountable if you approve these permits and allow this violence against us?

I am asking that IDEM firmly deny HatchWorks LLC's permit requests and also provide an extension for public comments. IDEM, alongside our local and state representatives, must demand the implementation of the strongest possible environmental protection protocols to ensure that people are protected now and into the future — the health of our environment is directly tied to the health of our bodies. IDEM must demand accountability and transparency to keep corporations honest and enact strong, punitive measures when they are not. Unfortunately through a series of closed door meetings, NDAs, and deliberate withholding of information, our local government has sold us out, invited Google in, and the center has already broken ground. Knowing the dire health impacts of diesel exhaust, will IDEM force Google to fix and upgrade the 30+ diesel generators that are already on site? Where is the oversight? If Google — or any corporation — wants to be in our city and gluttonize our resources, then they need to do right by its residents. Our representatives must do right by us as well. Thank you."

Please help us protect our livelihoods and futures and DENY Google's permit requests. Thank you.

IDEM Response to Danielle Doepke and Jay Butler Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 5 – Alternative Fuels or Processes
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit
- IDEM Response to General Statement 8 – Request to Postpone/Reschedule Public Hearing and Extend the Public Comment Period

The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) manages PFAS through a multifaceted strategy involving monitoring, disposal assistance, and the enforcement of federal standards.

The PFAS Activities in Indiana can be found at the following website:
https://www.in.gov/idem/resources/per-and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas/

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Amir Williams Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 17, 2025, Amir Williams submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Amir Williams comments

My name is Amir Williams and I have lived in North East Fort Wayne/Allen County for my whole life– besides my years in college. I have found Fort Wayne to be a sanguine place where I have been able to work to become the best me. I am able to live here. But I feel that the increase in big corporation activity, and specifically the Google/Hatchworks LLC data center, will deteriorate this sanguine sense of the city. In this writing, I will be conveying my testimony regarding permit number 003-48739-00530 and 003-48840-00530.

While I understand the benefits of technological advancements and specifically digital infrastructure, I am concerned about the negative environmental, social and economic impacts that the Google data center and addition of diesel storage and generators will bring.

Pollution concerns:

I feel that it is obvious, but I have great concern about the toxic and carcinogenic emissions that the generators will bring. The facility is within close proximity to homes and within a few more miles to a school and shopping areas. These areas have a sizable Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed (ALICE) community and I worry if they are being taken advantage of and seen as less deserving of good treatment. In a more general sense, I am concerned for the wellbeing of all people within close proximity to the facility and how it will impact their respiratory health. Will there be frequent air tests and checks to make sure it is healthy to live by the facility?

To start, I feel that the components and specifics of the diesel generators and diesel storage tanks are unclear. What exactly is meant by the numbers when the diesel-fired emergency generators are identified as Gen 35 through Gen 174? What is the significance of each Gen? How many of each Gen # are being built? Are some Gen #s less polluting to the environment versus others?

I am also concerned about the fact there are no controls on any of the generators or storage containers. I understand that Google may be within legal regulations–I have comments on this that will be seen later–but does that mean it is morally right to not do the best that they can to limit pollution? They are coming to Fort Wayne, getting tax abatements, and already have tons of money, but they are taking shortcuts when it comes to reducing emissions. That seems unjust and arguably negligent and I posit that argument for consideration. It seems that Google is choosing profit over the health of Fort Wayne residents and that the city official, and Indiana regulators are allowing that to happen. In a way, Hoosiers are being disregarded and taken advantage of. Why are we letting corporations come into Indiana and take advantage of populations (and also, take over protected lands)?

I would mention that I do appreciate the use of exhaust stacks on the diesel generators but I still have questions and concerns about them. Are the exhaust stacks just dispersing the pollution in a wider area in a way that the same amount of pollution is being made, it is just being spread out? Is this a way that Google is in a way gaming the system by making their emissions are less concentrated? Is there anything to regulate a corporation from using exhaust stacks to create a ton of pollution but just disperse it very far so that there is not one area that is receiving high concentrations of pollution?

Regarding the storage tanks, are there protections and regulations for emissions that may occur out of the storage tanks? Are there vents on the storage tanks that could excrete pollution? Are there safety features to limit pollution when filling the tanks? Do the tanks have vapor recovery or control systems?

Finally, the generators are supposedly only able to be used for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year, but I am afraid that that number will increase and thus increase emissions. Considering that the IDEM guidance is for 500 hours per calendar year, to my understanding Google would be able to emit more if they go through the appropriate checks and balances. I fear this especially considering how the diesel generators that are being pursued were not in original plans that were presented to the public. How can we take caution and respect the opinions of the people if more amendments are proposed through time?

Closing:

To close, I am concerned for the well-being of Fort Wayne and its citizens in the coming years if this specific permit is approved and for other impacts of the Google data center. I feel that the people of Allen County have been disregarded and kept unaware of what is happening regarding the building of the facility. Other cities such as Indianapolis and Porter County have been able to halt the building of data centers, but I feel Fort Wayne was not given the opportunity to do so. Fort Wayne wasn't even given a public hearing about the data center being built on protected wetlands. Where is the representation of the views of the people? Where is the discourse for the processes of a democratic republic to happen? I have a lot of questions and I apologize for any ignorance in my questions, but I am doing my best as a citizen seeking to limit a trillion dollar corporation from harming and taking advantage of my city. I ask for more support and value be placed on the views of hardworking Hoosiers who continuously don't have the time to read through convoluted permits, read through research articles, go to every public hearing, write testimonials and so on. And I ask for transparency. I get that I have to do my part and I am doing my best.

I wish you the best. Sincerely,

Amir

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IDEM Response to Amir Williams Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage
- IDEM Response to General Statement 9 – Groundwater Contamination, Spills, Leaks, Fuel Storage

The pollutants from the diesel tanks have been calculated.

IDEM, OAQ understands that the commenter has concerns about issues such as safety around fuel tanks. However, IDEM, OAQ does not have the authority to evaluate these types of issues as part of the

air permit application review process or to deny an air permit based on concerns about these types of issues. For issued related to safety around fuel tanks, please contact your local fire department, and/or the Indiana State Fire Marshall for these concerns.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Casey Stanley Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 17, 2025, Casey Stanley submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Casey Stanley comments

My name is Casey and I deny the permits being proposed by Hatchworks LLC.

These permits are reckless and have no place in this town. The air quality will suffer. The children who attend school a mile a way will be lab rats in Google's Experiment. Why is Hatchworks LLC not pursuing a cleaner source of energy?

I worry about my Mom who has severe asthma and has suffered her whole life. Fort Wayne has already seen many days within the past few years where we have air quality warnings from surrounding fires and pollution. She gasps for air on these days and it is traumatizing to hear. I want her to live a long life in Fort Wayne where she was also born and raised.

Health Conditions like COPD, asthma, and other respiratory illnesses will rise. Cancers, leukemia, lyme disease, will all become more prevalent in our community at Google's hand. Dumping this amount of emissions into the air is lethal and will have lasting effects on wildlife as well as countless populations down river and down wind from Fort Wayne. Google will have blood on their hands.

How is Google going to prevent the rise of these health issues?

With trillions of dollars in worth, why is Google allowed to cut corners in ways that will have eternal lasting damage on our planet, our wetlands, our bodies, and generations to come?

Google can afford to, so why do they choose not to conduct any emissions controls? Why create a database with all the knowledge in the world that you refuse to use? It takes just a few searchs to find all of the health concerns linked to pollution on this scale. They know they are taking advantage of our town and I question the people who have been foolish enough to let this happen thus far. I urge you to deny these permits or the blood will be on your hands as well.

This project is not welcome here. Our town will show you time and time again how unwelcome your datacenter is here. We will not sit by and let you silently destroy our communities. I urge you to have another public hearing so all of our voices can be heard.

Denied by,

Casey Stanley

IDEM Response to Casey Stanley Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health

- IDEM Response to General Statement 5 – Alternative Fuels or Processes
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Jorge Fernandez Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 17, 2025, Jorge Fernandez submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Jorge Fernandez comments

This is in addition to my previous set of comments sent prior to this:
This is regarding Hatchworks, LLC application SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530 for 7510 Zodiac Way Fort Wayne, IN 46816 with my comments on it below.

The below is to be taken as the best of my understanding, and not as any threshold of knowledge beyond that.

My understanding:
Certain incorrect or incomplete information in compliance plan seems to be a reason for denial under subsection 4 of 326 IAC 2-1.1-5 ("do not assure compliance with all applicable air pollution control rules, except as provided by an enforceable compliance schedule;").

Elaborating on my section 4 complaints; many sections simply of compliance plan in application seem to only say "See current permit..." which does not seem to comply with 326 IAC 2-7-4 subsection which states " The forms and attachments shall include the following information to the extent necessary to determine applicable requirements, including the requirement to pay fees, compliance with applicable requirements and this rule, and compliance during the term of the permit:" and includes "(10) Requirements for compliance certification, including the following" and includes under that:
"(B) A statement of methods used for determining compliance, including a description of monitoring, record keeping, reporting requirements, and test methods." but CD-01: Emissions Unit Compliance Status part of application states for "Test Method" is it is "NA" (which seems to mean the applicant believes it Not Applicable when that part of 326 IAC 2-7-4 seems to require it). Is the applicant using diesel fuel usage and a calculation based on it to determine compliance? If so, shouldn't how they intend to measure diesel fuel consumption at very least be listed?

Image of part of 326 IAC 2-7-4 being referred to here:

date the applicant filed a complete application but prior to release of a draft Part 70 permit.

(c) An application for a Part 70 permit shall be submitted on the application form or forms prescribed by the commissioner, or in other application formats authorized by the commissioner, and shall include the information specified in this subsection. Such information shall be included in the application for all emissions units at a Part 70 source. The forms and attachments shall include the following information to the extent necessary to determine applicable requirements, including the requirement to pay fees, compliance with applicable requirements and this rule, and compliance during the term of the permit:

(1) Identifying information, including the following:
(A) The company name and address (or the plant name and address if different from the company name).
(B) The owner's name and agent.
(C) The telephone numbers and names of the plant site manager or site contact.

(2) A description of the source's processes and products (by Standard Industrial Classification Code), including any associated with each alternate scenario identified by the source.

(3) The following emissions related information:
(A) All emissions of pollutants for which the source is major, and all emissions of regulated air pollutants. A Part 70 permit application shall describe all emissions of regulated air pollutants emitted from any emissions unit, except where the units are exempted under this subsection. The applicant shall provide such additional information related to the emissions of air pollutants as is sufficient to verify which requirements are applicable to the source and other information necessary to collect any Part 70 permit fees owed under the fee schedule approved under section 19 of this rule.
(B) An identification and a description of all points of emissions described in clause (A) in sufficient detail to establish the basis for fees and applicability of requirements of the CAA.
(C) Emissions rates of all pollutants described in clause (A) in tons per year (tpy) and in such terms as are necessary to establish compliance consistent with the applicable standard reference test method.
(D) The following information to the extent it is needed to determine or regulate emissions:
(i) Fuels, including types and characteristics.
(ii) Fuel use, including types and quantities combusted.
(iii) Raw materials.
(iv) Production and process rates.
(v) Operating schedules.
(E) Identification and description of air pollution control equipment and compliance monitoring devices or activities.
(F) Limitations on source operation affecting emissions or any work practice standards, where applicable, for all regulated pollutants at a Part 70 source.
(G) Other information required by any applicable requirement, including information related to stack height limitations developed under Section 123 of the CAA.
(H) Calculations, examples of calculations, or descriptions of calculation methods or basis on which the information in this subsection is based.

(4) The following air pollution control requirements:
(A) Citation and description of all applicable requirements.
(B) A description of or reference to any applicable test method for determining compliance with each applicable requirement.
(C) Where an applicant is proposing alternative or streamlined limitations or requirements, or both, the applicant shall provide the required documentation in accordance with 326 IAC 8-1-5 or 326 IAC 10-1-3(3)(A).

(5) Other specific information that may be necessary to:
(A) implement and enforce other applicable requirements of the CAA or of this rule; or
(B) determine the applicability of the requirements.

(6) At the option of the applicant, a request that alternative operating scenarios be provided for in its Part 70 permit. Such a request shall include a description of the alternate operating scenarios that are proposed and any additional information determined to be necessary by the commissioner to define appropriate permit terms and conditions for the alternative scenarios under sections 5(9) and 20(d) of this rule.

(7) At the option of the applicant, a request that the permit provide terms and conditions allowing for the trading of emissions increases and decreases in the applicant's facility under sections 5(10) and 20(c) of this rule. In addition to such other information as may be requested by the commissioner as necessary to define the permit terms and conditions, the applicant shall include proposed replicable procedures and permit terms that ensure that emission trades conducted under the provisions are quantifiable and enforceable.

(8) Confirmation of the following:
(A) That the source maintains on-site a preventive maintenance plan as described in 326 IAC 1-6-3.
(B) That, upon request, the preventive maintenance plan will be forwarded to the department.

(9) A compliance plan for all Part 70 sources that contains all of the following information:
(A) A description of the compliance status of the source with respect to all applicable requirements that addresses the following:
(i) For applicable requirements with which the source is in compliance, a statement that the source will continue to comply with the requirements.
(ii) For applicable requirements that will become effective during the Part 70 permit term, a statement that the source will meet the requirements on a timely basis.
(iii) For requirements for which the source is not in compliance at the time of a Part 70 permit issuance, a narrative description of how the source will achieve compliance with the requirements.
(B) A compliance schedule as follows:
(i) For applicable requirements with which the source is in compliance, a statement that the source will continue to comply with the requirements.
(ii) For applicable requirements that will become effective during the Part 70 permit term, a statement that the source will meet the requirements on a timely basis. A statement that the source will meet, in a timely manner, applicable requirements that become effective during the Part 70 permit term shall satisfy this requirement unless a more detailed schedule is expressly required by the applicable requirement.
(iii) A schedule of compliance for sources that are not in compliance with all applicable requirements at the time of a Part 70 permit issuance. Such a schedule shall include a schedule of remedial measures, including an enforceable sequence of actions with milestones leading to compliance with any applicable requirements for which the source will be in noncompliance at the

(C) A schedule for submission of certified progress reports not less frequently than every six (6) months for sources required to have a schedule of compliance to remedy a violation.
(D) The compliance plan content requirements specified in this section shall apply and be included in the acid rain portion of a compliance plan for an affected source, except as specifically superseded by regulations promulgated under Title IV of the CAA with regard to the schedule and methods the source will use to achieve compliance with the acid rain emissions limitations.
(10) Requirements for compliance certification, including the following:
(A) A certification of compliance with all applicable requirements by a responsible official consistent with subsection (f) and Section 114(a)(3) of the CAA.
(B) A statement of methods used for determining compliance, including a description of monitoring, record keeping, reporting requirements, and test methods.
(C) A schedule for submission of compliance certifications during the Part 70 permit term, to be submitted not less frequently than annually, or more frequently if specified by the underlying applicable requirement or by the commissioner.
(D) A statement indicating the source's compliance status with any applicable enhanced monitoring and compliance certification requirements of the CAA.
(11) The use of nationally standardized forms for acid rain portions of Part 70 permit applications and compliance plans as required by the acid rain program.
(12) Identification of terms, conditions, or requirements under this title that are state enforceable and not enforceable by the U.S. EPA.

I am unable to fully evaluate this because looking at compliance plan part of application in first Hatchworks air permit application (not current one) I could find online had the second page of form CD-02 Compliance Plan Requirements Per Applicable Requirement , second page of form CD-03 Compliance Plan Requirements Per Emissions Unit , and the second page of CD-04 Compliance Certification, but not the first page of each of those forms.

The application under consideration contains those form that but references to "current permit" means the missing pages from first application might impact the current compliance plan submitted.

This is the Compliance Determination Application portion from current application I found here that I am referring to (at this link: https://ecm.idem.in.gov/cs/idcplg?IdcService=GET_FILE&dID=83758244&dDocName=83762287&Rendition=web&allowInterrupt=1&noSaveAs=1)

OAQ COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION APPLICATION
CD-03: Compliance Plan Requirements Per Emissions Unit

State Form 51863 (R2 / 1-10)
INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

IDEM – Office of Air Quality – Permits Branch
100 N. Senate Avenue, MC 61-53 Room 1003
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2251
Telephone: (317) 233-0178 or
Toll Free: 1-800-451-6027 x30178 (within Indiana)
Facsimile Number: (317) 232-6749
www.IN.gov/idem

NOTES:

- The purpose of CD-03 is to identify existing compliance monitoring activities (monitoring, testing, record keeping and/or reporting) required in an applicable requirement or to provide compliance monitoring activities for applicable requirements where there is no or inadequate compliance monitoring requirements.
- CD-03 focuses on specific applicable requirements that may apply to a single emission unit or group of emission units.
- This is required form for each initial Title V permit application as well as each modification and every renewal.
- Detailed instructions for this form are available on the Air Permit Application Forms website.
- All information submitted to IDEM will be made available to the public unless it is submitted under a claim of confidentiality. Claims of confidentiality must be made at the time the information is submitted to IDEM, and must follow the requirements set out in 326 IAC 17.1-4-1. Failure to follow these requirements exactly will result in your information becoming a public record, available for any one to inspect and photocopy.

PART A: Identification of Source and Applicable Requirement

Part A identifies the source and the emissions unit. Use one form for each emissions unit. For the purposes of this form, the term "source" refers to the plant site as a whole and NOT to individual emissions units.

1. Source Name:	Hatchworks LLC	**2. Source ID:**	003 – 00530
3. Emissions Unit Description:	Critical Generators 1 and 2 (no other emission units currently permitted have been constructed at this time)	**4. Unit ID:**	GEN 1 and GEN2

5. Limitations: List each operational and/or emission limit for this emissions unit.

See Form CD-01

6. Reporting Schedule: Provide a description of the reporting schedule to be used. The schedule should include what will be reported and how often the reports will be submitted.

See Form CD-01

Continued on Next Page

OAQ COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION APPLICATION
CD-01: Emissions Unit Compliance Status
State Form 51861 (R / 1-10)
INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

IDEM – Office of Air Quality – Permits Branch
100 N. Senate Avenue, MC 61-53 Room 1003
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2251
Telephone: (317) 233-0178 or
Toll Free: 1-800-451-6027 x30178 (within Indiana)
Facsimile Number: (317) 232-6749
www.IN.gov/idem

NOTES:

- The purpose of CD-01 is to identify the requirements that apply to each emissions unit at the permitted source and to determine the compliance status of these emissions units.
- This is required form for each initial Title V permit application as well as each modification and every renewal.
- Detailed instructions for this form are available on the Air Permit Application Forms website.
- All information submitted to IDEM will be made available to the public unless it is submitted under a claim of confidentiality. Claims of confidentiality must be made at the time the information is submitted to IDEM, and must follow the requirements set out in 326 IAC 17.1-4-1. Failure to follow these requirements exactly will result in your information becoming a public record, available for any one to inspect and photocopy.

PART A: Identification of Source and Emissions Unit

Part A identifies the source and the emissions unit. For the purposes of this form, the term "source" refers to the plant site as a whole and NOT to individual emissions units.

1. Source Name:	Hatchworks LLC	2. Source ID:	003 – 00530
3. Emissions Unit Description:	Critical Generators 1 and 2 (no other emission units currently permitted have been constructed at this time)	4. Unit ID:	GEN 1 and GEN 2

PART B: Regulatory Compliance Status

Part B identifies the regulatory requirements that apply to the emissions unit and to determine the compliance status of the emissions unit. These "regulatory requirements" are those required by federal, state, or local law.

5. Rule Cite	6. Description	7. State / Local Only	8. Limitation	9. Test Method	10. In Compliance (y/n)
Permit Condition C.10	Emergency Reduction Plan (ERP)		Prepare and submit an ERP	NA	Y
Permit Condition D.1.1	PSD Minor Limit		Gen 1 through Gen 34 not to exceed 240 tpy of NOx	NA	Y
Permit Conditions D.1.2, E.1.3 and E.2.3	Preventive Maintenance Plan		Prepare plan	NA	Y
Permit Condition D.1.3	NOx Compliance Demonstration		Calculated NOx emissions	NA	Y
Permit Condition D.1.4	Record Keeping Requirement		Diesel fuel usage	NA	Y
Permit Condition D.1.5	Reporting Requirements		Submit quarterly report	NA	Y
Permit Condition E.1.2(a)	NSPS Subpart IIII		Comply with requirements	NA	Y

OAQ COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION APPLICATION
CD-02: Compliance Plan Requirements Per Applicable Requirement
State Form 51862 (R2 / 1-10)
INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

IDEM – Office of Air Quality – Permits Branch
100 N. Senate Avenue, MC 61-53 Room 1003
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2251
Telephone: (317) 233-0178 or
Toll Free: 1-800-451-6027 x30178 (within Indiana)
Facsimile Number: (317) 232-6749
www.IN.gov/idem

NOTES:

- The purpose of CD-02 is to identify existing compliance monitoring activities (monitoring, testing, record keeping and/or reporting) required in an applicable requirement or to provide compliance monitoring activities for applicable requirements where there is no or inadequate compliance monitoring requirements.
- CD-02 focuses on generally applicable requirements that apply to many or all emission units at the source.
- This is required form for each initial Title V permit application as well as each modification and every renewal.
- Detailed instructions for this form are available on the Air Permit Application Forms website.
- All information submitted to IDEM will be made available to the public unless it is submitted under a claim of confidentiality. Claims of confidentiality must be made at the time the information is submitted to IDEM, and must follow the requirements set out in 326 IAC 17.1-4-1. Failure to follow these requirements exactly will result in your information becoming a public record, available for any one to inspect and photocopy.

PART A: Identification of Source and Applicable Requirement

Part A identifies the source and the applicable requirement. Use one form for each applicable requirement. For the purposes of this form, the term "source" refers to the plant site as a whole and NOT to individual emissions units.

1. **Source Name:**	Hatchworks LLC	2. **Source ID:**	003 – 00530
3. **Applicable Requirement:**	See Current Permit Number 003-47378-00530		
4. **Rule Cite:**	See Current Permit Number 003-47378-00530		

5. **Limitations:** List each operational and/or emission limit specified in the applicable requirement.

See Current Permit Number 003-47378-00530

6. **Reporting Schedule:** Provide a description of the reporting schedule to be used. The schedule should include what will be reported and how often the reports will be submitted.

See Current Permit Number 003-47378-00530

Continued on Next Page

IDEM Response to Jorge Fernandez Comments

- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

****

Jorge Fernandez

Part of my previous remarks below:
To IDEM Office of Air Quality:

This is an addition to my previous set of comments sent prior to this.

I am requesting a denial of the air permit for the Hatchworks, LLC application SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530 for 7510 Zodiac Way Fort Wayne, IN 46816 with my comments on it below.

The below is to be taken as the best of my understanding, and not as any threshold of knowledge beyond that.

My understanding:
Even if IDEM interprets this site as not requiring Best Available Technology Source under the "major stationary source" definition (which it is not clear to me that the applicant has provided enough information in application for permit to make clear it does not fall under one of the categories listed that would make considered such while emitting between 100 ton and 250 ton per year standard for one of pollutants listed in air permit),

Subsection 1 and 5 of 326 IAC 2-1.1-5 seems to be a good argument for denying permit, because (1) if these rules are all designed to protect public health, theoretically, there seems to be no good reason the same amount of NOx from a fossil fuel plant that uses steam and produces a certain amount of energy would fall under BACT, but not a data center, if 249 tons per year of NOx from either would seemingly have same negative effect on health, and thus at the very least 326 IAC 2-1.1-5 subsection 5 seems it should apply; and (2) why would one increase pollutants of all the other pollutants with regard to diesel generation but not NOx, why would they allow a less efficient engine that will damage public health more?
(326 IAC 2-1.1-5 Subsection 1 and subsection 5:
"The commissioner shall not issue preconstruction approval to any person for construction or modification of any source or emission unit if the commissioner determines that the terms and conditions of the preconstruction approval:
(1) will interfere with attainment or maintenance of any National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) set forth in 326 IAC 1-3;
...
(5) are not protective of the public health.")

Lack of specificity in compliance plan schedule also seems to be a reason for denial under subsection 4 of 326 IAC 2-1.1-5 ("do not assure compliance with all applicable air pollution control rules, except as provided by an enforceable compliance schedule;").

Indiana Code 13-17-1-3 states: "Accomplishing the intent and purpose of air pollution control laws can be done most effectively by focusing on goals to be achieved by a maximum of cooperation among all parties concerned, and the rules established under this article should be clearly premised upon scientific knowledge of causes as well as of effects." . To me this seems to support the interpretation of the rules adopted under IAC above

I will also note Indiana code 13-14-8-4 which is part of IAC 13-4-8 which is cited as an authority for this rules states "Sec. 4. In adopting rules and establishing standards, a board shall take into account the following:" and includes
"(1) All existing physical conditions and the character of the area affected.

(2) Past, present, and probable future uses of the area, including the character of the uses of surrounding areas.

(3) Zoning classifications."

It appears that the proposal for the siting of the generators is in a "business, technology, and industrial" zoning district, which one media report from Nov. 2023 by WBOI seemed to say was described by

officials as "a gentle use in a gentle designation.". . This description does not seem to fit with this draft permit's potential max level of pollutants for the site.

Also, Indiana code 13-14-8-4 states "Sec. 4. In adopting rules and establishing standards, a board shall take into account the following:"
(7) The right of all persons to an environment sufficiently uncontaminated as not to be injurious to:
(A) human, plant, animal, or aquatic life; or
(B) the reasonable enjoyment of life and property."

That combined with IC 13-12-2-1 saying that Title 13 of Indiana code should be liberally construed for purposes that include public health: "Being necessary for the public health, safety, and welfare, this title shall be liberally construed to effectuate the purposes of this title." seem to strengthen case for interpretation of IAC code I gave above.

Relevant sources

326 IAC 2-1.1-5 Air quality requirements

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-15-2; IC 13-17-3-4; IC 13-17-3-11
Affected: IC 13-15; IC 13-17

Sec. 5. The commissioner shall not issue preconstruction approval to any person for construction or modification of any source or emission unit if the commissioner determines that the terms and conditions of the preconstruction approval:

(1) will interfere with attainment or maintenance of any National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) set forth in 326 IAC 1-3;

(2) do not comply with the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 for construction or modification of a major stationary source or major modification as defined in 326 IAC 2-2 that is or will be located in an attainment or unclassified area under 326 IAC 1-4;

(3) do not comply with the requirements of 326 IAC 2-3 for construction or modification of a major stationary source or major modification as defined under 326 IAC 2-3 that is or will be located in a nonattainment area under 326 IAC 1-4;

(4) do not assure compliance with all applicable air pollution control rules, except as provided by an enforceable compliance schedule; or

(5) are not protective of the public health.

(Air Pollution Control Division; 326 IAC 2-1.1-5; filed Nov 25, 1998, 12:13 p.m.: 22 IR 990; filed Oct 2, 2013, 11:32 a.m.: 20131030-IR-326120500FRA; readopted filed Oct 18, 2024, 2:09 p.m.: 20241113-IR-326230809RFA)

TITLE 326 Air Pollution Control Division

PDF

ARTICLE 2 PERMIT REVIEW RULES

< Article 1 Article 3 >

(ff) "Major stationary source" means the following:

(1) Any of the following stationary sources of air pollutants that are located or proposed to be located in an attainment or unclassifiable area as designated in 326 IAC 1-4 and that emit or have the potential to emit one hundred (100) tons per year or more of any regulated NSR pollutant:

(A) Fossil fuel-fired steam electric plants of more than two hundred fifty million (250,000,000) British thermal units per hour heat input.
(B) Coal cleaning plants (with thermal driers).
(C) Kraft pulp mills.
(D) Portland cement plants.
(E) Primary zinc smelters.
(F) Iron and steel mill plants.
(G) Primary aluminum ore reduction plants.
(H) Primary copper smelters.
(I) Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than fifty (50) tons of refuse per day.
(J) Hydrofluoric, sulfuric, and nitric acid plants.
(K) Petroleum refineries.
(L) Lime plants.
(M) Phosphate rock processing plants.
(N) Coke oven batteries.
(O) Sulfur recovery plants.
(P) Carbon black plants (furnace process).
(Q) Primary lead smelters.
(R) Fuel conversion plants.
(S) Sintering plants.
(T) Secondary metal production plants.
(U) Chemical process plants, excluding ethanol production facilities that produce ethanol by natural fermentation included in North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes 325193 for Ethyl Alcohol Manufacturing or 312140 for Distilleries, as revised in 2007**.
(V) Fossil fuel boilers (or combinations thereof) totaling more than two hundred fifty million (250,000,000) British thermal units per hour heat input.
(W) Taconite ore processing plants.
(X) Glass fiber processing plants.
(Y) Charcoal production plants.
(Z) Petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding three hundred thousand (300,000) barrels.

(2) Any stationary source with the potential to emit two hundred fifty (250) tons per year or more of a regulated NSR pollutant.

(3) Any of the following stationary sources with potential emissions of five (5) tons per year or more of lead or lead compounds measured as elemental lead:

(A) Primary lead smelters.
(B) Secondary lead smelters.
(C) Primary copper smelters.
(D) Lead gasoline additive plants.
(E) Lead-acid storage battery manufacturing plants that produce two thousand (2,000) or more batteries per day.

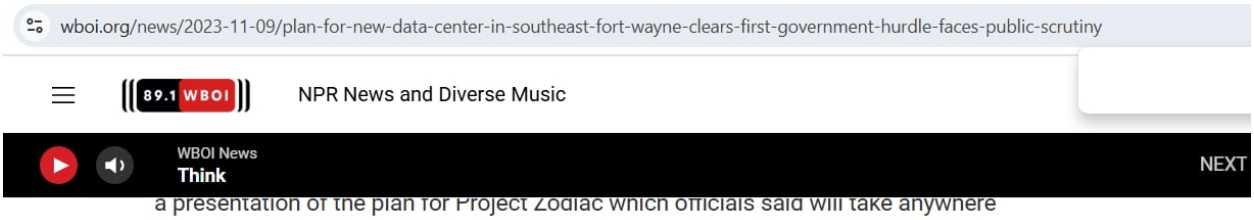
(4) Any other stationary source with potential emissions of twenty-five (25) or more tons per year of lead or lead compounds measured as elemental lead.

(5) Any physical change occurring at a stationary source not qualifying under subdivisions (1) through (4) if the change would by itself qualify as a major stationary source under subdivisions (1) through (4).

(6) Notwithstanding subdivisions (1) through (5), a source or modification of a source shall not be considered a major stationary source if it would qualify under subdivisions (1) through (5) only if fugitive emissions, to the extent quantifiable, are considered in calculating potential to emit of the stationary source or modification and the source does not belong to any of the categories listed in subdivision (1) or any other stationary source category that, as of August 7, 1980, is being regulated under Section 111 or 112 of the CAA (42 U.S.C. 7411 or 42 U.S.C. 7412).

(7) A major stationary source that is major for VOC or NO_x shall be considered major for ozone.

(gg) "Minor source baseline date" means the earliest date after the trigger date on which a major stationary source or major modification subject to the requirements of this rule or to 40 CFR Part 52.21* submits a complete application under the



a presentation of the plan for Project Zodiac which officials said will take anywhere from seven to ten years to build and will require a vacation of a stretch of Paulding Road from Adams Center Road to the railroad crossing west of Hartzell Road.

Project officials said the property owners along that stretch have already agreed to sell their properties to the project.

After the presentation, both commissions heard public comment on the project where people living near the property raised concerns about property values going down, noise levels being too high and industrial waste.

The property sits directly diagonally across the road from the Allen County Sheriff Department's Training Facility that includes firing ranges, buildings and the department's K-9 training center.

In rebuttal, project officials said they've made adjustments to keep noise levels to little more than a conversational level. Officials applied for a business, technology and industrial zoning district for the property, which they described as "a gentle use in a gentle designation."

IDEM Response to Jorge Fernandez Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

****

Jorge Fernandez
Address: 7465 Lakeridge Dr.
Fort Wayne, IN 46819

Part of my previous remarks below:

My understanding: The company is trying to get an air permit where they want to put more backup generators in and max NOx emissions are going to go down while they are requesting all their other max pollutant levels expected to go up (I have highlighted over seemingly related parts of proposal in image at bottom of this email) This seems like a strange claim that does not seem to match up with best available control technology standard. If I recall correctly, the company involved has indicated they are going to plan on running backup generators for 45 minutes a month instead of 500 hours a year (and the 500 hours is what would bring it significantly over the threshold for a different set of rules in permit if I am not mistaken), so my understanding is based on their claims they weren't planning on running it to NOx limit before on regular basis. It is still going to almost certainly make air pollution worse if they are running it for

same time as with smaller facility.

Why doesn't the applicant replace diesel backup generators with hydrogen fuel cells or battery backup energy storage, so neighbors don't have to deal with diesel fumes during weekly testing or use during an electrical outage significant enough to knock out powers to all of the electrical lines coming to it? I think this would be a good idea.

As science is always developing regarding health effects of specific emissions, to extent within IDEM's allowed powers, I would also like for IDEM to try to get further information regarding specific composition of expected particulate matter (PM) releases of all sizes.
Jorge Fernandez
Address: 7465 Lakeridge Dr.
Fort Wayne, IN 46819

IDEM Response to Jorge Fernandez Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 5 – Alternative Fuels or Processes

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Kimberly Koczan Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 17, 2025, Kimberly Koczan submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Kimberly Koczan comments

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google’s AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. According to the information available regarding this center's operational energy needs, even this amount of generator back up will not be nearly enough to power this facility, causing me to question if this is the last permit that will come before us. As far as I remember, this area was rezoned as BTI - for "light industrial use." Nothing about storage of more than a million gallons of volatile, noxious fuel on site with over 170 huge generators with no notable filtration or pollution controls seems like a light industrial use. How is the zoning appropriate? Please offer a detailed map with each parcel of the property, noting the zoning designation and where exactly these proposed towers, generators and tanks will be placed.

Please note the details of the size, make, and model specifications of each of the equipment pieces being considered. Please note what makes these specific cooling towers meet BACT standards. Please specify how the generators and tanks are the best available control technology. Battery back up is smaller, less weight, and a lot less dangerous to the surrounding community. Where are renewable and battery technologies in this permit?

Please give express language around reporting, government inspections and oversight, the terms of ceasing operations if the company is not in compliance with EPA &IDEM regulations. the air quality testing is far too lax. I would like to see weekly air testing with 3 or more sites and publicly available

reports. The equipment and any staffing and reporting costs should be entirely on the applicant. How is a baseline test done for the health of nearby humans, soil, water and air before operations begin so that we have a baseline for damages and impacts of Hatchworks LLC's operations? Since they say they are committed to sustainability, they should be committed to outside inspections and testing.

Where are the emergency plans in case of natural disasters, misuse or poor care of equipment? Will they have their own fire response team on hand or will they be responsible for paying for any emergency response costs, clean up costs from diesel leaks, or damage to this equipment in a timely manner?

The math just does not add up. It looks as though the applicant knows full well that they intend to break the law on emissions standards. Please look through the permit to state express limitations for their use and define what constitutes an 'emergency use.' This grant should not be approved until the grid infrastructure is fully in place. An inspection should be done in the interim to ensure that they have not already violated the legal process. How will such inspections be publicly reported? What is the consequence of various violations?

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Sincerely,

Rev. Kimberly Koczan

1705 Florida Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46805-5034 Kimberly@earthcharterindiana.org

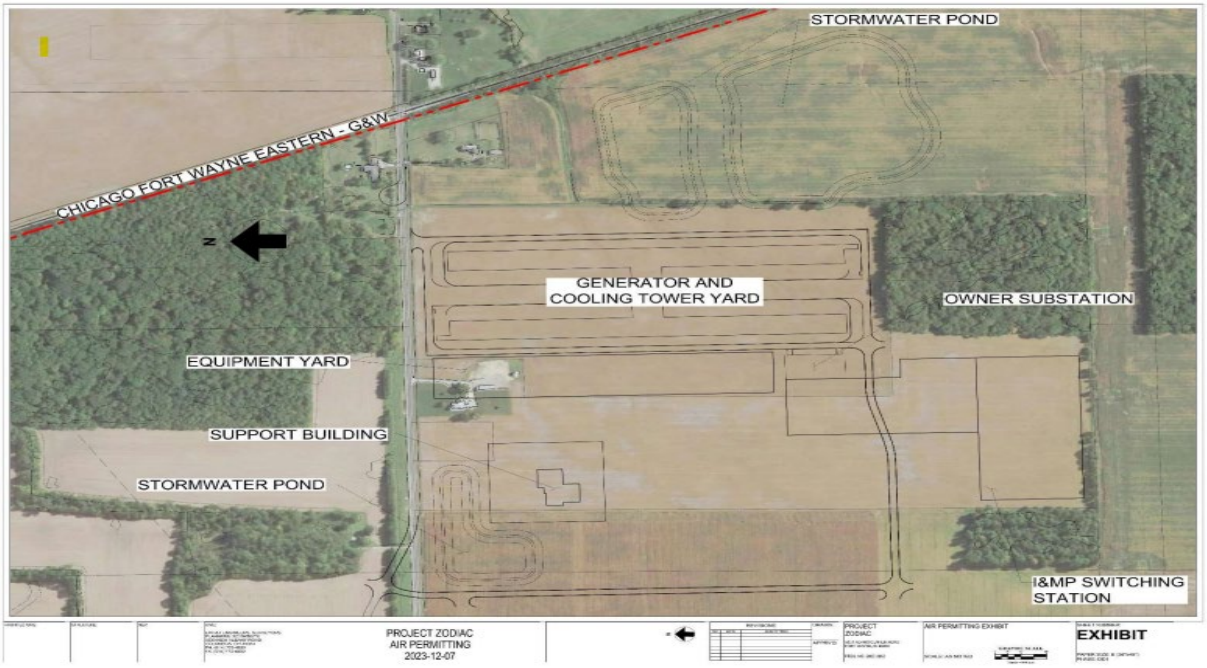
IDEM Response to Kimberly Koczan Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 3 – Compliance Inspections and Possible Future Violations
- IDEM Response to General Statement 5 – Alternative Fuels or Processes
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit
- IDEM Response to General Statement 10 – Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and PSD (326 IAC 2-2)

Please find the site layout that is in the permit application:

Figure 1-1. Preliminary Site Layout



IDEM, OAQ understands that the commenter has concerns about issues such as safety around fuel tanks. However, IDEM, OAQ does not have the authority to evaluate these types of issues as part of the air permit application review process or to deny an air permit based on concerns about these types of issues. For issued related to safety around fuel tanks, please contact your local fire department, and/or the Indiana State Fire Marshall for these concerns.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Roma Eastes Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 17, 2025, Roma Eastes submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Roma Eastes comments

Important considerations for Permit Applications SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530 are attached. **Please respond to confirm receipt of this email.**

Thank you,

Roma Eastes

Commenters include Indiana residents, community-based organizations, and environmental advocates who share a commitment to ensuring that environmental and public-health laws are rigorously applied and enforced. Commenters are deeply concerned about the unprecedented scale of the proposed expansion at this facility, the absence of essential monitoring and enforceable limits, the extensive use of diesel-fired backup generators, the cumulative air-quality impacts on nearby neighborhoods, and the need for transparent, complete, and accurate information in the public record.

Background and Summary of Comments

The Hatchworks facility is a new large-scale data center complex, widely understood to be operated for or by Google, despite the use of the entity "Hatchworks LLC" as the permit applicant. The Draft SSM and SPM propose to expand the facility's emergency-power capacity from 34 diesel-fired emergency generators to 174 emergency generators, plus additional diesel-fired ancillary generators, fire pumps, and extensive cooling-tower infrastructure. This would authorize one of the largest diesel-generator installations ever proposed in Indiana.

The emissions implications are profound. Appendix A of the Draft SSM/SSM TSD shows that the potential-to-emit ("PTE") for the 174 diesel generators alone is:

- **NOx:** 1,482.54 tons/year
- **CO:** 1,013.45 tons/year
- **PM\$_{2.5}$:** 68.55 tons/year
- **Total PM:** 112.38 tons/year

When including cooling towers, fire pumps, ancillary generators, and paved/unpaved roads, the facility's total NOx PTE approaches 1,488 tpy and total CO PTE approaches 1,018 tpy. These values far exceed major-source thresholds unless synthetic limits are applied.

The Draft Permit relies on a synthetic minor cap of 244 tpy for NOx and CO combined across 174 emergency generators. Yet the permit lacks the monitoring, testing, and recordkeeping requirements needed to assure compliance with these limits. Compliance is based almost exclusively on self-reported hours of operation and manufacturer-supplied emission factors, which are not validated by stack testing or continuous emissions monitoring.

Further, the application contains significant confidentiality claims shielding generator model, rated capacity, and manufacturer information from public review. Broad confidentiality reduces the public's ability to evaluate the adequacy of the application, TSD, and Draft Permit.

Finally, the facility is located near residential neighborhoods and community infrastructure, including schools, daycares, and medical facilities. Because the project is part of a multi-billion-dollar Google data-center expansion across Indiana, the environmental implications are cumulative, region-wide, and long-term.

Commenters believe that IDEM must:

1. Deny the Draft SSM and SPM; or
2. Withhold approval until a substantially revised application and permit are developed that include:
    - Complete and accurate emissions information;
    - Adequate monitoring and enforceable limits;
    - A robust alternatives analysis;
    - A full compliance history for the real operating entity (Google);
    - A site-specific environmental justice and cumulative-impact evaluation;
    - A clear explanation of how the Draft Permit assures compliance with all applicable federal and state requirements.

Comment 1: The Permit Record Fails to Provide Clear, Accurate, and Complete Information Concerning the Facility and Its Emissions

Indiana regulations require IDEM to provide a Technical Support Document that "sets forth the legal and factual basis" for each draft Part 70 permit.40 Errors and omissions in the Draft SSM/SPM TSD, combined with extensive redactions in the construction-permit documents, prevent the public from understanding IDEM's rationale, evaluating emissions calculations, or determining whether the Draft Permit reflects all applicable requirements. Below, Commenters outline significant deficiencies in the facility description, emissions calculations, and TSD accuracy.

Comment 1(a): The Permit Relies on Unverified and Unsupported Emission Factors for 174 Diesel Generators

The Draft Permit relies primarily on emission factors provided by engine manufacturers, but the TSD provides no description of:

- The manufacturer;
- The model;
- The rated engine capacity;
- Emissions testing protocols used to validate the factors;
- The basis for the assumed 25% capacity factor;
- Whether cold-start, warm-start, or load-transient emissions were evaluated.

These omissions are notable because the facility's synthetic minor status depends entirely on accurate hourly and annual emissions calculations. The confidentiality letter submitted by Hatchworks asserts that generator manufacturer and model constitute a "trade secret," but these are standard industrial specifications and are routinely disclosed in construction-permit applications nationwide.

Redacting this information prevents the public from determining:

- Whether the generators meet Tier 4 Final standards;
- Whether after-treatment controls (DPF, SCR) are included;
- Whether cleaner or alternate technologies were considered.

The emissions calculations also assume uncontrolled emission rates for particulate matter and NOx, even though the facility's PTE values—exceeding 1,400 tpy NOx—suggest the need for advanced combustion or after-treatment controls. Commenters request that IDEM require stack testing or manufacturer-certified emissions data for each generator class.

Comment 1(b): The Draft TSD Contains Inconsistent or Unexplained Emissions Values

Commenters identified several inconsistencies in the Hatchworks emissions tables:

Table 1: Comparison of Emissions Values for Diesel Generators (Gen 1–174)

Pollutant	PTE (tpy)	Combined Facility PTE (tpy)	Cap in Draft Permit	Notes
NOx	1,482.54	1,487.76	244 (synthetic limit)	Cap not tied to monitoring that assures compliance
CO	1,013.45	1,017.62	244	Same cap for CO and NOx combined—no rationale provided
$PM_{2.5}$	68.55	75.84	No cap	Uncontrolled; no DPF or SCR required

These emissions values indicate that the facility would be a major PSD source for NOx and CO absent synthetic minor limits. Yet the Draft Permit fails to demonstrate:

1. That emissions calculations are accurate;
2. That synthetic limits are enforceable;
3. That monitoring is sufficient to verify compliance.

Comment 1(c): IDEM Fails to Address the Use of Unproven Capacity Assumptions

The Draft Permit assumes that the 174 diesel generators will operate only during emergencies and routine testing (100 hours/year maximum). But the TSD and Draft SPM fail to:

- Explain how IDEM verifies “emergency” definitions;
- Ensure the facility will not participate in grid-support or demand-response programs;
- Prevent simultaneous testing of large numbers of generators;
- Evaluate risk of extended power outages or grid instability.

Even infrequent operation of 174 large generators can create intense localized spikes in NO_2 and $PM_{2.5}$.

Commenters request that IDEM adopt enforceable conditions:

- Limiting simultaneous generator operation;
- Prohibiting non-emergency use for grid-support;
- Requiring real-time publication of generator run status.

Comment 2: The Draft Permit Does Not Adequately Assess the Facility’s Corporate Structure, Compliance History, or Multi-Site Impacts Associated with Google’s Data-Center Expansion Across Indiana

Hatchworks LLC is, for all practical purposes, an operating arm or special-purpose entity of Google. The facility’s purpose, scale, design, and infrastructure are consistent with hyperscale data-center operations. Yet IDEM evaluates Hatchworks as if it is an isolated, stand-alone facility with no meaningful corporate history, no parent company, and no broader environmental footprint.

This approach fundamentally undermines Title V’s informational and compliance-assurance functions. A complete understanding of the regulated entity (its corporate affiliations, past violations, and technical capabilities) is critical for determining whether a permit ensures compliance with applicable requirements.

Comment 2(a): IDEM Fails to Evaluate Google's Corporate Compliance History

The TSD for the September 6, 2024 permit states that "[t]here are no pending enforcement actions related to this source." This statement is literal but misleading. Hatchworks LLC is a newly created corporate entity. It has no compliance history of its own because it did not exist prior to this project.

Under federal Title V guidance, where a facility is owned or controlled by a parent corporation, the agency must consider the compliance history of the real operating entity, not merely the shell LLC. EPA's 1999 White Paper and subsequent Title V implementation guidance require permitting authorities to examine the compliance record of "the responsible corporate entity" for purposes of ensuring adequate monitoring, enforceability, and facility reliability.

Because Hatchworks LLC is a corporate instrumentality of Google, IDEM must inquire into and disclose:

1. Google's corporate environmental compliance history in other states;
2. Its compliance history at other Google data centers nationwide;
3. Prior NSPS IIII and NESHAP ZZZZ compliance issues;
4. Any consent decrees, notices of violation, or enforcement actions involving power redundancy or emergency generator use.

IDEM cannot rely on the absence of enforcement actions at a brand-new LLC to conclude that the permittee is likely to comply.

Comment 2(b): IDEM Fails to Consider the Facility's Role in Google's Multi-Site Investment Strategy

The Hatchworks facility must be understood as one component of Google's large-scale data-center build-out across Indiana. Available public information makes clear that:

- Google has been acquiring Indiana properties for data-center development;
- Google previously pursued a major data-center project in Indianapolis before terminating the proposal;
- Utilities across Indiana, including I&M and Duke, have begun planning for substantial load increases attributable to new hyperscale data centers;
- Google's data-center designs rely heavily on diesel backup systems, often exceeding 150–300 MW per campus.

These facts bear on:

- Cumulative emissions impacts;
- Grid reliability and the likelihood of emergency-generator operation;
- Environmental justice considerations;
- The adequacy of pollution-control technology and alternatives.

Yet the Draft Permit treats the Hatchworks facility as if it were an isolated operation with no broader air-quality or grid implications.

Comment 3: The Draft Permit Fails to Provide Monitoring and Testing Requirements Sufficient to Assure Compliance with Emissions Limitations, Particularly for Synthetic Minor Caps

The core requirement of a Title V permit is that it must contain monitoring and reporting conditions "sufficient to assure compliance" with all applicable limitations. 42 U.S.C. § 7661c(c); 326 IAC 2-7-5(3). Federal regulations reinforce this duty by requiring monitoring that produces "reliable data from the relevant time period that are representative of the source's compliance." 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(i)(B).

The Draft Permit falls far short of these requirements with significant inadequacies pertaining to diesel-engine emissions, generator usage, and particulate emissions from cooling operations.

Comment 3(a): Monitoring for the 174 Diesel Generators Is Insufficient to Assure Compliance with Annual Emissions Caps

The Draft Permit imposes a synthetic minor limit of 244 tpy NOx and 244 tpy CO across the 174 diesel generators.

But the monitoring consists only of:

- Recording hours of operation for each generator;
- Multiplying hours by manufacturer-provided emission factors;
- Keeping monthly records and providing quarterly summaries.

This monitoring is inadequate because:

1. No stack testing is required to verify emission factors;
2. No continuous emissions monitoring (CEMS) is required for NOx or CO;
3. No periodic testing under representative loads is required;
4. No monitoring for $PM_{2.5}$, a major pollutant of concern, is imposed;
5. No limits on simultaneous generator operation are included;
6. No objective data (e.g., fuel usage, real-time load, telemetry) is required to corroborate self-reported operating hours.

Table 2: Required vs. Actual Monitoring for Diesel Generators

Required Under Title V	Required Under Draft Permit	Deficiency
Data "sufficient to assure compliance"	Hours of operation × emission factor	Not representative of actual emissions
Monitoring at a frequency sufficient to detect exceedances	Quarterly summaries	Does not reveal short-term exceedances
Representative operating conditions	No load-based requirements	Emission factors assumed, not verified

Required Under Title V	Required Under Draft Permit	Deficiency
Reliable monitoring for major pollutants	No monitoring for NO_2 or $PM_{2.5}$	Major pollutants unmonitored
Verification of work practices and testing	No stack tests	LOAD and transient emissions ignored

The Draft Permit cannot assure compliance without more robust monitoring.

Comment 3(b): The Draft Permit Fails to Ensure Compliance with NSPS Subpart IIII and NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ

The facility's diesel engines are subject to:

- **40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII** (NSPS for Compression-Ignition Engines); and
- **40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ** (NESHAP for Stationary RICE).

These standards require:

- Use of certified engines;
- Proper maintenance of after-treatment devices;
- Use of ultra-low sulfur diesel;
- Demonstration that each generator's emission profile matches certification levels;
- Specific performance testing where required;
- Compliance with operating restrictions during emergencies and non-emergencies.

The Draft Permit incorporates these rules by reference, but does not:

- Identify the subcategory or compliance path for each generator;
- Confirm that the engines are Tier 4 Final certified;
- Require documentation of EPA certification;
- Require periodic verification of compliance;
- Provide specific testing obligations for non-emergency operation.

Title V permits must "communicate clear terms" and cannot rely on obscure or indirect citations.

Commenters request that IDEM:

- Identify which units fall under IIII and which under ZZZZ;
- Provide a table listing each generator, model, certification, displacement, and compliance category;
- Require stack testing where necessary to verify certification-based emission factors;

- Require periodic audits of NSPS/NESHAP compliance.

Comment 3(c): Cooling-Tower Monitoring and PM Emissions Evaluation Are Inadequate

The Draft Permit authorizes cooling-tower emissions of:

- 12.62 tpy PM
- 8.84 tpy PM10
- 5.30 tpy $PM_{2.5}$

as shown in Appendix A.

These emissions are significant, yet:

- No drift eliminator efficiency is stated;
- No monitoring of drift rate is required;
- No recordkeeping related to solids content or water chemistry is required;
- No maintenance schedule is specified.

Cooling towers can be meaningful contributors to $PM_{2.5}$ exposure, especially in urban residential areas and lack of monitoring prevents assurance of compliance.

Comment 4: The Draft Permit Fails to Address Environmental Justice, Sensitive Receptors, or Cumulative Health Risks

The proposed Hatchworks/Google data-center expansion raises significant environmental justice ("EJ") concerns that IDEM has not addressed in any meaningful way.

The Draft Permit does not:

- Identify nearby residences;
- Identify schools, childcare facilities, or healthcare institutions;
- Evaluate sensitive populations;
- Provide an EJSCREEN analysis;
- Discuss baseline air quality;
- Consider cumulative impacts of diesel-generator and cooling-tower emissions;
- Address disproportionate impacts on low-income or minority communities.

These omissions conflict with IDEM's Title VI obligations, EPA's EJ guidance, and basic public-health principles. Consistent with that model, we include the following analysis.

Comment 4(a): Sensitive Receptor Proximity Analysis Demonstrates Heightened Health-Risk Concerns

Using publicly available geographic tools, Commenters estimate the following approximate distances from the Hatchworks facility located at 7510 Zodiac Way to nearby sensitive receptors:

Table 3: Approximate Distances to Sensitive Receptors

Sensitive Receptor	Approximate Distance	Notes
Residential neighborhoods along Adams Center Road	0.15 miles	Downwind during common wind patterns
Southwick Elementary School	~0.5 miles	Elementary-age children highly vulnerable to $PM_{2.5}$
Paul Harding Junior High (formerly associated schools)	~0.7 miles	Could be affected by cumulative exposure
Multiple daycare centers	0.4–1.0 miles	No analysis performed by IDEM
Medical and assisted-living facilities	1–1.25 miles	Sensitive populations
Foster Park and public outdoor recreation areas	0.75–1.2 miles	Increased exposure during outdoor activity

These distances indicate that IDEM should have conducted a site-specific EJ and health-impact review, yet none appears in the record.

Comment 4(b): Diesel-Generator Emissions Pose Severe Health Risks Not Addressed in the Draft Permit

Diesel exhaust contains:

- $PM_{2.5}$
- Black carbon
- Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2)
- Unburned hydrocarbons
- VOCs
- Formaldehyde and other hazardous air pollutants (HAPs)

EPA recognizes diesel exhaust as a major contributor to respiratory illness, cardiovascular disease, cancer risk, and premature death. Because the facility proposes 174 diesel generators with potential emissions exceeding 1,400 tons/year of NOx and nearly 70 tons/year of $PM_{2.5}$, short-term exposure spikes during testing or emergency operation may significantly impact nearby residents.

Yet IDEM's Draft Permit:

- Treats diesel operation as infrequent without evidence;
- Imposes no short-term limits;
- Provides no fenceline or ambient monitoring;

- Relies solely on operator self-reporting.

Comment 4(c): IDEM's Title VI Obligations Require a Meaningful EJ Evaluation

EPA's Title VI guidance requires that state permitting agencies analyze whether permitting decisions:

- Cause or contribute to disparate impacts;
- Affect areas already overburdened by industrial emissions;
- Place additional burdens on low-income or minority communities.

The Hatchworks facility is located within Fort Wayne's southeast quadrant, where census-block groups show:

- Higher-than-average proportions of Black and Latinx residents;
- Lower median income;
- Higher asthma prevalence and ER visit rates;
- Higher diesel particulate matter exposure indices.

Yet the Draft Permit contains **no** EJ analysis.

IDEM should revise the Hatchworks TSD to include:

- A full EJSCREEN analysis;
- Demographic data for a 1-mile and 3-mile radius;
- Baseline air-quality and cumulative-emissions context;
- Identification of sensitive receptors;
- Discussion of potential disparate impacts.

Comment 5: IDEM Fails to Require Evaluation of Less Harmful Alternatives or Cleaner Backup Power Technologies

The Draft Permit authorizes the installation and operation of 174 large diesel-fired emergency generators, yet the application and TSD do not include a genuine alternatives analysis.

Under IC 13-15 and 326 IAC 2-7, IDEM has the authority to require:

- Analysis of technologically and economically feasible alternatives;
- Evaluation of cleaner fuels or technologies;
- Reasonable design requirements to minimize emissions.

IDEM's failure to analyze alternative control strategies undermines the completeness and reasonableness of a Title V permit.

Comment 5(a): IDEM Failed to Evaluate Non-Diesel Alternatives for Critical Backup Power

Data centers worldwide increasingly rely on:

- Battery energy storage systems (BESS);
- Rotary UPS systems;
- Fuel cells;
- Natural-gas-based backup systems;
- Hybrid electric-diesel configurations with reduced diesel use.

Google itself has publicized investments in 100% carbon-free energy on a 24/7 basis, which are fundamentally inconsistent with deploying nearly 200 diesel generators without evaluating cleaner options.

Yet the Draft Permit:

- Takes the applicant's diesel-only proposal at face value;
- Does not evaluate the feasibility of battery storage, despite market trends;
- Does not examine hybrid configurations;
- Does not analyze the feasibility of Tier 4 Final-only equipment;
- Does not require after-treatment such as SCR or DPF.

Comment 5(b): IDEM Failed to Require Best Available Control Technology (BACT)-Equivalent Controls

Although the facility is permitted as a synthetic minor source, its uncontrolled PTE exceeds PSD major-source thresholds. As a result, IDEM should evaluate diesel-emission controls at a level consistent with BACT-like rigor, including:

- Diesel particulate filters (DPFs) to reduce $PM_{2.5}$
- Selective catalytic reduction (SCR) to reduce NO_x
- Closed crankcase ventilation
- Advanced combustion controls

Yet the permit does not require:

- Any PM controls;
- Any NO_x controls;
- Any after-treatment equipment;
- Any specific emissions reduction design features.

Comment 5(c): IDEM Fails to Reflect EPA Guidance on Diesel Emission Reduction Strategies

EPA has issued extensive guidance on diesel-emission mitigation, including:

- Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA) recommendations;

- Clean Diesel Program best practices;
- Modern backup-generator guidance for data centers.

Typical requirements include:

- Use of Tier 4 Final certified engines;
- Use of renewable diesel or biodiesel blends;
- Optimization of operating practices;
- Minimization of idling and testing durations;
- Fenceline monitoring for $PM_{2.5}$ and NO_2 near large diesel fleets.

The Draft Permit includes none of these practices.

Comment 6: IDEM's PSD Applicability Analysis Is Incomplete and Inconsistent with the Facility's Potential-to-Emit

The uncontrolled emissions from the 174 generators exceed 1,400 tpy NOx and 1,000 tpy CO, which are both above the 250 tpy PSD major-source threshold for this industrial category.

Although synthetic minor limits are included, IDEM must evaluate:

1. Whether the synthetic minor cap is enforceable;
2. Whether the cap is sufficient to avoid PSD under the Clean Air Act;
3. Whether the facility should otherwise be subject to PSD review because of the scale of emissions;
4. Whether aggregated emissions from the Hatchworks/Google campus should be counted;
5. Whether the "project aggregation" rules apply due to the large increase in generating capacity.

Comment 6(a): IDEM Does Not Explain Why the Emissions Cap Is Set at 244 tpy

The 244-tpy cap is striking because it:

- Is slightly below the 250 tpy PSD major-source threshold;
- Appears to be chosen for that purpose alone;
- Is supported by no emissions modeling or technical rationale.

Comment 6(b): IDEM Fails to Demonstrate That Synthetic Minor Limits Are Practically Enforceable

Under EPA guidance, synthetic minor limits must be:

- Enforceable as a practical matter;
- Supported by monitoring;
- Verified through representative operating conditions;
- Resistant to manipulation or under-reporting.

But the Draft Permit has no:

- CEMS;
- Fuel-use monitoring;
- Generator-load monitoring;
- Stack testing;
- Fenceline monitoring;
- Third-party verification.

Thus, the synthetic minor limit is not enforceable as a practical matter, and the permit may be invalid.

Comment 7: IDEM's Technical Support Document and Draft Permit Contain Ambiguities, Omissions, and Internal Inconsistencies that Prevent a Clear Understanding of the Facility's Obligations

A Title V permit must serve as a clear, self-contained statement of all applicable requirements. A permit cannot rely on vague language, ambiguous cross-referencing, or missing context. In the Hatchworks Draft Permit, numerous omissions and contradictions impede the ability of the public—and even the permittee—to understand the facility's obligations under state and federal law.

Comment 7(a): IDEM Fails to Clearly Identify All Applicable Requirements and Their Applicability to Each Emission Unit

IDEM's Draft Permit includes generic references to:

- NSPS IIII
- NESHAP ZZZZ
- 326 IAC 2
- 40 CFR 60
- 40 CFR 63
- Synthetic minor limits
- Emergency-operation provisions
- Part 64 CAM (for some units)

But the Draft Permit does not:

1. Identify which requirements apply to each generator, by model and installation date;
2. Identify which generators fall under existing-source vs. new-source standards;
3. Identify which units require initial performance demonstrations under NSPS IIII;
4. List emissions standards applicable to each subcategory of generator;

5. Explain the basis for requirements applicable to ancillary diesel-fired units (DEAG1–DEAG3 and fire pumps).

Comment 7(b): Draft Permit Conditions for Emergency Generators Are Internally Inconsistent and Fail to Prevent Improper Non-Emergency Operation

The Draft Permit includes emergency-operation restrictions derived from NSPS IIII and NESHAP ZZZZ (e.g., 100 hours/year for testing/maintenance). Yet the Draft Permit does not:

- Define “emergency” in Indiana-specific terms;
- Prohibit grid-support or demand-response participation;
- Require documentation of emergency conditions;
- Require operator logs to be verified against utility outage reports;
- Limit simultaneous operation of multiple units except during emergencies.

In the absence of these safeguards, the synthetic minor limit can easily be exceeded, intentionally or unintentionally.

Comment 7(c): IDEM’s Incorporation of the Source’s “Emergency Provisions” Is Outdated or Misaligned with Current Indiana Law

The Draft Permit references emergency-provision conditions in the permit’s Section B, but Indiana’s rules have been revised and emergency provisions previously found in Section B have been eliminated or moved. This creates:

- Cross-references to non-existent conditions;
- Ambiguity about enforceable standards;
- Confusion for inspectors and the permittee.

Such drafting errors can have substantive consequences, undermining enforceability.

Comment 7(d): IDEM’s Incorporation-by-Reference Approach Creates Ambiguity and Reduces Clarity

The Draft Permit incorporates numerous federal regulations “by reference” without:

- Identifying which subsections apply;
- Explaining why they apply;
- Tailoring conditions to the Hatchworks facility.

IDEM must instead:

- Clearly identify applicable standards;
- Include tailored compliance conditions;
- Eliminate irrelevant or inapplicable citations.

Comment 8: IDEM's Handling of Confidential Business Information (CBI) Frustrates Title V's Transparency Requirements

Title V permits must be transparent so that the public can understand a facility's obligations and evaluate whether the facility is in compliance. However, Hatchworks submitted an extensive Request for Confidentiality for generator make, model, and capacity.

Such information:

- Is not typically considered proprietary in power-generation permitting;
- Is required for evaluating NSPS IIII applicability;
- Is necessary to evaluate whether the generators are Tier 4 Final;
- Is relevant to modeling and risk assessment;
- Is needed to assess whether cleaner alternatives exist;
- Is required for evaluating control technology (SCR, DPF) availability.

IDEM should reconsider the confidentiality determination and require disclosure of:

- Generator manufacturer;
- Generator model;
- Rated capacity;
- Tier certification level;
- Applicable NSPS/NESHAP standard;
- Emission-control features.

Comment 9: The Draft Permit Fails to Ensure Compliance with IC 13-17-3 and 326 IAC 2-7 Concerning Adequacy of Monitoring, Emission Limitations, and Operational Requirements

Indiana's core air-permitting statute, IC 13-17-3, obligates IDEM to:

- Prevent air pollution;
- Protect public health;
- Require appropriate emissions controls;
- Prevent air-quality degradation.

Similarly, 326 IAC 2-7-5(3) requires monitoring that assures compliance with applicable requirements. Inadequacies in monitoring, control efficiency, and emissions characterization prevent a permit from meeting these requirements. Here, the deficiencies include:

- No stack testing;
- No continuous emissions monitoring;
- No monitoring for $PM_{2.5}$ or NO_2;

- No verification of emergency-operation hours;
- No short-term limits;
- No analysis of cumulative impacts;
- No verification of fuel usage.

Because emissions limits cannot be assured, the permit does not satisfy IC 13-17-3 or 326 IAC 2-7.

Comment 10: IDEM Failed to Incorporate Properly an Operation and Maintenance Plan, Preventive Maintenance Requirements, or Terms Ensuring Reliable Pollution-Control Operation

IDEM must require maintenance plans that reflect the specific equipment used.

For diesel engines and cooling towers, the Draft Permit lacks:

- Required maintenance for emissions controls (if any exist);
- Inspection schedules;
- Oil, filter, and after-treatment maintenance;
- Documentation of malfunction events;
- Corrective-action timelines.

IDEM must include specific O&M requirements for:

- 174 diesel generators;
- Ancillary diesel units;
- Cooling towers;
- Fire pumps;
- Diesel storage tanks.

Without such provisions, compliance cannot be ensured.

Comment 11: The Draft Permit Does Not Protect Public Health During Worst-Case or Peak-Use Scenarios

Diesel generators emit the highest levels of $PM_{2.5}$ and NO_2 during:

- Cold start events;
- Load changes;
- High-load operation;
- Extended emergency operation.

The Draft Permit does not evaluate:

- Simultaneous operation of all generators;

- Impact of sequential startup;
- Cumulative NO_2 concentrations within 1-hour averaging periods;
- Peak $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations within 24-hour averaging periods;
- Effects of atmospheric inversions.

IDEM must conduct:

- A full AERMOD modeling analysis;
- An evaluation of 1-hour NO_2 NAAQS compliance;
- A 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ analysis;
- A cumulative-risk assessment.

Comment 12: IDEM Should Require Fenceline Monitoring and Real-Time Public Reporting

Given the scale of the diesel-generator installation, the facility should be required to:

- Install fenceline $PM_{2.5}$ and NO_2 monitoring;
- Install weather and wind-direction monitoring;
- Publish real-time emissions data to a public website;
- Retain high-resolution data for at least 5 years.

This is consistent with:

- EPA guidance;
- Best practices for large diesel-generator fleets;
- Environmental justice considerations;
- Analogous monitoring requirements in other states (e.g., California, New York data centers).

Comment 13: IDEM's Notice and Public-Participation Process Should Be Expanded

The Draft SSM and SPM represent a massive expansion of the original permit. A 30-day notice period is insufficient.

Commenters request:

- A public hearing in Fort Wayne;
- Translation and interpretation services;
- Extended comment periods;
- Publication of revised TSDs and permit drafts;
- Release of redacted information related to generator specifications.

Expanding public participation is consistent with environmental justice obligations and Title VI principles.

Comment 14: IDEM Should Reopen the Draft Permit and Require a Full Environmental Impact and Cumulative-Impacts Analysis

Given:

- The facility's emissions;
- The number of generators;
- The proximity of residential neighborhoods;
- Potential short-term emissions spikes;
- The absence of robust monitoring;
- The lack of an alternatives analysis;

IDEM must prepare a complete EJ and cumulative-impact analysis for the Hatchworks/Google campus.

This requirement is consistent with:

- EPA's 2022 cumulative-impact guidance;
- Title VI;
- IC 13-17-3;
- 326 IAC 2-7-5;

Conclusion

The Draft Significant Source Modification No. 003-48739-00530 and Draft Significant Permit Modification No. 003-48840-00530 fall short of the requirements of the Clean Air Act, Title V, 40 CFR Part 70, 326 IAC 2-7, and IC 13-17-3. The Draft Permit lacks sufficient monitoring, enforceable limits, clarity, and analysis to ensure compliance or protect public health. The facility's proposed emissions (particularly the unprecedented diesel-generator inventory) require heightened scrutiny, not the minimal oversight reflected in the Draft Permit.

For the reasons discussed above, Commenters respectfully request that IDEM deny the Draft SSM and SPM or, at minimum, substantially revise the Draft Permit and reopen public comment once the necessary corrections have been made.

Thank you for your attention to these comments and for your ongoing work to protect air quality and public health in Indiana. Commenters remain available to IDEM for questions, additional information, or participation in public hearings related to this permit.

IDEM Response to Roma Eastes Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 1 – Public Participation and Environmental Justice
- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 3 – Compliance Inspections and Possible Future Violations
- IDEM Response to General Statement 4 – Cooling Towers

- IDEM Response to General Statement 5 – Alternative Fuels or Processes
- IDEM Response to General Statement 10 – Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and PSD (326 IAC 2-2)

All emergency diesel generators in this permit are subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII - New Source Performance Standards for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines and 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines.

The purpose of the equation in section D.1 is to limit the emissions of NOx, CO, and VOC to less than 250 tons per 12 consecutive-month period. Each diesel generator cannot run more than 500 hours per year, but that does not mean the company can run all generators 500 hours per year. The draft permit utilizes a Mass-Based Emission Limit rather than a simple hourly restriction. To comply with the limits record keeping and reporting requirements have been added in the permit.

All proposed emergency diesel generators by Hatchworks have been certified by the EPA.

Maintenance plans have been mentioned in section D.1.2 in the permit.

Malfunction report has been mentioned in section C.14 in the permit.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Georgia Manges Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 17, 2025, Georgia Manges submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Georgia Manges comments

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530
Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Also, I am requesting you to extend the public comment period and to schedule additional public hearings since there was not sufficient time and not everyone who lives & breathes in our community was able to speak. Google's permits are incomplete, not up to our community's standards, and do not meet our expectations for safety and regulation.

IDEM Response to Georgia Manges Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit
- IDEM Response to General Statement 8 – Request to Postpone/Reschedule Public Hearing and Extend the Public Comment Period
- IDEM Response to General Statement 10 – Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and PSD (326 IAC 2-2)

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Rachel Reagan Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 17, 2025, Rachel Reagan submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Rachel Reagan comments

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

My children have life-threatening allergies, asthma, and chronic migraines. We already have a lot of Yellow and Orange and Red coded days, which makes my child's days a struggle, hard to breathe, and uncomfortable. They are nearing 16 years old and this can't be the standard for the world in which they are going to grow up. We have to stop this damage to our environment because we can't put the genie in the bottle.

Please deny these requests.

IDEM Response to Rachel Reagan Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit
- IDEM Response to General Statement 10 – Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and PSD (326 IAC 2-2)

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Nicole Snider Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 17, 2025, Nicole Snider submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Nicole Snider comments

Hatchworks, LLC Request to add another 140 diesel generators to the Zodiac Way Google Data Center in Ft. Wayne, bringing their total number of diesel generators 174

I recommend that IDEM **deny** Hatchworks, LLC's request for permitting additional diesel generators at their Ft. Wayne site. Instead, if Hatchworks, LLC (herein referred to as the permittee) needs additional energy, I recommend utilization of the best available control technology, such as batteries, as backup sources of energy.

According to the EPA, as of 2015, "emergency engines will be required to use cleaner fuel - ULSD [ultra low sulfur diesel] - if they operate, or commit to operate, for more than 15 hours annually as part of blackout and brownout prevention," (EPA 2025a). Nowhere in the permitting does the permittee indicate what type of diesel fuel they plan to utilize.

While we do not know the type of diesel that is going into these stationary diesel-fired generators, according to the permitting, they each emit the following: carbon monoxide (CO), particulate matter (PM) of different sizes (PM10, PM2.5), sulfur dioxide (SO2), nitrogen oxides (NOx), and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). These are toxins that can affect brain and heart function as well as exacerbate respiratory conditions like asthma. Table 1 from page 121 of the permitting shows the total source emissions, if the additional diesel generators are approved.

Table 1

	Source-Wide Emissions After Issuance (ton/year)							
	PM[1]	PM_{10}[1]	$PM_{2.5}$[1, 2]	SO_2	NO_X	VOC	CO	Total HAPs
Total PTE of Entire Source Excluding Fugitives*	**78.82**	**82.69**	**75.84**	3.62	249.22	245.46	248.17	2.12

Diesel generators are a major source of air pollution. Starting with the carbon monoxide emissions from diesel generators, a "combustion ignition engine would typically require a field added diesel oxidation catalyst (DOC) to become compliant" by reducing their CO emissions by 70% [*see Figure 1] (Meissner 2020). However, according to the Draft Permit Section A.2 Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summary [326 IAC 2-7-4(c)(3)][326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]:

(a) Thirty-four (34) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 1 through Gen 34, approved in 2024 for construction, each with an output capacity of 4049 HP (3019.30 kW), *using no control* [*emphasis added], and exhausting to stacks SV1 through SV 34.

(b) One hundred and forty (140) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 35 through Gen 174, approved in 2025 for construction, each with an output capacity of 4049 HP (3019.30 kW), *using no control* [*emphasis added], and exhausting to stacks SV 35 through SV 174.

With **no controls** on the diesel generators, the permit does not indicate the inclusion of field added diesel oxidation catalysts, nor any other pollutant mitigation practice.

Figure 1

CO Reduction – NESHAP for Stationary Diesel (CI) Engines

Area Sources		
Nonemergency 300 < hp ≤ 500	49 ppmvd CO	70%
Nonemergency > 500 hp	23 ppmvd CO	70%
Major Sources		
Nonemergency 100 ≤ hp ≤ 300	230 ppmvd CO	
Nonemergency 300 < hp ≤ 500	49 ppmvd CO	70%
Nonemergency > 500 hp	23 ppmvd CO	70%

According to the Mayo Clinic, carbon monoxide affects the brain and heart most, with chronic exposure causing headaches, weakness, dizziness, nausea/vomiting, shortness of

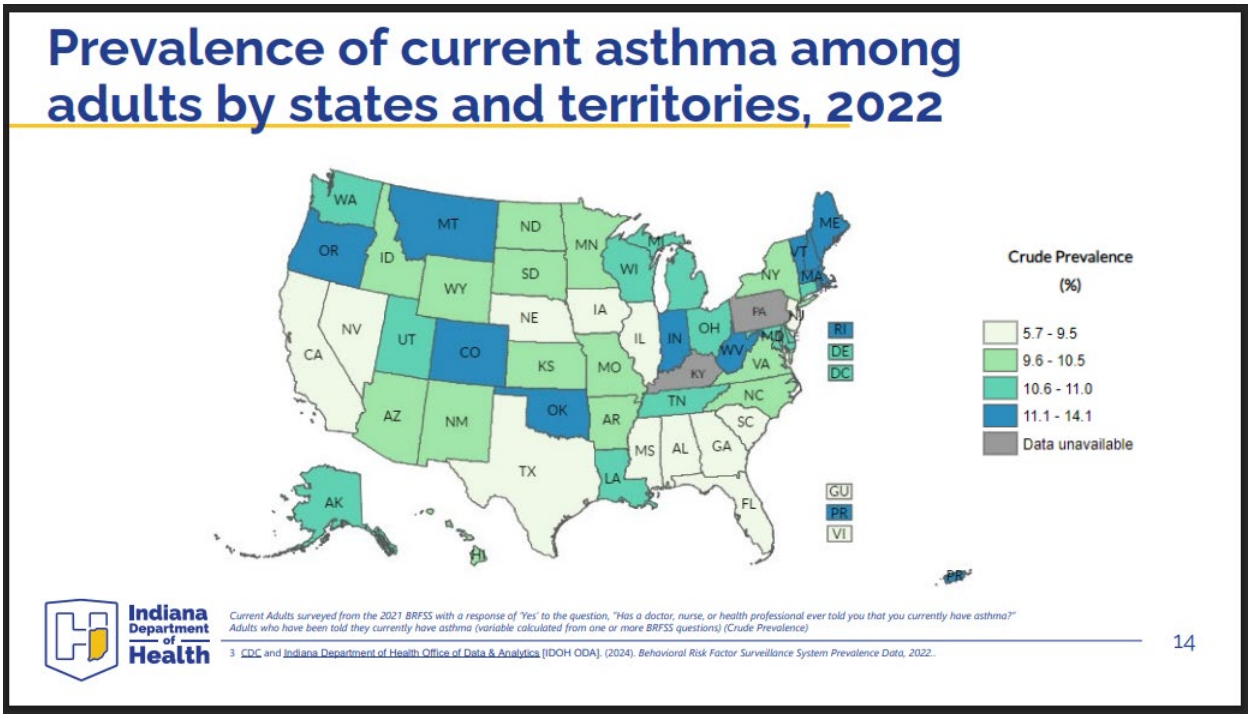
breath, confusion, blurred vision, sleepiness, loss of motor control, or loss of consciousness (Mayo Clinic 2025). And with a potential 248 tons of CO emitted every year, per table 1, this is a serious health concern.

With particulate matter emissions from diesel-fired generators expected at 78.82 tons,

PM10 at 82.69 tons, and PM2.5 at 75.84 tons per year, the amount of particulate matter is concerning for both human and environmental health. The EPA states that there are a variety of health problems associated with exposure to particulate matter, including decreased lung function, aggravated asthma, nonfatal heart attacks, and premature death in those with heart or lung disease (EPA 2025c). Environmental concerns include making lakes and streams acidic, depleting soil nutrients, damaging farm crops, which is of particular concern in the Hoosier state, and contributing to acid rain (EPA 2025c). All of these are deeply troublesome effects of allowing 174 diesel generators to operate.

Adding pollutants that exacerbate asthmatic conditions is not something Indiana

residents can afford. Hoosiers already face higher than average rates for asthma. According to the Indiana Department of Health, as of 2022 data, Indiana is in the top category (blue) of crude prevalence of asthma rates at 11.1 - 14.1% (Indiana Department of Health 2025).



Compared to the others, emissions of sulfur dioxide at 3.62 tons per year look small; however, even short-term exposure to SO2 can harm the respiratory system, with asthmatics particularly sensitive (EPA 2025d). And SO2 can also contribute to acid rain (EPA 2025d), compounding the acid rain potential of particulate matter. Similarly, nitrogen oxides (NOx) can exacerbate asthmatic conditions as well as acid rain (EPA 2025e).

Emissions from diesel generators can make rain more acidic as well as produce ground-level ozone, both of which damage crops and pollute the soil. These are of particular concern for our farming Hoosiers. Contributing to these environmental and economic harms, there also property damage as well as visibility concerns (EPA 2025b).

Altogether, with potential emissions of NOx at 249.22 tons, SO2 at 3.62 tons, particulate matter (PM) at 78.82 tons, PM10 at 82.69 tons, PM2.5 at 75.84, VOCs at 245.46 tons, CO at 248.17, and 2.12 tons of hazardous air pollutants, have the compounded effects of exposure to the emissions been considered? These are a lot of tons of toxic substances being emitted into

our air and with other industries as well as the airport in proximity, have the compounded effects of all these pollutants neighbors face being considered? After all, on the home page of the IDEM website, it clearly states the role of IDEM is “Protecting Hoosiers and Our Environment.”

Overall, the emissions that diesel-fueled engines give off are toxic. According to the EPA, exposure to diesel engine emissions can lead to serious health conditions like asthma and other respiratory illnesses, exacerbate heart and lung disease, which all result in increased hospital visits, work and school absences, and “premature deaths,” (EPA 2025b). In addition to the human health concerns, there are environmental health concerns; in particular, damages to crops and soil health (EPA 2025b). There are already 34 diesel-fired generators at this Ft. Wayne facility. Our community cannot afford the proposed 140 more and ask that IDEM deny the Hatchworks, LLC permit.

Resources:

EPA. 2025a. “Fact Sheet: Specifics about Provisions Related to Emergency Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines.” Last updated May 15, 2025. https://www.epa.gov/stationary-engines/fact-sheet-specifics-about-provisions-related

—-. 2025b. “Learn About Impacts of Diesel Exhaust and the Diesel Emissions Reduction Act.” Last updated August 12, 2025. https://www.epa.gov/dera/learn-about-impacts-diesel-exhaust-and-diesel-emissions-reduction-act

—-. 2025c. “Health and Environmental Effects of Particulate Matter (PM).” Last updated May 23, 2025. https://www.epa.gov/pm-pollution/health-and-environmental-effects-particulate-matter-pm

—-. 2025d. “Sulfur Dioxide Basics.” Last updated January 10, 2025. https://www.epa.gov/so2-pollution/sulfur-dioxide-basics

—-. 2025e. “Basic Information about NO2.” Last updated July 10, 2025. https://www.epa.gov/no2-pollution/basic-information-about-no2

IARC. 2012. “IARC: Diesel Engine Exhaust Carcinogenic.” June 12, 2012. https://www.iarc.who.int/news-events/iarc-diesel-engine-exhaust-carcinogenic/

Indiana Department of Health. 2025. “Asthma in Indiana: Chronic Respiratory Disease Section Division of Chronic Disease, Primary Care, and Rural Health.” January 2025. https://www.in.gov/health/cdpc/files/IDOH_Asthma-Slide-Library_Jan2025-.pdf

Meissner, Brad. 2020. “EPA Emission Standards for Diesel Generators.” https://resources.kohler.com/power/kohler/industrial/pdf/Emission_Std_White_Paper.pdf

Mayo Clinic. 2025. “Carbon monoxide poisoning.” March 28, 2025. https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/carbon-monoxide/symptoms-causes/syc-20370642

IDEM Response to Nicole Snider Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 5 – Alternative Fuels or Processes
- IDEM Response to General Statement 8 – Request to Postpone/Reschedule Public Hearing and Extend the Public Comment Period
- IDEM Response to General Statement 10 – Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and PSD (326 IAC 2-2)

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Gina M. Burgess Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 17, 2025, Gina M. Burgess submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Gina M. Burgess comments

I hope this email finds you doing well. This email is in reference to the modified air permit currently being pursued by Hatchwork, LLC in Allen County, Indiana. This would be Significant Source Modification No. 003-48739-00530 and Significant Permit Modification No. 003-48840-0530.

PLEASE DENY CURRENT AIR PERMIT ON THE BASIS OF OPACITY AND LACK OF ELECTRICITY NEEDED TO SUPPORT THIS PROJECT

I am requesting that this air permit be denied on the basis that it will likely violate IDEM and EPA rules and regulations as it pertains to Opacity.

The the first four images below were taken on the evening of November 2, 2025 at the Google Data Center located in New Albany, Ohio. I have additional pictures and videos, but am restricted to 25 MB of attachments.

The nighttime pictures were taken during a 2 hour timeframe between Midnight and 2 pm. The back-up generators at that location were running during the entire time. You could hear them and smell them.

The generators emit one kind of particulate. The cooling towers emit another kind of particulate. This is all in addition to water vapors.

Google appears to operate in two different modes: daytime and nighttime. It's daytime operations were observed on November 3, 2025 between Noon and 2 pm. During its daytime operations, Google appears to be in compliance within the parameters of Opacity.

During daytime operations, you can barely see any particulate emission. What little particulate that can be seen is by way of the cooling towers. That appears to be mostly water vapors.

But daytime is a stark contrast to nighttime, where air emissions are profoundly more robust.

PLEASE RESCIND AND REVOKE PRIOR APPROVED AIR PERMIT FOR FAILURE TO ACT IN GOOD FAITH AND LACK OF ELECTRICITY NEEDED TO SUPPORT THIS PROJECT

I am also requesting that this permit be denied and the prior air permits for this project be revoked on the basis that Google and it's agent Hatchwork (the onsite contractor for both the Fort Wayne, IN and New Albany, OH sites) has not conducted themselves in good faith during the course of their dealings with the County of Allen, City of Fort Wayne or the State of Indiana.

I request this for a number of reasons:

First, all the backup diesel generators are supposed to be "back ups." However, Fort Wayne's current power grid cannot support Google's operations.

Hatchwork's knows this or should have known this when they applied for their first air permit on or before July, 2024. In the aftermath of that IDEM's 2024 air permit approval, Hatchwork has been one of several Google agent entities pushing for large-scale industrial solar in Allen County. The current I&M/AEP electrical grid needs support that goes beyond what the wind turbines in Ohio (east of the Fort Wayne Google site) can provide.

The County of Allen didn't finalize and codify it's industrial solar rules and regulations until October, 2025. This means Hatchwork wasn't requesting approval for back-up generators in July. Hatchwork's was requesting approval for a much-needed power source. Something akin to a make-shift substation.

Google selected a site that was formerly Allen County farmland. That means there was no pre-existing infrastructure for the electricity and water that would be needed.

Without this pre-existing infrastructure and without rules and regulations in place for additional (solar) infrastructure, Hatchwork's knew or should have known they couldn't augment the current power grid with solar. Hatchwork's also knew or should have known that the current power grid, even with support from

the Ohio industrial wind site, just wasn't enough.

This demonstrates that Hatchwork, as an agent of Google, has a history of putting the proverbial cart before the horse. They aren't coming to IDEM for air permit approval. They're coming to IDEM for power station work-around approval.

Google's New Albany Ohio data center is operating around the clock 24/7/365. However, it's cooling towers aren't emitting 24/7/365.

When they do emit, the emissions are far more robust at night, especially after 11 pm. These post 11 pm-emissions consist of low lying emissions from the alleged "back up" generators, higher placed emissions from the cooling towers and water vapors, all of which are simultaneously accompanied with diesel fumes and noises from the diesel generators.

Second, no matter who the party is (individual, business, vendor, contractor, etc), when you are dealing with a government entity such as the City of Fort Wayne, the County of Allen or the State of Indiana, there's an expectation and duty to act in good faith.

PLEASE REQUIRE HATCHWORK TO RESUBMIT ALL AIR PERMIT REQUESTS TO IDEM AFTER CURRENT ELECTRIC GRID HAS BEEN AUGMENTED AND IS CAPABLE OF SUPPORTING GOOGLE'S OPERATIONS

Hatchwork hasn't acted in good faith here, as demonstrated by their own air permit timeline. Within a span of 18 months, they came back for 5x the number of air permits that they originally requested in July, 2024. That original air permit request was made nearly 12 months before much-needed industrial solar regulations were approved in October, 2025.

The second set of requested air permits were submitted to IDEM before industrial solar was codified and approved in Allen County. The industrial Solar infrastructure needed to augment the pre-existing electric grid, in support of Google's data center's operational needs, hasn't been built yet.

If IDEM approves Hatchwork's second air permit and does not rescind and revoke Hatchwork's first air permit, then Hatchwork will proceed as they have in New Albany. They will construct that which needs to be constructed so that Google can begin operations that rely heavily on diesel generators as a primary power source until the non-diesel power sources become available and come online.

During that time frame, there will be multiple air particulate emissions occurring simultaneously: lower ground level emissions from the diesel generators floating upwards, higher cooling tower emissions that float towards the ground, higher cooling tower emissions that float towards the sky, and water vapor emissions. They will be indistinguishable from one another and collectively will violate the parameters for Opacity. This will all be set against a background of noise and diesel fumes.

Please look into these matters more closely for yourselves by visiting the Google data center located at 1101 Beech Road SW, New Albany, Ohio.

Thank you, in advance, for your time, patience, consideration and assistance. It's all very appreciated. Should you have any questions, comments, suggestions or advice, please forward those to me at your earliest convenience.

With respect and sincerity,

Gina M. Burgess
P. O. Box 11684
Fort Wayne, IN 46859
(260) 804-0629

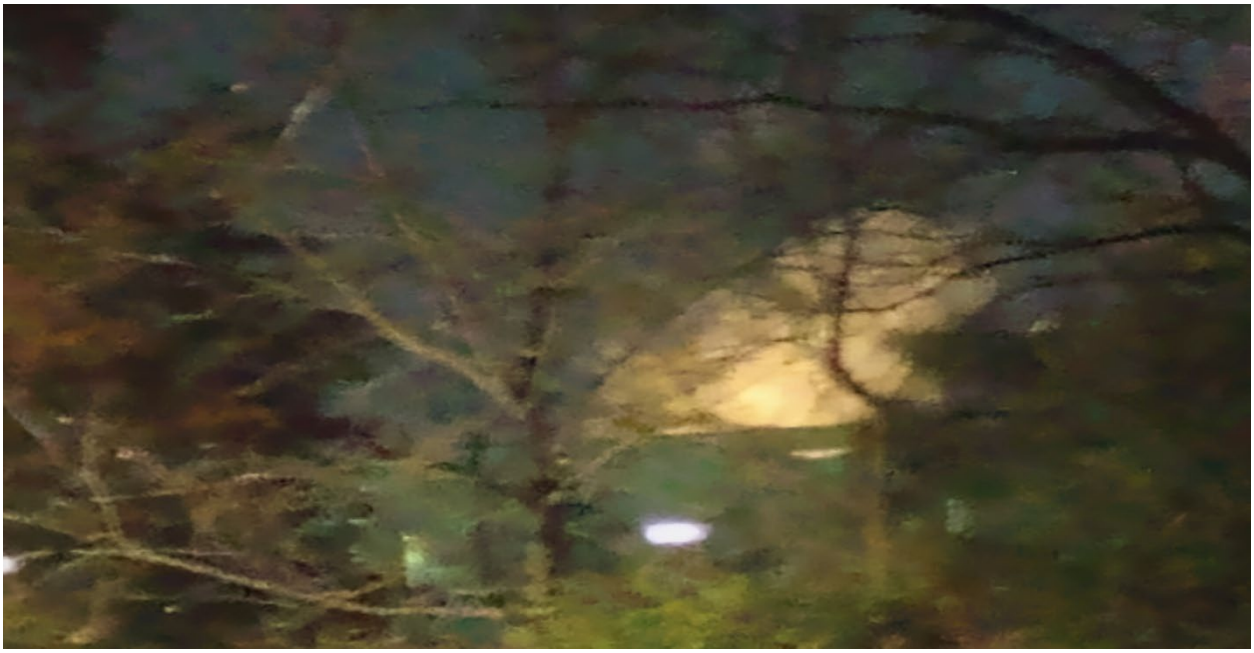









Blacklick Creek Rd
HOLDER
GATE 1








Google
1101 Beech Road SW

IDEM Response to Gina M. Burgess Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 1 – Public Participation and Environmental Justice
- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 3 – Compliance Inspections and Possible Future Violations
- IDEM Response to General Statement 4 – Cooling Towers
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

IDEM, OAQ thanks Gina M Burgess for providing the photographs and video of the Google Data Center in New Albany, OH.

Below is additional IDEM response to comments:

- Gina M. Burgess has been added to the list of interested parties for this company in terms of air permitting.

- There are no applicable state or federal rules that require IDEM representatives to review, inspect, or investigate the Google Data Center in New Albany, OH.

- IDEM, OAQ understands that the commenters have concern that the source could result in light pollution and noise pollution. However, IDEM, OAQ does not have the authority to evaluate these types of issues as part of the air permit application review process or to deny an air permit based on concerns about these types of issues.

- IDEM OAQ has no authority to determine the compliance status of Google Data Center in New Albany, OH, with the Indiana Administrative Code 326 IAC 6-4 (Fugitive Dust Emissions), since the New Albany, OH, data center is not located in Indiana. Hatchworks is required to be in compliance with applicable regulations at all times. Compliance will be evaluated based state and federal requirements.

  For the proposed Hatchworks LLC data center, IDEM compliance inspectors will monitor property lines as part of inspections to assure sources are meeting the requirements of the permit including the requirements of 326 IAC 6-4. Practically, compliance with the fugitive dust rule is determined under 326 IAC 6-4-5(c) by a qualified representative of the commissioner based on visible emissions crossing the property line of the source at or near ground level. Please note that "fugitive dust" excludes uncombined water as specified in the following definitions:

  - As defined in 326 IAC 6-4-1, "fugitive dust" means the generation of particulate matter to the extent that some portion of the material escapes beyond the property line or boundaries of the property, right-of-way, or easement on which the source is located.

  - As defined in 326 IAC 1-2-52, "particulate matter" or "PM" means any airborne finely divided solid or liquid material, excluding uncombined water, with an aerodynamic diameter smaller than one hundred (100) micrometers.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Tony Mendoza Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 17, 2025, Tony Mendoza submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Tony Mendoza **comments**

Attached please find Sierra Club's comments on the Hatchworks LLC draft air permits, Nos. 003-48739-00530 (Significant Source Modification) and 003-48840-00530 (Significant Permit Modification), in Allen County.

If you would please confirm receipt of these comments, we would appreciate it.

Please let us know if you have any questions.

Thank you.

Tony

--
Tony Mendoza *(he, him, his)*
Senior Attorney
Sierra Club Environmental Law Program
2101 Webster St., 13th Floor
Oakland, CA 94612
(415) 977-5589
(510) 208-3140 fax
tony.mendoza@sierraclub.org

On behalf of its more than 8,000 Indiana members, Sierra Club submits these comments on Indiana Department of Environmental Management's (IDEM's) Draft Construction and Part 70 Operating Permit for Hatchworks LLC's data center, in Allen County (the Draft Permit). The Draft Permit would allow Hatchworks to add 140 new diesel-burning emergency generators and new cooling towers to an existing facility with 34 diesel-burning emergency generators. None of these 174 diesel-fired emergency generators have any post-combustion pollution reduction controls, such as Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) systems or filters to remove particulate matters. These diesel generators will endanger air quality and cause significant direct public health harm in a disproportionately low-income and disadvantaged community.

As proposed, the Draft Permit does not meet the requirements of the Clean Air Act and applicable regulations, and IDEM should revise the permit before making it final. First, the Draft Permit does not meet one of the core requirements of a Title V operating permit in that it does not transparently demonstrate how the core requirements were derived (i.e., the annual tonnage limits) and how those requirements would be enforced by EPA, IDEM, or an individual impacted person.

Second, and related to the first point, IDEM appears to have performed complicated calculations for this facility to avoid the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) requirements under the (PSD) program. These annual tonnage calculations are therefore key enforcement terms for this source, but IDEM's calculations are confusing and opaque. IDEM should transparently explain how these calculations were performed and make each assumption in the calculation an enforceable permit term.

Third, the Draft Permit fails to make explicit that the permittee may not operate any individual emergency generators outside a specifically defined "emergency," as defined by the regulation, except for the 100

hours of non-emergency operations that are permitted by applicable regulations. This time limit for operation is the principal means by which IDEM can protect communities impacted by this sizeable source of emissions. Importantly, if the hourly operating limit needed to maintain 'synthetic minor' status under the PSD program is lower than 100 hours, then the lower hourly limit (i.e., below 100 hours of non-emergency operations) should be an explicit permit limit.

Fourth, publicly available sources (EJ Screen and COBRA) demonstrate that the proposed facility will have a significant public health impact on disadvantaged communities in Fort Wayne, including children, low-income people, and people of color. As such, IDEM should perform a cumulative impacts analysis to assure that emissions from this facility, combined with already existing sources of pollution, do not disproportionally harm these communities that IDEM is charged to protect.

Fifth, this data center could very likely achieve its goals for round-the-clock operations by relying on on-site batteries instead of this large collection of diesel generators. IDEM should therefore ask the source to consider a battery alternative to these diesel generators.

Last, to the extent IDEM makes any changes to the Draft Permit that loosen requirements, the agency should re-issue the permit for public comment before making it final.

DRAFT PERMIT

On September 4, 2025, IDEM published the Draft Permit which, if finalized, would allow Hatchworks to install and operate 140 new diesel-burning emergency generators and new cooling towers, in addition to the 34 diesel-burning generators and related equipment already permitted at the site.1 The Draft Permit includes the following "emission units and pollution control devices":

(a) Thirty-four (34) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 1 through Gen 34, approved in 2024 for construction, each with an output capacity of 4049 HP (3019.30 kW), using no control, and exhausting to stacks SV 1 through SV 34.

(b) One hundred and forty (140) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 35 through Gen 174, approved in 2025 for construction, each with an output rate capacity of 4049 HP (3019.30 kW), using no control, and exhausting to stacks SV 35 through SV 174.2

In addition, IDEM is also proposing to permit the following "insignificant activities," as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21)3:

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1 Draft Permit at PDF 11.

2 Draft Permit at PDF 11.

3 "Insignificant activities" is defined to include emissions units with lead emissions below six-tenths (0.6) ton per year or three and twenty-nine hundredths (3.29) pounds per day, carbon monoxide emissions below twenty-five (25) pounds per day, sulfur dioxide emissions below five (5) pounds per hour or twenty-five (25) pounds per day, VOC emissions below three (3) pounds per hour or fifteen (15) pounds per day, nitrogen oxides (NOx) emissions below five (5) pounds

(a) One (1) ancillary diesel-fired emergency generator, identified as DEAG1, approved in 2024 for construction, with an output capacity of 595 HP (443.70 kW), using no control, and exhausting to stack SV DEAG1.

(b) Two (2) ancillary diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as DEAG2 and DEAG3, approved in 2025 for construction, each with an output capacity of 595 HP (443.70 kW), using no control, and exhausting to the stack SV DEAG2 and SV DEAG3.

(c) One (1) diesel-fired emergency fire pump, identified as DEP1, approved in 2024 for construction, with an output rate capacity of 557 HP (415.4 kW), using no control, and exhausting to stack SV DEP1.

(d) One (1) diesel-fired emergency fire pump, identified as DEP2, approved in 2025 for construction, with an output rate capacity of 557 HP (415.4 kW), using no control and exhausting to stack SV DEP2.

(e) Thirty-six (36) diesel storage tanks, identified as DST1 through DST36, approved in 2024 for construction, each with a maximum capacity of 6,000 gallons, and no controls.

(f) One hundred and forty three (143) diesel storage tanks, identified as DST37 through DST179, approved in 2025 for construction, each with a maximum capacity of 6,000 gallons, and no controls.

(g) Fifteen (15) cooling towers, identified as CT1 through CT15, approved in 2024 for construction, each with a maximum recirculation rate of 6,000 gallons per minute, using no control, and exhausting outdoors.

(h) Forty nine (49) cooling towers, identified as CT16 through CT64, approved in 2025 for construction, each with a maximum recirculation rate of 6,000 gallons per minute, using no control, and exhausting outdoors.

(i) Paved roads.

Unlike other data centers with emergency backup generators that have been permitted by IDEM this year,4 the Hatchworks permit does not involve the installation of Selective Catalytic Reduction systems or any pollution reduction controls.5

The Draft Permit sets a NOx limit of 244 tons per year, a CO limit of 244 tons per year, and total VOC limit of 244 tons per year.6 The Draft Permit states IDEM’s finding that the

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per hour or twenty-five (25) pounds per day, PM10 or direct PM2.5 emissions below five (5) pounds per hour or twenty-five (25) pounds per day. 326 Ind. Admin. Code § 2-7-1(21).

4 See IDEM Operating Permit No. T141-48298-00650 at Section D.1 (emission controls on emergency diesel generators include Selective Catalytic Reduction and Catalyzed Diesel Particulate Filters).

5 Draft Permit at Sections A.2 and D.1.

6 Draft Permit at Section D.1.1

compliance with these annual tonnage limits, combined with the potential to emit NOx, VOC, and CO from all other emission units at this facility, limits the source-wide total potential to emit for NOx, VOC, and CO to less than 250 tons per twelve-consecutive-month period, each, and renders PSD requirements inapplicable to the source.

7 Other than the total annual tonnage limits for NOx, CO, and VOCs, there do not appear to be any other emission limits in the Draft Permit.

The Draft Permit’s proposed allowable emissions, including the annual NOx, CO, and VOC limits, are listed in Figure 1, below.

Figure 1: Source-Wide Permitted Emissions After Issuance of Draft Permit8

	Source-Wide Emissions After Issuance (ton/year)							
	PM[1]	PM_{10}[1]	$PM_{2.5}$[1, 2]	SO_2	NOx	VOC	CO	Total HAPs
Total PTE of Entire Source Excluding Fugitives*	**78.82**	**82.69**	**75.84**	3.62	249.22	245.46	248.17	2.12

Simply put, the Draft Permit, if finalized as proposed, would allow large volumes of pollutants known to cause serious harm to public health to be emitted in a heavily populated area of Indiana. To ensure that negative impacts to air quality are minimized, IDEM should adopt the recommendations suggested in this comment letter before issuing a permit.

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7 Draft Permit at Section D.1.1

8 Draft Permit at PDF 121.

Comment No. 1: The Draft Air Permit does not meet the requirements of Title V of the Clean Air Act or applicable regulations as it does not allow for transparent enforcement of requirements.

The primary purpose of a Title V operating permit is to improve compliance with Clean Air Act requirements by consolidating all applicable air pollution control requirements into a single, legally enforceable permit and making these terms enforceable by EPA and the public. See, e.g., *Sierra Club v. Johnson*, 541 F.3d 1257, 1260 (11th Cir. 2008) (Title V added "clarity and transparency" to the permitting process "to help citizens, regulators, and polluters themselves understand which clean air requirements apply to a particular source of air pollution."); see *id.* ("The goal is 'increased source accountability and better enforcement.'") (quoting "Operating Permit Program," 57 Fed. Reg. 32250, 32,251 (July 21, 1992)).

The Draft Permit relies primarily on annual tonnage limits for NOx, CO, and VOCs as well and blanket incorporation of the National Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (40 C.F.R. 60, Subpart IIII) and National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ),9 but this approach fails to provide the transparent assurance of how the applicable requirements will be enforced against the source.

While explicit incorporation of every regulatory term in the permit may be impractical, IDEM should revise the Draft Permit to include these terms, at a minimum:

First, the make and model of the proposed diesel generators should be included in the permit. This is important because each diesel generator would come with performance guarantees from the manufacturer that are important in understanding the emission calculations. The type of diesel generator impacts the emissions calculations, the calculated limits, and the specific permit

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9 *See* Draft Permit at Section D.1.

conditions to ensure compliance with those limits. If IDEM finds the inclusion of make and model impractical because the applicant has not provided this information, IDEM should request that information from the applicant before issuing the final permit.

Second, the means by which IDEM arrived at the annual tonnage limits for NOx, CO, and VOCs is not clear in the Draft Permit and supporting materials. IDEM should include every operational limit or condition that was assumed in its calculation to derive each of these three annual tonnage limits, and should make each such assumption an explicit binding term in the permit. Perhaps most importantly, if IDEM arrived at these annual tonnage limits by assuming a certain number of hours of operations per year, than that hourly limit must be made an explicit permit term, so that the tonnage limits can be enforced.

Third, IDEM should make clear that each generator cannot be operated outside an “emergency” as defined in the applicable regulation other than for the 100 hours of non-emergency operation permitted by the regulation. In other words, the Draft Permit should be revised to explicitly state that no individual emergency generator may operate for more than 100 hours except in an “emergency” that meets the definition of applicable regulations:

The stationary RICE is operated to provide electrical power or mechanical work during an emergency situation. 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.10

The permit should make clear that operation beyond the 100 hours of non-emergency operations is a permit violation except where “electric power from the local utility [] is interrupted.” *Id*. (The other types of emergencies referenced in the regulation, “fire or flood,” would not appear to be relevant to this permit except where they contribute to a disruption in electric service from the

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10 40 CFR 63.6675.

utility.) As noted above, if the synthetic minor calculations require fewer hours of operations than 100 per year, than that number of hours should be made the operational maximum for each diesel generator.

Comment No. 2: IDEM’s synthetic minor calculation is not transparent or enforceable.

Standard available pollution controls for diesel generators include Selective Catalytic Reduction systems to reduce NOx emissions and filters to remove particulates.11 This Hatchworks data center seeks to avoid having to install any of these pollution controls on the 174 diesel generators at the site by accepting annual tonnage limits on the pollutants of concern. But the calculations that IDEM performed are confusing and poorly explained in the Draft Permit and supporting materials. At a minimum, IDEM should transparently explain how these figures were calculated.

First, it is strange that the 174 emergency diesel generators proposed in this Draft Permit have nearly the same Potential to Emit for NOx as the 34 original such generators that were permitted last year. This result is surprising, on its face. At a minimum, IDEM should explain how increasing the number of generators by five times the original amount had essentially no impact on the annual tonnage calculations for NOx.

Second, IDEM appears to have used an operational limit of 500 hours in deriving these maximum emissions figures.12 But the permit only allows 100 hours of operations outside periods where electric service from the utility is disrupted. Is IDEM simply assuming 400 hours of

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11 *See* IDEM Operating Permit No. T141-48298-00650 at Section D.1 (emission controls on emergency diesel generators include Selective Catalytic Reduction and Catalyzed Diesel Particulate Filter).

12 Draft Permit at PDF page 157, Appendix A: Emission Calculations Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines - Diesel Fuel.

emergency electric disruption? If so, what is the basis for this assumption? IDEM should make clear how it came up with this 500 hours figure, which appears to contemplate illegal use of emergency generators beyond a period of grid disruption. Because these annual tonnage limits are the only pollution limits for a facility that has a potential to emit vast quantifies of dangerous pollution, IDEM should make clear and transparent how these calculations were performed, so that each aspect of the calculation can be enforced.

Comment No. 3: Operating limits outside a specifically defined emergency need to be made explicit.

The Draft Permit should be revised to make clear that each of the emergency backup diesel-generators must be limited for non-emergency operations to “a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year.” *See also* 40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2). Because the polluter has chosen not to install any pollution controls (such as SCR and particulate filters), and because IDEM has decided to process this Draft Permit as a synthetic minor for PSD purposes, the only significant pollution reduction requirement applicable to this source is the time limit in each emergency generator’s operations. IDEM should make clear that any operation beyond the “maximum of 100 hours” outside emergencies is a permit violation that would subject the polluter to enforcement, including penalties.

Further, the requirements of the Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report (*see* Draft Permit at section C.17) or its equivalent should be revised to make this core operating limit more readily enforceable, in at least the following ways: 1) Each quarterly report should include the date(s) and duration (in hours) of any disruption in electric service, as well as a contact at the local utility who IDEM could reach to verify such emergencies; and 2) The permit should be revised to require the monitoring report to include the number of hours each individual generator operated in emergency and non-emergency hours.

Comment No. 4: The Draft Permit will allow local air quality to be degraded, and will harm public health, with disproportionate impacts on disadvantaged communities in and around Fort Wayne.

If finalized, the Draft Permit will allow operation of 174 diesel generators, raising concerns about local air quality and public health. Diesel generators produce many harmful pollutants,13 including “greenhouse gases, particulate matter (PM), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), nitrous oxides (NOx), and sulfur dioxide (SO2).”14 Compared to power plants, backup generators “can emit several times more pollution from each unit of fuel burned and unit of electricity delivered.”15 This is precisely why, to protect public health, the United States economy relies primarily on large, utility-scale generation rather than distributed fossil generation.

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13 Neil D. Strachan & Alexander E. Farrell, Emissions from Distributed Generation, Carnegie Mellon Elec. Indus. Center (2004), available at https://bit.ly/3ZVVq8N ("Uncontrolled diesel engines, such as those from emergency backup generators are not evaluated because previous research has already shown their emissions are very high and regulations typically preclude their use as baseload generation." *Id.* at 3 (Emphasis original)).

14 M.Cubed, Diesel Back-Up Generator Population Grows Rapidly in the Bay Area and Southern California (2021), available at https://bit.ly/3LENog4 [hereinafter "Diesel Back-Up Generation Growth in California"].

15 Int'l Fin. Corp., The Dirty Footprint of the Broken Grid (Sept. 2019), available at: https://www.ifc.org/content/dam/ifc/doc/mgrt/20190919-full-report-the-dirty-footprint-of-the-broken-grid.pdf, at 23, PDF 33.

Diesel generator's pollutants "can create smog and exacerbate respiratory conditions, like asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and lung cancer, especially for children and older adults."16 These localized problems occur because, unlike large generation sources, these generators do not have a tall smokestack to disperse the pollutants far above the air that residents

16 Diesel Back-Up Generation Growth in California.

breathe, or other pollution control equipment that utility-scale facilities must have. This is particularly problematic because "[d]iesel generators tend to be located close to where people live, work, and attend school."

17 This is true of this Hatchworks data center.

According to our review of Public Environmental Data Partner's reconstruction of Version 2.3 of EPA EJ Screen,18 the area within a 5-mile radius of this Hatchworks data center, located at 6015 Adams Center Road,19 generally falls between the 61st and 88th percentile (in Indiana) for the environmental EJ indexes examined and generally falls between the 42nd and 88th percentile (in Indiana) for residential population indicators examined by the tool. For residents within 5 miles of the facility, 47% are low income (1.4 times the state average), 18% have less than High School education (1.7 times the state average), 9% are unemployed (1.8 times the state average), 53% are people of color (2.3 times the state average), 5% are limited English-speaking households (2.8 times the state average), and 26% are African American (2.6 times the state average) and 8% are Asian American (4.2 times the state average). See Figure 2, below.

Figure 2 – Demographics Within 5 miles of 6015 Adams Ctr Rd, Fort Wayne, IN

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17 *Id.*

18 Public access to the EPA tool was discontinued on February 5, 2025.

19 Wane, Public hearing on Google data center's request to add over 100 backup generators draws large crowd, *available at* https://www.wane.com/top-stories/google-data-center-public-hearing-to-discuss-addition-of-backup-generators-draws-large-crowd/

	VALUE	STATE AVERAGE	PERCENTILE IN STATE	USA AVERAGE	PERCENTILE IN USA	RATIO TO US AVG	RATIO TO STATE AVG
POLLUTION AND SOURCES							
Particulate Matter (PM 2.5 in ug/m3)	8.20	8.70	23	8.45	51	1.0	0.9
Ozone (ppb)	62.8	63.2	59	61.8	61	1.0	1.0
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2)	8.6	8.0	62	7.8	60	1.1	1.1
Diesel Particulate Matter (ug/m3)	0.201	0.177	67	0.191	64	1.1	1.1
Toxic Releases to Air	5,000	16,000	69	4,600	86	1.1	0.3
Traffic Proximity and Volume (daily traffic count/distance to road)	630,000	670,000	60	1,700,000	44	0.4	0.9
Lead Paint Indicator (% pre-1960s housing)	39.45%	0.37	57	0.3	66	1.3	1.1
Superfund Proximity (site count/km distance)	0.25	0.33	75	0.39	73	0.6	0.7
RMP Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.54	0.63	61	0.57	65	0.9	0.8
Hazardous Waste Proximity (facility count/km distance)	3.5	1.8	82	3.5	71	1.0	2.0
Underground Storage Tanks (UST) indicator	3.2	3.1	67	3.6	71	0.9	1.0
Wastewater Discharge Indicator (toxicity-weighted concentration/distance)	51	1,600	45	700,000	50	0.0	0.0
Drinking Water Non-Compliance	0.2	0.59	70	2.2	74	0.1	0.3
RESIDENTIAL POPULATION INDICATORS							
Demographic Index USA	1.93	1.24	85	1.34	76	1.4	1.8
Supplemental Demographic Index USA	2.11	1.64	80	1.64	78	1.3	1.3
% Low Income	47%	32%	77	30%	78	1.5	1.4
% in limited English-speaking Households	5%	2%	88	5%	74	0.9	2.8
% Unemployed	9%	5%	81	6%	77	1.5	1.8
% with Less Than High School Education	18%	11%	81	11%	79	1.6	1.7
% under Age 5	8%	6%	75	5%	77	1.5	1.4
% over Age 64	14%	17%	42	18%	42	0.8	0.8
% People of Color	53%	23%	86	40%	67	1.3	2.3

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	VALUE	RATIO TO US AVG	RATIO TO STATE AVG
BREAKDOWN BY POPULATION GROUP			
% Hispanic or Latino	14%	0.8	1.8
% Black or African American (non-Hispanic, single race)	26%	2.1	2.6
% Asian (non-Hispanic, single race)	8%	1.6	4.2
% American Indian and Alaska Native (non-Hispanic, single race)	0%	0.1	0.4
% Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic, single race)	0%	0.2	0.8
% Other race (non-Hispanic, single race)	0%	0.7	0.9
% Two or more races (non-Hispanic)	5%	1.5	1.7
% White (non-Hispanic, single race)	47%	0.8	0.6

Further, publicly available tools demonstrate that the emissions contemplated by the Draft Permit would cause significant public health harm to these low-income and disadvantaged

13

we determined that the added PM2.5 from this source would exacerbate asthma symptom incidence levels in this community.

communities.By utilizing the U.S.EPA's COBRA Health Impacts Screening and Mapping Tool,[20]wedeterminedthat the added PM2.5from thissourcewouldexacerbate asthma symptomincidence levelsin this community.

Alongside increased asthma symptoms,projected PM2.5 emissions are expected to resultin increasedincidents ofminor restricted activity days, as well as lost school and workdays. These effectslimithow residents, young and old, utilize their timeand result ineconomic losses for thecommunity. Alarmingly, the site is located within one and half miles of Paul Harding Junior High School, which "enrolls81% economically disadvantaged students,"whowilllikelyfaceharmfulhealth effects because of this source's pollution.[21]

Last, to better understand projected emissions fromthisproposal, weutilizedthe U.S.Department of Transportation's Bureau of Transportation Statistics' Estimated National AverageVehicle Emissions Rates per Vehicle for 2025,[22]and foundalarming levels ofNOx and PM2.5emissionsin light and heavy-dutyvehicleequivalencies.Projected annual NOx emissionsfrom thisfacilityare equivalent to around 150,000 additional light-duty gas vehicles (LDG) and 80,000 light-duty diesel vehicles (LDD), andPM2.5 emissions are equivalentto around 890,000 LDG and 780,000 LDD vehicles—roughly threetimes the population of FortWayne[23]—calculated asUS

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[20]U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, CO-Benefits Risk Assessment HealthImpacts Screening and Mapping Tool(COBRA), *available at*https://www.epa.gov/cobra

[21]U.S. News& World Report, Paul Harding Junior High School, *available at*https://www.usnews.com/education/k12/indiana/paul-harding-junior-high-school-256046

[22]Bureau ofTransportation Statistics, Estimated U.S. Average Vehicle EmissionsRates perVehicle by Vehicle Type Using Gasoline, Diesel, andElectric,*available at*https://www.bts.gov/content/estimated-national-average-vehicle-emissions-rates-vehicle-vehicle-type-using-gasoline-and

[23]World Population Review, Fort Wayne, *available at*https://worldpopulationreview.com/us-cities/indiana/fort-wayne

Department of Energy's Average Annual Vehicle Miles Traveled.

24 Staggeringly, the PM2.5 emissions are equivalent to over 42,000 heavy-duty gas vehicles (HDG) and 12,000 heavy-duty diesel vehicles (HDD) driving over 60,000 miles a year,25 meaning that emissions from this Draft Permit would equal tens of thousands of semi-trucks driving in the area for a few hours each day, year-round, assuming highway speeds.

We urge IDEM to consider the broader cumulative impacts of proceeding with this Draft Permit. We recommend that a more comprehensive health risk assessment be conducted, with special attention to how the proposed generators will impact local communities, including in combination with other sources of pollution.

Comment No. 5: Batteries are a better, cleaner alternative that should be considered before the Draft Permit is granted.

Hatchworks does not need to use diesel generators as much, if at all, to ensure no interruption in service. Because Hatchworks does not intend to run its generators but for a short period of time while service is interrupted, battery backups are a better, cleaner alternative for Hatchworks.

Battery storage is an investment, but it will pay for itself over time. Battery prices have reached record lows in recent years.26 The payback period could also be shortened considerably when the alternative is considered: running diesel generators that have costly and often volatile

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24 U.S. Department of Energy, Average Annual Vehicle Miles Traveled by Major Vehicle Category, *available at* https://afdc.energy.gov/data/10309

25 *Id.*

26 BloombergNEF, Lithium-Ion Battery Pack Prices See Largest Drop Since 2017, Falling to $115 per Kilowatt-Hour (Dec. 10, 2024), available at: https://about.bnef.com/blog/lithium-ion-battery-pack-prices-see-largest-drop-since-2017-falling-to-115-per-kilowatt-hour-bloombergnef/.

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fuel prices.

27 Battery storage would provide the same dispatchable firm capacity value as a diesel generator, and batteries are readily available and cost-competitive today. Some data center operators have been able to use renewable energy and battery storage to operate data centers without grid power usage and without interruptions in power supply.28

From the information available in the Draft Permit, it does not appear that battery backup was even considered as a viable alternative, but it should be before allowing diesel-fueled generators. For these reasons, we ask that IDEM perform an alternative analysis that would study the feasibility of replacing Hatchwork's diesel generators with batteries and/or on-site renewable energy and how that would impact emission limits.

Comment No. 6: If the Draft Permit's requirements are made less stringent in any way in response to comments from the polluter or otherwise, IDEM should reissue the permit for public comment.

To the extent IDEM receives comments on the Draft Permit from the polluter, from its financial backers, or any other industry entity, if IDEM chooses to revise the Draft Permit in response to such comments, IDEM should not finalize the permit. Instead, given the significant public interest in this permit and the facility's direct, harmful impact on a low-income and disadvantaged community, IDEM should reissue the permit in draft form for another round of public comment.

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27 Chris Isidore & Christopher Hickey, Gas Prices Had a Wild Ride This Year, Making 2023 Tough to Predict, CNN Business (Dec. 29, 2022), available at: https://cnn.it/3yWlpRE.

28 Eaton, Eaton Provides Webaxys' New Eco-Designed Data Center With a Complete Energy Storage & Management System (Nov. 2016), available at: https://eaton.works/3JThlqz.

CONCLUSION

For these reasons, IDEM should not finalize the Draft Permit as written. Sierra Club appreciates the opportunity to comment on this Draft Permit.

Sincerely,

/s/ Robyn Skuya-Boss Robyn Skuya-Boss

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IDEM Response to Tony Mendoza Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 1 – Public Participation and Environmental Justice
- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 3 – Compliance Inspections and Possible Future Violations
- IDEM Response to General Statement 5 – Alternative Fuels or Processes
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit
- IDEM Response to General Statement 8 – Request to Postpone/Reschedule Public Hearing and Extend the Public Comment Period
- IDEM Response to General Statement 10 – Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and PSD (326 IAC 2-2)

The purpose of the equation in section D.1 is to limit the emissions of NOx, CO, and VOC to less than 250 tons per 12 consecutive-month period. Each diesel generator cannot run more than 500 hours per

year, but that does not mean the company can run all generators 500 hours per year. The draft permit utilizes a Mass-Based Emission Limit rather than a simple hourly restriction.
Emergency stationary internal combustion engine means any stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine that meets all of the criteria in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this definition. All emergency stationary ICE must comply with the requirements specified in § 60.4211(f) in order to be considered emergency stationary ICE. If the engine does not comply with the requirements specified in § 60.4211(f), then it is not considered to be an emergency stationary ICE under this subpart.

(1) The stationary ICE is operated to provide electrical power or mechanical work during an emergency situation. 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.

(2) The stationary ICE is operated under limited circumstances for situations not included in paragraph (1) of this definition, as specified in § 60.4211(f).

(3) The stationary ICE operates as part of a financial arrangement with another entity in situations not included in paragraph (1) of this definition only as allowed in § 60.4211(f)(3)(i).

Based on NSPS IIII, the 100 hours per year" refers to the maximum allowed time an engine can be operated for non-emergency purposes while still maintaining its legal classification as an "emergency engine". Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine.

IDEM, OAQ understands that the commenter has concerns about issues such as safety around fuel tanks. However, IDEM, OAQ does not have the authority to evaluate these types of issues as part of the air permit application review process or to deny an air permit based on concerns about these types of issues. For issued related to safety around fuel tanks, please contact your local fire department, and/or the Indiana State Fire Marshall for these concerns.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Amy Coursen Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 17, 2025, Amy Coursen submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Amy Coursen comments

Thank you for your work.
I live in Fort Wayne, and I'm concerned with keeping our air quality as healthy as possible.

Toward that, I want IDEM to deny the Draft Air Permit for 140 + additional diesel generators at the Google AI Data Center in Fort Wayne.

Instead, I want IDEM to require Google to apply for a permit under the Prevention of Significant Deterioration Program. This will help ensure better protections of public health which includes Best Available Control Technology (BACT).

The existing diesel generators should have tier 4 pollution controls. The center overall should use batteries for back up and get at least 50% of its energy needs from renewable sources.

IDEM Response to Amy Coursen Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit
- IDEM Response to General Statement 10 – Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and PSD (326 IAC 2-2)

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Jeff Blossom Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 17, 2025, Jeff Blossom submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:
Jeff Blossom comments

In regard to the proposed modifications to permits 003-48739-00530 & 003-48840-00530 allowing Hatchworks LLC to add new diesel-fired emergency generators & cooling towers, please release any data submitted on the ambient air quality affected by this potential new source and any models & databases used to estimate new ambient air concentrations, as well as the sources of this data and the timeframe in which it was collected. (326 IAC 2-2-4 & 2-2-5)

I would also like to add that I'm concerned about the definition and duration of the term "emergency" being used. What is the maximum duration & frequency an official emergency can be designated by Hatchworks LLC or the State of Indiana and under what circumstances? What, if any, power does the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (or other agencies) have to hold Hatchworks LLC or other operators accountable for violating temporary "emergency" uses of these generators?

Thank you for your time & attention in this matter & thank you for your service to the people of Indiana.

Jeff Blossom
Fort Wayne Resident
260-224-4952

IDEM Response to Jeff Blossom **Comments**

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 3 – Compliance Inspections and Possible Future Violations

According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations and Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) guidance, an emergency diesel generator is a stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine (RICE) whose sole function is to provide backup power during an electric power outage. These engines are strictly limited in their operation to emergencies and, to a lesser extent, maintenance and testing.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Amanda Luedeke Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 17, 2025, Amanda Luedeke submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70

Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:
Amanda Luedeke comments

Please receive this as my official comment regarding permits 003-48840-00530 and 003-48840-00530.

I am a voting, 41 year-old mother of three and a solopreneur, living in Fort Wayne, Indiana, where I have lived for over twenty years. I grew up in Chicago and have come to love living in Indiana for the slower pace of life, lessened corruption, and great cost of living. My children attend schools in the south side of Fort Wayne, five miles from the Google data center there.

Many of us residents did not want the data center, but we were not given a choice. The project was largely kept secret, determined by our city council and county behind closed doors and NDAs. I cannot fathom a situation where it makes sense to give away hundreds and hundreds of irreplaceable acres for machines and 30 jobs, and I will be sure to let my vote in upcoming elections reflect that. However, what's done is done. We cannot erase the data center, but we can say "NO" to further expansion.

There is something called the Sunk Cost Fallacy. I'm sure you've heard of it. It is the "phenomenon whereby a person is reluctant to abandon a strategy or course of action because they have invested heavily in it, even when it is clear that abandonment would be more beneficial." I believe this is happening with permits 003-48840-00530 and 003-48840-00530. We have invested so many acres, so much time, so much energy. What's a little bit more? What harm could it do? This mindset that we must stay the course because we have already invested so much is what sinks businesses, governments, and more.

Google already got the hard part out of the way. They obtained hundreds of acres and approval for a data center. By comparison, their additional request for more acres for generators, etc. is a mere drop in the bucket. But this is a play directly from their conquering playbook. Google gets us to agree to the big thing (download the app, use their email service, use their search engine) so that then the following small asks seem trivial (we're going to raise prices by $2 on Workspace, we're going to use your data, we're going to feed your info to our AI). And we all go along with it because of the Sunk Cost Fallacy and we are doing that here. What's a few more acres when they've already taken 700? What's a few more generators? What's a few more cooling towers.

AT SOME POINT IT NEEDS TO STOP. At some point we need to say no more. Because this will not be their last request. A year from now they will want something else. And the year after that, they will need more. And again and again until we have given up so much in return for so little while our environment is destroyed making the rich richer.

Land is one of our most precious resources—I know you know that. I encourage you to steward it from that perspective. It is not something to always be developed. It is something to be protected. We cannot replace the acres that are lost. Buying environmental credits does NOT fix what they want to do and are doing to our wetlands. But we can say NO to any and all future development with this site.

This is not the first data center Google has built. It knew from the start that it would need more land, more power, more, more, more. It deceived us. Do not let Google continue in its deception!!

Please, do the brave and hard thing. Tell Google that we held up our end of the deal. They have their data center. BUT THEY WILL GET NO MORE. Please say NO to these permit requests. Protect the wetlands we have left. Protect the air, the quality of life of residents. We do not need nor do we want Google. And if this causes them to abandon their plans altogether, then I would consider it a great victory.

Amanda Luedeke
President & Literary Agent at MacGregor & Luedeke Collaborative LLC
www.macgregorandluedeke.com

IDEM Response to Amanda Luedeke Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Jordan Lawson Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 17, 2025, Jordan Lawson submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Jordan Lawson comments

My name is Jordan Lawson. I am a current resident of Fort Wayne's district 2. My father's family, including my grandparents and their five children, were brought up in New Haven, and he brought his own family up down the street in Woodburn. Not many people consider these areas to be full, rich communities, being so small and close-knit makes them arguably more so than others. It's where my grandparents and family members are buried. An AI Data Center would not only decimate the environment of our communities, but it would go against the overwhelmingly popular opinion that the people do not want it. I implore you to reconsider permits 003-48739-00530 & 003-48840-00530. Residents need an extension on their public comment period, as they have hardly had one at all due to the project being done almost entirely in secret. A New Haven official actually told constituents not to return/call off of work for voting on this issue after their comments because their votes "weren't necessary." Our community requires another public hearing as those we've had did not offer ample time to the speakers in attendance. We barely got through half of the one hundred speakers from the community during the last hearing, numerous people had to leave due to the time constraints for working people/parents. Our community has spoken loud and clear, showing irrefutable evidence that Google's permits aren't just incomplete, but they fail to meet the standards for this community, and almost seem to be bordering on fraud. There is no way such a behemoth of a company needs the tax exemptions and loopholes they've been given. Say no to Google. Deny them access to our city and county. We do not want them here. Put them in your own backyard if you want them badly enough. Put them where they can be a power plant in the open instead of operating dirty business in secret. Deny Google's request.

Jordan Lawson

IDEM Response to Jordan Lawson Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit
- IDEM Response to General Statement 8 – Request to Postpone/Reschedule Public Hearing and Extend the Public Comment Period

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of this comment.

Autumn Vandewalker Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 17, 2025, Autumn Vandewalker submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Autumn Vandewalker comments

I am writing in my public comment for the Allen County Google "Project Zodiac" Transmission Line Re-Build. I have concerns as an Allen County resident. There already seems to be a huge boom of data centers popping up across the United States, seemingly overnight. I don't like that this project even went through in the first place but I find the changes that Google is attempting to make a reality even more problematic.
Things about this I find problematic are as follows:

1. It will more than quadruple the number of diesel-powered emergency generators on-site, with each tank storing 6,000 gallons of diesel fuel.
What would happen if this were to explode?

Without proper cooling this can lead to overheating of these diesel-powered emergency generators increasing the risk of explosion or fires. And without proper maintenance or good quality diesel, these can also pose the risk of fires and explosions.

What are you doing to ensure Allen County and surrounding areas are safe?
2. Their original plan -- when Google and the development company working with Google went to IDEM for their original proposal -- was in 2024, and they asked for 34 emergency generators and one ancillary generator. Then in September, the company asked for the increase, as well as an additional 143 fuel tanks, 49 cooling towers and one more fire pump.

Why do they keep increasing and changing their original plan? Are they just going to keep asking for more and more and more?

3. My second question led me into this third point but there is a general lack of trust in the company itself, especially after adding WAY more than what they originally asked for. Why was there so much secrecy behind the actual company behind the project? Is it because they thought people in the area would be upset? Are there other reasons they were hiding information to the public who live and work in the area they are building? They have already introduced a relationship with Allen County residents where it's built on lies, how can anyone trust what they're saying now?

4. The plan also is going to use the local electrical utility - Indiana & Michigan Power - unless there is an emergency to use generators. We have seen across the country electrical utilities go up after having data centers built. Will this increase electrical utility prices for residents?

5. The impact on our Allen County residents' health, wildlife health, and surrounding areas is a top concern. Hoosiers deserve clean air, clean water, and access to wetlands and wildlife. Indiana has lost more than 260 acres of wetlands since 2021, when the Senate Enrolled Act 389 went into effect. This state law removed all state protections for Class 1 wetlands, which make up more than half of the state’s remaining wetlands and also reduced the permit requirements for disturbing or filling other wetlands.

Wetlands play a vital part to our daily lives for Hoosiers. They help with water quality, erosion control, flood control, water storage, groundwater recharge, they even help our lakes and other larger bodies of water. They are entire ecosystems with living species in them, which also feeds into our recreational and economic way of life here in Indiana.

Now, these 9 wetlands that will be torn up, are they Class 1 wetlands?
Google also has stated they will "rebuild them" when they are done. How will this affect the susceptibility of flooding in the area once they replace the wetlands?
Also -- wouldn't building on top of wetlands actually make the building more susceptible to flooding since you're taking out the wetlands, the thing that actually helps prevent flooding and erosion?

Furthermore the quality of our air and food will be effected by this data center. We have already seen the

effects of people living near other data centers in other cities - loss of water in their homes, exasperating or creating chronic or other medical conditions such as cancer, lung and respiratory diseases, asthma, etc. Indiana already has one of the worst air qualities in the US -- and building a huge data center with the capacity to use all of these diesel generators and massive cooling towers -- how can you overlook the negative health impacts this will bring to our community?

6. In 5-10 years will this and other data centers like this Google one become obsolete? What happens to the clean-up of the aftermath of the building being left behind? Will Google be cleaning the site or will it be deteriorating into our soil? Are there any biohazard materials that will be left on-site if and when the building is no longer used? What protections for Fort Wayne citizens will IDEM enforce if this process occurs?

7. The Google data center is also very close to nearby schools and residential areas. We have already heard issues directly from people that live near the site including foggyness, noise, etc. How will this directly affect children at the neighboring schools and people that live in the vicinity?

In concluding my concerns and questions, I know that IDEM is going to do whatever they want, but will the people making that decision for an entire city, will they be proud of making that decision? Will they feel good about saying "I did that!" ? Will they be able to say that their decision was for the betterment of our community, for the people that live here and grow food here, and breathe the air and drink the water here? Will they be happy to tell people for years and years after they were a part of that process and final decision?

Thank you so much for your time and consideration,

Autumn Vandewalker

IDEM Response to Autumn Vandewalker Comments

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage

IDEM, OAQ understands that the commenter has concerns about issues such as safety around fuel tanks. However, IDEM, OAQ does not have the authority to evaluate these types of issues as part of the air permit application review process or to deny an air permit based on concerns about these types of issues. For issued related to safety around fuel tanks, please contact your local fire department, and/or the Indiana State Fire Marshall for these concerns.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of this comment.

Danielle Doepke Comments and IDEM Responses

On November 17, 2025, Danielle Doepke submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on draft Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification:

Danielle Doepke comments

Hello,

I would like to submit these signed petitions, 175 signatures from local residents, as public comments regarding the following source and permit modifications for the Fort Wayne Google data center:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530
Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require an hourly limit under 83 hours of operation, in combined times of emergency and non-emergency, to ensure the protection of the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

IDEM Response to Danielle Doepke Comments

See Appendix F for (petitions, 175 signatures from local residents)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of this comment.

Comments and IDEM Responses

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

The above comment was submitted by several people.

IDEM Response

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

- IDEM Response to General Statement 10 – Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and PSD (326 IAC 2-2)

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

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PUBLIC HEARING Comments and IDEM Responses

Jeff Loveless Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Jeff Loveless comments (Appendix D page 15 row 17)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Mark Wehrle Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Mark Wehrle comments (Appendix D page 18 row 2)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Jorge Fernandes Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Jorge Fernandes comments (Appendix D page 19 row 16)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 4 – Cooling Towers
- IDEM Response to General Statement 10 – Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and PSD (326 IAC 2-2)

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Maygan Leco Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Maygan Leco comments (Appendix D page 23 row 12)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Kathrine Conner Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Kathrine Conner comments (Appendix D page 24 row 14)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Danielle Doepke Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Danielle Doepke Conner comments (Appendix D page 26 row 7)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Eli Evans Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Eli Evans comments (Appendix D page 30 row 5)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit
- IDEM Response to General Statement 10 – Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and PSD (326 IAC 2-2)

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Lenard Schmidt Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Lenard Schmidt comments (Appendix D page 32 row 8)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Chuck Linvill Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Chuck Linvill comments (Appendix D page 33 row 10)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Keith Mensing Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Keith Mensing comments (Appendix D page 36 row 8)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 5 – Alternative Fuels or Processes

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Danial Helmbright Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Danial Helmbright comments (Appendix D page 39 row 10)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Sean O'Leary Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Sean O'Leary comments (Appendix D page 42 row 12)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 3 – Compliance Inspections and Possible Future Violations

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Faith Keezer Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Faith Keezer comments (Appendix D page 46 row 2)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 4 – Cooling Towers

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Lesley De La Uz Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Lesley De La Uz comments (Appendix D page 47 row 9)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 1 – Public Participation and Environmental Justice
- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Landon Lawhead Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Landon Lawhead comments (Appendix D page 49 row 11)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Sarah Conrad Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Sarah Conrad comments (Appendix D page 52 row 10)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Nicols Snider Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Nicols Snider comments (Appendix D page 54 row 5)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Michael Miller Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Michael Miller comments (Appendix D page 56 row 6)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Christine Smith Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Christine Smith comments (Appendix D page 60 row 10)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Eleanor Igwe Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Eleanor Igwe comments (Appendix D page 63 row 2)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 5 – Alternative Fuels or Processes

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Jeanette Weise Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Jeanette Weise comments (Appendix D page 64 row 9)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit
- IDEM Response to General Statement 10 – Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and PSD (326 IAC 2-2)

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Kimberly Koczan Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Kimberly Koczan comments (Appendix D page 67 row 2)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 5 – Alternative Fuels or Processes
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Grant Schouweiller Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Grant Schouweiller comments (Appendix D page 69 row 13)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 5 – Alternative Fuels or Processes
- IDEM Response to General Statement 10 – Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and PSD (326 IAC 2-2)

According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations and Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) guidance, an emergency diesel generator is a stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine (RICE) whose sole function is to provide backup power during an electric power outage. These engines are strictly limited in their operation to emergencies and, to a lesser extent, maintenance and testing.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Brett Bloom Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Brett Bloom comments (Appendix D page 72 row 13)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Gina Burgess Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Gina Burgess comments (Appendix D page 75 row 2)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

Companies can submit applications to the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) as many times as necessary to obtain, renew, or modify permits, provided they comply with regulatory requirements and deadlines.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Bruce Kingsbury Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Bruce Kingsbury comments (Appendix D page 79 row 1)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Cindy Douglass Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Cindy Douglass comments (Appendix D page 81 row 12)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 4 – Cooling Towers
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Bill Frohberg Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Bill Frohberg comments (Appendix D page 84 row 16)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Sephora Mentado Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Sephora Mentado comments (Appendix D page 86 row 14)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Kurt Roembke Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Kurt Roembke comments (Appendix D page 89 row 8)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 8 – Request to Postpone/Reschedule Public Hearing and Extend the Public Comment Period

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Brian Flory Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Brian Flory comments (Appendix D page 91 row 8)
Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 5 – Alternative Fuels or Processes
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Rola Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Rola comments (Appendix D page 94 row 6)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 5 – Alternative Fuels or Processes
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Daniel Hart Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Daniel Hart comments (Appendix D page 97 row 1)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 3 – Compliance Inspections and Possible Future Violations
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Laura Jacobs Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Laura Jacobs comments (Appendix D page 99 row 6)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Hannah Dreher Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Hannah Dreher comments (Appendix D pages 101 row 22)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Alison Adams Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Alison Adams comments (Appendix D page 103 row 10)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Jack Breman Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Jack Breman comments (Appendix D page 106 row 16)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 5 – Alternative Fuels or Processes

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Maizie Cohen Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Maizie Cohen comments (Appendix D page 108 row 19)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Sara Ofner-Seals Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Sara Ofner-Seals comments (Appendix D page 111 row 15)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Kip Sipe Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Sara Ofner-Seals comments (Appendix D page 113 row 13)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Veronica Sipe Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Sara Ofner-Seals comments (Appendix D page 114 row 8)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

John McCammon Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to John McCammon comments (Appendix D page 117 row 14)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 4 – Cooling Towers

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Rae Lee Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Rae Lee comments (Appendix D page 119 row 15)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Kellie Adkins Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Kellie Adkins comments (Appendix D page 121 row 18)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 1 – Public Participation and Environmental Justice
- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Nancy Kachmar Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Nancy Kachmar comments (Appendix D page 124 row 20)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 5 – Alternative Fuels or Processes

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

William Mann Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to William Mann comments (Appendix D page 127 row 15)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Joseph Hildenbrand Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Joseph Hildenbrand comments (Appendix D page 131 row 21)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Canyon Zwick Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Canyon Zwick comments (Appendix D page 133 row 17)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Karen Petersen Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Karen Petersen comments (Appendix D page 135 row 13)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Jacki Butler Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Jacki Butler comments (Appendix D page 138 row 7)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Kaylee Hoppe Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Kaylee Hoppe comments (Appendix D page 141 row 20)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 5 – Alternative Fuels or Processes
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Pamela Martin-Diaz Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Pamela Martin-Diaz comments (Appendix D page 144 row 12)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Riley Arnold Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Riley Arnold comments (Appendix D page 147 row 2)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

James Jeter Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to James Jeter comments (Appendix D page 148 row 8)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Rebecca Jeter Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Rebecca Jeter comments (Appendix D page 150 row 14)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Sandy Oo Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Sandy Oo comments (Appendix D page 152 row 13)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Dalton Tokarczyk Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Dalton Tokarczyk comments (Appendix D page 154 row 16)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Caroline Chesney Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Caroline Chesney comments (Appendix D page 157 row 11)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Jennifer Nash Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Jennifer Nash comments (Appendix D page 158 row 4)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Alissa Miller Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Alissa Miller comments (Appendix D page 159 row 16)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Sadie White Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Sadie White comments (Appendix D page 161 row 7)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Maia Pfeffer Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Maia Pfeffer comments (Appendix D page 163 row 10)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Ezra Soria Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Ezra Soria comments (Appendix D page 166 row 5)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

****

PUBLIC Written Comments and IDEM Responses

Maia Pfeffer Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Maia Pfeffer comments (Appendix E pages 2-28)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 1 – Public Participation and Environmental Justice
- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 4 – Cooling Towers

The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) manages PFAS through a multifaceted strategy involving monitoring, disposal assistance, and the enforcement of federal standards.

The PFAS Activities in Indiana can be found at the following website:
https://www.in.gov/idem/resources/per-and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas/

On June 23, 2014, in the case of *Utility Air Regulatory Group v. EPA*, cause no. 12-1146, (available at http://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/13pdf/12-1146_4g18.pdf) the United States Supreme Court ruled that the U.S. EPA does not have the authority to treat greenhouse gases (GHGs) as an air pollutant for the purpose of determining operating permit applicability or PSD Major source status. On July 24, 2014, the U.S. EPA issued a memorandum to the Regional Administrators outlining next steps in permitting decisions in light of the Supreme Court's decision. U.S. EPA's guidance states that U.S. EPA will no longer require PSD or Title V permits for sources "previously classified as 'Major' based solely on greenhouse gas emissions."

The Indiana Environmental Rules Board adopted the GHG regulations required by U.S. EPA at 326 IAC 2-2-1(zz), pursuant to Ind. Code § 13-14-9-8(h) (Section 8 rulemaking). A rule, or part of a rule, adopted under Section 8 is automatically invalidated when the corresponding federal rule, or part of the rule, is invalidated. Due to the United States Supreme Court Ruling, IDEM, OAQ cannot consider GHG emissions to determine operating permit applicability or PSD applicability to a source or modification.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Eli Evans Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Eli Evans comments (Appendix E page 29)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 5 – Alternative Fuels or Processes
- IDEM Response to General Statement 10 – Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and PSD (326 IAC 2-2)

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Jonah Baker Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Jonah Baker comments (Appendix E page 30)

- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Becky Gonzalez Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Becky Gonzalez comments (Appendix E page 31)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 5 – Alternative Fuels or Processes
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit
- IDEM Response to General Statement 10 – Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and PSD (326 IAC 2-2)

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Chesley Perdue Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Chesley Perdue comments (Appendix E page 32)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Celia Constant Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Celia Constant comments (Appendix E page 32)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Cullen Pinedo Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Cullen Pinedo comments (Appendix E page 32)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Grace Sittler Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Grace Sittler comments (Appendix E page 32)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Gretchen Boyle Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Gretchen Boyle comments (Appendix E page 33)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Ashley Thomas Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Ashley Thomas comments (Appendix E page 34)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Molly Scholtz Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Molly Scholtz comments (Appendix E page 35)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Ira Leeper Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Ira Leeper comments (Appendix E page 36)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Griselda Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Griselda comments (Appendix E page 37)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Gail New Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Gail New comments (Appendix E page 38)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Alexandra Kalkman Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Alexandra Kalkman comments (Appendix E page 39)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Rhianna Slager Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Rhianna Slager comments (Appendix E page 40)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

David Slager Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Rhianna Slager comments (Appendix E page 40)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

Companies can submit applications to the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) as many times as necessary to obtain, renew, or modify permits, provided they comply with regulatory requirements and deadlines.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Genesis Perez Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Genesis Perez comments (Appendix E page 40)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit
- IDEM Response to General Statement 9 – Groundwater Contamination, Spills, Leaks, Fuel Storage

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Jay L Butter Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Jay L Butter comments (Appendix E pages 42-43)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 4 – Cooling Towers
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) manages PFAS through a multifaceted strategy involving monitoring, disposal assistance, and the enforcement of federal standards.

The PFAS Activities in Indiana can be found at the following website:
https://www.in.gov/idem/resources/per-and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas/

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Andromeda Mendez Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Andromeda Mendez comments (Appendix E pages 44-45)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage

On June 23, 2014, in the case of *Utility Air Regulatory Group v. EPA*, cause no. 12-1146, (available at http://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/13pdf/12-1146_4g18.pdf) the United States Supreme Court ruled that the U.S. EPA does not have the authority to treat greenhouse gases (GHGs) as an air pollutant for

the purpose of determining operating permit applicability or PSD Major source status. On July 24, 2014, the U.S. EPA issued a memorandum to the Regional Administrators outlining next steps in permitting decisions in light of the Supreme Court's decision. U.S. EPA's guidance states that U.S. EPA will no longer require PSD or Title V permits for sources "previously classified as 'Major' based solely on greenhouse gas emissions."

The Indiana Environmental Rules Board adopted the GHG regulations required by U.S. EPA at 326 IAC 2-2-1(zz), pursuant to Ind. Code § 13-14-9-8(h) (Section 8 rulemaking). A rule, or part of a rule, adopted under Section 8 is automatically invalidated when the corresponding federal rule, or part of the rule, is invalidated. Due to the United States Supreme Court Ruling, IDEM, OAQ cannot consider GHG emissions to determine operating permit applicability or PSD applicability to a source or modification.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Casey Stanley Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Casey Stanley comments (Appendix E pages 46-47)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 3 – Compliance Inspections and Possible Future Violations
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Jaidyn Foust Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Jaidyn Foust comments (Appendix E pages 48-49)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Oliver Blackburn Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Oliver Blackburn comments (Appendix E pages 50-51)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage
- IDEM Response to General Statement 10 – Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and PSD (326 IAC 2-2)

The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM), does not limit the number of diesel generators that companies can have. Instead, IDEM regulates the total Potential to Emit (PTE) air pollution from all equipment located at a single property.

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Kasey Miller Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Kasey Miller comments (Appendix E page 52)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Catalina Todd Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Catalina Todd comments (Appendix E page 53)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Ryan Wahl Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Ryan Wahl comments (Appendix E page 54)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Olive Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Olive comments (Appendix E page 55)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Dawn Campbell Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Olive comments (Appendix E pages 56-57)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to comments (Appendix E page 58)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Alexander Stocking Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Alexander Stocking comments (Appendix E page 59)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Lauren Hughey Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Lauren Hughey comments (Appendix E page 60)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Janet Badia Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Janet Badia comments (Appendix E page 61)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Nolan Paul Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Nolan Paul comments (Appendix E page 62)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Mary Wolfe Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Mary Wolfe comments (Appendix E page 62)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Eli Evans Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Eli Evans comments (Appendix E pages 63-64)
Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Christine Smith Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Christine Smith comments (Appendix E pages 65-66)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 4 – Cooling Towers
- IDEM Response to General Statement 5 – Alternative Fuels or Processes
- IDEM Response to General Statement 6 – Quality of Life, Zoning, Noise, Wetlands, Water Usage
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) manages PFAS through a multifaceted strategy involving monitoring, disposal assistance, and the enforcement of federal standards.

The PFAS Activities in Indiana can be found at the following website:
https://www.in.gov/idem/resources/per-and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas/

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Betsy Kachmar Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Betsy Kachmar comments (Appendix E page 67)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Greg Ludwsi Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Greg Ludwski comments (Appendix E page 68)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

Shelbi Ankenbruck Comments and IDEM Responses

IDEM Responses to Shelbi Ankenbruck comments (Appendix E page 69)

Please see the following IDEM responses at the beginning of the ATSD under the General Statements and IDEM Responses section:

- IDEM Response to General Statement 2 – Impact to the Environment and Public Health
- IDEM Response to General Statement 7 – Denial of the Permit

No changes to the draft permit were made as a result of these comments.

People could not review their emails and contact with them

The list below for people that IDEM could not contact with them because “A problem occurred while delivering your message to this email address”:

ebelle92@everyactioncustom.com
dpayne6@everyactioncustom.com
stephaniefitch2010@everyactioncustom.com
hicksmadie@everyactioncustom.com
chaugli@everyactioncustom.com
maggieebecraft@everyactioncustom.com
cemartin6@everyactioncustom.com

daniel.dienelt@everyactioncustom.com
im_lion_o77@everyactioncustom.com
ohairkayleigh@everyactioncustom.com
baileykayrussell@everyactioncustom.com

Additional Changes

IDEM, OAQ has decided to make additional revisions to the permit as described below, with deleted language as ~~strikeouts~~ and new language **bolded**.

(1) Changes made to Sections A.2, A.3 and D.1, to list the rated maximum brake horsepower of 4,043 Bhp for each generator. The PTE calculations were updated accordingly (as shown in ATSD Appendix A: Emission Calculations).

(2) Changes made to Sections D.1.3, D.1.4 and D.1.5, to remove unnecessary information.

(3) Update made to Section D.1.6 (a) (1) to include records of the hours of operation at different loads.

(4) IDEM OAQ has revised Section(s) E.1 and E.2 of the permit to provide additional affected facility information and to use a new table format for the applicable federal rule citations which will also include the federal rule section titles.

(5) Each emission unit description in a federal rule section has been updated to include additional affected facility information that was used to determine the applicable federal rule citations.

(6) Correct a typo in the number of units listed in the Monthly NOx Emissions Report.

(7) The Malfunction Report condition is revised to provide clarification.

The permit is revised as shown below with deleted language as ~~strikeouts~~ and new language **bolded**:

A.2 Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summary
[326 IAC 2-7-4(c)(3)][326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]

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

(a) Thirty-four (34) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 1 through Gen 34, approved in 2024 for construction, each with a~~n~~ **rated maximum** ~~output capacity~~ of 404~~3~~**5** ~~9~~ **B**hp (301~~5~~**4** ~~9~~ kW), ~~using no control,~~ and exhausting to stacks SV 1 through SV 34.

[Under NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, these emergency generators are affected sources.]
[Under NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, these emergency generators are affected sources.]

(b) One hundred and forty (140) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 35 through Gen 174, approved in 2025 for construction, each with a~~n~~ **rated maximum** ~~output rate capacity~~ of 404~~3~~**5** ~~9~~ **B**hp (301~~5~~**4** ~~9~~ kW), ~~using no control,~~ and exhausting to stacks SV 35 through SV 174.

[Under NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, these emergency generators are affected sources.][Under NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, these emergency generators are affected sources.]

A.3 Insignificant Activities [326 IAC 2-7-1(19)][326 IAC 2-7-4(c)][326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]

This stationary source also includes the following insignificant activities, as defined in

326 IAC 2-7-1(19):

(a) One (1) ancillary diesel-fired emergency generator, identified as DEAG1, approved in 2024 for construction, with a~~n~~ **rated maximum** ~~output capacity~~ of 595 **B**hp (44**4**~~3.70~~ kW), ~~using no control~~, and exhausting to stack SV DEAG1.

[Under NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, this emergency generator is an affected source.]
[Under NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this emergency generator is an affected source.]

(b) Two (2) ancillary diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as DEAG2 and DEAG3, approved in 2025 for construction, each with a~~n~~ **rated maximum** ~~output capacity~~ of 595 **B**hp (44**4**~~3.70~~ kW), ~~using no control~~, and exhausting to the stack SV DEAG2 and SV DEAG3.

[Under NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, these emergency generators are affected sources.]
[Under NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, these emergency generators are affected sources.]

(c) One (1) diesel-fired emergency fire pump, identified as DEP1, approved in 2024 for construction, with a~~n~~ **rated maximum** ~~output rate capacity~~ of 557 **B**hp (415~~.4~~ kW), ~~using no control~~, and exhausting to stack SV DEP1.

[Under NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, this emergency fire pump is an affected source.]
[Under NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this emergency fire pump is an affected source.]

(d) One (1) diesel-fired emergency fire pump, identified as DEP2, approved in 2025 for construction, with a~~n~~ **rated maximum** ~~output rate capacity~~ of 557 **B**hp (415~~.4~~ kW), ~~using no control~~ and exhausting to stack SV DEP2.

[Under NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, this emergency fire pump is an affected source.]
[Under NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this emergency fire pump is an affected source.]

(e) Thirty-six (36) diesel storage tanks, identified as DST1 through DST36, approved in 2024 for construction, each with a maximum capacity of 6,000 gallons, and no controls.

(f) One hundred and forty three (143) diesel storage tanks, identified as DST37 through DST179, approved in 2025 for construction, each with a maximum capacity of 6,000 gallons, and no controls.

(g) Fifteen (15) cooling towers, identified as CT1 through CT15, approved in 2024 for construction, each with a~~n~~ **rated** maximum recirculation rate of 6,000 gallons per minute, ~~using no control~~, and exhausting outdoors.

(h) Forty nine (49) cooling towers, identified as CT16 through CT64, approved in 2025 for construction, each with a~~n~~ **rated** maximum recirculation rate of 6,000 gallons per minute, ~~using no control~~, and exhausting outdoors.

C.14 Malfunctions Report [326 IAC 1-6-2]

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

(a) A record of all malfunctions, startups**,** or shutdowns of any emission unit or emission control equipment, that result~~s~~ in violations of applicable air pollution control regulations

or applicable emission limitations must 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 emission unit or emission control equipment ~~occurs that~~**: 1) results in violations of applicable air pollution control regulations or applicable emissions limitations and 2)** lasts more than one (1) hour, the condition shall be reported to OAQ, using the Malfunction Report Forms (2 pages) **or its equivalent**. Notification must be made by telephone or other electronic means, as soon as practicable, but in no event later than four (4) daytime business hours after the beginning of the occurrence.

(c) Failure to report a malfunction **under subsection (b) of this condition** of any emission unit or emission control equipment shall constitute a violation of 326 IAC 1-6, and any other applicable rules. Information ~~on~~ **of** the scope and expected duration of the malfunction must be provided, including the items specified in 326 IAC 1-6-2(c)(3)(A) through (E).

(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]

D.1.3 NOx Compliance Determination

In order to determine compliance with Condition D.1.1(a), NOx emissions from the one hundred and seventy-four (174) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 1 through Gen 174, shall be calculated using the following equation:

NOx emissions in tons/month = $\sum_{n=1}^{174} \frac{(34.08\ lb/hr * HR_{>25\%\ load,i}) + (9.83\ lb/hr * HR_{\leq 25\%\ load,i})}{2000}$

Where:

i = Each individual emergency generator (Gen 1 through Gen 174)

34.08 lb/hour = NOx Emission rate above 25% electric load

~~= (Output Rating above 25% electric load in kW * NOx EF in grams/kW-hr) * 1 lbs/453.59 grams~~

~~= (3019.30 kW * 5.12 grams/kW-hr) * 1 lb/453.59 grams~~

~~3019.3 kW is the output rating above 25% electric load of each emergency generator based on the manufacturer's specifications.~~

$HR_{>25\%\ load}$ = Hours operated by Gen 1 through Gen 174 in hours/month, when operating above 25% electric load in hours/month.

9.83 lb/hour = NOx Emission rate at or below 25% electric load

~~= (Output Rating at or below 25% electric load in kW * NOx emission rate in g/kW-hr) * 1 lb/453.59 grams~~
~~= (871 kW * 5.12 grams/kW-hr) * 1 lb/453.59 grams~~

~~871 kW is the output rating at or below 25% electric load of each emergency generator, based on the manufacturer's specifications.~~

~~5.12 grams/kW-hr is based on NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, § 60.4202(b), 40 CFR 1039, Appendix I, Table 2. For engines that have a combined NOx + NMHC emission standard under NSPS Subpart IIII, the individual NOx and VOC emission standards were estimated from the combined NOx + NMHC emission standard assuming 80% NOx and 20% VOC (NMHC) based on the equation provided in 40 CFR 1039.740(c).~~

$HR_{\leq 25\% \text{ load}}$ = Hours operated by Gen 1 through Gen 174 in hours/month, when operating at or below 25% electric load in hours/month.

1 ton = 2000 pounds

D.1.4 CO Compliance Determination

In order to determine compliance with Condition D.1.1(b), CO emissions from the one hundred and seventy-four (174) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 1 through Gen 174, shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{CO emissions (tons/month)} = \sum_{n=1}^{174} \frac{(23.30\ lb/hr * HR_{>25\%\ load,i}) + (6.72\ lb/hr * HR_{\leq 25\%\ load,i})}{2000}$$

Where:

i = Each individual Emergency Generator (Gen 1 through Gen 174)
23.30 = CO Emission rate above 25% electric load in lb/hr

~~= (Output Rating above 25% electric load in kW * CO EF in grams/kW-hr) * 1 lbs/453.59 grams~~

~~= (3019.30 kW * 3.50 grams/kW-hr) * 1 lb/453.59 grams~~

~~3019.3 kW is the output rating above 25% electric load of each emergency generator based on the manufacturer's specifications.~~

$HR_{>25\% \text{ load}}$ = Hours operated by Gen 1 through Gen 174 in hours/month, when operating above 25% electric load in hours/month.

6.72 lb/hour = CO Emission rate at or below 25% electric load

~~= (Output Rating above 25% electric load in kW * CO EF in grams/kW-hr) * 1 lbs/453.59 grams~~

~~= (871 kW * 3.50 grams/kW-hr) * 1 lb/453.59 grams~~

~~871 kW is the output rating at or below 25% electric load of each emergency generator, based on the manufacturer's specifications.~~

~~3.50 grams/kW-hr is based on NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, § 60.4202(b), 40 CFR 1039, Appendix I, Table 2~~

$HR_{\leq 25\% \text{ load}}$ = Hours operated by Gen 1 through Gen 174 in hours/month, when operating at or below 25% electric load in hours/month.

1 ton = 2000 pounds

D.1.5 VOC Compliance Determination

In order to determine compliance with Condition D.1.1(c), VOC emissions from the one hundred and seventy-four (174) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 1 through Gen 174, shall be calculated using the following equation:

VOC emissions (tons/month) = $\sum_{n=1}^{174} \frac{(8.52\ lb/hr * HR_{>25\%\ load,i}) + (2.46\ lb/hr * HR_{\leq 25\%\ load,i})}{2000}$

Where:

i = Each individual Emergency Generator (Gen 1 through Gen 174)

8.52 lb/hour = VOC Emission rate above 25% electric load

$HR_{>25\%\ load}$ = Hours operated by Gen 1 through Gen 174 (hours/month) when operating above 25% electric load in hours/month.

~~= (Output Rating above 25% electric load in kW * VOC EF in grams/kW-hr) * 1 lbs/453.59 grams~~

~~= (3019.30 kW * 1.28 grams/kW-hr) * 1 lb/453.59 grams~~

~~3019.3 kW is the output rating above 25% electric load of each emergency generator based on the manufacturer's specifications.~~

2.46 lb/hour = VOC Emission rate at or below 25% electric load

~~= (Output Rating above 25% electric load in kW * VOC EF in grams/kW-hr) * 1 lbs/453.59 grams~~

~~= (871 kW * 1.28 grams/kW-hr) * 1 lb/453.59 grams~~

~~871 kW is the output rating at or below 25% electric load of each emergency generator, based on the manufacturer's specifications.~~

~~1.28 grams/kW-hr is based on NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, § 60.4202(b), 40 CFR 1039, Appendix I, Table 2. For engines that have a combined NOx + NMHC emission standard under NSPS Subpart IIII, the individual NOx and VOC emission standards were estimated from the combined NOx + NMHC emission standard assuming 80% NOx and 20% VOC (NMHC) based on the equation provided in 40 CFR 1039.740(c).~~

$HR_{\leq 25\%\ load}$ = Hours operated by Gen 1 through Gen 174 (hours/month) when operating at or below 25% electric load in hours/month.

1 ton = 2000 pounds

Emissions Unit Description:

(a) Thirty-four (34) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 1 through Gen 34, approved in 2024 for construction, each with a **rated maximum** ~~output capacity~~ of 4043 **B**hp (3015 kW), ~~using no control~~, and exhausting to stacks SV 1 through SV 34.

~~[Under NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, these emergency generators are affected sources.] [Under NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, these emergency generators are affected sources.]~~

Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, Gen 1 through Gen 34 are considered emergency,

stationary compression ignition (CI) internal combustion engines (ICE) that will commence construction after July 11, 2005, were manufactured after April 1, 2006, each with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder, located at an area source of HAP emissions.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, Gen 1 through Gen 34 are considered new, emergency stationary compression ignition (CI) reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) that commenced constructed on or after June 12, 2006, located at an area source of HAP emissions.

(b) One hundred and forty (140) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 35 through Gen 174, approved in 2025 for construction, each with a **rated maximum** ~~output capacity~~ of 4043 **B**hp (3015 kW), ~~using no control~~ and exhausting to stacks SV 35 through SV 174.

~~[Under NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, these emergency generators are affected sources.]~~
~~[Under NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, these emergency generators are affected sources.]~~

Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, Gen 35 through Gen 174 are considered emergency, stationary compression ignition (CI) internal combustion engines (ICE) that will commence construction after July 11, 2005, were manufactured after April 1, 2006, each with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder, located at an area source of HAP emissions.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, Gen 35 through Gen 174 are considered new, emergency stationary compression ignition (CI) reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) that commenced constructed on or after June 12, 2006, located at an area source of HAP emissions.

Insignificant Activities:

(c) One (1) ancillary diesel-fired emergency generator, identified as DEAG1, approved in 2024 for construction, each with a **rated maximum** ~~output capacity~~ of 595 **B**hp (44**4**~~3.70~~ kW), ~~using no control~~, and exhausting to the stack SV DEAG1.

~~[Under NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, this emergency generator is an affected source.]~~
~~[Under NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this emergency generator is an affected source.]~~

Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, DEAG1 is considered emergency, stationary compression ignition (CI) internal combustion engines (ICE) that will commence construction after July 11, 2005, were manufactured after April 1, 2006, each with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder, located at an area source of HAP emissions.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, DEAG1 is considered new, emergency stationary compression ignition (CI) reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) that commenced constructed on or after June 12, 2006, located at an area source of HAP emissions.

(d) Two (2) ancillary diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as DEAG2 and DEAG3, approved in 2025 for construction, each with a **rated maximum** ~~output capacity~~ of 595 **B**hp (44**4**~~3.70~~ kW), ~~using no control~~, and exhausting to the stack SV DEAG2 and SV DEAG3.

~~[Under NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, these emergency generators are affected sources.]~~
~~[Under NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, these emergency generators are affected sources.]~~

~~[Under NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, these emergency generators are affected sources.]~~
~~[Under NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, these emergency generators are affected sources.]~~

Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, DEAG2 and DEAG3 are considered emergency, stationary compression ignition (CI) internal combustion engines (ICE) that will commence construction after July 11, 2005, were manufactured after April 1, 2006, each with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder, located at an area source of HAP emissions.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, DEAG2 and DEAG3 are considered new, emergency stationary compression ignition (CI) reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) that commenced constructed on or after June 12, 2006, located at an area source of HAP emissions.

(e) One (1) diesel-fired emergency fire pump, identified as DEP1, approved in 2024 for construction, with a **rated maximum** ~~output capacity~~ of 557 **B**hp (415~~.4~~ kW), ~~using no control~~ and exhausting to stack SV DEP1.

~~[Under NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, this emergency fire pump is an affected source.]~~
~~[Under NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this emergency fire pump is an affected source.]~~

Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, DEP1 is considered emergency, stationary compression ignition (CI) internal combustion engines (ICE) that will commence construction after July 11, 2005, were manufactured after April 1, 2006, each with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder, located at an area source of HAP emissions.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, DEP1 is considered new, emergency stationary compression ignition (CI) reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) that commenced constructed on or after June 12, 2006, located at an area source of HAP emissions.

(f) One (1) diesel-fired emergency fire pump, identified as DEP2, approved in 2025 for construction, with a **rated maximum** ~~output capacity~~ of 557 **B**hp (415~~.4~~ kW), ~~using no control~~ and exhausting to stack SV DEP2.

~~[Under NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, this emergency fire pump is an affected source.]~~
~~[Under NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this emergency fire pump is an affected source.]~~

Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, DEP2 is considered emergency, stationary compression ignition (CI) internal combustion engines (ICE) that will commence construction after July 11, 2005, were manufactured after April 1, 2006, each with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder, located at an area source of HAP emissions.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, DEP2 is considered new, emergency stationary compression ignition (CI) reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) that commenced constructed on or after June 12, 2006, located at an area source of HAP emissions.

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

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

D.1.6 Record Keeping Requirement

(a) To document the compliance status with Conditions D.1.1(a), D.1.1(b), D.1.1(c), D.1.3, D.1.4, and D.1.5, the Permittee shall maintain records of the following:

~~(1) Hours of operation by each one hundred and seventy-four (174) diesel-fired emergency generators, Gen 1 through Gen 174, on a monthly basis and for each compliance period.~~

(1) Hours of operation when operating over 25% load by each 179 diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 1 through Gen 179, for each month and each compliance period.

(2) Hours of operation when operating at or below 25% load by each 179 diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 1 through Gen 179, for each month and each compliance period.

(~~2~~**3**) NOx emission calculations performed using the equation found in Condition D.1.3, on a monthly basis, and for each compliance period.

(~~3~~**4**) CO emission calculations performed using the equation found in Condition D.1.4, on a monthly basis, and for each compliance period.

(~~4~~**5**) VOC emission calculations performed using the equation found in Condition D.1.5, on a monthly basis, and for each compliance period.

E.1.2 New Source Performance Standards for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines, NSPS [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII]

The Permittee shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII (included as Attachment A to the operating permit), which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12.

(a) One hundred and seventy-seven (177) diesel-fired emergency generators:

~~(1) 40 CFR 60.4200(a)(1)(i) and (a)(4)~~
~~(2) 40 CFR 60.4205(b)~~
~~(3) 40 CFR 60.4206~~
~~(4) 40 CFR 60.4207(b)~~
~~(5) 40 CFR 60.4208~~
~~(6) 40 CFR 60.4209(a)~~
~~(7) 40 CFR 60.4211(a), (c) and (f)~~
~~(8) 40 CFR 60.4214(b) and (d)~~
~~(9) 40 CFR 60.4218~~
~~(10) 40 CFR 60.4219~~
~~(11) Table 5 of 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII~~
~~(12) Table 8 of 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII~~

60.4200(a)(1)(i) and (a)(4)	**Am I subject to this subpart?**
60.4205(b)	**What emission standards must I meet for emergency engines if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?**
60.4206	**How long must I meet the emission standards if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?**

60.4207(b)	**What fuel requirements must I meet if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine subject to this subpart?**
60.4208	**What is the deadline for importing or installing stationary CI ICE produced in previous model years?**
60.4209(a)	**What are the monitoring requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?**
60.4211(a), (c) and (f)	**What are my compliance requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?**
60.4214(b) and (d)	**What are my notification, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?**
60.4218	**What General Provisions and confidential information provisions apply to me?**
60.4219	**What definitions apply to this subpart?**
Tables to Subpart IIII of Part 60	
Table 5	**Labeling and Recordkeeping Requirements for New Stationary Emergency Engines**
Table 8	**Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart IIII**

(b) Two (2) diesel-fired emergency fire pumps:
~~(1) 40 CFR 60.4200(a)(2)(ii) and (a) (4)~~
~~(2) 40 CFR 60.4205(c)~~
~~(3) 40 CFR 60.4206~~
~~(4) 40 CFR 60.4207(b)~~
~~(5) 40 CFR 60.4208~~
~~(6) 40 CFR 60.4209(a)~~
~~(7) 40 CFR 60.4211(a), (c) and (f)~~
~~(8) 40 CFR 60.4214(b) and (d)~~
~~(9) 40 CFR 60.4218~~
~~(10) 40 CFR 60.4219~~
~~(11) Table 4 of 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII~~
~~(12) Table 5 of 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII~~
~~(13) Table 8 of 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII~~

60.4200(a)(2)(ii) and (a)(4)	**Am I subject to this subpart?**
60.4205(c)	**What emission standards must I meet for emergency engines if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?**
60.4206	**How long must I meet the emission standards if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?**
60.4207(b)	**What fuel requirements must I meet if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine subject to this subpart?**
60.4208	**What is the deadline for importing or installing stationary CI ICE produced in previous model years?**

60.4209(a)	**What are the monitoring requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?**
60.4211(a), (c) and (f)	**What are my compliance requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?**
60.4214(b) and (d)	**What are my notification, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?**
60.4218(a)	**What General Provisions and confidential information provisions apply to me?**
60.4219	**What definitions apply to this subpart?**
Tables to Subpart IIII of Part 60	
Table 4	**Emission Standards for Stationary Fire Pump Engines**
Table 5	**Labeling and Recordkeeping Requirements for New Stationary Emergency Engines**
Table 8	**Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart IIII**

E.2.2 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines NESHAP [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ] [326 IAC 20-82]

The Permittee shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ (included as Attachment B to the operating permit), which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-82, for the emission unit(s) listed above:

~~(1) 40 CFR 63.6585(a), (c), and (d)~~
~~(2) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(2)(iii) and (c)(1)~~

63.6585(a), (c), and (d)	**Am I subject to this subpart?**
63.6590(a)(2)(iii) and (c)(1)	**What parts of my plant does this subpart cover?**

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

Part 70 Monthly NO_x Emissions Report

One hundred and ~~forty-seven~~ **seventy-four** (174) diesel-fired emergency generators,
(Gen 1 through Gen 174)

IDEM Contact

(a) If you have any questions regarding this permit, please contact Omar El-Rjoob, Indiana Department Environmental Management, Office of Air Quality, Permits Branch, Indiana Government Center North, 100 North Senate Avenue, Room 13W, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251, or by telephone at (317) 232-4971 or (800) 451-6027, and ask for Omar El-Rjoob or (317) 232-4971.

(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 Air Permits page on the Internet at: https://www.in.gov/idem/airpermit/public-participation/; and the Citizens' Guide to IDEM on the Internet at: https://www.in.gov/idem/resources/citizens-guide-to-idem/.

ATSD Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Emissions Summary

Company Name: Hatchworks LLC
Source Location: 7510 Zodiac Way, Fort Wayne, IN 46816
Operating Permit No: T033-47378-00530
SSM No.: 033-48739-00530
SPM No.: 033-48840-00530
Reviewer: Omar El-Rjoob

Unlimited Potential to Emit (tons/yr)								
Emission Units	**PM**	**PM-10**	**PM 2.5**	**SO2**	**NOx**	**VOC**	**CO**	**Total HAPS**
Diesel-fired emergency generators (Gen 1 to Gen 174)	57.83	70.54	68.45	2.13	1480.34	370.09	1011.95	2.10
Ancillary diesel-fired emergency generators (DEAG1 to DEAG3)	0.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	3.8	0.9	2.57	0.01
Diesel fire pumps (DEP1 and DEP2)	0.09	0.61	0.61	0.57	1.47	0.37	1.60	0.01
Diesel storage tanks	-	-	-	-	-	0.16	-	-
Cooling Towers	12.62	8.84	5.30	-	-	-	-	-
Paved roads	8.04	1.61	0.39	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**78.73**	**82.58**	**75.74**	**3.62**	**1485.56**	**371.55**	**1016.12**	**2.12**

Limited Potential to Emit (tons/yr)								
Emission Units	**PM**	**PM-10**	**PM 2.5**	**SO2**	**NOx**	**VOC**	**CO**	**Total HAPS**
Diesel-fired emergency generators (Gen 1 to Gen 174)	57.83	70.54	68.45	2.13	244.00	244.00	244.00	2.10
Ancillary diesel-fired emergency generators (DEAG1 to DEAG3)	0.15	0.98	0.98	0.91	3.8	0.9	2.57	0.01
Diesel fire pumps (DEP1 and DEP2)	0.09	0.61	0.61	0.57	1.5	0.4	1.60	0.01
Diesel storage tanks	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-
Cooling Towers	12.62	8.84	5.30	-	-	-	-	-
Paved roads	8.04	1.61	0.39	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**78.73**	**82.58**	**75.74**	**3.62**	**249.22**	**245.46**	**248.17**	**2.12**

Shaded cells indicate permit limits.

ATSD Appendix A: Emission Calculations

Modification summery

Company Name: Hatchworks LLC
Source Location: 7510 Zodiac Way, Fort Wayne, IN 46816
Operating Permit No: T033-47378-00530
SSM No.: 033-48739-00530
SPM No.: 033-48840-00530
Reviewer: Omar El-Rjoob

Unlimited Potential to Emit (tons/yr)								
Emission Units	**PM**	**PM-10**	**PM 2.5**	**SO2**	**NOx**	**VOC**	**CO**	**Total HAPS**
Diesel-fired emergency generators (Gen 35-Gen 174)	46.53	56.76	55.07	1.72	1191.08	297.77	814.21	1.69
Ancillary diesel-fired emergency generators (DEAG2 andDEAG3)	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	2.5	0.6	1.7	0.00
Diesel fire pumps (DEP2)	0.05	0.31	0.31	0.29	0.73	0.18	0.80	0.00
Diesel storage tanks DST37 through DST179	-	-	-	-	-	0.13	-	-
Cooling towers CT16 through CT64	9.67	6.77	4.06	-	-	-	-	-
Paved roads	8.04	1.61	0.39	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**64.38**	**66.09**	**60.49**	**2.61**	**1194.32**	**298.70**	**816.73**	**1.69**

ATSD Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines - Diesel Fuel
Output Rating (>600 HP)

Company Name: **Hatchworks LLC**
Source Location: **7510 Zodiac Way, Fort Wayne, IN 46816**
Operating Permit No: **T033-47378-00530**
SSM No.: **033-48739-00530**
SPM No.: **033-48840-00530**
Reviewer: **Omar El-Rjoob**

Output Horsepower Rating (hp)	4043.0	
Output Horsepower Rating (kw)	3015	
Maximum Hours Operated per Year	500	(emergency generator)
Potential Throughput (hp-hr/yr)	2,021,500	
Potential Throughput (kw-hr/yr)	1,507,433	
Sulfur Content (S) of Fuel (% by weight)	0.0015	(ultra low sulfur diesel with sulfur content of 15 ppm pursuant to 40 CFR 60.4207(b))
Number of Engines	174	

The engine has been certified to comply with the emission standards in 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines. Therefore, the NSPS Subpart IIII emission standards for PM, NOx, VOC, and CO are used as the emission factors to determine the potential to emit (PTE).

Note: cells indicate used of AP-42 Emissions Factors to determine PTE.

	Pollutant						
	PM	PM10*	direct PM2.5*	SO2 *(.00809S)*	NOx[1]	VOC[1]	CO
AP-42 Emission Factor in lb/hp-hr		4.01E-04	3.89E-04	1.21E-05			
40 CFR 60 (NSPS), Subpart IIII, Emission Standard (g/kw-hr)	0.20				5.12	1.28	3.50
Potential Emissions ton/year							
Based on AP-42 lb/hr Emission Factor		0.41	0.39	0.01			
Based on g/kw-hr Emission Factor	0.33				8.51	2.13	5.82
Potential Emission in tons/yr (each)	**0.33**	**0.41**	**0.39**	**0.01**	**8.51**	**2.13**	**5.82**
Potential Emission in tons/yr (total)	**57.83**	**70.54**	**68.45**	**2.13**	**1480.34**	**370.09**	**1011.95**

Note: EPA Tier 2 Standards are preferred. Therefore, for PM, NOx, VOC, and CO, EPA Tier 2 Emission Standards have been used. AP-42 Emission Factors have been used for the pollutants not specified under EPA's Tier 2 Standards (PM10, PM2.5, and SO2).

*The PM10 and PM2.5 emission factors for are from AP-42 Table 3.4-2. The PM10 emission factor is the sum of filterable PM10 and condensable particulate. The PM2.5 emission factor is the sum of filterable particulate less than 3 um and condensable particulate. Emission factors in lb/hp-hr were calculated using the emission factor in lb/MMBtu and a brake specific fuel consumption of 7,000 Btu / hp-hr (AP-42 Tables 3.3-1 and 3.4-1).

Note 1: For engines that have a combined NOx + NMHC emission standard under NSPS Subpart IIII, the individual NOx and VOC emission standards were estimated from the combined NOx + NMHC emission standard assuming 80% NOx and 20% VOC (NMHC) based on the equation provided in 40 CFR 1039.740(c).

Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)

	Pollutant							
	Benzene	Toluene	Xylene	Formaldehyde	Acetaldehyde	Acrolein	Naphthalene	Total PAH HAPs***
Emission Factor in lb/hp-hr****	5.43E-06	1.97E-06	1.35E-06	5.52E-07	1.76E-07	5.52E-08	9.10E-07	1.48E-06
Potential Emission in tons/yr	5.49E-03	1.99E-03	1.37E-03	5.58E-04	1.78E-04	5.58E-05	9.20E-04	1.50E-03

***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 Tables 3.3-1 and 3.4-1).

PTE of Total HAPs (tpy) each engine	**1.21E-02**
PTE of Total HAPs (tpy) for 174 engines	**2.10E+00**

Methodology

*The PM10 and PM2.5 emission factors for are from AP-42 Table 3.4-2. The PM10 emission factor is the sum of filterable PM10 and condensable particulate. The PM2.5 emission factor is the sum of filterable particulate less than 3 um and condensable particulate. Emission factors in lb/hp-hr were calculated using the emission factor in lb/MMBtu and a brake specific fuel consumption of 7,000 Btu / hp-hr (AP-42 Tables 3.3-1 and 3.4-1).

** For engines that have a combined NOx + NMHC emission standard under NSPS Subpart IIII, the VOC emission standard was estimated from the combined NOx + NMHC emission standard assuming 80% NOx and 20% VOC (NMHC) based on the equation provided in 40 CFR 1039.740(c).

***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 Tables 3.3-1 and 3.4-1).

Maximum Output Power Rating (kw) = [Maximum Output Horsepower Rating (hp)] * [0.7457 kw/hp]

Potential Throughput (hp-hr/year) = [Maximum Output Horsepower Rating (hp)] * [Maximum Hours Operated per Year]

Potential Throughput (kw-hr/year) = [Maximum Output Power Rating (kw)] * [Maximum Hours Operated per Year]

PTE (tons/year, each engine)

Based on Uncontrolled AP-42 lb/hr Emission Facto PTE (tons/year, each engine) = [Potential Throughput (hp-hr/year)] * [Uncontrolled Emission Factor (lb/hp-hr)] / [2,000 lb/ton]

Based on g/kw-hr Emission Standard: PTE (tons/year, each engine) = [Potential Throughput (kw-hr/year)] * [Emission Standard (g/kw-hr)] * [lb/453.592 grams] / [2,000 lb/ton]

Based on lbs/hr Emission Rate: PTE (tons/year, each engine) = [Emission Rate (lbs/hr)] * [Maximum Hours Operated per Year] / [2,000 lb/ton]

Total PTE (tons/year, 174 engines) = [PTE (tons/year, each engine)] * [174 engines]

ATSD Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines - Diesel Fuel
Output Rating (<=600 HP)
Maximum Input Rate (<=4.2 MMBtu/hr)

Company Name: **Hatchworks LLC**
Source Location: **7510 Zodiac Way, Fort Wayne, IN 46816**
Operating Permit No: **T033-47378-00530**
SSM No.: **033-48739-00530**
SPM No.: **033-48840-00530**
Reviewer: **Omar El-Rjoob**

The engine has been certified to comply with the emission standards in 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines. Therefore, the NSPS Subpart IIII emission standards for PM, NOx, VOC, and CO are used as the emission factors to determine the potential to emit (PTE).

Note: cells indicate usage of AP-42 Emissions Factors to determine PTE.

Emissions calculated based on output rating (hp)

Output Horsepower Rating (hp)	595.0	
Output Horsepower Rating (kw)	443.7	
Maximum Hours Operated per Year	500	(emergency generator or fire pump)
Potential Throughput (hp-hr/yr)	297,500	
Potential Throughput (kw-hr/yr)	221,846	
Sulfur Content (S) of Fuel (% by weight)	0.0015	(ultra low sulfur diesel with sulfur content of 15 ppm pursuant to 40 CFR 60.4207(b))
Number of Engines	3	

	Pollutant						
	PM	PM10*	direct PM2.5*	SO2	NOx[1]	VOC[1]	CO
AP-42 Emission Factor in lb/hp-hr		0.0022	0.0022	0.00205			
40 CFR 60 (NSPS), Subpart IIII,	0.20	-	-	-	5.12	1.28	3.5
Potential Emissions ton/year							
Based on AP-42 lb/hr Emission Factor		0.33	0.33	0.30			
Based on g/kw-hr Emission Factor	0.05				1.25	0.31	0.86
Potential Emission in tons/yr (each)	**0.05**	**0.33**	**0.33**	**0.30**	**1.25**	**0.31**	**0.86**
Potential Emission in tons/yr (total)	**0.15**	**0.98**	**0.98**	**0.91**	**3.76**	**0.94**	**2.57**

*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.

Note 1: For engines that have a combined NOx + NMHC emission standard under NSPS Subpart IIII, the individual NOx and VOC emission standards were estimated from the combined NOx + NMHC emission standard assuming 80% NOx and 20% VOC (NMHC) based on the equation provided in 40 CFR 1039.740(c).

Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)

	Pollutant								
	Benzene	Toluene	Xylene	1,3-Butadiene	Formaldehyde	Acetaldehyde	Acrolein	Naphthalene	Total PAH HAPs**
Emission Factor in lb/hp-hr***	6.53E-06	2.86E-06	2.00E-06	2.74E-07	8.26E-06	5.37E-06	6.48E-07	5.94E-07	1.18E-06
Potential Emission in tons/yr (each)	**9.71E-04**	**4.26E-04**	**2.97E-04**	**4.07E-05**	**1.23E-03**	**7.99E-04**	**9.63E-05**	**8.83E-05**	**1.75E-04**
Potential Emission in tons/yr (total)	**2.91E-03**	**1.28E-03**	**8.90E-04**	**1.22E-04**	**3.69E-03**	**2.40E-03**	**2.89E-04**	**2.65E-04**	**5.25E-04**

**PAH = Polyaromatic Hydrocarbon (PAHs are considered HAPs, since they are considered Polycyclic Organic Matter)
***Emission factors in lb/hp-hr were calculated using emission factors in lb/MMBtu and a brake specific fuel consumption of 7,000 Btu / hp-hr (AP-42 Table 3.3-1).

Potential Emission of Total HAPs (tons/yr)		**1.24E-02**

Methodology
Emission Factors are from AP 42 (Supplement B 10/96) Tables 3.3-1 and 3.3-2.
Output Horsepower Rating (kw) = Output Horsepower Rating (hp) * (0.7457 kw/hp)
Potential Throughput (hp-hr/yr) = [Output Horsepower Rating (hp)] * [Maximum Hours Operated per Year]
Potential Throughput (kw-hr/yr) = [Output Horsepower Rating (kw)] * [Maximum Hours Operated per Year]
Potential Emission (tons/yr) = [Potential Throughput (hp-hr/yr)] * [Emission Factor (lb/hp-hr)] * [ton/2,000 lbs]
Potential Emission (tons/yr) = [Potential Throughput (kw-hr/yr)] * [Emission Factor (g/kw-hr)] * [lb / 453.592 g] * [ton/2,000 lbs]

ATSD Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines - Diesel Fuel
Output Rating (<=600 HP)
Maximum Input Rate (<=4.2 MMBtu/hr)

Company Name: Hatchworks LLC
Source Location: 7510 Zodiac Way, Fort Wayne, IN 46816
Operating Permit No: T033-47378-00530
SSM No.: 033-48739-00530
SPM No.: 033-48840-00530
Reviewer: Omar El-Rjoob

The engine has been certified to comply with the emission standards in 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines. Therefore, the NSPS Subpart IIII emission standards for PM, NOx, VOC, and CO are used as the emission factors to determine the potential to emit (PTE).

Note: cells indicate usage of AP-42 Emissions Factors to determine PTE.

Emissions calculated based on output rating (hp)

Output Horsepower Rating (hp)	557.0	
Output Horsepower Rating (kw)	415.4	
Maximum Hours Operated per Year	500	(emergency generator or fire pump)
Potential Throughput (hp-hr/yr)	278,500	
Potential Throughput (kw-hr/yr)	207,677	
Sulfur Content (S) of Fuel (% by weight)	0.0015	(ultra low sulfur diesel with sulfur content of 15 ppm pursuant to 40 CFR 60.4207(b))
Number of Engines	2	

	Pollutant						
	PM	PM10*	direct PM2.5*	SO2	NOx[1]	VOC[1]	CO
AP-42 Emission Factor in lb/hp-hr		0.0022	0.0022	0.00205			
40 CFR 60 (NSPS), Subpart IIII, Emission Standard (g/kw-hr)	0.20				3.20	0.80	3.5
Potential Emissions ton/year							
Based on AP-42 lb/hr Emission Factor		0.31	0.31	0.29			
Based on g/kw-hr Emission Factor	0.05				0.73	0.18	0.80
Potential Emission in tons/yr (each)	0.05	0.31	0.31	0.29	0.73	0.18	0.80
Potential Emission in tons/yr (total)	**0.09**	**0.61**	**0.61**	**0.57**	**1.47**	**0.37**	**1.60**

*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.

Note 1: For engines that have a combined NOx + NMHC emission standard under NSPS Subpart IIII, the individual NOx and VOC emission standards were estimated from the combined NOx + NMHC emission standard assuming 80% NOx and 20% VOC (NMHC) based on the equation provided in 40 CFR 1039.740(c).

Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)

	Pollutant								
	Benzene	Toluene	Xylene	1,3-Butadiene	Formaldehyde	Acetaldehyde	Acrolein	Naphthalene	Total PAH HAPs**
Emission Factor in lb/hp-hr***	6.53E-06	2.86E-06	2.00E-06	2.74E-07	8.26E-06	5.37E-06	6.48E-07	5.94E-07	1.18E-06
Potential Emission in tons/yr (each)	9.09E-04	3.99E-04	2.78E-04	3.81E-05	1.15E-03	7.48E-04	9.02E-05	8.27E-05	1.64E-04
Potential Emission in tons/yr (total)	1.82E-03	7.97E-04	5.56E-04	7.62E-05	2.30E-03	1.50E-03	1.80E-04	1.65E-04	3.28E-04

**PAH = Polyaromatic Hydrocarbon (PAHs are considered HAPs, since they are considered Polycyclic Organic Matter)

***Emission factors in lb/hp-hr were calculated using emission factors in lb/MMBtu and a brake specific fuel consumption of 7,000 Btu / hp-hr (AP-42 Table 3.3-1).

Potential Emission of Total HAPs (tons/yr)		**7.72E-03**

ATSD Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Diesel Fuel Tanks

Company Name: **Hatchworks LLC**
Source Location: **7510 Zodiac Way, Fort Wayne, IN 46816**
Operating Permit No: **T033-47378-00530**
SSM No.: **033-48739-00530**
SPM No.: **033-48840-00530**
Reviewer: **Omar El-Rjoob**

Diesel Belly Tanks

Emission Unit Identifier	Tank1 - Tank179
Product Stored	Diesel Fuel # 2
Capacity (gal), per tank	5,373
Number of Tanks [1]	179

[1] Conservatively assumes that the guardhouse emergency generator and the fire pump tanks are the same size as those for the critical generators.
[2] Calculated using the calculation methodology in AP-42, Chapter 7.1..

Parameter Description	Equation	Source	Tank Specifics
Material Stored	Facility Information		Diesel Fuel
Tank Location	Facility Information		Fort Wayne, IN
Tank Type	Facility Information		Horizontal
Tank Color	Facility Information		Black
Roof Color	Facility Information		Black
Paint Condition	Facility Information		Average
Heated?	Facility Information		No
Tank Width (W), ft	Facility Information		11.67
Tank Length (L), ft	Facility Information		35.17
Tank Height (H), ft	Facility Information		1.75
Tank Volume (V), ft^3	$V = W * L * H$		718
Tank Volume (V), gal	V = ft3 * 7.48052		5,373
Vapor Space Outage (H_{VO}), ft	$H_{VO} = H / 2$	AP-42, Chap. 7.1, Eq 1-16	0.88
Vapor Space Volume (V_V), ft^3	$V_V = H_{VO} * W * L$		359
Ideal Gas Constant (R), psia ft^3/lb-mol R	AP-42, Chap. 7.1, Eq 4-10		10.731
Daily Maximum Ambient Temperature (T_{AX}), R	AP-42, Chap. 7.1, Table 7.1-7, Fort Wayne, Annual		519.3
Daily Minimum Ambient Temperature (T_{AN}), R	AP-42, Chap. 7.1, Table 7.1-7, Fort Wayne, Annual		501.2
Average Daily Ambient Temperature (T_{AA}), R	$T_{AA} = (T_{AX} + T_{AN}) / 2$	AP-42, Chap. 7.1, Eq 1-30	510.3
Liquid Bulk Temperature (T_B), R Daily Average Liquid Surface Temperature (T_{LA}), R	For belly tanks assumed $T_{LA} = T_B = T_{AA}$ since shell tank solar absorption α_s will be zero.		510.3
Vapor Molecular Weight (M_V), lb/lb-mol	AP-42, Chap. 7.1, Table 7.1-2, No. 2 Fuel Oil (Diesel)		130
Vapor Pressure Constant, A	AP-42, Table 7.1-2, No. 2 Fuel Oil		12.101
Vapor Pressure Constant, B	AP-42, Table 7.1-2, No. 2 Fuel Oil		8907
Vapor Pressure at T_{LA} (P_{VA}), psia	$P_{VA} = \exp[A - (B / T_{LA})]$	AP-42, Chap 7.1, Eq 1-25	0.005
Avg Vapor Temperature T_v, R	For belly tanks assumed $T_v = 0.7T_{AA} + 0.3T_B$ since shell solar absorption α will be zero.		510.3
Vapor Density (W_V), lb/ft^3	$W_V = M_V * P_{VA} / RT_V$	AP-42, Chap 7.1, Eq 1-22	0.00011
Daily Ambient Temperature Range (ΔT_A), R	$\Delta T_A = T_{AX} - T_{AN}$	AP-42, Chap. 7.1, Eq 1-11	18.1
Daily Vapor Temperature Range (ΔT_V), R	For belly tanks, assumed $\Delta T_V = 0.7\Delta T_A$ since shell solar		12.7
Vapor Pressure at T_{AN} (P_{VN}), psia	$P_{VN} = \exp[A - (B / T_{AN})]$	AP-42, Chap. 7.1, Eq 1-11, Note 5	0.003
Vapor Pressure at T_{AX} (P_{VX}), psia	$P_{VX} = \exp[A - (B / T_{AX})]$	AP-42, Chap. 7.1, Eq 1-11, Note 5	0.006
Daily Vapor Pressure Range (ΔP_V), psia	$\Delta P_V = P_{VX} - P_{VN}$	AP-42, Chap. 7.1, Eq 1-9	0.003
Breather Vent Pressure Setting Range (ΔP_B), psig	$_B = P_{BP} - P_{BV}$ (Assumed = 0	AP-42, Chap 7.1, Eq 1-10	0.06
Atmospheric Pressure (P_A), psia	Constant		14.7
Vapor Space Expansion Factor (K_E), dimensionless	Outdoor Tanks: $K_E = \Delta T_V / T_{LA} + (\Delta P_V - \Delta P_B) / (P_A - P_{VA})$	AP-42, Chap. 7.1, Eq 1-5	0.02
Vented Vapor Saturation Factor (K_S), dimensionless	$K_S = 1 / (1 + 0.053 * P_{VA} * H_{VO})$	AP-42, Chap 7.1, Eq 1-21	1.00
Number of Days/Year in Operation	Constant		365
Standing Storage Losses (L_S), lb/year/tank	$L_S = 365 * W_V * V_V * K_E * K_S$	AP-42, Chap. 7.1, Eq 1-2	0.31
Maximum Throughput (Q), gal	Facility Information		96,250
Maximum Throughput (V_Q), ft^3	Conversion		12,867
Tank Maximum Liquid Volume (V_{LX}), ft^3	Horizontal Tank: Assumed $V_{LX} = 0.9V$	Assumed	646
Turnovers (N), dimensionless	$N = V_Q/V_{LX}$	AP-42, Chap. 7.1, Eq 60-4	19.9
Turnover Factor (K_N), dimensionless	Since $N \leq 36$, $K_N = 1$	AP-42, Chap. 7.1, Eq 1-35	1
Working Loss Factor (K_P), dimensionless	For Organic Liquids, $K_P = 1$	AP-42, Chap. 7.1, Eq 60-4, Notes	1
Vent Setting Correction Factor, K_B	For Vent Setting Range ± 0.03 psig, $K_B = 1$	AP-42, Chap. 7.1, Eq 1-12	1
Working Losses (L_W), lb/year/tank	$L_W = V_Q * K_N * K_P * W_V * K_B$	AP-42, Chap. 7.1, Eq 1-35	1.44
Total Uncontrolled Losses (L_T), lb/year/tank	$L_T = L_S + L_W$	AP-42, Chap. 7.1, Eq 2-1	1.75
Total Uncontrolled Losses (L_T), lb/hr/tank	Since 8760 hr/year, L_T / 8760		0.0002
Total Uncontrolled Losses (L_T), ton/year/tank	Since 2000 lb/ton, L_T / 2000		0.0009
Number of Tanks	Facility Information		179
Total Uncontrolled Losses (L_T), lb/hr (all tanks)	L_T = lb/hr/tank * # of Tanks		0.036
Total Uncontrolled Losses (L_T), ton/year (all tanks)	**L_T = ton/year/tank * # of Tanks**		**0.16**

ATSD Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Emissions Summary

Company Name: **Hatchworks LLC**
Source Location: **7510 Zodiac Way, Fort Wayne, IN 468**
Operating Permit No: **T033-47378-00530**
SSM No.: **033-48739-00530**
SPM No.: **033-48840-00530**
Reviewer: **Omar El-Rjoob**

Cooling Towers

Emission Unit Identifier	CT1 - CT64	
Stack Vent Identifier	SV CT1 - SV CT64	
Total Number of Towers:	**64**	
Cells per Tower	**2**	
Drift Loss:	**0.0005**	%, Vendor Data
Cooling Water Flow:	**6,000**	gpm, per tower
	384,000	gpm, total
TDS	**3,000**	ppm, design basis
Operation Hours:	**8,760**	hrs/yr

PM equation from AP-42, Section 13.4-2 (01/1995)

$$PM_{total}\ \text{EF}\ (\frac{\text{lb}}{\text{gal}}) = (\frac{ppm\ TDS}{1{,}000{,}000\ parts\ of\ Water}) \times (\frac{8.34\ lbs}{gal}water) \times (\frac{drift\ loss\ \%}{100})$$

Hourly Emissions (lb/hr) = (lbs PM/gal) x (hourly throughput)
Annual Emissions (tons/yr) = (lbs PM/gal) x (annual throughput) / (2000 lbs/ton)

Pollutant	PTE each		PTE (Total)
	(lb/hr)	(ton/yr)	(ton/yr)
PM	0.045	0.20	**12.6**
PM_{10}[1]	0.03	0.14	**8.8**
$PM_{2.5}$[1]	0.02	0.08	**5.3**

[1] PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ Emission Factors conservatively estimated based on "Final Methodology to Calculate PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ Significance Thresholds, Appendix A", South Coast Air Quality Management District (October 2006), accessed December 2023 at https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/handbook/localized-significance-thresholds/particulate-matter-(pm)-2.5-significance-thresholds-and-calculation-methodology/final_pm2_5methodology.pdf.

PM_{10} = 70% of PM
$PM_{2.5}$ = 42% of PM

ATSD Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Fugitive Dust Emissions - Paved Roads

Company Name: Hatchworks LLC
Source Location: 7510 Zodiac Way, Fort Wayne, IN 46816
Operating Permit No: T033-47378-00530
SSM No.: 033-48739-00530
SPM No.: 033-48840-00530

Paved Roads at Industrial Site

The following calculations determine the amount of emissions created by paved roads, based on 8,760 hours of use and AP-42, Ch 13.2.1 (1/2011).

Vehicle Informtation (provided by source)

Type	Maximum number of vehicles per day	Number of one-way trips per day per vehicle	Maximum trips per day (trip/day)	Maximum Weight of Loaded Vehicle (tons/trip)	Total Weight driven per day (ton/day)	Maximum one-way distance (feet/trip)	Maximum one-way distance (mi/trip)	Maximum one-way miles (miles/day)	Maximum one-way miles (miles/yr)
Diesel Delivery Tanker - Full	8.0	1.0	8.0	41.0	328.0	6000	1.136	9.1	3318.2
Diesel Delivery Tanker - Empty	8.0	1.0	8.0	16.0	128.0	6000	1.136	9.1	3318.2
		Totals	16.0		456.0			18.2	6636.4

Average Vehicle Weight Per Trip = 28.5 tons/trip
Average Miles Per Trip = 1.14 miles/trip

Unmitigated Emission Factor, Ef = [k * (sL)^0.91 * (W)^1.02] (Equation 1 from AP-42 13.2.1)

	PM	PM10	PM2.5	
where k =	0.011	0.0022	0.00054	lb/VMT = particle size multiplier (AP-42 Table 13.2.1-1)
W =	28.5	28.5	28.5	tons = average vehicle weight
sL =	9.7	9.7	9.7	g/m^2 = silt loading value for paved roads at iron and steel production facilities - Table 13.2.1-3)

Taking natural mitigation due to precipitation into consideration, Mitigated Emission Factor, Eext = E * [1 - (p/4N)] (Equation 2 from AP-42 13.2.1)
Mitigated Emission Factor, Eext = Ef * [1 - (p/4N)]
where p = 125 days of rain greater than or equal to 0.01 inches (see Fig. 13.2.1-2)
N = 365 days per year

	PM	PM10	PM2.5	
Unmitigated Emission Factor, Ef =	2.650	0.530	0.1301	lb/mile
Mitigated Emission Factor, Eext =	2.423	0.485	0.1190	lb/mile

Process	Mitigated PTE of PM (Before Control) (tons/yr)	Mitigated PTE of PM10 (Before Control) (tons/yr)	Mitigated PTE of PM2.5 (Before Control) (tons/yr)
Vehicle (entering plant) (one-way trip)	4.02	0.80	0.20
Vehicle (leaving plant) (one-way trip)	4.02	0.80	0.20
Totals	**8.04**	**1.61**	**0.39**

Methodology

Total Weight driven per day (ton/day) = [Maximum Weight of Loaded Vehicle (tons/trip)] * [Maximum trips per day (trip/
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/
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 (Before Control) (tons/yr) = [Maximum one-way miles (miles/yr)] * [Mitigated Emission Factor (lb/mile)] * (ton/2000 lbs)
Mitigated PTE (After Control) (tons/yr) = [Mitigated PTE (Before Control) (tons/yr)] * [1 - Dust Control Efficiency]

Abbreviations

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

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality

Technical Support Document (TSD) for a Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification

Source Description and Location

Source Name:	**Hatchworks LLC**
Source Location:	**7510 Zodiac Way, Fort Wayne, IN 46816**
County:	**Allen**
SIC Code:	**7374 (Computer Processing and Data Preparation and Processing Services)**
Operation Permit No.:	**T003-47378-00530**
Operation Permit Issuance Date:	**September 6, 2024**
Significant Source Modification No.:	**003-48739-00530**
Significant Permit Modification No.:	**003-48840-00530**
Permit Reviewer:	**Omar El-Rjoob**

Existing Approvals

The source was issued New Source Construction and Part 70 Operating Permit No. 003-48739-00530 on September 6, 2024. There have been no subsequent approvals issued.

County Attainment Status

The source is located in Allen County.

Pursuant to amendments to Indiana Code IC 13-17-3-14, effective July 1, 2023, a federal regulation that classifies or amends a designation of attainment, nonattainment, or unclassifiable for any area in Indiana under the federal Clean Air Act is effective and enforceable in Indiana on the effective date of the federal regulation.

Pollutant	Designation
SO_2	Unclassifiable or attainment effective April 9, 2018, for the 2010 primary 1-hour SO_2 standard. Better than national secondary standards effective March 3, 1978.
CO	Unclassifiable or attainment effective November 15, 1990.
O_3	Unclassifiable or attainment effective January 16, 2018, for the 2015 8-hour ozone standard.
$PM_{2.5}$	Unclassifiable or attainment effective April 15, 2015, for the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ standard.
$PM_{2.5}$	Unclassifiable or attainment effective December 13, 2009, for the 2006 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ standard.
PM_{10}	Unclassifiable effective November 15, 1990.
NO_2	Unclassifiable or attainment effective January 29, 2012, for the 2010 NO_2 standard.
Pb	Unclassifiable or attainment effective December 31, 2011, for the 2008 lead standard.

(a) Ozone Standards
Volatile organic compounds (VOC) and Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) are regulated under the Clean Air Act (CAA) for the purposes of attaining and maintaining the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone. Therefore, VOC and NO_x emissions are considered when evaluating the rule applicability relating to ozone. Allen County has been designated as attainment or unclassifiable for ozone. Therefore, VOC and NO_x emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements of Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2.

(b) $PM_{2.5}$
Allen County has been classified as attainment for $PM_{2.5}$. Therefore, direct $PM_{2.5}$, SO_2, and NOx emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements of Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2.

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

Fugitive Emissions

Since this type of operation is not one (1) of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories under 326 IAC 2-2-1(ff)(1), 326 IAC 2-3-2(g), or 326 IAC 2-7-1(22)(B), and there is no applicable New Source Performance Standard or National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants that was in effect on August 7, 1980, fugitive emissions are not counted toward the determination of PSD, Emission Offset, and Part 70 Permit applicability.

The fugitive emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) are counted toward the determination of Part 70 Permit applicability and source status under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA).

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions

On June 23, 2014, in the case of *Utility Air Regulatory Group v. EPA*, cause no. 12-1146, (available at http://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/13pdf/12-1146_4g18.pdf) the United States Supreme Court ruled that the U.S. EPA does not have the authority to treat greenhouse gases (GHGs) as an air pollutant for the purpose of determining operating permit applicability or PSD Major source status. On July 24, 2014, the U.S. EPA issued a memorandum to the Regional Administrators outlining next steps in permitting decisions in light of the Supreme Court's decision. U.S. EPA's guidance states that U.S. EPA will no longer require PSD or Title V permits for sources "previously classified as 'Major' based solely on greenhouse gas emissions."

The Indiana Environmental Rules Board adopted the GHG regulations required by U.S. EPA at 326 IAC 2-2-1(zz), pursuant to Ind. Code § 13-14-9-8(h) (Section 8 rulemaking). A rule, or part of a rule, adopted under Section 8 is automatically invalidated when the corresponding federal rule, or part of the rule, is invalidated. Due to the United States Supreme Court Ruling, IDEM, OAQ cannot consider GHG emissions to determine operating permit applicability or PSD applicability to a source or modification.

Source Status - Existing Source

The table below summarizes the potential to emit of the entire source, prior to the proposed modification, after consideration of all enforceable limits established in the effective permits. If the control equipment has been determined to be integral, the table reflects the potential to emit (PTE) after consideration of the integral control device.

	Source-Wide Emissions Prior to Modification (ton/year)							
	PM[1]	PM_{10}[1]	$PM_{2.5}$[1, 2]	SO_2	NO_X	VOC	CO	Total HAPs
Total PTE of Entire Source Excluding Fugitive Emissions*	**16.36**	**15.47**	**14.64**	**0.95**	**249.26**	**43.29**	**129.50**	**0.39**

	Source-Wide Emissions Prior to Modification (ton/year)							
	PM[1]	**PM_{10}[1]**	**$PM_{2.5}$[1, 2]**	**SO_2**	**NO_X**	**VOC**	**CO**	**Total HAPs**
Title V Major Source Thresholds	NA	100	100	100	100	100	100	25
PSD Major Source Thresholds	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	--

[1]Under the Part 70 Permit program (40 CFR 70), PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$, not particulate matter (PM), are each considered as a "regulated air pollutant."

[2]$PM_{2.5}$ listed is direct $PM_{2.5}$.

[3]Single highest source-wide HAP

*Fugitive HAP emissions are always included in the source-wide emissions.

(a) This existing source is not a major stationary source, under PSD (326 IAC 2-2), because no PSD regulated pollutant is emitted at a rate of two hundred fifty (250) tons per year or more and it is not one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories, as specified in 326 IAC 2-2-1(ff)(1).

(b) This existing source is not a major source of HAP, as defined in 40 CFR 63.2, because HAP emissions are less than ten (10) tons per year for any single HAP and less than twenty-five (25) tons per year of a combination of HAPs.

(c) These emissions are based on the TSD of New Source Construction and Part 70 Permit No. 003-47378-00530, issued on September 6, 2024.

Description of Proposed Modification

The Office of Air Quality (OAQ) has reviewed an application submitted by Hatchworks LLC on February 11, 2025, relating to the construction and operation of new units as follows:

The following is a list of the new emission units:

(a) One hundred and forty (140) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 35 through Gen 174, approved in 2025 for construction, each with a maximum output rate capacity of 4049 HP (3019.30 kW), using no control, and exhausting to stacks SV 35 through SV 174.

[Under NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, these emergency generators are affected sources.]

[Under NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, these emergency generators are affected sources.]

(b) Two (2) ancillary diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as DEAG2 and DEAG3, approved in 2025 for construction, each with a maximum output capacity of 595 HP (443.70 kW), using no control, and exhausting to stack SV DEAG2 and SV DEAG3.

[Under NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, these emergency generators are affected sources.]

[Under NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, these emergency generators are affected sources.]

(c) One (1) diesel-fired emergency fire pump, identified as DEP2, approved in 2025 for construction, with an output rate capacity of 557 HP (415.4 kW), using no control and exhausting to stack SV DEP2.

[Under NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, this emergency fire pump is an affected source.]

[Under NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this emergency fire pump is an affected source.]

(d) One hundred and forty three (143) diesel storage tanks, identified as DST37 through DST179, approved in 2025 for construction, each with a maximum capacity of 6,000 gallons and no controls.

(e) Forty nine (49) cooling towers, identified as CT16 through CT64, approved in 2025 for construction, each with a maximum recirculation rate of 6,000 gallons per minute, using no control, and exhausting outdoors.

Enforcement Issues

There is no pending enforcement actions related to this modification.

Permit Level Determination – Part 70 Modification to an Existing Source

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(12), Potential to Emit is defined as "the maximum capacity of a stationary source or emission unit to emit any air pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of a source to emit an air pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation is enforceable by the U. S. EPA, IDEM, or the appropriate local air pollution control agency."

The following table is used to determine the appropriate permit level under 326 IAC 2-7-10.5. This table reflects the PTE before controls. If the control equipment has been determined to be integral, the table reflects the potential to emit (PTE) after consideration of the integral control device.

	PTE Before Controls of the New Emission Units (ton/year)							
Process / Emission Unit	**PM**	**PM_{10}**	**$PM_{2.5}$[1]**	**SO_2**	**NO_X**	**VOC**	**CO**	**Total HAPs**
Gen 35 through Gen 174	46.60	56.84	55.16	1.72	1192.85	298.21	815.42	1.69
DEAG2 and DEAG3	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	2.5	0.6	1.7	0.00
DEP2	0.05	0.31	0.31	0.29	0.73	0.18	0.80	0.00
DST37 through DST179	-	-	-	-	-	0.13	-	-
CT16 through CT64	9.67	6.77	4.06	-	-	-	-	-
Total PTE Before Controls of the New Emission Units:	**56.40**	**64.57**	**60.18**	**2.62**	**1196.08**	**299.15**	**817.94**	**1.69**

[1]$PM_{2.5}$ listed is direct $PM_{2.5}$.
[2]Single highest HAP.

Appendix A of this TSD reflects the detailed potential emissions of the modification.

(a) Approval to Construct

(i) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-10.5(g)(4), a Significant Source Modification is required because this modification has the potential to emit PM, PM10, direct PM2.5, nitrogen oxides (NOx) and VOC at equal to or greater than twenty-five (25) tons per year.

(ii) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-10.5(g)(7), a Significant Source Modification is required because this modification has a potential to emit equal to or greater than one hundred (100) tons per year of carbon monoxide (CO).

(b) Approval to Operate

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-12(d)(1), this change to the permit is being made through a Significant Permit Modification because this modification does not qualify as a Minor Permit Modification or as an Administrative Amendment.

Permit Level Determination – PSD

The table below summarizes the potential to emit of the modification, reflecting all limits, of the emission units. Any control equipment is considered federally enforceable only after issuance of the Part 70 source and permit modification, and only to the extent that the effect of the control equipment is made practically enforceable in the permit. If the control equipment has been determined to be integral, the table reflects the potential to emit (PTE) after consideration of the integral control device.

	Project Emissions (ton/year)						
Process / Emission Unit	**PM**	**PM_{10}**	**$PM_{2.5}$[1]**	**SO_2**	**NO_X**	**VOC**	**CO**
Gen 35 through Gen 174	46.60	56.84	55.16	1.72	244	244	244
DEAG2 and DEAG3	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	2.5	0.6	1.7
DEP2	0.05	0.31	0.31	0.29	0.73	0.18	0.80
DST37 through DST179	-	-	-	-	-	0.13	-
CT16 through CT64	9.67	6.77	4.06	-	-	-	-
Total for Modification	**56.40**	**64.57**	**60.18**	**2.62**	**247.23**	**244.91**	**246.51**
PSD Major Source Thresholds	250	250	250	250	250	250	250

[1] $PM_{2.5}$ listed is direct $PM_{2.5}$.

The source opted to take limit(s) in order to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)) not applicable to this modification. See Technical Support Document (TSD) State Rule Applicability - Entire Source section, 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) for more information regarding the limit(s).

This modification to an existing minor PSD stationary source is not major because the emissions increase of each PSD regulated pollutant is less than the PSD major source threshold. Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2, the PSD requirements do not apply.

PTE of the Entire Source After Issuance of the Part 70 Modification

The table below summarizes the after issuance source-wide potential to emit, reflecting all limits, of the emission units. Any control equipment is considered federally enforceable only after issuance of the Part 70 source and permit modification, and only to the extent that the effect of the control equipment is made practically enforceable in the permit. If the control equipment has been determined to be integral, the table reflects the potential to emit (PTE) after consideration of the integral control device.

	Source-Wide Emissions After Issuance (ton/year)							
	PM[1]	**PM_{10}[1]**	**$PM_{2.5}$[1, 2]**	**SO_2**	**NO_X**	**VOC**	**CO**	**Total HAPs**
Total PTE of Entire Source Excluding Fugitives*	**78.82**	**82.69**	**75.84**	3.62	249.22	245.46	248.17	2.12

	Source-Wide Emissions After Issuance (ton/year)							
	PM[1]	**PM_{10}[1]**	**$PM_{2.5}$[1, 2]**	**SO_2**	**NO_X**	**VOC**	**CO**	**Total HAPs**
Title V Major Source Thresholds	NA	100	100	100	100	100	100	25
PSD Major Source Thresholds	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	--

[1]Under the Part 70 Permit program (40 CFR 70), PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$, not particulate matter (PM), are each considered as a "regulated air pollutant."

[2]$PM_{2.5}$ listed is direct $PM_{2.5}$.

*Fugitive HAP emissions are always included in the source-wide emissions.

The source opted to take limit(s) in order to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)) not applicable to this source. See Technical Support Document (TSD) State Rule Applicability - Entire Source section, 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) for more information regarding the limit(s).

(a) This existing minor PSD stationary source will continue to be minor under 326 IAC 2-2 because the emissions of each PSD-regulated pollutant will continue to be less than the PSD major source thresholds.

(b) This existing area source of HAP will continue to be an area source of HAP, as defined in 40 CFR 63.2, because HAP emissions will continue to be less than ten (10) tons per year for any single HAP and less than twenty-five (25) tons per year of a combination of HAPs. Therefore, this source is an area source under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA).

Federal Rule Applicability Determination

Due to the modification at this source, federal rule applicability has been reviewed as follows:

New Source Performance Standards (NSPS):

(a) The following are subject to the New Source Performance Standards for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines,40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII and 326 IAC 12, because these units are stationary compression ignition (CI) internal combustion engines (ICE) that will be constructed after 2007:

(i) One hundred and forty (140) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 35 through Gen 174, approved in 2025 for construction, each with an output rate capacity of 3019.30 HP, using no control, and exhausting to stacks SV 35 through SV 174.

(ii) Two (2) ancillary diesel fired emergency generators, identified as DEAG2 and DEAG3, approved in 2025 for construction, each with an output capacity of 595 HP, using no control, and exhausting to stack SV DEAG2 and SV DEAG3.

The above mentioned diesel-fired emergency generators are subject to the following portions of Subpart IIII:

(1) 40 CFR 60.4200(a)(1)(i) and (a)(4)
(2) 40 CFR 60.4205(b)
(3) 40 CFR 60.4206
(4) 40 CFR 60.4207(b)
(5) 40 CFR 60.4208
(6) 40 CFR 60.4209(a)
(7) 40 CFR 60.4211(a), (c) and (f)

(8) 40 CFR 60.4214(b) and (d)
(9) 40 CFR 60.4218
(10) 40 CFR 60.4219
(11) Table 5 of 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII
(12) Table 8 of 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII

The requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 12-1, apply to the diesel-fired emergency generators except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII.

This source is already subject to this NSPS even prior to this modification.

(b) The one diesel-fired emergency fire pump is subject to the New Source Performance Standards for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines, 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII and 326 IAC 12, because the fire pump was designated as such by the NFPA after July 1, 2006. The diesel-fired emergency fire pump subject to this rule includes the following:

The diesel-fired emergency fire pump, identified as DEP2, is subject to the following portions of Subpart IIII:

(1) 40 CFR 60.4200(a)(2)(ii) and (a)(4)
(2) 40 CFR 60.4205(c)
(3) 40 CFR 60.4206
(4) 40 CFR 60.4207(b)
(5) 40 CFR 60.4208
(6) 40 CFR 60.4209(a)
(7) 40 CFR 60.4211(a), (c) and (f)
(8) 40 CFR 60.4214(b) and (d)
(9) 40 CFR 60.4218 (a)
(10) 40 CFR 60.4219
(11) Table 4 of 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII
(12) Table 5 of 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII
(13) Table 8 of 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII

The requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 12-1, apply to the diesel-fired emergency fire pump except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII.

This source is already subject to this NSPS even prior to this modification.

(c) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standard for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984, 40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb and 326 IAC 12, are not applicable to the permit for diesel storage tanks because each storage tank has a capacity less than 75 cubic meters.

(d) There are no other New Source Performance Standards (40 CFR Part 60) and 326 IAC 12 included in the permit for this proposed modification.

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP):

(a) The following diesel-fired emergency generators are subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines, 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, which is incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-82, because the diesel-fired emergency generators are Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE), and are located in an area source of HAP emissions:

(i) One hundred and forty (140) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 35 through Gen 174, approved in 2025 for construction, each with an output rate capacity of 3019.30 HP, using no control and exhausting to stacks SV 35 through SV 174.

(ii) Two (2) ancillary diesel fired emergency generators, identified as DEAG2 and DEAG3, approved in 2025 for construction, each with an output capacity of 595 HP, using no control, and exhausting to stack SV DEAG2 and SV DEAG3.

The above mentioned diesel fired emergency generators are subject to the following portions of Subpart ZZZZ:

(1) 40 CFR 63.6585(a), (c), and (d)
(2) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(2)(iii) and (c)(1)

The requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 20-1, apply to the diesel-fired emergency generators except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

This source is already subject to this NESHAP even prior to this modification.

(b) The one (1) diesel-fired emergency fire pump, identified as DEP2 is subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines, 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ which is incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-82, because the diesel-fired emergency fire pump is Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE), and are located in an area source of HAP emissions:

The diesel-fired emergency fire pump, identified as DEP2, is subject to the following portions of Subpart ZZZZ:

(1) 40 CFR 63.6585(a), (c), and (d)
(2) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(2)(iii) and (c)(1)

The requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 20-1, apply to the diesel-fired emergency fire pump except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

This source is already subject to this NESHAP even prior to this modification.

(c) There are no other National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants under 40 CFR 63, 326 IAC 14 and 326 IAC 20 included for this proposed modification.

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM):

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 64.2, Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) is applicable to each pollutant-specific emission unit that meets the following criteria:

(1) has a potential to emit before controls equal to or greater than the major source threshold for the regulated pollutant involved;

(2) is subject to an emission limitation or standard for that pollutant (or a surrogate thereof); and

(3) uses a control device, as defined in 40 CFR 64.1, to comply with that emission limitation or standard.

(b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 64.2(b)(1)(i), emission limitations or standards proposed after November 15, 1990 pursuant to a NSPS or NESHAP under Section 111 or 112 of the Clean Air Act are exempt

from the requirements of CAM. Therefore, an evaluation was not conducted for any emission limitations or standards proposed after November 15, 1990 pursuant to a NSPS or NESHAP under Section 111 or 112 of the Clean Air Act.

Based on this evaluation, the requirements of 40 CFR Part 64, CAM, are not applicable to any of the new units as part of this modification because each unit does not have control.

State Rule Applicability - Entire Source

Due to this modification, state rule applicability has been reviewed as follows:

326 IAC 2-2 (PSD)
PSD applicability is discussed under the Permit Level Determination – PSD section of this document.

PSD Minor Source Limits

The following existing NOx PSD minor limit is being revised in this modification. CO and VOC limits are new limits that have been made in this modification.

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

(a) The total NOx emissions from ~~the thirty-four (34) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen1 through Gen 34~~, **the one hundred and seventy-four (174) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 1 through Gen 174**, shall not exceed ~~240~~ **244** tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Since these are emergency generators, each generator is also limited to 500 hours of operation per year.

(b) **The total CO emissions from the one hundred and seventy-four (174) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 1 through Gen 174, shall not exceed 244 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.**

Since these are emergency generators, each generator is also limited to 500 hours of operation per year.

(c) **The total VOC emissions from the one hundred and seventy-four (174) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 1 through Gen 174, shall not exceed 244 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.**

Since these are emergency generators, each generator is also limited to 500 hours of operation per year.

Compliance with these limits, combined with the potential to emit NOx, CO and VOC from all other emission units at this source, shall limit the source-wide total potential to emit of NOx, CO and VOC each to less than 250 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, each, and shall render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)) not applicable.

326 IAC 2-4.1 (Major Sources of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP))
The provisions of 326 IAC 2-4.1 apply to any owner or operator who constructs or reconstructs a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP), as defined in 40 CFR 63.41, after July 27, 1997, unless the major source has been specifically regulated under or exempted from regulation under a NESHAP that was issued pursuant to Section 112(d), 112(h), or 112(j) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) and incorporated

under 40 CFR 63. On and after June 29, 1998, 326 IAC 2-4.1 is intended to implement the requirements of Section 112(g)(2)(B) of the Clean Air Act (CAA).

The operation of this source will emit less than ten (10) tons per year for a single HAP and less than twenty-five (25) tons per year for a combination of HAPs. Therefore, 326 IAC 2-4.1 does not apply.

326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting)
This source is subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting), since it is required to have an operating permit under 326 IAC 2-7, Part 70 Permit Program. Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-6-3(a)(2), the Permittee shall submit triennially, by July 1, an emission statement covering the previous calendar year in accordance with the compliance schedule in 326 IAC 2-6-3. The emission statement shall contain, at a minimum, the information specified in 326 IAC 2-6-4.

326 IAC 2-7-6(5) (Annual Compliance Certification)
The U.S. EPA Federal Register 79 FR 54978 notice does not exempt Title V Permittees from the requirements of 40 CFR 70.6(c)(5)(iv) or 326 IAC 2-7-6(5)(D), but the submittal of the Title V annual compliance certification to IDEM satisfies the requirement to submit the Title V annual compliance certifications to EPA. IDEM does not intend to revise any permits since the requirements of 40 CFR 70.6(c)(5)(iv) or 326 IAC 2-7-6(5)(D) still apply, but Permittees can note on their Title V annual compliance certifications that submission to IDEM has satisfied reporting to EPA per Federal Register 79 FR 54978. This only applies to Title V Permittees and Title V compliance certifications.

326 IAC 5-1 (Opacity Limitations)
This source is subject to the opacity limitations specified in 326 IAC 5-1-2(1)

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

326 IAC 6-5 (Fugitive Particulate Matter Emission Limitations)
This source is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6-5, because the source has potential fugitive particulate emissions of less than twenty-five (25) tons per year.

326 IAC 6.5 (Particulate Matter Limitations Except Lake County)
Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-1-1(a), this source (located in Allen County) is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6.5 because it is not located in one of the following counties: Clark, Dearborn, Dubois, Howard, Marion, St. Joseph, Vanderburgh, Vigo or Wayne.

326 IAC 6.8 (Lake County: Fugitive Particulate Matter)
Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.8-10-1, this source (located in Allen County) is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6.8-10 because it is not located in Lake County.

State Rule Applicability – Individual Facilities

Due to this modification, state rule applicability has been reviewed as follows:

One hundred and forty (140) diesel-fired emergency generators and two (2) ancillary diesel-fired emergency generators

326 IAC 6-2-1 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating)
Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-1(a), the one hundred and forty-two (142) diesel-fired emergency generators are not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3 since these units are not sources of indirect heating.

326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)
The one hundred and forty-two (142) diesel-fired emergency generators are each 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.

326 IAC 7-1.1 Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limitations
The hundred and forty-two (142) diesel-fired emergency generators are not subject to 326 IAC 326 IAC 7-1.1 because they have a potential to emit (or limited potential to emit) sulfur dioxide (SO2) of less than 25 tons per year or 10 pounds per hour.

326 IAC 8-1-6 (VOC Rules: General Reduction Requirements for New Facilities)
The one hundred and forty-two (142) diesel-fired emergency generators are not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 because the unlimited VOC potential emissions for each unit are less than twenty-five (25) tons per year.

326 IAC 9-1 (Carbon Monoxide Emission Limits)
The requirements of 326 IAC 9-1 do not apply to the one hundred and forty-two (142) diesel-fired emergency generators because this source does not operate a catalyst regeneration petroleum cracking system or a petroleum fluid coker, grey iron cupola, blast furnace, basic oxygen steel furnace, or other ferrous metal smelting equipment.

326 IAC 10-3 (Nitrogen Oxide Reduction Program for Specific Source Categories)
The requirements of 326 IAC 10-3 do not apply to the one hundred and forty-two (142) diesel-fired emergency generators since these units are not blast furnace gas-fired boilers, Portland cement kilns, or facilities specifically listed under 326 IAC 10-3-1(a)(2).

One (1) diesel-fired fire emergency pump

326 IAC 6-2-1 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating)
Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-1(a), the one (1) diesel-fired emergency fire pump is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3, since these units are not sources of indirect heating.

326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)
The one (1) diesel-fired emergency fire pump is 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.

326 IAC 7-1.1 Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limitations
The one (1) diesel-fired emergency fire pump is not subject to 326 IAC 326 IAC 7-1.1 because it has a potential to emit (or limited potential to emit) sulfur dioxide (SO2) of less than 25 tons per year or 10 pounds per hour.

326 IAC 8-1-6 (VOC Rules: General Reduction Requirements for New Facilities)
Even though, this diesel-fired emergency fire pump was constructed after January 1, 1980, it is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 because the unlimited VOC potential emissions are less than twenty-five (25) tons per year.

326 IAC 9-1 (Carbon Monoxide Emission Limits)
The requirements of 326 IAC 9-1 do not apply to the one (1) diesel-fired emergency fire pump, because this source does not operate a catalyst regeneration petroleum cracking system or a petroleum fluid coker, grey iron cupola, blast furnace, basic oxygen steel furnace, or other ferrous metal smelting equipment.

326 IAC 10-3 (Nitrogen Oxide Reduction Program for Specific Source Categories)
The requirements of 326 IAC 10-3 do not apply to the one diesel-fired emergency fire pump, since it is not blast furnace gas-fired boilers, Portland cement kilns, or facilities specifically listed under 326 IAC 10-3-1(a)(2).

One hundred and forty-three (143) diesel storage tanks

326 IAC 8-1-6 (VOC Rules: General Reduction Requirements for New Facilities)
Even though the one hundred and forty-three (143) diesel storage tanks were constructed after January 1, 1980, they are not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 because their unlimited VOC potential emissions are less than twenty-five (25) tons per year.

Forty-nine (49) cooling towers

326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)
Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-1(b)(14), the forty-nine (49) cooling towers are not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3 since each has a PM potential emissions of less than five hundred fifty-one thousandths (0.551) pounds per hour.

Compliance Determination and Monitoring Requirements

Permits issued under 326 IAC 2-7 are required to assure that sources can demonstrate compliance with all applicable state and federal rules on a continuous basis. All state and federal rules contain compliance provisions; however, these provisions do not always fulfill the requirement for a continuous demonstration. When this occurs, IDEM, OAQ, in conjunction with the source, must develop specific conditions to satisfy 326 IAC 2-7-5. As a result, Compliance Determination Requirements are included in the permit. The Compliance Determination Requirements in Section D of the permit are those conditions that are found directly within state and federal rules and the violation of which serves as grounds for enforcement action.

If the Compliance Determination Requirements are not sufficient to demonstrate continuous compliance, they will be supplemented with Compliance Monitoring Requirements, also in Section D of the permit. Unlike Compliance Determination Requirements, failure to meet Compliance Monitoring conditions would serve as a trigger for corrective actions and not grounds for enforcement action. However, a violation in relation to a compliance monitoring condition will arise through a source's failure to take the appropriate corrective actions within a specific time period.

(a) The Compliance Determination Requirements applicable to this modification are as follows:

(i) NOx
The Permittee shall determine NO_x emissions from one hundred and seventy-four (174) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 1 through Gen 174, according to the following equation:

$$\text{NOx emissions in tons/month} = \sum_{n=1}^{174} \frac{(34.08\ lb/hr * HR_{>25\%\ load,i}) + (9.83\ lb/hr * HR_{\leq 25\%\ load,i})}{2000}$$

Where:

i = Each individual Emergency Generator (Gen 1 through Gen 174)

34.08 = NOx Emission rate above 25% electric load in lb/hr

= (Output Rating above 25% electric load in kW * NOx EF in grams/kW-hr) * 1 lbs/453.59 grams

= (3019.30 kW * 5.12 grams/kW-hr) * 1 lbs/453.59 grams

3019.3 kW is the output rating above 25% electric load of each emergency generator based on the manufacturer's specifications.

9.83 = NOx Emission rate at or below 25% electric load in lb/hr

= (Output Rating at or below 25% electric load in kW * NOx emission rate in g/kW-hr) * 1 lb/453.59 grams

= (871 kW * 5.12 grams/kW-hr) * 1 lbs/453.59 grams

871 kW is the output rating at or below 25% electric load of each emergency generator, based on the manufacturer's specifications.

5.12 grams/kW-hr is based on NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, § 60.4202(b), 40 CFR 1039, Appendix I, Table 2. For engines that have a combined NOx + NMHC emission standard under NSPS Subpart IIII, the individual NOx and VOC emission standards were estimated from the combined NOx + NMHC emission standard assuming 80% NOx and 20% VOC (NMHC) based on the equation provided in 40 CFR 1039.740(c).

$HR_{>25\%\ load}$ = Hours operated by Gen 1 through Gen 174 in hours/month, when operating above 25% electric load in hours/month.

$HR_{\leq 25\%\ load}$ = Hours operated by Gen 1 through Gen 174 in hours/month, when operating at or below 25% electric load in hours/month.

1 ton = 2000 pounds

(ii) CO

The Permittee shall determine CO emissions from the one hundred and seventy-four (174) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 1 through Gen 174, according to the following equation:

$$\text{CO emissions (tons/month)} = \sum_{n=1}^{174} \frac{(23.30\ lb/hr * HR_{>25\%\ load,i}) + (6.72\ lb/hr * HR_{\leq 25\%\ load,i})}{2000}$$

Where:

i = Each individual Emergency Generator (Gen 1 through Gen 174)

23.30 = CO Emission rate above 25% electric load in lb/hr

= (Output Rating above 25% electric load in kW * CO EF in grams/kW-hr) * 1 lbs/453.59 grams

= (3019.30 kW * 3.50 grams/kW-hr) * 1 lbs/453.59 grams

3019.3 kW is the output rating above 25% electric load of each emergency generator based on the manufacturer's specifications.

6.72 = CO Emission rate at or below 25% electric load in lb/hr

= (Output Rating above 25% electric load in kW * CO EF in grams/kW-hr) * 1 lbs/453.59 grams

= (871 kW * 3.50 grams/kW-hr) * 1 lb/453.59 grams

871 kW is the output rating at or below 25% electric load of each emergency generator, based on the manufacturer's specifications.

3.50 grams/kW-hr is based on NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, § 60.4202(b), 40 CFR 1039, Appendix I, Table 2

$HR_{>25\% \text{ load}}$ = Hours operated by Gen 1 through Gen 174 in hours/month, when operating above 25% electric load in hours/month.

$HR_{\leq 25\% \text{ load}}$ = Hours operated by Gen 1 through Gen 174 in hours/month, when operating at or below 25% electric load in hours/month.

1 ton = 2000 pounds

(iii) VOC

The Permittee shall determine VOC emissions from the one hundred and seventy-four (174) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 1 through Gen 174, according to the following equation:

VOC emissions (tons/month) = $\sum_{n=1}^{174} \frac{(8.52\ lb/hr * HR_{>25\%\ load,i}) + (2.46\ lb/hr * HR_{\leq 25\%\ load,i})}{2000}$

Where:

i = Each individual Emergency Generator (Gen 1 through Gen 174)

8.52 = VOC Emission rate above 25% electric load in lb/hr

= (Output Rating above 25% electric load in kW * VOC EF in grams/kW-hr) * 1 lbs/453.59 grams

= (3019.30 kW * 1.28 grams/kW-hr) * 1 lb/453.59 grams

3019.3 kW is the output rating above 25% electric load of each emergency generator based on the manufacturer's specifications.

2.46 = VOC Emission rate at or below 25% electric load in lb/hr

= (Output Rating above 25% electric load in kW * VOC EF in grams/kW-hr) * 1 lbs/453.59 grams

= (871 kW * 1.28 grams/kW-hr) * 1 lbs/453.59 grams

871 kW is the output rating at or below 25% electric load of each emergency generator, based on the manufacturer's specifications.

1.28 grams/kW-hr is based on NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, § 60.4202(b), 40 CFR 1039, Appendix I, Table 2. For engines that have a combined NOx + NMHC emission standard under NSPS Subpart IIII, the individual NOx and VOC emission standards were estimated from the combined NOx + NMHC emission standard assuming 80% NOx and 20% VOC (NMHC) based on the equation provided in 40 CFR 1039.740(c).

$HR_{>25\% \text{ load}}$ = Hours operated by Gen 1 through Gen 174 (hours/month) when operating above 25% electric load in hours/month.

$HR_{\leq 25\% \text{ load}}$ = Hours operated by Gen 1 through Gen 174 (hours/month) when operating at or below 25% electric load in hours/month.

1 ton = 2000 pounds

Proposed Changes

As part of this permit approval, the permit may contain new or different permit conditions and some conditions from previously issued permits/approvals may have been corrected, changed, or removed. These corrections, changes, and removals may include Title I changes.

The following changes listed below are due to the proposed modification. Deleted language appears as ~~strikethrough~~ text and new language appears as **bold** text (these changes may include Title I changes):

(1) The following changes were made to Section A.2:

A.2 Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summary
[326 IAC 2-7-4(c)(3)][326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]

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

(a) Thirty-four (34) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 1 through Gen 34, approved in 2024 for construction, ~~each with a maximum heat input capacity of 26.4 MMBTU per hour~~ **each with a maximum output capacity of 4049 HP (3019.30 kW)**, using no control, and exhausting to stacks SV 1 through SV 34.

[Under NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, these emergency generators are affected sources.]

[Under NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, these emergency generators are affected sources.]

(b) One hundred and forty (140) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 35 through Gen 174, approved in 2025 for construction, each with an output rate capacity of 4049 HP (3019.30 kW), using no control, and exhausting to stacks SV 35 through SV 174.

[Under NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, these emergency generators are affected sources.]

[Under NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, these emergency generators are affected sources.]

(2) The following changes were made to Section A.3:

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

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

(a) ~~One (1) diesel-fired emergency guard house generator, identified as DEGH1~~ **One (1) ancillary diesel fired emergency generator, identified as DEAG1**, approved in 2024 for construction, ~~with a maximum heat input capacity of 4.5 MMBTU per hour~~ **with a maximum output capacity of 595 HP (443.70 kW)**, using no control, and exhausting to stack SV 35.

[Under NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, this emergency generator is an affected source.]

[Under NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this emergency generator is an affected source.]

(b) Two (2) ancillary diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as DEAG2 and DEAG3, approved in 2025 for construction, each with a maximum output capacity

of 595 HP (443.70 kW), using no control, and exhausting to stack SV DEAG2 and SV DEAG3.

[Under NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, these emergency generators are an affected source.]

[Under NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, these emergency generators are an affected source.]

(~~b~~**c**) One (1) diesel-fired emergency fire pump, identified as DEP1, approved in 2024 for construction, ~~with a maximum heat input capacity of 3.9 MMBTU per hour~~ **with a maximum output rate capacity of 557 HP (415.40 kW)**, using no control, and exhausting to stack SV DEP1.

[Under NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, this emergency fire pump is an affected source.]

[Under NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this emergency fire pump is an affected source.]

(d) One (1) diesel-fired emergency fire pump, identified as DEP2, approved in 2025 for construction, with a maximum output rate capacity of 557 HP (415.40 kW), using no control and exhausting to stack SV DEP2.

[Under NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, this emergency fire pump is an affected source.]

[Under NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this emergency fire pump is an affected source.]

(~~c~~**e**) Thirty-six (36) diesel storage tanks, identified as DST1 through DST36, approved in 2024 for construction, each with a maximum capacity of 6,000 gallons, and no controls.

(f) One hundred and forty-three (143) diesel storage tanks, identified as DST37 through DST179, approved in 2025 for construction, each with a maximum capacity of 6,000 gallons, and no controls.

(~~d~~**g**) Fifteen (15) cooling towers, identified as CT1 through CT15, approved in 2024 for construction, each with a maximum recirculation rate of 6,000 gallons per minute, using no control, and exhausting outdoors.

(h) Forty-nine (49) cooling towers, identified as CT16 through CT64, approved in 2025 for construction, each with a maximum recirculation rate of 6,000 gallons per minute, using no control, and exhausting outdoors.

(3) The following changes were made to Section D.1:

SECTION D.1 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

(a) Thirty-four (34) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 1 through Gen 34, approved in 2024 for construction, ~~each with a maximum heat input capacity of 26.4 MMBTU per hour~~ **each with a maximum output capacity of 4049 HP (3019.30 kW)**, using no control, and exhausting to stacks SV 1 through SV 34.

[Under NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, these emergency generators are affected sources.]

[Under NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, these emergency generators are affected sources.]

(b) One hundred and forty (140) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 35 through Gen 174, approved in 2025 for construction, each with an output rate capacity of 4049 HP (3019.30 kW), using no control, and exhausting to stacks SV 35 through SV 174.

[Under NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, these emergency generators are affected sources.]

[Under NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, these emergency generators are affected sources.]

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

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

D.1.1 NOx, **CO and VOC** PSD Minor Limit [326 IAC 2-2]

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

(a) The total NOx emissions from the ~~thirty-four (34)~~ **one hundred and seventy-four (174)** diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 1 through Gen 174, shall not exceed ~~240~~ **244** tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

(b) The total CO emissions from the one hundred and seventy-four (174) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 1 through Gen 174, shall not exceed 244 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

(c) The total VOC emissions from the one hundred and seventy-four (174) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 1 through Gen 174, shall not exceed 244 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Compliance with these limits, combined with the potential to emit NOx, **VOC, and CO** from all other emission units at this source, shall limit the source-wide total potential to emit of NOx, **VOC, and CO** to less than 250 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, each, and shall render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)) not applicable to this source.

D.1.2 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)]

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

Compliance Determination Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

D.1.3 NOx Compliance Determination

In order to determine compliance with Condition D.1.1**(a),** NOx emissions from the ~~thirty-four (34)~~ **one hundred and seventy-four (174)** diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 1 through Gen ~~34~~ **174**, shall be calculated using the following equation:

~~NOx emissions (tons/month) = $\sum_{n=1}^{34\mathbf{174}} \frac{DFU_{\leq 25\% load,i} * EF_{\leq 25\% load} + DFU_{>25\% load,i} * EF_{>25\% load}}{2{,}000\ lbs/ton}$~~

NOx emissions in tons/month = $\sum_{n=1}^{174} \frac{(34.08\ lb/hr * HR_{>25\%\ load,i}) + (9.83\ lb/hr * HR_{\leq 25\%\ load,i})}{2000}$

Where:

i = Each individual Emergency Generator (Gen 1 through Gen 174)

~~$DFU_{\leq 25\%\ load,\ i}$ = Diesel fuel used by diesel-fired emergency generator Gen i (gallons/month) operating at or below 25% electric load~~

~~$DFU_{>25\%\ load,\ i}$ = Diesel fuel used by diesel-fired emergency generator Gen i (gallons/month) operating above 25% electric load~~

~~$EF_{\leq 25\%\ load}$ = NOx emission factor, in lb/gal, for Gen 1 through Gen 174 when operating at or below 25% electric load as provided in the table below.~~

~~$EF_{>25\%\ load}$ = NOx emission factor, in lb/gal, for Gen 1 through Gen 174 when operating above 25% electric load as provided in the table below.~~

34.08 = NOx Emission rate above 25% electric load in lb/hr

= (Output Rating above 25% electric load in kW * NOx EF in grams/kW-hr) * 1 lbs/453.59 grams

= (3019.30 kW * 5.12 grams/kW-hr) * 1 lb/453.59 grams

3019.3 kW is the output rating above 25% electric load of each emergency generator based on the manufacturer's specifications.

9.83 = NOx Emission rate at or below 25% electric load in lb/hr

= (Output Rating at or below 25% electric load in kW * NOx emission rate in g/kW-hr) * 1 lb/453.59 grams

= (871 kW * 5.12 grams/kW-hr) * 1 lb/453.59 grams

871 kW is the output rating at or below 25% electric load of each emergency generator, based on the manufacturer's specifications.

5.12 grams/kW-hr is based on NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, § 60.4202(b), 40 CFR 1039, Appendix I, Table 2. For engines that have a combined NOx + NMHC emission standard under NSPS Subpart IIII, the individual NOx and VOC emission standards were estimated from the combined NOx + NMHC emission standard assuming 80% NOx and 20% VOC (NMHC) based on the equation provided in 40 CFR 1039.740(c).

$HR_{>25\%\ load}$ = Hours operated by Gen 1 through Gen 174 in hours/month, when operating above 25% electric load in hours/month.

$HR_{\leq 25\%\ load}$ = Hours operated by Gen 1 through Gen 174 in hours/month, when operating at or below 25% electric load in hours/month.

1 ton = 2000 pounds

D.1.4 CO Compliance Determination

In order to determine compliance with Condition D.1.1(b), CO emissions from the one hundred and seventy-four (174) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 1 through Gen 174, shall be calculated using the following equation:

CO emissions (tons/month) = $\sum_{n=1}^{174} \frac{(23.30\ lb/hr * HR_{>25\%\ load,i}) + (6.72\ lb/hr * HR_{\leq 25\%\ load,i})}{2000}$

Where:

i = Each individual Emergency Generator (Gen 1 through Gen 174)

23.30 = CO Emission rate above 25% electric load in lb/hr

= (Output Rating above 25% electric load in kW * CO EF in grams/kW-hr) * 1 lbs/453.59 grams

= (3019.30 kW * 3.50 grams/kW-hr) * 1 lb/453.59 grams

3019.3 kW is the output rating above 25% electric load of each emergency generator based on the manufacturer's specifications.

6.72 = CO Emission rate at or below 25% electric load in lb/hr

= (Output Rating above 25% electric load in kW * CO EF in grams/kW-hr) * 1 lbs/453.59 grams

= (871 kW * 3.50 grams/kW-hr) * 1 lb/453.59 grams

871 kW is the output rating at or below 25% electric load of each emergency generator, based on the manufacturer's specifications.

3.50 grams/kW-hr is based on NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, § 60.4202(b), 40 CFR 1039, Appendix I, Table 2

$HR_{>25\%\ load}$ = Hours operated by Gen 1 through Gen 174 in hours/month, when operating above 25% electric load in hours/month.

$HR_{\leq 25\%\ load}$ = Hours operated by Gen 1 through Gen 174 in hours/month, when operating at or below 25% electric load in hours/month.

1 ton = 2000 pounds

D.1.5 VOC Compliance Determination

In order to determine compliance with Condition D.1.1(c), VOC emissions from the one hundred and seventy-four (174) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 1 through Gen 174, shall be calculated using the following equation:

VOC emissions (tons/month) = $\sum_{n=1}^{174} \frac{(8.52\ lb/hr * HR_{>25\%\ load,i}) + (2.46\ lb/hr * HR_{\leq 25\%\ load,i})}{2000}$

Where:

i = Each individual Emergency Generator (Gen 1 through Gen 174)

8.52 = VOC Emission rate above 25% electric load in lb/hr

= (Output Rating above 25% electric load in kW * VOC EF in grams/kW-hr) * 1 lbs/453.59 grams

= (3019.30 kW * 1.28 grams/kW-hr) * 1 lb/453.59 grams

3019.3 kW is the output rating above 25% electric load of each emergency generator based on the manufacturer's specifications.

2.46 = VOC Emission rate at or below 25% electric load in lb/hr

= (Output Rating above 25% electric load in kW * VOC EF in grams/kW-hr) * 1 lbs/453.59 grams

= (871 kW * 1.28 grams/kW-hr) * 1 lbs/453.59 grams

871 kW is the output rating at or below 25% electric load of each emergency generator, based on the manufacturer's specifications.

1.28 grams/kW-hr is based on NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, § 60.4202(b), 40 CFR 1039, Appendix I, Table 2. For engines that have a combined NOx + NMHC emission standard under NSPS Subpart IIII, the individual NOx and VOC emission standards were estimated from the combined NOx + NMHC emission standard assuming 80% NOx and 20% VOC (NMHC) based on the equation provided in 40 CFR 1039.740(c).

$HR_{>25\% \text{ load}}$ = Hours operated by Gen 1 through Gen 174 in hours/month, when operating above 25% electric load in hours/month.

$HR_{\leq 25\% \text{ load}}$ = Hours operated by Gen 1 through Gen 174 in hours/month, when operating at or below 25% electric load in hours/month.

1 ton = 2000 pounds

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

D.1.4**6** Record Keeping Requirement

(a) To document the compliance status with Conditions D.1.1**(a), D.1.1(b), D.1.1(c), D.1.3, D.1.4, and D.1.5**, the Permittee shall maintain records of the following:

~~(1) Diesel fuel used by the thirty-four (34) **one hundred and seventy-four (174)** diesel-fired emergency generators, Gen 1 through Gen 34 **174** (gallons/month), when operating at ≤25% electric load.~~

~~(2) Diesel fuel used by the thirty-four (34) **one hundred and seventy-four (174)** diesel-fired emergency generators, Gen 1 through Gen 34 **174** (gallons/month), when operating at >25% electric load.~~

(1) Hours of operation by each one hundred and seventy-four (174) diesel-fired emergency generators, Gen 1 through Gen 174, on a monthly basis and for each compliance period.

(2) NOx emission calculations performed using the equation found in Condition D.1.3, on a monthly basis, and for each compliance period.

(3) CO emission calculations performed using the equation found in Condition D.1.4, on a monthly basis, and for each compliance period.

(4) VOC emission calculations performed using the equation found in Condition D.1.5, on a monthly basis, and for each compliance period.

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

D.1.~~5~~**7** Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document the compliance status with Condition D.1.1**(a), D.1.1(b), and D.1.1(c)** shall be submitted, using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, no later than thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. Section C - General Reporting Requirements contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reporting required by this condition. The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a “responsible official” as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(4) The following changes were made to Section E.1:

SECTION E.1 NSPS

Emissions Unit Description:

(a) Thirty-four (34) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 1 through Gen 34, approved in 2024 for construction, ~~each with a maximum heat input capacity of 26.4 MMBTU per hour~~ **each with a maximum output capacity of 4049 HP (3019.30 kW)**, using no control, and exhausting to stacks SV 1 through SV 34.

[Under NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, these emergency generators are affected sources.]

[Under NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, these emergency generators are affected sources.]

(b) One hundred and forty (140) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 35 through Gen 174, approved in 2025 for construction, each with an output rate capacity of 4049 HP (3019.30 kW), using no control, and exhausting to stacks SV 35 through SV 174.

[Under NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, these emergency generators are affected sources.]

[Under NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, these emergency generators are affected sources.]

Insignificant Activities:

(a) ~~One (1) diesel-fired emergency guard house generator, identified as DEGH1~~ **One (1) ancillary diesel fired emergency generator, identified as DEAG1**, approved in 2024 for construction, ~~with a maximum heat input capacity of 4.5 MMBTU per hour~~ **with a maximum output capacity of 595 HP (443.70 kW)**, using no control, and exhausting to stack SV 35.

[Under NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, this emergency generator is an affected source.]

[Under NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this emergency generator is an affected source.]

(b) Two (2) ancillary diesel fired emergency generators, identified as DEAG2 and DEAG3, approved in 2025 for construction, each with a maximum output capacity of 595 HP (443.70 kW), using no control, and exhausting to stack SV DEAG2 and SV DEAG3.

[Under NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, this emergency fire pump is an affected source.]

[Under NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this emergency fire pump is an affected source.]

(c) One (1) diesel-fired emergency fire pump, identified as DEP1, approved in 2024 for construction, ~~with a maximum heat input capacity of 3.9 MMBTU per hour~~ **with a maximum output rate capacity of 557 HP (415.40 kW)**, using no control, and exhausting to stack SV DEP1.

(d) One (1) diesel-fired emergency fire pump, identified as DEP2, approved in 2025 for construction, with a maximum output rate capacity of 557 HP (415.40 kW), using no control and exhausting to stack SV DEP2.

[Under NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, this emergency fire pump is an affected source.]

[Under NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this emergency fire pump is an affected source.]

(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 2-7-5(1)]

E.1.1 General Provisions Relating to New Source Performance Standards [326 IAC 12-1] [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A]

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.1, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12-1, for the emission unit(s) listed above, except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII.

(b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.4, 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, Indiana 46204-2251

E.1.2 New Source Performance Standards for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines, NSPS [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII]

The Permittee shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII (included as Attachment A to the operating permit), which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12.

(a) ~~Thirty-five (35)~~ **One hundred and seventy-seven (177)** diesel-fired emergency generators:

(1) 40 CFR 60.4200(a)(1)(i) and (a)(4)
(2) 40 CFR 60.4205(b)
(3) 40 CFR 60.4206
(4) 40 CFR 60.4207(b)
(5) 40 CFR 60.4208
(6) 40 CFR 60.4209(a)
(7) 40 CFR 60.4211(a), (c) and (f)
(8) 40 CFR 60.4214(b) and (d)
(9) 40 CFR 60.4218
(10) 40 CFR 60.4219
(11) Table 5 of 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII
(12) Table 8 of 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII

(b) ~~One (1)~~ **Two (2)** diesel-fired emergency fire pump**s**:

(1) 40 CFR 60.4200(a)(2)(ii) and (a) (4)
(2) 40 CFR 60.4205(c)
(3) 40 CFR 60.4206
(4) 40 CFR 60.4207(b)
(5) 40 CFR 60.4208
(6) 40 CFR 60.4209(a)
(7) 40 CFR 60.4211(a), (c) and (f)
(8) 40 CFR 60.4214(b) and (d)
(9) 40 CFR 60.4218
(10) 40 CFR 60.4219
(11) Table 4 of 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII
(12) Table 5 of 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII
(13) Table 8 of 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII

..

(5) The following changes were made to Section E.2:

SECTION E.2 NESHAP

Emissions Unit Description:

(a) Thirty-four (34) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 1 through Gen 34, approved in 2024 for construction, ~~each with a maximum heat input capacity of 26.4 MMBTU per hour~~ **each with a maximum output capacity of 4049 HP (3019.30 kW)**, using no control, and exhausting to stacks SV 1 through SV 34.

[Under NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, these emergency generators are affected sources.]

[Under NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, these emergency generators are affected sources.]

(b) One hundred and forty (140) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 35 through Gen 174, approved in 2025 for construction, each with an output rate capacity of 4049 HP (3019.30 kW), using no control, and exhausting to stacks SV 35 through SV 174.

[Under NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, these emergency generators are affected sources.]

[Under NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, these emergency generators are affected sources.]

Insignificant Activities:

(a) ~~One (1) diesel-fired emergency guard house generator, identified as DEGH1~~ **One (1) ancillary diesel fired emergency generator, identified as DEAG1**, approved in 2024 for construction, ~~with a maximum heat input capacity of 4.5 MMBTU per hour~~ **with a maximum output capacity of 595 HP (443.70 kW)**, using no control, and exhausting to stack SV 35.

[Under NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, this emergency generator is an affected source.]

[Under NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this emergency generator is an affected source.]

(b) Two (2) ancillary diesel fired emergency generators, identified as DEAG2 and DEAG3, approved in 2025 for construction, each with a maximum output capacity of 595 HP (443.70 kW), using no control, and exhausting to stack SV DEAG2 and SV DEAG3.

[Under NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, this emergency fire pump is an affected source.]

[Under NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this emergency fire pump is an affected source.]

(c) One (1) diesel-fired emergency fire pump, identified as DEP1, approved in 2024 for construction, ~~with a maximum heat input capacity of 3.9 MMBTU per hour~~ **with a maximum output rate capacity of 557 HP (415.40 kW)**, using no control, and exhausting to stack SV DEP1.

(d) One (1) diesel-fired emergency fire pump, identified as DEP2, approved in 2025 for construction, with a maximum output rate capacity of 557 HP (415.40 kW), using no control and exhausting to stack SV DEP2.

[Under NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, this emergency fire pump is an affected source.]

[Under NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this emergency fire pump is an affected source.]

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

Part 70 Monthly NO_x Emissions Report

(Submit Report Quarterly)

Source Name: Hatchworks LLC
Source Address: 7510 Zodiac Way, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46816
Part 70 Permit No.: T003-47378-00530
Facility: ~~Thirty-four (34) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 1 through Gen 34~~ **One hundred and forty-seven (174) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 1 through Gen 174**
Parameter: NOx
Limit: The combined NOx emissions from the ~~thirty-four (34)~~ **one hundred and forty-seven (174)** diesel-fired emergency generators shall not exceed ~~240~~ **244** tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month

MONTH:_____ YEAR:_____

Month	Column 1	Column 2	Column 1 + Column 2
	NOx Emissions (tons)	NOx Emissions (tons)	NOx Emissions (tons)
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total

☐ No deviation occurred in this quarter.
☐ Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.

Deviation has been reported on: _____

Submitted by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Phone:_____

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

Part 70 Monthly CO Emissions Report

(Submit Report Quarterly)

Source Name: **Hatchworks LLC**
Source Address: **7510 Zodiac Way, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46816**
Part 70 Permit No.: **T003-47378-00530**
Facility: **One hundred and forty-seven (174) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 1 through Gen 174**
Parameter: **CO**
Limit: **The combined CO emissions from the one hundred and forty-seven (174) diesel-fired emergency generators shall not exceed 244 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month**

MONTH:_____ YEAR:_____

Month	Column 1	Column 2	Column 1 + Column 2
	CO Emissions (tons)	CO Emissions (tons)	CO Emissions (tons)
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total

☐ **No deviation occurred in this quarter.**
☐ **Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.**
Deviation has been reported on: _____

Submitted by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

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

Part 70 Monthly VOC Emissions Report

(Submit Report Quarterly)

Source Name: **Hatchworks LLC**
Source Address: **7510 Zodiac Way, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46816**
Part 70 Permit No.: **T003-47378-00530**
Facility: **One hundred and forty-seven (174) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 1 through Gen 174**
Parameter: **VOC**
Limit: **The combined VOC emissions from the one hundred and forty-seven (174) diesel-fired emergency generators shall not exceed 244 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month**

MONTH:_____ YEAR:_____

Month	Column 1	Column 2	Column 1 + Column 2
	VOC Emissions (tons)	VOC Emissions (tons)	VOC Emissions (tons)
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total

☐ **No deviation occurred in this quarter.**
☐ **Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.**
Deviation has been reported on: _____

Submitted by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

Additional Changes

The IDEM OAQ mailing address has changed. Permit conditions and forms that contain the IDEM OAQ mailing address have been updated throughout the permit as follows with deleted language as ~~strikeouts~~ and new language **bolded**.

*****

~~100 North Senate Avenue~~
~~MC 61-53 IGCN 1003~~
Indiana Government Center North
100 North Senate Avenue, Room 13W

*****

Proposed Changes Due to Emergency Affirmative Defense Removal

In the Federal Register Notice 88 FR 47029 dated July 21, 2023, U.S. EPA finalized the removal of the "emergency" affirmative defense provisions from Clean Air Act operating permit program regulations effective August 21, 2023. A rulemaking to amend the Indiana rules at 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70 Permit Program), 326 IAC 2-8 (Federally Enforceable State Operating Permit Program), and 326 IAC 1-6-1 (Malfunctions) was effective June 21, 2025, making them consistent with federal regulations. IDEM OAQ has determined that changes to the permit are required to be consistent with state and federal law. The permit is revised as shown below with deleted language as ~~strikeouts~~ and new language **bolded**.

(a) The permit is amended to remove Section B - Emergency Provisions and replace the section title with the word "Reserved", to remove the Emergency Occurrence Report form, and to remove any references to the requirements of Section B - Emergency Provisions from permit conditions.

(b) The permit is amended to include a new Section C - Malfunctions Report (and a new associated Malfunctions Report form) that incorporates the record keeping and reporting requirements of 326 IAC 1-6-2 (Records; Notice of Malfunction). All subsequent Section C conditions are renumbered accordingly. Permit Section C - General Reporting Requirements and the Quarterly Deviation And Compliance Monitoring Report form is amended to reference Section C - Malfunctions Report.

(c) Permit citations to definitions within 326 IAC 2-7-1 are amended throughout the permit as necessary, since the definitions under 326 IAC 2-7-1(12) and 326 IAC 2-7-1(20) have been deleted from the rule. Any occurrence of the following 326 IAC 2-7-1 definition citations are amended as shown below, with deleted language as strikeouts and new language **bolded**:

326 IAC 2-7-1(~~21~~)**(19)**
326 IAC 2-7-1(~~22~~)**(20)**
326 IAC 2-7-1(~~35~~)**(33)**
326 IAC 2-7-1(~~37~~)**(35)**
326 IAC 2-7-1(~~42~~)**(39)**

*****

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

*****

A.1 General Information [326 IAC 2-7-4(c)][326 IAC 2-7-5(14)][326 IAC 2-7-1(~~22~~**20**)]

*****

A.3 Insignificant Activities [326 IAC 2-7-1(~~21~~**19**)][326 IAC 2-7-4(c)][326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]

This stationary source also includes the following insignificant activities, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(~~21~~**19**):

*****

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

*****

(a) It is a major source, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(~~22~~**20**);

*****

B.10 Certification [326 IAC 2-7-4(f)][326 IAC 2-7-6(1)][326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)]

*****

(1) it contains a certification by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(~~35~~**33**), and

*****

(c) A "responsible official" is defined at 326 IAC 2-7-1(~~35~~**33**).

*****

B.11 Annual Compliance Certification [326 IAC 2-7-6(5)]

*****

The submittal by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(~~35~~**33**).

*****

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

*****

The PMP extension notification does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(~~35~~**33**).

*****

(b) A copy of the PMPs shall be submitted to IDEM, OAQ upon request and within a reasonable time, and shall be subject to review and approval by IDEM, OAQ. IDEM, OAQ may require the Permittee to revise its PMPs whenever lack of proper maintenance causes or is the primary contributor to an exceedance of any limitation on emissions. The PMPs and their submittal do not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(~~35~~**33**).

*****

B.13 **Reserved**

~~Emergency Provisions [326 IAC 2-7-16]~~

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

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

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

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

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

~~(4) For each emergency lasting one (1) hour or more, the Permittee notified IDEM, OAQ within four (4) daytime business hours after the beginning of the~~

~~emergency, or after the emergency was discovered or reasonably should have been discovered;~~

~~Telephone Number: 1-800-451-6027 (ask for Office of Air Quality, Compliance and Enforcement Branch), or~~
~~Telephone Number: 317-233-0178 (ask for Office of Air Quality, Compliance and Enforcement Branch)~~
~~Facsimile Number: 317-233-6865~~

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

~~Indiana Department of Environmental Management~~
~~Permit Administration and Support Section, Office of Air Quality~~
~~Indiana Government Center North~~
~~100 North Senate Avenue, Room 13W~~
~~Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251~~
~~within two (2) working days of the time when emission limitations were exceeded due to the emergency.~~
~~The notice fulfills the requirement of 326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)(ii) and must contain the following:~~

~~(A) A description of the emergency;~~

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

~~(C) Corrective actions taken.~~

~~The notification which shall be submitted by the Permittee does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(35).~~

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

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

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

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

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

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

*****

B.17 Permit Modification, Reopening, Revocation and Reissuance, or Termination [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(C)][326 IAC 2-7-8(a)][326 IAC 2-7-9]

(a) This permit may be modified, reopened, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Permittee for a Part 70 Operating Permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any condition of this permit.
[326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(C)] The notification by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(~~35~~**33**).

*****

B.18 Permit Renewal [326 IAC 2-7-3][326 IAC 2-7-4][326 IAC 2-7-8(e)]

(a) The application for renewal shall be submitted using the application form or forms prescribed by IDEM, OAQ and shall include the information specified in 326 IAC 2-7-4. Such information shall be included in the application for each emission unit at this source, except those emission units included on the trivial or insignificant activities list contained in 326 IAC 2-7-1(~~21~~**19**) and 326 IAC 2-7-1(~~42~~**39**). The renewal application does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(~~35~~**33**).

*****

B.19 Permit Amendment or Modification [326 IAC 2-7-11][326 IAC 2-7-12] [40 CFR 72]

*****

Any such application does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(~~35~~**33**).

*****

B.21 Operational Flexibility [326 IAC 2-7-20][326 IAC 2-7-10.5]

(b) The Permittee may make Section 502(b)(10) of the Clean Air Act changes (this term is defined at 326 IAC 2-7-1(~~37~~**35**)) without a permit revision, subject to the constraint of 326 IAC 2-7-20(a). For each such Section 502(b)(10) of the Clean Air Act change, the required written notification shall include the following:

*****

The notification which shall be submitted is not considered an application form, report or compliance certification. Therefore, the notification by the Permittee does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(~~35~~**33**).

*****

B.24 Transfer of Ownership or Operational Control [326 IAC 2-7-11]

*****

Any such application does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(~~35~~**33**).

*****

C.5 Asbestos Abatement Projects [326 IAC 14-10] [326 IAC 18] [40 CFR 61, Subpart M]

*****

The notice shall include a signed certification from the owner or operator that the information provided in this notification is correct and that only Indiana licensed workers and project supervisors will be used to implement the asbestos removal project. The notifications do not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(~~35~~**33**).

*****

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

*****

no later than thirty-five (35) days prior to the intended test date. The protocol submitted by the Permittee does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(~~35~~**33**).

*****

(b) The Permittee shall notify IDEM, OAQ of the actual test date at least fourteen (14) days prior to the actual test date. The notification submitted by the Permittee does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(~~35~~**33**).

*****

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

*****

The notification which shall be submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(~~35~~**33**).

*****

C.10 Emergency Reduction Plans [326 IAC 1-5-2] [326 IAC 1-5-3]

The ERP does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(~~35~~**33**).

*****

C.13 Actions Related to Noncompliance Demonstrated by a Stack Test [326 IAC 2-7-5][326 IAC 2-7-6]

*****

The response action documents submitted pursuant to this condition do require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(~~35~~**33**).

*****

C.14 Malfunctions Report [326 IAC 1-6-2]

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

(a) A record of all malfunctions, startups or shutdowns of any emission unit or emission control equipment, that results in violations of applicable air pollution control regulations or applicable emission limitations must be kept and retained for a period of three (3) years and 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 emission unit or emission control equipment occurs that lasts more than one (1) hour, the condition shall be reported to OAQ, using the Malfunction Report Forms (2 pages). Notification must be made by telephone or other electronic means, as soon as practicable, but in no event later than four (4) daytime business hours after the beginning of the occurrence.

(c) Failure to report a malfunction of any emission unit or emission control equipment shall constitute a violation of 326 IAC 1-6, and any other applicable rules. Information on the scope and expected duration of the malfunction must be provided, including the items specified in 326 IAC 1-6-2(c)(3)(A) through (E).

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

(2) Indicate estimated actual emissions of regulated pollutants as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(~~33~~**31**) ("Regulated pollutant, which is used only for purposes of Section 19 of this rule") from the source, for purpose of fee assessment.

*****

The emission statement does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(~~35~~**33**).

*****

C.1~~6~~7 General Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

(a) The Permittee shall submit the attached Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report or its equivalent. Proper notice submittal under ~~Section B - Emergency Provisions~~ **Section C - Malfunctions Report** satisfies the reporting requirements of this paragraph. Any deviation from permit requirements, the date(s) of each deviation, the cause of the deviation, and the response steps taken must be reported except that a deviation required to be reported pursuant to an applicable requirement that exists independent of this permit, shall be reported according to the schedule stated in the applicable requirement and does not need to be included in this report. This report shall be submitted not later than thirty (30) days after the end of the reporting period. The Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report shall include a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(~~35~~**33**). A deviation is an exceedance of a permit limitation or a failure to comply with a requirement of the permit.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251
Phone: (317) 233-0178
Fax: (317) 233-6865

PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
EMERGENCY OCCURRENCE REPORT

Source Name: Hatchworks LLC
Source Address: 7510 Zodiac Way, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46816
Part 70 Permit No.: T003-47378-00530

This form consists of 2 pages Page 1 of 2

☐ This is an emergency as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12) • The Permittee must notify the Office of Air Quality (OAQ), within four (4) daytime business hours (1-800-451-6027 or 317-233-0178, ask for Compliance Section); and • The Permittee must submit notice in writing or by facsimile within two (2) working days (Facsimile Number: 317-233-6865), and follow the other requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-16.

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

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

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

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

Form Completed by: _____
Title / Position: _____

~~Date:~~ _____
~~Phone:~~ _____

MALFUNCTION REPORT

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH
FAX NUMBER: (317) 233-6865
EMAIL: AirCompl@idem.in.gov

Source Name: **Hatchworks LLC**
Source Address: **7510 Zodiac Way, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46816**
Part 70 Permit No.: **T003-47378-00530**

For any malfunction lasting one (1) hour or longer, the Permittee must submit this form to the Office of Air Quality (OAQ), within four (4) daytime business hours of malfunction start.

If any of the following are not applicable, mark N/A. This form consists of two (2) pages.

Page 1 of 2

This malfunction resulted in a violation of the following Indiana Administrative Code, permit condition, and/or permit limit and meets the definition of "malfunction" as listed on reverse side (e.g., 326 IAC 5-1, Permit Condition D.1.1, 40 CFR 60.62, etc.):

Describe affected facility/equipment/operation (e.g., Coating Line #2, Boiler D, Diesel engine, No. 3 smelter, etc.):	
Control equipment (e.g., Baghouse B4, Thermal oxidizer for Paint Line #1, etc.):	
Description of the malfunction and cause:	
When the malfunction started:	**Date (MM/DD/YYYY):**
	Time (HH:MM):
When the malfunction was corrected or is expected to be corrected:	**Date (MM/DD/YYYY):**
	Time (HH:MM):

Page 2 of 2

Type of pollutant(s) emitted (e.g., PM, PM10, PM2.5, VOC, etc.):
Estimated amount of pollutant(s) emitted during malfunction (e.g., VOC at 35 lbs/hr, 5 tons of PM, etc.):
Describe the corrective actions and interim control measures taken to minimize emissions (e.g., shut coating line down, isolated failing baghouse compartment, idled furnace operations until repairs completed, etc.):

Form completed by: _____

Title/position: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

Email:_____

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, 326 IAC 2-6.1, 326 IAC 2-7, or 326 IAC 2-8.

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.

*****

QUARTERLY DEVIATION AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING REPORT

Source Name: Hatchworks LLC
Source Address: 7510 Zodiac Way, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46816
Part 70 Permit No.: T003-47378-00530

This report shall be submitted quarterly based on a calendar year. Proper notice submittal under ~~Section B - Emergency Provisions~~ **Section C - Malfunctions Report** satisfies the reporting requirements of paragraph (a) of Section C-General Reporting. Any deviation from the requirements of this permit, the date(s) of each deviation, the probable cause of the deviation, and the response steps taken must be reported. A deviation required to be reported pursuant to an applicable requirement that exists independent of the permit, shall be reported according to the schedule stated in the applicable requirement and does not need to be included in this report. Additional pages may be attached if necessary. If no deviations occurred, please specify in the box marked "No deviations occurred this reporting period".

*****

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 February 11, 2025. Additional information was received on July 30, 2025.

The construction of this proposed modification shall be subject to the conditions of the attached proposed Part 70 Significant Source Modification No. 003-48739-00530. The operation of this proposed modification shall be subject to the conditions of the attached proposed Significant Permit Modification No. 003-48843-00530.
The staff recommends to the Commissioner that the Part 70 Significant Source Modification Significant Permit Modification be approved.

IDEM Contact

(a) If you have any questions regarding this permit, please contact Omar El-Rjoob, Indiana Department Environmental Management, Office of Air Quality, Permits Branch, Indiana Government Center North, 100 North Senate Avenue, Room 13W, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251, or by telephone at (317) 232-4971 or (800) 451-6027, and ask for Omar El-Rjoob or (317) 232-4971.

(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 Air Permits page on the Internet at: https://www.in.gov/idem/airpermit/public-participation/; and the Citizens' Guide to IDEM on the Internet at: https://www.in.gov/idem/resources/citizens-guide-to-idem/.

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Emissions Summary

Company Name: Hatchworks LLC
Source Location: 7510 Zodiac Way, Fort Wayne, IN 46816
Operating Permit No: T033-47378-00530
SSM No.: 033-48739-00530
SPM No.: 033-48840-00530
Reviewer: Omar El-Rjoob

Unlimited Potential to Emit (tons/yr)								
Emission Units	**PM**	**PM-10**	**PM 2.5**	**SO2**	**NOx**	**VOC**	**CO**	**Total HAPS**
Diesel-fired emergency generators (Gen 1 to Gen 174)	57.91	70.65	68.55	2.14	1482.54	370.63	1013.45	2.10
Ancillary diesel-fired emergency generators (DEAG1 to DEAG3)	0.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	3.8	0.9	2.57	0.01
Diesel fire pumps (DEP1 and DEP2)	0.09	0.61	0.61	0.57	1.47	0.37	1.60	0.01
Diesel storage tanks	-	-	-	-	-	0.16	-	-
Cooling Towers	12.62	8.84	5.30	-	-	-	-	-
Paved roads	8.04	1.61	0.39	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**78.82**	**82.69**	**75.84**	**3.62**	**1487.76**	**372.10**	**1017.62**	**2.12**

Limited Potential to Emit (tons/yr)								
Emission Units	**PM**	**PM-10**	**PM 2.5**	**SO2**	**NOx**	**VOC**	**CO**	**Total HAPS**
Diesel-fired emergency generators (Gen 1 to Gen 174)	57.91	70.65	68.55	2.14	244.00	244.00	244.00	2.10
Ancillary diesel-fired emergency generators (DEAG1 to DEAG3)	0.15	0.98	0.98	0.91	3.8	0.9	2.57	0.01
Diesel fire pumps (DEP1 and DEP2)	0.09	0.61	0.61	0.57	1.5	0.4	1.60	0.01
Diesel storage tanks	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-
Cooling Towers	12.62	8.84	5.30	-	-	-	-	-
Paved roads	8.04	1.61	0.39	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**78.82**	**82.69**	**75.84**	**3.62**	**249.22**	**245.46**	**248.17**	**2.12**

Shaded cells indicate permit limits.

Appendix A: Emission Calculations

Modification summery

Company Name: Hatchworks LLC
Source Location: 7510 Zodiac Way, Fort Wayne, IN 46816
Operating Permit No: T033-47378-00530
SSM No.: 033-48739-00530
SPM No.: 033-48840-00530
Reviewer: Omar El-Rjoob

Unlimited Potential to Emit (tons/yr)								
Emission Units	**PM**	**PM-10**	**PM 2.5**	**SO2**	**NOx**	**VOC**	**CO**	**Total HAPS**
Diesel-fired emergency generators (Gen 35-Gen 174)	46.60	56.84	55.16	1.72	1192.85	298.21	815.42	1.69
Ancillary diesel-fired emergency generators (DEAG2 andDEAG3)	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	2.5	0.6	1.7	0.00
Diesel fire pumps (DEP2)	0.05	0.31	0.31	0.29	0.73	0.18	0.80	0.00
Diesel storage tanks DST37 through DST179	-	-	-	-	-	0.13	-	-
Cooling towers CT16 through CT64	9.67	6.77	4.06	-	-	-	-	-
Paved roads	8.04	1.61	0.39	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**64.45**	**66.18**	**60.57**	**2.62**	**1196.08**	**299.15**	**817.94**	**1.69**

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines - Diesel Fuel
Output Rating (>600 HP)

Company Name: Hatchworks LLC
Source Location: 7510 Zodiac Way, Fort Wayne, IN 46816
Operating Permit No: T033-47378-00530
SSM No.: 033-48739-00530
SPM No.: 033-48840-00530
Reviewer: Omar El-Rjoob

Output Horsepower Rating (hp)	4049.0	
Output Horsepower Rating (kw)	3019.3	
Maximum Hours Operated per Year	500	(emergency generator)
Potential Throughput (hp-hr/yr)	2,024,500	
Potential Throughput (kw-hr/yr)	1,509,670	
Sulfur Content (S) of Fuel (% by weight)	0.0015	(ultra low sulfur diesel with sulfur content of 15 ppm pursuant to 40 CFR 60.4207(b))
Number of Engines	174	

The engine has been certified to comply with the emission standards in 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines. Therefore, the NSPS Subpart IIII emission standards for PM, NOx, VOC, and CO are used as the emission factors to determine the potential to emit (PTE).

Note: cells indicate used of AP-42 Emissions Factors to determine PTE.

	Pollutant						
	PM	PM10*	direct PM2.5*	SO2 *(.00809S)*	NOx[1]	VOC[1]	CO
AP-42 Emission Factor in lb/hp-hr		4.01E-04	3.89E-04	1.21E-05			
40 CFR 60 (NSPS), Subpart IIII, Emission Standard (g/kw-hr)	0.20				5.12	1.28	3.50
Potential Emissions ton/year							
Based on AP-42 lb/hr Emission Factor		0.41	0.39	0.01			
Based on g/kw-hr Emission Factor	0.33				8.52	2.13	5.82
Potential Emission in tons/yr (each)	**0.33**	**0.41**	**0.39**	**0.01**	**8.52**	**2.13**	**5.82**
Potential Emission in tons/yr (total)	**57.91**	**70.65**	**68.55**	**2.14**	**1482.54**	**370.63**	**1013.45**

Note: EPA Tier 2 Standards are preferred. Therefore, for PM, NOx, VOC, and CO, EPA Tier 2 Emission Standards have been used. AP-42 Emission Factors have been used for the pollutants not specified under EPA's Tier 2 Standards (PM10, PM2.5, and SO2).

*The PM10 and PM2.5 emission factors for are from AP-42 Table 3.4-2. The PM10 emission factor is the sum of filterable PM10 and condensable particulate. The PM2.5 emission factor is the sum of filterable particulate less than 3 um and condensable particulate. Emission factors in lb/hp-hr were calculated using the emission factor in lb/MMBtu and a brake specific fuel consumption of 7,000 Btu / hp-hr (AP-42 Tables 3.3-1 and 3.4-1).

Note 1: For engines that have a combined NOx + NMHC emission standard under NSPS Subpart IIII, the individual NOx and VOC emission standards were estimated from the combined NOx + NMHC emission standard assuming 80% NOx and 20% VOC (NMHC) based on the equation provided in 40 CFR 1039.740(c).

Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)

	Pollutant							
	Benzene	Toluene	Xylene	Formaldehyde	Acetaldehyde	Acrolein	Naphthalene	Total PAH HAPs***
Emission Factor in lb/hp-hr****	5.43E-06	1.97E-06	1.35E-06	5.52E-07	1.76E-07	5.52E-08	9.10E-07	1.48E-06
Potential Emission in tons/yr	5.50E-03	1.99E-03	1.37E-03	5.59E-04	1.79E-04	5.58E-05	9.21E-04	1.50E-03

***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 Tables 3.3-1 and 3.4-1).

PTE of Total HAPs (tpy) each engine	**1.21E-02**
PTE of Total HAPs (tpy) for 174 engines	**2.10E+00**

Methodology

*The PM10 and PM2.5 emission factors for are from AP-42 Table 3.4-2. The PM10 emission factor is the sum of filterable PM10 and condensable particulate. The PM2.5 emission factor is the sum of filterable particulate less than 3 um and condensable particulate. Emission factors in lb/hp-hr were calculated using the emission factor in lb/MMBtu and a brake specific fuel consumption of 7,000 Btu / hp-hr (AP-42 Tables 3.3-1 and 3.4-1).

** For engines that have a combined NOx + NMHC emission standard under NSPS Subpart IIII, the VOC emission standard was estimated from the combined NOx + NMHC emission standard assuming 80% NOx and 20% VOC (NMHC) based on the equation provided in 40 CFR 1039.740(c).

***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 Tables 3.3-1 and 3.4-1).

Maximum Output Power Rating (kw) = [Maximum Output Horsepower Rating (hp)] * [0.7457 kw/hp]

Potential Throughput (hp-hr/year) = [Maximum Output Horsepower Rating (hp)] * [Maximum Hours Operated per Year]

Potential Throughput (kw-hr/year) = [Maximum Output Power Rating (kw)] * [Maximum Hours Operated per Year]

PTE (tons/year, each engine)

Based on Uncontrolled AP-42 lb/hr Emission Facto PTE (tons/year, each engine) = [Potential Throughput (hp-hr/year)] * [Uncontrolled Emission Factor (lb/hp-hr)] / [2,000 lb/ton]

Based on g/kw-hr Emission Standard: PTE (tons/year, each engine) = [Potential Throughput (kw-hr/year)] * [Emission Standard (g/kw-hr)] * [lb/453.592 grams] / [2,000 lb/ton]

Based on lbs/hr Emission Rate: PTE (tons/year, each engine) = [Emission Rate (lbs/hr)] * [Maximum Hours Operated per Year] / [2,000 lb/ton]

Total PTE (tons/year, 174 engines) = [PTE (tons/year, each engine)] * [174 engines]

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines - Diesel Fuel
Output Rating (<=600 HP)
Maximum Input Rate (<=4.2 MMBtu/hr)

Company Name: Hatchworks LLC
Source Location: 7510 Zodiac Way, Fort Wayne, IN 46816
Operating Permit No: T033-47378-00530
SSM No.: 033-48739-00530
SPM No.: 033-48840-00530
Reviewer: Omar El-Rjoob

The engine has been certified to comply with the emission standards in 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines. Therefore, the NSPS Subpart IIII emission standards for PM, NOx, VOC, and CO are used as the emission factors to determine the potential to emit (PTE).

Note: cells indicate usage of AP-42 Emissions Factors to determine PTE.

Emissions calculated based on output rating (hp)

Output Horsepower Rating (hp)	595.0	
Output Horsepower Rating (kw)	443.7	
Maximum Hours Operated per Year	500	(emergency generator or fire pump)
Potential Throughput (hp-hr/yr)	297,500	
Potential Throughput (kw-hr/yr)	221,846	
Sulfur Content (S) of Fuel (% by weight)	0.0015	(ultra low sulfur diesel with sulfur content of 15 ppm pursuant to 40 CFR 60.4207(b))
Number of Engines	3	

	Pollutant						
	PM	PM10*	direct PM2.5*	SO2	NOx[1]	VOC[1]	CO
AP-42 Emission Factor in lb/hp-hr		0.0022	0.0022	0.00205			
40 CFR 60 (NSPS), Subpart IIII,	0.20	-	-	-	5.12	1.28	3.5
Potential Emissions ton/year							
Based on AP-42 lb/hr Emission Factor		0.33	0.33	0.30			
Based on g/kw-hr Emission Factor	0.05				1.25	0.31	0.86
Potential Emission in tons/yr (each)	**0.05**	**0.33**	**0.33**	**0.30**	**1.25**	**0.31**	**0.86**
Potential Emission in tons/yr (total)	**0.15**	**0.98**	**0.98**	**0.91**	**3.76**	**0.94**	**2.57**

*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.

Note 1: For engines that have a combined NOx + NMHC emission standard under NSPS Subpart IIII, the individual NOx and VOC emission standards were estimated from the combined NOx + NMHC emission standard assuming 80% NOx and 20% VOC (NMHC) based on the equation provided in 40 CFR 1039.740(c).

Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)

	Pollutant								
	Benzene	Toluene	Xylene	1,3-Butadiene	Formaldehyde	Acetaldehyde	Acrolein	Naphthalene	Total PAH HAPs**
Emission Factor in lb/hp-hr***	6.53E-06	2.86E-06	2.00E-06	2.74E-07	8.26E-06	5.37E-06	6.48E-07	5.94E-07	1.18E-06
Potential Emission in tons/yr (each)	**9.71E-04**	**4.26E-04**	**2.97E-04**	**4.07E-05**	**1.23E-03**	**7.99E-04**	**9.63E-05**	**8.83E-05**	**1.75E-04**
Potential Emission in tons/yr (total)	**2.91E-03**	**1.28E-03**	**8.90E-04**	**1.22E-04**	**3.69E-03**	**2.40E-03**	**2.89E-04**	**2.65E-04**	**5.25E-04**

**PAH = Polyaromatic Hydrocarbon (PAHs are considered HAPs, since they are considered Polycyclic Organic Matter)
***Emission factors in lb/hp-hr were calculated using emission factors in lb/MMBtu and a brake specific fuel consumption of 7,000 Btu / hp-hr (AP-42 Table 3.3-1).

Potential Emission of Total HAPs (tons/yr)		**1.24E-02**

Methodology
Emission Factors are from AP 42 (Supplement B 10/96) Tables 3.3-1 and 3.3-2.
Output Horsepower Rating (kw) = Output Horsepower Rating (hp) * (0.7457 kw/hp)
Potential Throughput (hp-hr/yr) = [Output Horsepower Rating (hp)] * [Maximum Hours Operated per Year]
Potential Throughput (kw-hr/yr) = [Output Horsepower Rating (kw)] * [Maximum Hours Operated per Year]
Potential Emission (tons/yr) = [Potential Throughput (hp-hr/yr)] * [Emission Factor (lb/hp-hr)] * [ton/2,000 lbs]
Potential Emission (tons/yr) = [Potential Throughput (kw-hr/yr)] * [Emission Factor (g/kw-hr)] * [lb / 453.592 g] * [ton/2,000 lbs]

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines - Diesel Fuel
Output Rating (<=600 HP)
Maximum Input Rate (<=4.2 MMBtu/hr)

Company Name: Hatchworks LLC
Source Location: 7510 Zodiac Way, Fort Wayne, IN 46816
Operating Permit No: T033-47378-00530
SSM No.: 033-48739-00530
SPM No.: 033-48840-00530
Reviewer: Omar El-Rjoob

The engine has been certified to comply with the emission standards in 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines. Therefore, the NSPS Subpart IIII emission standards for PM, NOx, VOC, and CO are used as the emission factors to determine the potential to emit (PTE).

Note: cells indicate usage of AP-42 Emissions Factors to determine PTE.

Emissions calculated based on output rating (hp)

Output Horsepower Rating (hp)	557.0	
Output Horsepower Rating (kw)	415.4	
Maximum Hours Operated per Year	500	(emergency generator or fire pump)
Potential Throughput (hp-hr/yr)	278,500	
Potential Throughput (kw-hr/yr)	207,677	
Sulfur Content (S) of Fuel (% by weight)	0.0015	(ultra low sulfur diesel with sulfur content of 15 ppm pursuant to 40 CFR 60.4207(b))
Number of Engines	2	

	Pollutant						
	PM	PM10*	direct PM2.5*	SO2	NOx[1]	VOC[1]	CO
AP-42 Emission Factor in lb/hp-hr		0.0022	0.0022	0.00205			
40 CFR 60 (NSPS), Subpart IIII, Emission Standard (g/kw-hr)	0.20				3.20	0.80	3.5
Potential Emissions ton/year							
Based on AP-42 lb/hr Emission Factor		0.31	0.31	0.29			
Based on g/kw-hr Emission Factor	0.05				0.73	0.18	0.80
Potential Emission in tons/yr (each)	0.05	0.31	0.31	0.29	0.73	0.18	0.80
Potential Emission in tons/yr (total)	**0.09**	**0.61**	**0.61**	**0.57**	**1.47**	**0.37**	**1.60**

*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.

Note 1: For engines that have a combined NOx + NMHC emission standard under NSPS Subpart IIII, the individual NOx and VOC emission standards were estimated from the combined NOx + NMHC emission standard assuming 80% NOx and 20% VOC (NMHC) based on the equation provided in 40 CFR 1039.740(c).

Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)

	Pollutant								
	Benzene	Toluene	Xylene	1,3-Butadiene	Formaldehyde	Acetaldehyde	Acrolein	Naphthalene	Total PAH HAPs**
Emission Factor in lb/hp-hr***	6.53E-06	2.86E-06	2.00E-06	2.74E-07	8.26E-06	5.37E-06	6.48E-07	5.94E-07	1.18E-06
Potential Emission in tons/yr (each)	9.09E-04	3.99E-04	2.78E-04	3.81E-05	1.15E-03	7.48E-04	9.02E-05	8.27E-05	1.64E-04
Potential Emission in tons/yr (total)	1.82E-03	7.97E-04	5.56E-04	7.62E-05	2.30E-03	1.50E-03	1.80E-04	1.65E-04	3.28E-04

**PAH = Polyaromatic Hydrocarbon (PAHs are considered HAPs, since they are considered Polycyclic Organic Matter)

***Emission factors in lb/hp-hr were calculated using emission factors in lb/MMBtu and a brake specific fuel consumption of 7,000 Btu / hp-hr (AP-42 Table 3.3-1).

Potential Emission of Total HAPs (tons/yr)		**7.72E-03**

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Diesel Fuel Tanks

Company Name: **Hatchworks LLC**
Source Location: **7510 Zodiac Way, Fort Wayne, IN 46816**
Operating Permit No: **T033-47378-00530**
SSM No.: **033-48739-00530**
SPM No.: **033-48840-00530**
Reviewer: **Omar El-Rjoob**

Diesel Belly Tanks

Emission Unit Identifier	Tank1 - Tank179
Product Stored	Diesel Fuel # 2
Capacity (gal), per tank	5,373
Number of Tanks [1]	179

[1] Conservatively assumes that the guardhouse emergency generator and the fire pump tanks are the same size as those for the critical generators.
[2] Calculated using the calculation methodology in AP-42, Chapter 7.1..

Parameter Description	Equation	Source	Tank Specifics
Material Stored	Facility Information		Diesel Fuel
Tank Location	Facility Information		Fort Wayne, IN
Tank Type	Facility Information		Horizontal
Tank Color	Facility Information		Black
Roof Color	Facility Information		Black
Paint Condition	Facility Information		Average
Heated?	Facility Information		No
Tank Width (W), ft	Facility Information		11.67
Tank Length (L), ft	Facility Information		35.17
Tank Height (H), ft	Facility Information		1.75
Tank Volume (V), ft^3	$V = W * L * H$		718
Tank Volume (V), gal	V = ft3 * 7.48052		5,373
Vapor Space Outage (H_{VO}), ft	$H_{VO} = H / 2$	AP-42, Chap. 7.1, Eq 1-16	0.88
Vapor Space Volume (V_V), ft^3	$V_V = H_{VO} * W * L$		359
Ideal Gas Constant (R), psia ft^3/lb-mol R	AP-42, Chap. 7.1, Eq 4-10		10.731
Daily Maximum Ambient Temperature (T_{AX}), R	AP-42, Chap. 7.1, Table 7.1-7, Fort Wayne, Annual		519.3
Daily Minimum Ambient Temperature (T_{AN}), R	AP-42, Chap. 7.1, Table 7.1-7, Fort Wayne, Annual		501.2
Average Daily Ambient Temperature (T_{AA}), R	$T_{AA} = (T_{AX} + T_{AN}) / 2$	AP-42, Chap. 7.1, Eq 1-30	510.3
Liquid Bulk Temperature (T_B), R Daily Average Liquid Surface Temperature (T_{LA}), R	For belly tanks assumed $T_{LA} = T_B = T_{AA}$ since shell tank solar absorption α_s will be zero.		510.3
Vapor Molecular Weight (M_V), lb/lb-mol	AP-42, Chap. 7.1, Table 7.1-2, No. 2 Fuel Oil (Diesel)		130
Vapor Pressure Constant, A	AP-42, Table 7.1-2, No. 2 Fuel Oil		12.101
Vapor Pressure Constant, B	AP-42, Table 7.1-2, No. 2 Fuel Oil		8907
Vapor Pressure at T_{LA} (P_{VA}), psia	$P_{VA} = \exp[A - (B / T_{LA})]$	AP-42, Chap 7.1, Eq 1-25	0.005
Avg Vapor Temperature T_v, R	For belly tanks assumed $T_v = 0.7T_{AA} + 0.3T_B$ since shell solar absorption α will be zero.		510.3
Vapor Density (W_V), lb/ft^3	$W_V = M_V * P_{VA} / RT_V$	AP-42, Chap 7.1, Eq 1-22	0.00011
Daily Ambient Temperature Range (ΔT_A), R	$\Delta T_A = T_{AX} - T_{AN}$	AP-42, Chap. 7.1, Eq 1-11	18.1
Daily Vapor Temperature Range (ΔT_V), R	For belly tanks, assumed $\Delta T_V = 0.7\Delta T_A$ since shell solar		12.7
Vapor Pressure at T_{AN} (P_{VN}), psia	$P_{VN} = \exp[A - (B / T_{AN})]$	AP-42, Chap. 7.1, Eq 1-11, Note 5	0.003
Vapor Pressure at T_{AX} (P_{VX}), psia	$P_{VX} = \exp[A - (B / T_{AX})]$	AP-42, Chap. 7.1, Eq 1-11, Note 5	0.006
Daily Vapor Pressure Range (ΔP_V), psia	$\Delta P_V = P_{VX} - P_{VN}$	AP-42, Chap. 7.1, Eq 1-9	0.003
Breather Vent Pressure Setting Range (ΔP_B), psig	$_B = P_{BP} - P_{BV}$ (Assumed = 0	AP-42, Chap 7.1, Eq 1-10	0.06
Atmospheric Pressure (P_A), psia	Constant		14.7
Vapor Space Expansion Factor (K_E), dimensionless	Outdoor Tanks: $K_E = \Delta T_V / T_{LA} + (\Delta P_V - \Delta P_B) / (P_A - P_{VA})$	AP-42, Chap. 7.1, Eq 1-5	0.02
Vented Vapor Saturation Factor (K_S), dimensionless	$K_S = 1 / (1 + 0.053 * P_{VA} * H_{VO})$	AP-42, Chap 7.1, Eq 1-21	1.00
Number of Days/Year in Operation	Constant		365
Standing Storage Losses (L_S), lb/year/tank	$L_S = 365 * W_V * V_V * K_E * K_S$	AP-42, Chap. 7.1, Eq 1-2	0.31
Maximum Throughput (Q), gal	Facility Information		96,250
Maximum Throughput (V_Q), ft^3	Conversion		12,867
Tank Maximum Liquid Volume (V_{LX}), ft^3	Horizontal Tank: Assumed $V_{LX} = 0.9V$	Assumed	646
Turnovers (N), dimensionless	$N = V_Q / V_{LX}$	AP-42, Chap. 7.1, Eq 60-4	19.9
Turnover Factor (K_N), dimensionless	Since $N \leq 36$, $K_N = 1$	AP-42, Chap. 7.1, Eq 1-35	1
Working Loss Factor (K_P), dimensionless	For Organic Liquids, $K_P = 1$	AP-42, Chap. 7.1, Eq 60-4, Notes	1
Vent Setting Correction Factor, K_B	For Vent Setting Range ± 0.03 psig, $K_B = 1$	AP-42, Chap. 7.1, Eq 1-12	1
Working Losses (L_W), lb/year/tank	$L_W = V_Q * K_N * K_P * W_V * K_B$	AP-42, Chap. 7.1, Eq 1-35	1.44
Total Uncontrolled Losses (L_T), lb/year/tank	$L_T = L_S + L_W$	AP-42, Chap. 7.1, Eq 2-1	1.75
Total Uncontrolled Losses (L_T), lb/hr/tank	Since 8760 hr/year, L_T / 8760		0.0002
Total Uncontrolled Losses (L_T), ton/year/tank	Since 2000 lb/ton, L_T / 2000		0.0009
Number of Tanks	Facility Information		179
Total Uncontrolled Losses (L_T), lb/hr (all tanks)	L_T = lb/hr/tank * # of Tanks		0.036
Total Uncontrolled Losses (L_T), ton/year (all tanks)	**L_T = ton/year/tank * # of Tanks**		**0.16**

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Emissions Summary

Company Name: **Hatchworks LLC**
Source Location: **7510 Zodiac Way, Fort Wayne, IN 468**
Operating Permit No: **T033-47378-00530**
SSM No.: **033-48739-00530**
SPM No.: **033-48840-00530**
Reviewer: **Omar El-Rjoob**

Cooling Towers

Emission Unit Identifier	CT1 - CT64	
Stack Vent Identifier	SV CT1 - SV CT64	
Total Number of Towers:	**64**	
Cells per Tower	**2**	
Drift Loss:	**0.0005**	%, Vendor Data
Cooling Water Flow:	**6,000**	gpm, per tower
	384,000	gpm, total
TDS	**3,000**	ppm, design basis
Operation Hours:	**8,760**	hrs/yr

PM equation from AP-42, Section 13.4-2 (01/1995)

$$PM_{total}\ \text{EF}\ (\frac{\text{lb}}{\text{gal}}) = (\frac{ppm\ TDS}{1{,}000{,}000\ parts\ of\ Water}) \times (\frac{8.34\ lbs}{gal}water) \times (\frac{drift\ loss\ \%}{100})$$

Hourly Emissions (lb/hr) = (lbs PM/gal) x (hourly throughput)
Annual Emissions (tons/yr) = (lbs PM/gal) x (annual throughput) / (2000 lbs/ton)

Pollutant	PTE each		PTE (Total)
	(lb/hr)	(ton/yr)	(ton/yr)
PM	0.045	0.20	**12.6**
PM_{10}[1]	0.03	0.14	**8.8**
$PM_{2.5}$[1]	0.02	0.08	**5.3**

[1] PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ Emission Factors conservatively estimated based on "Final Methodology to Calculate PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ Significance Thresholds, Appendix A", South Coast Air Quality Management District (October 2006), accessed December 2023 at https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/handbook/localized-significance-thresholds/particulate-matter-(pm)-2.5-significance-thresholds-and-calculation-methodology/final_pm2_5methodology.pdf.

PM_{10} = 70% of PM
$PM_{2.5}$ = 42% of PM

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Fugitive Dust Emissions - Paved Roads

Company Name: Hatchworks LLC
Source Location: 7510 Zodiac Way, Fort Wayne, IN 46816
Operating Permit No: T033-47378-00530
SSM No.: 033-48739-00530
SPM No.: 033-48840-00530

Paved Roads at Industrial Site

The following calculations determine the amount of emissions created by paved roads, based on 8,760 hours of use and AP-42, Ch 13.2.1 (1/2011).

Vehicle Informtation (provided by source)

Type	Maximum number of vehicles per day	Number of one-way trips per day per vehicle	Maximum trips per day (trip/day)	Maximum Weight of Loaded Vehicle (tons/trip)	Total Weight driven per day (ton/day)	Maximum one-way distance (feet/trip)	Maximum one-way distance (mi/trip)	Maximum one-way miles (miles/day)	Maximum one-way miles (miles/yr)
Diesel Delivery Tanker - Full	8.0	1.0	8.0	41.0	328.0	6000	1.136	9.1	3318.2
Diesel Delivery Tanker - Empty	8.0	1.0	8.0	16.0	128.0	6000	1.136	9.1	3318.2
		Totals	16.0		456.0			18.2	6636.4

Average Vehicle Weight Per Trip = 28.5 tons/trip
Average Miles Per Trip = 1.14 miles/trip

Unmitigated Emission Factor, Ef = [k * (sL)^0.91 * (W)^1.02] (Equation 1 from AP-42 13.2.1)

	PM	PM10	PM2.5	
where k =	0.011	0.0022	0.00054	lb/VMT = particle size multiplier (AP-42 Table 13.2.1-1)
W =	28.5	28.5	28.5	tons = average vehicle weight
sL =	9.7	9.7	9.7	g/m^2 = silt loading value for paved roads at iron and steel production facilities - Table 13.2.1-3)

Taking natural mitigation due to precipitation into consideration, Mitigated Emission Factor, Eext = E * [1 - (p/4N)] (Equation 2 from AP-42 13.2.1)
Mitigated Emission Factor, Eext = Ef * [1 - (p/4N)]
where p = 125 days of rain greater than or equal to 0.01 inches (see Fig. 13.2.1-2)
N = 365 days per year

	PM	PM10	PM2.5	
Unmitigated Emission Factor, Ef =	2.650	0.530	0.1301	lb/mile
Mitigated Emission Factor, Eext =	2.423	0.485	0.1190	lb/mile

Process	Mitigated PTE of PM (Before Control) (tons/yr)	Mitigated PTE of PM10 (Before Control) (tons/yr)	Mitigated PTE of PM2.5 (Before Control) (tons/yr)
Vehicle (entering plant) (one-way trip)	4.02	0.80	0.20
Vehicle (leaving plant) (one-way trip)	4.02	0.80	0.20
Totals	**8.04**	**1.61**	**0.39**

Methodology

Total Weight driven per day (ton/day) = [Maximum Weight of Loaded Vehicle (tons/trip)] * [Maximum trips per day (trip/
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/
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 (Before Control) (tons/yr) = [Maximum one-way miles (miles/yr)] * [Mitigated Emission Factor (lb/mile)] * (ton/2000 lbs)
Mitigated PTE (After Control) (tons/yr) = [Mitigated PTE (Before Control) (tons/yr)] * [1 - Dust Control Efficiency]

Abbreviations

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

Indiana Department of Environmental Management

Office of Air Quality

Appendix B - Public notice submitted comments

Addendum to the Technical Support Document (ATSD) for a Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification

Source Description and Location

Source Name:	**Hatchworks LLC**
Source Location:	**7510 Zodiac Way, Fort Wayne, IN 46816**
County:	**Allen**
SIC Code:	**7374 (Computer Processing and Data Preparation and Processing Services)**
Operation Permit No.:	**T003-47378-00530**
Operation Permit Issuance Date:	**September 6, 2024**
Significant Source Modification No.:	**003-48739-00530**
Significant Permit Modification No.:	**003-48840-00530**
Permit Reviewer:	**Omar El-Rjoob**

Below are general comments submitted by public people before and during the public notice ended on November 17, 2025:

September 6, 2025

Omar,

This project is one half mile northeast of my property. We've opposed the entire project from the beginning, so we oppose any additional air permitting and cooling tower placements. This is an AI (woke) company, so I'm asking why aren't they looking at "clean energy" alternatives to emergency power?

I know these companies don't give a damn about local residents. We will be putting up with enough desecration of the land, emitting noise, and light pollution (I know that's not your purview), and now they want to foul the air.

This entire project has been shoved down our throats. At least I can complain to an agency who might mitigate some of the intrusion on our peaceful rural neighborhood.

Very Truly,

William L. Frohberg

Cynthia L. Hillle

6705 Hartzell Rd

Fort Wayne, IN. 46816

260-437-5283

September 16, 2025

Dear Mr. El-Rjoob:

My name is Marilyn Burns. I am a resident of Allen County Indiana. I have many concerns about the proposal that Google is adding on to their agreement to build.

First of all, the impact on the surrounding environment and ecosystem is a primary concern. Pollution from the proposed additional Diesel generators: Air and possible groundwater pollution are the primary concerns.

The burden of expense for this project rests on the shoulders of all taxpayers and residents in this county. That is another concern. As you know, we are going to bear the costs of increases in water and electricity rates. That aside, I am no legal expert. But Google keeps demanding more and more from the initial agreement. I firmly oppose this particular request.

Thank you for your time and work in reviewing this issue.

Marilyn Burns

10102 Clear Creek Court

Fort Wayne, IN 46825

Mr. Omar El-Rjoob,

My name is Amanda DeHaven. I am a citizen of Fort Wayne, Indiana reaching out with concerns regarding the new Google data center permits (SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530).

I would like to urge you to reject the proposal to expand the diesel generators on the site. As a lifetime member of the Fort Wayne community, I wish this facility were not being built in the first place. We take pride in the nature that surrounds our city and this facility will harm our natural wetlands and air quality.

The new facility will put a tremendous strain on our power supply which heavily relies on fossil fuels. The introduction of this massive facility will drastically impact air quality and energy costs for Hoosiers.

Please consider how this will impact the Hoosiers who live here and reject future requests to expand.

Amanda DeHaven

2519 Westbrook Drive

Fort Wayne, IN 46805

September 25, 2025

Dear Mr. El-Rjoob,

I am writing to submit a public comment on the draft permit for Hatchworks, LLC (SSM 003-48739-00530 / SPM 003-48840-00530).

I was born and raised in Indianapolis, Indiana, and from a young age, my parents taught me to take responsibility for the health of our community and environment. I remember picking up litter along our street as a child, learning that caring for the land and air around us was both a duty and a privilege. Those lessons shaped me deeply, leading me to study international development at the University of Cambridge, where I learned about how environmental decisions directly impact the health and safety of communities.

That is why this proposal is so troubling. Allowing a multibillion-dollar corporation to add dozens of diesel generators and new cooling towers—despite the well-documented pollutants they emit—is a clear example of environmental injustice. Local residents will bear the health costs of degraded air quality, including increased risks of asthma and respiratory illness, while the profit flows elsewhere. Indiana families, especially in Fort Wayne's southeast side, deserve clean air and a safe community, not more industrial pollution in exchange for corporate expansion.

I urge IDEM to hold a public hearing on this permit so residents can voice their concerns directly. I also ask that you fully consider alternatives that would reduce or eliminate reliance on diesel generation and require the applicant to pursue cleaner, more sustainable backup systems.

Please add me to the mailing list for all future notices related to this project. My full mailing address is:
Emma Hart
8249 Hayworth Rd
Indianapolis, IN, 46221

Thank you for considering my comments and for your work to protect Indiana's air quality and communities.

Sincerely,
Emma Hart

emma.hart095@gmail.com

September 29,2025

Algerman Nickleback

I used to work there that whole place is a mess and needs shut down. It's ran like garbage and a huge safety hazard as the main building keeps falling apart. And yes the air quality in the surrounding areas is horrible and the inside of the datacenter always smells like fire

I'd like to know more about this situation with these diesel generators & how they can negatively affect us. This seems very troublesome to have have this type of pollution in such a close range of populated neighborhoods with people living amongst this type of pollutants in our air.

Angela Manning

We have lived here over 15 years. We rarely lose power... maybe 5 times in 15 years. In the past few months we have had almost weekly power surges with the power going out and at least one incident of losing power for two hours at 3am.

We feel the Google Data Center is the cause.

Sincerely,

Jane Muller

robertjanemuller@gmail.com

October 1,2025

To whom it may concern,

As a citizen of Allen County I would like to express my concern regarding the 140 diesel generators proposed in permits SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530. There are two elementary schools, a high school, and residential living area within 2 miles of the proposed build site. Diesel generators emit fine particles that can cause and aggravate respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, particularly in children and elderly adults. They also emit noise pollution that can be heard up to 2.5 miles away, according to some reports. I am requesting an urgent public hearing to discuss the impact these changes to these permits will have on our community.

Regards,

Sarena Steeber

921 W Berry St Apt 4

Fort Wayne, IN 46802

October 2,2025

Good afternoon,

I am a resident of Fort Wayne, Indiana. I am aware that Google is proposing an expansion to the original data center in Southeast Fort Wayne. I have serious concerns regarding air quality related to the increase in generators. I understand that these generators are designed to be used only in the case of power outages, however, I also know that they must be tested and maintained and run frequently for that purpose. They would create significant pollution due to the high quantity of generators. Before any proposal from Google are approved, it is important that you hear from Allen County residents regarding their health concerns. I am asking that you please schedule a public hearing.

Thank you.

Emily Bayer

716 Jackson st

Fort Wayne, 46802

October 3, 2025

Good afternoon Mr. El-Rjoob.

I urge IDEM to reject the permits (SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530) requested by Hatchworks, LLC for the addition of 179 diesel generators at the Fort Wayne Google data center. As you know, these generators will produce a significant amount of air pollutants, including small particulate matter and NOx. Both pollutants cause respiratory problems, lung inflammation, and aggravate asthma, while also increasing the risk of cardiovascular diseases. The location of the data center is less than a mile from a Junior High School with a student population of mostly children from disadvantaged communities that already experience a disproportionate amount of unhealthy air quality. While the AQI is typically within the good to moderate range, during warmer and humid conditions, the air quality decreases and becomes unhealthy for sensitive groups. These 179 generators will significantly impact health outcomes for people who live, work, and attend school in SE Fort Wayne and those downwind of the facility.

Additionally, these diesel engines will increase ground-level ozone, which can negatively impact crop production. Nearly all land east of the project site is agricultural land in row crop production. Agriculture contributes $35.1 billion to Indiana's economy and is the lifeblood of this region of the state. Any action that could potentially damage these systems will have detrimental effects on the local economy and these people's livelihood.

In closing, for the sake of our community's continued ability to breathe clean air and our farmers to be successful, I urge you to deny permit numbers SSM 003-48736-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530. I also request that a public hearing be held locally so the community is better aware of the project, the risks involved, and is given the opportunity to voice their concerns.

Sincerely,

Kyle

Kyle Quandt

Quandt Consulting Services, LLC

260-413-9132

QuandtConsultingServices.com

Dear Mr. El-Rjoob,

Please to not allow the Fort Wayne Google data center to use backup fossil fuel generators.

Indiana consistently ranks in the top five most polluted states in the US. Protect our state from even more pollution.

I have worked on and off in the renewable energy sector for the past fifteen years. I was energy department chair for a brief time at the Valparaiso Ivy Tech. There I helped build the renewable energy program.

Indiana should be focused on expanding renewable energy as quickly and efficiently as possible. We should not be expanded the burning of fossil fuels. It is an outdated and toxic technology. Thank you for your time regarding this matter.

Peace

Joseph H Curtis

2205 Dorset Drive

Valparaiso IN 46383

October 4, 2025

Dear Omar & the IDEM Air Quality Department,

I am requesting both a public hearing and public meeting for the Hatchworks, LLC application SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530 for 7510 Zodiac Way Fort Wayne, IN 46816.

Having a public meeting is critical. The scope of this AI data center is far beyond than what most of us have any experience with & necessitates careful review.

A public hearing is important to hear the valid community concerns on how air quality will be impacted Since Fort Wayne already has lower air quality index than other cities in the country, we appreciate your consideration of public input by granting both a public meeting & a public hearing for these permit applications.

Sincerely,

Chris Brinneman

6335 Treasure Cv

Fort Wayne, IN 46835

260/313-4323

Dear Omar & the IDEM

Office of Air Quality,

I am requesting both a public hearing and public meeting for the Hatchworks, LLC application SSM

003-48739-00530 and

SPM 003-48840-00530 for

7510 Zodiac Way

Fort Wayne, IN 46816.

My son has asthma and the quality of Indiana air is already terrible. I have questions and want a public hearing.

Thank you.

Andrea Hamman

17718 Breezewood Dr.

Spencerville, In 46788

Dear Omar, and the IDEM Office of Air Quality, your community is requesting both a public hearing and public meeting for the Hatchworks, LLC application SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530 for 7510 Zodiac Way Fort Wayne, IN 46816.

Having a meeting with the public is BEYOND CRITICAL. The AI data center is nothing but trouble, both environmentally and financially. Comments and other interactions with news outlets locally show overall disdain.

The community deserves to be a part of the discussion in regards to how this data center would be run, and what pros/cons we are looking at. Though, it's seems to be there are mostly cons.

Please hear us.

-Loren Brown

3923 Fairfield Ave, Fort Wayne, IN 46807

To: Omar El-Rjoob

IDEM, Office of Air Quality

Indiana Government Center North

100 North Senate Avenue, Room 13W

Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

I am resident of Fort Wayne and I am writing to comment on Fort Wayne's Google data center's request for permission from the Indiana Department of Environmental Management to modify the site's air permit to operate 179 back-up diesel generators. These diesel generators will produce local air and noise pollution when ran as back-up power and when tested on site.

Furthermore, there needs to be a public hearing/meeting about this request.

This email refers to permit number SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530.

Sincerely,

Janet Badia

1125 Illsley Dr.

Fort Wayne IN 46807

October 5,2025

Omar El-Rjoob, IDEM Office of Air Quality,

I am requesting both a public hearing and public meeting for the Hatchworks, LLC application SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530 for 7510 Zodiac Way Fort Wayne, IN 46816.

I am a citizen with breathing difficulties and ask that the air quality of the city not be further reduced due to diesel generators. I would like to gather more details regarding the frequency, scale, and expectations surrounding this use.

Thank you,

--

Brian Powers

8806 Dunmore Lane

Fort Wayne, IN 46804

Dear Omar & the IDEM Office of Air Quality,

My name is Sophie Stauffer. I was born and raised in Indiana. I proudly live in Fort Wayne. I have reached out previously to Evan White asking for a public hearing regarding the desecration of Indiana Wetlands. Respectfully, I would again like to request a public hearing for the Hatchworks, LLC application SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530 for 7510 Zodiac Way Fort Wayne, IN 46816.

It is important for my neighbors and I to understand how this work will affect our quality of life. Additionally, we should have the opportunity to voice our concerns publicly, as this will affect us and our children.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Sophie Stauffer

1530 Bayer Ave.

Fort Wayne, IN

46805

Dear Omar El-Rjoob at IDEM office of air quality,

Google is asking to increase quantity of generators at google data center on Adams Center Rd in Fort

Wayne In. This can not happen unless there are air quality stations to check for air quality at each end of the

data center with in a half mile of property on all four sides.

It is my understanding there is an air quality device one on Hwy 30 to the east several miles away.

This does not cover this area. So you will have to put four stations at this area if you want to approve this air

quality infraction for this company. COST IS NOT AN EXCUSE TO NOT HAVE FOUR AIR QUALITY

STATIONS WITH IN A HALF MILE OF EACH SIDE OF PROPERTY.

No matter the cost the data center can cover the entire bill due to them wanting the infraction for our air

quality. THEY CAN NOT START UP UNTIL ALL STATIONS ARE IN PLACE .

If you are going to have a hearing is it already predetermined to approve this infraction ?

When is the hearing and what time of day is it going to be?

SSM003-48739-00530 SPM 003-48840-00530

I WANT NOTICE OF ALL RESPONSES DUE TO THIS AFFECTING ME.

THANK YOU ALICE LUEBKE

5126 IDLEWOOD DR

FORT WAYNE IN 46803

260 466 4934

Dear Omar & the IDEM Office of Air Quality,

I am requesting both a public hearing and public meeting for the Hatchworks, LLC application SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530 for 7510 Zodiac Way Fort Wayne, IN 46816.

Having a public meeting is critical. The scope of this AI data center is far beyond than what most of us have any experience with & necessitates careful review.

A public hearing is important to hear the valid community concerns on how air quality will be impacted. IDEM requires the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) in considering these permits. Knowing there are other options available, how is this proposal absolutely meeting the BACT standard?

As someone that deals with asthma and COPD, as well as having a mother with stage four lung cancer, this is a matter close to my heart.

With an already lower air quality index than other cities in the country, I appreciate your consideration of public input by granting both a public meeting & a public hearing for these permit applications.

Thank you,

Shauna Myers

5621 Foxcross Ct, Fort Wayne, IN 46835

October 5,2025

Andromeda Moreaux

As a concerned citizen and native of Fort Wayne, I'm imploring you to host a public hearing about the permit requests for the diesel generators Google needs for its data center. The fact that this project has been steamrolled by corporate greed and a want for imaginable profit, without the consideration of the public & our safety and health, it's concerning to see why hearings weren't posted more publicly for this at its initial approval. The people of this city have the right to educate themselves and hold themselves and their city to a higher standard, and the fact of the matter is that Hoosiers are beginning to understand how unsustainable it is to have data centers, how much natural resources they consume and how much pollution we will have to environmentally absorb as a result of it. Water--clean water at that-- is a human right that belongs to each and every one of us, and to have our collective consent forcibly withdrawn from us in such matters is enough to make anyone second guess the kind of people that "represent" us. These data centers will put generations of people at risk of not having any fresh water sources that we will need in the face of our current global climate emergency.

Dear Mr. El-Rjoob:

I'm writing to you about the Google data center. Initially, I supported it. But due to Google’s plans to build on wetlands and its requests for more generators and fuel--along with the threats the data center poses to our water quality, air quality, and electricity prices--I've changed my mind. I want Google to go away and leave us alone.

Please reject their requests.

Thank you,

Stacy Chambers

S C

Greetings,

I am a concerned citizen of fort wayne living in the 06 neighborhood.

I among many are requesting a public hearing which allows public testimony in regards to the Google Data Center and their request for an Air Quality Amendment.

Many people are concerned but did not have all the information about this data center or data centers in general and their impacts both on the environment and the infrastructure.

I firmly believe this project was done without the publics INFORMED consent.

Many of us do not know where to begin to even voice our concerns and let our public officials know that we do not approve of this project.

We do believe that there is local government corruption involved with this project given that the project was proposed by Google via a shell company which is dubious. Also that tax abaitments went to this project that were meant for small businesses.

This is only the tip of the iceberg and many people are saying that if proper public hearing is not allowed there maybe public escolation. As there should be.

This project will make the rate of our utilities go up drastically, poison our waters, it affects our protected wetlands, and will affect air quality and noise pollution. The people of Fort Wayne do not want these things and I ask that our public officials do better and do not let Google or any other large corporation do what they want to this community.

Thank you.

Please hold a Google Data Center Public Meeting.

From : Kelly McNeal 46814

Dear Omar & the IDEM Office of Air Quality,

I am requesting both a public hearing and public meeting for the Hatchworks, LLC application SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530 for 7510 Zodiac Way Fort Wayne, IN 46816.

Simply look at what it's doing to other communities around the country. Fort Wayne does not need this in our community.

Hannah Murphy

Fort Wayne's Google data center is seeking permission from the Indiana Department of Environmental Management to modify the site's air permit to operate 179 back-up diesel generators.

Permit number SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530

This is extremely damaging to our city and should not be allowed. A public vote needs to be made. These data centers are nothing but a parasite on the land and it needs to be stopped. Google SHOULD NOT be allowed to expand, period.

They do not do what is necessary to balance what they take, and the cost comes from those who live here and the environment. NO

To whom it may concern, namely Omar El-Rjoob

In reference to permits numbered SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530, I - as a member of the local community - wish to voice my extreme disapproval firstly in regards to the data center being built to begin with but moreover with any concessions made to a multi-million dollar corporation contributing to air and noise pollution in our state. They have no vested interest in sticking to guidelines and it is foolish to assume any business would limit itself where money can be made no matter the risk to where or to whom. Please note that this is not an uncommon sentiment, and is now part of passing conversation with friends and even coworkers. We do not want our home drained of its natural resources by some distant conglomerate, not people but a heartless machine like any overbloated busness, which merely sees it as a flyover backwater to be pumped for profit.

Thank you for your time,

Eris Black

Abby Tran

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am a citizen of Indiana, and I fear that with the rise of data centers all across the state of Indiana there will be a rise of respiratory diseases in the state. I have seen and read about the rise in COPD in cities like Memphis where active data centers are operating. I am asking for an opportunity for a public hearing on the data center being developed in Fort Wayne, IN.

SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530

Ron Hanes

This is in regards to SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840- 00530

I would like to request both a public hearing and a public meeting, for the Hatchworks LLC applications above.

It's imperative to the health and safety of all our residents that we address the egregious abuse of our protected wetlands, and our natural resources not be wasted and fouled by pollutants from this company and its proposed project.

Jesse Garrett

About: Permit number SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530

I am requesting a public hearing and meeting about the expansion to the Google data center. After watching documentaries and seeing the after effects of a project of this scale, I do not believe it is in the best interest of Fort Wayne to allow this. I would like to learn more about it and voice my concerns.

Thank you,

October 8,2025

Olivia Cozzi

Good Morning,

I am writing this email because I am concerned about the ai datacenter you guys are trying to build. I urge to STOP THIS as it will do nothing but harm us, the people who live here. We do not need our clean water being used for this. WE DONT NEED IT. WE DONT NEED AI. I also am aware that we, the people, will suffer from higher living costs, and WE will be the ones carrying those electric costs. I will not be told to cut down on my water use for these ai data centers. Please Please do not let this happen. It does nothing but make our quality of life worse and put more money in billionaires pockets.

Thank you and please consider the people of the community,

October 9, 2025

Mr. El-Rjoob,

I am a resident of Fort Wayne, Indiana in Allen County and am a registered voter.

I am writing regarding permit numbers:

SSM-003-48739-00530

SPM 003-48840-00530

I do NOT support Project Zodiac or the Google data centers.

I do NOT support the **expansion** of Project Zodiac or the Google data centers in Allen County.

I do NOT support giving them any additional wetlands or land.

And I do not support them buying additional wetlands as compensation. **It is absolutely illogical to give them MORE LAND as compensation. I don't care if they say these additional acres will remain protected. We cannot trust them.**

I would like for Google to be removed from Allen County entirely.

Thank you,

Amanda Luedeke

1210 Rivermet Ave.

Fort Wayne, IN 46805

October 15, 2025

Natalie Wagner

To whom it may concern,

I am writing to voice my grave concern for the proposed Google Data Center in Allen County to add with the addition of 140 new diesel generators to power the training of artificial intelligence. It is egregious that they would be allowed to fill in the wetlands. Destroying a natural habit to build on ruins our local ecosystem and water ways. It also hurts Indiana wildlife.

Not only that, communities in areas surrounding similar data centers have reported higher air, noise, and water pollution, increased rates of asthma attacks, and higher energy costs. Data centers are massive resource drains.

Please do not allow for this project to move forward for the sake of Allen County residents.

Thank you for your time.

October 16,2025

As an Allen County resident, I would like my opinion noted in regard to these two permits above. I strongly oppose.

Thank you,

Nicole Lindzy

2606106550

October 28,2025

Good afternoon,

I'm a long time resident of Allen County and want to express my concern over permits SSM-003-48738-00530 & SPM 003-48840-00530 for an additional of 140 diesel generators at the Google data center site. Approval of these permits would result in a significantly larger environmental impact than was promised on the initial project proposal. I fear less environmentally damaging alternatives have not been explored in sufficient details. To that end I would like to request the public comment period be extended and additional public hearings be held to aliviate community concerns and give the contractor opportunities to present more sufficient data on why these generators are the best option.

Thank you,

Ryan Arnold

Dear Omar & the IDEM Office of Air Quality,

I am requesting both a public hearing and public meeting for the Hatchworks, LLC application SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530 for 7510 Zodiac Way Fort Wayne, IN 46816.

Having a public meeting is critical. Lawsuits & reports coming from Memphis, Oklahoma, & beyond urge us to take greater care now for allowable pollution & combustion. From what I see on news media comments, our community is unified with questions & concerns about the Hatchworks LLC energy use & air quality impact.

It would be very helpful to gain some clarity on how often these generators will be running and what specific pollutants are. I want to learn what recourse is there if the applicant exceeds allowable limits?

A public hearing is important to hear the valid community concerns on how air quality will be impacted. With an already lower air quality index than other cities, we appreciate your consideration of public input by granting both a public meeting & a public hearing for these

permit applications.

Thank you,

Emma Morgan

2008 Bayview Drive Fort Wayne IN

November 5, 2025:

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms Julia Collins

612 N Indiana Ave # 446 Bloomington, IN 47408-3652 juliacollins1998@yahoo.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Seth King

718 Union St Fort Wayne, IN 46802-5927

thesethjlk@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Jade Tuper

612 S State Road 446 Bloomington, IN 47401-5566 therealjadertott@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs Cordelia Harlow

1507 2nd St Bedford, IN 47421-1705

cordelia.harlow98@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Kyleigh Morgan

9641 N Waldron Rd Rossville, IN 46065-9554 tractorandkyleigh@gmail.com

November 7, 2025:

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Ciarra Howell

2227 Plum St New Castle, IN 47362-3148

burtonciarra@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Chantel Hesting

4125 Dalewood Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46815-5987 cmchesting@aol.com

November 8, 2025:

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms Rebecca Johnson

264 Kingston Dr Valparaiso, IN 46385-8821 beck.velez01@gmail.com

November 12, 2025:

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Sincerely,

Miss Tera Gotschall

236 1/2 S Main St Tipton, IN 46072-1844 terangotschall@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr Zyan Bauermeister

3112 Canterbury Blvd Fort Wayne, IN 46835-3210 zyanb1999@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs Kelli Bowers

11830 S US Highway 27 Fort Wayne, IN 46816-9770 kelli_johnson@hotmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications

I lived in an environment, similar to this while deployed overseas with the United States Air Force at multiple locations. It's horrible. The smell the noise. The pollution is permanently damaged my lungs and is unacceptable to nearby residential areas and when I say nearby, I mean within a mile. You must stop this madness the planner for this google data center should've been more self-aware and arranged for their electrical needs ahead of time rather than trying to shove it down our throats after they've already overbuilt this site. Please deny this permit!

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Donnal Corbitt

7613 Thrush Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46816-2661 donnal.corbitt@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Leonore Salvado

4474 Victor Ave Blue Ash, OH 45242-6762 leonore_salvado@yahoo.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Nyla Nyffeler

5129 Windy Knoll Ct Fort Wayne, IN 46809-9526 nylany58@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Dr. June Robinson

3633 Inwood Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46815-5917 junesped@msn.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Greg Sitcler

4620 Arlington Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46807-2604 relctisgerg@hotmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Matt Buchanan

505 Eastside Ave Sellersburg, IN 47172-1703 mt_buchanan@yahoo.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Kristie Finch

WINDHAVEN Indianapolis, IN 46236

ktklfinch@yahoo.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Dori Graham

1909 Vance Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46805-2307 dori.graham47@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mx. Breanna Uribe

STRATHDON Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46816

Breannau5727003@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Sebastián de Lira

710 Harmar St Fort Wayne, IN 46803-3915 sebastian.delira42@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

My name is Theresa Delira-Marquez and I was born and raised here in Fort Wayne. I am 27. I recently got married and bought a house this year. Ready to settle down however, I fear for the future of Fort Wayne. The google data center will bring up the price of bills such as electric and utilities. This is nothing I planned for and want to part take in just for a data center to thrive and the locals suffer. You should be in the best interest of the locals and building a data center is not it. The quality of life will go down and so much more. I take pride in our city and would hate for it to go Down hill. As a homeowner I can't stand for that.

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Theresa Delira-Marquez

3005 Webster St Fort Wayne, IN 46807-1447 its.dolcezza@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

I love living in Fort Wayne, and I care deeply about the stewardship of our environment. Please do the right thing. We are counting on you.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Sarah Vetter

508 Lavina St Fort Wayne, IN 46802-3348 sarahvetter42@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Megan Clappe

112 Maplewood Dr Noblesville, IN 46062-9153 mclappe@hotmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Lindsay Solon

1115 Illsley Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46807-2120 lindsay.a.davenport@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Pedro DeLira

10698 Fort Wayne, IN 46783

pedrdelira1967@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Adriana Delira

1521 S 12th St Goshen, IN 46526-4525

tepee-apparel.4u@icloud.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

I oppose these large corporations who are seemingly exempt from any responsibility from health or environmental hazards caused by their actions. I oppose Google's data center being constructed here in our city.

Sincerely,

Mr. Jay Rozelle

6911 Hathaway Rd Fort Wayne, IN 46818-9545 jayrozelle0150@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Sara Sherman

2025 Chancel Way Fort Wayne, IN 46845-2355 tenshinomeiyo@aol.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. John Sanchez

7222 Chivington Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46815-7770 toast.1@icloud.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Trey Mariner

2025 Chancel Way Fort Wayne, IN 46845-2355 marinertrey4@gmail.com

November 13, 2025:

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Kristine Tinea Agen

3302 Parnell Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46805-2132 kmagen@hotmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Molly Potts

221 Troon Way Fort Wayne, IN 46845-2200 molly.m.potts@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Providing these exemptions would negatively and significantly decrease the already problematic air quality in the Fort Wayne area. Google and Hatchworks LLC certainly is capable of finding the capital to deal with their energy needs in a sustainable manner, such as the use of battery banks or by installing scrubbers on their generators that would keep emissions within the legal limits, but instead of these options, Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Amy Orebaugh

5606 Covington Rd Fort Wayne, IN 46804-5876 orebaughamym@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

ms Julie Kendall

11349 County Road E 100 N Greentown, IN 46936 jhkendal1234@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Victoria Eber

1314 Pemberton Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46805-5334 vickisalzbrun@me.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Lizzy Hodges

1002 Dearborn St Fort Wayne, IN 46805-4323 lizzyjhodges@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Paul Hartstein

7743 Crosswood Ct New Haven, IN 46774-2294 paul.hartstein73@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Paul Hartstein

7743 Crosswood Ct New Haven, IN 46774-2294 paul.hartstein73@gmail.com

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Santa Clau Lesley Tate

264 E Jingle Bell Ln Santa Claus, IN 47579-6083 lhtate@live.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

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I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Abby Harp

3528 S 950 E Laotto, IN 46763-9741

abbsann6891@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Amanda Sano

7309 Capri Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46819-1712 mandy_jill@hotmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms Shauna Canter

3373 Blue Ridge Dr Carpentersville, IL 60110-3600 scanter1980@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Courtney Hause

6909 Salge Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46835-1733 instudentexchange@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Matthew Alfeld

3924 Taylor St Fort Wayne, IN 46804-1945 caution.codling-3k@icloud.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Dr. Julia Brock

2003 21st Ave Northport, AL 35476-4265

juliakbrock@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Courtney Lichti

4188 Buesching Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46815-4808 courtney_tracey@me.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Violet Lichti

4188 Buesching Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46815-4808 clichti11@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

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Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Dr. Matthew Lichti

4188 Buesching Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46815-4808 mslichti14@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

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I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Kaylie Williams

12620 County Road 42 Millersburg, IN 46543-9306 kayliewilliams.16@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Patrick McCann

1240 State Road 930 E New Haven, IN 46774-1732 pmccann@eacs.k12.in.us

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

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I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. June Kelsaw

4618 Standish Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46806-4981 jkelsaw60@gmail.com

Hi Omar,

I am very concerned about the environment/health and well being of the citizens of New Haven and Fort Wayne and would like you to deny the draft air permit. I would really appreciate it!

Thanks,

Chris

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Matt Morley

729 Crowder Ct Fort Wayne, IN 46825-2803 mattjomorley@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. John Spaulding

6429 Walnut Valley Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46818-2444 jwspaulding@hotmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Halle Muter

4020 Captiva Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46815-4748 hallec2811@hotmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Lane Bowen

241 Medlock Rd Lexington, KY 40517-1149 bowen.lane@yahoo.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Carrie Adams

9322 Indian Reserve Trl Fort Wayne, IN 46804-6085 cjadams2018@outlook.com

Good afternoon,

I am writing concerning permit numbers SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530 regarding Google's (HatchWorks LLC) data center diesel generators permit requests.

As a resident of Fort Wayne, I am writing to thoroughly oppose these permits. They pose a direct threat to the health and safety of our community, the health of our residents, and the environment. The health and safety of our community is priority, and these permits will negatively impact our future.

These generators will be used in "emergencies," yet the generators themselves will cause the real emergency, through noise and pollution linked to lung disease and cancer.

Please protect our Hoosiers by denying these and any future permit requests.

Please include me on the IDEM mailing list to receive notice of further updates on this permit:

mm.madison.miller@gmail.com

237 N Cornell Cir, Fort Wayne, IN 46807

Thank you,

--

Maddie Miller

mm.madison.miller@gmail.com

(260) 750-9842

maddiemillerstudio.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

As a retired advanced practice nurse with over 5 decades of health care experience, I am very concerned about the consequences of expanding the permit for diesel generators from 34 to 174. I have seen the effects of environmental pollutants on the physical and emotional health of our citizens. Where is the oversight for the release of large amounts of air pollution? Are we to ignore the release of particulate matter? I think not.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Catherine Duchovic

9113 Yellow Tree Ct Fort Wayne, IN 46804-5935 duchovca24@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs Rose Chapman

433 W Oakdale Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46807-2041 rosesaul@hotmail.com

Dear Mr. El-Rjoob,

I am a concerned citizen contacting you to urge you to deny Google's diesel generator permit. As a group 1 carcinogen, diesel generators have a direct link to numerous poor health outcomes including asthma, respiratory diseases, neurological disorders, and elevated risks of cardiovascular diseases, among other health problems. This toxic air pollution is dangerous to the population of Fort Wayne and will directly impact the community in many negative ways, as well as lead to an increase of hospital visits, bills, and further strain the healthcare system.

Please take action and deny Google's diesel generator permit.

Thank you,

Libby Kreps

On Mon, Sep 22, 2025, 2:09 PM Levy Hoffman <levi88wilson@gmail.com> wrote:

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms Ignacia Montenegro

5606 Larchwood Run Fort Wayne, IN 46825-5912 ignacia.montenegro@gmail.com

Referring to permit number 003-48739-00530 and 033-48840-00530:

I am very much against the expansion (and the creation) of the Google data center in Allen County. I am a resident of Ossian (46777) and drive past the data center regularly. Although I am not an Allen county resident, I am worried about the negative impacts that the expansion would create in my community.

I have an academic background in Wildlife Conservation. I stay up to date on the latest research affecting our planet—animals, plants, and humans alike. Current science research is concluding that data centers are bad for our water supply, environmental health, human physical health, and economy.

Destroying Indianas wetlands for AI is an unnecessary, selfish, and immoral act. Say no to the proposed diesel generators.

Thank you,

***

Gretchen Boyle

My name is Jaidyn Foust and I am a 28 year old Fort Wayne native currently living within 46805 and I am asking you to deny googles permit requests :

003-48739-00530 and 003-48840-00530 .

It is my strong believe that this data center will be absolutely detrimental to the finical, and physical, and over all well being of those who call Fort Wayne home.

The pollution this data center will create goes against the very values of the Hoosiers I know, who value a healthy state that puts people over profit.

This data center will not make Fort Wayne a magnet city for anything, but more data centers that suck the life and vibrancy out of the cities unfortunate enough to be home to them.

After doing extensive research on the data centers in Virginia, I am confident that we do not what the problems that come with these data centers, even on their best day. The health studies exposing the link of poor air quality to disease and hardship speak for themselves as well.

We deserve better, and it’s up to you to deliver on that.

Thank you for your attention on this matter.

Permit number 003-48739-00530 and 033-48840-00530.

The Google data center is seeking to expand it's Allen County datacenter. The proposal includes 140 diesel generators.

Datacenters of this scale are resource drains on the surrounding area. Such as air, noise, and water pollution. This in turn can cause higher electric bills, among other things. This tech is new and the effects are just beginning to become public knowledge.

This data center has already destroyed 730 acres of wetlands. Enough is enough.

Mary Markley

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms Sarah Swartz

3417 Nowland Ave Indianapolis, IN 46201-1450 swartz.sarahm@gmail.com

Dear Mr El-Rjoob,

I attended the hearing on 11/13/2025. It was encouraging to see that the auditorium was overflowing with people.

Unable to stay for the whole meeting here is my comment:

I am a resident of Fort Wayne and public school teacher.

I echo all the concerns raised at the meeting.

I ask that IDEM reject the permit application because:

- Google has the resources to come up with a non polluting alternative to the diesal back up generator.
- Google, Hatchworks need to consider the long term health impact and costs on an already impoverished SE Fort Wayne - the people and environment.

Thank you.

Caroline Chesney

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Caleb Raber

1712 Sherbrook Dr New Haven, IN 46774-2331 caber4mgb@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Rachel Gaston

6217 Revere Pl Fort Wayne, IN 46835-2720 rachel@calmcork.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. James Williams

4529 Chelsea Manor Cir Aurora, IL 60504-3301 jew2355@yahoo.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms Laura Smith

14001 Lindsay Ct Fort Wayne, IN 46814-9796 ksmith243@comcast.net

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms Elizabeth Bradley

6221 N College Ave Indianapolis, IN 46220-1950 esbradley01@icloud.com

Dear Leaders of IDEM,

I am writing to share my concerns about the idea of adding additional diesel generators to the Google data site. They add so many dangerous particles of pollution to our air, it is not worth it for people to get cancer to add more AI and cloud storage. Please do not grant this waiver.

Google has substantial resources and can plan other ways to support their electricity needs. With our own modest income at our home we have installed a battery backup for power emergencies. They have a huge scale to work with and could do the same.

Thank you,

Carla Kilgore

535 Nuttman Ave.

Fort Wayne, IN 46805

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde.

THIS POLLUTION INCREASES THE RISK OF RESPIRATORY DISEASE, CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE, CANCER, AND NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS! A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 MILLION IN HEALTH CARE COSTS.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I STRONGLY URGE you to deny this permit.

PLEASE deny these requests! Your decision can impact SO much more than just one small community.

Sincerely,

Ms. Sydney Hutchinson

9365 Barr Rd New Concord, OH 43762-9747 slhutchinson88@gmail.com

November 14, 2025:

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Georgia Manges

825 Edgewater Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46805-4367 ladybirdmanges@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Sean Linvill Sean Linvill

2105 Carmer Run Auburn, IN 46706-3820

sean.linvill@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Barry Snider

605 S 2nd St Garrett, IN 46738-1643

Barrysnider@live.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Nicole Snider

605 S 2nd St Garrett, IN 46738-1643

nicolesnider@live.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Lindsay VanDyke

218 S Franklin St Garrett, IN 46738-1522 lindsayvandyke07@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

On top of that, this directly effects the community in which I have lived since birth (as a resident of New Haven initially, only to then buy my first house in the 46806). I am a small business owner as well, who did 6 figures worth of business in the community this year. As a lifelong resident and small business owner who is now ready to move both her family and career out of the city and state due to the complete disregard for its citizens and their health, it sickens me to think that after 1 million dollars of funding was cut to the southeast side of Fort Wayne, a community primarily predominately of minority families and Fort Wayne's poorest residents - they will KNOWINGLY be the first to suffer the adverse health effects of this project. It's embarrassing to local, city, and state leadership that they are willing to throw their constituents at the mercy of large corporations for their own greed and power.

How does IDEM plan on punishing Google if they do exceed the set limitations? How does IDEM, a company based over 100 miles outside of Fort Wayne (in a city that was lucky enough to SAY NO TO ITS OWN DATA CENTER) with no real power over a trillion dollar corporation that has power to sway politics and decisions made in the federal government, plan on keeping Google honest, and protecting the citizens of Fort Wayne?

Please deny these requests. Your citizens demand better.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Abigail Schwantz

4655 Monroe St Fort Wayne, IN 46806-2311 abbyschwantz@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit

What happens if/when Google exceeds the emissions limitations given to them? How does IDEM, an organization over 100 miles away from Fort Wayne, plan to keep Google, a trillion dollar company influencing federal and global politics, honest? Fines and petty punishments will not be enough, and even if that is the "plan" of action, the effects of what they're doing are grievous, long lasting, and malicious. Diesel is the technology of the past. If Google wants to be in Fort Wayne and create a lasting, healthy relationship with the city, they need to live up to their name and find cleaner, better technology with which to run their hulking data centers that doesn't leave the communities around them sick and in ruins.

Please deny these requests. The citizens DEMAND better.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Abby Schwantz

4655 Monroe St Fort Wayne, IN 46806-2311 abbyschwantz@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hello, my name is Alyssa Leeper, and I live in District 5, about seven miles from the Google Data Center. I work throughout the city as a behavioral consultant, supporting clients with physical and developmental disabilities. As part of my work, I spend time with my clients in the community at local events, in parks, and around town. Many of them are immunocompromised or live with complex medical conditions that already put them at higher risk for respiratory illnesses and cancers. The diesel exhaust from the 179 proposed generators will add to the pollution that my clients and many others in this community, will have to breathe in. These are people who depend on fresh air and safe public spaces, people who simply enjoy walking, sitting on park benches, finding their favorite flowers, creating art in the park, or just a few weeks ago, painting pumpkins for Halloween. But for someone with a compromised immune system, this pollution isn't abstract, it's lived. It means burning eyes, sore throats, shortness of breath, headaches, nausea, and allergic reactions. It means more time indoors, more isolation and fewer chances to feel included in the life of their own community. This isn't just a local concern. It's part of a larger pattern where corporations profit from the land and resources of a community, while the people who live closest bear the health and environmental costs. If a company like Google wants to be a part of our community, then it must also share in the responsibility of protecting it, investing in clean energy solutions, reducing emissions, and being transparent with local residents about environmental impacts. When I accompany my clients outdoors, I carry their trust that the air we breathe together is safe. If that safety is compromised, it's not just their health at risk it's their sense of belonging. So tonight, I'm speaking on behalf of those who can't be here, whose voices are rarely heard. I'm asking that you consider their lives, their joy, their right to be part of this city's future. I imagine a community where innovation and care coexist where progress doesn't come at the cost of our own breath. Everyone here deserves clean air and a future built on respect for both people and land.

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mx. Alyssa Leeper

733 W Wayne St Fort Wayne, IN 46802-3927 leeperalyssa4@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Paula Franke

8318 E 250 S Pierceton, IN 46562-9315

paulaafranke@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms Danielle Doepke

4723 Tacoma Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46807-2629 dannielee1027@gmail.com

Dear Mr. El-Rjoob: As one in attendance at the November 13 Public Hearing, I want to reiterate the deep concerns we Adams Township residents have concerning the permit. Please require Google to do the right thing by the people who live in this area - be that a requirement for Tier 4 generators, or an alternate cleaner source of power than diesel fuel. Google certainly has the means to do this, and IDEM has a mandate to protect the health of Indiana residents. We are painfully aware that SE Fort Wayne has long been underserved and under- represented. This kind of thing would never happen in Aboite.

We are simply asking IDEM to do the right and ethical thing by the people here, which the permit as requested does not. This was made abundantly clear by the turnout at the hearing, and by the many valid concerns voiced.

We do not appreciate being treated like the armpit of the greater Fort Wayne Area. There is something very fishy about how the data center was configured and approved for power. It was clearly not sized appropriately for its power needs, and it was approved that way. Now, a series of ad hoc amendments to the permit are attempting to work around this in ways that are dumping on this community.

Come on, make Google accountable for the health and well-being of those of us in the shadow of the data center.

Sincerely,

Mark J. Linehan

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

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Please deny these requests.

I will be voting in the next election and this will affect how I vote. This affects our lives, do the RIGHT thing.

Sincerely,

Miss Kaitlin O'Leary

8014 Shady Lake Ct Fort Wayne, IN 46804-7865 knoleary13@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Haley Stinson

4560 Keeneland Ln Unit 102 Fort Wayne, IN 46845-1996 haleystinson01@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs Sarah Pursell

85 N Westchester Dr Columbia City, IN 46725-7445 sarahculy@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

It's unacceptable to let tech oligarchs build a gigafactory that will emit dangerous, cancer-causing pollution while rewarding them with an $800 million tax exemption. Regulators must prioritize the health and well-being of Americans over corporate profits and ensure these projects are held accountable under strict environmental standards. This project and the associated regulations appear to result from undue corporate influence. These officials must be held accountable for allowing corporatism to override the well-being of Americans.

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Jr Victor Villanueva

1207 Lake Ave Apt A Fort Wayne, IN 46805-6365 victorvillanueva27@yahoo.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Jill Thompson

12408 Palmira Blvd Fort Wayne, IN 46818-0067 jillianfontes@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Paige Lowery

2219 N Glendale Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46804-5863 paigeelowery28@gmail.com

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mx. Olive Dulinsky

802 W Jefferson Blvd Fort Wayne, IN 46802-4003 ldulinskya@gmail.com

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Kimber Howard

13718 Victory Bay Fort Wayne, IN 46845-9132 kimber.j2502@gmail.com

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Esther Beal

425 E Wayne St Apt 33 Fort Wayne, IN 46802-2810 estherrosemusic@gmail.com

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Lindsey Mungovan

2536 Cle Elum Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46809-2112 mungovanlindsey@gmail.com

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Kyara Porrata

1005 Cottage Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46807-1617 kporratapearl@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Justin VanDyke

218 S Franklin St Garrett, IN 46738-1522 deadendcomplex2@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Cassandra Nikiel

136 Brendan Ave Massapequa Park, NY 11762-3409 cassnikiel@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. John Carroll-McCammon

718 W Wildwood Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46807-1641 docswriter61@gmail.com

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Monica Soehngen

2315 John St Fort Wayne, IN 46803-3423

monicacartwright21@yahoo.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Rachel call

722 W Wildwood Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46807-1641 soadcutie4@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Brittany Spangler

4712 Woodway Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46835-3666 Bberning1997@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

ms Aarthi Janakiraman

831 Tecumseh St Indianapolis, IN 46201-1941 aarthi.janakiraman6@gmail.com

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Jennifer Meulenberg

1830 River Run Trl Fort Wayne, IN 46825-5981 jmeul14@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr Jarod Zwick

4805 S Wayne Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46807-2624 jarodthebear@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Lauren McCammon

6330 Pawawna Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46815-6334 lmccammon3@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mx. Blaine Sefton

3917 S Park Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46806-1806 BlaineDSAFW@proton.me

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Marah Rae-Beyer

2410 Curdes Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46805-2750 catchingthewind77@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mx. Sage Halsey

3917 S Park Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46806-1806 edensmfx@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Brian Graves

334 W Washington Center Rd Fort Wayne, IN 46825-4348 bgraves0@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Eric Boston

1119 Nelson St Fort Wayne, IN 46802-4134 ericjboston@yahoo.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Isabel Maahs

1119 Nelson St Fort Wayne, IN 46802-4134 isabel.maahs@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Britny Budden

202 SAINT LOUIS St Fort Wayne, IN 46819 buddbc01@students.ipfw.edu

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

ms ashley doepke

6506 Bayberry Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46825-4705 adoepke97@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Kathleen Kemme

1511 Fort Wayne, IN 46805

kathleen.kemme@gmail.com

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Jennifer Johnson

1579 Centerbrook Dr New Haven, IN 46774-3506 fortwaynebradley@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Melinda Debusk

1223 W Wayne St Fort Wayne, IN 46802-5936 rmkdebusk@hotmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs Melissa Doepke

8014 Acorn Hill Cv Fort Wayne, IN 46804-3568 mdoepke1@comcast.net

November 15, 2025:

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

This is extremely irresponsible and puts the health and wellbeing of Indiana residents at risk. Google does not care about the wellbeing of Fort Wayne residents but you must—it is your responsibility to protect the health and wellbeing of the everyday people living in Indiana.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Minali Aggarwal

1311 Sycamore Hills Pkwy Fort Wayne, IN 46814-9339 minaliaggarwal18@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Vicky Foltz

8032 Winchester Rd Fort Wayne, IN 46819-2246 vfoltz655@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Dawn Downer

10368 Shades Ct Indianapolis, IN 46239-9759 dawndowner@live.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Jennifer Ehara

5221 S Poplar Dr Columbus, IN 47201-4958 eharafamily@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Kathy Wehrle

7007 Maysville Rd Fort Wayne, IN 46815-8231 kathywehrle1@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Molly McCracken

15335 Harrison Lake Cv Fort Wayne, IN 46814-8742 molly.mccracken16@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

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I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Sharon Cotterman

2315 Butler Rd Fort Wayne, IN 46808-1373 shericotterman2473@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr Rick Cotterman

2315 Butler Rd Fort Wayne, IN 46808-1373 sayost1@frontier.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms Sally Rigney

66814 State Road 331 Wyatt, IN 46595

rignsal@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. CHRISTINE Moore

1111 Kensington Blvd Fort Wayne, IN 46805-5315 eroom1x@msn.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Robert Hamilton

7535 Mccomb Rd Churubusco, IN 46723-9214 fwrhino3@yahoo.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Jeff Loveless

2202 Hazelwood Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46805-2330 jloveless62@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

Having two children who deal with the limitations of asthma I know the impacts of poor air quality. I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Jason Kauffman

1312 Mintcrest Dr Goshen, IN 46526-6282 drapato@hotmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Emily Ross

902 Northwood Blvd Fort Wayne, IN 46805-3439 emross03@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Sarah Vetter

508 Lavina St Fort Wayne, IN 46802-3348 sarahvetter42@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Jenna Jacobs

1382 Woodland Pass Fort Wayne, IN 46818-6903 jenna.ann.jacobs@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Lindsey Burson

1524 Sinclair St Fort Wayne, IN 46808-2656 bursonbest@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Kimberly Adams

2528 Pleasant Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46805-3320 adamkn01@yahoo.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs Karen Everett

3930 E 750 S Lebanon, IN 46052-9775

hobbitgirl410@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Ethan Kattau

1524 Sinclair St Fort Wayne, IN 46808-2656 Ethan.Kattau@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

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Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Autumn Vandewalker

6212 Allenwood Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46835-2414 bundyautumn@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Kyle Rehder

1514 Runnion Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46808-2510 karehder@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Anna Schnurr

821 Kinnaird Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46807-1829 annaes531@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Madelyn Kaiser

338 W Williams St Fort Wayne, IN 46802-6408 kaisermn01@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Mikayla Burns

623 Wagner St Fort Wayne, IN 46805-4042 skaterburns24@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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PLEASE DENT THIS REQUEST!

Sincerely,

Mr. Dale Boyer

11322 Chestnut Ridge Ct Fort Wayne, IN 46814-9035 cantretire@yahoo.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Brian Doepke

8110 Acorn Hill Cv Fort Wayne, IN 46804-3569 briandoepke@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Cody Kraus

2316 E 500 S-57 # R Churubusco, IN 46723-9615 cdyk13@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Andrew Balabuch

5310 Fort Wayne, IN 46809

arbalabu@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Ashley Bryan

2126 Kenwood Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46805-2769 lizzi.bryan@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Nancy Fritz

2512 S Harrison St Fort Wayne, IN 46807-1318 nancyngo01@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications. I am an MD and a pulmonary specialist and care for many individuals with asthma and COPD. I oppose the use of multiple diesel generators at this site. We already have enough air pollution in Northeast Indiana. Please enter my comments into the official record. Thank you for your consideration. Thomas Hayhurst, MD.

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Dr Tom Hayhurst

4444 N Washington Rd Fort Wayne, IN 46804-1828 tom.hayhurst2@gmaiil.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr Austin Newsome

3025 Shalimar Cir Fort Wayne, IN 46808-1881 a.bent.rn@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Rachel Peery

10925 Oak Wind Ct Fort Wayne, IN 46845-1809 peeryr55@yahoo.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

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Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

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I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Natalie Bell

1309 Broadway Fort Wayne, IN 46802-3305 knittingoffbroadway@hotmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

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Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs Sarah Westafer

1637 3rd St Fort Wayne, IN 46808-2573

sarahwestafer@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

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I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

In addition to the human health risks, this pollution will be damaging to our environment and wildlife. These toxins will reduce the quality of life for Fort Wayne residents and reduce property values.

I oppose this data center for numerous reasons, not limited to the pollution it will cause. These centers use inordinate amounts of water and electricity, taxing our resources and pushing the cost to citizens. Google needs to pay for ALL improvements to the electric grid as well as our water system. They must take responsibility, not by promising to clean up any damage, but to prevent it.

The best case scenario would be to withdraw all permits and stop the construction of this facility, which is too close to neighborhoods, schools, and wetlands. The benefit to Google, a multi-trillion dollar conglomerate, does not justify the damage and cost it will bring to Ft. Wayne. No subsidies should be given to bring this disaster to our city.

Any revenue it brings will be outweighed by the extreme damage it causes to our city. Shame on you for even considering this!

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Dr. Susan Boyer

11322 Chestnut Ridge Ct Fort Wayne, IN 46814-9035 susieboyer629@yahoo.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr Maxwell Maitland

904 Three Rivers N Fort Wayne, IN 46802-1304 maxwellmaitland97@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs Rebecca Jeter

5523 Cresthill Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46804-4319 rebeccawinstead22@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

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I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

We need our resources more that Google. This is bad for our families, bad for our health and bad for the environment.

Sincerely,

Miss Rebecca Brown

6465 SR-116 SE Bluffton, IN 46714

rebeccae@mail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Rosalba Magallanes

2118 Hoagland Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46802-6430 rosalba_magallanes@yahoo.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Anna Hess

1520 E Berry St Apt 106 Fort Wayne, IN 46803-1001 akh402@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests to protect the air quality of our community and the health of our neighbors.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Mr. Malachi Kamler

10032 Pokagon Loop Fort Wayne, IN 46818-0190 malachikamler@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Alanna OConnor

1102 Rockhill St Apt C Fort Wayne, IN 46802-4074 Alanna.oconnor@hotmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing with concerns about the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

With Fort Wayne's reputation of having many beautiful trails and parks, as well as the local landmarks of Fox Island Park and Eagle Marsh, visitors and local alike expect clean air, clean skies, and a healthy environment when they spend their time outside. The air pollution that could be caused by excessive use of these diesel generators could inhibit the health and livelihood of not just plants and animals, but of Fort Wayne residents and, by extension, the reputation of Fort Wayne, as well.

Please deny these requests, for the protection of the environment and the citizens of Fort Wayne.

Sincerely,

Ms. Marissa Cobb-Mattson

6510 Covington Rd Fort Wayne, IN 46804-7350 rissidee12@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing with concerns about the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests, for the protection of the environment and the citizens of Fort Wayne.

Sincerely,

Mr. Aaron Mattson

6510 Fort Wayne, IN 46804

somebuddyelse03@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. STEPHEN BEARSS

821 W Berry St Apt 4 Fort Wayne, IN 46802-3915 Sbearss89@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Ian Hiers

2018 Franklin Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46808-2365 ianhiers@yahoo.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Eliane Crist

3621 Stalf Ct Fort Wayne, IN 46818-1901 elianesal@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Ashley Kirstine

121 Q BAYWOOD Dr New Haven, IN 46774

ashley.kirstine@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Paula Ashe

1015 Forest Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46805-3426 paula.ashe@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Amanda Scheitlin

2626 Medford Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46803-3133 amandas@comcast.net

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Fenix Davis

3918 Fairfield Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46807-2317 fenixdavisk@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Carla Kilgore

535 Nuttman Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46807-1839 carlakilgore@hotmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

If you stand for nothing, you'll fall for anything.

Sincerely,

Ms. Andromeda Moor

6729 Ramblewood Dr Apt M Fort Wayne, IN 46835-1741 wickedlovelywoman23@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Ruth Yaroslaski

2013 Randallia Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46805-4633 ruthyaro@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mx. Josie Quack

711 Guildford Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46807-1133 kendallquack@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

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Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Mary Mitchener

1224 E Ervin Rd Van Wert, OH 45891-2626 marymitchener1229@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms Sadie White

103 Northeast Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46825-5329 sadieandwhite@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms Emily Bayer

716 Jackson St Fort Wayne, IN 46802-3959 emily.r.bayer@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

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I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Raquel Kline

1250 Illsley Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46807-2123 raquelaragon@hotmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Kyle Strasen

917 1/2 College St Fort Wayne, IN 46802-5909 kfstrasen@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

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Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

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I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Kayla Carver

2107 Curdes Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46805-2713 kayken1234@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs Cari Hacker

6444 N State Road 1 Ossian, IN 46777-9650 cariossian@aol.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Danielle Andersen

8602 S Anthony Blvd Fort Wayne, IN 46816-2410 andersendanielle8@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

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Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Grant Mikel

2526 Hubertus Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46805-3723 grantamikel@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Diesel generators release pollution that harms air quality and can make it harder for people to breathe, especially for children, older adults, and anyone with existing health challenges. We've seen in other states that large jumps in diesel generator approvals have come with real consequences for nearby residents, including more breathing issues and increased strain on local healthcare systems. That is not a path I want to see our community go down.

I'm asking IDEM to look closely at the potential impact of these generators and to prioritize the wellbeing of the people who live here. At the very least, each generator should be limited to no more than 50 hours of operation per year to reduce unnecessary pollution. Ideally, this permit should be denied.

Our community deserves development that protects our health and our future. For these reasons, I respectfully ask that you deny these modification requests.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Erica Hickey

1513 Ludwig Park Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46825-4031 eri.means@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests on behalf of Fort Wayne's future health and generations to follow.

Sincerely,

Ms. Sarah Claassen

1001 Edgewater Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46805-6340 flopdop123what@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Sayge Kortenber

9050 Goshen Rd Fort Wayne, IN 46818-9438 srkortenber@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Kerri Luce

9906 Woodstream Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46804-7006 kerriluce@msn.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Katie Gerdts

4811 S Wayne Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46807-2624 educkatierussell@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Casey Mullins

8431 Monroeville Rd Hoagland, IN 46745-9572 Casey@stingersecurity.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am reaching out in regards to these source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I implore you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests. Your community counts on it.

Sincerely,

Miss Madilyn Porter

1226 Vermont Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46805-5053 mkporter2014@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms Kathryn Brogan

17807 Hull Rd Leo, IN 46765-9796

kate.ann.brogan@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Charlotte Keesler

1209 Clara Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46805-3515 charlottesipe@ymail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Christine Davis

4708 W Cook Rd Fort Wayne, IN 46818-9568 coneydogs101@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Jade Farias

8055 Community Ln Fort Wayne, IN 46819-2047 jade.farias67@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Silas Manco

2244 Otsego Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46825-3849 silasamanco@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Gwen Hefty

6034 Cordava Ct Fort Wayne, IN 46815-7603 gwendarachael@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Isaiah Gerber

9723 Serpentine Cv Fort Wayne, IN 46804-5238 isaiah.gerber@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Alex Tsiguloff

9723 Serpentine Cv Fort Wayne, IN 46804-5238 atsiguloff@aol.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Tylar Rittenberry

1823 Griswold Dr Apt E02 Fort Wayne, IN 46805-4148 tylar@rittenberry.cc

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Brandon Shepherd

2415 Clara Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46805-3823 brandon.shepherd1993@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms hannah greenwell

1241 W Oakdale Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46807-1749 g_hannah13@yahoo.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Lisa Hamelin

11603 Hornickel Cir Indianapolis, IN 46235-3623 lhamelin300@comcast.net

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs Kacie Langham

4035 Knightway Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46815-5029 jklanghams@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms Kelly McNeal

12535 Covington Manor Farms Rd Fort Wayne, IN 46814-9146 kellylary2005@comcast.net

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Peyton Stewart

7853 Harrisburg Ln Fort Wayne, IN 46835-1226 pstewart58302@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Terri Theisen

3206 S Harrison St Fort Wayne, IN 46807-1908 plantsparty16@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Coady Raab

1008 Rivermet Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46805-4231 raabcoady@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms Rebecca Berghorn

1625 Columbia Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46805-5220 beccaberghorn@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Nicole Hines

3310 Harvester Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46803-3825 kamki_chan@yahoo.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Raelyn Pattison

1531 E Wayne St Fort Wayne, IN 46803-1094 raelyn.pattison@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Megan Masterson

1201 Illsley Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46807-2122 mcoale3@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Georgia Manges

1605 Alabama Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46805-5011 ladybirdmanges@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

ms jaymee gallagher

2423 Bellevue Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46825-3811 jaymeegallagher@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms Alissa Miller

6717 Sky Blue Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46804-4648 alissamiller934@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Alycin Berry

12415 Cliff View Ct Fort Wayne, IN 46818-8547 alycin89@gmail.com

To Whom It May Concern,

I am a resident of Allen County and I'm asking you to deny the permit. My zip code is 46835.

Sent from my iPhone

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms Emily Justice

2323 Florida Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46805-3537 ebutler219@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Cassidy Hicks

917 W Berry St Apt C Fort Wayne, IN 46802-3920 cassiopeia8186@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Sincerely,

Miss Livia Jahn

2827 Westbrook Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46805-2064 jahnlivia@yahoo.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Emily Fraizer

4818 S Wayne Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46807-2625 emily.snook.r@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs. The quality of life for your community in Fort Wayne is impacted by the loss of safety that comes from being able to breathe clean air freely - with these additions, that freedom is diminished.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Liz Bolinger

5915 Fernwood Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46809-2027 lizbolinger@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Nick Young

9502 Arundel Run Fort Wayne, IN 46835-9116 nyoung820@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Bethany Pruitt

1211 W Berry St Fort Wayne, IN 46802-5905 bethanyepruitt@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs Audrey Davis

4130 N Washington Rd Fort Wayne, IN 46804-1822 aanwei01@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests. We need jobs not data center pollution!

Sincerely,

Ms. Mary Timm-Zimmerman

1021 W Berry St Fort Wayne, IN 46802-5901 tz.maryk@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests. We deserve clean air and water not data center pollution!

Sincerely,

Ms. Mary Timm-Zimmerman

1021 W Berry St Fort Wayne, IN 46802-5901 tz.maryk@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Brittany Hogg

2505 Cortland Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46808-3121 scantlinbrittany@gmail.com

November 16, 2025:

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Kelsey Denison

4631 Teakwood Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46835-3519 kelseydenison@icloud.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. carlos vazquez

1001 Ruston Pass Fort Wayne, IN 46825-1540 carlosesauvazquez@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms Elaine Darchangel

2307 Charlotte Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46805-3712 edarchangel@hotmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Samara Carroll-McCammon

718 W Wildwood Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46807-1641 carrollsamara20@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Natalie Ingalls

1408 S Grant St Bloomington, IN 47401-5870 natalie.c.ingalls@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community & wildlife deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests!

Sincerely,

Mrs. Sara Tracey

2530 Florida Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46805-3542 tabset1@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Dr. Regina Leffers

3017 Curdes Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46805-2813 reginaleffers@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Keaton Charles Horn

6225 Bridlewood Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46835-1803 keatonhorn06@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Jaqui Flotow

6827 Adams Center Rd Fort Wayne, IN 46816-4321 jdflotow@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Celia Garza

7512 Regina Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46815-8247 garzaceliar@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Jennifer Braun

909 Edgewater Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46805-4329 braun.j.grace@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr Alexander Springer

2706 East Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46805-3617

alexanderspringer99@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Abbie Rhoades-Glackin

1401 Swinney Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46802-4341 arhoadesglackin@yahoo.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mx. Laurel Van Amerongen

2105 Oakley St Fort Wayne, IN 46802-5127 laurelvan14@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. David Wildemann

944 Parkside Dr Columbus, IN 47203-1323 wildemann@att.net

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Jennifer Keller

12223 Goldeneyes Ct Fort Wayne, IN 46845-9159 jandkkeller0522@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs Nikki Wilkinson

2762 Swift Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46825-3134 nikkibreeanne@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms Robyn Valdizon

1426 Curdes Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46805-2616 outofmyvulcanmind20@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms Tanya Valdizon

4711 S Wayne Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46807-2622 Tanya.Valdizon.1991@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms Kathryn Hogan

22318 Campbell Rd Spencerville, IN 46788-9693 katiehogan20@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

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Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs Kelly Zachrich

1239 Illsley Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46807-2122 zackpack@aol.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Carolynn Gingerich-Wallace

1006 N Anthony Blvd Fort Wayne, IN 46805-5206 carolynn.gw@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Michele Kadenko-Monirian

14522 Waterbrook Rd Fort Wayne, IN 46814-9141 jmonirian@comcast.net

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. John Escosa II

821 W Wildwood Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46807-1642 gtrplr2@aol.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs Bridgette Burbrink

13335 Synch Ct Fort Wayne, IN 46814-9582 briburb4@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs Abbie Pepple

2313 N Anthony Blvd Fort Wayne, IN 46805-3601 abpepple@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Ryan Johnstone

3617 Maxim Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46815-6132 gogetryanj@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Leigh Donahue

3417 Parnell Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46805-2133 tldon2025@hotmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms Maya Cameron

1521 N Colorado Ave Indianapolis, IN 46201-1615 mayaj1698@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Adeline Yates

7660 Carriage House Way Zionsville, IN 46077-8554 addie.cj.jax@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Jordan Lawson

6007 Sawmill Woods Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46835-8707 jordannlawson12@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Abigail Moses

12792 W Old Nashville Rd Columbus, IN 47201-8721 abigailjomoses@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Abigail Moses

12792 W Old Nashville Rd Columbus, IN 47201-8721 abigailjomoses@gmail.com

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Kayla Maley

1324 Bramble Way Anderson, IN 46011-2830 kaylakmaley@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Angie Selzer

1702 Tilden Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46805-5251 angelaselzer@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Kristen Ortiz

605 Plainfield Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46825-4067 kyzenas@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Diane Leone

8717 Voyager Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46804-4833 leonefam7@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Erin Kircher

3334 River Forest Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46805-2240 e.b.kircher@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs Wendi Anspach

11010 Bittersweet Dells Ln Fort Wayne, IN 46814-8154 wjanspach22@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. JUDITH NELSEN

10018 Woodstream Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46804-7008 judprof@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms Devon Spitler

1802 Kensington Blvd Fort Wayne, IN 46805-5123 DevonJBSpitler@yahoo.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Andrea Badger

302 N Seminole Cir Fort Wayne, IN 46807-2853 andreajunk9888@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Rachel Perry

1735 Lopshire Dr New Haven, IN 46774-2235 rbellwood@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

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Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Beverly Taylor

9219 La Bell Pl Fort Wayne, IN 46804-6051 Bervey@aol.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Leah Elliott

3560 Academic Pl Fort Wayne, IN 46835-5303 leahelliott200513@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

My name is Sarah Leone & I have been a resident of Fort Wayne, Indiana since 2001. I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms Sarah Leone

9726 La Mesa Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46825-1403 therealsarahleone@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Erin Wallace

2907 Westbrook Dr Apt 211 Fort Wayne, IN 46805-2057 emw136@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Erin Emmert

2120 Tyler Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46808-2259 rubyredladybug@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

To Whom It May Concern,

I'm writing re: the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC (Google's AI data center development) wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release extremely large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

It is imperative that you reconsider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Dr. Spencier Lehman

936 Columbia Ave Apt 102 Fort Wayne, IN 46805-4308 spencier.lehman@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Christina Gutierrez

1205 Fulton St Apt 1 Fort Wayne, IN 46802-3321 christinaquinn00@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Karen Petersen

5039 Baird Rd Fort Wayne, IN 46818-9322 karenannpetersen@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr Timothy Burgess

4325 Arlington Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46807-2635 tmthyburgess@yahoo.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mx. EK McGee

100 E Miller Dr Bloomington, IN 47401-6518 emmamshark@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Kieran Stockman

1509 Kensington Blvd Fort Wayne, IN 46805-5116 kiestock@iu.edu

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Jennifer Rechter

12923 Starling Cv Fort Wayne, IN 46845-8637 jrechter1979@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs Sachi Yanari-Rizzo

2305 Kensington Blvd Fort Wayne, IN 46805-3642 syrcoupon@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. M. Kadenko

4623 W Arlington Park Blvd Fort Wayne, IN 46835-4390 AUNTYM3@MSN.COM

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr Andrew kachmar

2228 Florida Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46805-4514 kachmarbetsy@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Mary kachmar

2228 Florida Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46805-4514 kachmarbetsy@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Pamela Samuels

4013 Monroe St Fort Wayne, IN 46806-1829 pamelasamuels6@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

We don't need or want a data center that will use up our limited resources.

Sincerely,

Mr. Danial Junk

4835 Holly Oak Rd Fort Wayne, IN 46845-8928 joecrowder@frontier.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms Karen Eller

11403 Brantford Ct Fort Wayne, IN 46814-7501 wrenny@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

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I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Kaylei Pawlicki

1837 Broadway Apt 1 Fort Wayne, IN 46802-6323 kayleib2003@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms Loretta Bazur-Persing

2401 Florida Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46805-3539 tplbp@aol.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Elise Wellman

1719 Barberry Hl Fort Wayne, IN 46802-4879 skatergirl1576@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

Hey there! long time listener, first time caller. I went to the Allen county public library downtown meeting for information, and the public hearing on Tuesday November the 13th. I am fortunate to feel heard in this, and have an opportunity to comment. I appreciate the Indiana Department of Environmental Management for sitting down with the public and being patient through some of the protests or disruptions or outbursts. I am worried about the long term implications of the expansion of diesel generator emissions. I have asked a lot of people their opinions of eagle marsh over the last month and only heard positive things. Stories of being there and it having enough emotional holding in their mind that they retell me a story of them being there in vivid detail. On the other hand only a singular person knew that a data center was even going to be in Fort Wayne. I am worried about the temporary road proposed to go through the marsh. Ultimately I am excited for the future and am grateful that local leaders have are the ones in charge of this. Please do not allow a road, even if temporary, to be built through eagle marsh. Please do not allow for these generators be added in to the data center plans. Thank you so much for your consideration on these matters

Sincerely,

Mr. Jacob Keller

4214 Fairfield Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46807-2740 jacobkeller@outlook.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Dennis Payne

1614 Lofton Way Fort Wayne, IN 46815-7622 daproster@frontier.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Brdget Lynn Guth

7204 Shetland Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46814-7488 bridget.guth@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Kelly Mead

501 N Elm St Albion, IN 46701-1503

kellymead95@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Debera kuntz

920 Rivermet Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46805-4229 silver1767@hotmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Debera kuntz

920 Rivermet Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46805-4229 silver1767@hotmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

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I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Cameo Hildreth

634 S 6th St Terre Haute, IN 47807-4330 cameo.hildreth@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Alexandra Gephart

1918 Traders Xing Fort Wayne, IN 46845-1590 alexandra.gephart@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Stacy Lepley

501 N Elm St Albion, IN 46701-1503

lepley.stacy@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Stephen Bornheimer

515 Stratton Rd Fort Wayne, IN 46825-5436 mrbornheimer@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Joshua Wellman

815 W Wildwood Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46807-1642 jojawell@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Serenity Sutton

306 Valley 1 Dr Kalamazoo, MI 49008-5270 serenitysutton330@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Allison Bandor

1012 W Wildwood Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46807-1647 ajbandor42@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Heather Johnston

2120 Tyler Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46808-2259 tiggy23@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Sandra Junk

827 Dove Nest Cv Fort Wayne, IN 46825-2858 sandy.l.junk@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Cain Singh

1639 Woodlawn Ave Indianapolis, IN 46203-1258 candywormz@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms Michelle Bandor

1012 W Wildwood Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46807-1647 mmbandor@comcast.net

To whom it may concern,

As a Fort Wayne resident whose family has many chronic illnesses, respiratory and otherwise, it is essential that our air stays clean and becomes cleaner. I am also vehemently opposed to the theft of art and other intellectual property that inseparable from current AI technology. You cannot allow Google to set their AI database here.

Respectfully,

Emma Morreale

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Ashanti Groves

8002 Imperial Plaza Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46835-4274 ashantigro@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. Please deny the request. Consider instead, 4 sidecwinder generators as well as using renewable energy to replace 50% of the generators.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Dr Lucille Hess

2810 Sprunger Rd W Fort Wayne, IN 46808-3821 lrh22@frontier.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Vanessa Chavarria

18140 Hedgewood Dr Goshen, IN 46526-6977 vchavarria231@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Assem Nasr

1211 W Wayne St Fort Wayne, IN 46802-5936 ainune@yahoo.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms Alexis Relue

1217 Columbia Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46805-4313 alexisrelue2389@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Maureen Trentadue

6118 Monarch Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46815-7632 maureentrentadue@yahoo.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Karen Johnson

4301 S Wayne Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46807-2644 iggie62@yahoo.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs Megan Miller

6424 Margot Way Fort Wayne, IN 46835-1310 megmiller21@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

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I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs Lisa Masters

3469 Petunia Pl Fort Wayne, IN 46804-3054 donutdew2@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs Linda Mitchel-Adang

1219 California Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46805-5017 jadang0@yahoo.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

Heelo! I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I wholeheartedly urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Chris Brinneman

6335 Treasure Cv Fort Wayne, IN 46835-9680 iuphan@frontier.com

To whom it may concern concern,

As a resident of Fort Wayne, Indiana and Allen County, I want to express my grave concern over Googles application for their air quality permit. Please deny this permit. This company can afford to modify their infrastructure to comply with current legal limits. Please do not allow them to ruin our community, particularly for those most vulnerable.

Thank you,

Alison Gerardot

1240 W Foster Pkwy

Fort Wayne, IN 46807

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

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I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

The prospective environmental impacts will put some of our most vulnerable populations at risk.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Kim Myers

1015 Forest Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46805-3426 kmyers979@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Sierra Vester

2200 Garfield Ave Terre Haute, IN 47804-3036 SMDangerFrog@gmail.com

Mr El-Rjoob,

I am submitting this comment asking IDEM to deny the permit request of Hatchworks LLC regarding the Google data center in Fort Wayne. Permit numbers are 003-48739-00530 and 003-48840-00530. Please DENY this request.

I am a longtime resident of Fort Wayne. I'm concerned that the requested 174+ diesel generators with no pollution controls will have a devastating effect on the respiratory and general health of our community. This request is a huge increase over and above the original plans. It feels like a bait and switch. I also worry about the pollution generated causing acid rain, contaminating our water and soil, and contributing to greenhouse gasses.

Google has used alternatives like hybrid battery backup and selective catalytic reduction (SCR) to reduce emissions at other data centers. It has been done in Virginia and Oregon. IDEM is supposed to protect Hoosiers from environmental risks. Fort Wayne deserves better than this! Indiana residents deserve the same balance of health, commerce, and innovation Google has agreed to in other states. Google claims to operate in a carbon neutral manner. That is not the case with their plans here. The threat of air pollution, compromised water supply and quality, and skyrocketing utility bills is immense in exchange for the tiny benefit of maybe 200 jobs. This feels non-transparent and exploitative. Please demand better from Google. Fort Wayne deserves clean air and water, modern innovation, and affordable energy bills. Please reject this insulting, dirty, polluting plan.

Thank you for your time and attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Valerie Kirby

3420 Van Orman Drive

Fort Wayne, IN 46804

Yahoo Mail: Search, Organize, Conquer

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Erica Reith

6223 Graysford Pl Fort Wayne, IN 46835-4721 erica_ann18@hotmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Anita Twitchell-Hanna

10525 Oak Trail Rd Fort Wayne, IN 46845-6117 anitatwitchell@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Esther Coplin

707 Warwick Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46825-5652 copline7@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr Abraham Mendez

502 5th St Fort Wayne, IN 46808-2717

abemendez92@gmail.com

Hello,

I am writing in regards to the Google Data center's request for a total of 179 diesel generators. This would be greatly detrimental

to our air quality, not to mention water supply, increasing our already borderline air quality issues (we had many air quality alert days this year), as well as individuals' breathing issues. We have many children and elderly, especially, who have asthma, COPD, lung cancer, etc. and cannot afford to make these issues worse. When Fort Wayne has consistently been considered a top place to raise a family, we all celebrated, but the likelihood of maintaining such a status will greatly decrease if these generators are approved. We know we cannot trust that they will only be used in emergencies.

Why such a company as Google--a multi-trillion dollar company with, literally, all the information of the world at its fingertips--was unable to accurately represent their energy needs upon their initial proposal is absolutely ridiculous. Nay, fraudulent. Such perpetrators must not be allowed to get away with this and continue on their rich, merry way, assuming they can buy their way out of anything.

Finally, I will mention this. As individuals, we are taught to be stewards of our environment, to recycle responsibly, to reduce and reuse where we can. Why is it only the little people, and not giant corporations, who are held to this standard? When all of our work is not only undone by a single corporation and their dozens of generators, but in fact a negative impact occurs because of them? Please, I urge you to deny this permit request.

Sincerely,

Theresa Fleming, a resident of Fort Wayne, in the "'05"

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. August Lohse

3902 Winfield Ct Fort Wayne, IN 46815-5567 miney250@aim.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Kelsey Herber

5107 Tomahawk Trl Fort Wayne, IN 46804-4986 kelseyherberchannel@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Leigh Ann Routh

415 White Field Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46804-6477 larouth@frontier.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Douglas Routh

415 White Field Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46804-6477 douglasrouth@frontier.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Corinne Hersha

1313 Kenwood Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46805-2630 corinneelisehersha@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Mia Herber

5107 Tomahawk Trl Fort Wayne, IN 46804-4986 mp3hamm@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Judi Deimling

912 1/2 W Wildwood Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46807-1645 jdeimling49@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. ryan moyer

56365 Jones St Elkhart, IN 46516-1548

ryanm3500@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. ryan moyer

56365 Jones St Elkhart, IN 46516-1548

ryanm3500@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Anna Denice

9911 Hearthside Pl Fort Wayne, IN 46804-2416 dannarose422@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Genesis Perez

2005 Garden Park Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46825-3825 01genesisperez@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Genesis Perez

2005 Garden Park Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46825-3825 01genesisperez@gmail.com

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I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Caitlin Gordon

1529 Flagstone Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46815-7590 caitlin.arrowsmith@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Jacob Hersha

1313 Kenwood Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46805-2630 jacob260@yahoo.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Michael Delzoppo

3902 Winfield Ct Fort Wayne, IN 46815-5567 mdeezy1997@yahoo.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Michael Johnstone

6501 Reed Rd Fort Wayne, IN 46835-2269

michaeljohnstone9@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Julie DeVille

4416 Arlington Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46807-2638 wildcat.grl.julie@gmail.com

November 17, 2025:

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

These generators are a completely unreasonable ask from Hatchworks. The facts that they are more than qudruple the original spec indicates to me that either the function of the data center has fundamentally changed, or Hatchworks misrepresented the need in order to get their original permit approved in the first place. This indicates in either case a gross irresponsibility on Hatchworks' behalf. This quantity of generators cannot be approved because of the harm to the air quality on its face, and Hatchworks must be made to find some other solution for which they must pay a fair price in development rather than use either underhanded methods of stair-stepping their permit requests or, if we are giving them the benefit of the doubt, making up for their changing plans or planning mistakes with this unacceptable patched up method. Fort Wayne is a vital and growing community, and we cannot allow these huge corporations to treat us like their ditches and trash dumps just because they have a flashy name, not least because a data center does not through normal operations bring any significant economic benefit to a community. In order to receive any special concessions or incentives, we should expect to see Hatchworks and Google put Sweetwater in the dust as developers and rival Foellinger as sponsors to this city. And EVEN THEN, we should not grant this generator permit. We cannot trade the health of our citizens to a company for any price, least of all one that has already shown that they will come back and ask for a mile just eighteen months after getting a sweetheart deal on an inch.

Deny this permit.

Sincerely,

Ms. Veronica Sipe

4619 Maple Terrace Pkwy Fort Wayne, IN 46835-3955 vmsipe@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Lindsay Garden

4216 Victoria Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46815-5981 lindsay.irene.garden@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Grace Shaw

2127 Alabama Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46805-4405 gracefull326@hotmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms Linda Miller

206 N Seminole Cir Fort Wayne, IN 46807-2865 linda@ymailx.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Isaiah Sawron

1006 Buckingham Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46825-4510 Zay4102@yahoo.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Kate Meyer

5723 Montavilla Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46815-5220 katemeyer79@gmail.com

Hello,

I am submitting a public comment again. I was at the meeting for public comment on November 13th. You saw a room of over 150 citizens, some who spoke eloquently and knowledgeably on the devastating harm that Google's request for more generators may pose and all who cheered, clapped and called out in agreement. Not one person was in favor of this project.

These generator will cause lasting health issues, decrease property values and quality of life for us. Deny these permits 003-48739-00530 and 003-48840-00530!!!!

I'm a Fort Wayne resident at 425 E Wayne St., Apt. 25, Fort Wayne, IN 46802.

Sincerely,

Samantha Figueroa

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

We dont need more pollution affecting our health and our food, nor do we want such a drain on our resources. Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Teri Luce

8831 Shearwater Pass Fort Wayne, IN 46825-6614 teriluce@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

Please, please reconsider approval of this. I am begging you to hold HATCHWORKS responsible for our children's health and the health of our environment in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google’s AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please, please, please deny these requests!!!!!!!!! I realize this should not have gotten this far and I am sorry that you all are put in this position where our city and county leaders should have been but here we are and you are now the only ones who can save us.

Sincerely,

Ms Kimberly Fenoglio

1301 Sunset Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46807-2951 ksefeno@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Michael Sgarioto

1427 W Howard St Apt 3 Chicago, IL 60626-2461 mpsgarioto@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs Courtney Guntle

2507 Pleasant Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46805-3319 courtneyguntle@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Karah Hartman

710 W Oakdale Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46807-1812 karahellington@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Zachery Kittaka

3603 Stone Creek Run Fort Wayne, IN 46804-2635 zackkittaka@gmail.com

Hello,

My name is Gabriel Fenoglio and I live at 825 Edgewater Avenue, Fort Wayne, IN 46805.

I am writing to tell you I am strongly against Google's dirty carcinogenic, air polluting, acid rain-causing diesel generator permit requests: permit numbers: 003-48739-00530 and 003-48840-00530.

Please extend the public comment period.

Please schedule additional public hearings since there was not sufficient time and not everyone who lives & breathes in our community was able to speak.

Google's permits are incomplete, not up to our community's standards, and do not meet our expectations for safety and regulation.

Please DENY Google's permits.

Thank you,

Gabriel Fenoglio

(260) 446-8371

gabriel.j.fenoglio@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Gabriel Fenoglio

825 Edgewater Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46805-4367 gabriel.j.fenoglio@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr Ryan Moreno

626 Stadium Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46805-2505 moreno.ryan1992@gmail.com

Hello,

My name is Fenix Davis and I am a lifelong resident of Fort Wayne, currently living on the south side about 5 miles from the new data center. I was devastated to learn Fort Wayne was even going to be home to a data center, let alone personally living so close. There is no reason Google should be using such dirty energy sources with its money and knowledge. I primarily use my bicycle to get around and I am fearful of the carcinogenic pollutants. I worry about the children and the immunocompromised and the elderly. I worry for my friends and family and strangers and myself. This proposal should never have happened. I urge you to reject Significant Source Modification 003-48739-00530 and Significant Permit Modification 003-48840-00530 permits for the health and safety and protection of all of us in Fort Wayne who never would have accepted the construction of this data center in general, and especially with the outdated and nonsensical use of the 179 dirty diesel generators.

Thank you,

Fenix Davis

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Sean O'Leary

4723 Tacoma Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46807-2629 solearydesign@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Courtney Rehder

1514 Runnion Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46808-2510 cnswenson02@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Erin Patton-McFarren

3610 Kirkwood Cir Fort Wayne, IN 46805-1526 epattonmcfarren@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Jeremy McFarren

3610 Kirkwood Cir Fort Wayne, IN 46805-1526 jjmcfarren@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Eve Fenoglio

1301 Sunset Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46807-2951 efenoglio98@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Katherine Dickinson

6309 E Tillman Rd Fort Wayne, IN 46816-4332 khawkfeather@yahoo.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Luna McFarren

1933 Sonnet Cv Fort Wayne, IN 46818-3400 mcfarrenluna@gmail.com

Hello,

Writing to you to urge you to extend the public comment period and schedule additional public hearings since there was not sufficient time and not everyone was able to speak like we deserve. Google's permits are incomplete, not up to our community's standards, and do not meet our expectations for safety and regulation.

DENY. Please. for the people.

Thank you,

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Denise Castillo

7309 Adams Center Rd Fort Wayne, IN 46816-4331 mooniemoon333@gmail.com

Libby Schuld

LibbySchuld@gmail.com

916 Oneida St. Fort Wayne, IN 46805

RE: 003-48739-00530 & 003-48840-00530

I am a resident of the Fort Wayne community, and I am urging IDEM to deny the additional permits requested by Google. The proposed expansion of the Google Data Center will be detrimental to our community as a whole, with the greatest burden falling on marginalized neighborhoods - areas already shaped by decades of segregation and redlining in our city.

Beyond the serious risks to human health and quality of life, this project poses long-term and potentially irreparable harm to our local wildlife, water, and air. Our future - and our children's future - should not be compromised for an expansion that fails to meet basic expectations for environmental responsibility and community protection.

Google's permit applications are incomplete, fall short of community standards, and do not demonstrate the level of transparency or accountability this project requires. I am requesting that IDEM schedule an additional public hearing and extend the public comment period. As reflected by the strong community turnout and concern expressed on Thursday, November 13, it is clear that approving these permits would jeopardize the bright future Fort Wayne deserves.

I respectfully ask IDEM to put the health, safety, and long-term well-being of Fort Wayne residents first by denying these permits.

Libby Schuld

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs Lisa Fink

5705 Old Mill Rd Fort Wayne, IN 46807-3042 lmfink68@gmail.com

Good morning,

My name is Paige Rabineau and I am reaching out as an immunocompromised and asthmatic homeowner located in the 07 zip code of Fort Wayne. I was very troubled to learn of the data center being built at all because of so many blatant cons to the communities of Fort Wayne. Even more disheartening to learn that Google, a multitrillion dollar company, is cutting corners to promote dirty diesel that will effect the air quality irreparably, disrupt protected wetlands, and put our future generations at risk. I have searched to find a demographic that agrees with the data center and found that not one person I have spoken to has anything but overwhelmingly negative comments at best, and extreme fear at worst. It is apparent that this stands to benefit only those whose pockets it lines, and leaves the rest of Fort Wayne to foot the bill, literally and metaphorically. I urge you to reject Significant Source Modification 003-48739-00530 and Significant Permit Modification 003-48840-00530 for the sake of the physical wellbeing of the occupants of Fort Wayne.

Thank you,

Paige Rabineau

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

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I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs Judith Erb

4930 Woodhurst Blvd Fort Wayne, IN 46807-3132 jperb@perdueink.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

Google can afford to use clean energy. Please defend our environment and our health by requiring them to do so. They asked for 34 generators, they got them, and that's all they should get. I'd be happy to see those original 34 replaced because no amount of these dangerous pollutants is an acceptable amount to allow into the air so close to schools and homes. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Sarah Suraci

1629 Edgewater Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46805-5229 suraci.sarah@gmail.com

Hello,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530
Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Also, I am requesting you to extend the public comment period and to schedule additional public hearings since there was not sufficient time and not everyone who lives & breathes in our community was able to speak. Google's permits are incomplete, not up to our community's standards, and do not meet our expectations for safety and regulation.

Sincerely,

Georgia Manges

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

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I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs Tisha Knott

5035 Bahama Ln Fort Wayne, IN 46815-7565 daywater@yahoo.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Sophie Stauffer

1530 Bayer Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46805-4202 sophie.stauffer@valpo.edu

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Sophia Malmquist

1131 W Packard Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46807-1549 sophiamalmquist@yahoo.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Gabriel Walburn

2102 Springfield Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46805-1540 gabey1myster@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Dr. Larissa Johnson

3023 Hobson Rd Fort Wayne, IN 46805-2929 jellyfish96@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Judith Nastally

5205 Woodhurst Blvd Fort Wayne, IN 46807-3137 judithnron@frontier.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mx. Allison Brandgard

3611 Webster St Fort Wayne, IN 46807-2045 allison.dagny@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests. Save our quality of life!

Sincerely,

Ms Susan Suraci

833 Thieme Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46802-4141 susiachi@yahoo.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms Susan Patton

7815 Tendall Ct Fort Wayne, IN 46825-3535 sppatton260@frontier.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Dr. Rhiannon Hurley

1515 Franklin Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46808-2686 rlhurley2017@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Josiah Hawkins

3718 S Harrison St Fort Wayne, IN 46807-2028 jodrewkins220@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Jillian Reid

3804 Wentworth Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46806-4524 onekindalove06@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms Alexandra giese

5620 Homestead Rd Fort Wayne, IN 46814-4969 thegreatzan@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Flor Ortega

2710 Morning Gate Pass Fort Wayne, IN 46804-7844 fortega1925@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Christine Calhoun

2502 Clara Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46805-3826 christineannecalhoun@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. David Patton

7815 Tendall Ct Fort Wayne, IN 46825-3535 drpatton260@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Brittany Plassman

120 N Seminole Cir Fort Wayne, IN 46807-2863 brittany.plassman@gmail.com

For permit numbers: 003-48739-00530 and 003-48840-00530 please schedule more public hearings so you can hear what the people in this area truly want. These permits from Google are incomplete and do are demonstrating the proper amount of safety and regulation needed.

We do not need unsafe drinking water and polluted soil as a result of these data centers. We need to protect our lands and our citizens. Please deny Google's permits.

Sincerely,

Lauren Walters

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing about the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

I hope you review this carefully and protect us going forward. Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests and protect my family, friends, and community. I have kids and the future of their safety and health matters deeply to me. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mr. Elijah Acosta

3698 Lima Rd Fort Wayne, IN 46805-1742

elijahacosta123@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Robert W

889 S 450 E Pierceton, IN 46562-9709

aerek68@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

Regarding:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

It seems likely to me these generators are intended for regularly avoiding peak charges and not emergency back up as stated.

But:

If they truly are for emergency backup Google will not mind an IDEM requirement that that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 100 cumulative hours on an annual basis and a manner for verification.

Please deny these permits.

Sincerely,

Mr. Lucas Satter

2610 East Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46805-3615

lucas.satter@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr Keller OLeary

8014 Shady Lake Ct Fort Wayne, IN 46804-7865 kellerjamesoleary@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. John Hire

1202 Kenwood Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46805-2629 autumnehiver2000@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Andrew Plassman

120 N Seminole Cir Fort Wayne, IN 46807-2863 andrewplassman@gmail.con

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Andrew Brazis

118 W Columbia St Fort Wayne, IN 46802-1725 brazis.andrew@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests if you wish your legacy to be remembered as someone who cared for your community and the place we call home instead of a corporate conglomerate.

Sincerely,

Mr Dakota Mace

727 Florence Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46808-2322 dakotamace44@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs Augusta Pryor Loe

2272 Rosalind Ct Fort Wayne, IN 46818-8465 apryor.acb@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Tammy Grossman

6409 Ashbrook Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46835-3901 tammygrossman17@yahoo.com

Damian Fleming <damianjfleming@gmail.com>

I am a resident of Fort Wayne Indiana and I object to this in the strongest terms

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs Cara Davis

9525 Banbury Trl Fort Wayne, IN 46818-8479 gcdavis2002@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs Amanda Giraldi

4710 Arlington Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46807-2606 amandashilling07@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Kindal Mohr

1841 N 9th St Terre Haute, IN 47804-2821 kindal.marie@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Kiersten Madsen

9222 Starland Ct Fort Wayne, IN 46804-4341 ksportsgal@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Samara Jones Jones

8001 Hessen Cassel Rd Fort Wayne, IN 46816-2633 jonessamara01@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I'm old, but I'm not uninformed. It doesn't take a genius to understand that there are far fewer benefits than harms. Please do what is right, even if people aren't aware or watching. You know. Do the right thing.

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms Jacalyn Butler

2527 Buena Vista Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46805-3628 jsobutler@hotmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

My children have life-threatening allergies, asthma, and chronic migraines. We already have a lot of Yellow and Orange and Red coded days, which makes my child's days a struggle, hard to breathe, and uncomfortable. They are nearing 16 years old and this can't be the standard for the world in which they are going to grow up. We have to stop this damage to our environment because we can't put the genie in the bottle.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Rachel Reagan

2714 Repton Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46815-8014 drakenhearted@hotmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Courtney Litchfield

1236 Park Ave New Haven, IN 46774-1620

calitchfield11@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Molly Tritch

5125 Worthman Ct Fort Wayne, IN 46807-3146 molly.tritch@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Alex Suraci

833 Thieme Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46802-4141 suraci.alex@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs Kelly Sell

4528 Blum Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46835-3412

kstyhg6@frontier.com

Mr. El-Rjoob,

I would like to state my opposition to granting the request by Hatchworks LLC, 7510 Zodiac Way in Fort Wayne, IN, to revise its Part 70 air quality operating permit (Significant Source Modification: 003-48739-00530 and Significant Permit Modification: 003-48840-00530).

Hatchworks' original request for 34 diesel emergency generators would put out more fumes and pollution than would be healthy for people downwind from the Google Data Center. Allowing Hatchworks to increase the number of diesel generators to 176 generators would destroy air quality for people living near the site, possibly even including our neighborhood in Fort Wayne.

Some may argue there is minimal risk to the public because the generators would only be used in emergencies. I disagree. There will be a massive fuel storage component to the emergency generators, which will release fumes when filling those storage tanks. The emergency generators will have to be tested regularly to make sure they work properly, pumping out polluted exhaust in the process.

Finally, seeking to add 5 times as many emergency generators as originally requested sounds like Hatchworks or Google plans to use the emergency generators regularly to supplement the power they are drawing from the local electric grid. So the generators likely will be used regularly or continuously, thereby endangering the health of area residents.

If Hatchworks/Google is worried about power supply, the company can generate significant amounts of electricity by installing solar panels on the roofs of its buildings and on land on its campus.

I hope IDEM will hold Hatchworks to its original permit request of 34 emergency generators.

Thank you,

Kevin Kilbane

2215 Florida Drive

Fort Wayne, IN 46805

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr Robert Suraci

833 Thieme Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46802-4141 bulugna@yahoo.com

Permit numbers: 003-48739-00530 and 003-48840-00530

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Peter Klopfenstein

3023 Fort Wayne, IN 46805

pcklop@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Becca Daugherty

8429 Hunters Knoll Run Fort Wayne, IN 46825-6406 bdaug012@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Hadley Perry

4134 South Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46815-4840 hadley.b.young@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss MoMo Lamping

9625 Pinto Ln Fort Wayne, IN 46804-3948 lampingmaureen@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Caribbea Danko-McGhee

2901 Clara Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46805-3911 caribbea.laise@hotmail.com

Mr Omar El-Rjoob,

I am a lifelong resident of Fort Wayne, a registered republican voter, and I would like to ask you to vote no to expanding the number of approved diesel generators Hatchworks LLC has requested. Increasing from the original 34 to 179 is a huge leap and I want the IDEM to spend more time with this. I am looking out for the future of Fort Wayne and the area immediately surrounding the data center and I hope that you are as well. It feels to me like Google is trying to get this built quick and dirty before there is much push back. At the very least Google should be using alternative energies, advanced cooling techniques, and emissions capture.

I read that these generators are not the best available technology, please follow the IDEM mission and vote no.

Kelly Paul

3334 Collegiate Ct

Fort Wayne, IN 46805

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Ryan Murray

1017 W Oakdale Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46807-1745 MurrrC01@yahoo.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mx. Av Gehlhausen

2506 Pleasant Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46805-3320 avgehlhausen@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. John Pollard

2506 Pleasant Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46805-3320 johnpollard32@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms Abby Tarka

1109 W Wayne St Fort Wayne, IN 46802-6020 abbytarka@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Ali Presswood

1617 Emerson Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46808-3013 aligirl680@yahoo.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Matthew Presswood

1617 Emerson Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46808-3013 matthewpresswood@yahoo.com

Dear Mr. Rjoob,

I first want to recognize that if we had city and county leaders who put the needs of our community first neither of us would be in the position we are. I understand that because of secrecy and closed door meetings, zoning variances were granted that should not have been.

Alas, here we are.

I implore you and IDEM to DENY Google's Permits **003-48739-00530** and **003-48840-00530.** Google's permits are incomplete. Googles actions will cause harm to children, the elderly, people, our ground water, our drinking water, our air, our community, our city.

I implore IDEM to extend the comment period at the least.

The additional public hearings did not allow sufficient time for all citizens to speak. People directly impacted by this have not had ample opportunity to speak, to voice concerns, to ask questions.

This process has been shady and I fear we are rolling over for a giant who cares naught for us.

I am sorry that IDEM is the last line of defense but it is. We, the people, are begging you to protect us, our air, our land, our water, our children.

Most respectfully,

Kimberly Fenoglio

1301 Sunset Drive

Fort Wayne, IN 46807

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Laura Owens

220 S Seminole Cir Fort Wayne, IN 46807-2843 lydia1968@hotmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

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Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr Kenneth Cordova

444 W Rudisill Blvd Fort Wayne, IN 46807-2339 kennethpowski@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr Michael Wright

4215 Indiana Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46807-2530 mjwright499@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Alexandra Leist

1630 Merrill St Kalamazoo, MI 49008-1821 aleist4@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Michael Mankin

2124 Hoagland Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46802-6430 michaelhmankin@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mx. May Upchurch

2907 Westbrook Dr Apt 209 Fort Wayne, IN 46805-2057 fwfoodslut@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

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Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mx. Emilie Keesler

2827 Westbrook Dr Apt 510 Fort Wayne, IN 46805-2030 emiliekeesler1014@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

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Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. James Wroblewski

12420 Ivanhoe Ln Fort Wayne, IN 46814-7413 jnwroblewski1995@gmail.com

Hello Omar El-Rjoob,

With regards to 326 IAC 2-2-4 and 326 IAC 2-2-5, please forward all submitted data pertaining to "an analysis of ambient air quality in the area that the major stationary source or major modification would affect for each of the following pollutants", as well as "estimates of ambient air concentrations used in the demonstration processes required by this section shall be based upon the applicable air quality models, databases, and other requirements specified in 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix W"

If Hatchworks, LLC claims that generators are a "temporary" source of air pollution and therefore "exempt", I would like to know what duration the generators can be run before they are no longer "temporary" and therefore subject to liability for air quality impacts.

I appreciate your attention to this matter and trust that due diligence is being taken to ensure that our community is not harmed by these generators.

Regards,

Levi

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Zane Stackhouse

2926 Cambridge Blvd Fort Wayne, IN 46808-1960 stackhouseza@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Cimberly Redwanski

1022 Steeplechase Ct Fort Wayne, IN 46804-2331 credwanski@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs Sarah Ptak

1204 W Foster Pkwy Fort Wayne, IN 46807-2113 sarahleffers@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

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I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Madeline Perez

505 Huffman St Fort Wayne, IN 46808-3224 madyrose.perez@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

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I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Eliza McNeal

2417 N Highlands Blvd Fort Wayne, IN 46808-1903 elizamariemcneal@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

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Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms. Paige Rabineau

4214 Fairfield Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46807-2740 burningpagesaswewrite@yahoo.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Payton Ray

610 Wallen Hills Dr Apt 5 Fort Wayne, IN 46825-7062 paytonray81@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Ms Briona Case

2160 Bayview Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46815-4225 bmcase96@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Danni Chitwood

509 Huffman St Fort Wayne, IN 46808-3224 dannichitwood@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

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Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Olivia Conn

748 Carrara Ct Fort Wayne, IN 46818-9258 oliviaredwing@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

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Please deny these requests.

Seriously dude I ain't trying to breathe in all these desiel fumes so some dude on the internet can make an AI generated cat couch or some stupid shit. Its stupid. Save my lungs.

Sincerely,

Mr. Michael Runyan

1135 W Main St Fort Wayne, IN 46808-3332 chefrunyan1@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing concerning the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution, including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Brittany Lantz

4011 Oakhurst Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46815-5244 brittanysmith9816@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Matthew Plett

3709 Hoagland Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46807-2033 matthewplett@yahoo.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Jerrod Tobias

10821 Hamilton Rd Yoder, IN 46798-9721

tobiasstudios@gmail.com

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

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Please deny these requests.

Lily Fenoglio McKinney

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mrs. christine souder

6115 W Hills Rd Fort Wayne, IN 46804-6363 christinemessier@gmail.com

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

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Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Miss Mary Cartwright

605 E King St Garrett, IN 46738-1665

mbc.beth.86@gmail.com

Indiana Department of Environmental Management

Office of Air Quality

Appendix C - Public notice submitted comments (Additional)

Addendum to the Technical Support Document (ATSD) for a Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification

Source Description and Location

Source Name:	**Hatchworks LLC**
Source Location:	**7510 Zodiac Way, Fort Wayne, IN 46816**
County:	**Allen**
SIC Code:	**7374 (Computer Processing and Data Preparation and Processing Services)**
Operation Permit No.:	**T003-47378-00530**
Operation Permit Issuance Date:	**September 6, 2024**
Significant Source Modification No.:	**003-48739-00530**
Significant Permit Modification No.:	**003-48840-00530**
Permit Reviewer:	**Omar El-Rjoob**

Below are general comments submitted by public people before and during the public notice ended on November 17, 2025:

September 6, 2025

To Whom It May Concern,

I am submitting this comment regarding the proposed modification of the Part 70 Operating Permit for Hatchworks LLC (Google data center) in Fort Wayne, which includes the installation of diesel-fired emergency generators and multiple cooling towers. While I recognize the importance of reliable backup power and temperature control for such facilities, I would like to highlight several public health and environmental concerns.

1. Particulate Emissions from Cooling Towers

Cooling towers are projected to emit approximately 3.0 tons per year of total particulate matter (PM), including 2.1 tons of PM_{10} and 1.2 tons of $PM_{2.5}$. Fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) is of particular concern, as it can penetrate deeply into the lungs and enter the bloodstream, increasing the risk of asthma, chronic bronchitis, heart disease, and premature mortality. While drift eliminators are planned, I request that IDEM require continuous maintenance and verification of their efficiency to minimize community exposure.

2. Diesel Generator Pollution

Diesel-fired generators emit nitrogen oxides (NO_x), $PM_{2.5}$, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, and volatile organic compounds. These pollutants contribute to local smog formation, worsen respiratory illness, and increase cardiovascular risk. Even if operation is infrequent, short-term spikes during emergencies can cause acute exposure for nearby residents. IDEM should ensure that these generators operate only in true emergency situations, with limits on testing frequency and requirements for best-available emission controls.

3. Legionella and Cooling Tower Water Quality

Cooling towers, if not properly disinfected and maintained, can aerosolize Legionella bacteria, which cause Legionnaires' disease. This disease is severe and potentially fatal, particularly for vulnerable populations. IDEM should require documented Legionella control plans consistent with CDC and ASHRAE guidance, as well as public transparency on maintenance protocols.

4. Cumulative Impacts and Community Protection

Although the permit indicates emissions are within allowable thresholds, cumulative air pollution impacts must be considered, particularly in residential areas near the facility. Even modest emissions can add to existing pollution burdens, affecting sensitive groups such as children, older adults, and those with asthma or heart disease.

Requested Actions

To ensure community health and environmental protection, I respectfully request that IDEM:

- Require strict operation limits for diesel generators and restrict their use to emergencies.
- Mandate continuous maintenance and verification of drift eliminators in cooling towers.
- Require a formal Legionella prevention and monitoring plan.
- Provide ongoing transparency to the public about emissions data and compliance status.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. I appreciate IDEM’s efforts to balance industrial development with community health and urge that the strongest possible protections be implemented for Fort Wayne residents.

Sincerely,

Melissa Geyman

4707 Oldfield Pl

Fort Wayne, Indiana

September 16, 2025

Mikenna Hamm

Dear *Omar El-Rjoob,*

I write to express serious concerns about the proposed installation of 179 diesel generators capable of producing approximately 528 megawatts of power, together with 179 storage tanks holding about 1,074,000 gallons of diesel fuel.

While energy infrastructure is important, this proposal raises substantial risks to surrounding communities and the environment, and may implicate numerous Indiana laws and regulations. I urge you to carefully consider these issues and explore cleaner, safer alternatives. Consider cleaner energy alternatives: natural gas, renewables (solar, wind), battery storage, or hybrid systems to reduce reliance on diesel fuel. Neighbors or community members may have grounds for legal challenges based on public nuisance, environmental justice, or violation of citizen right to clean air/water. Non-compliance could lead to fines, civil liability, enforcement actions by IDEM, and potentially cleanup obligations under state law (including the ELTF in case of tank leakage).

Indiana has water pollution control rules, including secondary containment requirements for fuel storage, to prevent fuel or chemical discharges into water bodies. For ASTs containing hazardous materials or petroleum liquids, there are rules under the **Indiana Administrative Code, Title 327** (Water Pollution Control) that govern storage areas, transfer areas, and secondary containment.

Emission standards under federal law, such as **40 CFR Part 60** (New Source Performance Standards, or NSPS) and **40 CFR Part 63** (National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, NESHAP). Not to mention countless other legislation and permits.

Therefore, those at IDEM need to take into consideration US, the residents of this town. Whose lives will forever be changed by this data center. We will fight to protect our town and the beauty it holds, we will fight to protect our families, friends and loved ones from pollution. I urge you to understand that for companies like Google, IT WILL NEVER BE ENOUGH. They will take every resource until we have nothing left to give as a community. We as a community simply will NOT stand by to let that happen.

My address is: 5432 River Run Trail Apt C Fort Wayne IN 46825.

September 22, 2025

Hello Omar El-Rjoob,

Please send future updates on this project to 237 N Cornell Circle, Fort Wayne, IN 46807.

Email updates are preferred, but addressed letters are acceptable, if necessary.

With regards to 326 IAC 2-2-4 and 326 IAC 2-2-5, please forward all submitted data pertaining to "an analysis of ambient air quality in the area that the major stationary source or major modification would affect for each of the following pollutants", as well as "estimates of ambient air concentrations used in the demonstration processes required by this section shall be based upon the applicable air quality models, databases, and other requirements specified in 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix W"

If Hatchworks, LLC claims that generators are a "temporary" source of air pollution and therefore "exempt", I would like to know what duration the generators can be run before they are no longer "temporary" and therefore subject to liability for air quality impacts.

I appreciate your attention to this matter and trust that due diligence is being taken to ensure that our community is not harmed by these generators.

Regards,

Levi

September 26, 2025

Dear *Omar El-Rjoob, c/o*

IDEM, Office of Air Quality,

Indiana Government Center North
100 North Senate Avenue, Room 13W
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

Please accept the attached Petition for Public Hearing regarding the proposed permit action for Hatchworks LLC (Google Data Center) in Fort Wayne, Indiana, under New Source Construction and Part 70 Operating Permit No. 003-47378-00530.

This petition is submitted pursuant to 326 IAC 2-1.1-6 and 326 IAC 2-7-17, which require that IDEM provide for a public hearing when there is significant public interest in a permitting action. As detailed in the attached petition, the proposed diesel generators and associated emissions approach or exceed PSD significance thresholds and pose important air quality concerns in Allen County, where the ozone design value is already near the national standard.

In light of these circumstances, we respectfully request that IDEM:

1. Schedule and hold a public hearing on this permitting action.

2. Make available to the public all supporting documentation, including emissions calculations, PTE tables, air dispersion modeling files, and vendor data sheets.

3. Extend the public comment period as necessary to allow adequate review.

We appreciate IDEM’s attention to this matter and look forward to confirmation that a hearing will be scheduled.

Best Regards,

Rachel Reagan

2714 Repton Dr

Fort Wayne, Indiana 46815

9-26-25

Petition for Public Hearing

To: Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM)
Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Introduction

I, the undersigned petitioner, am a resident of Allen County, Indiana and an affected party under the Indiana Administrative Code. I am submitting this petition to request a formal public hearing concerning the proposed permitting action for Hatchworks LLC (Google Data Center) located in Fort Wayne, Indiana, under New Source Construction and Part 70 Operating Permit No. 003-47378-00530.

SSM 003-48739-00530
SPM 003-48840-00530

Legal Basis for Request

This petition is made pursuant to 326 IAC 2-1.1-6, which requires that IDEM provide for a public notice and an opportunity for a hearing where significant public interest exists. Additionally, 326 IAC 2-7-17 requires public participation in the issuance of Part 70 (Title V) permits, including the holding of public hearings where warranted.

Air Quality Concerns

The current permit establishes potential to emit (PTE) values for multiple pollutants that are at or near the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) major source thresholds. Specifically:

- NO_x: 249.26 tons per year (tpy) (threshold: 250 tpy)
- CO: 129.5 tpy (threshold: 100 tpy for Title V, 250 tpy for PSD major source)
- VOC: 43.29 tpy (PSD significance level: 40 tpy)
- $PM_{2.5}$: 14.64 tpy (PSD significance level: 10 tpy)
- PM_{10}: 15.47 tpy (PSD significance level: 15 tpy)

These values demonstrate that the facility is operating at levels designed to remain narrowly below PSD major source thresholds while exceeding or approaching PSD significance levels for multiple pollutants.

The Fort Wayne ozone monitor (Beacon Street site) has a 2022–2024 design value of approximately 0.068 ppm, just 0.002 ppm below the 2015 ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (0.070 ppm). This extremely narrow margin means that any additional emissions of ozone precursors (NO_x and VOCs) could contribute to nonattainment risk.

Public Interest

The proposed diesel generators and associated emissions have generated substantial public concern, as evidenced by coverage in WANE News and active discussion among community stakeholders and advocacy groups. The presence of significant public interest combined with the narrow air quality margins described above satisfies the criteria for a hearing under 326 IAC 2-1.1-6 and 326 IAC 2-7-17.

Requested Actions

In light of the foregoing, I respectfully request that IDEM:

1. Schedule and hold a public hearing regarding the proposed permit action for Hatchworks LLC (Google Data Center).
2. Disclose and make available to the public:
   - All emissions calculation spreadsheets, assumptions, and PTE tables;
   - Any air dispersion modeling conducted (including AERMOD input and output files);
   - All vendor data sheets for the diesel engines, including emission factors across load bins;
   - Any proposed monitoring, recordkeeping, and enforcement provisions.
3. Extend the public comment period as necessary to allow adequate time for review of these materials.

Conclusion

Because the proposed modifications pose significant risks to local air quality and public health, and because substantial public interest exists, IDEM is legally obligated under 326 IAC 2 to hold a public hearing. I request that this petition be granted and that a public hearing be scheduled promptly.

Respectfully submitted,

Signature

Name: Rachel Reagan

Address: 2714 Repton Dr. Fort Wayne, IN 46815

Date: 9-26-25

September 27, 2025

I am requesting both a public hearing and public meeting for the Hatchworks, LLC application SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530 for 7510 Zodiac Way Fort Wayne, IN 46816 with my comments on it below. Part of reason for this, based on my understanding below, I doubt that the most recent proposal meets the standard for Best Available Control Technology (BACT) in considering permit (I have highlighted over seemingly related portions in images included below my name and address)

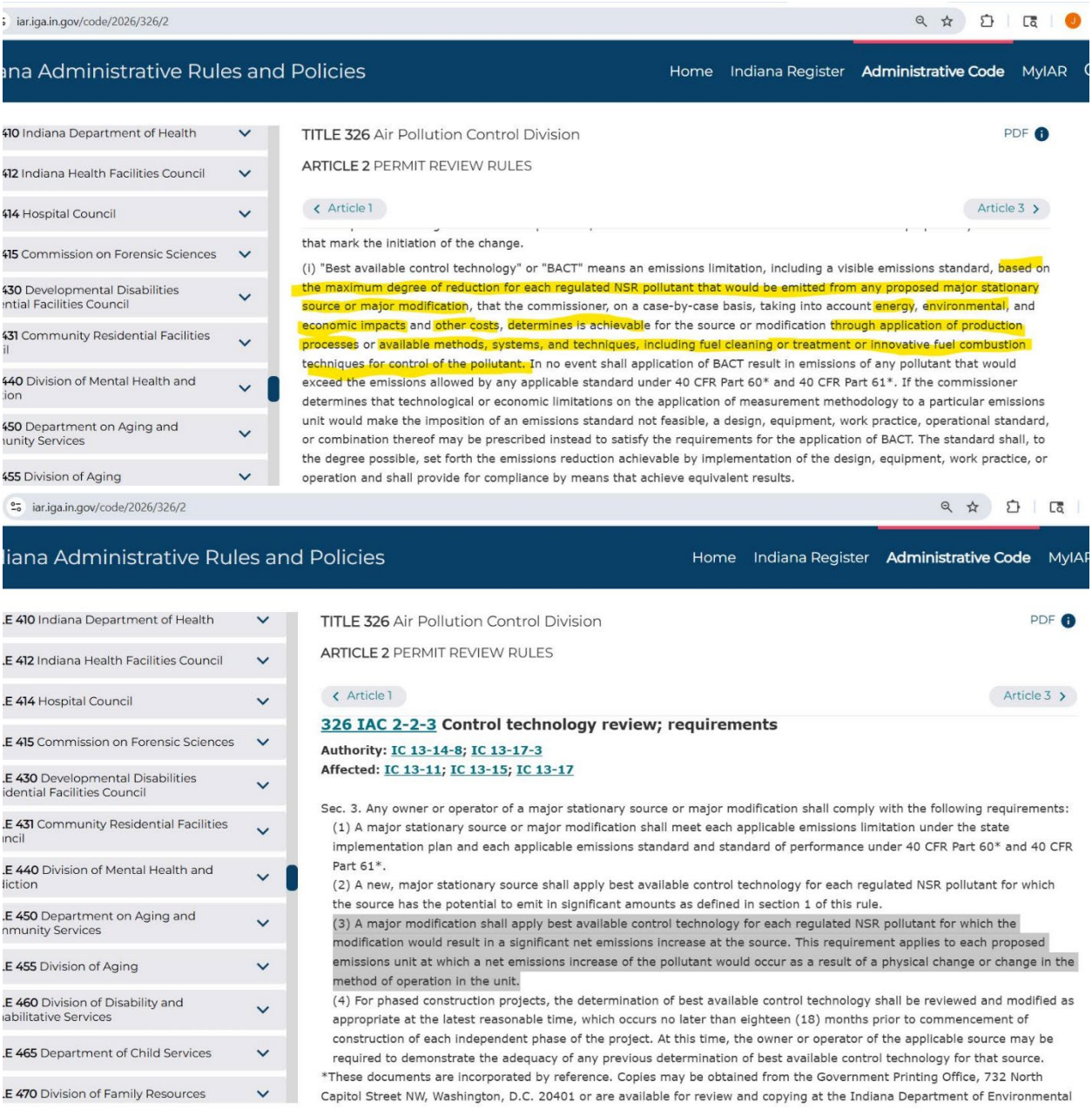
My understanding: The company is trying to get an air permit where they want to put more backup generators in and max NOx emissions are going to go down while they are requesting all their other max pollutant levels expected to go up (I have highlighted over seemingly related parts of proposal in image at bottom of this email) This seems like a strange claim that does not seem to match up with best available control technology standard. If I recall correctly, the company involved has indicated they are going to plan on running backup generators for 45 minutes a month instead of 500 hours a year (and the 500 hours is what would bring it significantly over the threshold for a different set of rules in permit if I am not mistaken), so my understanding is based on their claims they weren't planning on running it to NOx limit before on regular basis. It is still going to almost certainly make air pollution worse if they are running it for same time as with smaller facility.
Why doesn't the applicant replace diesel backup generators with hydrogen fuel cells or battery backup energy storage, so neighbors don't have to deal with diesel fumes during weekly testing or use during an electrical outage significant enough to knock out powers to all of the electrical lines coming to it? I think this would be a good idea.

As science is always developing regarding health effects of specific emissions, to extent within IDEM's allowed powers, I would also like for IDEM to try to get further information regarding specific composition of expected particulate matter (PM) releases of all sizes.

Jorge Fernandez

Address: 7465 Lakeridge Dr.
Fort Wayne, IN 46819

IAC to consider:



I have included two different pages of proposal and highlighted over it to focus on certain issues below:

Source Status - Existing Source

The table below summarizes the potential to emit of the entire source, prior to the proposed modification, after consideration of all enforceable limits established in the effective permits. If the control equipment has been determined to be integral, the table reflects the potential to emit (PTE) after consideration of the integral control device.

	Source-Wide Emissions Prior to Modification (ton/year)							
	PM^1	PM_{10}^1	$PM_{2.5}^{1,2}$	SO_2	NO_x	VOC	CO	Total HAPs
Total PTE of Entire Source Excluding Fugitive Emissions*	16.36	15.47	14.64	0.95	249.26	43.29	129.50	0.39

PTE of the Entire Source After Issuance of the Part 70 Modification

The table below summarizes the after issuance source-wide potential to emit, reflecting all limits, of the emission units. Any control equipment is considered federally enforceable only after issuance of the Part 70 source and permit modification, and only to the extent that the effect of the control equipment is made practically enforceable in the permit. If the control equipment has been determined to be integral, the table reflects the potential to emit (PTE) after consideration of the integral control device.

	Source-Wide Emissions After Issuance (ton/year)							
	PM^1	PM_{10}^1	$PM_{2.5}^{1,2}$	SO_2	NO_x	VOC	CO	Total HAPs
Total PTE of Entire Source Excluding Fugitives*	78.82	82.69	75.84	3.62	249.22	245.46	248.17	2.12

	Source-Wide Emissions Prior to Modification (ton/year)							
	PM^1	PM_{10}^1	$PM_{2.5}^{1,2}$	SO_2	NO_x	VOC	CO	Total HAPs
Title V Major Source Thresholds	NA	100	100	100	100	100	100	25
PSD Major Source Thresholds	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	--

[1]Under the Part 70 Permit program (40 CFR 70), PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$, not particulate matter (PM), are each considered as a "regulated air pollutant."
[2]$PM_{2.5}$ listed is direct $PM_{2.5}$.
[3]Single highest source-wide HAP
*Fugitive HAP emissions are always included in the source-wide emissions.

(a) This existing source is not a major stationary source, under PSD (326 IAC 2-2), because no PSD regulated pollutant is emitted at a rate of two hundred fifty (250) tons per year or more and it is not one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories, as specified in 326 IAC 2-2-1(ff)(1).

(b) This existing source is not a major source of HAP, as defined in 40 CFR 63.2, because HAP emissions are less than ten (10) tons per year for any single HAP and less than twenty-five (25) tons per year of a combination of HAPs.

(c) These emissions are based on the TSD of New Source Construction and Part 70 Permit No. 003-47378-00530, issued on September 6, 2024.

	Source-Wide Emissions After Issuance (ton/year)							
	PM^1	PM_{10}^1	$PM_{2.5}^{1,2}$	SO_2	NO_x	VOC	CO	Total HAPs
Title V Major Source Thresholds	NA	100	100	100	100	100	100	25
PSD Major Source Thresholds	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	--

[1]Under the Part 70 Permit program (40 CFR 70), PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$, not particulate matter (PM), are each considered as a "regulated air pollutant."
[2]$PM_{2.5}$ listed is direct $PM_{2.5}$.
*Fugitive HAP emissions are always included in the source-wide emissions.

The source opted to take limit(s) in order to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)) not applicable to this source. See Technical Support Document (TSD) State Rule Applicability - Entire Source section, 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) for more information regarding the limit(s).

(a) This existing minor PSD stationary source will continue to be minor under 326 IAC 2-2 because the emissions of each PSD-regulated pollutant will continue to be less than the PSD major source thresholds.

(b) This existing area source of HAP will continue to be an area source of HAP, as defined in 40 CFR 63.2, because HAP emissions will continue to be less than ten (10) tons per year for any single HAP and less than twenty-five (25) tons per year of a combination of HAPs. Therefore, this source is an area source under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA).

Mr. El-Rjoob,

Please consider these questions and comments I have below. Also, can you please let me know who the local official are that regulate odor and noise and fuel storage and such?

1. Why are so many additional diesel generators needed?
2. Can some or all of these be located in an industrial area that has power line connection to the data center? 1-4 miles away.
3. Can these generators be natural gas (NG) powered instead of diesel? NG generators do not require liquid diesel fuel storage on-site and generate less air pollution and meet exhaust emission stds. more quickly after start up.
4. Exactly how often and how long will the diesel generators be exercised / test run?
5. How many seconds after start up are the diesel generators required to meet the exhaust emissions stds. ? Can you ease my concern that stand-by generator exhaust emissions regulation allow for high exhaust emissions for several minutes after start up?
6. Are the proposed diesel generators cleaner (in exhaust emissions) than 2025 on-highway diesel trucks?
7. Will these generators be able to provide emergency power to New Haven and Fort Wayne if there is loss of power in these cities?
8. Why are fuel cells not being considered for standby power for the facility?
9. Are the proposed diesel generators Tier 4 Final emissions?
10. Can the generators that are used be Nonroad emissions level (or better) and not “stationary”

Can you please confirm that this was received by your office?

Thank you
Mark Ehlers
1314 W Rudisill Blvd.
Ft Wayne IN 46807

If you comment via e-mail, please include your full U.S. mailing address so that you can be added to IDEM’s mailing list to receive notice of future action related to this permit. If you do not want to comment at this time, but would like to receive notice of future action related to this permit application, please contact IDEM at the address below. Please refer to permit number SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530 in all correspondence.
Comments should be sent to:
Omar El-Rjoob
IDEM, Office of Air Quality
Indiana Government Center North
100 North Senate Avenue, Room 13W
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251
(800) 451-6027, ask for Omar El-Rjoob or (317) 232-4971
Or dial directly: (317) 232-4971
Fax: (317) 232-6749 attn: Omar El-Rjoob
E-mail: oelrjoob@idem.IN.gov
All comments will be considered by IDEM when we make a decision to issue or deny the permit. Comments that are most likely to affect final permit decisions are those based on the rules and laws governing this permitting process (326 IAC 2), air quality issues, and technical issues. IDEM does not have legal authority to regulate zoning, odor, or noise. For such issues, please contact your local officials.

IDEM will take public comment until October 4.

In response to the proposed increase in generators

September 30,2025

Good morning,

I am messaging you regarding Google's data center and the pending Hatchwork's air permit request involving generators and the cooling tower. My primary concern is the pollution generated from said generators and the direction of airflow in which that pollution is bound to go.

My significant other and his three children reside in the suburb of Castlerock, just northeast of the data center's location, on the north side of the tracks. Being so close to the point source, I'm concerned about the concentration of air pollution that will inevitably pass through his community.

The generator's usage being described as an "emergency" option concerns me, as emergencies are unpredictable in frequency and intensity. Additionally, I read two articles about Google's and I&M's demand response "structure". Google is vague as to how they intend to mitigate high-energy, demand situations. The article only states, " They also agreed for Google to reduce or shift its energy demand during periods of peak load on the utility." I fear that this could be considered an "emergency situation" and the generators will be utilized to offset grid usage.

Google's 2020 report, "24/7 by 2030: Realizing a Carbon-free Future" states that they have a goal "to run carbon-free energy everywhere, at all times" by 2030. Though the article does mention having to use generators in "times and places when the wind does not blow or the sun does not shine," I can't help but wonder if the generators will be a temporary solution until they can establish a cleaner solution, as we have been able to establish solar energy successfully in Northeast Indiana.

I must admit that I'm already disappointed about the wetlands decision. If IDEM is to approve this permit, I hope that you will have a declared definition for what serves as an "emergency" for generator use so that it will not be abused and pollute the airspace in which those I love live.

To a healthy future for all,

Danielle Duffy

https://www.wboi.org/business/2025-08-05/i-m-google-reach-agreement-on-power-distribution-as-data-center-is-built

https://sustainability.google/reports/247-carbon-free-energy/

October 3,2025

Petition for Public Hearing

To: Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM)

Office of Air Quality

100 North Senate Avenue

Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Introduction

I, the undersigned petitioner, am a resident of Allen County, Indiana and an affected party under the Indiana Administrative Code. I am submitting this petition to request a formal public hearing concerning the proposed permitting action for Hatchworks LLC (Google Data Center) located in Fort Wayne, Indiana, under New Source Construction and Part 70 Operating Permit No. 003-47378-00530.

Legal Basis for Request

This petition is made pursuant to 326 IAC 2-1.1-6, which requires that IDEM provide for a public notice and an opportunity for a hearing where significant public interest exists. Additionally, 326 IAC 2-7-17 requires public participation in the issuance of Part 70 (Title V) permits, including the holding of public hearings where warranted.

Air Quality Concerns

The current permit establishes potential to emit (PTE) values for multiple pollutants that are at or near the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) major source thresholds. Specifically:

- NO_x: 249.26 tons per year (tpy) (threshold: 250 tpy)

- CO: 129.5 tpy (threshold: 100 tpy for Title V, 250 tpy for PSD major source)

- VOC: 43.29 tpy (PSD significance level: 40 tpy)

- $PM_{2.5}$: 14.64 tpy (PSD significance level: 10 tpy)

- PM_{10}: 15.47 tpy (PSD significance level: 15 tpy)

These values demonstrate that the facility is operating at levels designed to remain narrowly below PSD major source thresholds while exceeding or approaching PSD significance levels for multiple pollutants.

The Fort Wayne ozone monitor (Beacon Street site) has a 2022–2024 design value of approximately 0.068 ppm, just 0.002 ppm below the 2015 ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (0.070 ppm). This extremely narrow margin means that any additional emissions of ozone precursors (NO_x and VOCs) could contribute to nonattainment risk.

Public Interest

The proposed diesel generators and associated emissions have generated substantial public concern, as evidenced by coverage in WANE News and active discussion among community stakeholders and advocacy groups. The presence of significant public interest combined with the narrow air quality margins described above satisfies the criteria for a hearing under 326 IAC 2-1.1-6 and 326 IAC 2-7-17.

Requested Actions

In light of the foregoing, I respectfully request that IDEM:

1. Schedule and hold a public hearing regarding the proposed permit action for Hatchworks LLC (Google Data Center).

2. Disclose and make available to the public:

- All emissions calculation spreadsheets, assumptions, and PTE tables;
- Any air dispersion modeling conducted (including AERMOD input and output files);
- All vendor data sheets for the diesel engines, including emission factors across load bins;
- Any proposed monitoring, recordkeeping, and enforcement provisions.

3. Extend the public comment period as necessary to allow adequate time for review of these materials.

Conclusion

Because the proposed modifications pose significant risks to local air quality and public health, and because substantial public interest exists, IDEM is legally obligated under 326 IAC 2 to hold a public hearing. I request that this petition be granted and that a public hearing be scheduled promptly.

Respectfully submitted,

Signature, Rachel Reagan (see attached for signature)

Name: Rachel Reagan

Address: 2714 Repton Dr. Fort Wayne, Indiana 46815

Date: 9-26-25

Petition for Public Hearing

To: Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM)
Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Introduction

I, the undersigned petitioner, am a resident of Allen County, Indiana and an affected party under the Indiana Administrative Code. I am submitting this petition to request a formal public hearing concerning the proposed permitting action for Hatchworks LLC (Google Data Center) located in Fort Wayne, Indiana, under New Source Construction and Part 70 Operating Permit No. 003-47378-00530.

SSM 003-48739-00530
SPM 003-48840-00530

Legal Basis for Request

This petition is made pursuant to 326 IAC 2-1.1-6, which requires that IDEM provide for a public notice and an opportunity for a hearing where significant public interest exists. Additionally, 326 IAC 2-7-17 requires public participation in the issuance of Part 70 (Title V) permits, including the holding of public hearings where warranted.

Air Quality Concerns

The current permit establishes potential to emit (PTE) values for multiple pollutants that are at or near the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) major source thresholds. Specifically:

- NO_x: 249.26 tons per year (tpy) (threshold: 250 tpy)
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These values demonstrate that the facility is operating at levels designed to remain narrowly below PSD major source thresholds while exceeding or approaching PSD significance levels for multiple pollutants.

The Fort Wayne ozone monitor (Beacon Street site) has a 2022–2024 design value of approximately 0.068 ppm, just 0.002 ppm below the 2015 ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (0.070 ppm). This extremely narrow margin means that any additional emissions of ozone precursors (NO_x and VOCs) could contribute to nonattainment risk.

Public Interest

The proposed diesel generators and associated emissions have generated substantial public concern, as evidenced by coverage in WANE News and active discussion among community stakeholders and advocacy groups. The presence of significant public interest combined with the narrow air quality margins described above satisfies the criteria for a hearing under 326 IAC 2-1.1-6 and 326 IAC 2-7-17.

Requested Actions

In light of the foregoing, I respectfully request that IDEM:

1. Schedule and hold a public hearing regarding the proposed permit action for Hatchworks LLC (Google Data Center).
2. Disclose and make available to the public:
   - All emissions calculation spreadsheets, assumptions, and PTE tables;
   - Any air dispersion modeling conducted (including AERMOD input and output files);
   - All vendor data sheets for the diesel engines, including emission factors across load bins;
   - Any proposed monitoring, recordkeeping, and enforcement provisions.
3. Extend the public comment period as necessary to allow adequate time for review of these materials.

Conclusion

Because the proposed modifications pose significant risks to local air quality and public health, and because substantial public interest exists, IDEM is legally obligated under 326 IAC 2 to hold a public hearing. I request that this petition be granted and that a public hearing be scheduled promptly.

Respectfully submitted,

Signature

Name: Rachel Reagan

Address: 2714 Repton Dr. Fort Wayne, IN 46815

Date: 9-26-25

Dear IDEM Office of Air Quality, *Omar El-Rjoob,*

Please accept the attached Petition for Public Hearing regarding the proposed permit action for Hatchworks LLC (Google Data Center) in Fort Wayne, Indiana, under New Source Construction and Part 70 Operating Permit No. 003-47378-00530.

This petition is submitted pursuant to 326 IAC 2-1.1-6 and 326 IAC 2-7-17, which require that IDEM provide for a public hearing when there is significant public interest in a permitting action. As detailed in the attached petition, the proposed diesel generators and associated emissions approach or exceed PSD significance thresholds and pose important air quality concerns in Allen County, where the ozone design value is already near the national standard.

In light of these circumstances, we respectfully request that IDEM:

1. Schedule and hold a public hearing on this permitting action.

2. Make available to the public all supporting documentation, including emissions calculations, PTE tables, air dispersion modeling files, and vendor data sheets.

3. Extend the public comment period as necessary to allow adequate review.

We appreciate IDEM’s attention to this matter and look forward to confirmation that a hearing will be scheduled.

Sincerely,

Rachel Reagan

2714 Repton Dr

Fort Wayne, IN 46815

260-348-6161

Good afternoon Mr. Rjoob:

I hope this email finds you doing well. This email is in reference to the modified air permit currently being pursued by Hatchwork, LLC in Allen County, Indiana. This would be Significant Source Modification No. 003-48739-00530 and Significant Permit Modification No. 003-48840-0530.

PUBLIC NOTICE MAY NOT HAVE BEEN PROPERLY PROVIDED

First, I am supposed to be on a mailing list for all IDEM projects related to the hyperscale industrial data center site in Allen County, Indiana. This project is currently known as the Google Data Center and previously was known as "Project Zodiac." Up until this air permit modification request, IDEM has made sure I received a copy of all public notices.

Please make sure that I am still on the list to receive correspondence in this matter. My mailing address is:

Gina M. Burgess

P. O. Box 11684

Fort Wayne, IN 46859

In the absence of a mailed notice, the only notice I received was public notification via a news report by WANE-TV, from about 2 weeks ago, as follows:

Fort Wayne Google data center wants more diesel generators and fuel | WANE 15:
https://protect.checkpoint.com/v2/r01/___https://share.google/SgPzm9aySkv3EjFm3___.YzJ1OnN0YXRlb2ZpbmRpYW5hOmM6bzo5ODA3NDBhODIwMzg5MjhkMGU4MjBjMTQ5ZGM4MTRjMTo3OjkxNDM6NTdiZjI1MTZhMjk5ODhmOTFkYmU0OGYyZTY1YTQ1ZmEyYTkyM2QzMzMwYjc3NmQ2M2M5NjA0NTE4NDBiZDRlZjp0OlQ6Tg

That news report states that the public has until October 4, 2025 to submit comments, questions, requests, etc. However, this "notice" (Notice by Publication??) fails to provide all interested parties with required 30 days.

Given the situation, would it be possible to extend the public comment period from 30 days from WANE-TV's reporting? My request comes from a perspective of caution and fairness to all involved or wanting to be involved.

WHAT IS THE IMPACT OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHUT DOWN AS IT PERTAINS TO IDEM ACTING AS AN AGENT OF/FOR THE EPA?

Unfortunately, we are all in the midst of a Federal government shutdown. The EPA is a federal government department. IDEM is an agent for that federal department.

It's my layman's understanding that IDEM cannot move forward on this matter until operations resume at the EPA, which won't happen until the conclusion of the current shutdown.

Can you confirm that my understanding is correct? If my understanding is erroneous, please correct me and provide an explanation so that I may better understand the process, procedures, and protocols in this current situation.

Given the above-mentioned possible improper Notice and given the interruption of the process caused by the shutdown, will Hatchwork's need to re-submit their modified air permit request? If Yes -- Can you explain the process, procedure and new timetable? If No -- Can you explain what happens next?

REQUEST FOR PUBLIC HEARING

Please consider this email a request for a formal public hearing in this matter.

Last Fall, circa September, 2024, a public meeting was held regarding the original air permit. At that time, Hatchwork requested 36 diesel-fuelled generators. The current request is for 179 diesel-fuelled generators. That's 5X the amount originally requested!!

That also means 5X the potential air pollutants plus additional potential air pollutants coming in the form of fumes from nearly 1 MILLION gallons of diesel fuel to be stored onsite to power the 179 diesel-fuelled generators. THAT is more fuel than is stored at an average truck stop.

At the very least, another public meeting needs to be held on this matter. Why?

1. There's some real confusion and concern as to the number of diesel-fuelled generators. Is it 179 total, including the original 36 generators approved? Or is it 36 original generators plus an additional 179 generators, for a total of 215 generators?

Please understand that this is not a normal, business-as-usual request for a hyperscale industrial Google data center. Hatchwork's needs to explain why they need so many diesel-fuelled generators? They also need to explain why this amount wasn't initially disclosed to the City of Fort Wayne, the County of Allen or the State of Indiana. It's my understanding that the only way to compel this discussion is by a public hearing rather than a public meeting.

2. An explanation needs to be provided to the public as to how any permit (air or otherwise) gets granted in Indiana when the Applicant is using a fictitious address. In the matter at hand, Hatchwork's uses the address 7510 Zodiac Way, Fort Wayne, IN 46816. In other IDEM permits (ie Wetland Relocation), Hatchwork's was able to use an address that no longer exists: 6015 Adams Center Road, Fort Wayne, IN 46816. The official address for this project -- the hyperscale industrial Google data center in Fort Wayne -- is 5801 Adams Center Road, Fort Wayne, IN 46816.

The hyperscale industrial Google data center was originally a multi-parcel collection of farmlands. It seems that Hatchwork's is playing "round robin" by picking-and-choosing the most advantageous parcels to reference in its various permit applications so as to "spread out" the pollution on paper for administrative purposes. This gives Hatchwork's (and it's employer Google) multiple opportunities for the same set of permits. It also creates a built-in hindrance for anyone trying to hold these companies accountable to the terms set forth by IDEM or the EPA.

3. IDEM needs to explain just how many times Hatchwork, it's successors or assigns, can come back to IDEM seeking permission to install additional air polluting, particulate-spewing devices. What's the maximum number of diesel fuelled generators IDEM is willing to cumulatively permit on the hyperscale industrial Google data center site in Fort Wayne, Indiana?

Thank you, in advance, for your time, patience, consideration and assistance. It's all very appreciated. Should you have any questions, comments, suggestions or advice, please forward those to me at your earliest convenience.

With respect and sincerity,

Gina M. Burgess

P. O. Box 11684

Fort Wayne, IN 46859

(260) 804-0629

October 4,2025

I also forgot to attach this for the request of public hearing and public comment.

For which I am requesting both a public hearing and public meeting for the Hatchworks, LLC application SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530 for 7510 Zodiac Way Fort Wayne, IN 46816

On Fri, Oct 3, 2025, 8:05 PM S C <s.l.e.harlow@gmail.com> wrote:

Greetings,

I am a concerned citizen of fort wayne living in the 06 neighborhood.

I among many are requesting a public hearing which allows public testimony in regards to the Google Data Center and their request for an Air Quality Amendment.

Many people are concerned but did not have all the information about this data center or data centers in general and their impacts both on the environment and the infrastructure.

I firmly believe this project was done without the publics INFORMED consent.

Many of us do not know where to begin to even voice our concerns and let our public officials know that we do not approve of this project.

We do believe that there is local government corruption involved with this project given that the project was proposed by Google via a shell company which is dubious. Also that tax abaitments went to this project that were meant for small businesses.

This is only the tip of the iceberg and many people are saying that if proper public hearing is not allowed there maybe public escolation. As there should be.

This project will make the rate of our utilities go up drastically, poison our waters, it affects our protected wetlands, and will affect air quality and noise pollution. The people of Fort Wayne do not want these things and I ask that our public officials do better and do not let Google or any other large corporation do what they want to this community.

Thank you.

Dear Omar & the IDEM Air Quality Department,

I am requesting both a public hearing and public meeting for the Hatchworks, LLC application SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530 for 7510 Zodiac Way Fort Wayne, IN 46816.

Having a public meeting is critical. The scope of this AI data center is far beyond than what most of us have any experience with & necessitates careful review. Lawsuits & reports coming from Memphis, Oklahoma, & beyond urge us to take greater care now for allowable pollution & combustion. From what I review on media commentary & comments coming to me as the Resiliency Coordinator for this area, our community is unified with questions & concerns about the Hatchworks LLC energy use & air quality impact.

It would be very helpful to gain some clarity on how often these generators will be running (simultaneously or not, minimum testing length per month,) what the maximum capacity is, and what specific pollutants are. I want to learn 1. what limitations are being put on Hatchworks regarding these generators, 2. how chemical output will be measured & 3. how these public air quality testing records will be accessible to any concerned resident. What recourse is there if the applicant exceeds allowable limits?

A public hearing is important to hear the valid community concerns on how air quality will be impacted. IDEM requires the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) in considering these permits. Knowing there are other options available, how is this proposal absolutely meeting the BACT standard? Will this standard have to be met annually & existing infrastructure replaced as technology improves? I represent many residents who have expressed these questions & concerns. With an already lower air quality index than other cities in the country, we appreciate your consideration of public input by granting both a public meeting & a public hearing for these permit applications.

Kind regards,

Kimberly Koczan

Resident, 1705 Florida Dr, Fort Wayne, IN 46805

Earth Charter Indiana Resiliency Coordinator

215-290-5685

To whom it may concern:

I am requesting both a public hearing and public meeting for the Hatchworks, LLC application SSM 003-48739-00530and SPM 003-48840-00530 for 7510 Zodiac Way Fort Wayne, IN 46816.

These Hatchwork proposals request 179 generators onsite, that will create about 528 megawatts of power, along with 179 storage tanks that will hold 1,074,000 gallons of diesel fuel.

The original request, approved in 2024, was for 36 generators and 36 tanks, totaling 216,000 gallons of diesel fuel.

It is logical to assume that almost doubling the number of generators and fuel tanks at this site will significantly increase the negative affect on air quality.

Having a public meeting is critical. The scope of this AI data center is far beyond what was initially described and what most of us can fathom. These proposals require careful review. Questions a public meeting could address:

1. What limitations are being put on Hatchworks regarding these generators & storage tanks?

2. How often will they be running & at what capacity?

3. What specific pollutants will be produced & how will chemical output will be measured?

4. How will these public air quality testing records be accessible to any concerned resident?

5. What recourse is there if the applicant exceeds allowable limits?

6. Will infrastructure be replaced as technology improves?

Fort Wayne/Allen county has a low air quality index rating when compared to other US cities. A public hearing is important to hear the valid community concerns on how our air quality will be further impacted.

IDEM requires the use of Best Available Control Technology (BACT) criteria when considering these permits. Knowing there are other options available, how is this proposal judged per the BACT standard? Will this standard have to be met annually.

I appreciate your consideration of enhanced public input by granting both a public meeting & a public hearing for these permit applications.

Betsy Kachmar

2228 Florida Drive

Fort Wayne, IN 46805

Betsy_kachmar@yahoo.com

260-740-7168

Dear Omar and the IDEM Office of Air Quality,

As a local resident, I'm requesting both public hearings and public meetings for the Hatchworks, LLC applications SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530 for 7510 Zodiac Way Fort Wayne, IN 46816.

This AI data center is going to have ramifications that are felt by the entire community in ways that few fully understand due to the modern nature of its design. By its sheer complexity, it calls for greater care and review. This, paired with the lawsuits and reports coming from Memphis, Oklahoma, and more, is cause to be wary of what is determined as an allowable amount of pollution and combustion. It would be very helpful to hear specifics on how often these generators will be running (simultaneously or not, minimum testing length per month,) what the maximum capacity is, and what specific pollutants are. I've read comments on local news posts with concerns from my fellow residents about the Hatchworks LLC's impact on the local power grid and air quality.

With so many factors unknown and unmentioned in reports, having a public meeting is crucial to hear the valid community concerns on how air quality will be impacted. IDEM requires the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) when reviewing these permits. Knowing there are other options available, how can it be determined that this proposal meeting the BACT standard? With wildfire smoke from our northern neighbors becoming a more frequent local air contaminant, can our air quality take another, more constant hit? Why does the facility need to be built on protected wetlands?

Given our city's air quality index already being lower than other cities in the country, I appreciate your consideration of public input by granting both a public meeting and a public hearing for these permit applications.

Logan Hoffman
2908 Lynn Ave, Apt 5B
Fort Wayne, IN 46805

To whom it may concern:

I am writing to request both a **public hearing** and **public meeting** for the Hatchworks, LLC application SSM 003-48739-00530and SPM 003-48840-00530 for 7510 Zodiac Way Fort Wayne, IN 46816.

These Hatchwork proposals request 179 generators onsite, that will create about 528 megawatts of power, along with 179 storage tanks that will hold 1,074,000 gallons of diesel fuel.

The original request, approved in 2024, was for 36 generators and 36 tanks, totaling 216,000 gallons of diesel fuel.

This request is far beyond what was initially described, almost doubling the number of generators and fuel tanks at this site and will significantly increase the negative effect on air quality. How much? We won't know without more data. Indiana already has some of the worst air quality in America, dragging down our overall quality of life. The public deserves to have buy-in into the shared resource of clean air.

Questions a public meeting could address:

1. What limitations are being put on Hatchworks regarding these generators & storage tanks?

2. How often will they be running & at what capacity?

3. What specific pollutants will be produced & how will chemical output be measured?

4. How will these public air quality testing records be accessible to any concerned resident?

5. What recourse is there if the applicant exceeds allowable limits?

6. Will infrastructure be replaced as technology improves?

Fort Wayne/Allen county has a low air quality index rating when compared to other US cities, and that's without the US doing anything to curb effects of climate change. In other words, this is only going to get worse. A public hearing is important to hear the valid community concerns on how our air quality will be further impacted.

IDEM requires the use of Best Available Control Technology (BACT) criteria when considering these permits. Knowing there are other options available, how is this proposal judged per the BACT standard? Will this standard have to be met annually?

I appreciate your consideration of enhanced public input by granting both a public meeting & a public hearing for these permit applications.

Karen Eller
11403 Brantford Court
Fort Wayne, IN 46814

Dear Mr. El-Rjoob and the IDEM Office of Air Quality,

I am formally requesting that IDEM hold both a **public meeting** and a **public hearing** regarding the Hatchworks, LLC permit applications **SSM 003-48739-00530** and **SPM 003-48840-00530** for the proposed facility at **7510 Zodiac Way, Fort Wayne, IN 46816**.

This project represents a major increase in diesel generator capacity — from **36 units last year to 179 this year** — which raises serious questions about potential air quality, noise, and public health impacts in our community. Given the scale and intensity of this proposed AI data center, a transparent and comprehensive review process is essential.

Many residents, including myself, are deeply concerned about how these generators will affect **air quality, energy use, and neighborhood health**. I respectfully request clarity on several key issues:

1. **Generator Operations:** How often will the generators run, and will they operate simultaneously? What are the testing and maintenance schedules?
2. **Pollutant Emissions:** What pollutants (including NOx, CO_2, particulate matter, and VOCs) are expected, and at what projected levels?
3. **Monitoring & Transparency:** How will air emissions be measured and reported, and how can residents access that data?
4. **Accountability:** What enforcement measures will be taken if Hatchworks exceeds allowable limits?
5. **Noise Pollution:** What steps will be taken to reduce noise from the generators, especially near homes and schools?
6. **Cumulative Impact:** How will IDEM assess total emissions from this facility alongside other nearby industrial operations?
7. **Energy & Climate Impact:** What is the total expected energy consumption, and will any renewable sources be used to offset the demand?
8. **Water Use & Cooling:** If water is used for cooling, how will consumption and discharge be managed responsibly?

Additionally, IDEM's review requires the use of the **Best Available Control Technology (BACT)**. I request that IDEM explain how this project meets or exceeds that standard, and whether cleaner or quieter alternatives were considered.

[**Optional personal/community story — you can insert a few sentences here, for example:**
As a resident with asthma (or with children who have respiratory conditions), I am especially concerned about diesel emissions and their cumulative impact on public health.]

Fort Wayne already experiences a lower air quality index compared to many U.S. cities, and this project has the potential to further burden our local environment. A **public meeting** and **public hearing** will ensure transparency, allow residents to ask informed questions, and help IDEM make a well-considered decision in the public's best interest.

Thank you for your time and for considering this request to uphold public participation and environmental protection standards in this important decision.

Sincerely,
A.B. Brand
1405 Van Buren St., Apt 210
Fort Wayne, IN 46808
plutoseagle@gmail.com
260-312-9149

Omar,

Can you remove this part, please, from my comment?

"[**Optional personal/community story — you can insert a few sentences here, for example:**
As a resident with asthma (or with children who have respiratory conditions), I am especially concerned about diesel emissions and their cumulative impact on public health.]"

It wasn't meant to be included in the comment; it was a suggestion for writing the comments in my rush to get this in on time, I included that note by accident.

Thank you

A.B. Brand

October 5,2025

Dear Omar & the IDEM Office of Air Quality,

I am requesting both a public hearing and public meeting for the Hatchworks, LLC application SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530 for 7510 Zodiac Way Fort Wayne, IN 46816.

Having a public meeting is critical. The scope of this AI data center is far beyond than what most of us have any experience with & necessitates careful review.

A public hearing is important to hear the valid community concerns on how air quality will be impacted. IDEM requires the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) in considering these permits. Knowing there are other options available, how is this proposal absolutely meeting the BACT standard?

As someone that deals with asthma and COPD, as well as having a mother with stage four lung cancer, this is a matter close to my heart.

With an already lower air quality index than other cities in the country, I appreciate your consideration of public input by granting both a public meeting & a public hearing for these permit applications.

Thank you,

Shauna Myers

5621 Foxcross Ct, Fort Wayne, IN 46835

October 6, 2025

Dear Omar & the IDEM Office of Air Quality,

I am requesting both a public hearing and public meeting for the Hatchworks, LLC application SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530 for 7510 Zodiac Way Fort Wayne, IN 46816.

Having a public meeting is critical. The scope of this AI data center is far beyond than what most of us have any experience with & necessitates careful review. Lawsuits & reports coming from Memphis, Oklahoma, & beyond urge us to take greater care now for allowable pollution & combustion. From what I review on news media comments, our community is unified with questions & concerns about the Hatchworks LLC energy use & air quality impact.

It would be very helpful to gain some clarity on how often these generators will be running (simultaneously or not, minimum testing length per month,) what the maximum capacity is, and what specific pollutants are. I want to learn 1. what limitations are being put on Hatchworks regarding these generators, 2. how chemical output will be measured & 3. how these public air quality testing records will be accessible to any concerned resident. What recourse is there if the applicant exceeds allowable limits?

A public hearing is important to hear the valid community concerns on how air quality will be impacted. IDEM requires the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) in considering these permits. Knowing there are other options available, how is this proposal absolutely meeting the BACT standard?
With an already lower air quality index than other cities in the country, we appreciate your consideration of public input by granting both a public meeting & a public hearing for these permit applications.

Thank you for your time,

Lindsay Garden

4216 Victoria Dr

Fort Wayne, IN 46815

260-705-7265

Bailey Bireley

Dear Omar & the IDEM Office of Air Quality,

I am requesting both a public hearing and public meeting for the Hatchworks, LLC application SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530 for 7510 Zodiac Way Fort Wayne, IN 46816.

Having a public meeting is critical. The scope of this AI data center is far beyond than what most of us have any experience with & necessitates careful review. Lawsuits & reports coming from Memphis, Oklahoma, & beyond urge us to take greater care now for allowable pollution & combustion. From what I review on news media comments, our community is unified with questions & concerns about the Hatchworks LLC energy use & air quality impact.

It would be very helpful to gain some clarity on how often these generators will be running (simultaneously or not, minimum testing length per month,) what the maximum capacity is, and what specific pollutants are. I want to learn 1. what limitations are being put on Hatchworks regarding these generators, 2. how chemical output will be measured & 3. how these public air quality testing records will be accessible to any concerned resident. What recourse is there if the applicant exceeds allowable limits?

A public hearing is important to hear the valid community concerns on how air quality will be impacted. IDEM requires the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) in considering these permits. Knowing there are other options available, how is this proposal absolutely meeting the BACT standard?

With an already lower air quality index than other cities in the country, we appreciate your consideration of public input by granting both a public meeting & a public hearing for these permit applications.

Dear Omar & the IDEM Office of Air Quality,

I am requesting both a public hearing and public meeting for the Hatchworks, LLC application SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530 for 7510 Zodiac Way Fort Wayne, IN 46816.

Having a public meeting is critical. The scope of this AI data center is far beyond than what most of us have any experience with & necessitates careful review. Lawsuits & reports coming from Memphis, Oklahoma, & beyond urge us to take greater care now for allowable pollution & combustion. From what I review on news media comments, our community is unified with questions & concerns about the Hatchworks LLC energy use & air quality impact.

It would be very helpful to gain some clarity on how often these generators will be running (simultaneously or not, minimum testing length per month,) what the maximum capacity is, and what specific pollutants are. I want to learn 1. what limitations are being put on Hatchworks regarding these generators, 2. how chemical output will be measured & 3. how these public air quality testing records will be accessible to any concerned resident. What recourse is there if the applicant exceeds allowable limits?

A public hearing is important to hear the valid community concerns on how air quality will be impacted. IDEM requires the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) in considering these permits. Knowing there are other options available, how is this proposal absolutely meeting the BACT standard?

With an already lower air quality index than other cities in the country, we appreciate your consideration of public input by granting both a public meeting & a public hearing for these permit applications.

Thanks,

Avery H

Dear Omar & the IDEM Office of Air Quality,

I am requesting both a public hearing and public meeting for the Hatchworks, LLC application SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530 for 7510 Zodiac Way Fort Wayne, IN 46816.

Having a public meeting is critical. The scope of this AI data center is far beyond than what most of us have any experience with & necessitates careful review. Lawsuits & reports coming from Memphis, Oklahoma, & beyond urge us to take greater care now for allowable pollution & combustion. From what I review on news media comments, our community is unified with questions & concerns about the Hatchworks LLC energy use & air quality impact.

It would be very helpful to gain some clarity on how often these generators will be running (simultaneously or not, minimum testing length per month,) what the maximum capacity is, and what specific pollutants are. I want to learn 1. what limitations are being put on Hatchworks regarding these generators, 2. how chemical output will be measured & 3. how these public air quality testing records will be accessible to any concerned resident. What recourse is there if the applicant exceeds allowable limits?

A public hearing is important to hear the valid community concerns on how air quality will be impacted. IDEM requires the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) in considering these permits. Knowing there are other options available, how is this proposal absolutely meeting the BACT standard?
With an already lower air quality index than other cities in the country, we appreciate your consideration of public input by granting both a public meeting & a public hearing!

Best wishes,

Patrick Khader (from Fort Wayne, Indiana)

Professor of Psychology

Dear Omar & the IDEM Office of Air Quality,

I am requesting both a public hearing and public meeting for the Hatchworks, LLC application SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530 for 7510 Zodiac Way Fort Wayne, IN 46816.

Having a public meeting is critical. The scope of this AI data center is far beyond than what most of us have any experience with & necessitates careful review. Lawsuits & reports coming from Memphis, Oklahoma, & beyond urge us to take greater care now for allowable pollution & combustion. From what I review on news media comments, our community is unified with questions & concerns about the Hatchworks LLC energy use & air quality impact.

It would be very helpful to gain some clarity on how often these generators will be running (simultaneously or not, minimum testing length per month,) what the maximum capacity is, and what specific pollutants are. I want to learn 1. what limitations are being put on Hatchworks regarding these generators, 2. how chemical output will be measured & 3. how these public air quality testing records will be accessible to any concerned resident. What recourse is there if the applicant exceeds allowable limits?

A public hearing is important to hear the valid community concerns on how air quality will be impacted. IDEM requires the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) in considering these permits. Knowing there are other options available, how is this proposal absolutely meeting the BACT standard?
With an already lower air quality index than other cities in the country, we appreciate your consideration of public input by granting both a public meeting & a public hearing for these permit applications.

thank you,

Brittany clark

Dear Omar & the IDEM Office of Air Quality,

I am requesting a public hearing and meeting over the Hatchworks, LLC application SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530 for 7510 Zodiac Way Fort Wayne, IN 46816.

We are seeing from many communities around the US (and especially other parts of Indiana!) that these new data centers popping up in the past year have been extremely harmful to local environments, and their recent request to increase the number of diesel generators from 36 to 179 is very alarming. I urge you to have a public hearing so our community can have their concerns heard properly.

Thank you for your consideration,

Lindsey Dohse

10102 McCrory Drive

Fort Wayne, IN 46819

October 9, 2025

Dear Omar & the IDEM Air Quality Department,

I am requesting both a public hearing and public meeting for the Hatchworks, LLC application SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530 for 7510 Zodiac Way Fort Wayne, IN 46816.

Having a public meeting is critical. The scope of this AI data center is far beyond than what most of us have any experience with & necessitates careful review. Lawsuits & reports coming from Memphis, Oklahoma, & beyond urge us to take greater care now for allowable pollution & combustion. From what I review on media commentary & comments coming to me as the Resiliency Coordinator for this area, our community is unified with questions & concerns about the Hatchworks LLC energy use & air quality impact.

It would be very helpful to gain some clarity on how often these generators will be running (simultaneously or not, minimum testing length per month,) what the maximum capacity is, and what specific pollutants are. I want to learn 1. what limitations are being put on Hatchworks regarding these generators, 2. how chemical output will be measured & 3. how these public air quality testing records will be accessible to any concerned resident. What recourse is there if the applicant exceeds allowable limits?

A public hearing is important to hear the valid community concerns on how air quality will be impacted. IDEM requires the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) in considering these permits. Knowing there are other options available, how is this proposal absolutely meeting the BACT standard? Will this standard have to be met annually & existing infrastructure replaced as technology improves? I represent many residents who have expressed these questions & concerns. With an already lower air quality index than other cities in the country, we appreciate your consideration of public input by granting both a public meeting & a public hearing for these permit applications.

Sincerely,

--

Brian Flory, Indiana Associate Program Director, Solar United Neighbors

bflory@solarunitedneighbors.org

260-321-7644, ext. 583

We gotta veto Google right? Don’t sell out Indiana to fckin Google bruh.

All the best,

Drew Wise

October 16, 2025

Dear Omar El-Rjoob or to whom it may concern? My last e-mail did not seem to get through, I am not certain if it is because the government shut down or because i found the wrong contact e-mail, I am trying again and including some other e-mails contacts I found online for IDEM because I do not have a fax machine and don't know how else to send this, if you are receiving this and are not the proper contact pls could I ask you to send it onto the proper place, thanks!

I am writing as a concerned citizen about the Project Zodiac Data Center.

I do not believe letting them build this data center on a wetland area or in our city is a good idea at all, I am discouraged to learn that the construction has already taken place and some destruction already has happened, because I do not think a 700 acre Data Center Campus is good for the city at all. I was told the other day they have already closed off the road and begun to work, even though the 30 days left allowing for open comment from the public mentioned in the 21 Alive report I read have not yet passed. I was told no vote was made to start this work yet.... so it can't be legal?

Even if wetlands are only temporarily filled in I feel that they can never be restored fully to the way they are before filling. Animals like fish and amphibians that cannot be moved will inevitably be killed when these areas are filled. Even if they can return the flow of water and replant the plants, damage will be done and life will be destroyed in the process.

Wetlands are abundant ecosystems with multitudes of wildlife that are vital for our existence! They control flooding and water erosion, and they provide so much to our environment! Many of our wetlands have already been destroyed or degraded over the years so we should hold all of them as extremely precious and important. Many of the plants and animals that depend on these small outlying wetlands are threatened or endangered. Animals like fish, frogs, reptiles and turtles getting ready for hibernation will not be easily relocated and restored and that's not even mentioning the millions of insects supporting the millions of birds that migrate through this area! It would be impossible to house all the creatures living there currently, and I doubt there are any plans to do so. How exactly will they fully restore it once it's been filled in?

I saw somewhere that the plans were to offset the destruction and create new wetlands elsewhere...but that means the ones in this location, the ones that animals here rely upon here are gone forever, and this is the place where they are needed, not somewhere else! Nature knows how to balance itself! Things are where they are for a reason!

This is not to mention the ridiculous amounts of water data centers use once they are up and running....where will that water be coming from? Or the air pollution they have been proven to cause! I would have been fighting against this from the beginning but I had not heard of it till recently. I don't think

my city deserves this kind of environmental degradation, and for what? Chat GPT and other profiting from Gen Ai slop from ripped off images from artists? More profit to an already hugely successful cooperation that already makes tons of profit?

I am starting a petition on Change.org because I am sure there are MANY others who feel the same as I do. The petition shows links that back up my info I mentioned here from reliable sources. There is also ,in fact, a group on facebook already started against the cause with 790 members in it, but I worry my petition will not make it through the screening process and be posted in time to get votes from them. I'm not a super social person, I don't have a big circle of friends, so I don't know how many signature I can actually get, so please keep this in mind, but from very little research online I can tell there is already a very Large group of local people who do not want this Data center in our city.

I am sending this well before the Oct. 31st cut off date for comments, so you will have time to process whatever signatures and info I am sending, well before the decision date. I already have close to 30 signatures(now up to 42) on the petition and I only started it a couple days ago. There is not much time for it left to grow. As I said I don't have huge social circle or much experience or money to get word out, but considering that I think that is already a pretty significant group of people that have signed, proving that there are a LOT of people who still haven't signed who are against it and may not have even heard about it happening as of yet. I hope you will also take that into consideration.

Petition Started you can find it here :

https://www.change.org/p/people-against-project-zodiac-ai-data-center-built-in-wetland-area-in-fort-wayne?recruiter=1285228779&recruited_by_id=8f6cab70-602a-11ed-a253-afad8b87b411&utm_source=share_petition&utm_campaign=petition_dashboard_share_modal&utm_medium=facebook

I will send another e-mail on the 30th in case the # of signatures have grown by then but I hope that you will follow along with it to see for yourself. Thank you for your consideration of opinions on this case.

,Erin

October 30,2025

Dear Fort Wayne Data Center Team,

Porters BP is a family-owned fuel distributor in Paulding, OH (just 40 miles west of your Adams Center Rd campus) with over 30 years delivering bulk diesel to large industrial and generator sites across NW Ohio and NE Indiana.We're ready to support your 179-generator / 1M+ gallon diesel storage project with:24/7 on-demand response (call-in delivery within 4 hours)

Full IDEM/SPCC compliance on every load

Experienced drivers and modern fleet

To submit a competitive bid, could you please share: Expected delivery frequency & typical load size (e.g., on-call vs. scheduled, 10k–50k gal?)

Access protocols (gate entry, driver check-in, after-hours?)

Bid portal or submission deadline?

We deliver to multiple large manufacturing plants and hospitals in the Fort Wayne area—references available on request. Let's connect before the Nov 13 IDEM hearing. A 10-minute call works anytime. Thank you,

Clint Porter

Bulk Fuel Sales

Porters BP

Paulding, OH

419-399-7125

November 13,2025

Dear Omar, The shear number of generators seems to be excessive for any community.

1. How often are these going to run? Daily, Hourly, all the time.?
2. How is the noise level going to impact the community? What is the decibel level in the area of Homes.?
3. How is the particulate matter going to be measured and will there be monitoring stations every 300 feet, with sticky boards.?
4. What medical hazards will be brought to the community for children and compromised adults.?
5. Will medical personnel be making checks and recommendations ?? --think like Erin Brockovich.
6. How much water is this place going to use as we are in a severe drought.?
7. Who will have to ration water as this data center needs so much cooling.?
8. Has the Electrical reserve been estimated, and can the 10% reserve be maintained.?
9. Have Natural gas peak shavers been ruled out?
10. Overall what is the expected fallout of exhaust material vs what is current.? Is DEF involved in the proposed Diesel generators.?

Best regards, Scott Menke, Ft Wayne

Hello Omar El-Rjoob,

Please send future updates on this project to 237 N Cornell Circle, Fort Wayne, IN 46807.

Email updates are preferred, but addressed letters are acceptable, if necessary.

With regards to 326 IAC 2-2-4 and 326 IAC 2-2-5, please forward all submitted data pertaining to "an analysis of ambient air quality in the area that the major stationary source or major modification would affect for each of the following pollutants", as well as "estimates of ambient air concentrations used in the demonstration processes required by this section shall be based upon the applicable air quality models, databases, and other requirements specified in 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix W"

If Hatchworks, LLC claims that generators are a "temporary" source of air pollution and therefore "exempt", I would like to know what duration the generators can be run before they are no longer "temporary" and therefore subject to liability for air quality impacts.

I appreciate your attention to this matter and trust that due diligence is being taken to ensure that our community is not harmed by these generators.

Regards,

Levi

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

As a former regulator (IDOH Plan Reviewer) who has reviewed proposed diesel generator installations at health facilities, I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests unless the Submitter agrees to:

*Have a permit under the Prevention of Significant Deterioration Program as a Major Source to ensure better protections of public health including the use of Best Available Control Technology (BACT), a public health analysis, public involvement, and additional impact analysis (assessing soil, visibility and more).

This Draft Air Permit should be denied because it does not match the realistic, potential air pollution emissions of this site and doesn't do enough to protect public health. The Draft Air Permit indicates that the generators have the potential to exceed the PSD Major Source Thresholds for NOx in 83 hours of operations at the capacity IDEM used to calculate emissions, which is well under the 100 hours allowed by the EPA for testing, maintenance, and conditional non-emergency use (i.e backup power during power disruptions).

* Provide Less Pollution Back-up Power, and operate under a Stricter Air Permit: Any diesel-generators Google's AI Data Center should be Tier 4 generators which have lower emissions, or Tier 2 with pollution controls. IDEM should be requiring pollution controls to best protect public health based on the generator's potential emissions and close proximity to highly populated areas.

*Utilize on-site battery storage, renewable energy and microgrid solutions in order to reduce the use of diesel generators.

* Agree to a Public Comment Period Extension: Ask for 60-90 days given technical complexity and community impact. IDEM has had 3 permit public comment periods in under 90 days for this same site, that is an unreasonable amount of permits for communities to review and be able to weigh-in on.

*Enhanced Monitoring: Continuous or quarterly third-party monitoring with public reporting

*Submit a Health Impact Assessment: Full study of health impacts on nearby populations.

Thank you for your service, and for your consideration of these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Mark Darrall RA

900 S Birmingham Rd Yorktown, IN 47396-9377 mdarrall@gmail.com

Hello,

Please see my previous email below, sent September 22, 2025. I have received no response from Omar and just left the public comment meeting at Ivy Tech. I was unable to be heard during the public comment, as approximately 60 people of our 265,974 residents were allotted time to speak. IDEM did not book a room which was able to accommodate everyone who was in attendance, had no live stream of the meeting, and forced many of us to stand outside of the auditorium with no ability to participate.

With little other recourse, I am now emailing all of you in the hopes that my concerns for our community 's public health and the environmental impacts of Google's generators might be addressed. I would have loved to see all of you at the meeting, but I will take any and all help to get accurate responses as a consolation prize.

Levi

*** previous

Hello Omar El-Rjoob,

With regards to 326 IAC 2-2-4 and 326 IAC 2-2-5, please forward all submitted data pertaining to "an analysis of ambient air quality in the area that the major stationary source or major modification would affect for each of the following pollutants", as well as "estimates of ambient air concentrations used in the demonstration processes required by this section shall be based upon the applicable air quality models, databases, and other requirements specified in 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix W"

If Hatchworks, LLC claims that generators are a "temporary" source of air pollution and therefore "exempt", I would like to know what duration the generators can be run before they are no longer "temporary" and therefore subject to liability for air quality impacts.

I appreciate your attention to this matter and trust that due diligence is being taken to ensure that our community is not harmed by these generators.

Regards,

Levi

November 14,2025

Hello,

Below are urgent questions regarding Hatchwork's LLC's IDEM Draft Air Permit

003-48739-00530 & 003-48840-00530

Someone was told by IDEM staff that this is the correct copy of the air permit, can you confirm this please: https://permits.air.idem.in.gov/48840d.pdf

What is the difference between the two filings of this Draft Air Permit in IDEM's Virtual File Cabinet?

When does IDEM believe this site would exceed the tons/year of Total PTE of Entire Source Excluding Fugitives* in the Source-Wide Emissions After Issuance table?

In this permit has IDEM set an enforceable limit of tons/year for PM, PM 2.5, PM 10 and HAPs allowed to be released on an annual basis by the equipment identified in A.2 Emissions Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summary, and if so, where are IDEM's enforceable limits for these pollutants (PM, PM 2.5, PM 10 and HAPS) located in the permit?

Is there enforceable language in this permit limiting the total number of hours of operation on an annual basis for Gen 1- Gen 174 in this permit or for any other pieces of equipment outlined in (A.2 Emissions Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summary)? If so, where is the enforceable language located in this permit?

According to the formula used by IDEM D.1.3 NOx Compliance Determination to estimate NOx emissions, NOx limits would be surpassed in under 100 hours of operations of Gen1-Gen174. Will IDEM's synthetic limit for NOx be enforced if the site exceeds 244 tons/year of NOx prior to operating for the 100 hours allowed by the EPA for testing, maintenance, and conditional non-emergency operation assuming a 25% capacity factor?

Where is enforceable language in this document regarding the amount of hours Gen 1- Gen 174 can operate without exceeding NOx? Is there enforceable language in this document regarding the number of hours DEAG1, or DEAG2, DEAG3 are able to operate? What hours does IDEM anticipate that Gen 1-Gen 174 or DEAG1, DEAG2, or DEAG3 would operate when calculating Total PTE of Entire Source Excluding Fugitives* in the Source-Wide Emissions After Issuance table

Why is this permit appropriate if the equipment listed in A.2 Emissions Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summary will exceed Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)] for NOx emissions prior to operating for the EPA's allowed hours for maintenance, testing and conditional non-emergency runs? As detailed in Attachment B within the permit?

Does any part of Indiana laws, codes, or IDEM's rules allow for IDEM's Commissioner to require BACT for the generators Gen 1- Gen 174 and if so which laws, codes or rules would allow for BACT to be required?

Does Hatchworks, LLC have to identify the specific make/model of diesel-fired emergency generators and other equipment listed in A.2 Emissions Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summary as a condition of this permit's issuance or can the make/model of this equipment change after permit issuance?

Has Hatchworks, LLC indicated to IDEM if there will be any more additions of emergency diesel-fired generators at this site after the permit is issued? Has any representative of IDEM inquired to find out, can you share the specifics of the date of that discussion/emails, etc along with a record of any information related to those discussions.

Did IDEM or Hatchworks, LLC conduct a public health analysis for the 2025 Draft Air Permit or Hatchworks, LLC Application or elsewhere when preparing for this permit request, or within the meeting Please share the public health analysis and any related documents that were completed during 2024 permitting.

Has IDEM assessed the location of existing air monitors in Allen County and surrounding counties to determine if there needs to be adjustments based on this new source of pollution outlined in the Draft Air Permit?

What make/model/manufacturer did IDEM utilize for the calculations completed in this permit? What were the testing protocols suggested by the manufacturer and how do they differ from IDEM's testing protocols?

There are typos in this permit, here is one example: On page 24/36

One hundred and forty-seven (174) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 1 through Gen 174

[Under NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, this emergency fire pump is an affected source.]

[Under NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this emergency fire pump is an affected source.]

(c) One (1) diesel-fired emergency fire pump, identified as DEP1, approved in 2024 for construction, ~~with a maximum heat input capacity of 3.9 MMBTU per hour~~ **with a maximum output rate capacity of 557 HP (415.40 kW)**, using no control, and exhausting to stack SV DEP1.

(d) One (1) diesel-fired emergency fire pump, identified as DEP2, approved in 2025 for construction, with a maximum output rate capacity of 557 HP (415.40 kW), using no control and exhausting to stack SV DEP2.

[Under NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, this emergency fire pump is an affected source.]

[Under NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this emergency fire pump is an affected source.]

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

Part 70 Monthly NO_x Emissions Report

(Submit Report Quarterly)

Source Name: Hatchworks LLC
Source Address: 7510 Zodiac Way, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46816
Part 70 Permit No.: T003-47378-00530
Facility: ~~Thirty four (34) diesel fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 1 through Gen 34~~ **One hundred and forty-seven (174) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 1 through Gen 174**
Parameter: NOx
Limit: The combined NOx emissions from the ~~thirty four (34)~~ **one hundred and forty-seven (174)** diesel-fired emergency generators shall not exceed ~~240~~ **244** tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month

MONTH:_____ YEAR:_____

Month	Column 1	Column 2	Column 1 + Column 2
	NOx Emissions (tons)	NOx Emissions (tons)	NOx Emissions (tons)
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total

☐ No deviation occurred in this quarter.
☐ Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.

Thank you

Megan Anderson
Senior Campaign Representative
she/her/hers
Eastern Time
www.sierraclub.org

Sorry, a couple of additional questions:

In the Draft Air Permit 003-48739-00530 & 003-48840-00530 how many hours of operation does IDEM allow for non-emergency operation of Gen 1- Gen 174 and DEAG1, or DEAG2, DEAG3? How is emergency and non-emergency operation defined by IDEM?

...

Thank you. Omar, it would be especially helpful if you could answer the following questions today.

- Is the site allowed to exceed emissions limits of 244 ton/year for NOx, CO and VOC during an "emergency"? Is the site restricted to operate only for 500 hours in the event of an emergency even if they exceed the permit limits?

-What are the emissions limits for PM, PM 2.5, PM 10 and HAPs?

Thank you

Megan Anderson
Senior Campaign Representative
she/her/hers
Eastern Time
www.sierraclub.org

Hello,

Please accept the attached document as a formal public comment regarding Google LLC's proposed permit modification to expand from 34 to approximately 179 diesel generators at the Fort Wayne data center site.

The attached fact sheet outlines specific environmental, public-health, and procedural concerns related to:

• cumulative diesel emissions
• diesel particulate cancer risk
• groundwater contamination risk
• generator noise impacts
• emergency-response burden
• environmental justice considerations
• lack of publicly available modeling
• wetlands impacts
• grid-reliability–driven runtime concerns

I respectfully request:

1. A written response to each concern raised.
2. Disclosure of all cumulative emissions modeling for the full generator set.
3. Release of all groundwater spill-risk modeling.
4. A full Environmental Justice review consistent with EPA Region 5 guidance.
5. A clarification of public-participation compliance given limited entry at the Nov. 13 hearing.

Please confirm receipt and inclusion into the official permit record.

Thank you for your time and attention.

William Mann
1914 Saint Marys Ave, Fort Wayne, IN 46808

FACT SHEET — GOOGLE DATA CENTER (FORT WAYNE, IN)

Public Health, Environmental, and Safety Risks Summary

Location: Google LLC Data Center — near **East Tillman Road & Adams Center Road**, Fort Wayne, Indiana (Southeast side)

Project Overview

•

The State of Indiana announced a **$2 billion Google data center** on April 26, 2024.

The initial air permit (2024) authorized **34 diesel backup generators** for emergency power support.

Google has submitted a permit modification request to expand the facility to approximately **179 total diesel generators**.

These generators are designated as **"emergency use,"** meaning they operate during any period when the local electrical grid is **unavailable or insufficient** to support the data center's required load.

Proposed on-site fuel storage exceeds **1,000,000 gallons of diesel**, including new **6,000-gallon tanks** for each generator.

The project is projected to create approximately **200 jobs**, including technicians, support staff, grounds crew, and security.

The IEDC's data-center tax incentive program allows qualified investments of $750 million or more to receive a sales/use tax exemption of up to **50 years**, though specific terms for this project have not been publicly verified.

Nearby Community

•

Southeast Fort Wayne includes large populations of low-income, Black, immigrant, and working-class residents, many of whom already experience elevated environmental and health burdens.

Nearby educational and child-focused institutions include:

Prince Chapman Academy

Paul Harding Jr. High School

New Haven High School

At least three licensed childcare/early-learning centers, including Children's Village Early Learning Center, Martin Luther King Montessori School, Stairway to Learning Day Care & Educational Center,

Mary Elizabeth King Early Childhood Center, Busy Bees Child Care Home, **and others** in the 46816 corridor.

Multiple established churches operate within a 1–2 mile radius, many offering youth programs, after-school activities, and community services.

The **Adams Center / Paulding / Tillman** area contains **several hundred single-family homes and apartments**, creating a dense residential community immediately surrounding the project site.

Based on **parcel density, school enrollment, and neighborhood layout**, the nearby residential population is **reasonably estimated at 800–1,200 people**, including significant numbers of children, elderly residents, and medically vulnerable individuals.

Key Environmental & Public Health Concerns

1. Diesel Particulate Exposure (Cancer & Respiratory Risk)

•

~179 diesel generators = one of the largest generator concentrations in Indiana.

Diesel particulate matter (DPM) is a **known carcinogen**, linked to lung cancer, asthma, cardiovascular disease, and long-term mortality.

Routine generator **testing cycles** alone create chronic low-level exposure.

2. Environmental Justice (EJ) Impacts

•

The affected area is a historically **underserved, majority-minority, low-income community**.

The cumulative burden includes air pollution, noise, traffic, emergency risk, and lack of buffering infrastructure.

IDEM is legally obligated under Title VI and EPA EJ guidance to evaluate disproportionate impacts.

3. Cumulative Emissions From 179 Generators

•

Modeling must consider all generators operating or testing collectively — not individually.

Noise, diesel exhaust, NOx, CO, PM2.5, and ultra-fine particulates combine to create a significant pollutant load.

4. Groundwater Risks & Fuel Storage

•

Over **1 million gallons of diesel** stored on-site.

Spill, leak, or containment failure could contaminate local groundwater or soil.

Secondary containment and long-term tank integrity require transparent review.

5. Emergency Response Burden

•

Local fire/EMS must respond to fuel fires, leaks, explosions, and generator incidents.

Each diesel tank represents a high-intensity fire load.

Burden on emergency responders must be assessed in writing.

6. Noise Pollution & Quality of Life Impacts

•

179 generators testing weekly/monthly can exceed acceptable **55–60 dBA** thresholds.

Constant low-frequency hum, vibration, and impulse noise affect sleep, stress, child development, and property value.

7. Thermal Heat Load from Large Data Operations

•

Data centers emit large amounts of **waste heat**, increasing local micro-climate temperatures.

Heat islands increase energy use, worsen ozone formation, and harm health.

8. Transparency Gaps

•

Unclear if IDEM has publicly released:

cumulative emissions modeling

DPM cancer risk modeling

groundwater leak/overflow modeling

EJScreen analysis

emergency response plan

9. Wetlands & Sensitive Species Risk

•

The Google data center expansion (Project Zodiac) has been approved to impact approximately **2–2.5 acres of wetlands** on the campus bounded by East Tillman Road, Adams Center Road, and the railroad.

According to the **Indiana Natural Heritage Data Center**, Allen County contains multiple **state-listed endangered or special-concern species** and several **high-quality wetland and floodplain natural communities**, indicating that local wetlands support sensitive biological resources.

•

Nearby wetland complexes in the same county, such as **Eagle Marsh**, are documented to host **dozens of**

endangered or special-concern bird, amphibian, and reptile species, underscoring the ecological importance of Allen County wetlands as a whole.

Because this project directly affects wetlands, a **formal review by the Indiana Natural Heritage Data Center** is necessary to determine whether habitat for listed species or high-quality natural communities exists on or downstream of the project site, and whether the project may fragment or degrade that habitat.

10. Grid Reliability & Diesel Generator Dependence

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Emergency generators at data centers operate not only during power outages but also during any period when **local grid supply is insufficient** to support the facility's electrical load.

Large data centers typically require **tens to hundreds of megawatts** of continuous electricity, which can create stress on local distribution infrastructure.

If grid constraints, peak-load events, or instability occur, generator usage can become **more frequent than assumed**, increasing diesel emissions and noise beyond modeled expectations.

IDEM's emissions modeling and permit review must evaluate how grid reliability affects **generator runtime, cumulative exposure, and emergency designation validity**.

What Residents Are Requesting

•

Denial or revocation of the current permit modification for the additional diesel generators and fuel tanks, based on inadequate transparency, lack of good-faith engagement, and unresolved environmental and public-health risks.

A **complete and transparent cumulative emissions analysis** for all ~179 generators, including realistic testing schedules and potential emergency-use scenarios tied to grid limitations.

A full **Environmental Justice review under Title VI and EPA Region 5 guidance**, assessing whether this project places a disproportionate health and safety burden on low-income, Black, immigrant, and working-class residents in southeast Fort Wayne.

Public disclosure of groundwater risk modeling, including spill and leak scenarios, diesel migration pathways, secondary-containment design, and long-term monitoring plans.

Clear, written clarification of generator testing schedules, expected runtime, noise levels, and long-term operational patterns, rather than generic “emergency-only” language.

An **independent health-impact review** focused on children, elderly residents, medically vulnerable people, and nearby schools, daycares, and churches.

•

A **formal assessment of local emergency-response capacity**, including whether fire and EMS agencies have the staffing, equipment, water supply, training, and funding needed to respond to diesel tank fires, spills, and generator-related incidents at this scale.

A **property-value and quality-of-life impact analysis** for nearby homeowners and renters, acknowledging how large-scale industrial noise, diesel emissions, and visual/traffic changes may affect long-term neighborhood stability.

Evaluation of long-term viability and decommissioning responsibilities for this facility, including:

what happens if data-center demand or AI-related workloads decline in the next decade,

how stranded infrastructure (tanks, generators, foundations, substations) will be handled, and

who will be financially and legally responsible for cleanup, remediation, and site restoration.

Above all, **assurance that the community will not disproportionately bear environmental and safety risks** while receiving relatively minimal job creation and long-term, locked-in tax advantages for a multinational corporation with the resources to pursue cleaner, less harmful alternatives.

Current Status

•

IDEM held a public hearing at **Ivy Tech (3800 N. Anthony Blvd.) on November 13** regarding the proposed generator expansion.

Attendance exceeded room capacity — many residents were unable to enter the auditorium due to limited space.

Not all members of the public who wished to speak were able to do so before the session was ended.

The event operated as a **formal public hearing**, not an open community meeting, despite community expectations for a two-way dialogue.

Construction at the data center site is continuing daily, even though multiple environmental, health, transparency, and procedural concerns remain unresolved.

These circumstances have raised community questions about whether **public participation requirements were adequately fulfilled**, and why construction has **not been paused** while the permit modification is still under review.

Given the high public interest, limited access to the venue, and the number of residents who were not able to speak, the community is requesting a follow-up public meeting in an adequate venue, with full opportunity for questions, dialogue, and public record input.

Commissioner Woods,

I am submitting the attached fact sheet to request oversight review of the Google data center permit-modification process currently under consideration in Fort Wayne.

The proposed expansion from 34 to roughly 179 diesel generators raises substantial unresolved issues regarding:

• cumulative diesel emissions
• diesel particulate cancer risk
• groundwater contamination and spill scenarios
• emergency-response burden (fire/EMS readiness)
• wetlands impacts
• noise and quality-of-life effects
• environmental justice considerations under Title VI

Additionally, the November 13 public hearing experienced significant access limitations. Many residents were unable to enter the room or offer comment due to inadequate venue capacity. Given the scale of this project and the sensitivity of the surrounding residential and school communities, public-participation standards warrant review.

I respectfully request that IDEM leadership ensure:

1. Full, transparent cumulative-emissions modeling for the entire generator set.
2. Release of groundwater/spill-risk modeling and containment evaluations.
3. A complete Environmental Justice assessment in line with EPA Region 5 guidance.
4. Confirmation that all public-participation requirements were fully met.

Thank you for your attention to these matters and for ensuring a thorough and equitable review process.

Sincerely,

William Mann

1914 Saint Marys Ave, Fort Wayne, IN 46808

Hi!

I am a resident in Fort Wayne, I am demanding a public comment extension regarding 003-48739- 00530 &003-48840-00530 to be announced by Monday, November 17. IDEM has overwhelmed the public with permits and the public notice was misleading only specifying the addition of 140 diesel-fired generators, not the total. We are very aware of the many technical issues in this permit which leave our community vulnerable to unnecessary and harmful air pollution and need time to adequately capture these in writing, given that 20 people were not able to speak at last nights poorly conducted public hearing. We are calling on your to give notice to the public of a public comment extension as soon as possible, and request that you notify the public of a public comment extension no later than Monday, Nov 17

Thank you,

Alyssa

Dear IDEM decision makers,

I am a Hoosier resident who calls the Ft. Wayne region home. I am requesting a public comment extension regarding permits 003-4879-00530 and 003-48840-00530.

IDEM has overwhelmed the public with permits and the public notice was misleading, only specifying the addition of 140 diesel-fired generators, not the total. We are very aware of the many technical issues in this permit which leave our community vulnerable to unnecessary and harmful air pollution and need time to adequately capture these in writing, given that 20 people were not able to speak at last night's public hearing. The technical flaws are why we are calling for a Draft Air Permit denial such as this one: According to IDEM's own calculations this site would exceed emissions limits in 83 hours of operations, that's less than the 100 allowed by the EPA for routine testing, maintenance, and conditional demand response.

We are calling on you to give notice to the public of a public comment extension as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

-Nicole Snider

Dear Mr. El-Rjoob: As one in attendance at the November 13 Public Hearing, I want to reiterate the deep concerns we Adams Township residents have concerning the permit. Please require Google to do the right thing by the people who live in this area - be that a requirement for Tier 4 generators, or an alternate cleaner source of power than diesel fuel. Google certainly has the means to do this, and IDEM has a mandate to protect the health of Indiana residents. We are painfully aware that SE Fort Wayne has long been underserved and under- represented. This kind of thing would never happen in Aboite.

We are simply asking IDEM to do the right and ethical thing by the people here, which the permit as requested does not. This was made abundantly clear by the turnout at the hearing, and by the many valid concerns voiced.

We do not appreciate being treated like the armpit of the greater Fort Wayne Area. There is something very fishy about how the data center was configured and approved for power. It was clearly not sized appropriately for its power needs, and it was approved that way. Now, a series of ad hoc amendments to the permit are attempting to work around this in ways that are dumping on this community.

Come on, make Google accountable for the health and well-being of those of us in the shadow of the data center.

Sincerely,

Mark J. Linehan

November 15,2025

Dear Omar,

My name is Maia Pfeffer, I am a resident of Southeast Fort Wayne living 4.5 miles from the Google data center and I am concerned about the 49 additional cooling towers that according to the application will be using no pollution controls and exhausting outdoors. In particular, I worry about the 5.3 tons/year of 2.5 micrometer particulate matter, which from my understanding would increase the concentration of TFA or Trifluoracetic acid. This particular “forever chemical” is accumulating at an alarming rate in air, water, plants, and human beings and originates from f-gas that is used as a refrigerant in 2-phase data center cooling systems. Recent reporting in the Guardian made me aware of this emerging issue and I am including links to the October 4, 2025 article as well as additional supporting research and articles below. I am especially concerned that TFA has been linked to developmental toxicity, among other harms, given that this facility is located within a mile and a half of an elementary and high school. Google is a more than 3 trillion dollar company and should be held to the highest possible standards when it comes to the health of our community. They can certainly afford to implement the best possible pollution controls to mitigate any negative effect on the health of the humans and ecosystems already living here. I am asking that IDEM deny this permit or, at the very least, require pollution controls on all cooling towers and diesel generators being requested in the current iteration of Hatchworks LLC’s air permit. Thank you very much for taking the time to read my comment and consider it in your deliberations about this permit.

Sincerely,

Maia Pfeffer

202 E Maple Grove Ave

Fort Wayne, IN 46806

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Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I live at 933 Garden St., New Haven, IN 46774 – only 5.6 miles straight-line downwind of the 179 diesel generators.

My three kids play outside every day – biking, soccer, running in the yard. They breathe deep. I will not let diesel exhaust poison their air.

Even "emergency" generators will run all at once during monthly tests, releasing short-term nitrogen dioxide spikes that can exceed OSHA's 15-minute safety limit. IDEM's 1-hour averages hide these dangerous plumes that drift straight to New Haven.

I demand IDEM deny this permit unless Google installs the same clean tech it already uses in other states:

1. Hybrid battery backup for 30%+ of power – cuts diesel run-time by 70–90% during outages and all monthly tests (used at Google's Oregon and Virginia sites).

2. Zero-emission testing – uses batteries or load banks, no diesel burn for routine checks (standard at Google's California data centers).

3. Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) on every generator – slashes nitrogen dioxide by 90%+ (required and installed at Google's Virginia and Oregon campuses).

4. Tier 4 Final engines with soot filters – cuts fine soot by 95%+ (Google's standard in California, Virginia, and Washington).

5. Real-time nitrogen dioxide and fine soot monitors in New Haven – with live public dashboard (already online at Google's Loudoun County, Virginia site).

These five proven steps cut 80–95% of all pollution – not just modeled averages. Google already does this in other states. There is no excuse for less in Indiana.

My children deserve the same clean air as kids in Oregon and Virginia.

Protect our lungs. Make Google do this right – here, now.

Thank you.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Sincerely,

Mr. Isaac Keller

933 Garden St New Haven, IN 46774-1607

isaackeller562@gmail.com

November 16, 2025

Mr. Omar El-Rjoob
IDEM, Office of Air Quality
Indiana Government Center North
100 North Senate Avenue, Room 13W
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Reference to Permit #s: 003-48739-00530 and 003-48840-00530

Dear Mr. El-Rjoob,

I am writing to express my deep opposition to and concern about the air permit application modifications put forward by Hatchworks, LLC for the Google data center being constructed at 5801 Adams Center Rd in Fort Wayne Indiana.

These applications should be resolutely rejected by IDEM for the following reasons:

- Lack of time for public comment
- Insufficient communication of emergency and mitigation plans
- Use of dirty technology with no mitigation controls
- Extreme risk of air pollution
- Significant and long-term health risks to the community associate with air pollution
- Apparent attempts to subvert appropriate permitting processes

I am respectfully requesting that IDEM requires Hatchworks, LLC/ Google to:

- Extend the public comment period another 90 days
- Complete a full health impact assessment for the nearby populations and share the results publicly
- Require a permanent 3rd party monitor to ensure emissions compliance and provide quarterly public reporting
- Cleary and transparently articulate plans for the site to better understand the full energy needs and associated emissions and air pollution load
- Require permitting in line with the Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) as a new Major Source
- Mandate the use of the best available control technology (BACT)
- Mandate that any on-site diesel generators be tier 4 to curb emissions
- Require the use of on-site battery storage, renewable energy and microgrid solutions in order to reduce the use of and need for diesel generators

The addition of a data center in any community is a very serious proposition with significant long-term repercussions. While Google and others will dangle the prospect of "good paying jobs" they fail to share that the numbers are small and many are often remote. The companies gain access to the community's resources and leave the population to bear the burden of long-term health risks, utility rate hikes, property devaluations, tax revenue losses, environmental degradation and air pollution.

In under 90 days IDEM has held public comment periods for 3 permits all related to this same site. Given the complexity and seriousness of the applications, this is a totally insufficient amount of time for the community to review and respond. It functionally subverts the will of the people and denies them the right to provide input into long-term and complex changes that bring a very real danger of significant air pollution and related health hazards.

This facility at 5801 Adams Center Road is not only located on previously productive farmland but also on sensitive wetlands and near residential areas. It is within 5 miles of no fewer than six schools and less than 7 miles of downtown. Hardly an ideal location and it means that any air pollution from the facility will impact a large number of people including many children.

While the proposed diesel generators are supposed to be for emergency use only, the language in the application is vague as to what this means. And just running for the 100 hours of testing allowed by the EPA for maintenance, if all 174 generators were at full capacity (defined by IDEM as >25% load), within the first 83 hours of use they will exceed the NOx emission limits set by the EPA. So why and how does the draft air permit allow for 500 hours of run time? And what happens if they are used at more than >25% load? The math does not work for keeping the site under the safety limits set by federal regulatory agencies for air pollution. It also does not address the air pollution caused by many vehicles needed to transport and maintain the nearly 1 million gallons of on-site diesel reserves.

If this application is not blocked, the citizens of Fort Wayne and Allen County are poised to experience significant long-term harm to health, farmland productivity and area prosperity due to air pollution from a range of substances including PM, PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NOx, VOC, CO and HAPs.

- According to the American Academy of Pediatrics, ambient air pollution (NOx, SO2, CO, PM and Ozone pollution) is responsible for a significant public health burden of respiratory disorders in children.
- Several studies by the EPA have linked particle pollution to a variety of health problems including: premature death in people with heart or lung disease, nonfatal heart attacks, irregular heartbeat, aggravated asthma, decreased lung function, and irritated airways.
- The American Academy of Pediatrics states that "PM10 is small enough to reach the lower respiratory tract which has been linked to preterm births, infant mortality, deficits in lung growth, and possibly, development of asthma."
- The World Health Organization's International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classifies outdoor air pollution and diesel engine exhaust as "Group 1 carcinogens, with fine particulate matter (PM2.5) being a significant component. Long-term exposure to PM is strongly linked to lung cancer."

- The European Environmental Agency found NOx, SO2, CO, PM and Ozone pollution to cause acid depositions and the eutrophication of soil and water, to alter rainfall patterns and contribute to ground level ozone all of which reduce the productivity of farmland.
- Researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 have been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

While AI may be considered the cutting-edge technology of the 21st century, the equipment Google is unapologetically proposing to use to power that progress, is from the dirtiest part of the 20th century. The application blatantly states that they will use “no control” on the diesel generators, fire pump, storage tanks or cooling towers. This is unacceptable and environmentally unsound. It is projected to release over 900 tons of air pollution that will have serious negative economic costs to health and agriculture in the area. It also goes against IDEM’s own mission to “implement federal and state regulations to protect human health and the environment while allowing the environmentally sound operations of industrial, agricultural, commercial and government activities vital to a prosperous economy.”

Based on market capitalization Google's parent company, Alphabet, is the fourth-largest company in the world. They have substantial resources and many experts on staff. It is no accident that the request for additional diesel generators has scaled up from 34 to 174 using quick turnaround incremental application modification requests. This is evidence of the company taking deliberate actions to cover the true intent and need of the facility. It calls into question the accuracy and reliability of the revised requests and their ability to self-monitor.

Google needs to be held to the standards and permitting required by the EPA’s Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) as a Major Source. The air permit’s request to emit 249.26 tons/year of NOx is both over the Clean Air Act’s Title V threshold of 100 tons/year and functionally meets the EPA’s PSD threshold of 250 tons/year as a Major Source. This is not unreasonable. Since 2014 Apple has run all its comparable data centers using 100% renewable energy sources. Let’s ask Google to do the same and protect our air quality.

The Fort Wayne community has worked hard to revitalize our downtown, clean-up and showcase our three wonderful rivers and reinvent ourselves as an arts and culture destination with responsible and forward-looking commerce. The Google data center being built by Hatchworks, LLC and the air pollution it is proposing to bring with it, directly threatens to undermine decades of progress and negatively impact our community’s health and future. Please do right by the residents of Fort Wayne and reject Hatchworks, LLC/ Google’s air permit applications.

Sincerely,
Tatiana Walzer
2925 White Oak Ave
Fort Wayne IN 46805

Good afternoon,

This email is in regards to permits 003-48739-00530 and 003-48840-00530.

I live in Fort Wayne and will be affected by the addition of these numerous diesel generators and the even more numerous pollutants and carcinogens they will spew into our air and water and food. I urge you to deny this permit to Hatchworks LLC as a human who deserves clean air and clean water and who has the right to life.

I have multiple family members who have asthma and I know many others can relate. These particulates created by the generators will inhibit families from visiting each other, children from playing outside safely, and even human reproduction.

Furthermore, the local ecology and wildlife that keeps our ecosystems functioning will be negatively impacted, and therefore, so will we. Please do not allow these generators to pump pollutants into our 3 rivers; this project has already destroyed precious acres of Indiana wetlands. We are sitting on the world's largest supply of fresh water, and destroying that so we can have a datacenter and more computing power for AI is extremely shortsighted. Please be a good steward of God's Creation.

I once again implore you to deny the permit and/or to make amendments to that permit that protect the people of Fort Wayne from harm, especially the children who cannot protect themselves.

Thank you for your consideration,

Shea Steenport

To whom it may concern,

The Google Data Center poses a threat to the air and water quality in the city of New Haven and its surrounding areas. I reside in Allen County, near the New Haven city line [CHANGE THIS TO WHEREVER YOU LIVE]. I oppose the existence of this Google Data Center and increasing the amount of generators to run this Data Center poses a large risk of increased air and water pollution to the population of Allen County. These generators are a threat to our health and wellbeing.

I demand IDEM deny this permit. If the Google Data Center must exist, consider what other Google Data Centers have done in other cities.

1. Hybrid battery backup for 30%+ of power – cuts diesel run-time by 70–90% during outages and all monthly tests (used at Google's Oregon and Virginia sites).

3. Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) on every generator – slashes nitrogen dioxide by 90%+ (required and installed at Google's Virginia and Oregon campuses).

4. Tier 4 Final engines with soot filters – cuts fine soot by 95%+ (Google's standard in California, Virginia, and Washington).

5. Real-time nitrogen dioxide and fine soot monitors in New Haven – with live public dashboard (already online at Google's Loudoun County, Virginia site).

These five proven steps cut 80–95% of all pollution – not just modeled averages. Google already does this in other states. There is no excuse for less in Indiana.

Thank you for your time,

Kerry Sharpe
Allen County Resident

Dear Mr. El-Rjoob,

With regards to the Hatchworks LLC request to add new diesel-fired emergency generators and new cooling towers, I implore you to deny the requests.

Diesel fuel is dirty and hazardous. Google should be required to utilize state of the art energy sources, specifically renewable energy.

I don't know that the dedicated employees of the IDEM will receive proper funding to enable the ongoing monitoring that such a large facility along with out-dated diesel fuel backup energy will warrant.

It does not appear Google Inc.and Hatchworks LLC were forthcoming on the actual needs of their new facility. The new request is for quadruple the number of diesel powered emergency generators. It appears they were intentionally deceptive in their original request to have to request quadruple the number now, such a short time later. They are not being forthcoming with the public or IDEM in their true needs.

Google, Inc and Hatchworks were also not forthcoming in their original plans regarding the need for 143 fuel tanks and 49 cooling towers. It's absurd to think this was an "error". This was intentional misrepresentation of the true needs of the facility.

How is the IDEM going to fund the additional resources needed to monitor this facility? I gather that Google and/or Hatchworks may be responsible for some costs, What happens when those diesel generators exceed the air quality limits or a spill occurs? How much taxpayer money and time will be required to fight for the air quality of Indiana residents until IDEM is successful at collecting a fine or shutting down the offending equipment? People, animals, our natural habitats and agricultural property will be irreparably harmed.

Thank you for your consideration of these comments. With the leadership in Indiana being "pro-business", I fear that attitude will prevent the IDEM from doing all that can be done to protect the citizens and property in Indiana from a trillion dollar company like Google who has already misrepresented the true scope of this data center.

Sincerely,

Becky Cummings

Frot Wayne, Indiana

To whom it may concern,

The Google Data Center poses a threat to the air and water quality in the city of New Haven and its surrounding areas. I reside in Allen County, near the New Haven city line. I oppose the existence of this Google Data Center and increasing the amount of generators to run this Data Center poses a large risk of increased air and water pollution to the population of Allen County. These generators are a threat to our health and wellbeing.

I demand IDEM deny this permit. If the Google Data Center must exist, consider what other Google Data Centers have done in other cities.

1. Hybrid battery backup for 30%+ of power – cuts diesel run-time by 70–90% during outages and all monthly tests (used at Google's Oregon and Virginia sites).

2. Zero-emission testing – uses batteries or load banks, no diesel burn for routine checks (standard at Google's California data centers).

3. Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) on every generator – slashes nitrogen dioxide by 90%+ (required and installed at Google's Virginia and Oregon campuses).

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5. Real-time nitrogen dioxide and fine soot monitors in New Haven – with live public dashboard (already online at Google's Loudoun County, Virginia site).

These five proven steps cut 80–95% of all pollution – not just modeled averages. Google already does this in other states. There is no excuse for less in Indiana.

Thank you for your time,

Taylor Jaxtheimer

Allen County Resident

To whom it may concern,

The Google Data Center poses a threat to the air and water quality in the city of New Haven and its surrounding areas. I reside in Allen County, near the New Haven city line. I protest the existence of this Google Data Center and increasing the already alarming amount of generators to run this Data Center poses a large risk of air and water pollution to the population of Allen County.

I demand IDEM deny this permit. If the Google Data Center must exist, consider what other Google Data Centers have done in other cities.

1. Hybrid battery backup for 30%+ of power – cuts diesel run-time by 70–90% during outages and all monthly tests (used at Google's Oregon and Virginia sites).
2. Zero-emission testing – uses batteries or load banks, no diesel burn for routine checks (standard at Google's California data centers).
3. Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) on every generator – slashes nitrogen dioxide by 90%+ (required and installed at Google's Virginia and Oregon campuses).
4. Tier 4 Final engines with soot filters – cuts fine soot by 95%+ (Google's standard in California, Virginia, and Washington).
5. Real-time nitrogen dioxide and fine soot monitors in New Haven – with live public dashboard (already online at Google's Loudoun County, Virginia site).

These five proven steps cut 80–95% of all pollution – not just modeled averages. Google already does this in other states. There is no excuse for less in Indiana.

Thank you for your time,

Sara Smart

Allen County Resident

Dear Mr. El-Rjoob;

My name is Laura Jacobs and I am a resident of Fort Wayne. I was born and raised in South Bend and have lived in Fort Wayne for the past 20 or so years.

I'm reaching out to indicate that I'm very much opposed to these permits for additional diesel generators. Google has the resources and responsibility, per its motto, to invest in cleaner technology. Even if these are only for emergency usage, an emergency situation means that over 6 schools and 20 daycares full of children, including my niece and nephew, are in the first zone of impact. I'm a mental health counselor who lives and teaches in this area and am gravely concerned about the impact of this on our economy, the health and wellness of the nearby community, and setting a precedent with Google that we cave to outsiders. I'm asking for the following;

-First that Google's first permit be revoked; to go from 34 to 174 requested generators in a year is either reflective of very poor estimating or fraudulent behavior.

-That this permit be denied unless at least some of the following conditions are met:

-That Google be required to obtain a permit under the PSD program; they can afford it and it's ridiculous that they are lobbying to not when their proposed emissions are so close to the cut off. This permit does nothing to protect public health; no details on what an emergency constitutes, or what oversight looks like, or how they have addressed this in confirmed issues in other states where they have tapped out the electric grid.

-Any generators should be Tier 4. We deserve pollution controls; Google can easily afford that and supposedly values it.

-There needs to be a plan for oversight and a legal commitment signed by Google related to if they are not meeting requirements and compensating Indiana residents.

-Google should be using on site battery storage and microgrid solutions instead of relying so heavily on diesel.

I'm requesting that the public comment time be extended for 2-3 months to allow reasonable time for residents to under this project and have their concerns addressed and questions answered. There should be confirmation that nearby schools and daycares are aware of this permit request.

I'm requesting that Google fund a Health Impact Assessment by a 3rd party, plan for a public notification system, and that city council should be consulted related to the impact of this project.

Thank you for your time and attention to this matter.

Laura Jacobs

609 Fox Hound Way Apt 1B

Fort Wayne, IN 46804

Dear Sir,

I am neither an engineer nor a scientist. I have lived in New Haven since 1984. My home and farm are about 4 miles directly downwind of the prevailing winds from the proposed Hatchworks Google data center. Although your apparent single concern is harm to air quality, I am also downstream with very shallow aquifers also running this direction.

We have had no assurances that this company will use appropriate double wall tanks for storing the million gallons of diesel fuel they plan to have on site .This is a very significant fire and pollution danger.

The company has listed a selection of diesel motors they might use. Some meet tier 4 specifications . Some do not, only being classified as tier 2. These are significantly more polluting. They do not say which they may choose.

Overarching all these details is the manner in which Hatchworks has approached the whole project. This is a multi billion dollar company.

It is not believable that their engineers and estimators miscalculated so badly in their original plans for this project that they now find that they need to more than quadruple the number of diesel generators, and with it the pollution of our neighborhood. In spite of what was said, they rather obviously regarded that original permit as just the start of what they would try to get while presenting it as the entire plan.

It seems that this huge number of generators indicates that they are planning to use them not just for emergencies but as a significant portion of their power needs. Thus running them for extended periods. It indicates that what they need cannot be supplied by I and M regardless of what was said earlier.

In fact they need their own power plant, but that has very stringent permit application requirements, which can take years. So this looks like the hurry up job to try and ram it through to make a profit before the whole thing becomes obsolete in less than 10 years

It would appear that they applied for the original permit in bad faith in order to get their foot in the door locally. All the people most affected objected to it then and were skillfully shut out of any decision making by legal maneuvers. Once they had it, they started requesting and getting smaller alterations like filling wetlands they had said that they would leave alone.

This is part of a pattern that has persisted in Allen County and Fort Wayne for decades. Everything polluting and undesirable has been pushed incrementally and en masse onto the southeast of Fort Wayne and towards New Haven, from dumping along the river to a hazardous waste landfill and an attempted smelting plant all within 2 miles of this data center project.

It is true that these are not looked at as fashionable areas and many of lower income live there, thus hindering their voices from being heard. Lately there had been the hopeful beginnings of some local recognition of that history and counteracting it.

I hope that IDEM will see fit to allow this infant trend to persist and grow by denying Hatchworks this vastly altered and duplicitous permit request which would undeniably add considerably to air pollution.

Thankyou for your attention.

Respectfully,

Alison Adams

To whom it may concern,

The Google Data Center poses a threat to the air and water quality in the city of New Haven and its surrounding areas. I reside in Whitley County, and am opposed to an increase in particulate matter in the sky and an increase in water, electricity bills. I oppose the existence of this Google Data Center and increasing the amount of generators to run this Data Center poses a large risk of increased air and water pollution to the population of Allen County. These generators are a threat to our health and wellbeing.

I demand IDEM deny this permit. If the Google Data Center must exist, consider what other Google Data Centers have done in other cities.

1. Hybrid battery backup for 30%+ of power – cuts diesel run-time by 70–90% during outages and all monthly tests (used at Google's Oregon and Virginia sites).

2. Zero-emission testing – uses batteries or load banks, no diesel burn for routine checks (standard at Google's California data centers).

3. Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) on every generator – slashes nitrogen dioxide by 90%+ (required and installed at Google's Virginia and Oregon campuses).

4. Tier 4 Final engines with soot filters – cuts fine soot by 95%+ (Google's standard in California, Virginia, and Washington).

5. Real-time nitrogen dioxide and fine soot monitors in New Haven – with live public dashboard (already online at Google's Loudoun County, Virginia site).

These five proven steps cut 80–95% of all pollution – not just modeled averages. Google already does this in other states. There is no excuse for less in Indiana.

Thank you for your time,

Damien Haviland

Whitley County Resident

To whom it may concern,

The Google Data Center poses a threat to the air and water quality in the city of New Haven and its surrounding areas. I reside in Allen County, on the northeast side not far from the New Haven line. I oppose the existence of this Google Data Center. Increasing the amount of generators to run this Data Center poses a large risk of increased air and water pollution to the population of Allen County. These generators are a threat to our health and wellbeing.

I demand IDEM deny this permit. If the Google Data Center must exist, consider what other Google Data Centers have done in other cities.

1. Hybrid battery backup for 30%+ of power – cuts diesel run-time by 70–90% during outages and all monthly tests (used at Google's Oregon and Virginia sites).

2. Zero-emission testing – uses batteries or load banks, no diesel burn for routine checks (standard at Google's California data centers).

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5. Real-time nitrogen dioxide and fine soot monitors in New Haven – with live public dashboard (already online at Google's Loudoun County, Virginia site).

These five proven steps cut 80–95% of all pollution – not just modeled averages. Google already does this in other states. There is no excuse for less in Indiana.

However, again, I am opposed to the Google Data Center and the increasing of its property and generators and expansion for many reasons including the fact that they want to expand on protected wetlands!

I do not want this here where I live, where my children and grandchildren live and call home!

Thank you for your time,

Amanda McHenry

Allen County Resident

November 17, 2025

Significant Source Modification No: 003-48739-00530

Significant Permit Modification No: 003-48840-00530

Please DENY Hatchworks LLC's application to modify their Part 70 Operating Permit.

I also request that IDEM hold an additional public meeting to allow concerned citizens to ask questions and further discuss pollution concerns. After attending the public hearing on November 13th, I was one of many who signed up to speak but did not have the opportunity due to limited time. There were others who were not able to attend due to the large turnout and limited seating capacity. There are many more voices that have not been heard, and many of those affected who deserve to have their questions answered and open discussion with IDEM staff.

My name is Jen Hill. I am a 34 year old veteran and Hoosier. I was born in Indiana, and after my time in the service I returned to the state to be close to my elderly parents, elderly aunt and uncle, and my cousins and their children. They represent multiple vulnerable groups when talking about air pollution. And I may still have children of my own one day - that would put me in a vulnerable group, too. I am concerned for the health of my family members, myself, and all affected parties if the modification of this permit is approved.

In recent years I have found myself in a good job at a plant nursery where I work primarily outside every day. At this job, even in Fort Wayne I feel the effects of air pollution from the wildfires in Canada. These include getting winded quicker than usual, general fatigue, and irritated throat and lungs in the days following the worst exposure. I am privileged to have good health and an active lifestyle - I can only imagine the devastating effects air pollution would have on those with Hatchworks LLC/Google's diesel generators in their neighborhood. Especially those in vulnerable groups, whether that be due to age, preexisting health conditions, or socioeconomic status. And it wouldn't just affect those in New Haven and areas surrounding the operation, it would affect everyone downwind.

From the EPA website:

"Pollutants emitted from diesel engines are known or suspected of causing cancer and other serious health effects including:

Aggravation of respiratory and cardiovascular disease
Changes in lung function and increased respiratory symptoms
Premature death in people with heart or lung disease
Neurological, cardiovascular, liver, kidney health effects, and also effects on immune and reproductive systems."

At this point, I have now spent hours of my precious time reading not only the permit application and preliminary findings, but state regulations as well as EPA standards. It is vital information to our health and safety, and again, residents deserve **more time** to fully read and understand and engage with their local representatives - time we were not granted. 30 days is not enough for something of this scale. The following points are my main technical concerns: I fail to understand how a site can still be classified as a minor source when in multiple cases the preliminary findings for unlimited PTE for NOx, CO, and VOC are *well* above 250 tons/year (the major source thresholds). What does it mean "The source opted to take limit(s) in order to render the requirements... not applicable to this source"? How does this process work and how were they able to effectively opt out? How is a 244 ton/year restriction adequate when the unlimited potential for air pollution is so immense? What happens in the event of a major malfunction -

reporting, yes - but what happens to the people who are affected? Once the pollution occurs, there's no undoing it. Why not use pollution controls and safeguards in advance? I fail to understand how an operating permit can allow 142 diesel engines with the combined unlimited PTE of 1,195.35 tons/year of NOx to operate using no control. Because they are not blast furnace gas-fired boilers or Portland cement kilns? How is that due diligence? How can 142 diesel engines with the combined unlimited PTE of 298.81 tons/year of VOC be permitted to operate with no control? If each individual unit does not exceed 25 tons/year, is there no middle ground between 25 tons and nearly 300? Do we not deserve the best available control technology with a facility this large? This permit feels like the absolute bare minimum. We deserve pollution controls. Our rules and regulations have clearly failed us.

I do not appreciate my air quality and my health being treated as an afterthought. Everything about this permit draft feels as though the applicant took every measure possible to find every exception to avoid giving proper protection to residents. I guess I am not surprised at the lack of concern for citizens from a giant corporation like Hatchworks LLC/Google. I am, however, surprised and saddened that my state representation and government officials are not asking for better.

Please deny the application. Thank you for your time.

Jennifer Hill

7028 Thamesford Dr

Fort Wayne, IN 46835

Permit numbers: 003-48739-00530 and 003-48840-00530

Hello Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in my public comment for the Allen County Google "Project Zodiac" Transmission Line Re-Build. I have concerns as an Allen County resident. There already seems to be a huge boom of data centers popping up across the United States, seemingly overnight. I don't like that this project even went through in the first place but I find the changes that Google is attempting to make a reality even more problematic.

Things about this I find problematic are as follows:

1. It will more than quadruple the number of diesel-powered emergency generators on-site, with each tank storing 6,000 gallons of diesel fuel.

What would happen if this were to explode?

Without proper cooling this can lead to overheating of these diesel-powered emergency generators increasing the risk of explosion or fires. And without proper maintenance or good quality diesel, these can also pose the risk of fires and explosions.

What are you doing to ensure Allen County and surrounding areas are safe?

2. Their original plan -- when Google and the development company working with Google went to IDEM for their original proposal -- was in 2024, and they asked for 34 emergency generators and one ancillary generator. Then in September, the company asked for the increase, as well as an additional 143 fuel tanks, 49 cooling towers and one more fire pump.

Why do they keep increasing and changing their original plan? Are they just going to keep asking for more and more and more?

3. My second question led me into this third point but there is a general lack of trust in the company itself, especially after adding WAY more than what they originally asked for. Why was there so much secrecy behind the actual company behind the project? Is it because they thought people in the area would be upset? Are there other reasons they were hiding information to the public who live and work in the area they are building? They have already introduced a relationship with Allen County residents where it's built on lies, how can anyone trust what they're saying now?

4. The plan also is going to use the local electrical utility - Indiana & Michigan Power - unless there is an emergency to use generators. We have seen across the country electrical utilities go up after having data centers built. Will this increase electrical utility prices for residents?

5. The impact on our Allen County residents' health, wildlife health, and surrounding areas is a top concern. Hoosiers deserve clean air, clean water, and access to wetlands and wildlife. Indiana has lost more than 260 acres of wetlands since 2021, when the Senate Enrolled Act 389 went into effect. This state law removed all state protections for Class 1 wetlands, which make up more than half of the state's remaining wetlands and also reduced the permit requirements for disturbing or filling other wetlands.

Wetlands play a vital part to our daily lives for Hoosiers. They help with water quality, erosion control, flood control, water storage, groundwater recharge, they even help our lakes and other larger bodies of water. They are entire ecosystems with living species in them, which also feeds into our recreational and economic way of life here in Indiana.

Now, these 9 wetlands that will be torn up, are they Class 1 wetlands?

Google also has stated they will "rebuild them" when they are done. How will this affect the susceptibility of flooding in the area once they replace the wetlands?

Also -- wouldn't building on top of wetlands actually make the building more susceptible to flooding since you're taking out the wetlands, the thing that actually helps prevent flooding and erosion?

Furthermore the quality of our air and food will be effected by this data center. We have already seen the effects of people living near other data centers in other cities - loss of water in their homes, exasperating or creating chronic or other medical conditions such as cancer, lung and respiratory diseases, asthma, etc. Indiana already has one of the worst air qualities in the US -- and building a huge data center with the capacity to use all of these diesel generators and massive cooling towers -- how can you overlook the negative health impacts this will bring to our community?

6. In 5-10 years will this and other data centers like this Google one become obsolete? What happens to the clean-up of the aftermath of the building being left behind? Will Google be cleaning the site or will it be deteriorating into our soil? Are there any biohazard materials that will be left on-site if and when the building is no longer used? What protections for Fort Wayne citizens will IDEM enforce if this process occurs?

7. The Google data center is also very close to nearby schools and residential areas. We have already heard issues directly from people that live near the site including foggyness, noise, etc. How will this directly affect children at the neighboring schools and people that live in the vicinity?

In concluding my concerns and questions, I know that IDEM is going to do whatever they want, but will the people making that decision for an entire city, will they be proud of making that decision? Will they feel good about saying "I did that!" ? Will they be able to say that their decision was for the betterment of our community, for the people that live here and grow food here, and breathe the air and drink the water here? Will they be happy to tell people for years and years after they were a part of that process and final decision?

Thank you so much for your time and consideration,

Autumn Vandewalker

Hello,

My name is Danielle Doepke (dep-key, she/her), and I am writing in regards to the Google data center being built in Fort Wayne, Indiana. I am asking IDEM to DENY Google's diesel permit requests SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530. I am also asking that IDEM extend the public comment period and schedule additional public hearings, in part because the public hearing held on Thursday, November 13th was insufficient. We were not alloted the full three hours, the venue was not large enough to accommodate the multiple hundreds of community members who showed up, and 20 or so people who had signed up to speak were not afforded that opportunity. These additional public hearings also need to allow community members to speak on subjects that are outside of exclusively air quality and pollution concerns.

My 85-year-old grandfather signed up to speak but the meeting was ended before he was able to, below is what he had planned to say:

"My name is Jay Butler, and I'm a resident of Fort Wayne. Thank you for this opportunity to speak. I am a member of the Izaak Walton League of America, the oldest conservation organization in the United States, which celebrated its 100th anniversary two years ago. I have served as President of our local chapter, which has approximately 700 members, as well as Regional Vice President for Indiana and on our National Board of Directors. Our charter is to preserve water, soil, air, and wildlife. And all are challenged by the Google Data Center now underway. I'll quickly cover these for you.

There is a technical term for certain chemicals, but I won't attempt to pronounce it (Polyfluoroalkyl substances). It has been shortened in the chemical world to (PFAS), but is most commonly known as "forever chemicals." They first gained public attention in the 1970s. Since 1981, IDEM has reported toxic levels of PFAS in 24 Indiana water purification facilities. Understanding of the impact of "forever chemicals" has significantly accelerated between 2000 and 2025.

The nickname "Forever Chemicals" refers to their persistence in the environment, as they do not break down over time like other chemicals. They lay intact in soil and then are washed into our watersheds.

The Journal Gazette reported on August 23, 2023, that the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) found PFAS levels above the Federal EPA limit at the time, in five Indiana city water treatment utilities: Logansport, Columbus, Elkhart, Sellersburg, North Manchester, and Watson Rural Water County, which were predominantly private home wells contaminated by the aquifer. The city of Fort Wayne began testing for PFAS in 2014 and has never found these "Forever Chemicals" in our local drinking water. And that's a good thing.

About four years ago, two states, including neighboring Michigan, banned deer hunting in several counties due to dangerously high levels of PFAS in the deer population, ingested through food and/or water. This highlights the severe impacts of PFAS contamination on wildlife, humans, and the environment.

PFAS have been detected in drinking water and groundwater nationwide, posing significant health risks. Medical studies have shown a link to cancer, birth defects, and diseases affecting the kidneys, liver, and thyroid.

The Fort Wayne Google Data Center is expected to need 4 million gallons of water daily, a demand local

studies suggest can be met. However, semiconductors and cooling systems coated with PFAS are used throughout Data Centers, potentially contaminating our vital natural resources. On April 25, 2024, the U.S. EPA released the new maximum contaminant levels (MCLs)_for certain PFAS. An MCL is the legally enforceable limit on the amount of a substance allowed in drinking water. The MCLs for PFAS are four parts per trillion (ppt). As an arithmetic fraction, that's a four over a 1 with 12 zeros behind it! If an issue arises, the impact of a single day's production, with 4 million gallons of water used, could be catastrophic. Note, currently, there is no plan to monitor PFAS in the state's natural water sources.

Concerns are growing about the depletion of essential water resources by Google's Fort Wayne Data Center. While local studies suggest that Fort Wayne's water supply can meet the demand, it's important to note that water resources do not recognize city and state boundary lines, making local tests "suspect" as they don't control the ebb and flow of watersheds and aquifers, especially with these Data Centers springing up all over. The new Tech Center being built just 50 miles from Fort Wayne in Lebanon, is forecast to use 5 million gallons of water daily. That's 270 million gallons of water, every month. Too many high-tech facilities sharing Indiana's water is a recipe for disaster. Water, like all commodities, has a financial value, and shortages will raise prices for the public and adversely affect the economy.

The Fort Wayne Google Data Center, now that construction has started, needs an adjacent 2.5 acres, which happens to be wetlands, like those of Fox Island and Eagle Marsh. These wetlands are critical to the environment for their essential role in water retention, flood reduction, and wildlife habitat. However, declining protections for wetlands in Indiana are rapidly threatening these ecosystems, making this request relevant._Google has increased the number of diesel generators for backup purposes by a factor of 5X, Whether due to engineering errors, judgment errors, or other factors, these multi-million-dollar facilities are often underestimated when negotiating the deal.

Thank you for the opportunity to voice our concerns."

I spoke at the public hearing, and will include a copy here. Please take this into consideration as my public comment.

"Hello, my name is Danielle Doepke and Fort Wayne has been my home for 26 years. While I have built my life here, I am struggling to see a long term future.

Diesel exhaust has been classified a Group 1 Carcinogen by international & national organizations, meaning it is a definite cause of cancer in humans. Studies have found links between diesel exhaust and cancers of the lung, bladder, esophagus, stomach, pancreas, as well as blood cancers like lymphomas and leukemias. There are other severe health complications, including respiratory illnesses, decreased lung function, inflammation of airways, neurological disorders, and elevated risk of cardiovascular diseases including heart attacks and strokes. Additionally, "forever chemicals" used in the manufacturing of materials in and around data centers have been linked to birth defects, kidney, liver, and thyroid disease, fertility and reproductive issues, hormonal disruptions, risks to pregnancy, and a range of other serious hereditary health concerns.

All of this information is well-researched and widely available. Google is a multi-trillion dollar corporation and it has other, cleaner options that would mitigate their pollution impact and reduce harm, but they are acting with malicious intent and have made a series of deliberate decisions to not invest in those alternatives and protect our quality of life. It is faster and cheaper for them to poison our air, soil, and

water and cause us pain, suffering, and death. I am so tired of being forced to witness and endure this cycle, where giant corporations are allowed into communities with the promise of "progress and jobs," and ultimately cause debilitating harm to the people for the sake of profit. Our children, elders, and disabled will be hit the hardest and I am disgusted that our government leadership and people in positions of power are complicit and unwilling to do anything to stop the exploitation. How is IDEM going to hold Google, Indiana Michigan Power, and every other corporation and individual involved in this project accountable? How will we hold IDEM accountable if you approve these permits and allow this violence against us?

I am asking that IDEM firmly deny HatchWorks LLC's permit requests and also provide an extension for public comments. IDEM, alongside our local and state representatives, must demand the implementation of the strongest possible environmental protection protocols to ensure that people are protected now and into the future — the health of our environment is directly tied to the health of our bodies. IDEM must demand accountability and transparency to keep corporations honest and enact strong, punitive measures when they are not. Unfortunately through a series of closed door meetings, NDAs, and deliberate withholding of information, our local government has sold us out, invited Google in, and the center has already broken ground. Knowing the dire health impacts of diesel exhaust, will IDEM force Google to fix and upgrade the 30+ diesel generators that are already on site? Where is the oversight? If Google — or any corporation — wants to be in our city and gluttonize our resources, then they need to do right by its residents. Our representatives must do right by us as well. Thank you."

Please help us protect our livelihoods and futures and DENY Google's permit requests. Thank you.

Here is my comment:

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

My name is Amir Williams and I have lived in North East Fort Wayne/Allen County for my whole life– besides my years in college. I have found Fort Wayne to be a sanguine place where I have been able to work to become the best me. I am able to live here. But I feel that the increase in big corporation activity, and specifically the Google/Hatchworks LLC data center, will deteriorate this sanguine sense of the city. In this writing, I will be conveying my testimony regarding permit number 003-48739-00530 and 003-48840-00530.

While I understand the benefits of technological advancements and specifically digital infrastructure, I am concerned about the negative environmental, social and economic impacts that the Google data center and addition of diesel storage and generators will bring.

Pollution concerns:

I feel that it is obvious, but I have great concern about the toxic and carcinogenic emissions that the generators will bring. The facility is within close proximity to homes and within a few more miles to a school and shopping areas. These areas have a sizable Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed (ALICE) community and I worry if they are being taken advantage of and seen as less deserving of good treatment. In a more general sense, I am concerned for the wellbeing of all people within close proximity to the facility and how it will impact their respiratory health. Will there be frequent air tests and checks to make sure it is healthy to live by the facility?

To start, I feel that the components and specifics of the diesel generators and diesel storage tanks are unclear. What exactly is meant by the numbers when the diesel-fired emergency generators are identified as Gen 35 through Gen 174? What is the significance of each Gen? How many of each Gen # are being built? Are some Gen #s less polluting to the environment versus others?

I am also concerned about the fact there are no controls on any of the generators or storage containers. I understand that Google may be within legal regulations–I have comments on this that will be seen later– but does that mean it is morally right to not do the best that they can to limit pollution? They are coming to Fort Wayne, getting tax abatements, and already have tons of money, but they are taking shortcuts when it comes to reducing emissions. That seems unjust and arguably negligent and I posit that argument for consideration. It seems that Google is choosing profit over the health of Fort Wayne residents and that the city official, and Indiana regulators are allowing that to happen. In a way, Hoosiers are being disregarded and taken advantage of. Why are we letting corporations come into Indiana and take advantage of populations (and also, take over protected lands)?

I would mention that I do appreciate the use of exhaust stacks on the diesel generators but I still have questions and concerns about them. Are the exhaust stacks just dispersing the pollution in a wider area in a way that the same amount of pollution is being made, it is just being spread out? Is this a way that Google is in a way gaming the system by making their emissions are less concentrated? Is there anything to regulate a corporation from using exhaust stacks to create a ton of pollution but just disperse it very far so that there is not one area that is receiving high concentrations of pollution?

Regarding the storage tanks, are there protections and regulations for emissions that may occur out of the storage tanks? Are there vents on the storage tanks that could excrete pollution? Are there safety features to limit pollution when filling the tanks? Do the tanks have vapor recovery or control systems?

Finally, the generators are supposedly only able to be used for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year, but I am afraid that that number will increase and thus increase emissions. Considering that the IDEM guidance is for 500 hours per calendar year, to my understanding Google would be able to emit more if they go through the appropriate checks and balances. I fear this especially considering how the diesel generators that are being pursued were not in original plans that were presented to the public. How can we take caution and respect the opinions of the people if more amendments are proposed through time?

Closing:

To close, I am concerned for the well-being of Fort Wayne and its citizens in the coming years if this specific permit is approved and for other impacts of the Google data center. I feel that the people of Allen County have been disregarded and kept unaware of what is happening regarding the building of the facility. Other cities such as Indianapolis and Porter County have been able to halt the building of data centers, but I feel Fort Wayne was not given the opportunity to do so. Fort Wayne wasn't even given a public hearing about the data center being built on protected wetlands. Where is the representation of the views of the people? Where is the discourse for the processes of a democratic republic to happen? I have a lot of questions and I apologize for any ignorance in my questions, but I am doing my best as a citizen seeking to limit a trillion dollar corporation from harming and taking advantage of my city. I ask for more support and value be placed on the views of hardworking Hoosiers who continuously don't have the time to read through convoluted permits, read through research articles, go to every public hearing, write testimonials and so on. And I ask for transparency. I get that I have to do my part and I am doing my best.

I wish you the best. Sincerely,

Amir

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Hello,

My name is Casey and I deny the permits being proposed by Hatchworks LLC.

These permits are reckless and have no place in this town. The air quality will suffer. The children who attend school a mile a way will be lab rats in Google's Experiment. Why is Hatchworks LLC not pursuing a cleaner source of energy?

I worry about my Mom who has severe asthma and has suffered her whole life. Fort Wayne has already seen many days within the past few years where we have air quality warnings from surrounding fires and pollution. She gasps for air on these days and it is traumatizing to hear. I want her to live a long life in Fort Wayne where she was also born and raised.

Health Conditions like COPD, asthma, and other respiratory illnesses will rise. Cancers, leukemia, lyme disease, will all become more prevalent in our community at Google's hand. Dumping this amount of emissions into the air is lethal and will have lasting effects on wildlife as well as countless populations down river and down wind from Fort Wayne. Google will have blood on their hands.

How is Google going to prevent the rise of these health issues?

With trillions of dollars in worth, why is Google allowed to cut corners in ways that will have eternal lasting damage on our planet, our wetlands, our bodies, and generations to come?

Google can afford to, so why do they choose not to conduct any emissions controls? Why create a database with all the knowledge in the world that you refuse to use? It takes just a few searchs to find all of the health concerns linked to pollution on this scale. They know they are taking advantage of our town and I question the people who have been foolish enough to let this happen thus far. I urge you to deny these permits or the blood will be on your hands as well.

This project is not welcome here. Our town will show you time and time again how unwelcome your datacenter is here. We will not sit by and let you silently destroy our communities. I urge you to have another public hearing so all of our voices can be heard.

Denied by,

Casey Stanley

Disappointed Citizen of Fort Wayne

This is in addition to my previous set of comments sent prior to this:

This is regarding Hatchworks, LLC application SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530 for 7510 Zodiac Way Fort Wayne, IN 46816 with my comments on it below.

The below is to be taken as the best of my understanding, and not as any threshold of knowledge beyond that.

My understanding:
Certain incorrect or incomplete information in compliance plan seems to be a reason for denial under subsection 4 of 326 IAC 2-1.1-5 ("do not assure compliance with all applicable air pollution control rules, except as provided by an enforceable compliance schedule;").

Elaborating on my section 4 complaints; many sections simply of compliance plan in application seem to only say "See current permit..." which does not seem to comply with 326 IAC 2-7-4 subsection which states " The forms and attachments shall include the following information to the extent necessary to determine applicable requirements, including the requirement to pay fees, compliance with applicable requirements and this rule, and compliance during the term of the permit:" and includes "(10) Requirements for compliance certification, including the following" and includes under that:

"(B) A statement of methods used for determining compliance, including a description of monitoring, record keeping, reporting requirements, and test methods." but CD-01: Emissions Unit Compliance Status part of application states for "Test Method" is it is "NA" (which seems to mean the applicant believes it Not Applicable when that part of 326 IAC 2-7-4 seems to require it). Is the applicant using diesel fuel usage and a calculation based on it to determine compliance? If so, shouldn't how they intend to measure diesel fuel consumption at very least be listed?

Image of part of 326 IAC 2-7-4 being referred to here:

TITLE 326 Air Pollution Control Division

PDF

ARTICLE 2 PERMIT REVIEW RULES

‹ Article 1 Article 3 ›

date the applicant filed a complete application but prior to release of a draft Part 70 permit.

(c) An application for a Part 70 permit shall be submitted on the application form or forms prescribed by the commissioner, or in other application formats authorized by the commissioner, and shall include the information specified in this subsection. Such information shall be included in the application for all emissions units at a Part 70 source. The forms and attachments shall include the following information to the extent necessary to determine applicable requirements, including the requirement to pay fees, compliance with applicable requirements and this rule, and compliance during the term of the permit:

(1) Identifying information, including the following:
(A) The company name and address (or the plant name and address if different from the company name).
(B) The owner's name and agent.
(C) The telephone numbers and names of the plant site manager or site contact.

(2) A description of the source's processes and products (by Standard Industrial Classification Code), including any associated with each alternate scenario identified by the source.

(3) The following emissions related information:
(A) All emissions of pollutants for which the source is major, and all emissions of regulated air pollutants. A Part 70 permit application shall describe all emissions of regulated air pollutants emitted from any emissions unit, except where the units are exempted under this subsection. The applicant shall provide such additional information related to the emissions of air pollutants as is sufficient to verify which requirements are applicable to the source and other information necessary to collect any Part 70 permit fees owed under the fee schedule approved under section 19 of this rule.
(B) An identification and a description of all points of emissions described in clause (A) in sufficient detail to establish the basis for fees and applicability of requirements of the CAA.
(C) Emissions rates of all pollutants described in clause (A) in tons per year (tpy) and in such terms as are necessary to establish compliance consistent with the applicable standard reference test method.
(D) The following information to the extent it is needed to determine or regulate emissions:
(i) Fuels, including types and characteristics.
(ii) Fuel use, including types and quantities combusted.
(iii) Raw materials.
(iv) Production and process rates.
(v) Operating schedules.
(E) Identification and description of air pollution control equipment and compliance monitoring devices or activities.
(F) Limitations on source operation affecting emissions or any work practice standards, where applicable, for all regulated pollutants at a Part 70 source.
(G) Other information required by any applicable requirement, including information related to stack height limitations developed under Section 123 of the CAA.
(H) Calculations, examples of calculations, or descriptions of calculation methods or basis on which the information in this subsection is based.

(4) The following air pollution control requirements:
(A) Citation and description of all applicable requirements.
(B) A description of or reference to any applicable test method for determining compliance with each applicable requirement.
(C) Where an applicant is proposing alternative or streamlined limitations or requirements, or both, the applicant shall provide the required documentation in accordance with 326 IAC 8-1-5 or 326 IAC 10-1-3(3)(A).

(5) Other specific information that may be necessary to:
(A) implement and enforce other applicable requirements of the CAA or of this rule; or
(B) determine the applicability of the requirements.

(6) At the option of the applicant, a request that alternative operating scenarios be provided for in its Part 70 permit. Such a request shall include a description of the alternate operating scenarios that are proposed and any additional information determined to be necessary by the commissioner to define appropriate permit terms and conditions for the alternative scenarios under sections 5(9) and 20(d) of this rule.

(7) At the option of the applicant, a request that the permit provide terms and conditions allowing for the trading of emissions increases and decreases in the applicant's facility under sections 5(10) and 20(c) of this rule. In addition to such other information as may be requested by the commissioner as necessary to define the permit terms and conditions, the applicant shall include proposed replicable procedures and permit terms that ensure that emission trades conducted under the provisions are quantifiable and enforceable.

(8) Confirmation of the following:
(A) That the source maintains on-site a preventive maintenance plan as described in 326 IAC 1-6-3.
(B) That, upon request, the preventive maintenance plan will be forwarded to the department.

(9) A compliance plan for all Part 70 sources that contains all of the following information:
(A) A description of the compliance status of the source with respect to all applicable requirements that addresses the following:
(i) For applicable requirements with which the source is in compliance, a statement that the source will continue to comply with the requirements.
(ii) For applicable requirements that will become effective during the Part 70 permit term, a statement that the source will meet the requirements on a timely basis.
(iii) For requirements for which the source is not in compliance at the time of a Part 70 permit issuance, a narrative description of how the source will achieve compliance with the requirements.
(B) A compliance schedule as follows:
(i) For applicable requirements with which the source is in compliance, a statement that the source will continue to comply with the requirements.
(ii) For applicable requirements that will become effective during the Part 70 permit term, a statement that the source will meet the requirements on a timely basis. A statement that the source will meet, in a timely manner, applicable requirements that become effective during the Part 70 permit term shall satisfy this requirement unless a more detailed schedule is expressly required by the applicable requirement.
(iii) A schedule of compliance for sources that are not in compliance with all applicable requirements at the time of a Part 70 permit issuance. Such a schedule shall include a schedule of remedial measures, including an enforceable sequence of actions with milestones leading to compliance with any applicable requirements for which the source will be in noncompliance at the

(C) A schedule for submission of certified progress reports not less frequently than every six (6) months for sources required to have a schedule of compliance to remedy a violation.
(D) The compliance plan content requirements specified in this section shall apply and be included in the acid rain portion of a compliance plan for an affected source, except as specifically superseded by regulations promulgated under Title IV of the CAA with regard to the schedule and methods the source will use to achieve compliance with the acid rain emissions limitations.
(10) Requirements for compliance certification, including the following:
(A) A certification of compliance with all applicable requirements by a responsible official consistent with subsection (f) and Section 114(a)(3) of the CAA.
(B) A statement of methods used for determining compliance, including a description of monitoring, record keeping, reporting requirements, and test methods.
(C) A schedule for submission of compliance certifications during the Part 70 permit term, to be submitted not less frequently than annually, or more frequently if specified by the underlying applicable requirement or by the commissioner.
(D) A statement indicating the source's compliance status with any applicable enhanced monitoring and compliance certification requirements of the CAA.
(11) The use of nationally standardized forms for acid rain portions of Part 70 permit applications and compliance plans as required by the acid rain program.
(12) Identification of terms, conditions, or requirements under this title that are state enforceable and not enforceable by the U.S. EPA.

I am unable to fully evaluate this because looking at compliance plan part of application in first Hatchworks air permit application (not current one) I could find online had the second page of form CD-02 Compliance Plan Requirements Per Applicable Requirement , second page of form CD-03 Compliance Plan Requirements Per Emissions Unit , and the second page of CD-04 Compliance Certification, but not the first page of each of those forms.

The application under consideration contains those form that but references to "current permit" means the missing pages from first application might impact the current compliance plan submitted.

This is the Compliance Determination Application portion from current application I found here that I am referring to (at this link: https://ecm.idem.in.gov/cs/idcplg?IdcService=GET_FILE&dID=83758244&dDocName=83762287&Rendition=web&allowInterrupt=1&noSaveAs=1)

OAQ COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION APPLICATION
CD-03: Compliance Plan Requirements Per Emissions Unit

State Form 51863 (R2 / 1-10)
INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

IDEM – Office of Air Quality – Permits Branch
100 N. Senate Avenue, MC 61-53 Room 1003
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2251
Telephone: (317) 233-0178 or
Toll Free: 1-800-451-6027 x30178 (within Indiana)
Facsimile Number: (317) 232-6749
www.IN.gov/idem

NOTES:

- The purpose of CD-03 is to identify existing compliance monitoring activities (monitoring, testing, record keeping and/or reporting) required in an applicable requirement or to provide compliance monitoring activities for applicable requirements where there is no or inadequate compliance monitoring requirements.
- CD-03 focuses on specific applicable requirements that may apply to a single emission unit or group of emission units.
- This is required form for each initial Title V permit application as well as each modification and every renewal.
- Detailed instructions for this form are available on the Air Permit Application Forms website.
- All information submitted to IDEM will be made available to the public unless it is submitted under a claim of confidentiality. Claims of confidentiality must be made at the time the information is submitted to IDEM, and must follow the requirements set out in 326 IAC 17.1-4-1. Failure to follow these requirements exactly will result in your information becoming a public record, available for any one to inspect and photocopy.

PART A: Identification of Source and Applicable Requirement

Part A identifies the source and the emissions unit. Use one form for each emissions unit. For the purposes of this form, the term "source" refers to the plant site as a whole and NOT to individual emissions units.

1. **Source Name:**	Hatchworks LLC	2. **Source ID:**	003 – 00530
3. **Emissions Unit Description:**	Critical Generators 1 and 2 (no other emission units currently permitted have been constructed at this time)	4. **Unit ID:**	GEN 1 and GEN2

5. **Limitations:** List each operational and/or emission limit for this emissions unit.

See Form CD-01

6. **Reporting Schedule:** Provide a description of the reporting schedule to be used. The schedule should include what will be reported and how often the reports will be submitted.

See Form CD-01

Continued on Next Page

OAQ COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION APPLICATION
CD-01: Emissions Unit Compliance Status
State Form 51861 (R / 1-10)
INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

IDEM – Office of Air Quality – Permits Branch
100 N. Senate Avenue, MC 61-53 Room 1003
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2251
Telephone: (317) 233-0178 or
Toll Free: 1-800-451-6027 x30178 (within Indiana)
Facsimile Number: (317) 232-6749
www.IN.gov/idem

NOTES:

- The purpose of CD-01 is to identify the requirements that apply to each emissions unit at the permitted source and to determine the compliance status of these emissions units.
- This is required form for each initial Title V permit application as well as each modification and every renewal.
- Detailed instructions for this form are available on the Air Permit Application Forms website.
- All information submitted to IDEM will be made available to the public unless it is submitted under a claim of confidentiality. Claims of confidentiality must be made at the time the information is submitted to IDEM, and must follow the requirements set out in 326 IAC 17.1-4-1. Failure to follow these requirements exactly will result in your information becoming a public record, available for any one to inspect and photocopy.

PART A: Identification of Source and Emissions Unit

Part A identifies the source and the emissions unit. For the purposes of this form, the term "source" refers to the plant site as a whole and NOT to individual emissions units.

1. Source Name:	Hatchworks LLC	**2. Source ID:**	003 – 00530
3. Emissions Unit Description:	Critical Generators 1 and 2 (no other emission units currently permitted have been constructed at this time)	**4. Unit ID:**	GEN 1 and GEN 2

PART B: Regulatory Compliance Status

Part B identifies the regulatory requirements that apply to the emissions unit and to determine the compliance status of the emissions unit. These "regulatory requirements" are those required by federal, state, or local law.

5. Rule Cite	6. Description	7. State / Local Only	8. Limitation	9. Test Method	10. In Compliance (y/n)
Permit Condition C.10	Emergency Reduction Plan (ERP)		Prepare and submit an ERP	NA	Y
Permit Condition D.1.1	PSD Minor Limit		Gen 1 through Gen 34 not to exceed 240 tpy of NOx	NA	Y
Permit Conditions D.1.2, E.1.3 and E.2.3	Preventive Maintenance Plan		Prepare plan	NA	Y
Permit Condition D.1.3	NOx Compliance Demonstration		Calculated NOx emissions	NA	Y
Permit Condition D.1.4	Record Keeping Requirement		Diesel fuel usage	NA	Y
Permit Condition D.1.5	Reporting Requirements		Submit quarterly report	NA	Y
Permit Condition E.1.2(a)	NSPS Subpart IIII		Comply with requirements	NA	Y

OAQ COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION APPLICATION
CD-02: Compliance Plan Requirements Per Applicable Requirement

State Form 51862 (R2 / 1-10)
INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

IDEM – Office of Air Quality – Permits Branch
100 N. Senate Avenue, MC 61-53 Room 1003
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2251
Telephone: (317) 233-0178 or
Toll Free: 1-800-451-6027 x30178 (within Indiana)
Facsimile Number: (317) 232-6749
www.IN.gov/idem

NOTES:

- The purpose of CD-02 is to identify existing compliance monitoring activities (monitoring, testing, record keeping and/or reporting) required in an applicable requirement or to provide compliance monitoring activities for applicable requirements where there is no or inadequate compliance monitoring requirements.
- CD-02 focuses on generally applicable requirements that apply to many or all emission units at the source.
- This is required form for each initial Title V permit application as well as each modification and every renewal.
- Detailed instructions for this form are available on the Air Permit Application Forms website.
- All information submitted to IDEM will be made available to the public unless it is submitted under a claim of confidentiality. Claims of confidentiality must be made at the time the information is submitted to IDEM, and must follow the requirements set out in 326 IAC 17.1-4-1. Failure to follow these requirements exactly will result in your information becoming a public record, available for any one to inspect and photocopy.

PART A: Identification of Source and Applicable Requirement

Part A identifies the source and the applicable requirement. Use one form for each applicable requirement. For the purposes of this form, the term "source" refers to the plant site as a whole and NOT to individual emissions units.

1. **Source Name:**	Hatchworks LLC	2. **Source ID:**	003 – 00530
3. **Applicable Requirement:**	See Current Permit Number 003-47378-00530		
4. **Rule Cite:**	See Current Permit Number 003-47378-00530		

5. **Limitations:** List each operational and/or emission limit specified in the applicable requirement.

See Current Permit Number 003-47378-00530

6. **Reporting Schedule:** Provide a description of the reporting schedule to be used. The schedule should include what will be reported and how often the reports will be submitted.

See Current Permit Number 003-47378-00530

Continued on Next Page

Jorge Fernandez

Part of my previous remarks below:

To IDEM Office of Air Quality:
This is an addition to my previous set of comments sent prior to this.

I am requesting a denial of the air permit for the Hatchworks, LLC application SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530 for 7510 Zodiac Way Fort Wayne, IN 46816 with my comments on it below.

The below is to be taken as the best of my understanding, and not as any threshold of knowledge beyond that.

My understanding:

Even if IDEM interprets this site as not requiring Best Available Technology Source under the "major stationary source" definition (which it is not clear to me that the applicant has provided enough information in application for permit to make clear it does not fall under one of the categories listed that would make considered such while emitting between 100 ton and 250 ton per year standard for one of pollutants listed in air permit),

Subsection 1 and 5 of 326 IAC 2-1.1-5 seems to be a good argument for denying permit, because (1) if these rules are all designed to protect public health, theoretically, there seems to be no good reason the same amount of NOx from a fossil fuel plant that uses steam and produces a certain amount of energy would fall under BACT, but not a data center, if 249 tons per year of NOx from either would seemingly have same negative effect on health, and thus at the very least 326 IAC 2-1.1-5 subsection 5 seems it should should apply; and (2) why would one increase pollutants of all the other pollutants with regard to diesel generation but not NOx, why would they allow a less efficient engine that will damage public health more?
(326 IAC 2-1.1-5 Subsection 1 and subsection 5:

"The commissioner shall not issue preconstruction approval to any person for construction or modification of any source or emission unit if the commissioner determines that the terms and conditions of the preconstruction approval:

(1) will interfere with attainment or maintenance of any National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) set forth in 326 IAC 1-3;

...

(5) are not protective of the public health.")

Lack of specificity in compliance plan schedule also seems to be a reason for denial under subsection 4 of 326 IAC 2-1.1-5 ("do not assure compliance with all applicable air pollution control rules, except as provided by an enforceable compliance schedule;").

Indiana Code 13-17-1-3 states: "Accomplishing the intent and purpose of air pollution control laws can be done most effectively by focusing on goals to be achieved by a maximum of cooperation among all parties concerned, and the rules established under this article should be clearly premised upon scientific knowledge of causes as well as of effects." . To me this seems to support the interpretation of the rules adopted under IAC above

I will also note Indiana code 13-14-8-4 which is part of IAC 13-4-8 which is cited as an authority for this rules states "Sec. 4. In adopting rules and establishing standards, a board shall take into account the following:" and includes

"(1) All existing physical conditions and the character of the area affected.

(2) Past, present, and probable future uses of the area, including the character of the uses of surrounding areas.

(3) Zoning classifications."

It appears that the proposal for the siting of the generators is in a "business, technology, and industrial" zoning district, which one media report from Nov. 2023 by WBOI seemed to say was described by officials as "a gentle use in a gentle designation.". . This description does not seem to fit with this draft permit's potential max level of pollutants for the site.

Also, Indiana code 13-14-8-4 states "Sec. 4. In adopting rules and establishing standards, a board shall take into account the following:"

(7) The right of all persons to an environment sufficiently uncontaminated as not to be injurious to:

(A) human, plant, animal, or aquatic life; or

(B) the reasonable enjoyment of life and property."

That combined with IC 13-12-2-1 saying that Title 13 of Indiana code should be liberally construed for purposes that include public health: "Being necessary for the public health, safety, and welfare, this title shall be liberally construed to effectuate the purposes of this title." seem to strengthen case for interpretation of IAC code I gave above.

Relevant sources

326 IAC 2-1.1-5 Air quality requirements

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-15-2; IC 13-17-3-4; IC 13-17-3-11
Affected: IC 13-15; IC 13-17

Sec. 5. The commissioner shall not issue preconstruction approval to any person for construction or modification of any source or emission unit if the commissioner determines that the terms and conditions of the preconstruction approval:

(1) will interfere with attainment or maintenance of any National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) set forth in 326 IAC 1-3;

(2) do not comply with the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 for construction or modification of a major stationary source or major modification as defined in 326 IAC 2-2 that is or will be located in an attainment or unclassified area under 326 IAC 1-4;

(3) do not comply with the requirements of 326 IAC 2-3 for construction or modification of a major stationary source or major modification as defined under 326 IAC 2-3 that is or will be located in a nonattainment area under 326 IAC 1-4;

(4) do not assure compliance with all applicable air pollution control rules, except as provided by an enforceable compliance schedule; or

(5) are not protective of the public health.

(Air Pollution Control Division; 326 IAC 2-1.1-5; filed Nov 25, 1998, 12:13 p.m.: 22 IR 990; filed Oct 2, 2013, 11:32 a.m.: 20131030-IR-326120500FRA; readopted filed Oct 18, 2024, 2:09 p.m.: 20241113-IR-326230809RFA)

TITLE 326 Air Pollution Control Division

PDF

ARTICLE 2 PERMIT REVIEW RULES

< Article 1 Article 3 >

(ff) "Major stationary source" means the following:

(1) Any of the following stationary sources of air pollutants that are located or proposed to be located in an attainment or unclassifiable area as designated in 326 IAC 1-4 and that emit or have the potential to emit one hundred (100) tons per year or more of any regulated NSR pollutant:

(A) Fossil fuel-fired steam electric plants of more than two hundred fifty million (250,000,000) British thermal units per hour heat input.
(B) Coal cleaning plants (with thermal driers).
(C) Kraft pulp mills.
(D) Portland cement plants.
(E) Primary zinc smelters.
(F) Iron and steel mill plants.
(G) Primary aluminum ore reduction plants.
(H) Primary copper smelters.
(I) Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than fifty (50) tons of refuse per day.
(J) Hydrofluoric, sulfuric, and nitric acid plants.
(K) Petroleum refineries.
(L) Lime plants.
(M) Phosphate rock processing plants.
(N) Coke oven batteries.
(O) Sulfur recovery plants.
(P) Carbon black plants (furnace process).
(Q) Primary lead smelters.
(R) Fuel conversion plants.
(S) Sintering plants.
(T) Secondary metal production plants.
(U) Chemical process plants, excluding ethanol production facilities that produce ethanol by natural fermentation included in North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes 325193 for Ethyl Alcohol Manufacturing or 312140 for Distilleries, as revised in 2007**.
(V) Fossil fuel boilers (or combinations thereof) totaling more than two hundred fifty million (250,000,000) British thermal units per hour heat input.
(W) Taconite ore processing plants.
(X) Glass fiber processing plants.
(Y) Charcoal production plants.
(Z) Petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding three hundred thousand (300,000) barrels.

(2) Any stationary source with the potential to emit two hundred fifty (250) tons per year or more of a regulated NSR pollutant.

(3) Any of the following stationary sources with potential emissions of five (5) tons per year or more of lead or lead compounds measured as elemental lead:

(A) Primary lead smelters.
(B) Secondary lead smelters.
(C) Primary copper smelters.
(D) Lead gasoline additive plants.
(E) Lead-acid storage battery manufacturing plants that produce two thousand (2,000) or more batteries per day.

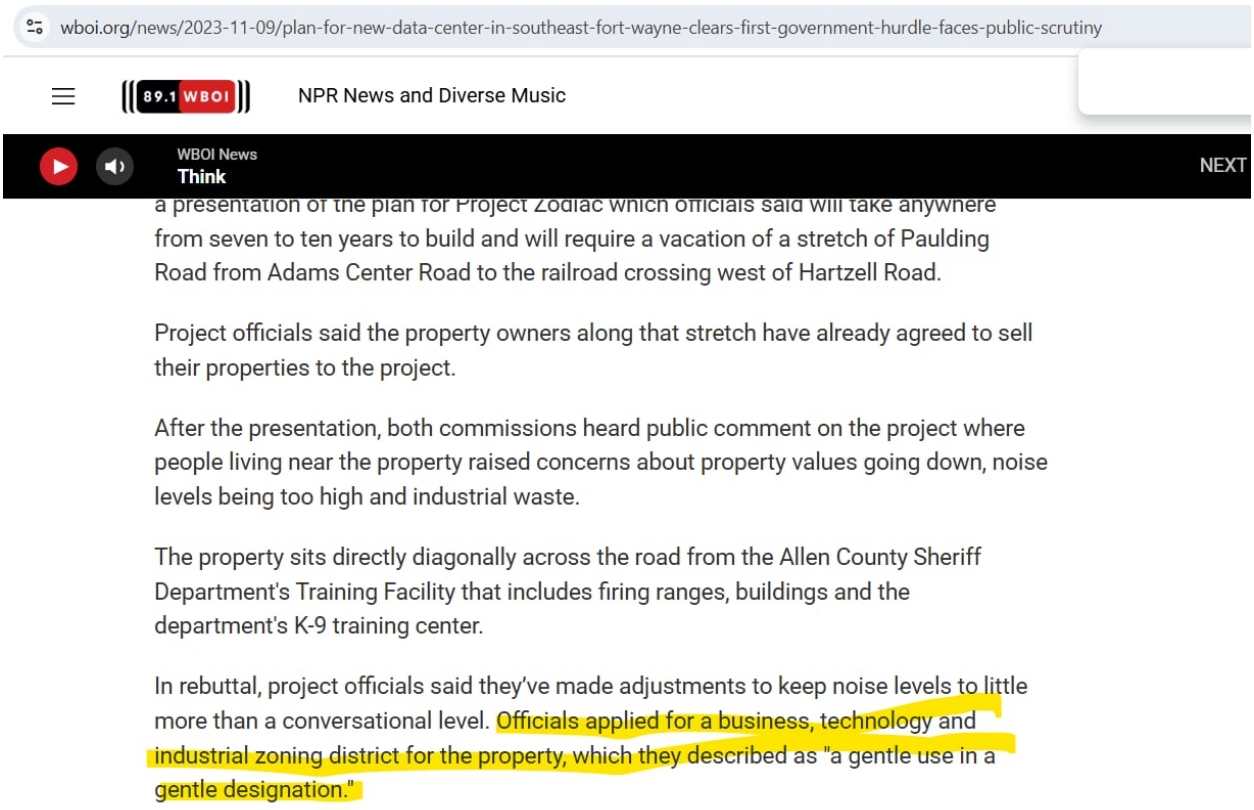
(4) Any other stationary source with potential emissions of twenty-five (25) or more tons per year of lead or lead compounds measured as elemental lead.

(5) Any physical change occurring at a stationary source not qualifying under subdivisions (1) through (4) if the change would by itself qualify as a major stationary source under subdivisions (1) through (4).

(6) Notwithstanding subdivisions (1) through (5), a source or modification of a source shall not be considered a major stationary source if it would qualify under subdivisions (1) through (5) only if fugitive emissions, to the extent quantifiable, are considered in calculating potential to emit of the stationary source or modification and the source does not belong to any of the categories listed in subdivision (1) or any other stationary source category that, as of August 7, 1980, is being regulated under Section 111 or 112 of the CAA (42 U.S.C. 7411 or 42 U.S.C. 7412).

(7) A major stationary source that is major for VOC or NO_x shall be considered major for ozone.

(gg) "Minor source baseline date" means the earliest date after the trigger date on which a major stationary source or major modification subject to the requirements of this rule or to 40 CFR Part 52.21* submits a complete application under the


wboi.org/news/2023-11-09/plan-for-new-data-center-in-southeast-fort-wayne-clears-first-government-hurdle-faces-public-scrutiny

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a presentation of the plan for Project Zodiac which officials said will take anywhere from seven to ten years to build and will require a vacation of a stretch of Paulding Road from Adams Center Road to the railroad crossing west of Hartzell Road.

Project officials said the property owners along that stretch have already agreed to sell their properties to the project.

After the presentation, both commissions heard public comment on the project where people living near the property raised concerns about property values going down, noise levels being too high and industrial waste.

The property sits directly diagonally across the road from the Allen County Sheriff Department's Training Facility that includes firing ranges, buildings and the department's K-9 training center.

In rebuttal, project officials said they've made adjustments to keep noise levels to little more than a conversational level. Officials applied for a business, technology and industrial zoning district for the property, which they described as "a gentle use in a gentle designation."

Jorge Fernandez

Address: 7465 Lakeridge Dr.
Fort Wayne, IN 46819

Part of my previous remarks below:

My understanding: The company is trying to get an air permit where they want to put more backup generators in and max NOx emissions are going to go down while they are requesting all their other max pollutant levels expected to go up (I have highlighted over seemingly related parts of proposal in image at bottom of this email) This seems like a strange claim that does not seem to match up with best available control technology standard. If I recall correctly, the company involved has indicated they are going to plan on running backup generators for 45 minutes a month instead of 500 hours a year (and the 500 hours is what would bring it significantly over the threshold for a different set of rules in permit if I am not mistaken), so my understanding is based on their claims they weren't planning on running it to NOx limit before on regular basis. It is still going to almost certainly make air pollution worse if they are running it for same time as with smaller facility.

Why doesn't the applicant replace diesel backup generators with hydrogen fuel cells or battery backup

energy storage, so neighbors don't have to deal with diesel fumes during weekly testing or use during an electrical outage significant enough to knock out powers to all of the electrical lines coming to it? I think this would be a good idea.

As science is always developing regarding health effects of specific emissions, to extent within IDEM's allowed powers, I would also like for IDEM to try to get further information regarding specific composition of expected particulate matter (PM) releases of all sizes.

Jorge Fernandez

Address: 7465 Lakeridge Dr.
Fort Wayne, IN 46819

Dear Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in regards to the following source and permit modifications:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks LLC, Google’s AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. According to the information available regarding this center's operational energy needs, even this amount of generator back up will not be nearly enough to power this facility, causing me to question if this is the last permit that will come before us. As far as I remember, this area was rezoned as BTI - for "light industrial use." Nothing about storage of more than a million gallons of volatile, noxious fuel on site with over 170 huge generators with no notable filtration or pollution controls seems like a light industrial use. How is the zoning appropriate? Please offer a detailed map with each parcel of the property, noting the zoning designation and where exactly these proposed towers, generators and tanks will be placed.

Please note the details of the size, make, and model specifications of each of the equipment pieces being considered. Please note what makes these specific cooling towers meet BACT standards. Please specify how the generators and tanks are the best available control technology. Battery back up is smaller, less weight, and a lot less dangerous to the surrounding community. Where are renewable and battery technologies in this permit?

Please give express language around reporting, government inspections and oversight, the terms of ceasing operations if the company is not in compliance with EPA &IDEM regulations. the air quality testing is far too lax. I would like to see weekly air testing with 3 or more sites and publicly available reports. The equipment and any staffing and reporting costs should be entirely on the applicant. How is a baseline test done for the health of nearby humans, soil, water and air before operations begin so that we have a baseline for damages and impacts of Hatchworks LLC's operations? Since they say they are committed to sustainability, they should be committed to outside inspections and testing.

Where are the emergency plans in case of natural disasters, misuse or poor care of equipment? Will they have their own fire response team on hand or will they be responsible for paying for any emergency response costs, clean up costs from diesel leaks, or damage to this equipment in a timely manner?

The math just does not add up. It looks as though the applicant knows full well that they intend to break the law on emissions standards. Please look through the permit to state express limitations for their use and define what constitutes an 'emergency use.' This grant should not be approved until the grid infrastructure is fully in place. An inspection should be done in the interim to ensure that they have not already violated the legal process. How will such inspections be publicly reported? What is the consequence of various violations?

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require that each of these diesel generators operate no more than 50 cumulative hours on an annual basis to protect the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Sincerely,

Rev. Kimberly Koczan

1705 Florida Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46805-5034 Kimberly@earthcharterindiana.org

Hello Mr. El-Rjoob,

Important considerations for Permit Applications SSM 003-48739-00530 and SPM 003-48840-00530 are attached. **Please respond to confirm receipt of this email.**

Thank you,

Roma Eastes

Commenters include Indiana residents, community-based organizations, and environmental advocates who share a commitment to ensuring that environmental and public-health laws are rigorously applied and enforced. Commenters are deeply concerned about the unprecedented scale of the proposed expansion at this facility, the absence of essential monitoring and enforceable limits, the extensive use of diesel-fired backup generators, the cumulative air-quality impacts on nearby neighborhoods, and the need for transparent, complete, and accurate information in the public record.

Background and Summary of Comments

The Hatchworks facility is a new large-scale data center complex, widely understood to be operated for or by Google, despite the use of the entity “Hatchworks LLC” as the permit applicant. The Draft SSM and SPM propose to expand the facility’s emergency-power capacity from 34 diesel-fired emergency generators to 174 emergency generators, plus additional diesel-fired ancillary generators, fire pumps, and extensive cooling-tower infrastructure. This would authorize one of the largest diesel-generator installations ever proposed in Indiana.

The emissions implications are profound. Appendix A of the Draft SSM/SSM TSD shows that the potential-to-emit (“PTE”) for the 174 diesel generators alone is:

- **NOx:** 1,482.54 tons/year
- **CO:** 1,013.45 tons/year
- **PM\$_{2.5}$:** 68.55 tons/year
- **Total PM:** 112.38 tons/year

When including cooling towers, fire pumps, ancillary generators, and paved/unpaved roads, the facility’s total NOx PTE approaches 1,488 tpy and total CO PTE approaches 1,018 tpy. These values far exceed major-source thresholds unless synthetic limits are applied.

The Draft Permit relies on a synthetic minor cap of 244 tpy for NOx and CO combined across 174 emergency generators. Yet the permit lacks the monitoring, testing, and recordkeeping requirements needed to assure compliance with these limits. Compliance is based almost exclusively on self-reported hours of operation and manufacturer-supplied emission factors, which are not validated by stack testing or continuous emissions monitoring.

Further, the application contains significant confidentiality claims shielding generator model, rated capacity, and manufacturer information from public review. Broad confidentiality reduces the public's ability to evaluate the adequacy of the application, TSD, and Draft Permit.

Finally, the facility is located near residential neighborhoods and community infrastructure, including schools, daycares, and medical facilities. Because the project is part of a multi-billion-dollar Google data-center expansion across Indiana, the environmental implications are cumulative, region-wide, and long-term.

Commenters believe that IDEM must:

1. Deny the Draft SSM and SPM; or
2. Withhold approval until a substantially revised application and permit are developed that include:
    - Complete and accurate emissions information;
    - Adequate monitoring and enforceable limits;
    - A robust alternatives analysis;
    - A full compliance history for the real operating entity (Google);
    - A site-specific environmental justice and cumulative-impact evaluation;
    - A clear explanation of how the Draft Permit assures compliance with all applicable federal and state requirements.

Comment 1: The Permit Record Fails to Provide Clear, Accurate, and Complete Information Concerning the Facility and Its Emissions

Indiana regulations require IDEM to provide a Technical Support Document that "sets forth the legal and factual basis" for each draft Part 70 permit.40 Errors and omissions in the Draft SSM/SPM TSD, combined with extensive redactions in the construction-permit documents, prevent the public from understanding IDEM's rationale, evaluating emissions calculations, or determining whether the Draft Permit reflects all applicable requirements. Below, Commenters outline significant deficiencies in the facility description, emissions calculations, and TSD accuracy.

Comment 1(a): The Permit Relies on Unverified and Unsupported Emission Factors for 174 Diesel Generators

The Draft Permit relies primarily on emission factors provided by engine manufacturers, but the TSD provides no description of:

- The manufacturer;
- The model;
- The rated engine capacity;
- Emissions testing protocols used to validate the factors;
- The basis for the assumed 25% capacity factor;
- Whether cold-start, warm-start, or load-transient emissions were evaluated.

These omissions are notable because the facility's synthetic minor status depends entirely on accurate hourly and annual emissions calculations. The confidentiality letter submitted by Hatchworks asserts that generator manufacturer and model constitute a "trade secret," but these are standard industrial specifications and are routinely disclosed in construction-permit applications nationwide.

Redacting this information prevents the public from determining:

- Whether the generators meet Tier 4 Final standards;
- Whether after-treatment controls (DPF, SCR) are included;
- Whether cleaner or alternate technologies were considered.

The emissions calculations also assume uncontrolled emission rates for particulate matter and NOx, even though the facility's PTE values—exceeding 1,400 tpy NOx—suggest the need for advanced combustion or after-treatment controls. Commenters request that IDEM require stack testing or manufacturer-certified emissions data for each generator class.

Comment 1(b): The Draft TSD Contains Inconsistent or Unexplained Emissions Values

Commenters identified several inconsistencies in the Hatchworks emissions tables:

Table 1: Comparison of Emissions Values for Diesel Generators (Gen 1–174)

Pollutant	PTE (tpy)	Combined Facility PTE (tpy)	Cap in Draft Permit	Notes
NOx	1,482.54	1,487.76	244 (synthetic limit)	Cap not tied to monitoring that assures compliance
CO	1,013.45	1,017.62	244	Same cap for CO and NOx combined—no rationale provided
$PM_{2.5}$	68.55	75.84	No cap	Uncontrolled; no DPF or SCR required

These emissions values indicate that the facility would be a major PSD source for NOx and CO absent synthetic minor limits. Yet the Draft Permit fails to demonstrate:

1. That emissions calculations are accurate;
2. That synthetic limits are enforceable;
3. That monitoring is sufficient to verify compliance.

Comment 1(c): IDEM Fails to Address the Use of Unproven Capacity Assumptions

The Draft Permit assumes that the 174 diesel generators will operate only during emergencies and routine testing (100 hours/year maximum). But the TSD and Draft SPM fail to:

- Explain how IDEM verifies "emergency" definitions;
- Ensure the facility will not participate in grid-support or demand-response programs;
- Prevent simultaneous testing of large numbers of generators;

- Evaluate risk of extended power outages or grid instability.

Even infrequent operation of 174 large generators can create intense localized spikes in NO_2 and $PM_{2.5}$.

Commenters request that IDEM adopt enforceable conditions:

- Limiting simultaneous generator operation;
- Prohibiting non-emergency use for grid-support;
- Requiring real-time publication of generator run status.

Comment 2: The Draft Permit Does Not Adequately Assess the Facility's Corporate Structure, Compliance History, or Multi-Site Impacts Associated with Google's Data-Center Expansion Across Indiana

Hatchworks LLC is, for all practical purposes, an operating arm or special-purpose entity of Google. The facility's purpose, scale, design, and infrastructure are consistent with hyperscale data-center operations. Yet IDEM evaluates Hatchworks as if it is an isolated, stand-alone facility with no meaningful corporate history, no parent company, and no broader environmental footprint.

This approach fundamentally undermines Title V's informational and compliance-assurance functions. A complete understanding of the regulated entity (its corporate affiliations, past violations, and technical capabilities) is critical for determining whether a permit ensures compliance with applicable requirements.

Comment 2(a): IDEM Fails to Evaluate Google's Corporate Compliance History

The TSD for the September 6, 2024 permit states that "[t]here are no pending enforcement actions related to this source." This statement is literal but misleading. Hatchworks LLC is a newly created corporate entity. It has no compliance history of its own because it did not exist prior to this project.

Under federal Title V guidance, where a facility is owned or controlled by a parent corporation, the agency must consider the compliance history of the real operating entity, not merely the shell LLC. EPA's 1999 White Paper and subsequent Title V implementation guidance require permitting authorities to examine the compliance record of "the responsible corporate entity" for purposes of ensuring adequate monitoring, enforceability, and facility reliability.

Because Hatchworks LLC is a corporate instrumentality of Google, IDEM must inquire into and disclose:

1. Google's corporate environmental compliance history in other states;
2. Its compliance history at other Google data centers nationwide;
3. Prior NSPS IIII and NESHAP ZZZZ compliance issues;
4. Any consent decrees, notices of violation, or enforcement actions involving power redundancy or emergency generator use.

IDEM cannot rely on the absence of enforcement actions at a brand-new LLC to conclude that the permittee is likely to comply.

Comment 2(b): IDEM Fails to Consider the Facility's Role in Google's Multi-Site Investment Strategy

The Hatchworks facility must be understood as one component of Google's large-scale data-center build-out across Indiana. Available public information makes clear that:

- Google has been acquiring Indiana properties for data-center development;
- Google previously pursued a major data-center project in Indianapolis before terminating the proposal;
- Utilities across Indiana, including I&M and Duke, have begun planning for substantial load increases attributable to new hyperscale data centers;
- Google's data-center designs rely heavily on diesel backup systems, often exceeding 150–300 MW per campus.

These facts bear on:

- Cumulative emissions impacts;
- Grid reliability and the likelihood of emergency-generator operation;
- Environmental justice considerations;
- The adequacy of pollution-control technology and alternatives.

Yet the Draft Permit treats the Hatchworks facility as if it were an isolated operation with no broader air-quality or grid implications.

Comment 3: The Draft Permit Fails to Provide Monitoring and Testing Requirements Sufficient to Assure Compliance with Emissions Limitations, Particularly for Synthetic Minor Caps

The core requirement of a Title V permit is that it must contain monitoring and reporting conditions "sufficient to assure compliance" with all applicable limitations. 42 U.S.C. § 7661c(c); 326 IAC 2-7-5(3). Federal regulations reinforce this duty by requiring monitoring that produces "reliable data from the relevant time period that are representative of the source's compliance." 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(i)(B).

The Draft Permit falls far short of these requirements with significant inadequacies pertaining to diesel-engine emissions, generator usage, and particulate emissions from cooling operations.

Comment 3(a): Monitoring for the 174 Diesel Generators Is Insufficient to Assure Compliance with Annual Emissions Caps

The Draft Permit imposes a synthetic minor limit of 244 tpy NOx and 244 tpy CO across the 174 diesel generators.

But the monitoring consists only of:

- Recording hours of operation for each generator;
- Multiplying hours by manufacturer-provided emission factors;
- Keeping monthly records and providing quarterly summaries.

This monitoring is inadequate because:

1. No stack testing is required to verify emission factors;

2. No continuous emissions monitoring (CEMS) is required for NOx or CO;
3. No periodic testing under representative loads is required;
4. No monitoring for $PM_{2.5}$, a major pollutant of concern, is imposed;
5. No limits on simultaneous generator operation are included;
6. No objective data (e.g., fuel usage, real-time load, telemetry) is required to corroborate self-reported operating hours.

Table 2: Required vs. Actual Monitoring for Diesel Generators

Required Under Title V	Required Under Draft Permit	Deficiency
Data "sufficient to assure compliance"	Hours of operation × emission factor	Not representative of actual emissions
Monitoring at a frequency sufficient to detect exceedances	Quarterly summaries	Does not reveal short-term exceedances
Representative operating conditions	No load-based requirements	Emission factors assumed, not verified
Reliable monitoring for major pollutants	No monitoring for NO_2 or $PM_{2.5}$	Major pollutants unmonitored
Verification of work practices and testing	No stack tests	LOAD and transient emissions ignored

The Draft Permit cannot assure compliance without more robust monitoring.

Comment 3(b): The Draft Permit Fails to Ensure Compliance with NSPS Subpart IIII and NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ

The facility's diesel engines are subject to:

- **40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII** (NSPS for Compression-Ignition Engines); and
- **40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ** (NESHAP for Stationary RICE).

These standards require:

- Use of certified engines;
- Proper maintenance of after-treatment devices;
- Use of ultra-low sulfur diesel;
- Demonstration that each generator's emission profile matches certification levels;
- Specific performance testing where required;
- Compliance with operating restrictions during emergencies and non-emergencies.

The Draft Permit incorporates these rules by reference, but does not:

- Identify the subcategory or compliance path for each generator;
- Confirm that the engines are Tier 4 Final certified;
- Require documentation of EPA certification;
- Require periodic verification of compliance;
- Provide specific testing obligations for non-emergency operation.

Title V permits must "communicate clear terms" and cannot rely on obscure or indirect citations.

Commenters request that IDEM:

- Identify which units fall under IIII and which under ZZZZ;
- Provide a table listing each generator, model, certification, displacement, and compliance category;
- Require stack testing where necessary to verify certification-based emission factors;
- Require periodic audits of NSPS/NESHAP compliance.

Comment 3(c): Cooling-Tower Monitoring and PM Emissions Evaluation Are Inadequate

The Draft Permit authorizes cooling-tower emissions of:

- 12.62 tpy PM
- 8.84 tpy PM10
- 5.30 tpy $PM_{2.5}$

as shown in Appendix A.

These emissions are significant, yet:

- No drift eliminator efficiency is stated;
- No monitoring of drift rate is required;
- No recordkeeping related to solids content or water chemistry is required;
- No maintenance schedule is specified.

Cooling towers can be meaningful contributors to $PM_{2.5}$ exposure, especially in urban residential areas and lack of monitoring prevents assurance of compliance.

Comment 4: The Draft Permit Fails to Address Environmental Justice, Sensitive Receptors, or Cumulative Health Risks

The proposed Hatchworks/Google data-center expansion raises significant environmental justice ("EJ") concerns that IDEM has not addressed in any meaningful way.

The Draft Permit does not:

- Identify nearby residences;
- Identify schools, childcare facilities, or healthcare institutions;
- Evaluate sensitive populations;
- Provide an EJSCREEN analysis;
- Discuss baseline air quality;
- Consider cumulative impacts of diesel-generator and cooling-tower emissions;
- Address disproportionate impacts on low-income or minority communities.

These omissions conflict with IDEM's Title VI obligations, EPA's EJ guidance, and basic public-health principles. Consistent with that model, we include the following analysis.

Comment 4(a): Sensitive Receptor Proximity Analysis Demonstrates Heightened Health-Risk Concerns

Using publicly available geographic tools, Commenters estimate the following approximate distances from the Hatchworks facility located at 7510 Zodiac Way to nearby sensitive receptors:

Table 3: Approximate Distances to Sensitive Receptors

Sensitive Receptor	Approximate Distance	Notes
Residential neighborhoods along Adams Center Road	0.15 miles	Downwind during common wind patterns
Southwick Elementary School	~0.5 miles	Elementary-age children highly vulnerable to $PM_{2.5}$
Paul Harding Junior High (formerly associated schools)	~0.7 miles	Could be affected by cumulative exposure
Multiple daycare centers	0.4–1.0 miles	No analysis performed by IDEM
Medical and assisted-living facilities	1–1.25 miles	Sensitive populations
Foster Park and public outdoor recreation areas	0.75–1.2 miles	Increased exposure during outdoor activity

These distances indicate that IDEM should have conducted a site-specific EJ and health-impact review, yet none appears in the record.

Comment 4(b): Diesel-Generator Emissions Pose Severe Health Risks Not Addressed in the Draft Permit

Diesel exhaust contains:

- $PM_{2.5}$

- Black carbon
- Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2)
- Unburned hydrocarbons
- VOCs
- Formaldehyde and other hazardous air pollutants (HAPs)

EPA recognizes diesel exhaust as a major contributor to respiratory illness, cardiovascular disease, cancer risk, and premature death. Because the facility proposes 174 diesel generators with potential emissions exceeding 1,400 tons/year of NOx and nearly 70 tons/year of $PM_{2.5}$, short-term exposure spikes during testing or emergency operation may significantly impact nearby residents.

Yet IDEM's Draft Permit:

- Treats diesel operation as infrequent without evidence;
- Imposes no short-term limits;
- Provides no fenceline or ambient monitoring;
- Relies solely on operator self-reporting.

Comment 4(c): IDEM's Title VI Obligations Require a Meaningful EJ Evaluation

EPA's Title VI guidance requires that state permitting agencies analyze whether permitting decisions:

- Cause or contribute to disparate impacts;
- Affect areas already overburdened by industrial emissions;
- Place additional burdens on low-income or minority communities.

The Hatchworks facility is located within Fort Wayne's southeast quadrant, where census-block groups show:

- Higher-than-average proportions of Black and Latinx residents;
- Lower median income;
- Higher asthma prevalence and ER visit rates;
- Higher diesel particulate matter exposure indices.

Yet the Draft Permit contains **no** EJ analysis.

IDEM should revise the Hatchworks TSD to include:

- A full EJSCREEN analysis;
- Demographic data for a 1-mile and 3-mile radius;
- Baseline air-quality and cumulative-emissions context;
- Identification of sensitive receptors;

- Discussion of potential disparate impacts.

Comment 5: IDEM Fails to Require Evaluation of Less Harmful Alternatives or Cleaner Backup Power Technologies

The Draft Permit authorizes the installation and operation of 174 large diesel-fired emergency generators, yet the application and TSD do not include a genuine alternatives analysis.

Under IC 13-15 and 326 IAC 2-7, IDEM has the authority to require:

- Analysis of technologically and economically feasible alternatives;
- Evaluation of cleaner fuels or technologies;
- Reasonable design requirements to minimize emissions.

IDEM's failure to analyze alternative control strategies undermines the completeness and reasonableness of a Title V permit.

Comment 5(a): IDEM Failed to Evaluate Non-Diesel Alternatives for Critical Backup Power

Data centers worldwide increasingly rely on:

- Battery energy storage systems (BESS);
- Rotary UPS systems;
- Fuel cells;
- Natural-gas-based backup systems;
- Hybrid electric-diesel configurations with reduced diesel use.

Google itself has publicized investments in 100% carbon-free energy on a 24/7 basis, which are fundamentally inconsistent with deploying nearly 200 diesel generators without evaluating cleaner options.

Yet the Draft Permit:

- Takes the applicant's diesel-only proposal at face value;
- Does not evaluate the feasibility of battery storage, despite market trends;
- Does not examine hybrid configurations;
- Does not analyze the feasibility of Tier 4 Final-only equipment;
- Does not require after-treatment such as SCR or DPF.

Comment 5(b): IDEM Failed to Require Best Available Control Technology (BACT)-Equivalent Controls

Although the facility is permitted as a synthetic minor source, its uncontrolled PTE exceeds PSD major-source thresholds. As a result, IDEM should evaluate diesel-emission controls at a level consistent with BACT-like rigor, including:

- Diesel particulate filters (DPFs) to reduce $PM_{2.5}$
- Selective catalytic reduction (SCR) to reduce NO_x
- Closed crankcase ventilation
- Advanced combustion controls

Yet the permit does not require:

- Any PM controls;
- Any NO_x controls;
- Any after-treatment equipment;
- Any specific emissions reduction design features.

Comment 5(c): IDEM Fails to Reflect EPA Guidance on Diesel Emission Reduction Strategies

EPA has issued extensive guidance on diesel-emission mitigation, including:

- Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA) recommendations;
- Clean Diesel Program best practices;
- Modern backup-generator guidance for data centers.

Typical requirements include:

- Use of Tier 4 Final certified engines;
- Use of renewable diesel or biodiesel blends;
- Optimization of operating practices;
- Minimization of idling and testing durations;
- Fenceline monitoring for $PM_{2.5}$ and NO_2 near large diesel fleets.

The Draft Permit includes none of these practices.

Comment 6: IDEM's PSD Applicability Analysis Is Incomplete and Inconsistent with the Facility's Potential-to-Emit

The uncontrolled emissions from the 174 generators exceed 1,400 tpy NOx and 1,000 tpy CO, which are both above the 250 tpy PSD major-source threshold for this industrial category.

Although synthetic minor limits are included, IDEM must evaluate:

1. Whether the synthetic minor cap is enforceable;
2. Whether the cap is sufficient to avoid PSD under the Clean Air Act;
3. Whether the facility should otherwise be subject to PSD review because of the scale of emissions;
4. Whether aggregated emissions from the Hatchworks/Google campus should be counted;

5. Whether the “project aggregation” rules apply due to the large increase in generating capacity.

Comment 6(a): IDEM Does Not Explain Why the Emissions Cap Is Set at 244 tpy

The 244-tpy cap is striking because it:

- Is slightly below the 250 tpy PSD major-source threshold;
- Appears to be chosen for that purpose alone;
- Is supported by no emissions modeling or technical rationale.

Comment 6(b): IDEM Fails to Demonstrate That Synthetic Minor Limits Are Practically Enforceable

Under EPA guidance, synthetic minor limits must be:

- Enforceable as a practical matter;
- Supported by monitoring;
- Verified through representative operating conditions;
- Resistant to manipulation or under-reporting.

But the Draft Permit has no:

- CEMS;
- Fuel-use monitoring;
- Generator-load monitoring;
- Stack testing;
- Fenceline monitoring;
- Third-party verification.

Thus, the synthetic minor limit is not enforceable as a practical matter, and the permit may be invalid.

Comment 7: IDEM’s Technical Support Document and Draft Permit Contain Ambiguities, Omissions, and Internal Inconsistencies that Prevent a Clear Understanding of the Facility’s Obligations

A Title V permit must serve as a clear, self-contained statement of all applicable requirements. A permit cannot rely on vague language, ambiguous cross-referencing, or missing context. In the Hatchworks Draft Permit, numerous omissions and contradictions impede the ability of the public—and even the permittee—to understand the facility’s obligations under state and federal law.

Comment 7(a): IDEM Fails to Clearly Identify All Applicable Requirements and Their Applicability to Each Emission Unit

IDEM’s Draft Permit includes generic references to:

- NSPS IIII
- NESHAP ZZZZ

- 326 IAC 2
- 40 CFR 60
- 40 CFR 63
- Synthetic minor limits
- Emergency-operation provisions
- Part 64 CAM (for some units)

But the Draft Permit does not:

1. Identify which requirements apply to each generator, by model and installation date;
2. Identify which generators fall under existing-source vs. new-source standards;
3. Identify which units require initial performance demonstrations under NSPS IIII;
4. List emissions standards applicable to each subcategory of generator;
5. Explain the basis for requirements applicable to ancillary diesel-fired units (DEAG1–DEAG3 and fire pumps).

Comment 7(b): Draft Permit Conditions for Emergency Generators Are Internally Inconsistent and Fail to Prevent Improper Non-Emergency Operation

The Draft Permit includes emergency-operation restrictions derived from NSPS IIII and NESHAP ZZZZ (e.g., 100 hours/year for testing/maintenance). Yet the Draft Permit does not:

- Define “emergency” in Indiana-specific terms;
- Prohibit grid-support or demand-response participation;
- Require documentation of emergency conditions;
- Require operator logs to be verified against utility outage reports;
- Limit simultaneous operation of multiple units except during emergencies.

In the absence of these safeguards, the synthetic minor limit can easily be exceeded, intentionally or unintentionally.

Comment 7(c): IDEM’s Incorporation of the Source’s “Emergency Provisions” Is Outdated or Misaligned with Current Indiana Law

The Draft Permit references emergency-provision conditions in the permit’s Section B, but Indiana’s rules have been revised and emergency provisions previously found in Section B have been eliminated or moved. This creates:

- Cross-references to non-existent conditions;
- Ambiguity about enforceable standards;
- Confusion for inspectors and the permittee.

Such drafting errors can have substantive consequences, undermining enforceability.

Comment 7(d): IDEM's Incorporation-by-Reference Approach Creates Ambiguity and Reduces Clarity

The Draft Permit incorporates numerous federal regulations "by reference" without:

- Identifying which subsections apply;
- Explaining why they apply;
- Tailoring conditions to the Hatchworks facility.

IDEM must instead:

- Clearly identify applicable standards;
- Include tailored compliance conditions;
- Eliminate irrelevant or inapplicable citations.

Comment 8: IDEM's Handling of Confidential Business Information (CBI) Frustrates Title V's Transparency Requirements

Title V permits must be transparent so that the public can understand a facility's obligations and evaluate whether the facility is in compliance. However, Hatchworks submitted an extensive Request for Confidentiality for generator make, model, and capacity.

Such information:

- Is not typically considered proprietary in power-generation permitting;
- Is required for evaluating NSPS IIII applicability;
- Is necessary to evaluate whether the generators are Tier 4 Final;
- Is relevant to modeling and risk assessment;
- Is needed to assess whether cleaner alternatives exist;
- Is required for evaluating control technology (SCR, DPF) availability.

IDEM should reconsider the confidentiality determination and require disclosure of:

- Generator manufacturer;
- Generator model;
- Rated capacity;
- Tier certification level;
- Applicable NSPS/NESHAP standard;
- Emission-control features.

Comment 9: The Draft Permit Fails to Ensure Compliance with IC 13-17-3 and 326 IAC 2-7 Concerning Adequacy of Monitoring, Emission Limitations, and Operational Requirements

Indiana's core air-permitting statute, IC 13-17-3, obligates IDEM to:

- Prevent air pollution;
- Protect public health;
- Require appropriate emissions controls;
- Prevent air-quality degradation.

Similarly, 326 IAC 2-7-5(3) requires monitoring that assures compliance with applicable requirements. Inadequacies in monitoring, control efficiency, and emissions characterization prevent a permit from meeting these requirements. Here, the deficiencies include:

- No stack testing;
- No continuous emissions monitoring;
- No monitoring for $PM_{2.5}$ or NO_2;
- No verification of emergency-operation hours;
- No short-term limits;
- No analysis of cumulative impacts;
- No verification of fuel usage.

Because emissions limits cannot be assured, the permit does not satisfy IC 13-17-3 or 326 IAC 2-7.

Comment 10: IDEM Failed to Incorporate Properly an Operation and Maintenance Plan, Preventive Maintenance Requirements, or Terms Ensuring Reliable Pollution-Control Operation

IDEM must require maintenance plans that reflect the specific equipment used.

For diesel engines and cooling towers, the Draft Permit lacks:

- Required maintenance for emissions controls (if any exist);
- Inspection schedules;
- Oil, filter, and after-treatment maintenance;
- Documentation of malfunction events;
- Corrective-action timelines.

IDEM must include specific O&M requirements for:

- 174 diesel generators;
- Ancillary diesel units;
- Cooling towers;

- Fire pumps;
- Diesel storage tanks.

Without such provisions, compliance cannot be ensured.

Comment 11: The Draft Permit Does Not Protect Public Health During Worst-Case or Peak-Use Scenarios

Diesel generators emit the highest levels of $PM_{2.5}$ and NO_2 during:

- Cold start events;
- Load changes;
- High-load operation;
- Extended emergency operation.

The Draft Permit does not evaluate:

- Simultaneous operation of all generators;
- Impact of sequential startup;
- Cumulative NO_2 concentrations within 1-hour averaging periods;
- Peak $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations within 24-hour averaging periods;
- Effects of atmospheric inversions.

IDEM must conduct:

- A full AERMOD modeling analysis;
- An evaluation of 1-hour NO_2 NAAQS compliance;
- A 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ analysis;
- A cumulative-risk assessment.

Comment 12: IDEM Should Require Fenceline Monitoring and Real-Time Public Reporting

Given the scale of the diesel-generator installation, the facility should be required to:

- Install fenceline $PM_{2.5}$ and NO_2 monitoring;
- Install weather and wind-direction monitoring;
- Publish real-time emissions data to a public website;
- Retain high-resolution data for at least 5 years.

This is consistent with:

- EPA guidance;
- Best practices for large diesel-generator fleets;

- Environmental justice considerations;
- Analogous monitoring requirements in other states (e.g., California, New York data centers).

Comment 13: IDEM's Notice and Public-Participation Process Should Be Expanded

The Draft SSM and SPM represent a massive expansion of the original permit. A 30-day notice period is insufficient.

Commenters request:

- A public hearing in Fort Wayne;
- Translation and interpretation services;
- Extended comment periods;
- Publication of revised TSDs and permit drafts;
- Release of redacted information related to generator specifications.

Expanding public participation is consistent with environmental justice obligations and Title VI principles.

Comment 14: IDEM Should Reopen the Draft Permit and Require a Full Environmental Impact and Cumulative-Impacts Analysis

Given:

- The facility's emissions;
- The number of generators;
- The proximity of residential neighborhoods;
- Potential short-term emissions spikes;
- The absence of robust monitoring;
- The lack of an alternatives analysis;

IDEM must prepare a complete EJ and cumulative-impact analysis for the Hatchworks/Google campus.

This requirement is consistent with:

- EPA's 2022 cumulative-impact guidance;
- Title VI;
- IC 13-17-3;
- 326 IAC 2-7-5;

Conclusion

The Draft Significant Source Modification No. 003-48739-00530 and Draft Significant Permit Modification No. 003-48840-00530 fall short of the requirements of the Clean Air Act, Title V, 40 CFR Part 70, 326 IAC 2-7, and IC 13-17-3. The Draft Permit lacks sufficient monitoring, enforceable limits, clarity, and analysis

to ensure compliance or protect public health. The facility's proposed emissions (particularly the unprecedented diesel-generator inventory) require heightened scrutiny, not the minimal oversight reflected in the Draft Permit.

For the reasons discussed above, Commenters respectfully request that IDEM deny the Draft SSM and SPM or, at minimum, substantially revise the Draft Permit and reopen public comment once the necessary corrections have been made.

Thank you for your attention to these comments and for your ongoing work to protect air quality and public health in Indiana. Commenters remain available to IDEM for questions, additional information, or participation in public hearings related to this permit.

Dear Omar El-Rjoob and the Office of Air Quality Permit Branch,

Attached you will find my public comment regarding the following draft permits: 003-48739-00530 and 003-48840-00530.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

-Nicole Snider

Concerned Citizen

IDEM

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530

Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Hatchworks, LLC Request to add another 140 diesel generators to the Zodiac Way Google Data Center in Ft. Wayne, bringing their total number of diesel generators 174

I recommend that IDEM **deny** Hatchworks, LLC's request for permitting additional diesel generators at their Ft. Wayne site. Instead, if Hatchworks, LLC (herein referred to as the permittee) needs additional energy, I recommend utilization of the best available control technology, such as batteries, as backup sources of energy.

According to the EPA, as of 2015, "emergency engines will be required to use cleaner fuel - ULSD [ultra low sulfur diesel] - if they operate, or commit to operate, for more than 15 hours annually as part of

blackout and brownout prevention," (EPA 2025a). Nowhere in the permitting does the permittee indicate what type of diesel fuel they plan to utilize.

While we do not know the type of diesel that is going into these stationary diesel-fired generators, according to the permitting, they each emit the following: carbon monoxide (CO), particulate matter (PM) of different sizes (PM10, PM2.5), sulfur dioxide (SO2), nitrogen oxides (NOx), and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). These are toxins that can affect brain and heart function as well as exacerbate respiratory conditions like asthma. Table 1 from page 121 of the permitting shows the total source emissions, if the additional diesel generators are approved.

Table 1

	Source-Wide Emissions After Issuance (ton/year)							
	PM[1]	PM_{10}[1]	$PM_{2.5}$[1, 2]	SO_2	NO_X	VOC	CO	Total HAPs
Total PTE of Entire Source Excluding Fugitives*	**78.82**	**82.69**	**75.84**	3.62	249.22	245.46	248.17	2.12

Diesel generators are a major source of air pollution. Starting with the carbon monoxide emissions from diesel generators, a "combustion ignition engine would typically require a field added diesel oxidation catalyst (DOC) to become compliant" by reducing their CO emissions by 70% [*see Figure 1] (Meissner 2020). However, according to the Draft Permit Section A.2 Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summary [326 IAC 2-7-4(c)(3)][326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]:

(a) Thirty-four (34) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 1 through Gen 34, approved in 2024 for construction, each with an output capacity of 4049 HP (3019.30 kW), *using no control* [*emphasis added], and exhausting to stacks SV1 through SV 34.

(b) One hundred and forty (140) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 35 through Gen 174, approved in 2025 for construction, each with an output capacity of 4049 HP (3019.30 kW), *using no control* [*emphasis added], and exhausting to stacks SV 35 through SV 174.

With **no controls** on the diesel generators, the permit does not indicate the inclusion of field added diesel oxidation catalysts, nor any other pollutant mitigation practice.

Figure 1

CO Reduction – NESHAP for Stationary Diesel (CI) Engines

Area Sources		
Nonemergency 300 < hp ≤ 500	49 ppmvd CO	70%
Nonemergency > 500 hp	23 ppmvd CO	70%
Major Sources		
Nonemergency 100 ≤ hp ≤ 300	230 ppmvd CO	
Nonemergency 300 < hp ≤ 500	49 ppmvd CO	70%
Nonemergency > 500 hp	23 ppmvd CO	70%

According to the Mayo Clinic, carbon monoxide affects the brain and heart most, with chronic exposure causing headaches, weakness, dizziness, nausea/vomiting, shortness of

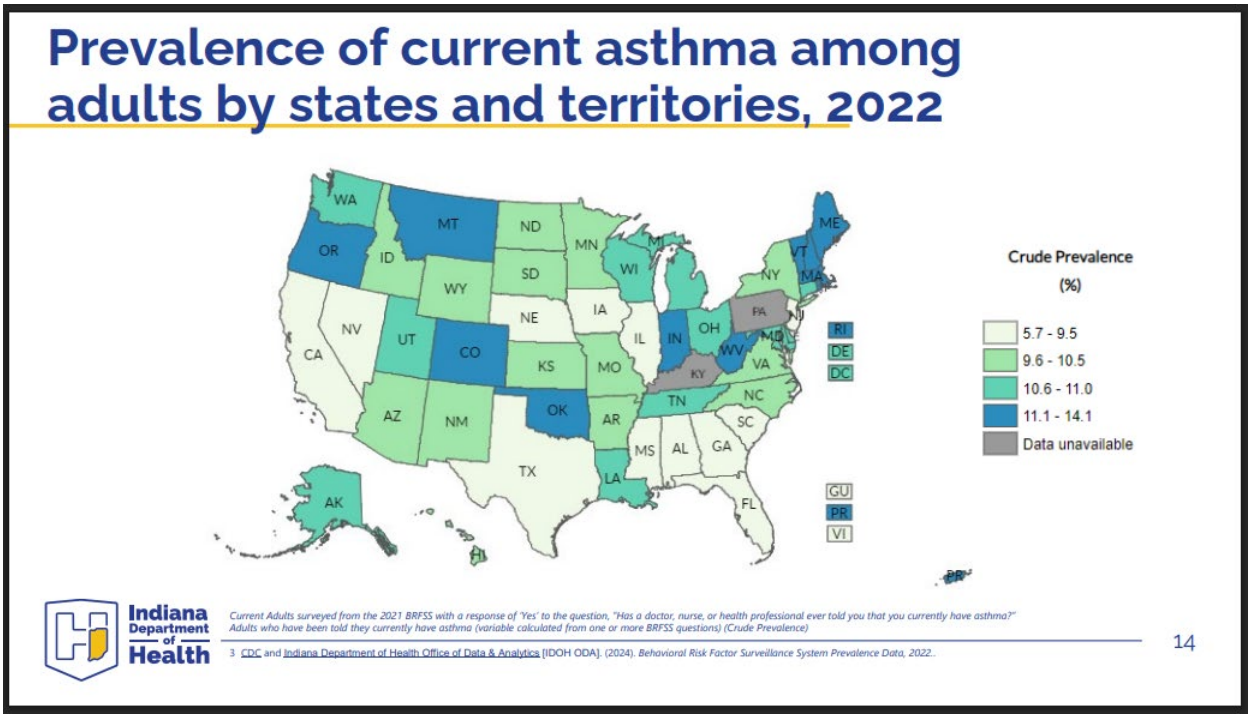
breath, confusion, blurred vision, sleepiness, loss of motor control, or loss of consciousness (Mayo Clinic 2025). And with a potential 248 tons of CO emitted every year, per table 1, this is a serious health concern.

With particulate matter emissions from diesel-fired generators expected at 78.82 tons,

PM10 at 82.69 tons, and PM2.5 at 75.84 tons per year, the amount of particulate matter is concerning for both human and environmental health. The EPA states that there are a variety of health problems associated with exposure to particulate matter, including decreased lung function, aggravated asthma, nonfatal heart attacks, and premature death in those with heart or lung disease (EPA 2025c). Environmental concerns include making lakes and streams acidic, depleting soil nutrients, damaging farm crops, which is of particular concern in the Hoosier state, and contributing to acid rain (EPA 2025c). All of these are deeply troublesome effects of allowing 174 diesel generators to operate.

Adding pollutants that exacerbate asthmatic conditions is not something Indiana

residents can afford. Hoosiers already face higher than average rates for asthma. According to the Indiana Department of Health, as of 2022 data, Indiana is in the top category (blue) of crude prevalence of asthma rates at 11.1 - 14.1% (Indiana Department of Health 2025).



Compared to the others, emissions of sulfur dioxide at 3.62 tons per year look small; however, even short-term exposure to SO2 can harm the respiratory system, with asthmatics particularly sensitive (EPA 2025d). And SO2 can also contribute to acid rain (EPA 2025d), compounding the acid rain potential of particulate matter. Similarly, nitrogen oxides (NOx) can exacerbate asthmatic conditions as well as acid rain (EPA 2025e).

Emissions from diesel generators can make rain more acidic as well as produce ground-level ozone, both of which damage crops and pollute the soil. These are of particular concern for our farming Hoosiers.

Contributing to these environmental and economic harms, there also property damage as well as visibility concerns (EPA 2025b).

Altogether, with potential emissions of NOx at 249.22 tons, SO2 at 3.62 tons, particulate matter (PM) at 78.82 tons, PM10 at 82.69 tons, PM2.5 at 75.84, VOCs at 245.46 tons, CO at 248.17, and 2.12 tons of hazardous air pollutants, have the compounded effects of exposure to the emissions been considered? These are a lot of tons of toxic substances being emitted into

our air and with other industries as well as the airport in proximity, have the compounded effects of all these pollutants neighbors face being considered? After all, on the home page of the IDEM website, it clearly states the role of IDEM is “Protecting Hoosiers and Our Environment.”

Overall, the emissions that diesel-fueled engines give off are toxic. According to the EPA, exposure to diesel engine emissions can lead to serious health conditions like asthma and other respiratory illnesses, exacerbate heart and lung disease, which all result in increased hospital visits, work and school absences, and “premature deaths,” (EPA 2025b). In addition to the human health concerns, there are environmental health concerns; in particular, damages to crops and soil health (EPA 2025b). There are already 34 diesel-fired generators at this Ft. Wayne facility. Our community cannot afford the proposed 140 more and ask that IDEM deny the Hatchworks, LLC permit.

Resources:

EPA. 2025a. “Fact Sheet: Specifics about Provisions Related to Emergency Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines.” Last updated May 15, 2025. https://www.epa.gov/stationary-engines/fact-sheet-specifics-about-provisions-related

—-. 2025b. “Learn About Impacts of Diesel Exhaust and the Diesel Emissions Reduction Act.” Last updated August 12, 2025. https://www.epa.gov/dera/learn-about-impacts-diesel-exhaust-and-diesel-emissions-reduction-act

—-. 2025c. “Health and Environmental Effects of Particulate Matter (PM).” Last updated May 23, 2025. https://www.epa.gov/pm-pollution/health-and-environmental-effects-particulate-matter-pm

—-. 2025d. “Sulfur Dioxide Basics.” Last updated January 10, 2025. https://www.epa.gov/so2-pollution/sulfur-dioxide-basics

—-. 2025e. “Basic Information about NO2.” Last updated July 10, 2025. https://www.epa.gov/no2-pollution/basic-information-about-no2

IARC. 2012. “IARC: Diesel Engine Exhaust Carcinogenic.” June 12, 2012. https://www.iarc.who.int/news-events/iarc-diesel-engine-exhaust-carcinogenic/

Indiana Department of Health. 2025. “Asthma in Indiana: Chronic Respiratory Disease Section Division of Chronic Disease, Primary Care, and Rural Health.” January 2025. https://www.in.gov/health/cdpc/files/IDOH_Asthma-Slide-Library_Jan2025-.pdf

Meissner, Brad. 2020. “EPA Emission Standards for Diesel Generators.” https://resources.kohler.com/power/kohler/industrial/pdf/Emission_Std_White_Paper.pdf

Mayo Clinic. 2025. “Carbon monoxide poisoning.” March 28, 2025. https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/carbon-monoxide/symptoms-causes/syc-20370642

Hello,

I would like to submit these signed petitions, 175 signatures from local residents, as public comments regarding the following source and permit modifications for the Fort Wayne Google data center:

Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530

Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530

Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs.

I urge you to carefully consider the impact any decisions or actions regarding this issue will have. IDEM must require an hourly limit under 83 hours of operation, in combined times of emergency and non-emergency, to ensure the protection of the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny this permit.

Please deny these requests.

Good afternoon Mr. Rjoob:

I hope this email finds you doing well. This email is in reference to the modified air permit currently being pursued by Hatchwork, LLC in Allen County, Indiana. This would be Significant Source Modification No. 003-48739-00530 and Significant Permit Modification No. 003-48840-0530.

PLEASE DENY CURRENT AIR PERMIT ON THE BASIS OF OPACITY AND LACK OF ELECTRICITY NEEDED TO SUPPORT THIS PROJECT

I am requesting that this air permit be denied on the basis that it will likely violate IDEM and EPA rules and regulations as it pertains to Opacity.

The the first four images below were taken on the evening of November 2, 2025 at the Google Data Center located in New Albany, Ohio. I have additional pictures and videos, but am restricted to 25 MB of attachments.

The nighttime pictures were taken during a 2 hour timeframe between Midnight and 2 pm. The back-up generators at that location were running during the entire time. You could hear them and smell them.

The generators emit one kind of particulate. The cooling towers emit another kind of particulate. This is all in addition to water vapors.

Google appears to operate in two different modes: daytime and nighttime. It's daytime operations were observed on November 3, 2025 between Noon and 2 pm. During its daytime operations, Google appears to be in compliance within the parameters of Opacity.

During daytime operations, you can barely see any particulate emission. What little particulate that can be seen is by way of the cooling towers. That appears to be mostly water vapors.

But daytime is a stark contrast to nighttime, where air emissions are profoundly more robust.

PLEASE RESCIND AND REVOKE PRIOR APPROVED AIR PERMIT FOR FAILURE TO ACT IN GOOD FAITH AND LACK OF ELECTRICITY NEEDED TO SUPPORT THIS PROJECT

I am also requesting that this permit be denied and the prior air permits for this project be revoked on the basis that Google and it's agent Hatchwork (the onsite contractor for both the Fort Wayne, IN and New Albany, OH sites) has not conducted themselves in good faith during the course of their dealings with the County of Allen, City of Fort Wayne or the State of Indiana.

I request this for a number of reasons:

First, all the backup diesel generators are supposed to be "back ups." However, Fort Wayne's current power grid cannot support Google's operations.

Hatchwork's knows this or should have known this when they applied for their first air permit on or before July, 2024. In the aftermath of that IDEM's 2024 air permit approval, Hatchwork has been one of several Google agent entities pushing for large-scale industrial solar in Allen County. The current I&M/AEP electrical grid needs support that goes beyond what the wind turbines in Ohio (east of the Fort Wayne Google site) can provide.

The County of Allen didn't finalize and codify it's industrial solar rules and regulations until October, 2025. This means Hatchwork wasn't requesting approval for back-up generators in July. Hatchwork's was requesting approval for a much-needed power source. Something akin to a make-shift substation.

Google selected a site that was formerly Allen County farmland. That means there was no pre-existing infrastructure for the electricity and water that would be needed.

Without this pre-existing infrastructure and without rules and regulations in place for additional (solar) infrastructure, Hatchwork's knew or should have known they couldn't augment the current power grid with solar. Hatchwork's also knew or should have known that the current power grid, even with support from the Ohio industrial wind site, just wasn't enough.

This demonstrates that Hatchwork, as an agent of Google, has a history of putting the proverbial cart before the horse. They aren't coming to IDEM for air permit approval. They're coming to IDEM for power station work-around approval.

Google's New Albany Ohio data center is operating around the clock 24/7/365. However, it's cooling towers aren't emitting 24/7/365.

When they do emit, the emissions are far more robust at night, especially after 11 pm. These post 11 pm-emissions consist of low lying emissions from the alleged "back up" generators, higher placed emissions from the cooling towers and water vapors, all of which are simultaneously accompanied with diesel fumes and noises from the diesel generators.

Second, no matter who the party is (individual, business, vendor, contractor, etc), when you are dealing with a government entity such as the City of Fort Wayne, the County of Allen or the State of Indiana, there's an expectation and duty to act in good faith.

PLEASE REQUIRE HATCHWORK TO RESUBMIT ALL AIR PERMIT REQUESTS TO IDEM AFTER CURRENT ELECTRIC GRID HAS BEEN AUGMENTED AND IS CAPABLE OF SUPPORTING GOOGLE'S OPERATIONS

Hatchwork hasn't acted in good faith here, as demonstrated by their own air permit timeline. Within a span of 18 months, they came back for 5x the number of air permits that they originally requested in July, 2024. That original air permit request was made nearly 12 months before much-needed industrial solar regulations were approved in October, 2025.

The second set of requested air permits were submitted to IDEM before industrial solar was codified and approved in Allen County. The industrial Solar infrastructure needed to augment the pre-existing electric grid, in support of Google's data center's operational needs, hasn't been built yet.

If IDEM approves Hatchwork's second air permit and does not rescind and revoke Hatchwork's first air permit, then Hatchwork will proceed as they have in New Albany. They will construct that which needs to be constructed so that Google can begin operations that rely heavily on diesel generators as a primary power source until the non-diesel power sources become available and come online.

During that time frame, there will be multiple air particulate emissions occurring simultaneously: lower ground level emissions from the diesel generators floating upwards, higher cooling tower emissions that float towards the ground, higher cooling tower emissions that float towards the sky, and water vapor emissions. They will be indistinguishable from one another and collectively will violate the parameters for Opacity. This will all be set against a background of noise and diesel fumes.

Please look into these matters more closely for yourselves by visiting the Google data center located at 1101 Beech Road SW, New Albany, Ohio.

Thank you, in advance, for your time, patience, consideration and assistance. It's all very appreciated. Should you have any questions, comments, suggestions or advice, please forward those to me at your earliest convenience.

With respect and sincerity,

Gina M. Burgess

P. O. Box 11684

Fort Wayne, IN 46859

(260) 804-0629

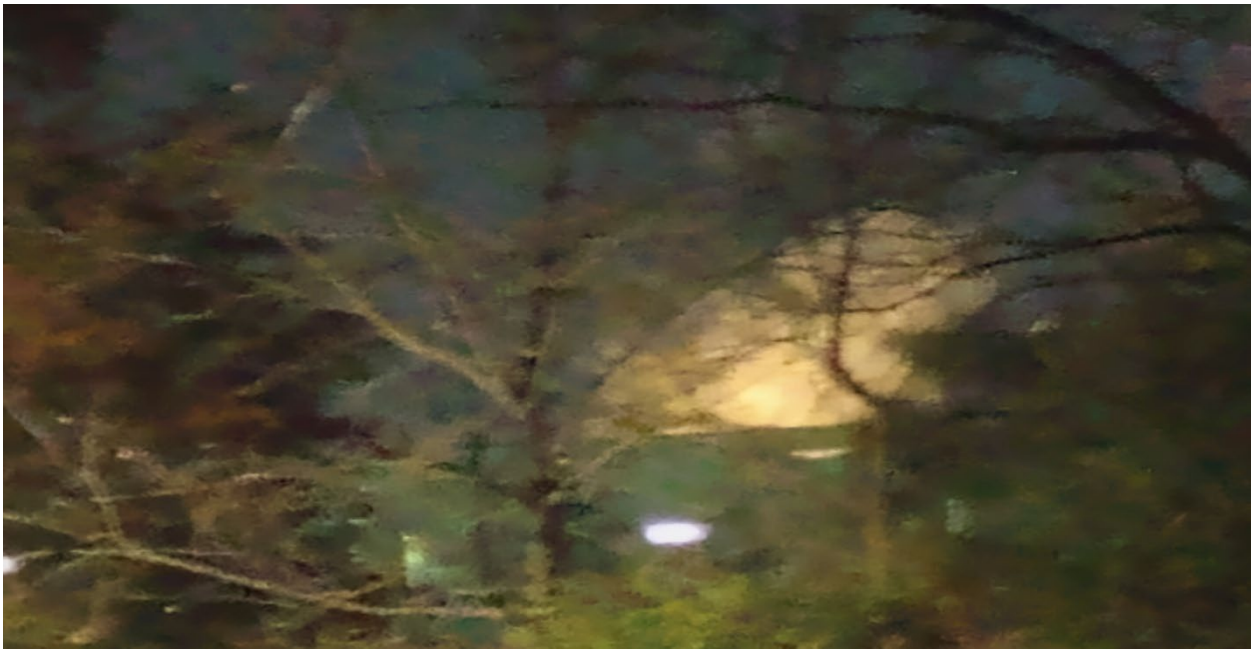









Blacklick Creek Rd
HOLDER
GATE 1








Google
1101 Beech Road SW

Dear Mr. El-Rjoob -

Attached please find Sierra Club's comments on the Hatchworks LLC draft air permits, Nos. 003-48739-00530 (Significant Source Modification) and 003-48840-00530 (Significant Permit Modification), in Allen County.

If you would please confirm receipt of these comments, we would appreciate it.

Please let us know if you have any questions.

Thank you.

Tony

--

Tony Mendoza *(he, him, his)*

Senior Attorney

Sierra Club Environmental Law Program

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Omar El-Rjoob

IDEM, Office of Air Quality

Indiana Government Center North

100 North Senate Avenue, Room 13W

Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

E-mail: oelrjoob@idem.IN.gov

Re: **Draft Air Permit - Hatchworks LLC; Significant Source Modification No.: 003-48739-00530 and Significant Permit Modification No.: 003-48840-00530**

On behalf of its more than 8,000 Indiana members, Sierra Club submits these comments on Indiana Department of Environmental Management's (IDEM's) Draft Construction and Part 70 Operating Permit for Hatchworks LLC's data center, in Allen County (the Draft Permit). The Draft Permit would allow Hatchworks to add 140 new diesel-burning emergency generators and new cooling towers to an existing facility with 34 diesel-burning emergency generators. None of these 174 diesel-fired emergency generators have any post-combustion pollution reduction controls, such as Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) systems or filters to remove particulate matters. These diesel generators will endanger air quality and cause significant direct public health harm in a disproportionately low-income and disadvantaged community.

As proposed, the Draft Permit does not meet the requirements of the Clean Air Act and applicable regulations, and IDEM should revise the permit before making it final. First, the Draft Permit does not meet one of the core requirements of a Title V operating permit in that it does not transparently demonstrate how the core requirements were derived (i.e., the annual tonnage limits) and how those requirements would be enforced by EPA, IDEM, or an individual impacted person.

Second, and related to the first point, IDEM appears to have performed complicated calculations for this facility to avoid the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) requirements under the (PSD) program. These annual tonnage calculations are therefore key enforcement terms for this source, but IDEM's calculations are confusing and opaque. IDEM should transparently explain how these calculations were performed and make each assumption in the calculation an enforceable permit term.

Third, the Draft Permit fails to make explicit that the permittee may not operate any individual emergency generators outside a specifically defined "emergency," as defined by the regulation, except for the 100 hours of non-emergency operations that are permitted by applicable regulations. This time limit for operation is the principal means by which IDEM can protect communities impacted by this sizeable source of emissions. Importantly, if the hourly operating limit needed to maintain 'synthetic minor' status under the PSD program is lower than 100 hours, then the lower hourly limit (i.e., below 100 hours of non-emergency operations) should be an explicit permit limit.

Fourth, publicly available sources (EJ Screen and COBRA) demonstrate that the proposed facility will have a significant public health impact on disadvantaged communities in Fort Wayne, including children, low-income people, and people of color. As such, IDEM should perform a cumulative impacts analysis to assure that emissions from this facility, combined with already existing sources of pollution, do not disproportionally harm these communities that IDEM is charged to protect.

Fifth, this data center could very likely achieve its goals for round-the-clock operations by relying on on-site batteries instead of this large collection of diesel generators. IDEM should therefore ask the source to consider a battery alternative to these diesel generators.

Last, to the extent IDEM makes any changes to the Draft Permit that loosen requirements, the agency should re-issue the permit for public comment before making it final.

DRAFT PERMIT

On September 4, 2025, IDEM published the Draft Permit which, if finalized, would allow Hatchworks to install and operate 140 new diesel-burning emergency generators and new cooling towers, in addition to

the 34 diesel-burning generators and related equipment already permitted at the site.1 The Draft Permit includes the following “emission units and pollution control devices”:

(a) Thirty-four (34) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 1 through Gen 34, approved in 2024 for construction, each with an output capacity of 4049 HP (3019.30 kW), using no control, and exhausting to stacks SV 1 through SV 34.

(b) One hundred and forty (140) diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as Gen 35 through Gen 174, approved in 2025 for construction, each with an output rate capacity of 4049 HP (3019.30 kW), using no control, and exhausting to stacks SV 35 through SV 174.2

In addition, IDEM is also proposing to permit the following “insignificant activities,” as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21)3:

****

1 Draft Permit at PDF 11.

2 Draft Permit at PDF 11.

3 “Insignificant activities” is defined to include emissions units with lead emissions below six-tenths (0.6) ton per year or three and twenty-nine hundredths (3.29) pounds per day, carbon monoxide emissions below twenty-five (25) pounds per day, sulfur dioxide emissions below five (5) pounds per hour or twenty-five (25) pounds per day, VOC emissions below three (3) pounds per hour or fifteen (15) pounds per day, nitrogen oxides (NOx) emissions below five (5) pounds

(a) One (1) ancillary diesel-fired emergency generator, identified as DEAG1, approved in 2024 for construction, with an output capacity of 595 HP (443.70 kW), using no control, and exhausting to stack SV DEAG1.

(b) Two (2) ancillary diesel-fired emergency generators, identified as DEAG2 and DEAG3, approved in 2025 for construction, each with an output capacity of 595 HP (443.70 kW), using no control, and exhausting to the stack SV DEAG2 and SV DEAG3.

(c) One (1) diesel-fired emergency fire pump, identified as DEP1, approved in 2024 for construction, with an output rate capacity of 557 HP (415.4 kW), using no control, and exhausting to stack SV DEP1.

(d) One (1) diesel-fired emergency fire pump, identified as DEP2, approved in 2025 for construction, with an output rate capacity of 557 HP (415.4 kW), using no control and exhausting to stack SV DEP2.

(e) Thirty-six (36) diesel storage tanks, identified as DST1 through DST36, approved in 2024 for construction, each with a maximum capacity of 6,000 gallons, and no controls.

(f) One hundred and forty three (143) diesel storage tanks, identified as DST37 through DST179, approved in 2025 for construction, each with a maximum capacity of 6,000 gallons, and no controls.

(g) Fifteen (15) cooling towers, identified as CT1 through CT15, approved in 2024 for construction, each with a maximum recirculation rate of 6,000 gallons per minute, using no control, and exhausting outdoors.

(h) Forty nine (49) cooling towers, identified as CT16 through CT64, approved in 2025 for construction, each with a maximum recirculation rate of 6,000 gallons per minute, using no control, and exhausting outdoors.

(i) Paved roads.

Unlike other data centers with emergency backup generators that have been permitted by IDEM this year,4 the Hatchworks permit does not involve the installation of Selective Catalytic Reduction systems or any pollution reduction controls.5

The Draft Permit sets a NOx limit of 244 tons per year, a CO limit of 244 tons per year, and total VOC limit of 244 tons per year.6 The Draft Permit states IDEM's finding that the

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per hour or twenty-five (25) pounds per day, PM10 or direct PM2.5 emissions below five (5) pounds per hour or twenty-five (25) pounds per day. 326 Ind. Admin. Code § 2-7-1(21).

4 See IDEM Operating Permit No. T141-48298-00650 at Section D.1 (emission controls on emergency diesel generators include Selective Catalytic Reduction and Catalyzed Diesel Particulate Filters).

5 Draft Permit at Sections A.2 and D.1.

6 Draft Permit at Section D.1.1

compliance with these annual tonnage limits, combined with the potential to emit NOx, VOC, and CO from all other emission units at this facility, limits the source-wide total potential to emit for NOx, VOC, and CO to less than 250 tons per twelve-consecutive-month period, each, and renders PSD requirements inapplicable to the source.

7 Other than the total annual tonnage limits for NOx, CO, and VOCs, there do not appear to be any other emission limits in the Draft Permit.

The Draft Permit's proposed allowable emissions, including the annual NOx, CO, and VOC limits, are listed in Figure 1, below.

Figure 1: Source-Wide Permitted Emissions After Issuance of Draft Permit8

	Source-Wide Emissions After Issuance (ton/year)							
	PM[1]	PM_{10}[1]	$PM_{2.5}$[1, 2]	SO_2	NOx	VOC	CO	Total HAPs
Total PTE of Entire Source Excluding Fugitives*	**78.82**	**82.69**	**75.84**	3.62	249.22	245.46	248.17	2.12

Simply put, the Draft Permit, if finalized as proposed, would allow large volumes of pollutants known to cause serious harm to public health to be emitted in a heavily populated area of Indiana. To ensure that negative impacts to air quality are minimized, IDEM should adopt the recommendations suggested in this comment letter before issuing a permit.

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7 Draft Permit at Section D.1.1

8 Draft Permit at PDF 121.

Comment No. 1: The Draft Air Permit does not meet the requirements of Title V of the Clean Air Act or applicable regulations as it does not allow for transparent enforcement of requirements.

The primary purpose of a Title V operating permit is to improve compliance with Clean Air Act requirements by consolidating all applicable air pollution control requirements into a single, legally enforceable permit and making these terms enforceable by EPA and the public. See, e.g., *Sierra Club v. Johnson*, 541 F.3d 1257, 1260 (11th Cir. 2008) (Title V added "clarity and transparency" to the permitting process "to help citizens, regulators, and polluters themselves understand which clean air requirements apply to a particular source of air pollution."); see *id.* ("The goal is 'increased source accountability and better enforcement.'") (quoting "Operating Permit Program," 57 Fed. Reg. 32250, 32,251 (July 21, 1992)).

The Draft Permit relies primarily on annual tonnage limits for NOx, CO, and VOCs as well and blanket incorporation of the National Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (40 C.F.R. 60, Subpart IIII) and National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ),9 but this approach fails to provide the transparent assurance of how the applicable requirements will be enforced against the source.

While explicit incorporation of every regulatory term in the permit may be impractical, IDEM should revise the Draft Permit to include these terms, at a minimum:

First, the make and model of the proposed diesel generators should be included in the permit. This is important because each diesel generator would come with performance guarantees from the manufacturer that are important in understanding the emission calculations. The type of diesel generator impacts the emissions calculations, the calculated limits, and the specific permit

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9 *See* Draft Permit at Section D.1.

conditions to ensure compliance with those limits. If IDEM finds the inclusion of make and model impractical because the applicant has not provided this information, IDEM should request that information from the applicant before issuing the final permit.

Second, the means by which IDEM arrived at the annual tonnage limits for NOx, CO, and VOCs is not clear in the Draft Permit and supporting materials. IDEM should include every operational limit or condition that was assumed in its calculation to derive each of these three annual tonnage limits, and should make each such assumption an explicit binding term in the permit. Perhaps most importantly, if IDEM arrived at these annual tonnage limits by assuming a certain number of hours of operations per year, than that hourly limit must be made an explicit permit term, so that the tonnage limits can be enforced.

Third, IDEM should make clear that each generator cannot be operated outside an "emergency" as defined in the applicable regulation other than for the 100 hours of non-emergency operation permitted by the regulation. In other words, the Draft Permit should be revised to explicitly state that no individual emergency generator may operate for more than 100 hours except in an "emergency" that meets the definition of applicable regulations:

The stationary RICE is operated to provide electrical power or mechanical work during an emergency situation. 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.10

The permit should make clear that operation beyond the 100 hours of non-emergency operations is a permit violation except where "electric power from the local utility [] is interrupted." *Id*. (The other types of emergencies referenced in the regulation, "fire or flood," would not appear to be relevant to this permit except where they contribute to a disruption in electric service from the

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10 40 CFR 63.6675.

utility.) As noted above, if the synthetic minor calculations require fewer hours of operations than 100 per year, than that number of hours should be made the operational maximum for each diesel generator.

Comment No. 2: IDEM's synthetic minor calculation is not transparent or enforceable.

Standard available pollution controls for diesel generators include Selective Catalytic Reduction systems to reduce NOx emissions and filters to remove particulates.11 This Hatchworks data center seeks to avoid having to install any of these pollution controls on the 174 diesel generators at the site by accepting annual tonnage limits on the pollutants of concern. But the calculations that IDEM performed are confusing and poorly explained in the Draft Permit and supporting materials. At a minimum, IDEM should transparently explain how these figures were calculated.

First, it is strange that the 174 emergency diesel generators proposed in this Draft Permit have nearly the same Potential to Emit for NOx as the 34 original such generators that were permitted last year. This result is surprising, on its face. At a minimum, IDEM should explain how increasing the number of generators by five times the original amount had essentially no impact on the annual tonnage calculations for NOx.

Second, IDEM appears to have used an operational limit of 500 hours in deriving these maximum emissions figures.12 But the permit only allows 100 hours of operations outside periods where electric service from the utility is disrupted. Is IDEM simply assuming 400 hours of

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11 *See* IDEM Operating Permit No. T141-48298-00650 at Section D.1 (emission controls on emergency diesel generators include Selective Catalytic Reduction and Catalyzed Diesel Particulate Filter).

12 Draft Permit at PDF page 157, Appendix A: Emission Calculations Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines - Diesel Fuel.

emergency electric disruption? If so, what is the basis for this assumption? IDEM should make clear how it came up with this 500 hours figure, which appears to contemplate illegal use of emergency generators beyond a period of grid disruption. Because these annual tonnage limits are the only pollution limits for a facility that has a potential to emit vast quantifies of dangerous pollution, IDEM should make clear and transparent how these calculations were performed, so that each aspect of the calculation can be enforced.

Comment No. 3: Operating limits outside a specifically defined emergency need to be made explicit.

The Draft Permit should be revised to make clear that each of the emergency backup diesel-generators must be limited for non-emergency operations to "a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year." *See also* 40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2). Because the polluter has chosen not to install any pollution controls (such as SCR and particulate filters), and because IDEM has decided to process this Draft Permit as a synthetic minor for PSD purposes, the only significant pollution reduction requirement applicable to this source is the time limit in each emergency generator's operations. IDEM should make clear that any operation beyond the "maximum of 100 hours" outside emergencies is a permit violation that would subject the polluter to enforcement, including penalties.

Further, the requirements of the Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report (*see* Draft Permit at section C.17) or its equivalent should be revised to make this core operating limit more readily enforceable, in at least the following ways: 1) Each quarterly report should include the date(s) and duration (in hours) of any disruption in electric service, as well as a contact at the local utility who IDEM could reach to verify such emergencies; and 2) The permit should be revised to require the monitoring report to include the number of hours each individual generator operated in emergency and non-emergency hours.

Comment No. 4: The Draft Permit will allow local air quality to be degraded, and will harm public health, with disproportionate impacts on disadvantaged communities in and around Fort Wayne.

If finalized, the Draft Permit will allow operation of 174 diesel generators, raising concerns about local air quality and public health. Diesel generators produce many harmful pollutants,13 including "greenhouse gases, particulate matter (PM), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), nitrous oxides (NOx), and sulfur dioxide (SO2)."14 Compared to power plants, backup generators "can emit several times more pollution from each unit of fuel burned and unit of electricity delivered."15 This is precisely why, to protect public health, the United States economy relies primarily on large, utility-scale generation rather than distributed fossil generation.

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13 Neil D. Strachan & Alexander E. Farrell, Emissions from Distributed Generation, Carnegie Mellon Elec. Indus. Center (2004), available at https://bit.ly/3ZVVq8N ("Uncontrolled diesel engines, such as those from emergency backup generators are not evaluated because previous research has already shown their emissions are very high and regulations typically preclude their use as baseload generation." *Id.* at 3 (Emphasis original)).

14 M.Cubed, Diesel Back-Up Generator Population Grows Rapidly in the Bay Area and Southern California (2021), available at https://bit.ly/3LENog4 [hereinafter "Diesel Back-Up Generation Growth in California"].

15 Int'l Fin. Corp., The Dirty Footprint of the Broken Grid (Sept. 2019), available at: https://www.ifc.org/content/dam/ifc/doc/mgrt/20190919-full-report-the-dirty-footprint-of-the-broken-grid.pdf, at 23, PDF 33.

Diesel generator's pollutants "can create smog and exacerbate respiratory conditions, like asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and lung cancer, especially for children and older adults."16 These localized problems occur because, unlike large generation sources, these generators do not have a tall smokestack to disperse the pollutants far above the air that residents

16 Diesel Back-Up Generation Growth in California.

breathe, or other pollution control equipment that utility-scale facilities must have. This is particularly problematic because “[d]iesel generators tend to be located close to where people live, work, and attend school.”

17 This is true of this Hatchworks data center.

According to our review of Public Environmental Data Partner’s reconstruction of Version 2.3 of EPA EJ Screen,18 the area within a 5-mile radius of this Hatchworks data center, located at 6015 Adams Center Road,19 generally falls between the 61st and 88th percentile (in Indiana) for the environmental EJ indexes examined and generally falls between the 42nd and 88th percentile (in Indiana) for residential population indicators examined by the tool. For residents within 5 miles of the facility, 47% are low income (1.4 times the state average), 18% have less than High School education (1.7 times the state average), 9% are unemployed (1.8 times the state average), 53% are people of color (2.3 times the state average), 5% are limited English-speaking households (2.8 times the state average), and 26% are African American (2.6 times the state average) and 8% are Asian American (4.2 times the state average). See Figure 2, below.

Figure 2 – Demographics Within 5 miles of 6015 Adams Ctr Rd, Fort Wayne, IN

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17 *Id.*

18 Public access to the EPA tool was discontinued on February 5, 2025.

19 Wane, Public hearing on Google data center’s request to add over 100 backup generators draws large crowd, *available at* https://www.wane.com/top-stories/google-data-center-public-hearing-to-discuss-addition-of-backup-generators-draws-large-crowd/

	VALUE	STATE AVERAGE	PERCENTILE IN STATE	USA AVERAGE	PERCENTILE IN USA	RATIO TO US AVG	RATIO TO STATE AVG
POLLUTION AND SOURCES							
Particulate Matter (PM 2.5 in ug/m3)	8.20	8.70	23	8.45	51	1.0	0.9
Ozone (ppb)	62.8	63.2	59	61.8	61	1.0	1.0
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2)	8.6	8.0	62	7.8	60	1.1	1.1
Diesel Particulate Matter (ug/m3)	0.201	0.177	67	0.191	64	1.1	1.1
Toxic Releases to Air	5,000	16,000	69	4,600	86	1.1	0.3
Traffic Proximity and Volume (daily traffic count/distance to road)	630,000	670,000	60	1,700,000	44	0.4	0.9
Lead Paint Indicator (% pre-1960s housing)	39.45%	0.37	57	0.3	66	1.3	1.1
Superfund Proximity (site count/km distance)	0.25	0.33	75	0.39	73	0.6	0.7
RMP Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.54	0.63	61	0.57	65	0.9	0.8
Hazardous Waste Proximity (facility count/km distance)	3.5	1.8	82	3.5	71	1.0	2.0
Underground Storage Tanks (UST) indicator	3.2	3.1	67	3.6	71	0.9	1.0
Wastewater Discharge Indicator (toxicity-weighted concentration/distance)	51	1,600	45	700,000	50	0.0	0.0
Drinking Water Non-Compliance	0.2	0.59	70	2.2	74	0.1	0.3
RESIDENTIAL POPULATION INDICATORS							
Demographic Index USA	1.93	1.24	85	1.34	76	1.4	1.8
Supplemental Demographic Index USA	2.11	1.64	80	1.64	78	1.3	1.3
% Low Income	47%	32%	77	30%	78	1.5	1.4
% in limited English-speaking Households	5%	2%	88	5%	74	0.9	2.8
% Unemployed	9%	5%	81	6%	77	1.5	1.8
% with Less Than High School Education	18%	11%	81	11%	79	1.6	1.7
% under Age 5	8%	6%	75	5%	77	1.5	1.4
% over Age 64	14%	17%	42	18%	42	0.8	0.8
% People of Color	53%	23%	86	40%	67	1.3	2.3

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	VALUE	RATIO TO US AVG	RATIO TO STATE AVG
BREAKDOWN BY POPULATION GROUP			
% Hispanic or Latino	14%	0.8	1.8
% Black or African American (non-Hispanic, single race)	26%	2.1	2.6
% Asian (non-Hispanic, single race)	8%	1.6	4.2
% American Indian and Alaska Native (non-Hispanic, single race)	0%	0.1	0.4
% Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic, single race)	0%	0.2	0.8
% Other race (non-Hispanic, single race)	0%	0.7	0.9
% Two or more races (non-Hispanic)	5%	1.5	1.7
% White (non-Hispanic, single race)	47%	0.8	0.6

Further, publicly available tools demonstrate that the emissions contemplated by the Draft Permit would cause significant public health harm to these low-income and disadvantaged

13

we determined that the added PM2.5 from this source would exacerbate asthma symptom incidence levels in this community.

communities.By utilizing the U.S.EPA's COBRA Health Impacts Screening and Mapping Tool,[20]wedeterminedthat the added PM2.5from thissourcewouldexacerbate asthma symptomincidence levelsin this community.

Alongside increased asthma symptoms,projected PM2.5 emissions are expected to resultin increasedincidents ofminor restricted activity days, as well as lost school and workdays. These effectslimithow residents, young and old, utilize their timeand result ineconomic losses for thecommunity. Alarmingly, the site is located within one and half miles of Paul Harding Junior High School, which "enrolls81% economically disadvantaged students,"whowilllikelyfaceharmfulhealth effects because of this source's pollution.[21]

Last, to better understand projected emissions fromthisproposal, weutilizedthe U.S.Department of Transportation's Bureau of Transportation Statistics' Estimated National AverageVehicle Emissions Rates per Vehicle for 2025,[22]and foundalarming levels ofNOx and PM2.5emissionsin light and heavy-dutyvehicleequivalencies.Projected annual NOx emissionsfrom thisfacilityare equivalent to around 150,000 additional light-duty gas vehicles (LDG) and 80,000 light-duty diesel vehicles (LDD), andPM2.5 emissions are equivalentto around 890,000 LDG and 780,000 LDD vehicles—roughly threetimes the population of FortWayne[23]—calculated asUS

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[20]U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, CO-Benefits Risk Assessment HealthImpacts Screening and Mapping Tool(COBRA), *available at*https://www.epa.gov/cobra

[21]U.S. News& World Report, Paul Harding Junior High School, *available at*https://www.usnews.com/education/k12/indiana/paul-harding-junior-high-school-256046

[22]Bureau ofTransportation Statistics, Estimated U.S. Average Vehicle EmissionsRates perVehicle by Vehicle Type Using Gasoline, Diesel, andElectric,*available at*https://www.bts.gov/content/estimated-national-average-vehicle-emissions-rates-vehicle-vehicle-type-using-gasoline-and

[23]World Population Review, Fort Wayne, *available at*https://worldpopulationreview.com/us-cities/indiana/fort-wayne

Department of Energy's Average Annual Vehicle Miles Traveled.

24 Staggeringly, the PM2.5 emissions are equivalent to over 42,000 heavy-duty gas vehicles (HDG) and 12,000 heavy-duty diesel vehicles (HDD) driving over 60,000 miles a year,25 meaning that emissions from this Draft Permit would equal tens of thousands of semi-trucks driving in the area for a few hours each day, year-round, assuming highway speeds.

We urge IDEM to consider the broader cumulative impacts of proceeding with this Draft Permit. We recommend that a more comprehensive health risk assessment be conducted, with special attention to how the proposed generators will impact local communities, including in combination with other sources of pollution.

Comment No. 5: Batteries are a better, cleaner alternative that should be considered before the Draft Permit is granted.

Hatchworks does not need to use diesel generators as much, if at all, to ensure no interruption in service. Because Hatchworks does not intend to run its generators but for a short period of time while service is interrupted, battery backups are a better, cleaner alternative for Hatchworks.

Battery storage is an investment, but it will pay for itself over time. Battery prices have reached record lows in recent years.26 The payback period could also be shortened considerably when the alternative is considered: running diesel generators that have costly and often volatile

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24 U.S. Department of Energy, Average Annual Vehicle Miles Traveled by Major Vehicle Category, *available at* https://afdc.energy.gov/data/10309

25 *Id.*

26 BloombergNEF, Lithium-Ion Battery Pack Prices See Largest Drop Since 2017, Falling to $115 per Kilowatt-Hour (Dec. 10, 2024), available at: https://about.bnef.com/blog/lithium-ion-battery-pack-prices-see-largest-drop-since-2017-falling-to-115-per-kilowatt-hour-bloombergnef/.

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fuel prices.

27 Battery storage would provide the same dispatchable firm capacity value as a diesel generator, and batteries are readily available and cost-competitive today. Some data center operators have been able to use renewable energy and battery storage to operate data centers without grid power usage and without interruptions in power supply.28

From the information available in the Draft Permit, it does not appear that battery backup was even considered as a viable alternative, but it should be before allowing diesel-fueled generators. For these reasons, we ask that IDEM perform an alternative analysis that would study the feasibility of replacing Hatchwork's diesel generators with batteries and/or on-site renewable energy and how that would impact emission limits.

Comment No. 6: If the Draft Permit's requirements are made less stringent in any way in response to comments from the polluter or otherwise, IDEM should reissue the permit for public comment.

To the extent IDEM receives comments on the Draft Permit from the polluter, from its financial backers, or any other industry entity, if IDEM chooses to revise the Draft Permit in response to such comments, IDEM should not finalize the permit. Instead, given the significant public interest in this permit and the facility's direct, harmful impact on a low-income and disadvantaged community, IDEM should reissue the permit in draft form for another round of public comment.

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27 Chris Isidore & Christopher Hickey, Gas Prices Had a Wild Ride This Year, Making 2023 Tough to Predict, CNN Business (Dec. 29, 2022), available at: https://cnn.it/3yWlpRE.

28 Eaton, Eaton Provides Webaxys' New Eco-Designed Data Center With a Complete Energy Storage & Management System (Nov. 2016), available at: https://eaton.works/3JThlqz.

CONCLUSION

For these reasons, IDEM should not finalize the Draft Permit as written. Sierra Club appreciates the opportunity to comment on this Draft Permit.

Sincerely,

/s/ Robyn Skuya-Boss Robyn Skuya-Boss

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Permit numbers: 003-48739-00530 and 003-48840-00530

Mr. EL-Rjoob,

Thank you for your work.

I live in Fort Wayne, and I'm concerned with keeping our air quality as healthy as possible.

Toward that, I want IDEM to deny the Draft Air Permit for 140 + additional diesel generators at the Google AI Data Center in Fort Wayne.

Instead, I want IDEM to require Google to apply for a permit under the Prevention of Significant Deterioration Program. This will help ensure better protections of public health which includes Best Available Control Technology (BACT).

The existing diesel generators should have tier 4 pollution controls. The center overall should use batteries for back up and get at least 50% of its energy needs from renewable sources.

Amy Coursen

815 W Wildwood Ave

Fort Wayne, IN 46807

Significant Source Modification No: 003-48739-00530

Significant Permit Modification No: 003-48840-00530

Please DENY Hatchworks LLC's application to modify their Part 70 Operating Permit.

I also request that IDEM hold an additional public meeting to allow concerned citizens to ask questions and further discuss pollution concerns. After attending the public hearing on November 13th, I was one of many who signed up to speak but did not have the opportunity due to limited time. There were others who were not able to attend due to the large turnout and limited seating capacity. There are many more voices that have not been heard, and many of those affected who deserve to have their questions answered and open discussion with IDEM staff.

My name is Jen Hill. I am a 34 year old veteran and Hoosier. I was born in Indiana, and after my time in the service I returned to the state to be close to my elderly parents, elderly aunt and uncle, and my cousins and their children. They represent multiple vulnerable groups when talking about air pollution. And I may still have children of my own one day - that would put me in a vulnerable group, too. I am concerned for the health of my family members, myself, and all affected parties if the modification of this permit is approved.

In recent years I have found myself in a good job at a plant nursery where I work primarily outside every day. At this job, even in Fort Wayne I feel the effects of air pollution from the wildfires in Canada. These include getting winded quicker than usual, general fatigue, and irritated throat and lungs in the days following the worst exposure. I am privileged to have good health and an active lifestyle - I can only imagine the devastating effects air pollution would have on those with Hatchworks LLC/Google's diesel generators in their neighborhood. Especially those in vulnerable groups, whether that be due to age, preexisting health conditions, or socioeconomic status. And it wouldn't just affect those in New Haven and areas surrounding the operation, it would affect everyone downwind.

From the EPA website:

"Pollutants emitted from diesel engines are known or suspected of causing cancer and other serious health effects including:

Aggravation of respiratory and cardiovascular disease
Changes in lung function and increased respiratory symptoms
Premature death in people with heart or lung disease
Neurological, cardiovascular, liver, kidney health effects, and also effects on immune and reproductive systems."

At this point, I have now spent hours of my precious time reading not only the permit application and preliminary findings, but state regulations as well as EPA standards. It is vital information to our health and safety, and again, residents deserve **more time** to fully read and understand and engage with their local representatives - time we were not granted. 30 days is not enough for something of this scale. The following points are my main technical concerns: I fail to understand how a site can still be classified as a minor source when in multiple cases the preliminary findings for unlimited PTE for NOx, CO, and VOC are *well* above 250 tons/year (the major source thresholds). What does it mean "The source opted to take limit(s) in order to render the requirements... not applicable to this source"? How does this process work and how were they able to effectively opt out? How is a 244 ton/year restriction adequate when the unlimited potential for air pollution is so immense? What happens in the event of a major malfunction -

reporting, yes - but what happens to the people who are affected? Once the pollution occurs, there's no undoing it. Why not use pollution controls and safeguards in advance? I fail to understand how an operating permit can allow 142 diesel engines with the combined unlimited PTE of 1,195.35 tons/year of NOx to operate using no control. Because they are not blast furnace gas-fired boilers or Portland cement kilns? How is that due diligence? How can 142 diesel engines with the combined unlimited PTE of 298.81 tons/year of VOC be permitted to operate with no control? If each individual unit does not exceed 25 tons/year, is there no middle ground between 25 tons and nearly 300? Do we not deserve the best available control technology with a facility this large? This permit feels like the absolute bare minimum. We deserve pollution controls. Our rules and regulations have clearly failed us.

I do not appreciate my air quality and my health being treated as an afterthought. Everything about this permit draft feels as though the applicant took every measure possible to find every exception to avoid giving proper protection to residents. I guess I am not surprised at the lack of concern for citizens from a giant corporation like Hatchworks LLC/Google. I am, however, surprised and saddened that my state representation and government officials are not asking for better.

Please deny the application. Thank you for your time.

Jennifer Hill

7028 Thamesford Dr

Fort Wayne, IN 46835

Good morning Mr. El-Rjoob,

In regard to the proposed modifications to permits 003-48739-00530 & 003-48840-00530 allowing Hatchworks LLC to add new diesel-fired emergency generators & cooling towers, please release any data submitted on the ambient air quality affected by this potential new source and any models & databases used to estimate new ambient air concentrations, as well as the sources of this data and the timeframe in which it was collected. (326 IAC 2-2-4 & 2-2-5)

I would also like to add that I'm concerned about the definition and duration of the term "emergency" being used. What is the maximum duration & frequency an official emergency can be designated by Hatchworks LLC or the State of Indiana and under what circumstances? What, if any, power does the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (or other agencies) have to hold Hatchworks LLC or other operators accountable for violating temporary "emergency" uses of these generators?

Thank you for your time & attention in this matter & thank you for your service to the people of Indiana.

Jeff Blossom

Fort Wayne Resident

260-224-4952

To Mr. El-Rjoob and IDEM, OAQ,

Please receive this as my official comment regarding permits 003-48840-00530 and 003-48840-00530.

I am a voting, 41 year-old mother of three and a solopreneur, living in Fort Wayne, Indiana, where I have lived for over twenty years. I grew up in Chicago and have come to love living in Indiana for the slower pace of life, lessened corruption, and great cost of living. My children attend schools in the south side of Fort Wayne, five miles from the Google data center there.

Many of us residents did not want the data center, but we were not given a choice. The project was largely kept secret, determined by our city council and county behind closed doors and NDAs. I cannot fathom a situation where it makes sense to give away hundreds and hundreds of irreplaceable acres for machines and 30 jobs, and I will be sure to let my vote in upcoming elections reflect that. However, what's done is done. We cannot erase the data center, but we can say "NO" to further expansion.

There is something called the Sunk Cost Fallacy. I'm sure you've heard of it. It is the "phenomenon whereby a person is reluctant to abandon a strategy or course of action because they have invested heavily in it, even when it is clear that abandonment would be more beneficial." I believe this is happening with permits 003-48840-00530 and 003-48840-00530. We have invested so many acres, so much time, so much energy. What's a little bit more? What harm could it do? This mindset that we must stay the course because we have already invested so much is what sinks businesses, governments, and more.

Google already got the hard part out of the way. They obtained hundreds of acres and approval for a data center. By comparison, their additional request for more acres for generators, etc. is a mere drop in the bucket. But this is a play directly from their conquering playbook. Google gets us to agree to the big thing (download the app, use their email service, use their search engine) so that then the following small asks seem trivial (we're going to raise prices by $2 on Workspace, we're going to use your data, we're going to feed your info to our AI). And we all go along with it because of the Sunk Cost Fallacy and we are doing that here. What's a few more acres when they've already taken 700? What's a few more generators? What's a few more cooling towers.

AT SOME POINT IT NEEDS TO STOP. At some point we need to say no more. Because this will not be their last request. A year from now they will want something else. And the year after that, they will need more. And again and again until we have given up so much in return for so little while our environment is destroyed making the rich richer.

Land is one of our most precious resources—I know you know that. I encourage you to steward it from that perspective. It is not something to always be developed. It is something to be protected. We cannot replace the acres that are lost. Buying environmental credits does NOT fix what they want to do and are doing to our wetlands. But we can say NO to any and all future development with this site.

This is not the first data center Google has built. It knew from the start that it would need more land, more power, more, more, more. It deceived us. Do not let Google continue in its deception!!

Please, do the brave and hard thing. Tell Google that we held up our end of the deal. They have their data center. BUT THEY WILL GET NO MORE. Please say NO to these permit requests. Protect the wetlands we have left. Protect the air, the quality of life of residents. We do not need nor do we want Google. And if this causes them to abandon their plans altogether, then I would consider it a great victory.

Amanda Luedeke

President & Literary Agent at MacGregor & Luedeke Collaborative LLC

www.macgregorandluedeke.com

To the office of Omar El Rjoob,

My name is Jordan Lawson. I am a current resident of Fort Wayne's district 2. My father's family, including my grandparents and their five children, were brought up in New Haven, and he brought his own family up down the street in Woodburn. Not many people consider these areas to be full, rich communities, being so small and close-knit makes them arguably more so than others. It's where my grandparents and family members are buried. An AI Data Center would not only decimate the environment of our communities, but it would go against the overwhelmingly popular opinion that the people do not want it. I implore you to reconsider permits 003-48739-00530 & 003-48840-00530. Residents need an extension on their public comment period, as they have hardly had one at all due to the project being done almost entirely in secret. A New Haven official actually told constituents not to return/call off of work for voting on this issue after their comments because their votes "weren't necessary." Our community requires another public hearing as those we've had did not offer ample time to the speakers in attendance. We barely got through half of the one hundred speakers from the community during the last hearing, numerous people had to leave due to the time constraints for working people/parents. Our community has spoken loud and clear, showing irrefutable evidence that Google's permits aren't just incomplete, but they fail to meet the standards for this community, and almost seem to be bordering on fraud. There is no way such a behemoth of a company needs the tax exemptions and loopholes they've been given. Say no to Google. Deny them access to our city and county. We do not want them here. Put them in your own backyard if you want them badly enough. Put them where they can be a power plant in the open instead of operating dirty business in secret. Deny Google's request.

Jordan Lawson

Hello Omar El-Rjoob,

I am writing in my public comment for the Allen County Google "Project Zodiac" Transmission Line Re-Build. I have concerns as an Allen County resident. There already seems to be a huge boom of data centers popping up across the United States, seemingly overnight. I don't like that this project even went through in the first place but I find the changes that Google is attempting to make a reality even more problematic.

Things about this I find problematic are as follows:

1. It will more than quadruple the number of diesel-powered emergency generators on-site, with each tank storing 6,000 gallons of diesel fuel.

What would happen if this were to explode?

Without proper cooling this can lead to overheating of these diesel-powered emergency generators increasing the risk of explosion or fires. And without proper maintenance or good quality diesel, these can also pose the risk of fires and explosions.

What are you doing to ensure Allen County and surrounding areas are safe?

2. Their original plan -- when Google and the development company working with Google went to IDEM for their original proposal -- was in 2024, and they asked for 34 emergency generators and one ancillary generator. Then in September, the company asked for the increase, as well as an additional 143 fuel tanks, 49 cooling towers and one more fire pump.

Why do they keep increasing and changing their original plan? Are they just going to keep asking for more and more and more?

3. My second question led me into this third point but there is a general lack of trust in the company itself, especially after adding WAY more than what they originally asked for. Why was there so much secrecy behind the actual company behind the project? Is it because they thought people in the area would be upset? Are there other reasons they were hiding information to the public who live and work in the area they are building? They have already introduced a relationship with Allen County residents where it's built on lies, how can anyone trust what they're saying now?

4. The plan also is going to use the local electrical utility - Indiana & Michigan Power - unless there is an emergency to use generators. We have seen across the country electrical utilities go up after having data centers built. Will this increase electrical utility prices for residents?

5. The impact on our Allen County residents' health, wildlife health, and surrounding areas is a top concern. Hoosiers deserve clean air, clean water, and access to wetlands and wildlife. Indiana has lost more than 260 acres of wetlands since 2021, when the Senate Enrolled Act 389 went into effect. This state law removed all state protections for Class 1 wetlands, which make up more than half of the state's remaining wetlands and also reduced the permit requirements for disturbing or filling other wetlands.

Wetlands play a vital part to our daily lives for Hoosiers. They help with water quality, erosion control, flood control, water storage, groundwater recharge, they even help our lakes and other larger bodies of water. They are entire ecosystems with living species in them, which also feeds into our recreational and economic way of life here in Indiana.

Now, these 9 wetlands that will be torn up, are they Class 1 wetlands?

Google also has stated they will "rebuild them" when they are done. How will this affect the susceptibility of flooding in the area once they replace the wetlands?

Also -- wouldn't building on top of wetlands actually make the building more susceptible to flooding since you're taking out the wetlands, the thing that actually helps prevent flooding and erosion?

Furthermore the quality of our air and food will be effected by this data center. We have already seen the effects of people living near other data centers in other cities - loss of water in their homes, exasperating or creating chronic or other medical conditions such as cancer, lung and respiratory diseases, asthma, etc. Indiana already has one of the worst air qualities in the US -- and building a huge data center with the capacity to use all of these diesel generators and massive cooling towers -- how can you overlook the negative health impacts this will bring to our community?

6. In 5-10 years will this and other data centers like this Google one become obsolete? What happens to the clean-up of the aftermath of the building being left behind? Will Google be cleaning the site or will it be deteriorating into our soil? Are there any biohazard materials that will be left on-site if and when the building is no longer used? What protections for Fort Wayne citizens will IDEM enforce if this process occurs?

7. The Google data center is also very close to nearby schools and residential areas. We have already heard issues directly from people that live near the site including foggyness, noise, etc. How will this directly affect children at the neighboring schools and people that live in the vicinity?

In concluding my concerns and questions, I know that IDEM is going to do whatever they want, but will the people making that decision for an entire city, will they be proud of making that decision? Will they feel good about saying "I did that!" ? Will they be able to say that their decision was for the betterment of our community, for the people that live here and grow food here, and breathe the air and drink the water here? Will they be happy to tell people for years and years after they were a part of that process and final decision?

Thank you so much for your time and consideration,

Autumn Vandewalker

BEFORE THE INDIANA DEPARTMENT
OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

- - -

PUBLIC HEARING REGARDING
HATCHWORKS, LLC
TV SIGNIFICANT SOURCE MODIFICATION
AND SIGNIFICANT PERMIT MODIFICATION
003-48739-00530 AND 003-48840-00530

- - -

PROCEEDINGS

in the above-captioned matter, before Hearing Officer Jenny Acker, taken before me, Lindy L. Meyer, Jr., a Notary Public in and for the State of Indiana, County of Shelby, at Ivy Tech Northwest Community College, Joan B. McNagny Auditorium, 3800 North Anthony Boulevard, Fort Wayne, Indiana, on Thursday, November 13, 2025 at 6:00 o'clock p.m.

- - -

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APPEARANCES:

ON BEHALF OF IDEM:
Jenny Acker, Hearing Officer
Heath Hartley
Omar El-Rjoob

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6:00 o'clock p.m.
November 13, 2025

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THE HEARING OFFICER: Hello. Good evening, everyone. I'd like to thank everybody for being here tonight. I'd also like to thank Ivy Tech for hosting this public hearing for us. My name is Jenny Acker. I'm an Air Permits Branch Chief, and I'm going to serve as the moderator for this public hearing regarding the draft permit documents for Hatchworks, LLC, which are currently on public notice. And the two documents are Significant Source Mod, SSM 003-48671-00530 and Significant Permit Modification, SPM 003-48840-004 -- or 3 -- 530.

Also here from Office of Air Quality, Permits Branch, are Omar, who is the permit writer. This is our Section Chief, Heath, who's assisted in reviewing the permitting action. In the back tables outside we have another permit writer, Colleen, and we have our wonderful Ashley with our admin group, who is helping to coordinate everything for us. We also have a Media Relations Specialist up here, Alan Carter.

We're going to be taking oral testimony at today's hearing. If you'd like to speak, please complete a speaker form. You may have completed a speaker form at the welcome table at the room entrance. We'll be using the speakers forms to call on speakers in the order that the speak -- the forms are submitted.

If you wish to be added to our mailing list of interested parties, you can fill out the same form, and you'll be notified when the final permitting decision is made, as well as any future permitting actions regarding the source, and this will be air permitting actions. And you can indicate on the form whether you wish to speak or not.

At the welcome table you will also find a Citizen Summary for today's meeting. The summary is intended to help navigate through the air permitting process and our draft permit documents. It gives the location of additional air quality resources. Most of them are on the Internet. There's information about the air quality in Allen County, our air compliance

inspectors, how to make a complaint to IDEM, and how to appeal our final decision regarding these permitting applications.

At the end of the table, we have our court reporter, Lindy. He'll be making an official record of all comments and questions, and then will provide us with the transcript. We use the transcript that is prepared as the official record for this hearing, as all comments made during this hearing are part of the public record and will be responded to.

Again, we'll review all comments and questions received during the hearing and submitted as part of the public comment period and provide detailed responses in writing as part of the final permitting decision. These written responses will be in a document called the Addendum to the Technical Support Document, we call it the ATSD.

We will not be responding to comments or questions during this hearing. All public comments are due by Monday, November 17th, 2025, and instructions on how to submit written

comments are in the Citizen Summary as well as the public notice documents for this application on IDEM's Web site.

Okay. We'll have speakers, so for everyone speaking today, please clearly identify yourself when speaking. Try to speak slowing so Lindy can catch everything. Each speaker will be limited to three minutes. We have a timer that will go off at two minutes 45 seconds to alert you it's time to wrap up, and then it'll go off again at three minutes.

We do have a crowded room, we have a lot of people here that would like to be heard, so we're going to ask that rather than repeating a previous comment, please simply speak and say the name of the speaker or speakers that have made the comment and let us know that you support their comments, and then that will be considered your comment also. And this will allow us to hear from more speakers tonight.

Once we've gone through the speaker forms -- again, we'll go through in the order that we received them -- we'll open the floor for

anybody who's changed their mind, they've decided that they want to speak.

Also it'll allow people that have already spoken an opportunity to come up again. There is no limit to how many times you can come up; however, we do have a time limit on this building, and we'll need to shut the meeting down about 8:50.

It's important to remember during this public meeting only one person can speak at a time. In addition, try not to speak quickly, again, and try to speak as clear as possible.

Once we start calling speakers, we're going to call two speakers, the first one to the podium, and we're going to ask the second one to come down and sit in a seat down here in the corner that says "Reserved" on it, and that'll help keep the flow moving and, again, allow us to get as many comments in as we can get this evening.

Okay. I'm going to hand this over to Heath now.

MR. HARTLEY: So, the purpose of this

public hearing is to provide a public forum for the public to provide questions and comments regarding the Hatchworks expansion. The Significant Source Modification will authorize the construction of the additional units and the Significant Permit Modification will authorize the operation of these additional units.

The project includes the addition of the following new emission units: A hundred and forty diesel-fired emergency generators; two diesel-fired ancillary generators; one diesel-fired fire pump; a hundred and forty-three fuel tanks; and forty-nine cooling towers.

These units prevent power disruption to critical data center equipment and systems. Each of these units is generally only operated during emergencies, when power from local utility is not available, with periodic operation for monthly and annual maintenance checks and maintenance testing.

Based on EPA guidance for emergency engines, the unlimited potential to emit is calculated using 500 hours per year. Pollutants

that will be emitted include NO_x, carbon monoxide and volatile organic compounds. The permit includes emission limitations NO_x, carbon monoxide and VOC, in order to keep them at less than 250 tons per year each, so that they will remain a synthetic minor source for PSD.

Other pollutants that will be emitted include particulate matter, sulfur dioxide and HAP's. Potential emissions of each of these pollutants are below major source thresholds, so there is no requirement for emission limitations to be included in the permit. As a minor source, a BACT analysis is not required.

The proposed emergency engines will be certified to meet EPA Tier 2 standards. They are subject to the New Source Performance Standards for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines, 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII, and they are also subject to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines, 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

Emergency generators will: Operate when

the electrical power from the local utility is interrupted, or, in the case of the fire pump, during a fire; they will operate up to a hundred hours per year for maintenance and readiness checks; and of the hundred hours allowed per year, fifty hours can be for nonemergency situations. And these requirements are included in NSPS IIII.

D.1.1 of the permit includes the enforceable ton-per-year limits for NO_x, carbon monoxide and VOC. Hatchworks is required to keep records of horsepower hours per month per D.1.3 of the permit in order to keep -- to ensure compliance with these annual limits.

Each of the emergency generators, ancillary emergency generators and fire pumps will be equipped with belly fuel tanks. The permit also includes cooling towers. The cooling towers will function as heat exchanges to keep the building cool. Water will evaporate and exit the top of the towers as steam. Water has a hardness to it made up of dissolved minerals, mostly calcium and magnesium. These grains of

dissolved minerals will also exit the cooling towers as small quantities of particulate matter.

IDEM recognizes that the construction and operation of an industrial facility can raise concerns about potential negative impacts with respect to quality of life, noise, and property values. However, IDEM does not have the authority to evaluate these types of issues as part of the air permit application review process or to deny an air permit based on concerns about these types of issues.

The wetlands, water pollution and land pollution. This proposed air permit only contains applicable state and federal rules and regulations related to air pollution. Hatchworks will be required to obtain any applicable permits from IDEM's Office of Land Quality and Water Quality, which will contain any and all applicable state and federal rules related to land and water.

Indiana's air permit program is SIP approved, meaning EPA has approved our program and delegated air permitting to the state. Our

program mirrors the federal program and as such is deemed to be protective of human health and protective of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

Compliance with the conditions of the permit will assure compliance with all applicable state and federal laws and regulations and the Clean Air Act.

We will address all comments received during the public notice period, and any revisions to the air permit will be documented in the ATSD and included with the proposed and issued permit documents.

The Significant Permit Modification will be reviewed by EPA.

Once all responses are complete, the permit and supporting documentation will be proposed to EPA for 45 days. The proposed period is EPA's official review period, and they can submit additional comments, and we will review any changes to the permit in response to the comments.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Okay. Thank

you, Heath.

Just a little bit more on the emergency generators. I know --

AUDIENCE MEMBER: We're getting feedback.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Turn the mike off.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Okay. Thanks for that.

Yeah, just a little bit more on the emergency generators. I know we received a lot of questions on them. Heath did talk -- there are multiple layers of regulations that apply to these generators. We have the IIII and ZZZZ.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Turn it off.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Is there a volume control on these somewhere?

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Is should be good enough. Try again.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Okay. I'm just going to hold it away a little bit. Let's try that.

So, IIII and ZZZZ do define emergency use, and it is very rigid. It is when the grid is on,

supplying power to the plant. That is the only time that these can operate and be considered an emergency use. Again, they do have up to a hundred hours a year that they can operate in nonemergency.

They also have, as we've spoken earlier, limits for NO_x, VOC and CO of 244 tons a year. Those limits do include the emergency use time, and they do override the hundred hours per year. So, if they operate 20 hours and hit that limit, they're done operating. I think that kind of covers the questions that we've received on those.

So, with that, we'll begin.

MR. HARTLEY: The first speaker will be Jeff Loveless, followed by Brian Flory.

MR. LOVELESS: Hello. Hello. I'm Jeff Loveless.

So, Google wants a grand total of almost 180 turbine generators, enough to generate more than 500 megawatts of power. In comparison, it takes about 100 megawatts of power to serve the homes of Fort Wayne. And the data center will

operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year.

Why does one facility need so much power? Is there any serious question about the fact that these diesel generators, with the air quality, with no emission controls, put in the air tons of noxious gases, affecting many who breathe it in with asthma, COPD, and other breathing illnesses?

Is it a question of it -- of if it is okay? Is it okay to run these generators within two miles of Paul Harding Junior High School or Southwick Elementary, exposing children to noxious gases and exposing residents of Southeast Fort Wayne?

This is an effort of greed, greed for competing power. Google is doing this on the hopes of being rewarded with profits, where Fort Wayne will pay heavy costs in air, water, wetlands, electric power prices, and the health of its citizens, not to mention even more exacerbation of the looming climate crisis.

All of this pollution for fully researched AI answers to Google search questions. All of

this pollution for AR -- AIR generation that it egregiously steals from human artists. All of this pollution for video generation of creepy unmechanic value quality videos. All for what?

Is Fort Wayne to become known as the home of sacrificial lambs for the AI bubble? Sacrificial lambs for AI slop? If the permits are denied and they cannot sustain their data center here, then good. If no other municipality will take this data center and this monstrosity is never built, even better.

Deny this permit.

(Applause.)

MR. WEHRLE: Hello. I am Mark Wehrle. I have switched with Brian.

MR. HARTLEY: We've got Brian -- Brian Florey listed next, with --

MR. WEHRLE: Yes. I had to switch with him.

MR. HARTLEY: Okay. Go ahead.

THE HEARING OFFICER: What -- what name is coming after?

MR. HARTLEY: Jorge Fernandez is

next.

MR. WEHRLE: Why no pollution controls? The IDEM mission statement is clear. Everyone here should read it. Implement state and federal regulations. To most of us, that means requiring state-of-the-art pollution control attachments and enforcement with vigorous inspections, loss of permit for violations.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Can't hear.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: We can't hear.

MR. WEHRLE: We want proof of compliance before you grant any additional permits. Did anybody miss anything. We want -- most of us want required art of the pollu -- the art pollution cont -- air pollution attachments, enforcement with vigorous inspections, loss of permit vio -- for violations. We want proof of compliance before you grant any additional --

AUDIENCE MEMBER: They're not hearing you.

MR. WEHRLE: Am I not on? I've got to be on.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: No.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: No.

MR. WEHRLE: Why no pollution controls? The IDEM mission statement is clear. Everyone should read it. Impeachment -- implement state and federal regulations. To most of us, that means requiring state-of-the-art pollution controlling attachments, enforcement with vigorous inspections, loss of permit for violations. We want proof of compliance before you grant any additional permits.

I yield the rest of my time.

(Applause.)

MR. HARTLEY: Jorge Fernandez is next, followed by Maygan Leco.

Maygan, if you could make your way up.

MR. FERNANDEZ: All right. Jorge Fernandez. The following is according to the best of my understanding. This is highest level of knowledge that I claim for the following.

So, IA -- 326 IAC 2-1-1.5 says the Commissioner, I believe referring to the IDEM Commissioner, shall not issue preconstruction approval to any person for construction

or modification of any source or emission until the Commissioner determines that the terms and conditions of preconstruction approval: 1, will interfere with -- or sorry -- until the -- if the Commissioner determines that the terms and conditions of the preconstruction approval: 1, will interfere with attainment or maintenance of any National Ambient Air Quality Standards, NAAQS, set forth in 326 IAC 1-3, and skipping over some of the subsections, subsection (5), are not protective of the public health. Huh. So -- and this should be interpreted as requiring better standards than this project currently indicates; right?

IC 13-12-2-1 says that -- Title 13 of the Indiana Code -- it should be liberally constructed for the purposes that include public health, "Being necessary for the public health, safety and welfare, this title shall be liberally construed to effectuate the purposes of this title."

So, here are some of the concerns that I have. One, it doesn't make sense to have other

pollutants' maxes increasing significantly for diesel engines, even though the applicant's requested limits for NO_x are not going to increase. It would indicate allowing less clean engines that was even expected in the 2024 permit for the project. So, I don't know what standard you used in 2024, but this would seem less -- allowing less clean engines than that -- whatever standard that was.

Another, a standard equivalent to the best available control technology should be enforced to protect public health for this project, as any difference between this and sources that are actually -- that are required by IDEM to use best available control technology is seemingly a distinction without a difference.

There should be limits when generators can be used, to protect the health of children going to the very close-by schools before school, during school, and after school.

Corresponding with the lack of a standard equivalent to the best available control technology being used, the lack of an adequate

health study done needed to assess the proper limit here is a problem. There should be some kind of health study. There should be some modeling on this.

The permit also should make clear limits on particulate matter, and make clear that they are less -- something less than 250 tons per year, as the standard used to calculate what they should be, which should be at least equivalent, in my view, to the best available control technology standard.

The permit should also make clear its limits on HAP's, hazardous air pollutants. There's also concerns regarding the extended diesel generators will be used for nonemergency generators without more clear language to the -- in the permit. Better transparency needed on manufacturing specifications so the public and the Department know they can better evaluate whether the limits are appropriate.

Concerns about increasing particulate matter from cooling towers, and the specific composition of particulate matter from this

cooling tower. We should know what is coming out of those.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Sir, your time is up.

MR. FERNANDEZ: Okay. Thank you.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Uh-huh. Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. HARTLEY: Thank you.

Maygan, you're next, followed by Kathrine Conner.

MS. LECO: Okay. So, my name is Maygan Leco, and I want to speak on something a little bit different. I know that most of us are here to speak about the pollution, and I would say that most definitely that is the issue, but for the next 30 or 50 years this property will receive local and tax abatement and an exemption, and the location is not only ten minutes away -- less than ten minutes away from the home I just purchased, but it is also in the Southeast neighborhood and is a primarily single-mother, black and immigrant neighborhood who just had one

million dollars cut from their funding and from their budget.

(Applause.)

MS. LECO: They will not benefit from the freeloaders living on those tax exemptions and abatement for Google. It is also an historically put-at-risk-by-pollution neighborhood. It has been underfunded and overpoliced, and I urge you to deny this petition for further degradation to the land, and ask ourselves, why, when we know better, we are not doing better.

(Applause.)

MR. HARTLEY: Kathrine Conner, you're up, followed by Danielle Doepke.

MS. CONNER: Okay. Hello? Okay. My name is Kathrine Conner, and for 33 years I am proud to have called Fort Wayne my home.

The recent permit submitted to change the permit for Google's subsidiary, Hatchworks, LLC proposed an additional 140 diesel generators on our Fort Wayne campus. The application failed to address any reduction of pollution or emissions

caused by the use of these fossil fuels.

Diesel is classified as a carcinogen, which is similar to arsenic or plutonium, with health risks ranging from respiratory issues to cancer. I fear if you do not reject these permits, our city will succumb to the same fate as Memphis, Tennessee, a city that has seen a significant increase in COPD after the construction of the Grok AI Data Center.

The University of Alabama has also cited that diesel-powered AI centers produce 200 to 600 percent more nitrous oxide as other sustainable measures for the same amount of energy and at a higher cost. This has been linked to birth defects, congenital abnormalities, and reduced fertility for both men and women, everyone.

The health and safety of our community should not be second place to the financial earnings of an international corporation. I implore you to prioritize the safety of our children and residents and the integrity of our city indefinitely by rejecting this permit.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

(Discussion off the record.)

MS. DOEPKE: Can everybody hear me if I speak this distance?

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yes.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yeah, it's good.

MS. DOEPKE: Awesome. My name is Danielle Doepke, and Fort Wayne has been my home for 26 years. While I have built my life here and I currently live five miles away from the data center, I am struggling to see a long-term future here in Fort Wayne and Indiana.

Diesel exhaust has been classified as a Group 1 Carcinogen by international and national organizations, meaning it is a definite cause of cancer in humans. Studies have found links between diesel exhaust and cancers of the lung, bladder, esophagus, stomach, pancreas, a well as blood cancers like lymphomas and leukemias.

Other severe health complications include respiratory illnesses, decreased lung function, inflammation of airways, neurological disorders, and elevated risk of cardiovascular diseases,

including heart attacks and strokes.

Additionally, forever chemicals used in the manufacturing of materials in and around data centers have been linked to births defects, kidney, liver and thyroid disease, fertility and reproductive issues, hormonal disruptions, risked pregnancy, and a range of other serious hereditary health concerns. All of this information is well researched and widely available.

Google is a multi-trillion-dollar corporation, and it has other cleaner options that would mitigate their pollution impact and reduce harm, but they are acting with malicious intent and have made a series of deliberate decisions to not invest in those alternatives and protect our quality of life. It is faster and cheaper for them to poison our air, soil and water and cause us pain, suffering and death.

I am so tired of being forced to witness and endure this cycle, where giant corporations are allowed into communities with the promise of progress and jobs, and ultimately cause

debilitating harm to people for the sake of their own profit. Our children, elders and disabled will be hit the hardest, and I am disgusted that our government leadership and people in positions of power are complicit, and I'm willing to do anything to stop the exploitation.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Amen.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Amen.

(Applause.)

MS. DOEPKE: How is IDEM going to hold Google, Indiana Michigan Power, and every other corporation and individual involved in this project accountable? How will we hold IDEM accountable if you approve these permits and allow this violence against us? I am asking that IDEM firmly deny Hatchworks, LLC's permit request, and also provide an extension for public comments.

IDEM, alongside our local and state representatives, must demand the implementation of the strongest possible environmental protection protocols to ensure that people are protected now and into the future. The health of

our environment is directly tied to the health of our bodies.

IDEM must demand accountability and transparency to keep corporations honest and enact strong punitive measures when they are not. Unfortunately, through a series of closed-door meetings, nondisclosure agreements, and deliberate withholding of information --

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Amen.

MS. DOEPKE: -- our local government has sold us out. They have invited Google in, and the center has already broken ground.

Knowing the dire health impacts of diesel exhaust, will IDEM force Google to fix and upgrade the 30-plus diesel generators that are already on-site? Where is the oversight? If Google or any corporation wants to be in our city and gluttonize our resources, then they need to do right by its residents. Our representatives must do right by us as well.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. HARTLEY: For those of you in the

back, there's a few empty seats up front if anyone wants to make their way up front.

The next speaking is Eli Evans, followed by Lenard Schmidt.

MR. EVANS: My name is Eli Evans, and I'm a proud resident of Fort Wayne. I love my beautiful city, and I, like every other person on this planet, need clean air to survive. The threat of air pollution becoming worse than it already is breaks my heart.

The American Lung Association gave Allen County a D in the 2025 State of the Air Report. Ozone combined with weather conditions can lead to worsened air quality. According to the report, Allen County has had seven days in the orange air quality index range, which indicates that air quality is unhealthy for sensitive groups, sensitive groups like me, a chronic asthmatic, our children, and the elderly.

According to the Indiana Department of Health, Indiana ranks among the top states in terms of the prevalence of asthma. Approximately one in nine adults in Indiana are diagnosed with

asthma, and one in 12 children are diagnosed with asthma.

We need a health impact assessment conducted by a third party on nearby populations of the data center, we need a full evaluation of what cleaner alternatives are available, we need lower emission limits, and we need continuous monitoring of these emissions published for the public.

Allen County and its residents deserve clean air. We pay taxes, and we work hard to keep our communities thriving. IDEM needs to deny the draft air permit. If Hatchworks/Google reapplies for an air permit, it needs to be with a less polluting plan and any diesel generators must have the best available control technologies or have a Tier 4 generator, which has lower emissions. Google needs to utilize on-site battery storage, renewable energy, and the microgrid solutions in order to reduce the need for diesel generators.

Please, we love this city and this county. We need to take care of each other, and we can

enjoy life without having to wear a mask outside.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. HARTLEY: Lenard Schmidt, followed --

MR. SCHMIDT: Lenard Schmidt here.

MR. HARTLEY: -- by Chuck Linvill.

MR. SCHMIDT: Just a couple of questions. I see that the fact of -- the permit here, I'm reading that they're planning to add new generator fusion sets. Does that mean there were some on the original drawings and they're adding more? And if so, are they going to want to add more next year, down the road?

The other thing is: I don't know anything about pollution standards, but I -- I don't know if they're exempt from like adding depth fluid to reduce pollutants or not, like trucks, over-the-road trucks have to, so I'd be curious if they're getting off with a lesser standard.

The other thing is: The diesel storage tanks are vented. Is anybody addressing the pollution from vented diesel storage tanks?

They're going to -- I assume they're integral with the generator set, so you're going to have a hundred and whatever number of generator sets and you're going to have vented storage tanks. So, who's addressing that issue?

And that's about all I've got to say.

(Applause.)

MR. HARTLEY: Chuck is up next.

Susan Hansen, you're up next.

MR. LINVILL: Okay. I'm Chuck Linvill. I'm a veteran, and I've been in the medical field from 1972 to 2009. I have asthma. I've had an asthma attack in the middle of nowhere with nothing around, and it sucks. Things have been brought up, and to fill those tanks, you get two choices: You get a 5,000-gallon semi or you get a 10,000-gallon semi.

Also, just like in Vietnam, they used Agent Orange. It's healthy. It's good for you. Well, I'm taking care of a veteran's kid who had Genesis Imperfecti, China Down Syndrome. It's hereditary. Nothing within the family. And it

took over 20 years of vets to fight to even get them to recognize it.

What's going to happen 20 to 30 years from now when you find out that some of these pollutants are killing kids or making it bad? Who's going to pay for it? How hard are they going to have to suffer?

And in closing, I just want to say one thing: Has anybody ever seen anybody in true respiratory distress? Let me tell you, it sucks, and I've seen it way too damned many times. And I know you're going to do whatever you want to, but when you go home and you -- after you've made your decision, are you going to be able to look your family in the eye in 20 years and announce that "I did that," and be proud of what you did?

Thank you.

(Applause.)

THE HEARING OFFICER: We have plenty of empty seats in here, if people would like to take a seat. I mean if you have an empty seat next to you, yeah, could you raise your hand? I mean I know we've got people out in the hallway

that we'd really like to get in here.

(Pause in proceedings.)

THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you. We really appreciate the help, and --

AUDIENCE MEMBER: There's a lot of seats over here. I don't smell bad, I promise.

(Laughter.)

AUDIENCE MEMBER: I can't say I don't smell bad, but there's a seat up here.

(Laughter.)

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Diesel smells pretty bad.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Keep speaking.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yes, yeah.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Can you keep speaking while people are sitting?

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yes, yeah.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Let's get somebody up there.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Okay. I think we've gotten most of these seats filled.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: We don't care. Speak.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Let someone speak.

MR. HARTLEY: Susan Hansen, you're up. Keith Mensing is next.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Susan passes.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Keith, get up here.

MR. HARTLEY: Keith you're up, and David [sic] Helmbright is next.

MR. MENSING: My name is Keith Mensing. The reason I'm here --

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Microphone, please.

MR. MENSING: -- tonight is -- excuse me?

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Microphone.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Get closer to the microphone, please.

MR. MENSING: Oh, well. My name's Keith Mensing. I'm here tonight because I probably are [sic] one of the few people who lives the closest to all that's going on. I could tell you I drive by the place every day on my way to and from work.

Google came into our neighborhood with a small, 10-by-12 sign that said, "Public hearing,"

stuck in a bush.

(Laughter.)

MR. MENSING: Now, from the neighborhood, we all knew something was going on, because there was core drillers and surveyors out in farm fields where there was still crops. My worry is, like you said -- and I have to agree with about everything everybody that's been up here has said, but the cooling towers, it's a fog.

That fog is going to travel. The wind in our neighborhood is predominantly out of the west, northwest or southwest. So, everything going west from the Google site is going to get covered in stuff, and it's corrosive. Like the gentleman who was just here, I've seen people go into asthmatic attacks because the air quality, not a good thing.

Our home values are already shot, because I don't know how many people here have been by the site, but Google is well advanced in building everything they're getting built.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Stop it.

MR. MENSING: The other thing is the secrecy involved. They've put buffer barriers up of high dirt mounds. How do I know that you're going in and checking this stuff out?

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Uh-huh.

MR. MENSING: I can go to a Web site. That's easy. I can probably pick six or seven people out of this room that can take and put something on a Web site and make it look good. But going forward, you guys got to take and put a clinch on them. They're going rampant. They're tearing up everything out there.

And like one person said, and I agree with them, they've got all kinds of property that they could put in alternatives to diesel generators.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yes.

MR. MENSING: And besides that, they're ruining my nap time when they're testing a bunch of this stuff.

(Applause.)

MR. MENSING: Going forward, I hope we can rely on our state representatives, as I see they're not here now. Are they? Or our

County Councilmen, who happen to be involved in it, or gee, where's the Mayor of Fort Wayne?

AUDIENCE MEMBER: She's not here.

MR. MENSING: I think they all ought to be here hearing what we have to say, too.

So, thank you very much for your time.

(Applause.)

MR. HARTLEY: Daniel Helmbright, followed by Sean O'Leary.

MR. HELMBRIGHT: Can everybody hear me okay? Yeah?

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Oh, yes.

MR. HELMBRIGHT: All right. I'm a little nervous here; okay? First time for everything. So, my name's Daniel Helmbright, and I've been in New Haven for about five years now, originally coming from the East Coast to do something better, to do a new beginnings, raise a family.

So, unfortunately, it looks like Google did what they want. It's unfortunate. In Indianapolis, the same thing has happened, and there's a reason why that didn't happen in the

end, because the community came together.

And I think every single speaker that came up today -- one through 12, I believe; I think I'm 12 -- did an amazing job expressing their concerns, expressing their contempt. I hope you guys listen. I hope everyone listens. I hope everyone hears that heartache, because my heart hurts.

Let's get the facts here, some of the facts. Six hundred forty to 720 acres need to be rezoned to -- agriculture to BTI? That's insulting. That's not okay. That's farmland. The first thing you look at on Google when you look at that site is farmland next to it, people's houses.

People are going to be affected. People are going to be hurt. This is literally next to farmland and residential. You're putting up a fence, a barbed-wire fence. That shouldn't be permitted. That doesn't feel good.

You know, if you're going to put regulations, I don't think the minimum is going to help. I don't think the maximum is going to

help, honestly. They don't belong here. I came to Indiana to get away from all of this, to get away from the corruption, the nastiness. And come to find out it's almost in my back yard. I can literally drive there in less than five minutes.

I'm scared. I'm thinking about selling my house while I can get out. I'm sure other people are as well, if they can sell. I work really hard. I'm a design engineer for a really good company, and I bust my butt every single day.

The issue that I see with this is cross-contamination, property values, electrical usage going up, our prices going up for electric, water going up extremely. It's already too expensive in New Haven. It hurts. A hundred and twenty dollars a month. Coming from another place on the East Coast, my water bills every three months were sixty dollars. That hurts. We're near the freshest body of water, one of the freshest. It's -- it's not okay.

So, when I ask you to hear me out, hear everybody else out, and make a good decision of

not letting them continue to go rampant, crazy, I need you to think about how this is going to affect your kids in the future, because that's my worry.

Thank you. I'm going to waive the rest of my time.

(Applause.)

MR. HARTLEY: Sean O'Leary, followed by Brian Doepke.

MR. DOEPKE: I pass, but I still vote no.

MR. O'LEARY: Can you hear me? I'm going to apologize now for speaking fast. My name is Sean O'Leary. I'm a resident here. I live in the 07.

I want to make clear: I do not represent a 3.46-trillion-dollar corporation from out of state, Silicone Valley, like Mr. Marc Stern at Hatchworks, LLC. I live and work in Fort Wayne, only five miles from this project. I am not over 2,000 miles away, like Google's headquarters and the safety there.

I am not even a hundred and twenty-eight

miles away, like the IDEM offices in Indianapolis, an area fortunate to have just recently rejected a data center, not even just diesel generators, in its vicinity. So, believe me when I say this is near and dear to my heart, because it's near and dear to my home.

I have major concerns about air pollution that this increase to a hundred and seventy-nine emergency generators would entail. How will IDEM be able to effectively enforce multiple-hundred-ton emissions on a company worth 121 times the GDP of Fort Wayne? Do you just plan to give them a small fine, or do you have the authority to stop what they're doing?

There's also been an increase in recent air quality emergencies from wildfires and other disasters. How can you possibly justify adding to those recurring air quality health risks?

I ask you: What is IDEM's plan for environmental emergencies in case of a fire or disaster? So recently, in East Palestine, Ohio, a major train derailment caused people to leave their homes and their livelihood, with a cost of

one billion dollars in cleanup alone, according to the Herald-Star.

So, my question to you is: What is the plan and cost if the over one million gallons of diesel fuel were to experience a spill in the area, or worse, catch fire? Do we even have the infrastructure to tend to a major disaster? Or are Google and IDEM's plans to just kind of wing it and hope for the best?

How does a 3.46-trillion-dollar company overlook a backup power need this severe and required increase to 526 percent in emergency energy production that you, yourselves, today have outlined as "The grid just can't handle it"?

Let's look at that, because if their plan then is to just operate as a power plant, like they currently already had to start building in Wisconsin and Illinois for similar data centers --

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yeah.

MR. O'LEARY: -- how can you possibly justify then approving a diesel-burning power plant down the road from Paul Harding Junior High

School? So, if you stand there now, you can already smell the diesel of the trucks and construction. Why is the health of Fort Wayne residents and those downwind from this diesel data center less important then the mismanagement of a multi-trillion-dollar company? Why are you bending over backwards and bailing them out for their mistake and lack of planning?

Furthermore, I'm concerned if they can't be trusted to figure out their own needs and plans, how can we possibly expect them to properly manage their facilities and the pollution that they propose to generate? I also ask: What other aspects of this project are they overlooking, or, even more concerning, were their original permits submitted in bad faith?

As a resident of Fort Wayne, I continue to urge Comm. Clint Woods and the Indiana Department of Environmental Management to reject this permit.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. HARTLEY: Faith Keezer, it's your

turn, followed by Lesley De La Uz.

MS. KEEZER: Hello. I was going to ask? Is there -- I want to understand how Indiana's Mike Braun seems to be very prolife, but we are sending kids to a school that is two miles from a plant that is going to actively harm their health.

(Applause.)

MS. KEEZER: Not only that, I want to ask: Where are we planning on getting water from to cool this? Do any of you have an answer to that?

THE HEARING OFFICER: I'm sorry; we can't respond to comments. We are just taking testimony.

MS. KEEZER: I gotcha.

I really like the river in my back yard, and I have a concern that -- because the water that's going to be used for this is going to dry up the rivers in the drought seasons.

And also, is this going to lower my property values? I just got here, and I already feel like I want to leave Indiana. It sucks. I

came here because I like the swamps, I like the nature, I like the environment, not because I want to breathe in all of this stuff from all of these companies.

Thank you. That's all I have to say.

(Applause.)

MR. HARTLEY: Lesley, followed by Landon Towhead [sic].

MS. DE LA UZ: Hello? Okay.

List of school supplies: One pencil or notebook; a ruler that you'll probably use once and never again, if you know how that goes; tissues; steroid medication; and an asthma inhaler. Southwick Elementary School is only 1.5 miles from the data center, and this is how I imagine their future supply list if you approve this diesel generator permit.

Good evening. My name is Lesley De La Uz, a concerned Fort Wayne resident and systemic pattern recognizer. Your decision won't just affect children, it will affect everyone in Southeast Fort Wayne, today and for generations to come.

African-Americans, who make up a large portion of the Southeast residents, are 36 percent more likely to be diagnosed with COPD and 40 percent more likely to have asthma compared to white people. And this isn't because of genetics. It's because of redlining and housing discrimination place black families in areas with higher pollution and zero protections.

(Applause.)

MS. DE LA UZ: Does this sound familiar? If the data center relies on nearly 200 diesel generators instead of implementing cleaner, modern alternatives, then IDEM and Hatchworks will be continuing that racial disparity and not correcting it.

I'm here today because we all share a responsibility to stand up for what is right, and especially for communities whose voices are routinely undervalued. We have an obligation to use whatever platform we have to advocate for justice, for equity, and for health. So, I'm here to remind you, the people sitting in front of me, that you have more power for change than

you think. Please do not be complicit in approving these dirty diesel generators.

And I want to leave you with what a wise man I spoke to asked me yesterday: If Google is the tech of the future, then why are they using the technology of the past?

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. HARTLEY: Landon, you're up, followed by Sarah Conrad.

MR. LAWHEAD: Hi. I'm Landon.

Hey, so, it would be unfair to say that these are my concerns. This is actually generated by A -- Google's AI Chatbox.

(Laughter.)

MR. LAWHEAD: And it was asked what the impact of almost a hundred and eighty diesel generators would have in a place like Fort Wayne, Indiana and if it was worth it, and these are Google's Chatbox answers: Building a data center with almost a hundred and eighty diesel backup generators in a town like Fort Wayne, Indiana would likely have significant impacts, primarily

revolving around air pollution, public health, energy demand, and local community concerns.

The most substantial and immediate concern is the air pollution from the diesel generators. Diesel combustion is a relatively dirty form of energy generation, and while these are intended for backup or emergency use, the sheer number of generators presents a major environmental risk.

Diesel generators emit harmful pollutants, including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, and volatile organic compounds like benzene and formaldehyde. Exposure to these pollutants, particularly particulate matter and nitrogen oxides, is going to increase risk of respiratory diseases, cardiovascular disease, cancer -- and cancer.

These generators are often located near residential areas, schools, and workplaces. Even if they only run for maintenance and testing, the concentration of a hundred and eighty of these units in a metropolitan area like Fort Wayne would drastically increase local air pollution, potentially leading to adverse health effects for

nearby residents.

The overall impact is a tradeoff, where the economic benefits of data centers are weighed against substantial documented risks to local air quality, public health, and utility stability due to the sheer scale of diesel backup generating systems.

For the developer, it is absolutely great. The tax abatements, reliable power source backed by a hundred and eighty generators, and geographic location provide the necessary infrastructure for a critical part of the global AI and cloud business.

For nearby residents and ratepayers, it is a questionable tradeoff. They get few of the high-paying jobs, but bear the majority of the risks, specifically the localized air pollution, potential health impacts, and cost of the electric grid upgrades passed on through utility rates.

And that's all I have to say as Fort Wayne's newest nonwinning resident.

(Applause.)

MR. HARTLEY: Sarah, you're up, and then Nicole Snider is next.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: If there are seats available, raise your hand so that other people -- there are a hundred people waiting in the lobby still, even though we have --

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Keep talking, keep going.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Keep talking.

MS. CONRAD: Hello. So, I have a few statements and questions that kind of get us to think about the bigger picture. I know we are here today to talk about the air quality amendment and the diesel generators, but when it comes to large projects like this, where it affects the whole community and so on for generations, I ask "Why?" to any and all public officials who have decided that this should happen.

(One person clapped.)

MS. CONRAD: For this project specifically -- please hold your applause; it's distracting --

(Laughter.)

MS. CONRAD: -- we have been lied to about this project every single step of the way. So, why should we think that, you know, they only have so many hours to run these generators per year? Who's to say they won't continue to run the generators? Who's overseeing that?

What is the long-term plan for this project and the infrastructure that is being built for this facility? How soon will this data center become obsolete? Some projections, based on the research I've independently done, suggest that anywhere between 30 percent to 60 percent of these facilities will be obsolete by 2030. That's in five years, less than that now.

The mass production of data centers are not sustainable. And when I de -- when they decide to shut down these facilities, what will be left?

I end this by asking: Will it be worth building this facility, the permanent damage that it will cause to the environment? Will it be worth it? Absolutely not.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. HARTLEY: Nicole Snider, your turn, followed by Michael Miller.

MS. SNIDER: Good evening. My name is Nicole Snider. I am a concerned citizen and a member of the Energy Committee of the Hoosier Chapter of Sierra Club. I am here to ask that IDEM deny Hatchwork, LLC's request to add a hundred and forty diesel-fired generators and all of their accompanying equipment.

There are several reasons to oppose this permit, from environmental to economic and public health concerns. First, burning fossil fuels is a move in the wrong direction. We need immediate action, moving away from dependence on dirty energy sources, and installing another hundred and forty diesel-fueled generators is contrary to progress and does not demonstrate a commitment to the best available control technology.

Next, there are serious public health and, as a result, economic concerns with this permit. It shows that all of the hazardous pollutants

emitted as a result of igniting the diesel generators total in the tons per year. Overall, these pollutants cause and exacerbate public health issues like asthma and heart and lung diseases.

According to the EPA, exposure to diesel emissions, quote, can result in increased numbers of emergency room visits, hospital admissions, absences from work and school, and premature deaths.

Finally, emissions from diesel generators make rain more acidic, as well as contribute to ground-level ozone, all of which damages crops and harms the soil. These are of particular concern from our farming Hoosiers.

Sierra Club requests that IDEM deny Hatchwork, LLC's permit. We would like to see other options explored, such a batteries, used as energy backup. There are already 34 diesel-fired generators at this Fort Wayne facility. Our community cannot afford the proposed hundred and forty more.

I yield the remainder of my time to the

next speaker.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. HARTLEY: Michael Miller, and next is Christine Smith.

MR. MILLER: Thank you. Can you hear me? Are we good?

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Get closer.

MR. MILLER: I'm Michael Miller. I'm a proud Neo-Luddite and an analog man trapped in a digital world.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Closer.

MR. MILLER: I literally knew nothing about data centers when I first heard about it. Like, "How can that be?" You know, "A data center's good." Data's good; right?

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Speak up.

MR. MILLER: Is that better?

SEVERAL AUDIENCE MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. MILLER: Data's good. It's always good. More is better.

What I found out when I did the research on data centers, very quick, probably less than

five minutes, was that the companies that do this -- and they're all over the place, and they're spreading everywhere because they can only suck the utilities out of one area so much before it gets to be embarrassing and expensive.

And so, their primary things are cost of utilities, tax rebates. Secondary, the cost of land. The buildings are all the same, the equipment's all the same, the staff's all the same. Those are the only things that change.

And as a consequence of that, they really don't give much of a darn about the communities they build them in; they just want them built. And it doesn't matter where it is, because electricity goes at, what; 300,000 kilometers a second? So, they can do it here, they can do it in Santa Fe, they can do it in San Jose.

The other thing I found out was plans were submitted at what, 36 or whatever generator sites? These are emergency generators. They run when outside power's not available, which we'd assume would be fairly infrequent. You know, they're saying, what; a hundred hours for testing

and validation a year? Is that what I read? Is that correct?

(No response.)

MR. MILLER: No? But then they add 400 percent more. And what does that mean? What changed? Do we know?

(No response.)

MR. MILLER: The plans for this originally had to be signed and sealed by professional engineers who already tested. You can't just say, "Oopsie," and say, "We got it wrong."

And there are two kinds of data centers I found out. There's a data center that runs on CPU's, and there are AI data centers that run on GPU's. GPU's run at about two to ten times as much speed and energy as the CPU's do. Did we get switched on this? What's proposed as a CPU plant, they decided to go to GPU's? No?

(No response.)

MR. MILLER: Was that change made? Because the impact of that is they're going to need a lot more electricity. Data centers

convert electricity into data and heat, that's what they do, and that much more electricity means that much more heat. Is IDEM concerned about the heat injected into the environment when that water comes out, their exhaust water? Is the temperature of that -- it's probably put into the Maumee River. Does that affect the river at all?

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Uh-huh.

MR. MILLER: And you're talking about places consuming, on emergency, half a gig of electricity. That's half of what a nuclear plant puts out, typically. And that's for an emergency. You know they're not going to be running everything on that. They're going to run what they have to, probably, to get back up and running. So, what's the true power requirement of this facility? Do we know?

(No response.)

MR. MILLER: I don't. But every bit of that power is going to be going into the environment as heat. And then at issue, too, whatever --

THE HEARING OFFICER: I'm so sorry.

MR. MILLER: -- kind of pollutions there are --

THE HEARING OFFICER: Your time is up.

MR. MILLER: Oh, okay. Thank you.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you.

(Applause.)

(Discussion off the record.)

MS. SMITH: Hi. I'm Christine Smith. There is my house, and next door to me, the house my grandparents built, and then next door to that, a more modern house, and then the southwestern boundary of this Hatchworks a/k/a Google development. The distance from my house to Hatchworks/Google's fence is one-tenth of a mile.

Living so close to this emitter, IDEM's draft proposal of allowing 244 tons per year of nitric oxide and nitrogen dioxide, 244 tons a year of volatile organic compounds, 244 tons a year -- per year -- of carbon monoxide, 2.14 tons per year of sulfur dioxide, with a grand total

of 2.1 tons per year of hazardous air pollutants, and a whopping 68.55 tons per year of $PM_{2.5}$ is alarming, and I just frankly can't wrap my head around it.

I fear for my health and my life. My only choice appears to be to move away from my ancestral homeland in order to maintain health, or stay in my home and risk dying an early death from respiratory and circulatory complications due to breathing all of these pollutants from the industry just down the road, planted within our residential neighborhood.

This is a choice I should not have to make. I feel that I am being robbed. Please find a middle path, one that values both the quality of life for residents as well as business development.

With regard to Hatchworks/Google's increase to a total of a hundred and seventy-nine generators, I do not understand why they cannot use some cleaner form of backup power that would not endanger the health of my neighbors. If IDEM were to deny this amount of proposed increased

emissions, perhaps Hatchworks/Google would be motivated to use a cleaner source of backup energy, which certainly exists.

I do not understand why one of the 21st Century's most advanced technological companies in the world plans to use 20th Century technology as backup power. Shame on them.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yeah.

(Applause.)

MS. SMITH: At the very least, as a friend of mine pointed out who was knowledgeable in this area, they could use all Tier 4 generators, which, as I understand it, have internal filters and run cleaner, along with ultra low-sulfur diesel fuel and reduced metal -- metallic additive engine oils.

Hatchworks/Google knows how to do better, and it can do better. And they will do better if IDEM insists upon it. Do not approve this modification to their permit as it stands.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. HARTLEY: Eleanor Igwe is up,

it's your turn, and Jeanette Weis follows.

MS. IGWE: My name is Eleanor Igwe, and I live in Fort Wayne.

I would like to say that I'm in full support of economic development in our county, but I thought that the goal of inviting these companies into our communities was to improve our quality of life. Enabling a corporation like Google to profit by polluting our air and increasing cases of asthma, cancer, and heart disease does not do that, and it's unacceptable.

If you're worried about the economic costs, there are economic costs to asthma, cancer, and other long-term illnesses. There are alternatives to poisoning our community. If Google opted for Tier 4 diesel generators as opposed to Tier 2, they could alleviate this cancer-causing pollution by 90 percent. At a very minimum, they should implement this, so why aren't they?

I would go further and ask: Why don't you require batteries as an alternative source of backup power? Please reject this permit until

there is an appropriate amount of accountability, and proper pollution controls are included as part of the plan.

Thank you. I yield the remainder of my time to the next speaker.

(Applause.)

MR. HARTLEY: Jeanette Weis, it's your turn, followed by Kimberly Koczan.

MS. WEIS: Hello. My name is Jeanette Weis, and I had a much different speech planned, but I would like to point out that there is an entirely full auditorium, with additional people out in the hallway, predominantly here, from what I can tell, to oppose the Google data center. People have been providing facts and figures and reasonings behind why this community has banded together in such an impressive way to be against it.

So, at this point, my question that I would want to have addressed with whatever response you give is either did you ignore us or did you listen? Because there are well over a hundred and fifty people here right now to oppose

this Google data center.

As for a public hearing, if you were expecting the community to come out and let their opinions be known, we have clearly done so. So, if this permit is approved, that means this public hearing was a sham, and this room --

(Applause.)

MS. WEIS: So, we have worked incredibly hard to provide facts and figures and laws, and according to the actual EPA guidelines -- I believe it was sent in an e-mail, since I don't think it really matters, it's Title 76-40, but this is actually a major source of pollutants, according to the definitions by the EPA. I'm not a lawyer, but I can read. This is a major source of pollutants.

You have well over the expected number of people here stating that we do not want this to happen. At this point, any action approving this permit is rejecting our ability to use public hearings to let our voices be heard. If there was a point to this hearing, I feel like the volume of people here speaking eloquently on

points that frankly I could make, but they've done it better than I can, and will continue to make points.

But please understand, if there is any shred of integrity in this public hearing actually having a purpose, and our dedication to show up here, to do the research, to speak on these points, please let them actually mean something. We are so tired of showing up to these hearings, to these events to express our concerns to have them disregarded.

So, please listen to all of these amazing people with all of this amazing information, and decide that adding diesel generators that we never wanted in the first place is a bad idea. It's bad for our health, bad for the environment. It's an air pollutant. It's freaking diesel. There's -- we could keep giving you figures all day, but if you don't care what we have to say, then this hearing was a sham.

So, that's all I have.

(Applause.)

MR. HARTLEY: After Kimberly is Grant

Schouweiler.

MS. KOCZAN: I'm going to do most of my comments on-line to yield the floor to more people.

We're -- you're looking at very old technology when the only promise we've been given is that we will have innovative technologies. We have a neighbor who is not being neighborly in this ask, and they know it. There is zero reason why these are not requiring Tier 4 rather than Tier 2.

There is zero reason that a trillion-dollar -- multi-trillion-dollar company can't put controls on their diesel generators. They have 900 acres, almost, 892, that they can do renewables on. They can have battery backup. There are so many things that they could be doing.

I'm not a math expert, but we've been spending hours on this silly petition, this permit, and they're allowed 100 hours to operate this, but the math that multiple people have checked means that they can only -- they will

already have exceeded those three categories of 250 of the NO_x, CO, and VOC's at 83 hours. So, that doesn't make sense to us.

We want to have much more detail on what consists as an emergency, we want to know more about why -- the amount of energy that this total number of diesel generators would produce is only half of what it would take to operate the system when it was needed. So, why -- are we going to be back here in a year with them asking for another hundred and seventy-nine? So, the backup gener -- emergency backup generator system that does not back up their needs is -- is a waste.

I would like to see a fire plan, a tornado plan, all sorts of things dealing with the diesel tanks, if they are double walled, I'd like to see the make and model of every one of the cooling towers, the tanks, and the diesel generators.

I have so many more things to say, but I'm here, and I was one of the people to start pushing this, because I was a child of the early '70's before the Clean Air Act was passed. I lived downwind of those Gary steel mills, an

industrial town, and I have paid with my health, my life, my ability to have a solid income, because of the exposure to chemicals.

I ask you to deny this permit and have Google submit something better.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. HARTLEY: After Grant is Brett Bloom.

MR. SCHOUWEILER: Thank you. I am Grant --

THE HEARING OFFICER: Go ahead.

MR. SCHOUWEILER: Thank you. I'm Grant Schouweiler, a resident of Fort Wayne, born and raised, actually, my wife and I both. I came back from the military, and in my civilian career, actually, I've had occupations in wastewater and power production operations. So, in getting various vague news, I should say, the news of this definitely raised my eyebrows each time.

You actually answered my first question when this all began, which is defining, you know,

emergency power as it pertains to this permit, and I think it's actually a big red flag, because if emergency power is defined by the grid not being able to support this facility, I hate to say it, that's just going to be all of the time.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yeah.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yes.

MR. SCHOUWEILER: So, cleaning -- all right. So, the increased request, you know, shortly followed the demand response structure with Indiana Michigan Power; right? All right. So, that translates to I & M saying, "Sorry, Google; we actually can't supply that."

They've had to do that with other tenants before, but it's even ridiculous in the first place to go to the utility and say, "Hey, can you provide the base load of -- let's see -- of medium, large-sized power plants?" We're in power plant territory. That's where we are.

And I think my main concern is that with your annual emission limitations, your P -- your PTE calculation, it's based on that they are genuinely operating this for emergency power, and

I'm not seeing that.

At this scale -- and other speakers have already talked about the scale; I won't repeat -- you know, that -- at 522 megawatts, that's half of the total name plate capacity of Halluguides, run by Duke Energy. That's one of our larger power plants. They're not the largest, that's Gibson; okay? It's a sixth of Gibson. It's a sixth of our largest power plant in our state; okay? Just to put it into those kind of perspective terms; all right.

So, if this is truly only for emergency power, first off, the demand response structure wouldn't be necessary; and two, this is clearly a case where the applicant's trying to just circumvent additional compliance of having a full-scale power plant. Really, that's really what this should go down to.

When they came back and are asking you guys for more generators, the response should be, "Sorry, guys; you're trying to cut corners. You need to figure out to do this by the book." And I'm not proposing to have a power plant on the

southeast side of town, but if I were to do this complex, this campus, by the book, yeah. I would say, yeah, you would actually have to have a power plant with sufficient capacity of around 500 megawatts to run this facility, because it's silly to run it off the grid.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Your time is up, sir.

MR. SCHOUWEILER: Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. HARTLEY: After Brett, it's Gina Burgess.

MR. BLOOM: Good evening. My name is Brett Bloom. I'm following up with what Grant was saying. We worked on our questions together, and so, I'm following up on what he was saying.

Google is applying for permits for mobile generators because permits are easier and take less time to get, they take less money, and they take less regulation. Google can claim emergencies every time IDEM can't supply energy. 520 watt -- 520 megawatts is an amount that the entire City of Fort Wayne might reach at peak

demand. It's a massive amount of power.

A new power plant is one of the most complex and time and tested permitting processes in Indiana, and that is without any public objection, which could delay the permitting process for a lot longer, perhaps years. So, I want to give you a timeline of how this shady process has unfolded.

September 6th, 2024, IDEM grants a permit for the construction of a data center to Hatchworks, LLC a/k/a the secretive Project Zodiac.

August 4th, 2025, I & M and Google agree to a demand response -- agree to a demand response structure. So, note on this: A demand response structure refers to the programs, mechanisms, and incentives used to encourage electricity customers to temporarily reduce or shift their energy use during periods of high demand, grid stress, or high wholesale prices.

Now we're at September 15th, 2025. Google applies for five times the original request for on-site backup generators. This is really soon

after the meeting on August 4th, and they're only in this room because enough people raised concerns about this permit. This permit could have only taken weeks instead of years.

To reiterate, something does not add up here, and it seems like Google and I & M are trying to circumvent legal avenues for providing the proper amount of energy to the plant that we can only surmise Google knew going into that August 4th meeting, and most likely when they applied for the permit to build a data center.

And this next point is: One has to think that a regulating entity would see through this scheme. The permit should be denied, and Google should instead be made to apply to run their own power plant, which this -- there's beautiful resistance here. I imagine that this crowd of folks would tie that up forever and ever. I hope that you consider denying a permit, because it's bogus.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. HARTLEY: Next up is Gina

Burgess, followed by Bruce Kingsbury.

MS. BURGESS: Good evening, everybody. Thank you again for coming down from -- or coming up from Indianapolis to Fort Wayne.

This is our second go-around. I think there's been enough evidence presented that a denial really should be considered for this particular request of a hundred forty-three additional diesel generators, but I'd like to take it a step further. I would like to ask for a revocation of the original 49, especially --

(Applause.)

THE REPORTER: I'm sorry; can you repeat what you were saying?

MS. BURGESS: I would like to ask for a revocation of the original 49 generators, diesel generators, that have already been approved, in addition to denying the 143 diesel generators that is the subject of tonight's air permit.

And the reason for that is 18 months ago, these 49 diesel generators were approved by you

guys. That means they submitted a request and application for that permit. They knew, or should have known at that time, that that was not enough to sustain their operations --

(Applause.)

MS. BURGESS: -- which means -- which means they submitted something that is in bad faith at best, and at worst --

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Fraud.

MS. BURGESS: -- fraud.

(Applause.)

MS. BURGESS: It's -- that first permit is based on false data, because if it wasn't based on false data, ladies and gentlemen, we would not be back in this room 18 months later asking for an additional 143 of these diesel generators.

And that brings up another question: Are we going to be back here in 18 months? Are we going to be back every 18 months? How do we stop this? We need to know in advance how big this project actually is going to be.

And honestly, I wasn't even going to come

up here to talk about revocation and denial. Originally I wanted to talk about enforcement and distinguishment between low ground ozone that the diesel generators were going to put out and how IDEM is going to distinguish that from other forms of aerial pollution and aerial emissions, including the cooling tower emissions, the pollution that comes from the cooling towers, and how that's going to be differentiated from water vapors.

And the reason I'm asking for this differentiation between these three topics is: It's not just about pollution, it's about opacity, and I am pretty sure that the opacity is going to be violated here. I'm pretty sure that Google's sister data center over in Albany --

THE HEARING OFFICER: Your time is up.

MS. BURGESS: You know what? My time is up, but I'm going to invoke everybody before me.

THE HEARING OFFICER: No, no, ma'am.

(Applause.)

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yes.

MS. BURGESS: Respectfully --

THE HEARING OFFICER: Please, please, sit down. Your three minutes are up.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Oh --

MS. BURGESS: Respectfully --

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Come on.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: It's our air and our lungs, and you very clearly do not care.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Just talk.

THE HEARING OFFICER: You'll have a chance to come back up again.

MS. BURGESS: I don't have the time tonight to come back up again, but here's my compromise: It's my understanding that I can submit something in writing to you guys still; correct?

THE HEARING OFFICER: Correct.

MS. BURGESS: Okay. Then I will make that compromise; okay?

THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you.

MS. BURGESS: Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. KINGSBURY: My name is Bruce Kingsbury from Fort Wayne. I am asking IDEM to deny Google the draft air permit for diesel generator operation until state-of-the-art pollution controls is implemented and other concerns are addressed.

I am concerned about the cumulative impacts of this project, and also about passing on the costs of the project to the general public without sufficient responsibility and accountability benefiting the developer.

Specific to the topic of the evening, I am concerned that the potential for and the consequences of air pollution are being understated, and that ways of mitigating it have not sufficiently been explored. I would like to see explicit efforts made to reduce the use of generators and the consequent pollution that they produce.

The kinds of generators and the notion of batteries have been discussed. I won't talk about them, but ultimately it does strike me that a minimalist approach is being taken. Google may

very well meet requirements, but it's a low bar, and IDEM may thus have fulfilled their mandate.

And so, beyond Google, I admonish the state for taking a minimalist approach to environmental protection. This goes beyond any agency at this hearing, rather reflecting an approach at the executive level that does not have the best interest of our citizens' health in mind, but instead short-term profit by a few.

To recycle a statement by an earlier speaker, we know we need to do better. Why don't we do better? Google has deep pockets and will no doubt benefit substantially from deploying the center. I would like to see them be exemplary stewards of this land and for this community rather than just another example of profit-only operations.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. HARTLEY: Michael Banks, it's your turn. Michael Banks, followed by Cindy Douglass.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Michael Banks just

left.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Okay.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Banks is gone. Next up, please.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Cindy Douglass?

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Going once, going twice, sold.

MR. HARTLEY: No Cindy?

AUDIENCE MEMBER: She's coming.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Then next is Bill.

MS. DOUGLASS: Hi. My name is Cindy Douglass, and I really don't have anything really new. Most of these people have said everything I want to say in more detail, but I just wanted to say that adding a hundred forty generation -- generators with a hundred -- well, with another hundred forty with the 6,000-gallon tanks that are vented, plus 49 water coolers, how can a company like Google, along with our local representatives, our local government, be so off from the original plan of 34 and 15? I think we all know why.

I don't recall seeing any further studies about these additional generators and the cooling towers in regards to the health challenges that they will create, with the respiratory, the COPD, the birth defect issues. I think it would be nice to have some kind of study, because we all know what's going to show up for those.

I also am concerned with who will be doing the double-checking, who will be monitoring for those pollution and health conditions. I am very disappointed in Google. I am also very disappointed in our local officials for allowing us to be in this situation of needing these additional hearings, not only for this, but for the wetlands, the one that's going to be coming up for I & M.

I'm just very disappointed we're in this position, that you guys have been put in this position. We shouldn't be here for this nice little private thing that came up known as Zodiac. I've never felt more helpless, more angry, and more importantly, left wondering what our local government had done to protect us from

this issue, of which we've already said none of them are here.

And I do ask for you to reject this permit, because that's the only way that Google is going to come around and do anything about that. I love the idea of revoking the previous one, where the additional 49 -- somebody knew somewhere that they were going to be doing more, and that does tend to look to me like fraud.

Going back to that, yeah, somebody -- Google -- knew what they were doing. Our government officials didn't do their due diligence in looking to this project, looking at other communities that had data centers coming into being. If they did, they would --

AUDIENCE MEMBER: They did.

MS. DOUGLASS: -- know a lot of these things --

AUDIENCE MEMBER: They did.

MS. DOUGLASS: -- that people are saying today.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: What was that?

AUDIENCE MEMBER: They did.

MS. DOUGLASS: They did?

AUDIENCE MEMBER: They knew.

MS. DOUGLASS: Why didn't -- okay. Well, we know why, and what -- development is very big on our representatives' plates, so we know why that came in.

So, anyway, I urge you to vote no on this. As people have said, there's quite the representation here tonight. It's been very informative, and I urge you to vote no on this -- on this request today.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. HARTLEY: Bill is next, followed by Sephora Mentado.

MR. FROHBERG: Good evening. My name is Bill Frohberg. I live at 6705 Hartzell Road, a half a mile from the data center. I'm a real winner there, huh?

I've being against this entire project since its beginning. This data center, the whole project was in the bag even before any of our political representatives held any public input.

My concern -- and I've got to applaud everybody that's been a speaker tonight. Everybody's done their homework, and I really appreciate it. My concern is water and water quality and the runoff. You're going to be storing a million gallons of diesel fuel. Do you have a containment program or a design for containment of that runoff from the site?

I'm concerned about the aquifer. My house -- I have a well. Does someone have empirical evidence that it won't affect my well?

I have to ask the question, too: Why didn't Google look at a small modular reactor instead of using a conventional fuel source of generators? A company sitting on 90 billion dollars in cash on hand could certainly afford to spend fifteen to sixteen billion on an SMR and have enough power to generate the entire site.

I've lived in New Haven since 1984. We've had a toxic waste dump. It was finally closed. The county's building a jail on the old Harvester property, and now a data center. And quite frankly, I believe our elected officials don't

care if another nuisance project is going up in the southwest -- or in the southeast. Their perception is, "Hey, it's just hillbillies, farmers and minorities. They can eat it, huh?"

So, I want to finish with two quotes, one from my dad, "You know, you give them an inch and they'll take a mile," and that's exactly what's happening here.

And finally, from Mr. Wonderful, "Stop the madness."

(Applause.)

MR. HARTLEY: After Sephora is -- last name Rumpke, no first name given.

MS. MENTADO: Good evening. My name is Sephora Mentado. I currently live in Downtown Fort Wayne. I've been in Fort Wayne for five years, but I grew up in Gary, Indiana, where the steel industry has been able to get away with so much pollution, and some of my friends carry with them the long-lasting effects of this industry.

Even just a couple of months ago, many Gary residents gathered to discuss a longstanding concern that the air that they breathe has

been -- has contributed to serious health problems, such as asthma, cancer, and even death. While this data center isn't steel, it is just another chapter of the same dirty industry book.

Across the country, we're seeing these data centers pop up, and the pollution they bring to their surrounding areas. In Indiana, we will be one of the first to allow this many diesel generators for a data center if you don't deny these requests from Google. We must learn from other states' experiences and tell these industries that they cannot come to our communities, profit freely, and leave a trail of illness and death in their wake.

While I personally don't want a data center in Fort Wayne, full stop, Google can afford to pay for cleaner alternatives, especially with the ten-year tax abatement they receive and the massive land deal they got purchasing this land.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yes.

MS. MENTADO: They are clearly not trying, because they think that IDEM will roll

over and give them anything they want, and yet they seem to think so little of you, our city, our state, or our people. We can hand over our health, our water, our air, our electricity, and they barely even have to lift a finger.

You must deny all of Google's permit requests, and if you still want to support this greedy endeavor, you must require them to pivot their plans in order to meet stringent emission requirements and attain the cleanest energy usage they can definitely afford, not as an afterthought, but as a priority as they move forward.

They must be more transparent, and they must pay their fair share to the community they are jeopardizing and sucking dry. They are using us. They are trying to get as much from us and this community while giving as little as they possibly can, and not paying a single care for the human lives that it will affect.

You can see this clearly by their application, with no attempts to provide any sort of pollution control. They don't care. But it's

your job at the IDEM to care and to protect, and the people of this community, who are all showing up here, are asking you to do your job.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. HARTLEY: Following will be Mark Wehre [sic].

MR. ROEMBKE: I'm Kurt, actually.

Yeah, I'm pretty much -- as everyone said, all of this stuff's been covered, specifically Danielle, Eli, Sean and Lesley, I would say, covered a lot of what I wanted to say, and then Sephora took like the last bit that I was going to say.

But I grew up in Indiana. I've been here my whole life. I have asthma. It's something that's affected me for a while, and it wasn't until I was older that I realized that is was something that I had never had a say in. It was something that was avoidable.

And I just -- the proximity of these rules is just so troubling, and I -- the whole -- what everyone said so far, it just feels like there's

a lack of context, like it feels like you -- what you're doing is making these decisions based on regulations, but you're not actually thinking about the context of like where this is and who is a part of this project. And, you know, it was secret to a lot of us for a while that it was Google.

I've been told -- essentially, I think the only thing left in my script that hasn't been covered a lot is that I would like a period extension on this proj -- on the public comments for this, because it just seems unreasonable that we -- you've done, I think, three public comment periods in 90 days for this site, not including this one, and it just seems like overwhelming.

The community would need time to research these things, but also, you should be doing these things, and I don't know -- I don't understand why it's on us to be doing this in the first place.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yeah.

(Applause.)

MR. ROEMBKE: Yeah, I guess that's

it.

(Applause.)

MR. HARTLEY: Mark Wehre [sic], followed by Roo --

MR. FLORY: I'm actually the other half of the switch from earlier, from the very beginning.

Good evening. My name is Brian Flory. I've lived in Fort Wayne for over 18 years. I'm a husband, I'm a father, I'm a Christian clergy, and I'm speaking as Solar United Neighbors' staff member on behalf of the 300-plus SUN members in Allen County.

"Do the right thing."

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yeah.

MR. FLORY: That's Google's motto.

(Laughter.)

MR. FLORY: The motto implies an ethical imperative that keeps the people's good in mind in their business practices. With this air quality permit application, Google is failing its own motto.

(Applause.)

MR. FLORY: We need IDEM to reject this application and not fail us, too. Each diesel generator is the size of a semi trailer, and there would be over 170 of them. Each diesel generator emits chemicals that cause chronic health diseases that are especially toxic for children, women, the elderly, and the medically vulnerable, and there would be over 170 of them.

Combined, these 170-plus diesel generators would cause a comparable emissions output as the behemoth Rockport coal-fired power plant in Southern Indiana, spewing toxins literally into our lungs.

Google says these diesel generators would run only at times of peak energy demand. Allow me to remind you that the shelf life of diesel fuel is six to 12 months. Not years, months. There's no way Google would spend millions of dollars per year on fuel costs to deliver the diesel -- to buy it, deliver it here, store it in the tanks, and then take it back out again at the end of its useful shelf life.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: No.

MR. FLORY: They will burn this fuel, and we will be the ones breathing the consequences. There are other, better, air quality solutions. You've already heard about the higher quality diesel generators with the scrubbers and the emission controls.

There are also affordable, cleaner, and safer alternatives, like battery storage combined with rooftop and ground-mount solar, instead of outdated technology. And I do want to amend the woman earlier who said it's a 20th Century technology. It's actually a 19th Century technology.

(Applause.)

MR. FLORY: In other states, Google is pairing these technologies with data centers it's building already. In Arizona, a new data center in Mesa will be powered by nearby solar energy centers. In Arkansas, a new data center in West Memphis will be powered by solar. Why not Fort Wayne?

Google can do better, Google must do better, and we need you to send the message to

"Do the right thing."

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. HARTLEY: After you it is Daniel Hart.

ROLA: Can everybody hear me?

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yeah, go ahead.

ROLA: Hi, everyone. My name is Rola and I live in District 3. I have a degree in mechanical design and pursuing a degree in mechanical engineering. To say I was appalled upon hearing about the Google data center would be an understatement.

Google is requesting an additional 142 industrial-sized diesel generators with zero emissions controls. If approved, this would total 179 generators, as well as 179 storage tanks, holding over one million gallons of diesel on-site. Based on Google's stated output capacity rate of 4,049 horsepower per generator, these would output a massive number of pollutants.

For generators of this size, based on 500

hours allowed to run per year, they will release almost 1500 tons of nitrogen oxides, which is NO_x. These will create acid rain and ground-level ozone, which will harm soil, water, crops vegetation, the list goes on. They can travel for hundreds of miles.

Nitrogen oxides are linked to lung and bladder cancer and can cause premature death. They exacerbate asthma symptoms and respiratory issues. One of the most vulnerable parts of the population are children. Google has decided to build this massive center less than one and a half miles from Paul Harding Junior High School and Prince Chapman Elementary School.

This company has decided to drain our resources, poison our air, and greatly risk the health of our residents. It's been made evident by their choice to use the dirtiest energy source without any pollution controls, that they've chosen to value profit over our planet and profit over our people. This cannot be allowed.

(Applause.)

ROLA: Why are they not using a

cleaner source of energy? According to a white paper written by a Generac -- I can't pronounce the name; sorry.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Generac.

ROLA: Generac. Thank you.

THE HEARING OFFICER: You're welcome.

ROLA: -- gas generators emit 95 percent less nitrogen oxides and 59 percent less carbon monoxide. Alternatively, with the 730 acres of land Google has purchased, they could put solar panels on the land or on top of their buildings. If IDEM approves them for diesel use, there needs to be a commitment to the strictest pollution controls.

We need a reliable third party to track the pollution amount and the run time of each generator. This data must be made publicly available to hold this company accountable. These numbers are unacceptable. This disregard for people is unacceptable. Deny the permit.

(Applause.)

MR. HARTLEY: Daniel Hart is next, followed by Laura Jacobs.

MR. HART: Hello. My name is Daniel Hart, and on IDEM's Web site, they state that their mission is to protect human health and the environment. I'd like to know how permitting the installation of a hundred and seventy-nine diesel generators a mile from two schools contributes to that mission.

Diesel pollutes more in almost every way than other fuels, like natural gas or propane, with higher emissions and higher NO_x levels. And there's not really any economic case that can be made for it either, considering that both natural gas and propane are significantly cheaper than diesel.

As bad as that entity is, we don't have any sort of details on how run time is going to be enforced on these emergency generators, and if they -- if they exceed their allotted run time, like do they have their permit revoked? Do the generators get just shut off forever?

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Uh-huh.

MR. HART: Like it's very unlikely that they'll get anything more than a fine, which

just means that it's illegal with a fee.

And as other people already mentioned, solar panels and battery backup are an option, and some people might counter that batteries are too extensive. Just this year, north -- a couple of hours north, in Michigan, a -- there's a sodium-ion battery plant that actually went bankrupt right on the verge of mass production because they couldn't get funding to stretch the last mile in like through permitting -- the permitting process.

Google could have easily lent them the money to continue the process of permitting and just been one of their customers to get sodium-ion batteries. They were designed for this exact purpose. They're cheap, efficient, they last for a long time. They would have been an option. There's also iron-air batteries. There were many options, and they chose diesel generators, of all things, a mile from a school.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Uh-huh.

MR. HART: I yield my time.

(Applause.)

MR. HARTLEY: Laura Jacobs, followed by Hannah Dreher.

MS. JACOBS: Can you hear me okay?

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yes.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Go ahead.

MS. JACOBS: My name is Laura Jacobs. I'm a lifelong Hoosier. I grew up in South Bend. I'm setting my stopwatch here, because I'm a Chatty Cathy. I'm a mental health counselor by trade, so you have my empathy. Listening is a skill, and I think you've been listening for a while, even if it is important to us.

So, I've been a Hoosier my whole life, 20 years in South Bend, 20 years here in Fort Wayne. I live here, I teach here, I own my own business here, and as I was thinking about what to say, I was thinking about how there are a lot of things that I don't love about being a Hoosier, and I feel like I can say that because I've lived here my whole life.

And usually the weather is at the top of that list, but there are a lot of things also I think in this year in particular that have

mystified me, because, you know, Hoosier folks are a very stubborn people is what I want to say about us. We're not super keen on outsiders, and that's some of what I come back to with this, and other things that have happened this year in our state, is that I don't understand the rush to appease the lobby on the outside.

And as I was sitting here and listening tonight and thinking about it, I was really thinking about how, you know, maybe we in the State of Indiana have a hard time really claiming what we're worth, because it really feels like, you know, we have this issue of allowing some of these companies to come and take advantage of us.

Or even, you know, I could admit that I'm not often present at these things -- 2025 has helped me to change that -- and that sometimes we give our power to other people when we shouldn't, and that I think the essence of what I'm saying in terms of denying this permit is that we do deserve better.

And I was walking my nephew home from school today. He lives five miles from where the

data center will be built. There are 20 day cares within five miles of where the data center is built, on top of the schools within two miles, and the River Greenway, which has been a huge investment by our city, and yet just three miles from where the data center is, so I find that confusing.

But as I was talking to him about it, you know, how do you explain to a seven-year-old what a public hearing is without boring him to death? And he loves Google; right? So, he knew that part, but I think what kids are good at is helping me to remember that, you know, what's important is not always the outcome. Who do I want to be at the end of the day? And that's what I'm asking you to consider is who do you want to be, even as this is at your hands?

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. HARTLEY: Hannah is next, followed by Jack Welty.

MS. DREHER: Hello. My name is Hannah Dreher. I'm a resident of Fort Wayne.

If Google is going to join the Fort Wayne community, it needs to be a positive participant in this community. To be a positive participant, Google must not be actively harmful to the community. These diesel generators, which will release significant pollution into the air, along with adding noise pollution to the surrounding community, are actively harmful.

Fort Wayne air quality is already being impacted by factors outside our control, such as wildfire smoke from western states and Canada. We already experience a significant number of days with air quality harmful to sensitive groups. This makes it even more essential to prevent what pollution we can, and this pollution is preventable. Allowing generators without pollution controls would be an openly hostile act to the Fort Wayne community. I request this permit be rejected.

I yield my time to the next speaker.

(Applause.)

MR. HARTLEY: Jack Welty, followed by Alison Adams.

(No response.)

MR. HARTLEY: No Jack? Then Alison's next.

(No response.)

MR. HARTLEY: No Alison? Jack Breman.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: She's right here.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: She's right here.

MS. ADAMS: I'll get there. My name -- can you hear me all right?

AUDIENCE MEMBER: All right.

MS. ADAMS: Can people hear me?

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yes.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yes.

MS. ADAMS: Okay.

My name is Alison Adams. I am not an engineer nor a scientist, but have lived in New Haven since 1984, and one thing has become abundantly clear to me. It is that the people closest and most affected by this project have been the least considered or consulted.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Uh-huh.

MS. ADAMS: The people living closest

became aware of something unknown being planned near them by seeing surveyors, more people moving things. Nothing was announced. Then they would get offered a so-called informational hearing, with very short notice before it, and it was one day before the annexation meeting.

At that first meeting, many voiced deep concerns and asked if they should miss work to come to the subsequent meeting that was the next day during working hours. They were lied to and told it was not relevant to them, and they were cut out of the annexation, cookie-cutted out of the Google property, specifically to deny them a legal voice.

This small village of people and the people of New Haven are downwind and downstream, and they've always been treated as basically irrelevant, whether in the days of chemical waste management, a badly managed hazardous waste landfill, only two miles up the road from where the data center is planned, other dumping near the river, or now.

I can pretty much assure you that none of

this would have been allowed to happen in Aboite Township.

(Applause.)

MS. ADAMS: Meanwhile -- meanwhile county government has rejected cleaner -- clean energy by making solar power, solar power in any volume, subject to unreasonable setback limits, thus basically banning it in the county in any but small private ways, which I haven't had.

This -- Indiana prides itself on being business friendly. I'm afraid that this has now got to the stage of bending over backwards to get business here and allow it to break or bend all of the rules if it has enough money. This project came in requesting not an inch, but yards of road in terms of indulgences from the local powers that be. They were granted it all.

Locals then thought and began to feel at least a little relief that they knew the worst that was coming, even if they did not like it. Now Google wants a mile of road. Now the worst appears to be being quadrupled in terms of air pollution, with no clear details on the diesels

that are being used, the choice of filters, or the security regarding fuel storage.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Ma'am --

MS. ADAMS: They have managed --

THE HEARING OFFICER: Ma'am --

MS. ADAMS: -- to get permits --

THE HEARING OFFICER: Ma'am, your time is up.

MS. ADAMS: I'm sorry.

THE HEARING OFFICER: That's okay.

MS. ADAMS: Okay. I hope you will deny this permit.

(Applause.)

MR. HARTLEY: After Jack is Maizie Cohen.

MR. BREMAN: Thank you for allowing us to speak tonight. I think that you can see from all of the people that are here that I'm not amazed, but I am enthused by the number of generations that are here.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yeah.

MR. BREMAN: I'm a baby boomer.

(Applause.)

MR. BREMAN: I'm a baby boomer. My partner, Alison, is of the prewar generation, and I'm so happy that all of you people are here to listen and to give your input.

I have some questions about what you're doing, and excuse me for screwing this up. The questions I have: Are all of the tanks that you have double-wall tanks? Are they electronically monitored for daily readings? Do the companies that deliver fuels to these have trained and certified drivers? Are there spill plans, and are these emergency units, including the local fire departments, aware of these plans? How often and how long are these generators going to be tested and run? Will they be all run at the same time, or will they be staggered? And will the people in the neighborhoods be alerted to when they will be run? And what noise pollution volumes do you anticipate if a part of these or all of these are going to be running at the same time?

My next question is on diesel generators, why they chose to go with Tier 2, when in their

information that they passed out, they had Tier 4 generators possibly for purchase. For instance, the Cat generators do not meet Tier 4. The Cummins Model C275D6E generator equipped with the Cummins QSK78 meets Tier 4. So, they have options if they're going to be getting into this. Plus the Rolls-Royce generators that they had marked as potential purchases also meet Tier 4. So, they could do some basics to upgrade.

Thank you for your time.

(Applause.)

MR. HARTLEY: After Maizie is Sara Ofner-Seals.

MS. COHEN: So, before me, you've already heard from 38 other people.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Mike.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Microphone.

MS. COHEN: Okay.

So, before me, you've heard from 38 other people, and from what we've been told, over a hundred people have come here tonight to tell you guys this is ridiculous. I can tell you that I don't make it a habit to come to meetings like

this, because I don't have the time or the energy, but I'm here tonight because I do care about this, because this is messed up.

And it's like someone had said, the man who said he was a bit of a Luddite, said it took him less than five minutes of researching data centers to realize what kind of problems they cause communities.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Right.

MS. COHEN: It doesn't take that long to realize that this is absolute bullshit -- please pardon my French -- that it is fraud, and that you guys are being complicit in it.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yeah.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yes.

(Applause.)

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Preach.

MS. COHEN: I'm not standing here to -- you should feel shame if you approve this permit. You should feel shame for approving the first one. But we're not here tonight to shame you. We're here tonight to tell you that you need to not do that, because this is us nicely

asking.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Whoo, whoo.

(Applause.)

MS. COHEN: This is us asking nicely and going through the proper channel. So, what are you telling this community about how we need to protect ourselves if the proper channels don't protect us? That's my big question for you right now, because everyone else has already asked all of the other questions that I had written down.

And as Jeanette said earlier, this here is proof that if you approve this permit without further input, without changes to it, without straight-up denying it, and as someone else mentioned, possibly revoking the first one, then that is proof that this system doesn't work.

We've given you so many reasons, and I don't like the way that you're smugly smiling at me right now.

(Applause.)

MS. COHEN: And I don't like the fact that you were whispering to each other instead of listening to me.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Stop smiling. It's not funny.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: How would you feel if this was going up to your kid's schools and your neighborhoods?

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yeah.

(Applause.)

MS. COHEN: It's not funny. This is serious. This is tantamount to defrauding our community to extract resources, raise our bills, ruin our health, and for what? Whose pockets are getting greased?

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yeah.

(Applause.)

MS. OFNER-SEALS: Hello. Good evening. My name is Sara Ofner-Seals. I'm a resident of Fort Wayne, and I live in the 07.

I am deeply, deeply concerned, like everyone else here, with the lack of oversight and accountability in the process of bringing this data center to Fort Wayne. Right now it sure feels like the data center developers and Google are able to do whatever they want without

having to be accountable to the people that will be most deeply affected by this project in our community. You've already heard from so many of them, and you'll be hearing from so many more.

I agree with every single comment that's been stated already, and I don't need to repeat all of the facts and figures that have already been mentioned, but I especially want to agree with the person who said that if you do end up approving this permit, it will be very clear to everyone in this room and everyone in this community that you are not operating in good faith; that this hearing was in fact a sham.

And so, you know what you need to do. You've heard from us. You know what you need to do. We need to be asking a lot more tough questions about this data center and the impact it will have on our community.

I oppose the permit for these generators. I urge you to deny this application, and I think we need to slow down the process of the center's development to ensure that our community is kept healthy and safe.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. HARTLEY: Next up is Kip Sipe, followed by Veronica Sipe.

MR. SIPE: Hello. My name is Kip Sipe. I was born in New Haven, grew up on the southeast side, lived in Trier Ridge at the corner of Tillman and Hessen Cassel, attended Southwick Elementary, Village Woods Junior High, and a proud graduate of Paul Harding High School in 1986.

(Applause.)

MR. SIPE: You know, it's kind of personal. I think we all say no to permits which would endanger Southwick Elementary students on the recess parking lot, which would endanger Prince Chapman students, my alma mater, Paul Harding students. The residents of Crown Colony and Trier Ridge, where my friends and I both grew up.

You know, from my high school baseball diamond, we could smell and see the Trier Ridge -- or the Adams Center Landfill, where they

trucked in medical waste from the Eastern Seaboard, because it was the closest place that would take it. And now I wonder if my autoimmune disease and my COPD might have something to do with that.

No to these permits. Thank you.

(Applause.)

MS. SIPE: Hi. My name is Veronica Sipe. I haven't spoken publicly in about ten years, so I apologize if my voice is a little shaky. It does not reflect that my opinions are not strongly held.

We've been discussing the large amounts of pollution, dangerous pollution, that this data center would bring with it, and many people have mentioned, offhandedly or as a side point, the economic development. Historically, many cities, like someone mentioned Gary -- there's also, you know, Detroit, Cleveland, other nearby cities -- have chosen in past industrial time to trade off pollution for benefits brought to the city.

Personally, I don't think those benefits are ever worth our health, but people value jobs.

However, I think it's an important point to make that data centers are not like factories or steel mills. The number I saw for this Google data center estimates about 200 jobs to be created -- sorry. I don't know if there's a newer number. Many data centers operate on as few as around 30 employees, but we'll go with 200 for now.

My alma mater, Northrop High School, has more than 200 employees and produces way less pollution.

(Laughter.)

MS. SIPE: But importantly, as per a report put out this July by the University of Michigan Ford School of Science, Technology and Public Policy entitled, "What Happens When Data Centers Come to Town?" overwhelmingly, the jobs, even these jobs created by data centers, do not truly benefit local economies, local communities, in any significant way.

The nontech jobs created by data centers tend to be contracts that have no benefits, no benefits like health insurance. Jobs are often part-time, so not careers, and the highly

specialist tech jobs that are created by data centers, especially in small towns like Fort Wayne, do not tend to hire from the local community.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Uh-huh.

MS. SIPE: Even if you consider jobs that are hired from out of town and bring workers to town to be a benefit to the area, like, for example, Sweetwater has brought a lot of people to our town, the numbers of those jobs tend to be very low. So, the purchases made by those employees, the homes bought, the taxes paid, very small benefit.

Even the construction, the construction workers utilized to build this data center, have been minimized. I live next door to an air B&B, which was then occupied for many months by some very lovely guys shipped in from out of town to build the data center.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Uh-huh.

MS. SIPE: Apparently it's taking longer than I thought it would, but my main point is that we should not cede any concessions to a

data center, because they do not bring benefits. Where a factory brings X amount of pollution per job, a data center brings monumentally higher pollution and harm per job.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. HARTLEY: John McCammon is next, followed by Rae Lee.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Can you give some more names so they are prepared, please?

MR. HARTLEY: John McCammon, Rae Lee, next up is Kellie Adkins.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Thank you.

MR. MCCAMMON: Check. My name is John McCammon. I'm a lifelong Hoosier. I've been in Fort Wayne for 15 years. With any luck, I plan to die here.

I'd like to refer back to Landon, and I think that we should believe Gemini when it says it wants to kill us.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yes.

(Laughter.)

MR. MCCAMMON: And this next part I

want to make very clear, that I did this research four days ago while I was taking a shit.

(Laughter.)

MR. MCCAMMON: So, that's how much research I had to do. According to the info that I found on the Indiana DMV Web site and some back-of-the-napkin math based on the specs for the generators, every time they turn on these gennies would basically be like adding 22 percent more cars to the road, (snapped fingers) like that.

I work in heating and air. I've been doing it for about eight years. I can tell you that our summers are getting hotter and they're getting longer. So, when we're saying that we're going to hold this to a hundred hours, bullshit. It's not going to happen.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yeah.

MR. MCCAMMON: They're going to run these things 24/7/365 and choke us to death on poison fumes.

(Applause.)

MR. MCCAMMON: Why are we allowing

people with more money than God to act like it? Why are we letting people with this much -- many resources roll coal on children? And everyone here, I'm sorry. I'm so upset, because --

AUDIENCE MEMBER: We are, too.

MR. MCCAMMON: -- it's so easy, so easy to know how stupid this is.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yes.

(Applause.)

MR. MCCAMMON: Also, I will be submitting afterwards. How much chlorine will these cooling towers be putting into the air?

Thank you. I yield my time.

(Applause.)

MS. LEE: Hi. Good evening. My name is Rae Lee. I live in the Brookview-Irvington Park Historical District here in Fort Wayne.

Many of my loved ones live here as well, including my 88-year-old grandmother, who lives in Waynedale. I don't know if any of that means anything to you all, because it seems like you're not from here, but clearly our community is extremely opposed to the passing of these

applications, and I am as well.

As other people have mentioned, diesel generators emit extremely high levels of air pollutants -- incredible studies -- leading to increased risk of respiratory illness, including COPD and lung cancer. As other people have mentioned as well, diesel emissions are a Group 1 carcinogen, so they definitely do cause cancer.

Something that other people have not mentioned, though, is that Hoosiers are already battling high rates of lung cancer. According to the American Lung Association, new cases per capita in 2025 were 14 percent higher in Indiana, compared to the national average.

And in April of this year, Allen County's air quality grade dropped from a B to a D. I know many of us have not been in school for a while, but that is bad.

(Laughter.)

MS. LEE: Like probably many people in this room, I have been personally affected by respiratory illness. In 2018, I lost my maternal grandmother to COPD. I can tell you it was

terrible to witness, not to mention for her to experience.

I'd really prefer for my living grandmother here in Fort Wayne to not be exposed to additional risk of a similar outcome for the sake of a Google data center, which initially required 36 generators for backup power, and now somehow needs a hundred and seventy-nine.

It's my belief as a member of this community, who loves this city and its people, that we deserve clean air, free of carcinogenic emissions of a corporation that is not beholden whatsoever to our economic prosperity, the protection of our natural environment, or the respiratory health of our grandmothers.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MS. ADKINS: Hello. My name is Kellie Adkins. I'm a lifelong resident and have been a public servant and land manager in this city. I can empathize with your position, to listening to public concerns, and I hope you take them as seriously as we do.

Obviously none of us can truly believe the world's leading tech company couldn't predict their needs for this facility in advance.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Whoo.

MS. ADKINS: Google obviously did not consider local air permitting requirements, modeling requirements, and challenges deeply enough in the due-diligence process. It is not the burden of citizens to hold the consequential weight of Google's grossly miscalculated mistakes.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yeah.

MS. ADKINS: Google's process to build this center is a blatant workaround to clean air, due-diligence permitting. It intentionally bypasses our community and environmental justice.

IDEM's mission -- we brought up Google's. IDEM's mission is to protect human health and the environment. It is IDEM's responsibility to snap the loophole shut.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yes.

MS. ADKINS: Unfortunately, Google

and other tech companies choose Indiana and many other Midwest states because the policies are tragically in their favor.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Uh-huh.

MS. ADKINS: Due to House Bill 1601, companies can receive 25-to-50-year sales and use tax exemptions and allow local property tax breaks. That's short-term thinking to only care about the upfront investment and not the sales, use, and property tax revenues we hemorrhage over 50 years. Citizens will shoulder the financial burden with higher taxes, higher utility bills, unstable infrastructures, and declining health from pollution.

And it's not just one Google facility. It's crypto-mining facilities, it's social media companies, it's software providers, and it's cloud companies, all building in Indiana, which I'm sure you're working on those cases as well. And sorry to break it to you, but air and water move.

(Laughter.)

MS. ADKINS: We're not just here to

defend our neighborhoods in the backyards of this data center. We're here to defend everyone downriver. The Midwest states --

(Applause.)

MS. ADKINS: The Midwest states are the gatekeepers of the world's largest source of fresh water. It is all of our responsibility to defend it. These projects, all of them in Indiana, need to be considered holistically and statewide, with community and environmental health at the forefront. Deny the permit.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. HARTLEY: Betsy Kachmar is next, followed by William Mann.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Give us more names, please, so we don't waste our time.

MR. HARTLEY: Joseph Hildenbrand to follow him.

MS. KACHMAR: Thank you. My goal here is to provide perspective that you have not heard from the other hundreds of people and their comments, so we'll see how well I do.

I've invested most of my career improving access to safe and affordable public transportation. You can't do it if you can't get there, work, eat, that sort of thing. Most people get there by taking a car or a truck, usually by themselves. Automotive fuel exhaust is the major cause of air pollution.

Promoting active transportation -- trains, buses, bikes, walking, rolling -- is an effective way to reduce auto pollution. Providing mobility to 500 people on one train or 50 people on one bus creates less pollution than 500 or 50 cars. Providing safe routes for walking and biking creates no pollution, and has significant health benefits.

Adding 143 diesel storage tanks and a hundred and forty-two generators and a hun -- and 49 cooling tanks to create electricity for a huge industrial complex will significantly increase the negative impact on our air quality.

Several years ago, our public transit system offered free fare on action quality days, to help people get there without walking, biking,

when the air was unsafe to breathe, until there were so many of those days that it became unaffordable to run free.

Our public transit system also has invested in hybrid electric buses and uses ultra low-sulfur diesel fuel to reduce the impact that buses have on our air quality. Many of us drive electric vehicles to minimize our carbon footprint.

I don't know how to calculate the impact that these generators will have on our air quality. I don't know how many days they will run, or at what capacity. I don't know what pollution they will produce. I do not know what testing methodology will be used to provide that information.

I do know that a hundred and forty-three diesel storage tanks, a hundred and forty-two generators, and 49 cooling towers add more pollution to the air and will increase the number of air quality action days. This increased output will likely negate the investment that our public transit system and our citizens have made

to decrease the pollutions that are expelled by their vehicles.

It will also reduce the value of the extensive sidewalk and trail infrastructure that our community has worked hard to build, because there will be more days that it is unsafe to use them.

You can't do it if you can't get there. This request to double the negative impact of the original proposal, and any future requests that we don't know about yet, will definitely harm our community.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MANN: Hello. Good evening, guys. My name is Will Mann, and I'm a Fort Wayne resident, unlike, assumably, the four of you. I'm here tonight to speak about three things. Those three things are: Trust, money and patterns.

First, trust. We're being asked to trust a global corporation with responsible stewardship of our environment. I want to ask a simple

question: When in American history has a corporation ever put environmental safety ahead of its own expansion if there were no consequences?

(Applause.)

MR. MANN: We've seen thousands of coal ash, PFAS, heclo dumping, pipeline leaks, refinery emissions. Every one of those communities was told the exact same thing we're being told now: "Don't worry, we'll manage responsibly. Nothing will go wrong."

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Uh-huh.

MR. MANN: But this request isn't a small one. Google is asking for a hundred and seventy-nine diesel generators and a hundred and seventy-nine tanks containing over a million gallons of diesel fuel in one spot on the southeast side. That's a five-fold increase from what they originally asked.

This is not a routine adjustment. That's an enormous industrial footprint, and it comes with real risk. If we approve this on trust alone, history shows us exactly how that story

ends.

Second, where does the money go? This is close to a two-billion-dollar investment in our community, but does that money actually go to us? It goes to out-of-state contractors, data center equipment manufacturers, and a corporation headquartered in California. That's not Indiana.

A data center is not a factory that hires thousands of people here. It's a low-employment, high-incentive operation. We take the air emissions, the diesel storage, the wetland loss, the noise, the traffic, and they take the profit. Google is a trillion-dollar company. They don't need Fort Wayne.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yeah.

MR. MANN: Will Fort Wayne actually benefit from the expansion, or we being used as cheap land, cheap energy, and easy permitting?

AUDIENCE MEMBER: That's how it is.

MR. MANN: Third, and most important, the pattern. This is not a project that was presented to the public. What started as about 36 generators is now a hundred and seventy-nine.

What started as about 36 generators is now a hundred and seventy-nine. More of our land is disturbed, more industrial land on the southeast side, and over a million gallons of diesel fuel stored on-site. This is not growth. This is scope creep on a massive, malicious scale.

And let's be honest about why companies do this. They ask for a small, easy approval first, because they know the real plan would be denied. Then when they're in the door, they expand, expecting our community to just accept this.

If we approve this expansion, what message do we send as Hoosiers? We tell every large company, corporation, "Come to Fort Wayne, start small, get the permit, and then you can take more and more and more, and we'll just keep on saying 'yes.'" At what point is enough enough? If this project is already growing five-fold before the doors open, what makes us think it will stop here?

So, my request tonight is simple: Don't approve the per -- do not approve this expansion based on blind trust, do not approve it without

real proof that Fort Wayne, not California, will benefit, and do not reward a pattern of asking for a little and taking a lot. This community deserves honesty, transparency, and protection. If Google wants to be here, they should play by the same rules every resident and small business has to follow. Enough is enough.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. HARTLEY: Joseph Hildenbrand, and then Canyon Zwick.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: And who else? This is the third time we've asked. What number --

MR. HARTLEY: Brooke Alexander.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: What number is it, so I can know if I should --

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Forty-three, 44, somewhere around there.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: There are over a hundred.

MR. HILDENBRAND: Lady and gentlemen, thank you for being here tonight. My name is Joseph Hildenbrand, a going-on-50-year resident

of Southeast Allen County.

And as you can see, there's a lot of concern here tonight. There is a lot of emotion involved. I have listened to a lot of data, because I have not crunched all of the data over and over, but Fort Wayne is a hub of engineers, so they've been crunching the data.

You've heard the family stories, background stories. The key thing is to look at the data. They are trying to build an aggregate power facility by bypassing the normal functions that IDEM, Indiana Department of Environmental Management, which represents State of Indiana, who we, our residents of Indiana, are a part of.

It's a backdoor way of putting in a power facility. I hope you actually look at all of the data and the facts, because I know we're here for one specific thing. It is the permit to modify and do things, which, if we have a permitting process in place through the State of Indiana, why are we not following that? Why do we need to make exemptions? That is the key issue right here. Why are we trying to change the

regulations that are put in place in this state right now?

I appreciate your time. I know it's getting late, so I appreciate your time, again, tonight. I know you guys have had to listen to a lot of us this evening. So, at this time, I will yield the floor.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. HARTLEY: Canyon Zwick, and then Brooke Alexander.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: And then?

AUDIENCE MEMBER: And then?

MR. HARTLEY: Jacki Butler.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Thank you.

MR. ZWICK: I'm going to make this very short, because obviously you three look very bored about this. So, I'm just going to ask you to do one thing after this. I want you -- eye contact, all of you.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yeah.

MR. ZWICK: I want you, after this, to go home, go in your bathroom, stare in that

full-length mirror, deep into your eyes, and seriously ask yourself, "Is this a good idea? Did everything I heard from everyone in this room, and all of the people down the hall that couldn't even fit in --" I had a guy back there saying, "We need to get people seats because it's a fire hazard," because there's so many people out there.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yeah.

MR. ZWICK: Like we need a bigger venue to obviously hear more opinions, but I'm going on a tangent. Look yourself in the mirror, ask yourself if this is a good idea. You know the answer's no. And if you still are guessing it, let me say this to you, make it -- let me make it one-word simple: Deny, deny, deny.

And the guy typing this, deny, all caps.

(Applause.)

MR. HARTLEY: Brooke Alexander, Jacki Butler, Karen Petersen.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Thank you.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: It wasn't that hard, was it?

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Are they here?

AUDIENCE MEMBER: I mean I'm here.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: All right. Go.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Go for it.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Let's get as many people in.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: They definitely don't want us to speak. That are making it very clear.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: They're not going to announce the next name if we're clapping. Good way to stretch this out tonight.

MS. PETERSEN: Good evening. My name is Karen Petersen, and I am a resident of Fort Wayne. I am also the Township Trustee for Eel River in Allen County, and I also serve as the Executive Director of the Northeast Indiana Local Food Network.

I'm here to raise serious alarms about the proposed data center and the planned a hundred and forty-seven generators and its projected intent water consumption, both of which pose significant unmitigated risks to the health of

our residents and to the viability of the local agriculture.

A plan that will allow for these diesel-fired generators is unacceptable, not just for the direct health risks, but for the widespread environmental damage. These generators will release large quantities of pollutants including particulate matter, benzene, formaldehyde, which increase the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease and cancer, as well nitrogen oxides and sulfur dioxide, which are the primary precursors of acid rain.

The formation of acid rain, a direct result of these emissions, will negatively impact our local environment by damaging crops and vegetation. Acid rain can harm sensitive agricultural crops, reducing yields, and will alter soil chemistry. It leaches away essential nutrients and minerals, making the soil less fertile and productive for agriculture.

Granting approval for such a large fleet of polluting machines, which prioritizes

corporate backup power over the community's public health and long-term health of our farmland, this data center will rely on an enormous amount of water for evaporative cooling to manage the intense heat generated.

A single data center can consume one to five million gallons of water per day, directly compelling -- directly competing with our residents and local agricultural sector for a secure and consistent water supply for consumption and irrigation.

Given the percentage of a large-scale water allocation, I have profound concerns about how water resources will be allocated to meet the needs of these facilities, in addition to agriculture, other economic development, and Hoosier households.

I strongly urge this body to deny the air permit until a comprehensive and independent environmental impact assessment is conducted that addresses the specific quantifiable threats to air quality, including acid rain potential, public health, and agricultural water security.

We must ensure that economic gain does not come at the permanent expense of our environment, residents, and our foundational industries, including local farms that nourish our community.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MS. BUTLER: I'm Jacki Butler. I think I was 54 back there. You guys are real fast, but okay. I'm going to slow it down a little bit. Everybody else has done all of the numbers and all of the important stuff, scientific stuff. I'm going to do a little bit of the personal stuff.

I've lived in the 05 since 1979. I've been blessed with good health and have three daughters, three sons-in-law and 11 wholesome grandchildren, who are also in good health. I grew up in times of political and social resistance and unrest, but just because I was alive then doesn't mean I was aware or involved. I was neither.

Now's my chance. I was blissfully content to focus on my life. There were two different

worlds in play, much like today. I realize that I have a voice and that if I don't use it, others will assume that I am in agreement with whatever matter is being presented. I am not in agreement.

It is up to the rest of us -- it is up to us to educate ourselves, then speak up -- then speak up in agreement or dissension. That is difficult when plans are taking place under the table, undercover, without input, behind closed doors. So, good on you for having this public engagement. I do appreciate it.

Side note: I was an educator for 27 years and fully realize that by the time admin brought new and improved methods and ideas to teachers, the decisions were already made, and they were just ticking off a required box. I hope that's not the case tonight.

Attempts at being transparent are questionable at best, so excuse my skepticism concerning the air quality surrounding the local data center. We, the people, are called to participate and share our opinions. That's

democracy, when groups work together to make changes that are smart, intentional, and linked with improving life.

The opposite appears to be in force here, and in a tragic and impactful way. Deliberately failing to disclose critical information to us is lying by omission. Should big money win over everything else? Huh-uh, we the people disagree. Eliminating the agencies that monitor the harmful and possibly irreversible impacts on environmental systems does not lessen the harm done to those systems.

My problems with the data center are many, but I will mention a few, in no particular order. One, surely there are better ways to support AI, and if there are not, are we really ready for what it offers? Is the juice worth the squeeze?

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Ooh.

MS. BUTLER: If the impacts from the data center are minimal, contrary to results from other data centers, why did Indianapolis reject the plans? Why aren't we going to save the southwest side of Fort Wayne? NIMBY, not in my

backyard, is real. The bigger question is: Are we, Fort Wayne, ready to place so many lives and natural surroundings at risk? I think not.

Limiting this conversation to just air is impossible. The air covers the ground, including fields, parking lots, buildings, and flora. What is in the air is also in us, and in all other living creatures. What is in the air is also in the water --

THE HEARING OFFICER: Ma'am --

MS. BUTLER: -- essential to maintaining life. I'm so sorry. I'm so close. Do what's right.

(Applause.)

MR. HARTLEY: Karen Petersen, followed by Kaylee Hoppe and Pamela Martin-Diaz.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Thank you.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: All three failed.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: No.

MS. HOPPE: Hi. My name is Kaylee Hoppe. I'm part of the Third District here in Indiana. Pardon my tremor here. I do have really bad performance anxiety with public

speaking.

Overall, everybody here has said some pretty good words here just in regards to the data center. I would also like to add specifically this direct quote that came from Ben Townsend, the global head of infrastructure strategy and sustainability at Google.

He said something along the lines of, "I hope this project will inspire another generation of Hoosiers interested in pursuing education and careers in STEM, in trades, and even sustainability." Why is this false? That's because greenhouse gas emissions cause climate change. I mean I feel like we learned that in kindergarten.

And then I think Google as well said something along -- I read this in a source somewhere where they called it "green diesel."

(Laughter.)

MS. HOPPE: What's "green diesel"? That's just simply false and completely irrelevant to what is actually being implemented here. Diesel is not a renewable resource. It's

relying on fossil fuels. I feel like that was pretty well -- pretty much said for multiple years.

And then there's chemicals that occur after burning diesel that are toxic to the surrounding areas. Multiple people have said this as well.

And not only are there just 200 jobs; that's over the course of the hundred and ninety-two acres. That's only 200 jobs. I feel like there's more people in this room.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yeah.

MS. HOPPE: These jobs include entry-level IT support, groundskeeping, and catering. Our old Governor, Mr. Holcomb, called it work for underrepresented communities --

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Boo.

MS. HOPPE: -- while placing these 892 acres of the data center right next to these households. That is insane. We should absolutely -- I agree with a lot of other speakers here. We should revoke all of the permits or access for the diesel generators.

This is absolutely crazy.

I hope that all of you guys hear this community right now. I hope that our faces are burned in the back of your eyelids as you're sleeping at your homes at night.

I yield my time.

(Applause.)

MR. HARTLEY: Pamela Martin-Diaz, Riley Arnold, and then James Jeter.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Thank you.

MS. MARTIN-DIAZ: Hello, and thank you. My name is Pamela Martin-Diaz.

You know, we all know what we need to create and sustain a healthy community for our children. One of those things is clean air. I'm here to express particular concern over the well being of the children attending some of the East Allen Community Schools.

Between 78 and 94 percent of those children are children of color. I wonder if I'm the only one whose curious if they were all white, 78 to 94 percent of them, if they were white, would we even be here? I think not.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: No.

MS. MARTIN-DIAZ: I would like to address a particular issue of importance to our young girls. An article from Newsweek in Oc -- from October 23rd notes that researchers have identified links between air pollution and puberty onset in girls.

Exposure to fine particulate matter, like that which is produced by combustion from industrial plants, can penetrate deep into the lungs and cardiovascular tissues, which causes heart and lung disease as well as respiratory infection. By entering our bloodstream, these particles can interfere with processes throughout the body, including our reproductive organs.

You see, this particulate matter contains microscopic solid and liquid droplets that are so small they can be inhaled into the deepest parts of our body, entering our bloodstream, and going into our ovaries and other reproductive organs. Research indicates that higher exposure to particulates throughout childhood is associated with earlier age of a girl's first period.

Now, aside from the inconvenience and potential embarrassment of starting your period early, before your friends do, there are some serious health consequences. You see, it is associated with many problems, including mental health, such as -- and changes in behavior, and also physiological concerns.

Early puberty increases the risk of obesity and numerous conditions such as hypertension, metabolic syndromes, cardiovascular disease, and hormone related cancers such as breast cancer. Early onset puberty may also affect long-term fertility, because the earlier a woman starts their reproductive years, the earlier they end.

So, given all that you have heard before my talking with you, and due to all of that information, we demand better. We deserve better. I care deeply about the health and well being of our girls. Does Google? Do you?

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. HARTLEY: After Riley is James

Jeter and Rebecca Jeter.

MR. ARNOLD: All right. On the clock. I am Riley Arnold, 25-year resident of Fort Wayne, Indiana. I quite like it. I, for one, have been really proud of our River Greenway project, as well as the revitalization of Downtown and cleaning up the river. I know a number of people back here with grayer heads than me remember a time when you used to be able to swim in the river. That's long since past.

So, my big concern, especially in context, the North River Cleanup Project that is costing the City of Fort Wayne at least a million dollars, is: How is these new generators and substantial increase in their footprint and the environmental impact of the surrounding areas going to be felt long term for us to deal with?

After Google either leaves or upgrades, what's the cleanup process going to look like? How are they going to improve? I would really love to see some data on that.

Additionally, I know it's been a very trying time for you guys, having to listen to all

of these comments. Unfortunately, I'm only the 58th speaker, and maybe a hundred people signed up. If we could probably have another hearing, that would also be wonderful.

Thank you for your time. Have a great day.

(Applause.)

MR. JETER: Hello. My name is James Jeter.

Real quick, before I start talking too much, I want to just give a quick quote from somebody who knows a lot more about data centers than I'm sure anyone in here, quoting Lyndi Stone, who is the principal corporate counselor at Microsoft, said, and I quote, Nobody really wants a data center in their backyard.

Now, what I want to get into real quick is a request, and since I'm a history teacher, I feel it appropriate to give a real quick history lesson. In the 1800's and 1900's within the southern portions of the United States, something called carpetbagging happened.

This is when large, usually Northeast, or

even international, companies would come into more rural regions in the South, like North Carolina, where I'm from, and what they would do is that they would build giant mills and coal mines and all sorts of things you could imagine.

And they would have the locals work them until they ran dry, and all that was left was a skeleton of buildings, darkened water, and blackened skies. And I feel like my grandmother got cancer from those spills and from that pollution.

And they made a lot of money, and then they left, leaving decades of waste, decades of disease, and also decades of suffering in their wake.

Now, obviously data centers are not coal mines, but they are mines nonetheless, and with them is going to come pollution, as we can see with the hundred and seventy-four different diesel generators, assuming that number does not increase, which, let's be real, it very well could if there's no oversight.

So, my request, then, real quick is: If this is approved, would you guys be willing to come to my classroom and look my students in the eye, some of whom are about 11 years old at the youngest, and explain how they were sold out to a carpetbagger like Google so that company, which is worth three trillion dollars, can make just a little bit more money; meanwhile, they do not get clean air?

Thank you. That's all I wanted to say.

(Applause.)

MR. HARTLEY: Rebecca Jeter, followed by Briona Case and Matt Martinsky.

MS. JETER: Hi. Can everyone hear me okay?

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yes.

MS. JETER: All right. I am Rebecca Jeter. I want to thank you for coming out tonight, and thank you for listening to us. I know it's been a long night, so I'll try to keep this short.

I'm concerned about the pollution and the air quality. I'm a nursing student, and I have

witnessed firsthand what happens when people have COPD and chronic heart failure, which is what's caused by these emissions. And it's a really scary moment watching as someone slowly starts to not be able to breathe.

We know the diesel emissions cause cancer. We know they cause respiratory disease, and it's already been said, we're not in the 19th Century. We have other options, as I know you've already heard tonight, and Google is a multi-trillion-dollar company. They can afford to explore other options. It's very clear that Google does not care about our health and safety.

In nursing, when we learn about a new treatment or a new medicine, we always look at the risks versus the benefits, and in this situation, Google's getting all of the benefits, thousands of miles away from here, and we're left to take all of the risks.

And it's not fair that they didn't do the due diligence, but tonight I'm here asking you to please stand up for our health and our safety, and deny this permit until Google can come up

with a better option.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. HARTLEY: Briona Case, Matt Martinsky, and Mitchell Hubbard.

(No response.)

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Nope, move on.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Keep going.

MR. HARTLEY: Sandy Oo, Dalton Tokarczyk.

MS. OO: Hi. My name is Sandy Oo. I'm born and raised here in Fort Wayne, and I want to bring up two facts that everyone in this room has already mentioned. One, by allowing Google to obtain an open air permit, that they will emit a bunch of diesel exhaust, which is a Group 1 carcinogen; and two, that Google's AI data center is most proximate to the southeast area of Fort Wayne, which is predominantly black, Latino and Burmese.

And when I first heard about this data center, I thought it's really -- you know, to be frank, I don't think AI data centers should be

allowed anywhere in Fort Wayne, New Haven, Indiana, or anywhere in the world.

But I think it's interesting how this AI data center is farthest away from Aboite and Dupont, while being most -- closer to an area that is predominantly nonwhite and of lower middle class and lower class. So -- sorry; I'm a little shaky.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Me, too.

MS. OO: So, I'm from the 05 area, but I'm Burmese, and so, most of the -- so, growing up, I know most people from the southeast area of Fort Wayne. As a Burmese individual in Fort Wayne, let me tell you that being Burmese here absolutely sucks. Aside from issues like poverty and how difficult it is to live here economically, it feels like our voices are -- feels invisible existing here, so I'd like to thank everyone who's listening to me.

So, in addition to the health effects that the diesel exhaust will cause in Fort Wayne, because it's hitting a predominantly lower-income area, they're not going to be able to afford the

cancer treatments or the other health care that goes along -- aside from those health effects. It's going to create a cycle of poverty, and it's going to trap them in a very difficult place.

And I think you're hearing the excuse that, "Well, this data center is going to bring jobs and make Fort Wayne look good," but what is the point of all of that if the area is not liveable? Like people deserve -- people deserve the right to clean water, they deserve the right to clean air, they deserve a right to live.

Thank you.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yeah.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yeah.

(Applause.)

MR. TOKARCZYK: Hi. My name is Dalton Tokarczyk. I've been a resident of Fort Wayne for about seven years now. I live in Downtown Fort Wayne. I'm here to voice my opposition like all of the other people you've heard this earning.

The people of Fort Wayne are already getting quite a raw deal from having this data

center in this town. Google is trying to exploit the natural resources of our town, as well as the health and livelihoods of our people, to increase their own margin. The return on investment that Google gets from this development will never benefit the people of Fort Wayne, and I'm of the opinion that we deserve better than this.

We've already handed over many acres of Class II wetlands, we've already handed over tax abatements, exemptions, which means that the money that Google is making off this land will not come back to the people of Fort Wayne. We've already given up these things without guarantee that long-term jobs will be created by this data center, and it's pretty clear that there won't be any meaningful increase of high-quality jobs for the people of Fort Wayne from this development.

Having given all of these things away, I don't think I'm alone in saying I don't want to give them anything more. I don't want to hand over our air quality, our water quality, or the health and safety of our neighbors. The deal's already bad, and I don't want to make it worse.

It's important to note that companies like Google, on a structural level, do not care about the people of Fort Wayne. If it made fiscal sense and if they were allowed to, they would build another hundred and eighty generators on top of the ones that they've applied for.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Uh-huh.

MR. TOKARCZYK: A corporation like Google will do whatever they're allowed to do to increase value for their shareholders. Google will destroy ecosystems, make our utility bills skyrocket, and impact the health of the average people living near their developments, and as an entity, they won't bat an eye.

One of the few lines of defense for us, the working class citizens of Fort Wayne, of Indiana, of the United States, is governing bodies like you. It's vital for you to draw a line in the sand, and I implore you to do so, because Google is not going to do it for you.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Uh-huh.

MR. TOKARCZYK: Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. HARTLEY: Rachel Reagan, and then Gail New and Kasey Miller.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Thanks for saying three names.

(No response.)

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Nope.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Three more.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Next.

MR. HARTLEY: Cardine [sic] Chesney, Ashley Kirstine, and Jennifer Nash.

MS. CHESNEY: Hello. I want to thank you all for being here today.

I live within just a few miles of this data center, and I am here to ask you to deny the permit for additional diesel generators. These will only serve to harm the people who live in that area and the surrounding area, which is predominantly people of color.

And when this AI bubble bursts, which, as somebody previously stated, is anticipated in the next four to five years, and Google has used up our environment for their profit, we will all still be here, and we will still need clean air.

So, I yield the rest of my time. Thank you very much.

(Applause.)

MS. NASH: Hi, there. My name is Jennifer Nash, and I'm a Registered Nurse, and I'm here to ask respectfully for you to decline the Google permit. I appreciate the expertise of all of the folks that are here tonight, but coming from a health care perspective, we know that there are no health benefits to this, and many, many, many health problems.

I'm also somebody who has asthma, and I'm on five prescription medications for asthma, and I'm an otherwise healthy person. I talked to a patient today who had to cancel her appointment because she can't afford her copay, and the health and safety of our community is our number one priority.

Also, IDEM's mission is to help protect us, and if we do not have our health, we have nothing. Everybody knows that saying, and there is not one health benefit to this data center and the emissions that come from these diesel

generators.

Every single person here knows that, and everybody has brought that to your attention, and I am just one more voice to please ask you to look inside yourselves and realize that we are people who are impacted by your decisionmaking.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. HARTLEY: Alissa Miller and Sadie White.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Who else? We're limited on time.

THE HEARING OFFICER: We're aware of that. That's why we're calling two names right now.

MS. MILLER: Hi. My name's Alissa --

THE HEARING OFFICER: Go ahead.

MS. MILLER: Hi. My name's Alissa Miller. I'm a first-year public school teacher on Fort Wayne's southeast side. I have to say that what they say about first-year teaching is true, it's exhausting, and it's a job that's all-encompassing, you don't leave it at the door.

My students are on my mind constantly.

My school is within four miles of this data center, and I'm extremely concerned about the impacts of this air pollution on my students' health. My heart aches for the students who are even closer, in East Allen County, those two schools, as well as East Allen University and the junior high school as well.

I think it's such -- sorry. I think it is such a shame that Google is one of the most profitable companies in the world right now, and surely, instead of sacrificing the health of our community and its children, there's a lesson to be taught here.

You know, as a teacher, isn't there a lesson that technology can be powered by more sustainable and healthier alternatives to diesel generators? Can't we put more care and forethought into taking care of the people around us and the Earth below us and the air around us?

Isn't there a lesson in this moment right now about how communities can come together and show so much care for the place where they live,

and make a change, you know? But that's -- this is in your hand.

Thank you for your time.

(Applause.)

MR. HARTLEY: Sadie White and Maia Pfeffer.

MS. WHITE: Hi. Thank you. I'm another concerned citizen of Fort Wayne here to insist that you deny this permit for additional diesel generators. This is simply unacceptable with the proximity that this data center has to schools, communities, anybody, frankly.

This is going to be dumping pollutants into the air, carcinogens that children, teens, adults alike, the elderly, are going to be breathing every single day, because, as we know, there are not going to be controls on these diesel generators unless, of course, they are insisted upon. We cannot trust Google to regulate themselves, so we need to deny this. We need to insist upon it.

These carcinogens will cause a plethora of diseases, as people have spoke about already

before me, but I am another person -- as the nurse before me mentioned, I'm another person who works in a hospital. I am not a nurse, but I am an assistant, and I have seen as well what happens when children and adults come in and they can't breathe, what asthma and what COPD and the like do to an individual.

And in fact, I have been part of the care team that has had to try and bring back life to these individuals, and it is horrific. I wouldn't wish that on anybody's loved one, but unfortunately, with the installation of something like this so close to a school and deep in the center of established communities, we're going to see more and more and more of it coming into our hospitals, coming out of these communities.

And it is a shame and it should never be allowed. This is not something that can happen in our communities. We cannot sell the health of our residents down the river like it is nothing. They deserve better, and Google has the money to do better.

So, it is up to you all to do the right

thing and to insist that they put the right checks in place or come up with a new plan, because we all know that this is bogus. We all know that they have the means, the money to do better with what they have.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Uh-huh.

MS. WHITE: I yield my time. Thank you.

(Applause.)

MS. PFEFFER: Good evening. My name is Maia Pfeffer. I am a resident of Southeast Fort Wayne, living four and a half miles from the Google data center, and I am concerned about the 49 additional cooling towers that, according to the application, will be using no pollution controls and exhausting outdoors.

In particular, I worry about the 5.3 tons per year of 2.5 micrometer particulate matter, which, from my understanding, would increase the concentration of TFA, or trifluoroacetic acid. This particular forever chemical is accumulating at an alarming rate in air, water, plants, and human beings, and originally it's from F-gas that

is used as a refrigerant in two-phase data center cooling systems.

Recent reporting in The Guardian made me aware of this emerging issue, and so, I have submitted the October 4th, 2025 article, as well as additional supporting research and articles, into the public record, along with my comment.

We should all be concerned that TFA has been linked to developmental toxicity, among other harms, given that this facility is located within, as others have stated many times, a mile and a half of an elementary school and a high school.

Google is a more-than-three-trillion-dollar company, 3.5 last I checked, and they should be held to the highest possible standards when it comes to the health of our community. They can certainly afford to implement pollution controls, the best possible pollution controls, to mitigate any negative effect on the health of the humans and ecosystems already living here.

I'm asking you to deny this permit, or at the very, very least, require pollution controls

on all cooling towers and all diesel generators that are being requested in the current iteration of Hatchworks, LLC's air permit, because they're going to come back for more, aren't they?

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Uh-huh.

MS. PFEFFER: Right? I mean this is Phase 2 of how many phases?

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Right.

MS. PFEFFER: How much more can our community take, honestly? And I think after me -- I know I'm no. 74. I think there's at least 25 more people on the list to speak tonight, if not more. I think you grossly underestimated how many people care deeply about this issue, and I ask that you please hold another hearing.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yeah.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yeah.

(Applause.)

MR. HARTLEY: We have time for one more speaker tonight. The next on the list is Ezra Soria.

MS. SORIA: Can you guys hear me

well?

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yes.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yeah.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Make it count.

MS. SORIA: My name is Ezra Soria, and I want to preface by saying I'm not initially native to Fort Wayne. I'm actually from an hour away, but a spend a large time of my life here, and I'm actually going to college here, so therefore, I live here now.

I was not aware that there was even a data center here, knowing the amount of harm it's caused, but even just hearing people in line when I first came here at 6:00 p.m. made me realize how invasive this plant has been in Fort Wayne. And it's already Phase 1, it's just been installed, and there's probably going to be more coming if nothing changes.

And while I may not have grown up in polluted airs, I've been to places in Mexico, and you can see and feel it, the smog, the way you can't breathe. The process of making this data center larger and passing that permit creates

issues that any average Hoosier and human being doesn't want for their community.

Bad air, ruining protected wetlands, higher energy and water costs, worsening health, and a multi-trillion-dollar company leaching off the people's lands and utilities from the comfort of their backyard. Google brags about being carbon neutral, and isn't that so funny considering how -- just everything that everyone has said so far this night.

I'm going to say the quiet part out loud. If you pass this permit as the deal stands right now, people will suffer and die, people like your grandparents, like your children, your relatives and friends. And maybe not immediately, but over the span of months, years, five years, generations suffering from illnesses and high costs of living.

And blood will be on your hands if this permit gets passed how it is right now. For the love of God, of God's green Earth and everything good, for all of the people of Fort Wayne, do not give them that permit as it stands right now.

Thank you for your time.

(Applause.)

THE HEARING OFFICER: That concludes the public meeting for this evening. Thank you for attending, and again, thank you to Ivy Tech for lending us their auditorium. We greatly appreciate it.

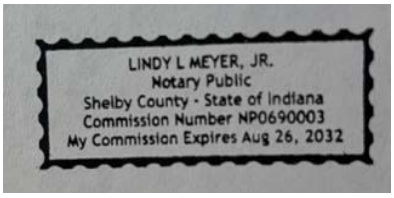
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Thereupon, the proceedings of November 13, 2025 were concluded at 8:57 o'clock p.m.

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CERTIFICATE

I, Lindy L. Meyer, Jr., the undersigned Court Reporter and Notary Public residing in the City of Shelbyville, Shelby County, Indiana, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the proceedings taken by me on Thursday, November 13, 2025 in this matter and transcribed by me.



Lindy L. Meyer, Jr.

Lindy L. Meyer, Jr.,
Notary Public in and
for the State of Indiana.

My Commission expires August 26, 2032.

Commission No. NP0690003

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Indiana Department of Environmental Management

Office of Air Quality

Appendix E - Written comments received during the Public Hearing

Addendum to the Technical Support Document (ATSD) for a Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification

Source Description and Location	
Source Name:	**Hatchworks LLC**
Source Location:	**7510 Zodiac Way, Fort Wayne, IN 46816**
County:	**Allen**
SIC Code:	**7374 (Computer Processing and Data Preparation and Processing Services)**
Operation Permit No.:	**T003-47378-00530**
Operation Permit Issuance Date:	**September 6, 2024**
Significant Source Modification No.:	**003-48739-00530**
Significant Permit Modification No.:	**003-48840-00530**
Permit Reviewer:	**Omar El-Rjoob**

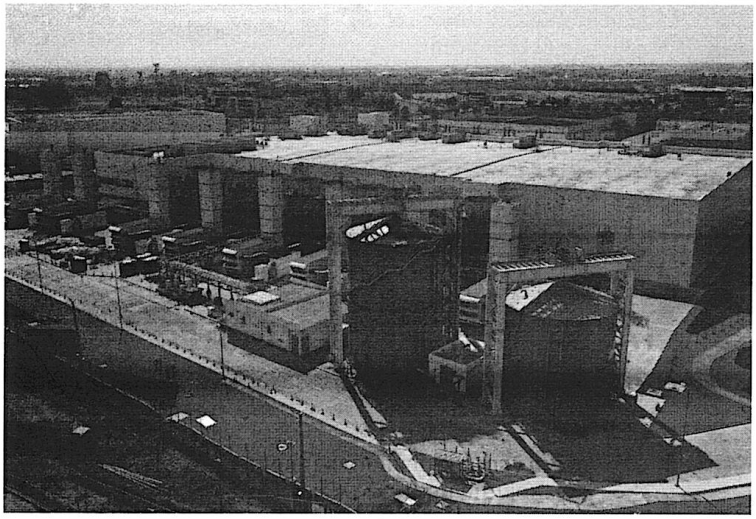
Below are written comments submitted during the public hearing on November 13, 2025

Pfas

This article is more than **1 month old**

Advocates raise alarm over Pfas pollution from datacenters amid AI boom

Tech companies' use of Pfas gas at facilities may mean datacenters' climate impact is worse than previously thought



Aerial view of a datacenter owned by the US multinational and technology company Google in Santiago on 9 October 2024. Photograph: Rodrigo Arangua/AFP/Getty Images

Tom Perkins

Sat 4 Oct 2025 08.00 EDT

Datacenters' electricity demands have been accused of delaying the US's transition to clean energy and requiring fossil fuel plants to stay online, while their high level of water consumption has also raised alarm. Now public health advocates fear another environmental problem could be linked to them – Pfas "forever chemical" pollution.

Big tech companies like Google, Microsoft and Amazon often need datacenters to store servers and networking equipment that process the world's digital traffic, and the artificial intelligence boom is driving demand for more facilities.

Advocates are particularly concerned over the facilities' use of Pfas gas, or f-gas, which can be potent greenhouse gases, and may mean datacenters' climate impact is worse than previously thought. Other f-gases turn into a type of dangerous compound that is rapidly accumulating across the globe.

No testing for Pfas air or water pollution has yet been

Most viewed



Trump weighs giving Americans $2,000 from tariff revenues in bid for support



This is how we do it: 'The sex is so good I walk around with a ridiculous smile on

done, and companies are not required to report the volume of chemicals they use or discharge. But some environmental groups are starting to push for state legislation that would require more reporting.

Advocates' concern increased in mid-September when the Environmental Protection Agency announced it would fast-track review of new Pfas and other chemicals used by datacenters. The datacenter industry has said the Pfas it uses causes minimal pollution, but advocates disagree.

"We know there are Pfas in these centers and all of that has to go somewhere," said Jonathan Kalmuss-Katz, an attorney with the Earthjustice non-profit, which is monitoring Pfas use in datacenters. "This issue has been dangerously understudied as we have been building out datacenters, and there's not adequate information on what the long term impacts will be."

Pfas are a class of about 16,000 chemicals most frequently used to make products water-, stain- and grease-resistant. The compounds have been linked to cancer, birth defects, decreased immunity, high cholesterol, kidney disease and a range of other serious health problems. They are dubbed "forever chemicals" because they do not naturally break down in the environment.

Environmental advocates say the datacenters increase Pfas pollution directly and indirectly. The chemicals are needed in the centers' operations - such as its cooling equipment - which almost certainly leads to some on-site pollution. Meanwhile, Pfas used in the equipment housed in the centers must be disposed of, which is difficult because the chemicals cannot be fully destroyed. Meanwhile, a large quantity of Pfas are used to produce the semiconductors housed in datacenters, which will increase pollution around supporting manufacturing plants.

The revelations come as the US seeks an edge over China as the industry leader in AI, and there has been little political interest in reining in the centers' pollution.

"The US and China are racing to see who can destroy the environment most quickly," said Lenny Siegel, a member of Chips Communities United, a group working with industry and administration officials to try to implement environmental safeguards. "If we had a sensible approach to these things then someone would have to present some answers before they develop and use these systems."

Two kinds of cooling systems are used to prevent the semiconductors and other electronic equipment stored in datacenters from overheating. Water cooling systems require huge volumes of water, and chemicals like nitrates, disinfectants, azoles and other compounds are potentially added and discharged in the environment.

Many centers are now switching to a "two phase" system that uses f-gas as a refrigerant coolant that is run through copper tubing. In this scenario, f-gas is not intentionally released during use, though there may be leaks, and it must be disposed of at the end of its life.

The datacenter industry has claimed that f-gas that escapes is not a threat because, once in the air, it turns into a compound called Tfa. Tfa is considered a Pfas in most of the world, but not the US. Recent research has found it is more toxic than previously thought, and may impact reproductive systems similar to other Pfas.


my face'


Can Donald Trump really make an NFL team name its stadium after him?


Trump booed at Commanders NFL game before calling plays from Fox broadcast booth


Volodymyr Zelenskyy: why should I be afraid of Donald Trump?

Researchers in recent years have been alarmed by the ever-growing level of Tfa in the air, water, human blood and elsewhere in the environment. Meanwhile, some f-gases are potent greenhouse gases that can remain in the atmosphere for thousands of years. But f-gasses are lucrative for industry: about 60% of all Pfas manufactured from 2019 to 2022 were f-gas.

Different Pfas are also applied to datacenters' cables, piping and electronic equipment. The chemicals are volatile, meaning they can simply move into the air from the equipment.

Meanwhile, any of that equipment or Pfas waste that is intentionally removed from datacenters either ends up in landfills, where it can pollute local waters, or is incinerated, according to industry documents. But incineration does not fully destroy Pfas compounds - it breaks them into smaller pieces that are still Pfas, or other byproducts with unknown health risks.

Datacenters are a "huge generator of electronic waste, with frequent upgrades to new equipment", said Mike Belliveau, the founder of the Bend the Curve non-profit who has lobbied on toxic chemical legislation.

"The processing and disposal of electronic waste is a major source of global harm," he added.

F-gas producer Chemours is using the boom in AI and datacenters as justification for increasing production at its Parkersburg, West Virginia, and Fayetteville, North Carolina, plants.

Both plants have been accused of polluting their regions' water, soil and air, and poisoning drinking water. Residents in both regions say they've been sickened by Chemours's pollution. Chemours's expansion plans have been met with opposition over fears that its pollution will also increase.

A new coalition of Minnesota environmental groups is working with state lawmakers to develop legislation that would require companies to report on their use of Pfas and other chemicals in the cooling process.

Legislators in state hearings have asked tech companies which chemicals are used in datacenters and how they are disposed of, but "the answers are not satisfactory", said Avonna Starck, Minnesota state director for Clean Water Action, which is spearheading the effort.

"There's so much you just don't know and we're at the whim of these big corporations and what they're willing to tell us," Starck said. "We think the community has a right to know these things."

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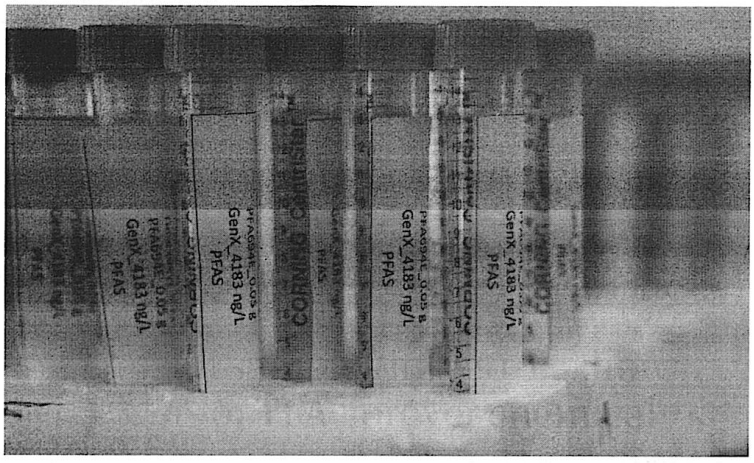
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Pfas

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Air and rain samples in Detroit show high levels of TFA 'forever chemical'

Compound used in refrigeration and air conditioning accumulates at much higher levels that other chemicals



Vials containing PFAS samples in a tray. Photograph: Joshua A Bickel/AP

Tom Perkins

Fri 16 Aug 2024 07.00 EDT

Rain and air samples collected in metro Detroit that researchers checked for toxic PFAS "forever chemicals" showed the highest levels of TFA, an alarming finding because the compound is a potent greenhouse gas and more toxic than previously thought, but not well-studied.

While PFAS are a chemical class known to be ubiquitous in the environment, the new research is part of growing evidence around the globe that points to TFA, commonly used in refrigeration, air conditioning and clean energy technology, accumulating at much higher levels than other well-studied compounds.

Industry is scaling up its use of TFA, or chemicals that turn into it once in the environment, claiming that it is a safe and nontoxic replacement to older greenhouse gases used in refrigeration, but TFA's climate impacts to some degree negate the benefits of clean energy technology.

About 60% of all PFAS manufactured from 2019-2022 were fluorinated gas that turns into TFA in the environment and the research comes as industry is mounting a campaign to thwart regulation.

"It is an unregulated area that is getting a lot more attention and these industries are trying to figure out how to avoid that," said Erica Bloom, a lead author on the paper with the ecology center in Michigan.

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PFAS are a class of about 15,000 chemicals typically used to make products that resist water, stains and heat. They are called "forever chemicals" because they do not naturally break down; they accumulate and are linked to cancer, kidney disease, liver problems, immune disorders, birth defects and other serious health problems.

TFA is largely produced when fluorinated PFAS gas, or f-gases, break down in the atmosphere. The compound has a life of around 1,000 years - about as long as carbon dioxide. Its toxicity is far less understood than most common PFAS compounds, though recent research shows reproductive system harms similar to other forever chemicals.

The compound is especially problematic because it cannot be filtered out of water with traditional filtration methods, and it easily moves throughout the environment via water or in the atmosphere.

The Ecology Centers found high TFA levels in rain samples in Ann Arbor, which is not a heavily industrialized area, as well as Dearborn and Detroit, which are heavy manufacturing areas. The similar levels in all three suggest the chemicals are moving through the atmosphere and not solely from local industry, Bloom said.

All samples also contained PFOS and PFOA, two of the most common and highly toxic PFAS compounds. The environmental protection agency has found virtually no level of exposure to the two compounds in drinking water is safe and the levels found in Dearborn and Detroit exceed the federal limit.

Industry and the military is pushing to exclude TFA from the definition of PFAS so the chemicals face less scrutiny and oversight. The compounds have been found at concerning levels in the wastewater in chemical giant Chemours' North Carolina plant. However, at least some divisions within the EPA do not consider TFA a PFAS, and are not requiring industry to monitor for it.

In the Netherlands, Chemours was effectively forced by the government to shut down part of its PFAS production plant because the company could not control TFA pollution, while the UK, Germany and Denmark are considering bans on the chemical.


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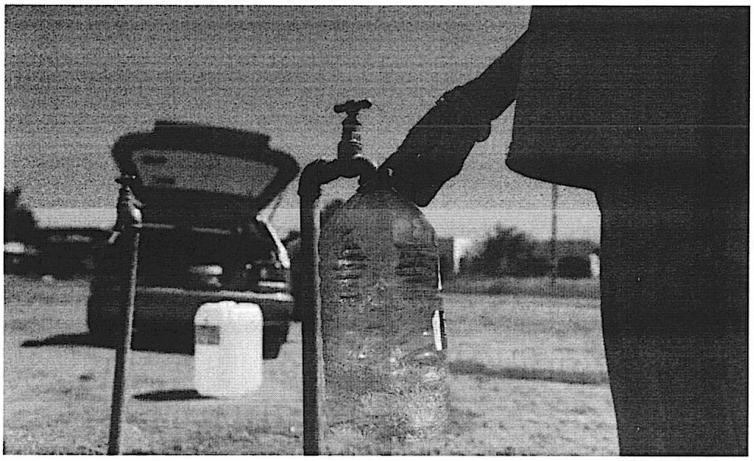

Volodymyr Zelenskyy: why should I be afraid of Donald Trump?

Water

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Rapidly rising levels of TFA 'forever chemical' alarm experts

Trifluoroacetic acid found in drinking water and rain is thought to damage fertility and child development



'If you're drinking water, you're drinking a lot of TFA, wherever you are in the world,' one expert said. Photograph: Alet Pretorius/Reuters

Leana Hosea *and* **Rachel Salvidge**

Wed 1 May 2024 00.00 EDT

Rapidly rising levels of TFA, a class of "forever chemical" thought to damage fertility and child development, are being found in drinking water, blood and rain, causing alarm among experts.

TFA, or trifluoroacetic acid, is a type of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substance (PFAS), a group of human-made chemicals used widely in consumer products that do not break down for thousands of years. Many of the substances have been linked to negative effects on human health.

Studies from across the world are reporting sharp rises in TFA. A major source is F-gases, which were brought in to replace ozone-depleting CFCs in refrigeration, air conditioning, aerosol sprays and heat pumps. Pesticides, dyes and pharmaceuticals can also be sources.

"Everywhere you look it's increasing. There's no study where the concentration of TFA hasn't increased," said David Behringer, an environmental consultant who has studied TFA in rain for the German government.

"If you're drinking water, you're drinking a lot of TFA, wherever you are in the world ... China had a 17-fold increase of TFA in surface waters in a decade, the US had a sixfold increase in 23 years." TFA in rainwater in Germany has been found to have increased fivefold in two decades.

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"I'm worried about this because we've never seen in recent history a chemical that's accumulating in so many media at such a high rate," said Hans Peter Arp from the Norwegian Geotechnical Institute and the Norwegian University of Science and Technology. "It's accumulating in our tap water, the food we're eating, plants, trees, the sea, and all in the past few decades."

He added: "We all have been experiencing rising TFA concentrations in our blood since the Montreal protocol [banned CFCs]. Future generations will have increasing concentrations in their blood until some kind of global action is taken. Accumulation [in the environment] is essentially irreversible and I'm afraid the impact on humans and the environment won't be recognised by scientists until it is too late."

Last month, the German chemical regulator informed the European Chemicals Agency that it wanted TFA classified as reprotoxic, meaning it can harm human reproductive function, fertility and foetal development.

Denmark and Germany have set limits for TFA in drinking water but the UK has not. England's water companies have been asked to assess their drinking water sources for 47 types of PFAS but TFA is not on the list.

Britain's Health and Safety Executive has identified TFA as "a substance of concern, since there are indications that it might cause developmental toxicity" and the Environment Agency says it is planning a targeted programme to test for TFA in surface and groundwater.

A Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs spokesperson said it would continue to "assess levels of PFAS occurring in the environment, their sources, potential risks and to inform policy and regulatory approaches.

"Regulations require that drinking water must not contain any substance at a level which would constitute a potential danger to human health. Should TFA be detected in drinking water we would expect companies to react in the same way as for other PFAS compounds."

But TFA is incredibly difficult to remove from water. "There's no way to get TFA out," said Behringer. "Reverse osmosis is massively expensive and not scalable, so the logical course is to stop the input."

The European Fluorocarbons Technical Committee, representing the F-gas and chemicals industry, says TFA occurs naturally in large quantities in the environment. It says industrial use of TFA is limited and environmental releases are very low. It did not respond to a Guardian request for comment.

But these assertions have been disputed. The US Environmental Protection Agency says TFAs are a breakdown product of F-gases. Moreover, studies of Arctic ice cores show TFA levels have been rising sharply since F-gases replaced CFCs in the 1990s.

"Every time the industry says it's natural, they quote certain scientific papers," says Prof Shira Joudan, an environmental analytical chemist at the University of Alberta. She said she had studied these decades-old papers and found they only suggested it was possible that TFA was naturally occurring because of a lack of knowledge of its origins at the time of the studies.

"None of the evidence says it's natural," said Joudan. "When industry says it's natural it's a danger, because then no one takes accountability for the pollution."


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Trump booed at Commanders NFL game before calling plays from Fox broadcast booth


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Ariana Spentzos, of the NGO Green Science Policy, said: "We're following the familiar PFAS playbook by allowing reckless environmental contamination and only figuring out after the fact the trail of harm left behind. We are just beginning to understand the health hazards associated with TFA."

Environmental groups are calling on the UK government to take more action to tackle PFAS substances. "PFAS presents a global chemical pollution crisis which requires urgent action," said Hannah Evans, from the campaign group Fidra. "We're calling on the UK government to prevent PFAS emissions at source, which includes revising both F-gas and pesticide regulations to phase out PFAS."

The German Environment Agency recommends using natural refrigerants instead. Its president, Dirk Messner, said: "TFA is found everywhere - in water, soil, food and the human body. It does not break down and can hardly be removed from drinking water. However, TFA-forming chemicals are numerous and on the rise. Persistent substances from multiple sources like TFA fall through the regulatory cracks. To reduce the release of TFA into the environment, we need consistent, precautionary regulation, cross-sectoral minimisation and a substitution with TFA-free alternatives wherever possible."

This article was amended on 2 May 2024 to correct a misspelling of Shira Joudan's surname.

ScienceDirect

Science of The Total Environment
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Distribution of trifluoroacetic acid in gas and particulate phases in Beijing from 2013 to 2016

Boya Zhang [a], Zihan Zhai [a b], Jianbo Zhang [a]

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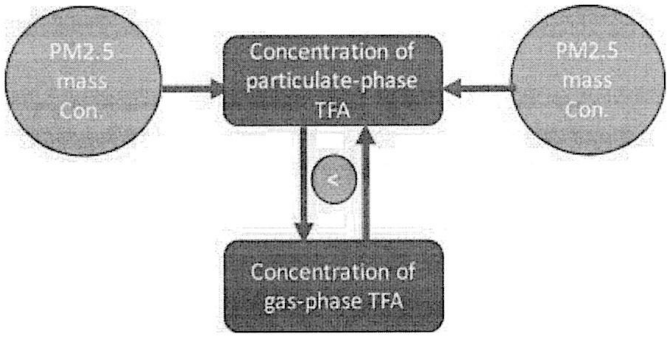
Highlights

- The concentration levels of gas-phase TFA were significantly higher in spring and summer than in fall and winter.
- The PM2.5 concentration and temperature were important factors affecting the concentration of particulate-phase TFA.
- gas-phase TFA can still be transformed to the particulate phase and increase the contribution of TFA to haze formation.

Abstract

Trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) was measured at an urban site in Beijing from April 2013 to April 2016 and examined its characteristics and particle/gas distributions. The average monthly atmospheric TFA concentration fluctuated significantly and presented marked seasonal variations. The concentration levels of gas-phase TFA were significantly higher in spring and summer than in fall and winter. The $PM_{2.5}$ mass concentration and ambient temperature were important factors affecting the concentration of particulate-phase TFA. Hence, at higher $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations and lower temperatures, atmospheric TFA tended to be enriched in particulate matter. Our findings suggest that the percentage of gas-phase TFA in Beijing is higher than that in the steady state; thus, gas-phase TFA can still be transformed to the particulate phase and increase the contribution of TFA to haze formation.

Graphical abstract



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Introduction

As a hygroscopic carboxylic acid, trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) exists in the atmosphere not only in the gaseous state but also in the adsorbed state in particles, which can enter the body through the respiratory tract. Owing to the extensive use of hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) and hydrofluoroolefin (HFO) chemicals containing fluorine, the concentration of

concentration of TFA in the gaseous phase (1396 ± 225 pg/m^3) was markedly higher than that in the $PM_{2.5}$ phase (62 ± 8 pg/m^3). During the period from April 2014 to April 2015, the concentrations of TFA in the gaseous and $PM_{2.5}$ phases were 1617 ± 108 pg/m^3 ...

Conclusion

In this study, data from three consecutive years of atmospheric monitoring showed that, in general, the average annual TFA concentration in the atmosphere in Beijing was stable with no significant increases or decreases. However, the monthly TFA concentrations fluctuated significantly, displaying marked seasonal trends. The TFA concentrations were significantly higher in spring and summer than in fall and winter. The two main factors affecting the concentration of particulate-phase TFA were the ...

Acknowledgments

This work was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 41575140 and No. 41775143). ...

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their degradation product, TFA, has been increasing in various environmental media (Kazil et al., 2011; Russell et al., 2012; Wu et al., 2014; Zhai et al., 2015).

In recent years, haze episodes have occurred frequently in Beijing, particularly in winter. Haze has not only serious effects on air quality and climate, but also on people's health. For example, the irritation to the respiratory tract caused by haze may be partly due to the particulate-phase TFA in fine particulate matter ≤ 2.5 μm in diameter ($PM_{2.5}$).

Several studies have been conducted on the concentration levels of TFA in a single medium (Bowden et al., 1996; Lu, 2011; Wu et al., 2014; Zhai et al., 2015). However, there have been few studies on the adsorption behavior of particulate-phase TFA and variations in its particle/gas distribution.

Therefore, to elucidate the relationship between TFA and $PM_{2.5}$ pollution, this study analyzed the characteristics of TFA concentrations and pollution behavior from monitoring data of atmospheric TFA levels in Beijing from April 2013 to April 2016, and examined the main factors influencing the TFA particle/gas distribution.

Section snippets

Sample site and instruments

Beijing is located in the northern part of the North China Plain, which has a typical north temperate semi-humid continental monsoon climate, characterized by cold and dry winters, and hot and rainy summers. A TFA sampling device was placed at the Peking University monitoring station on the university campus (39°59′21″N, 116°18′25″E) in northwest Beijing. This site covers an area of approximately 20 m^2 and is at a height of approximately 20 m above the ground, which meets the requirements for ...

TFA concentration

The concentration of atmospheric TFA was continuously monitored during the sampling period. The monthly average concentration is shown in Fig. 1. During the period from April 2013 to April 2014, the monthly average concentration was 1459 ± 223 pg/m^3. The

Measurement of octanol-air partition coefficients for chlorobenzenes, PCBs and DDT

Environ. Sci. Technol. (1995)

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Uptake mechanisms of perfluoroalkyl acids with different carbon chain lengths (C2-C8) by wheat (Triticum acstivnm L.)

2019, Science of the Total Environment

Citation Excerpt :

...It was found that PFPrA was the primary contaminant together with PFOA and perfluorononaic acid (PFNA) in the rainfall in Japan (Kwok et al., 2010). The continuous and high loads of these ultra-short chain PFCAs lead to their increasing detection frequencies and concentrations in the surface environment (Zai et al., 2015; Zhang et al., 2018; Kazil et al., 2011). In 2012, it was predicted that the concentrations of TFA in surface water bodies could reach 6 mg/L after a 10-year emission of HFO-1234yf, and 15 mg/L after 50 years with extreme concentrations of up to 200 mg/L across North America (Russell et al., 2012)....

Show abstract

Trifluoroacetic Acid: Toxicity, Sources, Sinks and Future Prospects

2024, Sustainability Switzerland

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2020, Environmental Science and Technology

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Environmental Science & Technology

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Perspective

The Global Threat from the Irreversible Accumulation of Trifluoroacetic Acid (TFA)

Hans Peter H. Arp,*,§ Andrea Gredelj,§ Juliane Glüge, Martin Scheringer, and Ian T. Cousins

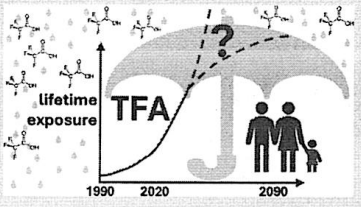
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ABSTRACT: Trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) is a persistent and mobile substance that has been increasing in concentration within diverse environmental media, including rain, soils, human serum, plants, plant-based foods, and drinking water. Currently, TFA concentrations are orders of magnitude higher than those of other per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). This accumulation is due to many PFAS having TFA as a transformation product, including several fluorinated gases (F-gases), pesticides, pharmaceuticals, and industrial chemicals, in addition to direct release of industrially produced TFA. Due to TFA's extreme persistence and ongoing emissions, concentrations are increasing irreversibly. What remains less clear are the thresholds where irreversible effects on local or global scales occur. There are indications from mammalian toxicity studies that TFA is toxic to reproduction and that it exhibits liver toxicity. Ecotoxicity data are scarce, with most data being for aquatic systems; fewer data are available for terrestrial plants, where TFA bioaccumulates most readily. Collectively, these trends imply that TFA meets the criteria of a planetary boundary threat for novel entities because of increasing planetary-scale exposure, where potential irreversible disruptive impacts on vital earth system processes could occur. The rational response to this is to instigate binding actions to reduce the emissions of TFA and its many precursors.



KEYWORDS: *trifluoroacetic acid, multigenerational exposure, PFAS, PMT, vPvM, environmental monitoring*

INTRODUCTION

Trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) belongs to the subclass of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) known as ultrashort-chain perfluoroalkyl acids (PFAAs). TFA is by far the most abundant PFAS in the environment.[1−6] Neuwald et al. demonstrated that TFA accounted for more than 90% of the total PFAS mass (of 46 individual PFAS analyzed) in various drinking water sources in Germany.[2] Tian et al. observed that concentrations of TFA and perfluoropropionic acid (PFPrA) in air, dry-deposition particles, and plant leaves surrounding two landfills in China were an order of magnitude higher than those of the 21 other PFAS analyzed.[4] Chen et al. measured 25 PFAS around two fluorochemical manufacturing plants in China, covering 8 different media (air, various water, soil, dust, plant leaves, sediment), with TFA concentrations being consistently 1−2 orders of magnitude higher than those of other PFAS.[5]

An initial wave of scientific interest in the environmental fate and effects of TFA started around the mid-1990s, due to novel fluorinated refrigerants (hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs)) being introduced to the market after the ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) were phased out under the 1987 *Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer*.[7−12] Many of the fluorinated refrigerants are referred to as F-gases (encompassing gases with an $R-CF_3$ moiety, $R-CF_2-R$ moiety, or inorganic fluorides). When F-gases or other fluorinated organic substances contain a $C-CF_3$ moiety that is resistant to biochemical or photochemical degradation, TFA will commonly be a terminal degradation product. In recent years, interest in TFA has been re-established due to rapidly increasing concentrations observed in remote locations, as well as its ubiquity in drinking water sources and human blood.[2,13−15]

Since the 1990s, it has been suggested that hazard-related concerns of TFA and other short-chain PFAAs are much lower than those of PFAAs with longer perfluoroalkyl chains, which are more bioaccumulative and generally more toxic.[8,9,16−23] However, these early reports did not consider TFA's ubiquitous accumulation in the environment, in particular its observed accumulation in water resources and bioaccumulation in various plants, including crops. Although there are fewer toxicological data compared to long-chain PFAAs, we maintain that there are more than sufficient data to conclude that TFA poses a risk to humans and the environment and meets the criteria of a planetary boundary threat for novel

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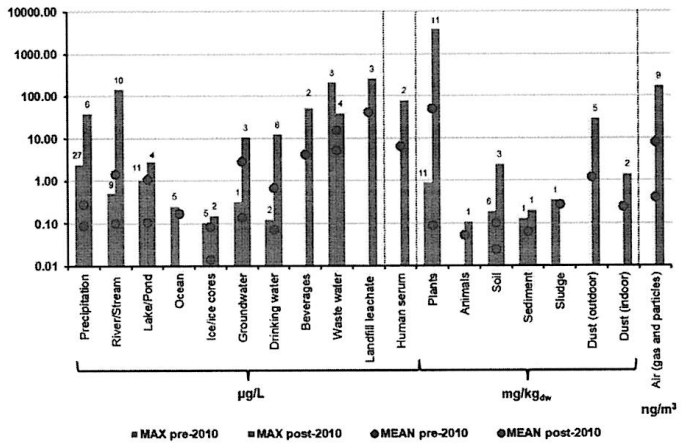


Figure 1. Comparison of TFA concentrations detected in different media summarized as before 2010 (green) and after 2010 (in red). Reported values of maximum concentrations found in the literature review are shown as vertical bars and mean values of reported monitoring means and medians are shown with overlapping dots. Numbers indicating the number of summarized individual data points are shown above the corresponding bars. In cases of either green or red bars and dots missing, data were not available for the given media and/or time frame. For air concentrations before 2010 only two studies were available, one of which reported only mean measured concentrations (see Table S1 for the full data set and Figure S3 for air data presented as concentrations from individual studies).

entities.[24−27] We will present evidence for this based on TFA's (1) increasing planetary exposure, which is (2) irreversible and increasing due to emissions from many sources and could thereby cause (3) long-lasting disruptive effects on human health and vital earth system processes. Our analysis leads to the conclusion that policy, industry initiatives, and innovation actions should be enacted globally to reduce TFA emissions as soon as possible to protect future generations from potential irreversible effects of TFA accumulation.

■ INCREASING PLANETARY EXPOSURE

A review of the scientific literature was conducted to obtain an overview of average and maximum concentrations in diverse environmental media (see the Supporting Information (SI) for a full methodology and collected data). In brief, 43 studies reporting on TFA concentrations spanning from the late 1990s to the 2020s were selected, and monitoring data were analyzed. Collectively, these data indicate that TFA exposure is widespread and is increasing.

Recent median concentrations of TFA in precipitation were measured at 0.29 μg/L in the USA,[28] 0.21 μg/L in Germany,[29] and 0.70 μg/L in Fuxin, China.[5] The median drinking water concentrations reported in the recent peer-reviewed literature vary from 0.08 μg/L in the USA (Indiana)[18] to 1.5 μg/L in Germany,[2] and 0.23 μg/L in samples from 19 different countries other than Germany.[30] This has relevance to TFA being included within regulatory definitions of "total PFAS". These median concentrations are either similar to or higher than the proposed limits of total PFAS in drinking water in the EU draft recast Drinking Water Directive,[31] which places a threshold of 0.5 μg/L for total PFAS.[32] A recent report measuring TFA in European surface water and groundwater recorded an exceedance of the 0.5 μg/L threshold in 79% of the samples, with more than 98% of the detected mass of total PFAS being TFA.[32] A Swiss study reported detecting TFA in 560 out of 564 drinking water samples in 2023, with 69% of the concentrations above 0.5 μg/L, among which were 2 samples with TFA concentrations above 9 μg/L and 75 between 1 and 9 μg/L.[33]

If there is TFA contamination in soil or water, short and ultrashort PFAAs undergo rapid uptake and bioaccumulation in crops and other plants, particularly in their aerial compartments.[34−37] Chen et al.[5] detected concentrations of up to 3800 mg/kg$_{dw}$ of TFA in plants in the vicinity of a fluorochemical industrial site in China with an average field bioaccumulation factor of 13,000. In general, TFA has been enriching in conifer needles,[5,38] maize,[5,39] leaves of various tree species,[4,5] and some wetland species.[40] Consequently, high concentrations of TFA in plant-based foods[41] and plant-based beverages such as juice,[42] beer, and tea[30] were reported, indicating that the ingestion of plant-based foods and beverages could be a substantial route for human (and animal) exposure.

TFA was detected in human blood from China[43] with median concentrations of 8.46 μg/L, similar to the levels of long-chain PFAAs, although TFA is not considered bioaccumulative according to regulatory criteria (which typically refer to bioaccumulation in aquatic species entering the food chain and not to bioaccumulation in plants).[44] A similar study in the USA reported a median of 6 μg/L and a maximum of 77 μg/L,[18] where TFA alone had a 57% contribution to the total mass of 39 detected PFAS in human serum. Thus, the concentrations of TFA in nonoccupationally exposed US citizens are similar to the concentrations of bioaccumulative legacy long-chain PFAAs (e.g., PFOS, PFHxS, PFNA, PFDA) measured in the serum of occupationally exposed workers.[45] Because of high uptake, TFA reaches levels in human serum

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that are much higher than its low bioaccumulation potential in aquatic species would indicate.

To demonstrate the change in concentrations and trends over the years, Figure 1 presents a comparison of pre-2010 and post-2010 data (by the reported year of sampling, not the year of publication). This cutoff year of 2010 was chosen because there was a slump of interest in TFA in the peer-reviewed literature between the years 2008 to 2012. Prior to this time, research on TFA attracted attention in relation to the introduction of F-gases around the late 1990s to replace CFCs. In more recent years, TFA has attracted increased attention due to it more commonly being included and detected during PFAS monitoring campaigns. The first of January 2010 also coincides with the final deadline for stopping the last remaining production of CFCs;[46] even though the transition to F-gases occurred much before this time.[15]

When pre- and post-2010 concentration data are available in a specific medium (Figure 1), an increase in TFA by over an order of magnitude in both maximum and mean concentrations in several environmental compartments is evident, including for precipitation, rivers and streams, groundwater, drinking water, soil, and plants. While atmospheric media were the main focus of monitoring studies dated pre-2010 (especially precipitation), more data from other media became available after this cutoff year—with new media relevant to human exposure (e.g., plant-based beverages, crops, indoor and outdoor dust, human serum), ecosystem exposure (e.g., animals such as locusts, autochthonous tree species), as well as other media that were rarely measured before (e.g., drinking water). Comprehensive figures with concentrations across different media are available in the SI (Figures S1−S4).

More detailed time trends are available at specific locations. Urban surface waters around Beijing were sampled in 2002[47] and were resampled in 2012,[48] showing up to a 17-fold increase in TFA concentrations over 10 years, while tap water detections went from nondetection to 0.16 μg/L in 2012.[48] Freeling et al. reported an increase in wet deposition in Germany from 22 to 30 t/year during 1995−1996 to 68 to 98 t/year in 2019.[29] Pickard et al. used dated Arctic ice cores to show a rapid increase in deposited TFA after the entry-into-force of the Montreal Protocol, from nondetection or a few ng/L in segments before 1989 to 0.13 and 0.15 μg/L in segments dated 2015 and 2017, respectively.[15] In 2021, Cahill et al. reported a 6-fold increase in TFA in a stream transect in California since 1998.[49] Freeling et al. analyzed archived leaf samples of different tree species for TFA and observed increases by factors of up to 12.5 in TFA concentrations in some species from 1989 to 2020.[50] A study in indoor and outdoor dust found a 4-fold increase in TFA between 2013 and 2017.[51]

AN IRREVERSIBLE BURDEN FROM MULTIPLE SOURCES OF EMISSIONS

Based on its persistence and high mobility due to lack of sorption,[13,52] TFA's ultimate recipient is the Earth's hydrosphere. As TFA is omnipresent in all water bodies, from groundwater, oceanic water, ice cores, drinking water to bottled water,[1,2,15,30,48,53−55] dilution in many ways has already occurred, with the only substantial remaining dilution medium being the deep ocean. Similarly, enrichment in plants will follow constantly increasing TFA concentrations as water and soil concentrations increase. With limited processes for elimination from plant tissues because of TFA's persistence (no biotransformation) and its lack of volatility (as it is a strong acid in water and fully ionized), constant passive uptake from soil pore water via the transpiration stream can be expected for the lifetime of the plant as long as there is an input of TFA available. This theory is supported by findings for other short- and ultrashort-chain PFAAs[36] and is in agreement with the results by Zhang et al.,[56] who did not observe a steady-state concentration being reached for TFA in their wheat experiments.

Exposure of TFA within agricultural and other ecosystems has not been assessed to the same extent as it has for other, longer-chain PFAAs;[57−62] however, it is inevitable that with increasing emissions on the global scale, the mean TFA concentrations in humans (serum), animals and plants will increase. The only potential environmentally relevant pathways of TFA degradation are overtone photodissociation in the troposphere and biologically catalyzed conversion processes that convert TFA to fluoroform (CF_3H).[63] This is likely negligible in terms of TFA mass loss, as TFA is readily scavenged from the atmosphere by wet (and to a lower extent, dry) deposition, before it spreads rapidly in the terrestrial hydrosphere.[12,48,64] Nevertheless, considering the high TFA concentrations, even a low conversion of TFA to fluoroform may have an observable impact on atmospheric fluoroform concentrations.[63] Methods to remove TFA from water are expensive and often inefficient due to TFA's persistence and mobility.[53,65−67] In some cases, water purification methods as common as ozonation and chlorination are also a source of TFA, depending on the presence of TFA-precursors.[53] The most effective solution would be reverse osmosis (RO) to upconcentrate TFA, followed by some intensive destruction techniques. However, RO treatment of water, particularly wastewater, compared to other forms of water treatment is expensive,[68,69] requires a substantial amount of energy[70] and typically results in 50% water loss.[71] The necessity of RO for water treatment is also in contradiction to Article 7(3) of the EU's Water Framework Directive, which states "Member States shall ensure the necessary protection for the bodies of water identified with the aim of avoiding deterioration in their quality in order to reduce the level of purification treatment required in the production of drinking water".[72] Destructive techniques for concentrated TFA, such as incinerating RO concentrates or even biomass containing TFA, may lead to harmful byproducts, including fluoroform (a potent greenhouse gas with a GWP of 14,800 times that of CO_2 over 100 years).[63,73]

We mentioned above that one source of increasing TFA concentrations is the increased use of F-gases used as refrigerant chemicals; it is worth looking into this in more detail. Refrigerant chemicals have a history of being problematic. CFCs were originally introduced as "safer", alternative refrigerants to ammonia, sulfur dioxide and methyl chloride, until it was discovered that CFCs were volatile enough to reach the stratosphere and release Cl radicals that lead to the decomposition of stratospheric ozone, particularly over Antarctica.[74−76] In this manner, CFCs were a planetary boundary threat associated with severe impacts.[77] To protect the ozone layer from poorly reversible depletion, the Montreal Protocol[78] required CFCs used in refrigeration and air conditioning systems to be substituted with HCFCs and HFCs[79] or natural refrigerants. HCFCs have lower ozone depletion potential than CFCs, and HFCs have no ozone depletion potential; however, HFCs have a high global

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warming potential (GWP).[79] Further amendments to the Montreal Protocol and the European F-gas Regulation aimed to replace the high-GWP F-gases with low-GWP alternatives.[80] Nevertheless, the substances proposed as replacements—hydrofluoroolefins (HFOs) and even currently applied HFCs—add to the problem because many HFOs and HFCs can be either partially (e.g., HFC-134a, HFC-143a, HFC-1234ze, HCFO-1233zd) or completely (e.g., HFC-227ea, HFO-1225ye(E), HFO-1225ye(Z), u-HCFC-1224yd(Z), and HFO-1234yf) transformed to TFA.[81,82] The use of HFO-1234yf was estimated to be responsible for 6900 t/year emissions of TFA in 2020 in the EU alone, with a potential increase in emissions up to 47,650 t/year by 2050.[81] This shift in F-gases could cause emissions of TFA to increase by orders of magnitude in the coming years,[81] along with a corresponding contribution to climate impacts due to the formation of more fluoroform from TFA in the troposphere.[63]

Another major source of TFA is direct emissions from industrial production and processes. For example, TFA is registered under EU's Regulation 1907/2006 on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) as manufactured and/or imported into the EU in volumes ranging from 100 to 1000 tons per year.[52] Additionally, TFA is used as an intermediate, but this usage does not require the registration of production volumes. Xie et al. measured TFA in the surrounding environment (surface water, groundwater, air, dust, soil) of three fluorochemical plants near Jinan, China, that manufacture inorganic fluorine products, TFA and fluoride-containing intermediates.[83] Whereas Xie et al. reported surface water concentrations up to a maximum of 2.6 μg/L,[83] concentrations up to 7500 μg/L were recently reported in surface water of the river Arias in the vicinity of a production plant producing TFA and related PFAS in Southern France.[84,85]

In addition to F-gases and direct TFA production,[83−85] there are several other precursors contributing to the accumulation of TFA in the environment, including a variety of groups of chemicals containing the C−CF_3 moiety, such as agrochemicals,[53,86−88] pharmaceuticals,[53] (fluoro)polymers,[89−91] and other PFAS.[13,53,92] TFA and its precursors can be emitted from point sources such as the (fluoro)chemical industry,[5,53] wastewater treatment plants, landfills,[4,93,94] and sites with a history of the use of aqueous film-forming foams (AFFFs).[93,95] The German Environment Agency (Umweltbundesamt, UBA) published estimates for TFA emissions from sources in Germany.[96] The available data indicate that refrigerants and blowing agents were the largest quantifiable source of TFA with emissions at ∼2000 t/year in Germany, followed by pesticides at ∼457 t/year (mainly flufenacet, diflufenican, and fluazinam), and human pharmaceuticals at ∼29 t/year. Emissions from other sources, such as direct production of TFA, biocides, veterinary pharmaceuticals, and fluorochemicals in products could not be quantified in that study.[96] There have been speculations about natural sources of TFA, but these have been discredited by Joudan et al.,[97] who demonstrated that only increasing anthropogenic sources of TFA can explain its exponential increase in recent decades. A source of TFA that has been recognized since the 1990s and is garnering increasing attention is the transformation products from the thermal destruction of fluoropolymers,[98] as well as treatment of PFAS by destruction methods.[53,99,100] TFA formation yields of diverse PFAS destruction methods are often unknown and this should therefore be investigated when developing new destruction methods for PFAS.[16] TFA has been dubbed a "Substance from Multiple Sources" by Nödler and Scheurer,[101] highlighting the difficulty in ascertaining the main sources of TFA in monitoring studies of water resources.[14,19]

DISRUPTIVE EFFECTS ON HUMAN HEALTH AND EARTH SYSTEM PROCESSES

There may be disruptive effects of TFA on human health or on Earth system processes that are currently unknown, similar to how the effects of longer-chain PFAAs on human health and CFCs on the ozone layer were initially unknown by the broader scientific and regulatory community. Overcoming this ignorance is the hardest part of understanding that a certain novel entity that is irreversibly increasing in concentrations globally may pose a planetary boundary threat.[25] Such effects cannot be fully described or anticipated by established paradigms of hazard and risk assessment. However, as those paradigms are commonly used in defining regulatory human and ecosystem health thresholds for chemicals, this is where we start our analysis of TFA potentially causing a disruptive impact on a planetary scale.

Known Health and Environmental Thresholds. A recent review by Dekant and Dekant[17] summarized the mammalian toxicity of TFA, referring specifically to human toxicity. Most toxicity tests on which human health risk assessments were based are rat studies, which found mild liver hypertrophy (increased size of the liver) as the lead effect at daily doses of > 1000 mg/kg_{bw} in a 90-day feeding study. More human-relevant tests directed toward a mechanistic understanding and not only toward filling regulatory apical end points should be conducted in the future. Currently, there is an intention under EU Regulation 1272/2008 on the Classification, Labeling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures (CLP) to classify TFA and its salts under Category 1B: Presumed human reproductive toxicant, based on new evidence of embryo-fetal developmental toxicity in rabbits, submitted to the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) by Germany.[52,102,103] If TFA were to be classified as toxic for reproduction, this could have an impact on future threshold values in food and drinking water. In 2020, Germany established a human-health guideline value for TFA in drinking water at 60 μg/L, which is based on a chronic rat toxicity (feeding) study, but emphasized that the concentration in drinking water should be kept as low as reasonably possible and a value of 10 μg/L should be targeted.[104] In 2023, The Netherlands derived an indicative drinking water value for TFA at 2.2 μg/L, based on the potency factor relative to perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and its threshold for drinking water.[105] Considering that the mean and maximum TFA concentrations in German drinking water sources were recently measured at 0.9 and 12.4 μg/L,[2] respectively, it is plausible that drinking water concentrations in many areas have or will exceed the 2.2 μg/L threshold in the near future.

Under the EU's CLP Regulation, TFA is classified as harmful to aquatic life with long-lasting effects (H412).[106] Under REACH, the toxicological threshold for the general population (Derived No Effect Level, DNEL) is derived only for the oral route and set to 0.042 mg/kg_{bw}/day, while for other routes of exposure, no hazard has been assumed and concluded. The threshold for the oral route was derived based on the observed effects from a 90-day rat-feeding study.[52] Human toxicokinetic evaluation of TFA showed rapid oral absorption, submission to enterohepatic circulation, and body

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distribution via blood, which included passing through the placenta barrier. The main excretion routes are considered to be via urine and bile.[52] Although TFA is not bioaccumulative according to regulatory criteria referring to aquatic organisms,[52] internal concentrations may increase due to continuous accumulation in exposure media, such as drinking water and plant-based food and beverages.

Contrary to the most recent human toxicological review,[17] a similar recent review is not available for (eco)toxicity data. We conducted a search of the USEPA ECOTOX database[107] and ECHA registration dossiers[52] and found that most efforts toward the determination of (eco)toxicity of TFA are from the 1990s. Algae are considered the most sensitive trophic level, with *S. capricornutum* the most sensitive species and 120 μg/L the lowest determined No-Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC), which was determined for the TFA sodium salt (Solvay data, ECOTOX database extracted for TFA/NaTFA and reported in Berends et al.[8,107]). Selected ecotoxicity end points (acute and chronic) for other organisms are reported in Table S2 of the Supporting Information, with listed ecotoxicological thresholds and their abbreviations. Overall, most of the testing was performed for acute toxicity with only a few studies investigating the chronic toxicity of TFA.

Predicted no-effect concentrations (PNECs) are concentration thresholds commonly derived in environmental risk assessment that should be protective of the whole ecosystem. They are based on ecotoxicity data and extrapolation factors based on data abundance, test duration (acute/chronic), and data quality/uncertainty.[108] For TFA, the lowest PNEC of 0.12 μg/L was derived by Xie et al.[83] and was based on algae that were previously shown as the most sensitive trophic level. The PNEC of 0.12 μg/L was derived from a NOEC of 120 μg/L by using an uncertainty factor of 1000, chosen because of the scarcity of (eco)toxicity data in the peer-reviewed literature and because extrapolation to the marine environment requires extra precaution (typically by a factor of 10 compared to freshwater). The ECHA REACH dossier reports a freshwater PNEC of 560 μg/L and a marine water PNEC of 56 μg/L, both based on the algal study reporting the 72 h ErC10 (EC10 based on growth rate) of 5600 μg/L.[52] Almost all surface water median and/or mean concentrations from peer-reviewed studies reported as post-2010 already exceed the precautionary PNEC of 0.12 μg/L as derived by Xie et al.[83] (Table S1, Figure S2), while the NOEC of 120 μg/L and ECHA's PNEC of 560 μg/L are exceeded by some recently detected maximum freshwater/surface water values.[84,85]

Among terrestrial organisms (ecotoxicity studies), only crop plants were tested for TFA toxicity in the REACH dossier. The EC50 was 4.7 mg/kg soil dry weight, and a long-term NOEC was 0.83 mg/kg soil dry weight. It was mostly the plant shoot growth that was affected.[52] Further testing of TFA plant toxicity is needed, due to the scarcity of plant toxicity studies with sufficiently high internal plant concentrations, and for including other vascular plants than crops.[13] However, the long-term NOEC determined in crops[52] is already similar to soil TFA background concentrations and is several orders of magnitude lower than TFA soil concentrations in contamination hotspots (Figure 1, Figure S4).[5,39]

Given the persistence of TFA, exposure to TFA should be considered chronic and lifelong for all species. However, chronic studies are still relatively scarce, with chronic data from standardized tests being limited in time of exposure to, for example, 35 days in fish, 21 days in *Daphnia*, 90 days in rats, or 36 days in crop plants[52] (Table S2, SI), which are insufficient in their extrapolation to potential impacts from lifetime exposure to TFA. Hence, none of the current studies considered actual long-term exposure to TFA, which would be more relevant given its ubiquitous and increasing presence over long time scales.

In contrast to the analysis above, other authors[109,110] recently concluded the risk of TFA to humans and the environment is *de minimis* (i.e., negligible) based on examples like a projected concentration of TFA in the ocean of 0.2 μg/L by 2100 compared to the NOEC in the algae *R. subcapitata* of 2500 μg/L,[109,110] as well as the median human serum levels of 8.46 μg/L in the serum of staff of Nankai University being 4 orders of magnitude below effect doses in rats. However, we disagree that these are sufficient data to conclude negligible risk, considering that the conclusion ignores terrestrial environments, assumes that the lowest measured environmental effect levels are known despite the lack of long-term chronic exposure data for other species, and does not consider diverse human exposure pathways in the context of increasing TFA concentration in diet and potential unknown adverse effects, such as on embryo development. Given the persistence and accumulation of TFA, there could be other, unknown environmental and health impacts for which the current science is ignorant.

Unknown Environmental and Health Impacts. As TFA is accumulating in diverse ecosystems, researchers should focus on nontraditional exposure and impact pathways that affect biogeochemical processes. Despite the extremely high plant uptake of TFA, controlled uptake experiments have rarely been performed and reported for TFA. Zhang et al.[56] performed a set of hydroponic experiments with TFA and other ultrashort and short PFCAs. Here, the root uptake was exceptionally high for TFA when compared to other PFCAs, e.g., the root concentration factor of TFA was >1600 L/kg,[56] 2 orders of magnitude higher than usually determined for PFCAs with 3–5 perfluorinated carbons in similar experiments.[111−113] Chen et al.[5] found a similar pattern for chain length dependence across PFCAs and the field-based soil-water distribution coefficients (K_d). They determined K_d values that were higher than expected for TFA (and PFPrA), demonstrating the opposite to the commonly observed trend of K_d decreasing as the perfluoroalkyl chain length decreases from 11 to 3 perfluorinated carbons for PFCAs and PFSAs.[114−117] This indicates that the interface partitioning of TFA and interactions with soils and plants need to be further researched and accounted for in assessing its environmental fate and behavior properties, particularly its (bio)accumulation potential. Such research needs to be extended to agricultural systems, such as the transfer from crops containing elevated levels of TFA to livestock (meat and milk) and human diets, as well as a transfer of TFA from plants through diverse food webs, similar to previous research on other PFAS.[58−61]

Direct effects of TFA on soil quality were only recently investigated.[118] Effects on the soil pH, microbial respiration, bacterial abundance and litter decomposition were reported, the latter being affected at concentrations similar to current TFA concentrations in soil for contamination hotspots as described in Chen et al.[5] (0.0013−2.4 mg/kg_{dw}). Effects other than litter decomposition were statistically significant only at high TFA concentrations (≥10 mg/kg) which could be a result of acidity-related effects, as the pH significantly decreased at concentrations of 10 mg/kg and higher (TFA in the acid form

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was directly used in the testing).[118] Bott and Standley observed the incorporation of TFA into cells by microbial communities in freshwater surface sediments[119] after also demonstrating TFA incorporation in biomolecules such as proteins in aquatic organisms spanning a range of trophic levels.[11] Concentrations that were used in these ~1.5 to 2.5-year experiments overlap with those currently observed in waters worldwide, ranging from 2.2 to 43 μg/L (Table S1, Figure S2, SI), and resulted in significant cell incorporation of TFA.[119] It was also indicated that at elevated concentrations, the presence of TFA in the atmosphere may influence aerosols and cloud formation, boosting the formation of atmospheric clusters involved in new aerosol particle formation.[120,121] As concentrations of TFA will likely increase by at least an order of magnitude in the coming decade, further investigations of TFA on biogeochemical processes are warranted.

■ ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

Based on the evidence presented above, the increasing accumulation of TFA can be considered to meet the three conditions of a planetary boundary threat[122,123] for novel entities as defined by Persson et al.:[25] *"Condition 1 (C1) – the pollution has a disruptive effect on a vital earth system process of which we are ignorant; Condition 2 (C2) – the disruptive effect is not discovered until the associated impacts are, or inevitably will be, manifested at a global scale; and Condition 3 (C3) the impacts are poorly reversible because the level of pollution in the global environment cannot be readily reduced..."* Condition 1 (C1) is fulfilled based on the many thresholds that could be exceeded of which we are ignorant; including surface water concentrations[84,85] that exceed[83] ECHA's PNEC of 560 μg/L; soil concentrations that exceed the lowest established NOEC (0.83 mg/kg soil);[52] and, indications of human toxicity that have led to precautionary thresholds in drinking water.[104] The existence of such health advisory and regulatory values has been used as the basis for establishing C1 in relation to four PFAAs in a previous study.[27] The possibility of other long-term disruptive effects, which may be already occurring but of which we are ignorant, further supports the C1 being fulfilled, particularly considering the absence of studies of TFA exposure in agricultural systems and diverse food webs. Condition 2 (C2) is fulfilled as TFA is already present globally in all environmental media, such as its ongoing bioaccumulation in vascular plants, the accumulation in arctic regions, its ubiquity in groundwater, and the global occurrence of industrial sites that are TFA hotspots where impacts are most likely; therefore, when impacts are discovered, they would be global. Since effects are realized globally and will be irreversible for the foreseeable future, condition 3 (C3) is fulfilled due to TFA's extreme persistence and mobility coupled with emissions from multiple sources.

Although, currently, TFA does not have as well-established health advisories or regulatory limits as other PFAA,[27] it is likely that new advisories/limits will be introduced in the coming years when more research on the impacts of TFA emerges. With the projected exponential increase in TFA concentrations in the environment,[81] food and in humans, the question is not if TFA can exceed a planetary boundary, but which irreversible health or Earth system impacts would be first observed at a planetary scale, and where thresholds of TFA emissions should be set to limit the severity of such impacts.

The potential long-term, irreversible impacts from the rapidly increasing emissions of TFA from anthropogenic sources should be used as a rationale to start immediately discussing policy, industry, and innovation actions toward the phase-out of high-volume substances that lead to increasing TFA accumulation. Obvious places to start would be to limit the direct production of TFA, and more importantly, of TFA-precursors, such as HFOs (like HFO-1234yf) and pesticides such as flufenacet.[13,53,96] Other pharmaceuticals, veterinary products and industrial chemicals that release TFA via transformation processes[7] should also be considered for phase-out or substitutions, following the principles of safe-and-sustainable by design[124] and essential use[125] to avoid regrettable substitution[126] to more hazardous substances. As discussions and policy mechanisms to phase out the sources of TFA could take some time, the rational response to the global threat posed by accumulating TFA is to act swiftly before irreversible impacts are manifested at a global scale to humans and the environment. Transitioning away from TFA and its precursors is the most effective way of safeguarding future generations from this planetary boundary threat.

■ ASSOCIATED CONTENT

Supporting Information

The Supporting Information is available free of charge at https://pubs.acs.org/doi/10.1021/acs.est.4c06189.

The monitoring data collection and methodology (PDF)

A full set of collected monitoring data with individual graphics and an overview of selected ecotoxicity values referred to in this study(XLSX)

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Notes

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Biography



Hans Peter H. Arp, NGI, is an environmental chemist interested in how fundamental aspects of physical chemistry can be utilized as applied tools for understanding and preventing pollution exposure. His projects focus on designing solutions through policy mechanisms, chemical properties, interdisciplinary collaboration, and sustainable technologies to enable the circular economy and help create a zero-pollution society. He holds a PhD from ETH Zürich (2008) and a professorship at the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (since 2018). He is an Associate Editor for the journal *Environmental Science: Processes and Impacts* (since 2024).

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Environ. Sci. Technol. 2024, 58, 19925–19935

Maig Pfeffer
202 E Maple Grove Ave
Fort Wayne, IN 46806

My name is Eli Evans, and I am a proud resident of Fort Wayne. I love my beautiful city and I, like every other person on this plant, need clean air to survive.

The threat of air pollution becoming worse than it already is breaks my heart. The American Lung Association gave Allen County a "D" in their 2025 State of the Air Report. Ozone combined with weather conditions can lead to worsened air quality. According to the report, Allen County had seven days in the Orange Air Quality Index range which indicates that the air quality is "Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups". Sensitive groups like me- a chronic asthmatic, our children, and the elderly. According to the Indiana Department of Health, Indiana ranks among the top states in terms of the prevalence of asthma. Approximately 1 in 9 adults (11%) in Indiana are diagnosed with asthma, and 1 in 12 children (8.2%) are diagnosed with asthma.

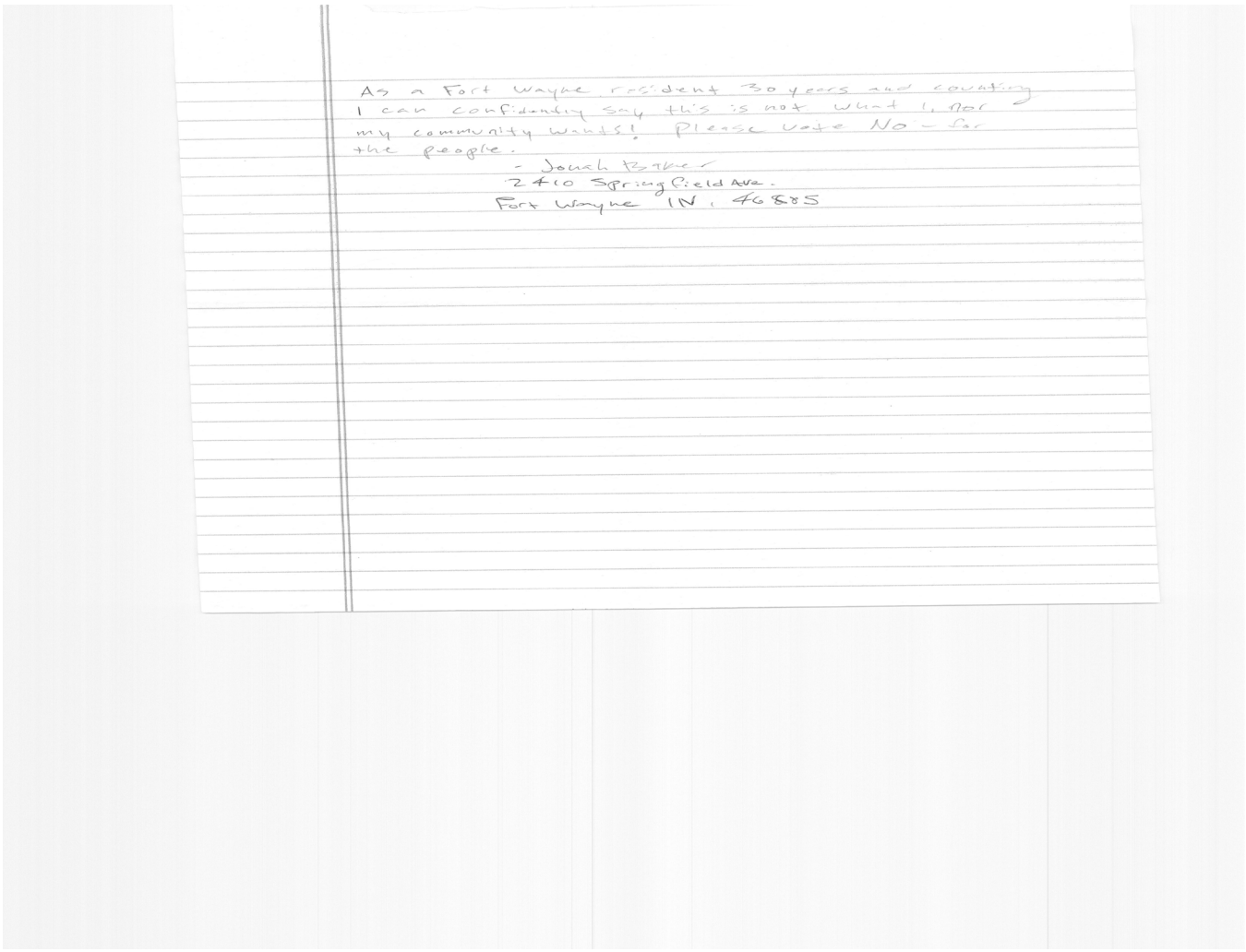
We need a health impact assessment conducted by a third party on nearby populations of the data center. We need a full evaluation of what cleaner alternatives are available. We need lower emission limits, and we need continuous monitoring of these emissions published for the public.

Allen County and its residents deserve clean air. We pay taxes and we work hard to keep our communities thriving. IDEM needs to deny the draft air permit.

If Hatchworks/Google reapplies for an air permit it needs to be with a less polluting plan and any diesel generators must have the best available control technologies or have Tier 4 generators which have lower emissions. Google needs to utilize on-site battery storage, renewable energy and microgrid solutions in order to reduce the need for diesel generators.

Please, we all love this city and this county. We need to take care of each other and enjoy life without having to wear a mask outside because of pollution.

1604 Reed Road Apt B
Fort Wayne, IN 46815



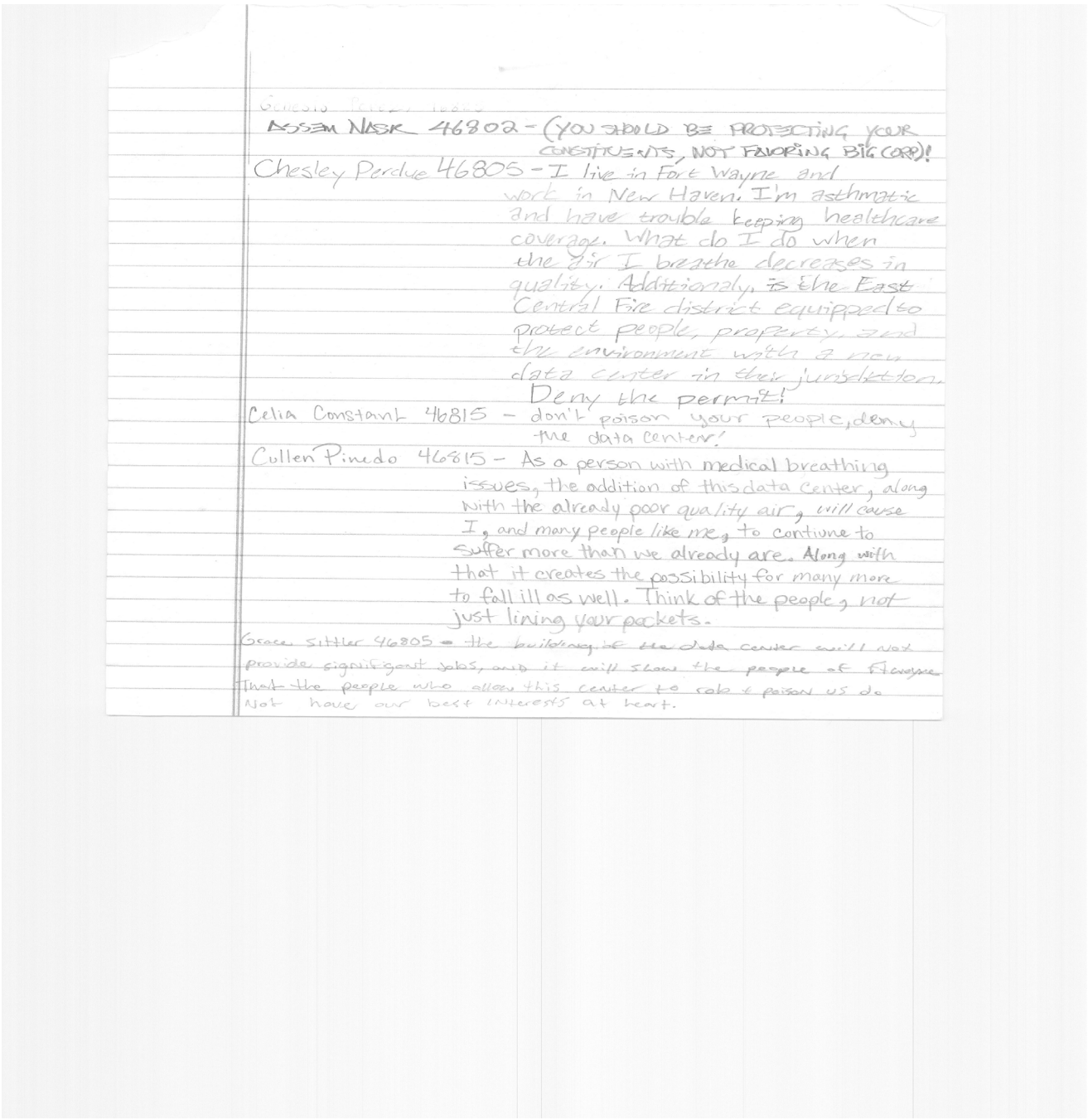
As a Fort Wayne resident 30 years and counting I can confidently say this is not what I, nor my community wants! Please vote NO - for the people.

- Jonah Reiker
2410 Springfield Ave.
Fort Wayne IN, 46805

Rebeca Gonzalez
330 Webster St.
Ft. Wayne IN 46807

IDEM public hearing 11/13/25

Hello, my name is Becky Gonzalez and I have lived in Fort Wayne my whole life. I have also lived my whole life without AI. Recently it has been popping up in every app, email, work related technology and now there is a whole data center popping up miles away from my home. I am concerned and I have questions. I am concerned about the quality of our air and water if google is permitted to put 140 diesel-fired emergency generators at this site. and how this will effect myself and my community and for how many generations? Why is google doing the bare minimum when it comes to pollution control - if you can even call it that. They are a trillion dollar company and can do better if they want to come into our community. What type of safty measures do they have in place in the case of fire or other emergencies? How will they ensure our community stays safe? If google can't do better, they can get out of town. Deny googles request for these additional diesel generators. Thank you for taking this comment.



Assem Nask 46802 - (YOU SHOULD BE PROTECTING YOUR CONSTITUENTS, NOT FAVORING BIG CORP)!

Chesley Perdue 46805 - I live in Fort Wayne and work in New Haven. I'm asthmatic and have trouble keeping healthcare coverage. What do I do when the air I breathe decreases in quality. Additionally, is the East Central Fire district equipped to protect people, property, and the environment with a new data center in their jurisdiction. Deny the permit!

Celia Constant 46815 - don't poison your people, deny the data center!

Cullen Pinedo 46815 - As a person with medical breathing issues, the addition of this data center, along with the already poor quality air, will cause I, and many people like me, to continue to suffer more than we already are. Along with that it creates the possibility for many more to fall ill as well. Think of the people, not just lining your pockets.

Grace Sittler 46805 - the building of the data center will not provide significant jobs, and it will show the people of Ft Wayne that the people who allow this center to rob & poison us do not have our best interests at heart.

Gretchen Boyle 46777 — Expanding the data center will hurt our citizens, both in health and monitarily, and destroy our wetlands. Data centers are poison to our minds and our bodies. I speak for the birds, fish, soil, and water — AI SUCKS! Dont be selfish, don't be greedy. "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich person to enter the kingdom of God." For once, CARE about your fellow humans — say no to this permit 003-48739-00530, 003-48840-00530. Next time host these meetings in a bigger auditorium!

Dear IDEM,

The pollution caused by this proposal is gross and unnecessary. Fort Wayne, like any city, deserves clean air, water and environment overall.

Wetlands are not cheap tokens to be traded, bought & sold. Picking some elsewhere to "make up" or trade for those lost is a farce and a ridiculous pretension of care & thought.

Children deserve to grow up with clean air & a safe environment.

Elderly deserve to live peacefully, without having to worry about whether they will be struggling to breathe or if their heart will stop beating due to pollution.

Deny 00530. I moved here from Muncie for a start of a life, a career, a new home. This is not any of those things. I am an educator - I work with children. Having to watch them deteriorate, sicken, and suffer the terrible effects of pollution as they attend class - that would be my worst nightmare.

Deny 00530. The amount of people at this hearing, myself included, should be enough to show that no one wants this.

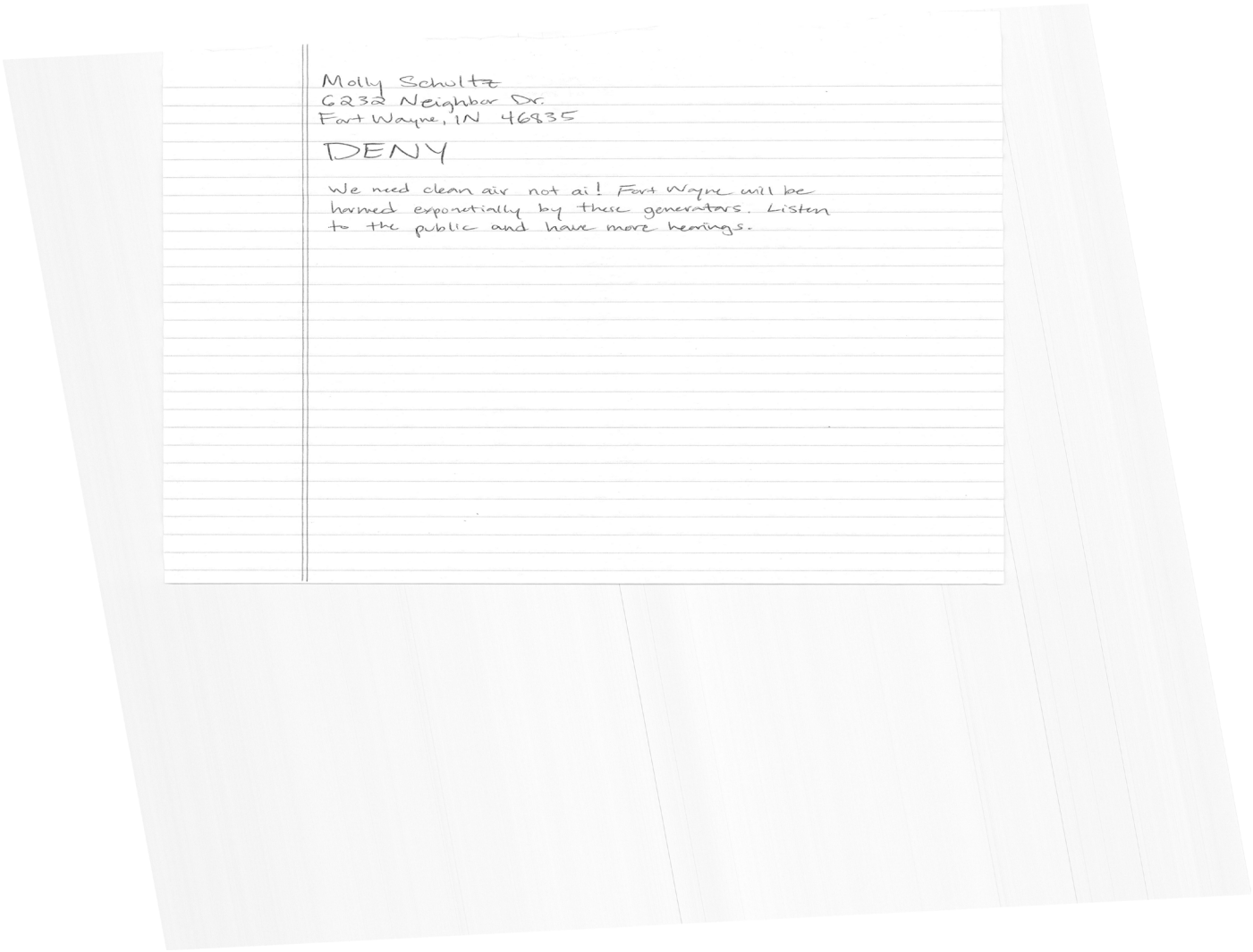
Thank you for your time,

Ashley Thomas

Fort Wayne, IN
46802

NOTES:

greenroom®



Molly Schultz
6232 Neighbor Dr.
Fort Wayne, IN 46835

DENY

We need clean air not ai! Fort Wayne will be harmed exponetially by these generators. Listen to the public and have more hearings.

Dear IDEM,

As the Indiana Department of Environmental Management it is your responsibility to deny the air permit for Google's AI data center. This project & the permit in question flies in the face of all that your department is supposed to keep from happening.

Indiana is already the 19th state in the nation for ozone pollution. It is also on of the top 11 states for COPD prevalence, & one of the highest ranking states for asthma as well. How do you think those numbers will be affected with the installation of 174+ diesel generaters in the second largest city?

Not just in Fort Wayne, but southwest Fort Wayne. Less than 3 miles away from the planned construction site are an elementary, a middle, & a high school. All a part of one of Fort Wayne's majority black, hispanic, asian, & POC communities. It's a fact that in America black people have the highest rate of asthma of any racial group. This is not hereditary. It's a direct result of racial redistricting & racism in infrastructure just like this.

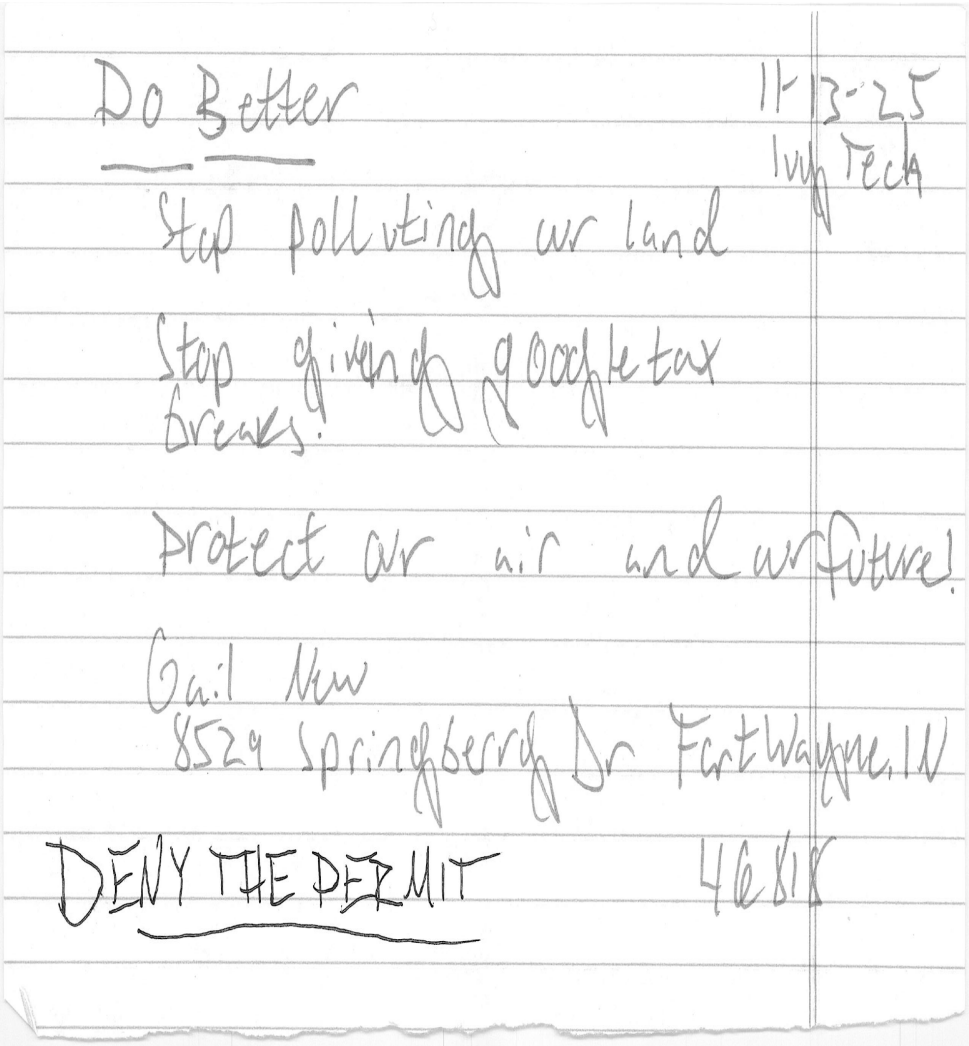
So I want to know, when the more than 900 tons of air pollutants begin to affect the health of local hoosiers, will you foot the bill? Will Google? And who will pay for the funerals?

& I & so many others are depending on you to say "no"

- Ira Leeper
6006 S. Harrison St. Apt. 571, Fort Wayne IN, 46802

In 100 years, companies like Google will be nothing but a blip in this country's history. There will be another company that will start up and overtake Google. However, there will never be more natural forming wetlands. Why should we erode the great majesty that is the America's beautiful landscapes? For corporate Greed?? God will look down and see more concrete buildings, more parking lots, more grey. When the human race is gone, the planet will still stand. Google will not matter. The AI slop will not be a memory. We will only have the remants of this Earth. Please, please, please deny the permit. Deny the Permit. Deny the Permit!!

Griselda
2919 Bosworth Drive
Fort Wayne, IN 46805



Do Better

11-13-25

Ivy Tech

Stop polluting our land

Stop giving google tax breaks!

Protect our air and our future!

Gail Nw
8529 Springberry Dr Fort Wayne, IN
46818

DENY THE PERMIT

Alexandra Kolkman 11.13.25
7515 Saddleback Ct. Apt 2C. Ft. Wayne 46804
As an Animal Behaviorist & Anthropologist, I'm in complete shock & disbelief that no one cares about constituting the publics first on any. Some of us have a purpose on this planet & take care of it, to help govern & guide other lost souls from destroying life. Please, we beg of you to stop depleting the Earth's resources & historical relics. If we continue on at this rate, there will be no way to save ourselves.

♡

The Wetlands are important to the ecosystem. We should care about the life around us and work to protect it. All life has value. Nothing is more important than valuing life. These generators will pollute and destroy very important species. Even if more money is given to wetlands in other areas, that will not protect the wetlands and the animals here. AI might make life for us more comfortable, but at what cost? Modern convenience is not worth destroying the environment that we are all connected to.
~ Rhianna Slager rcslager18@gmail.com

They had to have known the extra generators were needed for backups when they made their original proposal. They shouldn't be allowed to add any more generators.
David Slager jwolvie@hotmail.com

For generations everyone in power has known that our world has been in crisis due to climate change and rather than do anything throughout all these years, the only thing that has been done is the exhilaration of that crisis. our waters have been poisoned and our skies have been chocked enough without the use of AI, We do NOT need any more of it. This is something that will affect all of us and there wont be anywhere anyone can hide from the wasteland AI

data centers will bring - Genesis Perez, 01genesisperez@gmail.com

Good evening,

I am a member of the Izaak Walton League of America, the oldest conservation organization in the United States, which celebrated its 100th anniversary two years ago. Our local chapter, has approximately 700 members. Our charter is to preserve water, soil, air, and wildlife. And all are challenged by the Google Data Center now underway. I'll quickly cover these for you.

There is a technical term for certain chemicals, but I won't attempt to pronounce it (Polyfluoroalkyl substances) It has been shortened in the chemist world to (PFAS) but commonly known as "forever chemicals." They first gained public attention in the 1970s. Since 1981, IDEM has reported toxic levels of PFAS in 24 Indiana water purification facilities. Understanding of the impact of "forever chemicals" has significantly accelerated between 2000 and 2025.

The nickname "Forever Chemicals" refers to their persistence in the environment, as they do not break down over time like other chemicals. They lay intact in soil and then are washed into our watersheds.

The Journal Gazette reported on August 23, 2023, that the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) found PFAS levels above the Federal EPA limit at the time, in five Indiana city water treatment utilities: Logansport, Columbus, Elkhart, Sellersburg, North Manchester, and Watson Rural Water County, which were predominantly private home wells contaminated by the aquifer. The city of Fort Wayne began testing for PFAS in 2014 and has never found these "Forever Chemicals" in our local drinking water. And that's a good thing.

About four years ago, two states, including neighboring Michigan, banned deer hunting in several counties due to dangerously high levels of PFAS in the deer population, ingested through food and/or water. This highlights the severe impacts of PFAS contamination on wildlife, humans, and the environment.

PFAS have been detected in drinking water and groundwater nationwide, posing significant health risks . Medical studies have shown a link to cancer, birth defects, and diseases affecting the kidneys, liver, and thyroid.

The Fort Wayne Google Data Center is expected to need 4 million gallons of water daily, a demand local studies suggest can be met. However, semiconductors and cooling systems coated with PFAS are used throughout Data Centers, potentially contaminating our vital natural resources. On April 25, 2024, the U.S. EPA released the new maximum contaminant levels (MCLs)_for certain PFAS. An MCL is the legally enforceable limit on the amount of a substance allowed in drinking water.

The MCLs for PFAS are four parts per trillion (ppt). As an arithmetic fraction, that's four over a 1 with 12 zeros behind it! If an issue arises, the impact of a single day's production, with 4 million gallons of water used, could be catastrophic. Note, currently, there is no plan to monitor PFAS in the state's natural water sources.

Concerns are growing about the depletion of essential water resources by Google's Fort Wayne Data Center. While local studies suggest that Fort Wayne's water supply can meet the demand, it's important to note that water resources do not recognize city and state boundary lines, making local tests "suspect" as they don't control the ebb and flow of watersheds and aquifers, especially with these Data Centers springing up all over. The new Tech Center being built just 50 miles from Fort Wayne in Lebanon, is forecast to use 5 million gallons of water daily. That's 270 million gallons of water, every month. Too many high-tech facilities sharing Indiana's water is a recipe for disaster. Water, like all commodities, has a financial value, and shortages will raise prices for the public and adversely affect the economy.

The Fort Wayne Google Data Center, now that construction has started, needs an adjacent 2.5 acres, which happens to be wetlands, like those of Fox Island and Eagle Marsh. These wetlands are critical to the environment for their essential role in water retention, flood reduction, and wildlife habitat. However, declining protections for wetlands in Indiana are rapidly threatening these ecosystems, making this request relevant.

Google has increased the number of diesel generators for backup purposes by a factor of 5X,

Whether due to engineering errors, judgment errors, or other factors, these multi-million-dollar facilities are often underestimated when negotiating the deal.

Thank you for the opportunity to voice our concerns. If I have any time left, I yield it to the following speaker.

Jay L Butler

JAY L BUTLER
8014 ACORN
FORT WAYNE IN 46804

11·13·25
Fort Wayne, 46835
Allen County.

My name is Andromeda and I am a lifelong resident of Fort Wayne. I'm here tonight to speak out in concern of the AI data centers being built here, as well as the additional air permits. Not only was the general public not consensually informed about these data centers to begin with, but the city of Fort Wayne and local governments have failed to be transparents on how this will affect us environmentally, financially, and physically in regards to our health as Hoosiers.

According to the American Lung Association, Allen County's air-grade quality dropped from a 'B' grade in 2024 to a 'D' grade in 2025. We are ranked:

* 92 worst for ozone days out of 228 metropolitan areas
* 58 worst for 24 hour particle pollution out of 225 metropolitan areas
* 96 worst for annual particle pollution out of 208 metropolitan areas

Additionally, what these extra permits don't address are the egregious CO_2 emission estimates to operate the backup generators; calculations put emissions at almost 4,000 tons CO_2/yr (3,898). At maxium testing (100 hrs) + demand response (50) hrs, emissions will be at 5,847 tons CO_2/yr; to compare, this equals annual emissions from ~1,250 passenger vehicles. Exposure to this is linked to cancer & asthma!

Financially, calculations would put us at $1.04 million/yr in fuel costs alone; if we're including maintence costs, it would equal $17.4 million/yr. And it won't be Google or I&M/IDEM fating the bill, but us citizens via our electricity bills while so many of us are already having financial crises. →

If you will not stop and consider the impacts this will have on us as people, it will be very apparent to every Hoosier in this state that you prioritize profits over people.

If you will not stop and listen to us, you'll seal your fates the same way you're suffocating ours by continuing to not only approve such environmental destruction, but also by your utter lack in transparency to us as citizens who have the right to know how these data centers and the additional generators will impact our health, our environment, and our wallets.

If you stand for nothing, what will you fall for?

Andromeda Moor
(Andrea Mendez)

My name is Casey Stanley and I am writing in concern for the project Zodiac. Fort Wayne and our local communities do not deserve the havoc that Hatchworks LLC is causing for our town. The usage of these diesel generators will pose serious threat to the health of our local population. Similar data centers of this proportion are shown to cause increased cases of asthma, COPD, and leukemia. These levels of unregulated air pollution are unsafe for people with pre-existing health issues and is sure to cause more people to experience these conditions.

- How will you measure the output of air pollution this data center puts out?
- Who and how can Google be held accountable for the damage caused?
- What preventative measures are being taken to prevent serious illness and air pollution?

I deny the permit proposal being made by Hatchworks LLC.

Casey Stanley
1720 Clover Ln
Fort Wayne, IN 46808

My name is Jaidyn, I am a 28 year old Ft Wayne Native, and I Strongly opposse the data center being built in our city, near our homes, on our wetlands!

What ever income IN or Allen County stands to make, is nothing in comparson to the cost paid by those that call Ft Wayne home.

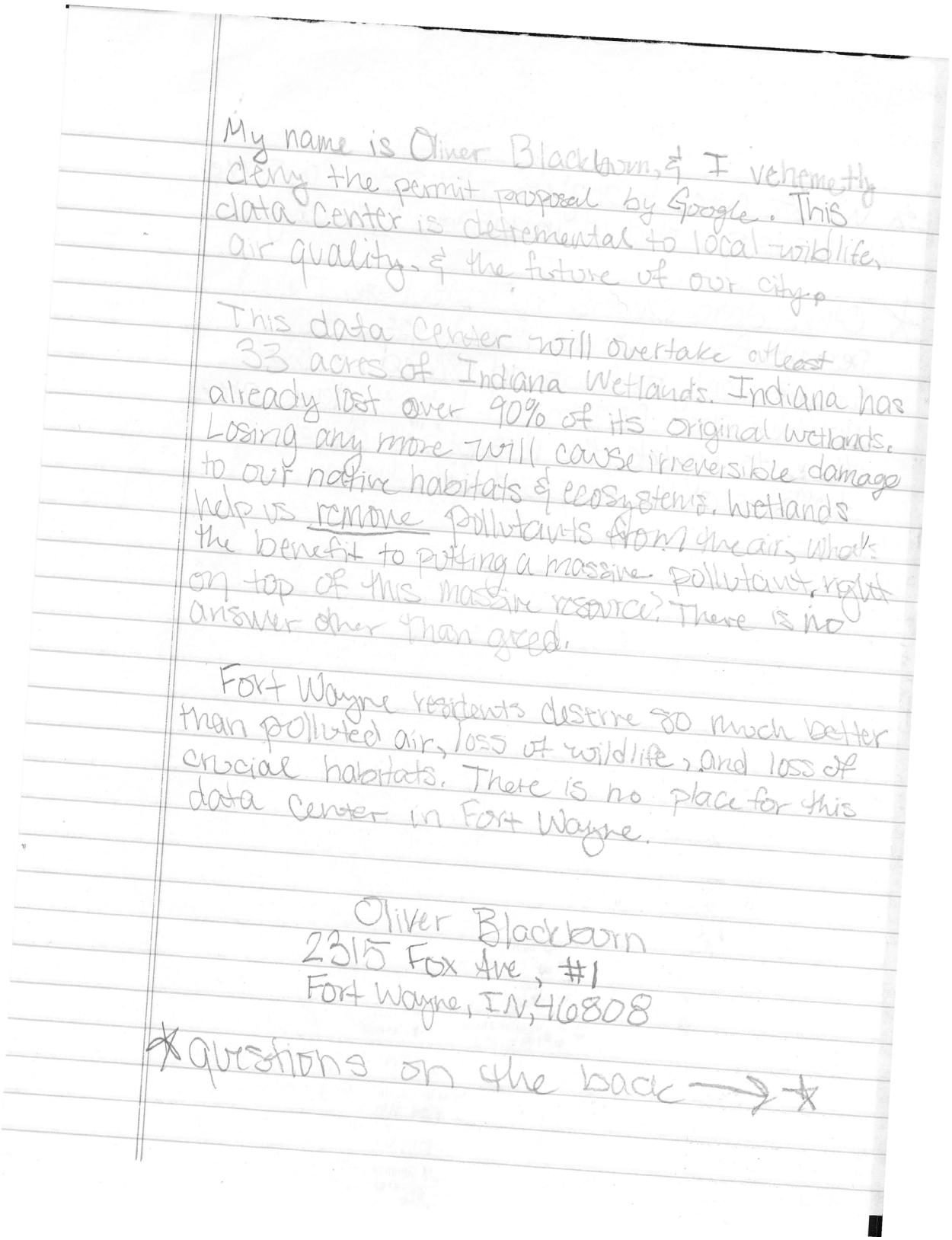
I am asking you to deny Googles request to install more diesle generators; or even better, deny Google access to building in Ft Wayne. all to gether!

The damage this will do to our land, water, envoirment, air and long term well being is not worth what ever Google is offering. As one of the best cities in Indiana, I don't believe we got here by selling ourselves short.

Rather than allow coorporations to profit from our pain, why not invest in the envoirment and focus on making Ft Wayne a healthy and intentional place to call home.

Thank you for your attention on this matter.
-Jaidyn Foust
address 1839 Kenwood Ave 46805

DENY
DRAFT
AIR PERMIT
003-48739-00530
003-48840-00530



My name is Oliver Blackburn, & I vehemently deny the permit proposal by Google. This data center is detrimental to local wildlife, air quality, & the future of our city.

This data center will overtake atleast 33 acres of Indiana Wetlands. Indiana has already lost over 90% of its original wetlands. Losing any more will cause irreversible damage to our native habitats & ecosystems. Wetlands help us remove pollutants from the air, what's the benefit to putting a massive pollutant right on top of this massive resource? There is no answer other than greed.

Fort Wayne residents desire so much better than polluted air, loss of wildlife, and loss of crucial habitats. There is no place for this data center in Fort Wayne.

Oliver Blackburn
2315 Fox Ave, #1
Fort Wayne, IN, 46808

questions on the back →

* What are Google's plans to conserve wetlands & wetland inhabitants, if any?

* Other data centers in Texas have pulled permits for a limited number of diesel turbines, only to be found exceeding that number once constructed. What plans are there to regulate the number of diesel turbines on the proposed data center.

11/13/25 Deny the Permit

You might think the folks that are opposing this are just over interested hippies. But us working folks oppose this too. If you make our town unlivable, we won't work, live or pay taxes here. And we will all remember who let another rust belt town die out. You will be remembered for your sins & you will not be welcome in any good company. We will not stop for you if you need help on the side of the road. Don't hurt a community if you want to be a part of it.

Kasey Miller
12874 Galena Creek Trail
Fort Wayne, IN 46814

2025 Glenwood Ave, Fort Wayne IN 46805

Hello, my name is Catalina.

I am writing to you as a member of this beautiful community. Please deny the proposal addressed today. Our pristine wetlands will forever be destroyed by the harm this data center will inflict upon the flora and fauna. Our keystone species are precious and delicate, and the damage the data center and additional alterations will threaten their safety, and in turn, make our home inhabitable. We need transparancy, regulation, and accountability. How will you ensure the safety of our local wildlife?

Ryan Wahl
4128 South Calhoun St.
ryanwahldrums@gmail.com
46807

Permits
(003-48739-00530)
(003-48840-00530)

My name is Ryan Wahl. I've lived nearly my entire life in Fort Wayne and now live 5 miles from the Google Data Center. I strongly oppose the request of a permit => for Hatchworks LLC to aquire 140 more deisel generators for their data center.

Diesel exaust has been linked to numerous cancers, air pollution, and Luhemia. Is this what we want for our community? I work at a well-trafficed resturaunt in the downtown area. I talk to folks almost weekly who have recently moved to Fort Wayne. Some come for Sweetwater, some come for Steel Dynamics, some for other reasons. They all, however, have one main reason they felt comfortable making the move: Fort Wayne is a great place to raise a family.

Is this our answer to those families? Is this what we want Fort Wayne's legacy to be? That we neglect our communities health and well-being when corperate interests come to town? I hope not.

I sincerely hope you make the right choice for our community.

-Ryan Wahl

SUBJECT:

DATE:

Dear IDEM,

My name is Olive. I have lived in Fort Wayne for almost 2 decades and went to college for Environmental Education. I can promise you these fraudulent permit requests to fill in our local wet lands and destroy our air quality are nothing more than pure and utter bullshit. It becomes increasingly clear that IDEM and elected Indiana officials do NOT care for Fort Wayne and surrounding area residents or their environment. Deny the request if you care for the future of your own grandchildren.

Deny Permit No 00530

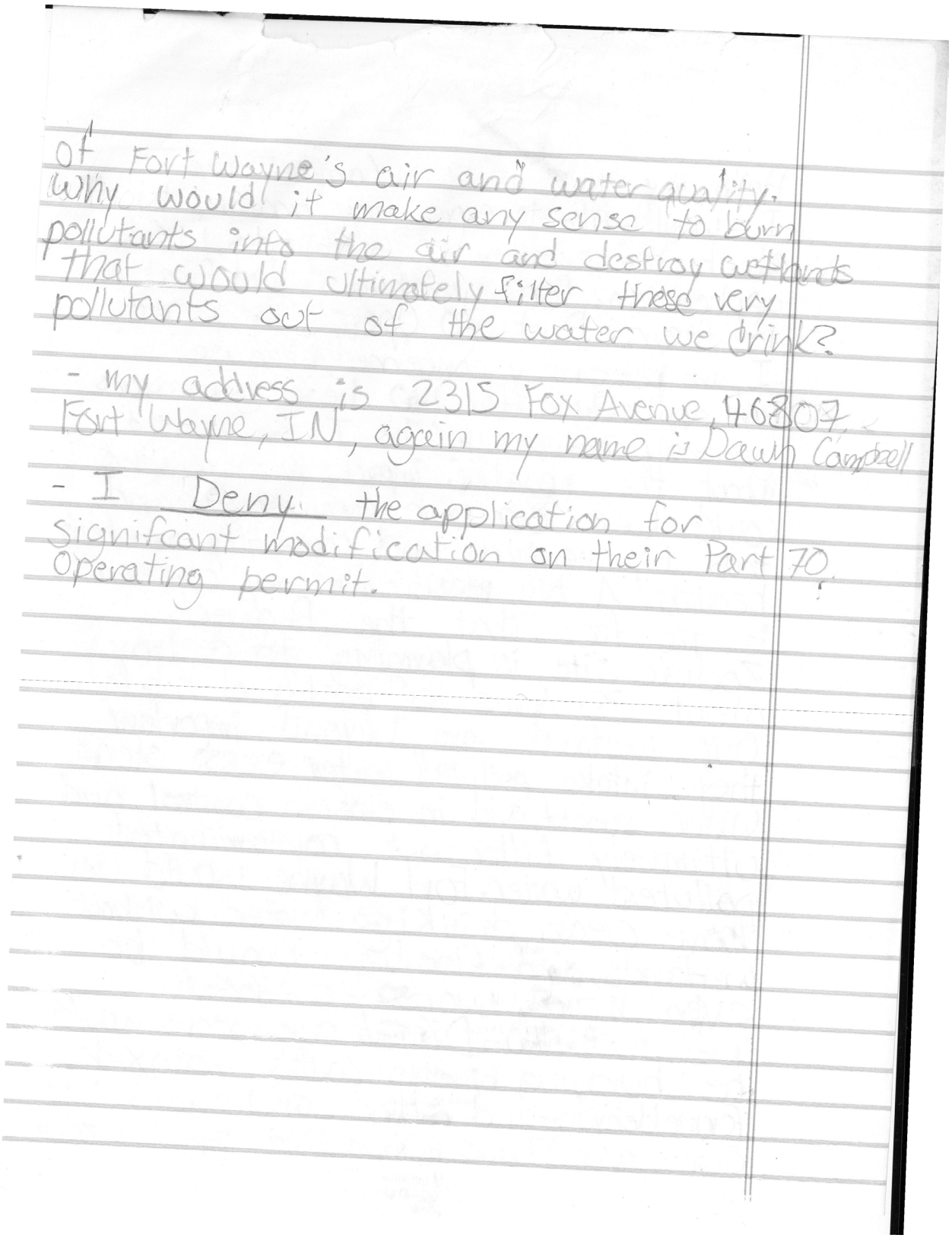
Not denying this means you clearly do not care about Fort Wayne residents.

Regards,
Olive
Fort Wayne, IN 46802

NOTES:

greenroom®

Hello, my name is Dawn Campbell and I would like to express my concerns about the entirety of Hatchworks, LLC's application for significant modification to their Part 70 Operating permit. I am personally concerned because an application for 140 diesel generators genuinely confuses me as I am worried about the negative impact these generators could have on our environment and thus my neighbors and community members's health. A big reason for my concern is the fact that the Project Zodiac site is planning to destroy about 33 Acres of Wetland habitat. Our wetlands are beyond important, they intake polluted water, excess storm water runoff, aid in erosion control, and ultimately filter out contaminated polluted water. Fort Wayne would not have clean drinking water without wetlands, and flooding would be even more worse without wetlands. 140 Diesel generators would be burning Nitrogen, Carbon Monoxide, Formeldehyde, and other carcinogens into our air. Thus impacting the citizens



of Fort Wayne's air and water quality. Why would it make any sense to burn pollutants into the air and destroy wetlands that would ultimately filter these very pollutants out of the water we drink?

- my address is 2315 Fox Avenue, 46807. Fort Wayne, IN, again my name is Dawn Campbell

- I Deny the application for significant modification on their Part 70 Operating permit.

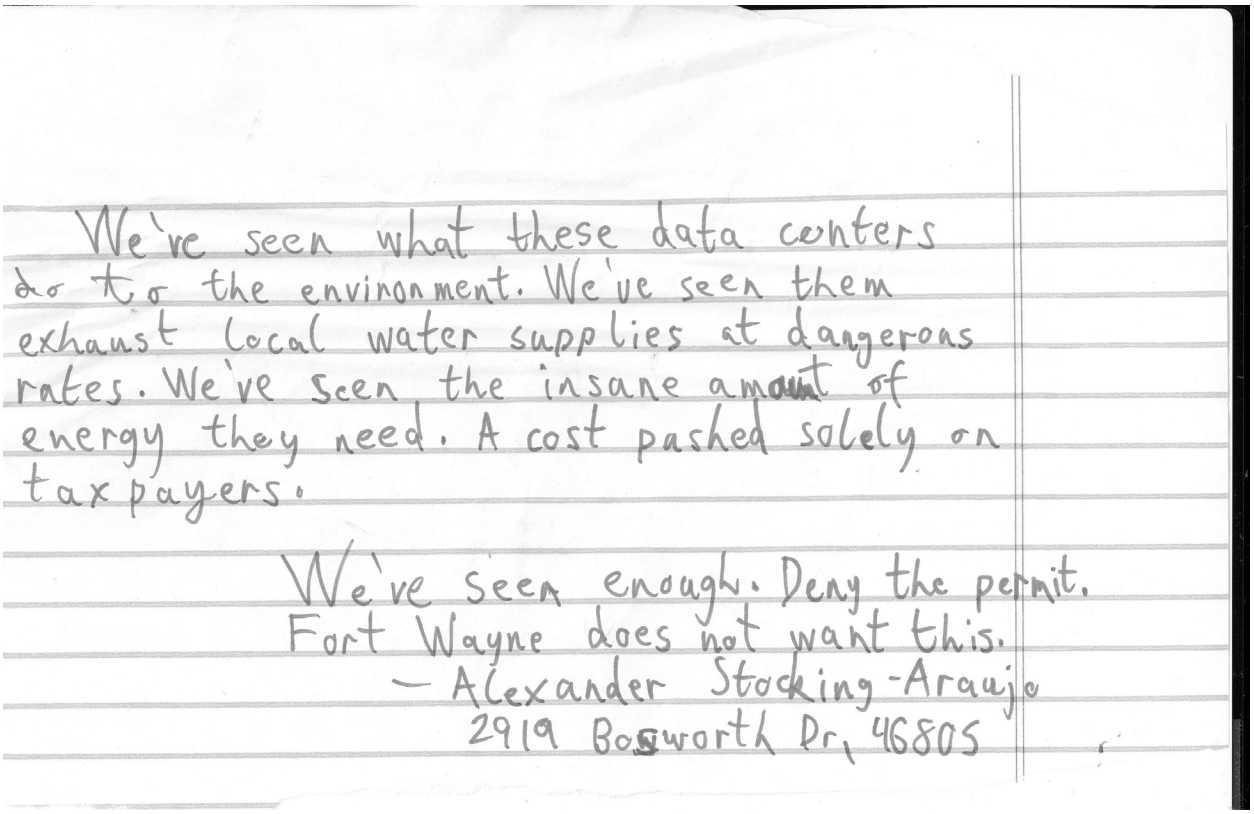
11/13/25 Mr. Mrs R. D. Durnell against Google Data center pollution!!

11/13/25 Brian Groom against

11/13/25 BEE SWANSON AGAINST

11/13/25 Andrea Mendez AGAINST 46835

11/13/25 Valerie Kirby AGAINST 46804



We've seen what these data centers do to the environment. We've seen them exhaust local water supplies at dangerous rates. We've seen the insane amount of energy they need. A cost pashed solely on tax payers.

We've seen enough. Deny the permit. Fort Wayne does not want this.

– Alexander Stocking-Araujo
2919 Bosworth Dr, 46805

Lauren Hughey
6232 Neighbor Dr
Fort Wayne IN 46835

Deny!

Poisoning our air & water won't benifit us today, tomorrow, or for years to come. This won't generate long term jobs. Once the technology changes/improves they will leave the building & the area and have us pay to clean up the mess.

Help us, and stop the additional generators!

Janet Badia 46807

I am to express concern for the impact the data center will have on air quality and the environment, including wetland habitats. A fundamental human rights is the right to breath air that doesn't poison our body and lead to detrimental health effects. Another right is the right to access water. The lack of transparency about how the data center will impact our access to clean, affordable water is deeply concerning. The public deserves answers.

Monroe
Lindley
Bob
Bob

Nolan Paul, 46814 - We need to stop the construction of this datacenter. As a member of the youth, I am worried about the lack of care for our plant and the prioritization of short term profit over long-term sustainability.

Deny the permit!

Mary Wolfe-Beyer, 46803
These generators WILL cause health issues, environmental issues, and beyond. Additionally, Fort Wayne (and Ivy Tech) are NOT skilled or equipped in handling an explosion or other disaster. The plant would be practically next door to the river, which also gives potential for wide spread water pollution, should such a disaster occur. We deserve health + safety!

My name is Eli Evans, and I have lived in Fort Wayne my entire life. I love this city, and the proposed diesel generators would compromise the health and safety of myself and everyone in this city. Diesel exhaust is a known group 1 carcinogen that can cause lung and other types of cancer, as well as asthma, neurological disorders, and increased risk of cardiovascular diseases like heart attack and stroke. The International Agency for Research on Cancer, the National Toxicology Program, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health all agree on these risks, estimating that up to 70% of cancer risks that are connected to air pollution stem from diesel exhaust.

Furthermore, the estimated amount of fuel that would be on site would be over 1 million gallons. If something went wrong, are we adequately equipped to deal with it? If a fire or explosion were to take place, Google has not been transparent regarding plans to contain it. This data center is not just a risk to the long-term health of our city, but also to the immediate safety of residents who may be impacted if an accident were to occur.

These data centers also place a far greater strain on the existing power grid, resulting in higher costs for the general public as the whole sale price of power increases. Analysis performed by Bloomberg news show that electricity prices for areas where similar data centers have been built have increased as much as 267% a month since 2020. With grocery prices, rent, and other daily costs of living rising and wages stagnating, Fort Wayne quite literally cannot afford the extra costs of having this data center on our power grid.

As a lifetime resident of Fort Wayne, I firmly believe that any potential benefit from this data center is far outweighed by the cost. These generators will make us sick, causing increased workloads on an already strained medical system. People will have to take more time off work, resulting in decreased productivity in other sectors. Children won't be able to attend school and could miss out on important social development and education. People will be driven out in search of areas with a lower cost of living. Any immediate boost we might see to our economy simply is not worth it. If we want to keep Fort Wayne a place where families can live and grow up safely, we cannot allow these generators to be installed.

There is my house, then next door to me the house my grandparents built, then a more modern house, and then the southwestern boundary of this Hatchworks (aka Google) development. The distance from my house to Hatchworks/Google's fence is 1/10 of a mile. Living so close to this emitter, IDEM's Draft Proposal allowing 244 tons per year of NOx (nitric oxide and nitrogen dioxide), 244 tons/year of Volatile Organic Compounds, 244 tons/year of Carbon monoxide, 2.14 tons/year of Sulphur Dioxide with a grand total of 2.10 tons/year Hazardous Air Pollutants and a whopping 68.55 tons/year of PM 2.5 is alarming. I fear for my health and my life. My only choice appears to be to move away from my ancestral homeland in order to maintain health, or stay in my home and risk dying an early death from respiratory and/or circulatory complications due to breathing all these pollutants from the industry just down the road planted within our residential area. This is a choice I should not have to make. I feel that I am being robbed. Please find a middle path, one that values both quality of life for residents as well as business development.

With regard to Hatchworks/Google's increase to a total of 179 generators, I do not understand why they cannot use some cleaner form of backup power that would not endanger the health of their neighbors. If IDEM were to deny this amount of proposed increased emissions, perhaps Hatchworks/Google would be motivated to use cleaner sources of back-up energy which certainly exist. I do not understand why one of the 21st century's most advanced technological companies in the world plans to use 20th century technology as backup power. Shame on them. At the very least, they could use all Tier 4 generators which as I understand it, have internal filters and run cleaner, along with *ultra-low* Sulphur diesel fuel and reduced metallic additive engine oils. Hatchworks/Google know how to do better, they can do better, and they will do better if IDEM insists upon it and does not approve this modification to their Air Quality permit as it stands.

Regarding the increase of Cooling Towers and emissions from those, at the informational meeting re Hatchworks' original permit request held here in Fort Wayne in July 2024 to permit the original 15, it was stated that Hatchworks' Cooling Towers' vapor would only contain elements naturally found in our ground water. Hatchworks however thankfully will not be using water from the aquifer but instead will use treated river water provided by Fort Wayne City Utilities which contains a variety of additional elements not found in ground water. It seems to me that the elements in the Fort Wayne City Utilities' water should be explored, named, quantified and considered. In particular I am concerned about the inorganic compounds found in Fort Wayne City Utilities water which include Chromium, Cyanide, Nickel, Thallium, Copper, Lead, and the synthetic organic compounds from runoff of herbicides on crops such as Atrazine, Simazine, 2,4-D, Metolachlor, Dicamba, as well as the manmade forever PFAS chemicals, and of

course fluoride and chlorine, all of which may be released as particulate matter in the Cooling Towers' vapor/steam. In their 2024 Water Quality Report, Fort Wayne City Utilities considers the amounts of these elements that will be consumed by drinking their water and absorbed through skin exposed to that water to be safe, but we nearby neighbors exposed to Hatchworks' 64 Cooling Towers steam would be breathing a vaporized concentration of all of these elements 24/7, 365 days per year. I am concerned that there is a lack of study and consideration of what these vaporized chemicals will do to our health.

At that same 2024 informational meeting, it was said that PM from the Cooling Towers probably wouldn't travel far before falling to the ground, which makes me wonder if all of that PM will fall out and concentrate in our ponds, swimming holes, bird baths and fountains, sickening birds, our animals and ourselves? Will it concentrate on vegetation, sicken and kill trees, and in our vegetable gardens or be absorbed into the local corn, wheat and soybean crops? This area of concern was not considered at all in the first permit and is dismissed as well in this modified permit draft, but it is another source of air pollution we neighbors will be subjected to, so please take a closer look.

Christine Smith
6309 East Tillman Rd
Fort Wayne IN 46816-4332
Email: smithc@pfw.edu
Phone : 260-255-0970

69

Name Betsy Kachmar

Address 2228 Floridadrive, Fort Wayne, IN 46805

my goal is to provide a perspective you have not heard from the ~~other~~ 99+ hundreds of others Comments

I have invested most of my career improving access to safe & affordable public transportation. You can't do it (work, eat, play, ~~volunteer~~, etc) if you can't get there. Most people 'get there' by ~~taking a~~ car/truck. usually alone. Automobile exhaust is the major cause of air pollution. Promoting active transportation (train, bus, bike, walking, rolling) is an effective ~~antidote~~ way to reduce to auto pollution. ~~My favorite graph demonstrates this clearly 100~~ Providing mobility to 500 people on one train or 50 people on one bus creates less pollution that 500 or 50 cars. Providing safe routes for walking & biking creates no pollution and has significant health benefits.

Adding ~~178~~ 143 diesel storage tanks and ~~28~~ 140 generators to create electricity for a huge industrial complex will significantly increase the negative effect on our air quality. +49 cooling towers

Several years ago, our public transit system offered Free Fare on Air Quality Action Days, to help people 'get there' without walking/biking when the air was unsafe to breath. Until there were so many of these days that it became unaffordable to run free. Our public transit system has invested in Hybrid/Electric buses & ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel to reduce the impact that buses have on our air quality. Many of us drive electric vehicles to minimize our carbon footprint.

I don't know how to calculate the impact these generators will have on our air quality? I don't know how many days they will run or at what capacity, I don't know what pollutants they will produce, I don't know what testing methodology will be used to provide that information.

I do know, that ~~178~~ 143 diesel storage tanks and ~~28~~ 140 generators that will add more pollution to the air + will increase the number of Air Quality Action Days. This increased output will likely negate the investment that our public transit system & our citizens have made to decrease the pollutants expelled by their vehicles. It will also reduce the value of the extensive sidewalk & trail infrastructure that our community has worked hard to build because there will be more days that it is unsafe to use them. You can't do it if you can't get there. This request to double the negative impact of the original proposal (and any future requests) will ~~cost~~ harm our community.

+49 cooling towers

22 % more cars

THE CITIZENS OF ~~FORT~~ WAYNE DESERVE ~~BETTER~~ THAN THIS RUSH JOB. WE DESERVE CLEAN AIR AND WE DESERVE TO HAVE A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE. PLEASE DENY THE ~~PERMIT~~.

CONCERNED FATHER
GREG LUBINSKI

1648 HOWELL ST.
FORT WAYNE, IN
46808

My name is Shelbi Ankenbruck, I am a lifetime resident of Fort Wayne and a fierce community advocate.

I would ask that you deny this project & protect our communit

We rely on our legislators to be the barrier that protects us from being taken advantage of by corporations looking to quite literally pollute our lives.

Please take our wishes into consideration.

Indiana Department of Environmental Management

Office of Air Quality

Appendix F – Petition Signatures

Addendum to the Technical Support Document (ATSD) for a Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification

Source Description and Location	
Source Name:	**Hatchworks LLC**
Source Location:	**7510 Zodiac Way, Fort Wayne, IN 46816**
County:	**Allen**
SIC Code:	**7374 (Computer Processing and Data Preparation and Processing Services)**
Operation Permit No.:	**T003-47378-00530**
Operation Permit Issuance Date:	**September 6, 2024**
Significant Source Modification No.:	**003-48739-00530**
Significant Permit Modification No.:	**003-48840-00530**
Permit Reviewer:	**Omar El-Rjoob**

Below are petition signatures submitted by public people:

IDEM: Deny Google's Request for 174 More Diesel Generators

Dear Omar El-Rjoob — Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Office of Air Quality
Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs. The Draft Air Permit indicates that the generators have the potential to exceed the PSD Major Source Thresholds for NOx in just 83 hours of operations at the capacity IDEM used to calculate emissions, which is well under the 100 hours allowed by the EPA for testing, maintenance, and conditional non-emergency use (i.e backup power during power disruptions). IDEM should deny the permits based on these and more technical flaws. IDEM must also require an hourly limit of under 83 hours of operation — in combined times of emergency and non-emergency — to ensure the adequate protection of the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny permits 003-48739-00530 and 003-48840-00530. **Please submit this petition as a public comment regarding the following source and permit modifications:**

Sincerely,

Donald Peter Vonderau | 608-621-1676 | pvonderau8585@icloud.com
First and Last Name | Phone Number | Email Address

1216 W. Washington Blvd
Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

[illegible] | | NONE
First and Last Name | Phone Number | Email Address

2209 S. Joe Center Rd. Fw 46825
Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

Erin Archer | 260-450-7509 | elz46806@frontier.com
First and Last Name | Phone Number | Email Address

6405 Gardenview Dr. Ft Wayne, IN 46804
Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

Dwight G. James | 260-471-6961 |
First and Last Name | Phone Number | Email Address

1928 Lynn Ave Ft Wayne IN
Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

ALL PETITIONS MUST BE RETURNED TO DANIELLE DOEPKE (260-415-2372) BY MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17th AT 1:00PM FOR SUBMISSION TO IDEM.

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Sincerely,

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Genny VanAmerongen	260-417-1045	dan-gen@msn.com

Full Street Address: 4219 Winterfield Run Fort Wayne, IN 46804

▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address

Full Street Address

▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address

Full Street Address

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Sincerely,

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Nada O'Neal	260 804 0070	nmoneal59@gmail.com

Full Street Address: 7695 Accio Cove Ft. Wayne IN 46835

- [x] Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Michele Dollarhite	260-413-3006	seecheles@hotmail.com

Full Street Address: 4805 Raleigh Ct Fort Wayne IN 46835

- [ ] Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Heather Dollarhite	(260)246-0401	heady4389@gmail.com

Full Street Address: 4805 Raleigh Ct Ft Wayne IN 46835

- [ ] Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Jordan Dollarhite	(260)413-3988	jmdollarhite@gmail.com

Full Street Address: 4805 Raleigh Ct. Ft. Wayne IN 46805

- [ ] Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

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Sincerely,

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Jeremy Magers	502-821-7050	Jeremymagers@Hotmail.com

9823 Fritz Road Ft Wayne
Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Cheryl Helmke	260-489-7360	Cchelmke@aol.com

1312 Billy Drive Fort Wayne, IN 46825
Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Brice Carnahan	567-808-8490	brice.carnahan4@gmail.com

Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address

Full Street Address
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Sincerely,

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Monty Millage	260 602 7209	mlmillage@gmail.com

2910 Glencairn dr. Ft Wayne, IN.
Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address

Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address

Full Street Address
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Sincerely,

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Bill Lambert		

10724 Current CV Ft. Wayne, IN 46845
Full Street Address
○ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Sam Eaton Lipscomb	260-744-3946	

443 Acadia Court Ft. Wayne IN. 46814
Full Street Address
○ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Marielle Beitmar		

7136 Foxfield Dr. Fortwayne, IN 46835
Full Street Address
○ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address

Full Street Address
○ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

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Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs. The Draft Air Permit indicates that the generators have the potential to exceed the PSD Major Source Thresholds for NOx in just 83 hours of operations at the capacity IDEM used to calculate emissions, which is well under the 100 hours allowed by the EPA for testing, maintenance, and conditional non-emergency use (i.e backup power during power disruptions). IDEM should deny the permits based on these and more technical flaws. IDEM must also require an hourly limit of under 83 hours of operation — in combined times of emergency and non-emergency — to ensure the adequate protection of the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny permits 003-48739-00530 and 003-48840-00530. **Please submit this petition as a public comment regarding the following source and permit modifications:**

Sincerely,

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Jeanne Sheridan	260-402-7844	jeanneds92@gmail.com

Full Street Address: 2628 Meadowpark Way FW 46825
○ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
David Syde	4569241	david.syde@fwcs.k12.in.us

Full Street Address: 7551 Maple Place Fort Wayne 46807
○ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address

Full Street Address
○ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address

Full Street Address
○ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

ALL PETITIONS MUST BE RETURNED TO DANIELLE DOEPKE (260-415-2372) BY MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17th AT 1:00PM FOR SUBMISSION TO IDEM.

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Sincerely,

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Aaron J Calkins	260-205-3247	Bluebird35@yahoo.com

Full Street Address: 721 Big Bowman Ct, Fort Wayne IN 46845
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address

Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address

Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address

Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

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Sincerely,

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Beth Balasia	608-897-6143	bbalasia6143@gmail.com

Full Street Address: 3335 Ginko Cove Fort Wayne 46818

▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address

Full Street Address

▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address

Full Street Address

▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address

Full Street Address

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Sincerely,

Cheryle Phelps-Coiswold | None | _____
First and Last Name | Phone Number | Email Address

825 Edgewater Ave. Apt B.
Full Street Address
○ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

Chris Randolph | _____ | randolphr3@hotmail.com
First and Last Name | Phone Number | Email Address

1848 Florida Dr. Fort Wayne, IN 46805
Full Street Address
○ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

Sandy Molica | 260 341-7139 | smolicree@gmail.com
First and Last Name | Phone Number | Email Address

2209 St Joe Center Road, Ft Wayne, IN 46825
Full Street Address
○ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

Jon Evard | 260-602-1268 | jevards2@gmail.com
First and Last Name | Phone Number | Email Address

2910 Glencairn Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46815
Full Street Address
○ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

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Sincerely,

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Patricia Meriwether	419-769-3812	pameriwether@gmail.com

Full Street Address: 330 Arcadia Ct., Fort Wayne IN 46360

○ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Roger Eversole	260-480-7031	Red9pencil@gmail.com

Full Street Address: 1644 West State Blvd., Ft. Wayne, FN 46808

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First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address

Full Street Address

○ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address

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Sincerely,

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Patricia Pendleton	260-443-6895	ppendleton333@gmail.com

8134 Fountainhead Dr., Fort Wayne, IN 46835
Full Street Address
○ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Beth Paschal	(260) 494-8367	beth@paschals.net

1611 Rosemont Dr. Fort Wayne, IN 46808
Full Street Address
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~~Marvin Paschal~~

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Marvin Paschal	(260) 415-9422	marvin@paschals.net

1611 Rosemont Dr. Fort Wayne, IN 46808
Full Street Address
○ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Jacob Slone	260 570 2289	Slonjs01@gmail.com

1624 Franklin Ave Fort Wayne IN 46808
Full Street Address
○ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

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Sincerely,

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Rosalie Becker	(260)444-1941	northcott91@gmail.com

3825 Wawasissa Trail Fort Wayne, IN 46809
Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Mark Moeller Sr.	260-310-9082	mmoe124062@aol.com

4008 Willshire Ct Ft. Wayne IN 46815
Full Street Address
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First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Mark Moeller Jr.	260-755-8116	

7323 Burnsdale Ave. Ft. Wayne IN. 46809
Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Jeff Moeller	260-804-4548	virgo0123@aol.com

6915 Lake Valley Ct. Ft. Wayne IN.
Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

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Sincerely,

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Robert Mullins	260-487-1565	robert.mullins.999@gmail.com

1608 Kensington Blvd, Ft Wayne, IN 46805
Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Tavia White	260-234-7888	whitetavia@gmail.com

3720 Winter Street Ft. Wayne, IN 46806
Full Street Address
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First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Sharon Iovino	2604176217	sa_iovino@msn.com

505 Overlook Apt 106 Ft Wayne, IN 46845
Full Street Address
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First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
LENA GREEN	260/441-0788	LENA7711@AOL.com

4502 WINSTON DR FT. WAYNE, IN 46806
Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

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Sincerely,

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
[illegible]	260-479-[illegible]	ACARPA/DELL/U

2210 Beaverstone Dr Fort Wayne Indiana 46805
Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
DORIS R. THOMAS	260-744-8979	

6219 Webster St. Wayne In. 46807
Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Michael Gerardot	260-417-2198	gerardotmichaelj@gmail.com

12012 Wandering Way Fort Wayne, IN 46818
Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Steve Driver	260-414-0527	Toothtickler4@comcast.Net

12512 Sonoma Drive Fort Wayne, IN 46818
Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

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Sincerely,

Constance Mettler | 517-617-0462 | cmettler64@gmail.com
First and Last Name | Phone Number | Email Address

926 W. Washington Blvd.
Full Street Address
○ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

Kathleen Gibson | 260-433-2466 | None
First and Last Name | Phone Number | Email Address

117 of Trask End Ct
Full Street Address
○ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

Jacqueline Keating | 260-413-7 |
First and Last Name | Phone Number | Email Address

Full Street Address
○ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

Kelly Thompson | (260) 444-9254 | kelly.thompson574@gmail.com
First and Last Name | Phone Number | Email Address

8284 E EPWORTH FOREST RD, N. WEBSTER, IN 46555
Full Street Address
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Sincerely,

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Laura Eckert	260-385-2647	Llarabix@gmail.com

7326 Tangerine Ln Ft Wayne In 46825
Full Street Address
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First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Greg Eckert	260-739-8384	Llarabix@gmail.com

7326 Tangerine Ln Ft Wayne In 46825
Full Street Address
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First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Ronald Rank	260-410-0746	rrunk730@aol.com

7616 Maysville Rd Ft Wayne IN 46815
Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

~~Kathleen A Halbach~~

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Kathleen A Halbach	260-410-3806	Kathyh0120@gmail.com

7616 Maysville Rd. Ft Wayne, IN 46815
Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

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Sincerely,

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
BRUCE FREDRICK	260-694-5272	BRUCEWAYNE1959@GMAIL

5525 DARTMOUTH DR FORT WAYNE IN 46825
Full Street Address
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First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Kathy Candioto	260-433-4601	Kbcand@gmail.com

2830 Covington Reserve Pkwy - Fort Wayne, IN 46804
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First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Cheryl Ashton	260-402-5229	cherylashton@aol.com

6516 Margot Way, Ft Wayne IN 46835
Full Street Address
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First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Gayle Topp	260-312-8332	Gayle.Topp@gmail.com

2419 White Oak Ave FTW IN 46805
Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

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Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs. The Draft Air Permit indicates that the generators have the potential to exceed the PSD Major Source Thresholds for NOx in just 83 hours of operations at the capacity IDEM used to calculate emissions, which is well under the 100 hours allowed by the EPA for testing, maintenance, and conditional non-emergency use (i.e backup power during power disruptions). IDEM should deny the permits based on these and more technical flaws. IDEM must also require an hourly limit of under 83 hours of operation — in combined times of emergency and non-emergency — to ensure the adequate protection of the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny permits 003-48739-00530 and 003-48840-00530. **Please submit this petition as a public comment regarding the following source and permit modifications:**

Sincerely,

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
ANTHONY BOGINOFF	260 602 9496	ANB1255@YAHOO.COM

1405 VAN BUREN ST
Full Street Address
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First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
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First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
LESLEY J RADTKE	303-726-2849	lesleyradtke@hotmail.com

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First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Denita Washington	260-415-0844	friendsofdwashington@gmail.com

6920 Chadwick Dr. Ft. Wayne IN. 46816
Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

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Sincerely,

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Roberto Gonzalez	260-445-3747	bogonz.drums@gmail.com

3310 Webster St, Fort Wayne, IN 46807
Full Street Address
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First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Samuel Harvey	260-740-4860	sam@theharveys.org

932 W Berry St. Fort Wayne, IN 46802
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First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Claire Weiss (Hess)	260-487-1006	weissclaire414@gmail.com

1407 Spy Run Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46805
Full Street Address
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First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address

Full Street Address
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Sincerely,

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Megan Cooper		cooperme93@gmail.com

2425 Hubbelltus Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805
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First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
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2318 Kentucky Ave
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First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
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7319 Ideal Ave. 46809
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Sincerely,

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Jaidyn Foust	260.416.1315	jaidynfoust19@gmail.com

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First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
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First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
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1351 ~~1315~~ WEST SHERWOOD TERRACE FTWAYNE, IN 46807
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~~Andrew Lake~~

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Sincerely,

Alicia Smith — First and Last Name
(540) 908-8059 — Phone Number
adsmith89@gmail.com — Email Address
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Nick Rice — First and Last Name
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Mitchell Byland — First and Last Name
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1227 NUTMAN AVE, Fort Wayne, IN 46807 — Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

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Sincerely,

JACOB PAINTER — First and Last Name
419-605-3861 — Phone Number
JLPAINT86@GMAIL.COM — Email Address
2522 TERRACE ROAD FORT WAYNE, INDIANA 46805 — Full Street Address
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ANDRSA MOOREY — First and Last Name
260-438-5572 — Phone Number
ANDRSAMMOOREY@GMAIL.COM — Email Address
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Kody Aswegan — First and Last Name
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Cierra Numbers — First and Last Name
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cierra.numbers@gmail.com — Email Address
337 Pasadena Dr. Fort Wayne, IN 46807 — Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

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Sincerely,

Judd Brunson — First and Last Name
(260)403-4994 — Phone Number
Juddbrunson@yahoo.com — Email Address
1006 Nuttman Ave Fort Wayne IN 46807 — Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

Melissa Twitchell — First and Last Name
2604021787 — Phone Number
melissa.twitchell116@gmail.com — Email Address
4715 Arlington Ave Fort Wayne IN 46807 — Full Street Address
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Eden Coplin — First and Last Name
(260)249-2555 — Phone Number
edencoplin01@gmail.com — Email Address
4407 Plaza Dr. Fort Wayne IN 46806 — Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

Vicinity Bollinger — First and Last Name
260 760 3971 — Phone Number
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4407 Plaza Dr Fort Wayne IN 46806 — Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

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Sincerely,

Riley Cook | 260 304 3062 | pgszrn@gmail.com
First and Last Name | Phone Number | Email Address

221 N Seminole Cir. 46807
Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

Katelin Holaday | 765 686 7190 | kdt.holaday@gmail.com
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Sutton Rice | 2604373608 | suttonrice412@gmail.com
First and Last Name | Phone Number | Email Address

221 N. seminole Cir Fort Wayne IN 46807
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Danielle Rosas | (260)445-0007 | Danielle0826@gmail.com
First and Last Name | Phone Number | Email Address

1006 Huffman Ave Fort Wayne IN 46807.
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Sincerely,

SUSAN BORNOR | 2182132127 | susan in fortwayne @gmail.com
First and Last Name | Phone Number | Email Address

7309 Withing BLVD
Full Street Address
○ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

ROANOKE, IN 46783

MARGARET L. DOUGHERTY | 260/301-6390 | margied.sv@gmail.com
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Linda Kerr | 260-341-2796 | Linda.Kerr72@gmail
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Sara Ofner-Seals | 860-287-4196 | Sofner@gmail.com
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Sincerely,

Mary LaRocque — First and Last Name
260-602-3702 — Phone Number
marylarocque@yahoo.com — Email Address
4120 west Hamilton road S. Fort Wayne, IN. 46814 — Full Street Address
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Mary LaRocque

Janet Gibson — First and Last Name
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Laura Eggers — First and Last Name
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Ahuee Conner — First and Last Name
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Sincerely,

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Lance Hoeppner	260-750-6422	lancemoserwoods@aol.com

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First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Marge Meinerding	486 9717	

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Sincerely,

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Neriah Esters	260-258-4167	neriah.esters@gmail.com

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Full Street Address
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First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Cassandra Wallace	260-438-0828	cassywallace3@gmail.com

1818 medina Cove Ft Wayne IN 46845
Full Street Address
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First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Marie Brown	(260) 739-9289	mariebrock94@gmail.com

2322 Euclid Ave Ft. Wayne
Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

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IDEM: Deny Google's Request for 174 More Diesel Generators

Dear Omar El-Rjoob — Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Office of Air Quality
Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs. The Draft Air Permit indicates that the generators have the potential to exceed the PSD Major Source Thresholds for NOx in just 83 hours of operations at the capacity IDEM used to calculate emissions, which is well under the 100 hours allowed by the EPA for testing, maintenance, and conditional non-emergency use (i.e backup power during power disruptions). IDEM should deny the permits based on these and more technical flaws. IDEM must also require an hourly limit of under 83 hours of operation — in combined times of emergency and non-emergency — to ensure the adequate protection of the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny permits 003-48739-00530 and 003-48840-00530. **Please submit this petition as a public comment regarding the following source and permit modifications:**
Sincerely,

Alicia Longoria — First and Last Name
210-323-8132 — Phone Number
alicia.longoria98@gmail.com — Email Address
200 S Liberty St, Albion, IN, 46701 — Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

Rebekah Buchanan — First and Last Name
260-705-6005 — Phone Number
rebekah.buchanan@outlook.com — Email Address
116 B. West Washington Center Rd. IN, Fort Wayne, 46825 — Full Street Address
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Shay Purba — First and Last Name
(773) 322-7262 — Phone Number
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1827 Medina Cove Ft Wayne IN 46845 — Full Street Address
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Alyssa Fegley — First and Last Name
(419) 771-9241 — Phone Number
alfegley14@gmail.com — Email Address
931 Columbia Ave Fort Wayne, IN 46805 — Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

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Sincerely,

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
David Green	513-680-2295	davidjackgreen@gmail

12321 Brayheights blvd,
Full Street Address
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First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
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1823 GRISWOLD DR. Fort Wayne IN
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First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Shine Amy	206 397 9632	Shineamyptw@gmail.com

1823 Griswold Dr Fort Wayne, IN
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First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Joshua Strey	210-894-9555	Joshua.A.Strey@gmail.com

200 S Liberty St, Albion, IN 46701
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Sincerely,

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
megan masterson	410-570-1565	mcoale3@gmail.com

1201 Illsley Dr. Fort Wayne, IN 46807
Full Street Address
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First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Chris Broch	(260) 431-7993	

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First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
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First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
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4062 W 1200 N-90 Roanoke, In 46783
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Sincerely,

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Rylee Jones	260 413 5754	Rylee queen1@Gmail.com

816 high Street Fort Wayne IN 46808
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First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
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808 High St. Fort Wayne In 46808
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First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Jan Thomas	260-494-4039	jthomas912@frontier.com

2225 Windsong Ct. Ft. Wayne, IN 46804
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First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
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4225 arrow Dr fort wayne In 46809
Full Street Address
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Sincerely,

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Alexandria Schmieman	260-410-5399	aschmieman@gmail.com

3809 S WAYNE AVE, FORT WAYNE, IN 46807
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First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Amber Drake	260-417-0318	amber.drake1@gmail.com

8321 Manor Dr. Fort Wayne, IN 46825
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First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
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2708 Saint Louis Ave, Fort Wayne, IN, 46809
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First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Sephora Mentado	219 487 3761	

712 Jackson St Fort Wayne, IN 46802
Full Street Address
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Sincerely,

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Christian Wolff	503 381-2032	deftears@gmail.com

1001 Edgewater Ave. #3
Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications
Fort Wayne, IN 46805

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
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1641 Spring St. Fort Wayne, IN 46808
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First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Brewer McLendon	(478)960-6873	brewermclendon3@gmail.com

1641 Spring St., Fort Wayne, IN, 46808
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First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Zach Reed-Epperson	(260)359-4505	Zachtreed@yahoo.com

1107 West Washington
Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

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Sincerely,

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Hixon Turney	2603878416	hixon.turney.2021@gmail.com

922 Fulton St, Apt 15, Fortwayne, IN, 46802
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First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Alicia Guillen	765-506-1525	aliciaguillen55@gmail.com

1915 main st fortwayne IN 46808
Full Street Address
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First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Gwendalyne R Dials	256 371 9470	gwendalyne0321@icloud.com

1823 Griswold Dr. Fort Wayne IN
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First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Gwen Dials	256 371 9470	gwendalyne0321@icloud.com

1823 Griswold Dr. Fort Wayne IN
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Sincerely,

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Lillian Smith	260-278-1335	smithle314@gmail.com

9214 Acre Lane Fort Wayne, IN 46816
Full Street Address
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First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
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1858 river run apt A fort Wayne, In 46825
Full Street Address
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First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Mitch Frazer	260-615-5717	meeeyotch@Hotmail.com

Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
[signature]	260-417-5089	N/A

Full Street Address
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Sincerely,

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Gretchen Mantey	248-259-0837	gretchen1104@yahoo

2109 Shore Oaks Pass, FW, IN 46814
Full Street Address
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First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
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5138 Northcrest Drive Fort Wayne, IN, 46825
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First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Abbi Ward	260-415-1051	abbi.ward9[illegible]@gmail.com

710 Autumn Ridge Ln Fort Wayne, IN 46804
Full Street Address
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First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Lauren Sisterans		

Full Street Address
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Sincerely,

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
QUINN FAHRENBACH	(260) 310-9932	quinnfahren@gmail.com

6326 LANGWOOD BOULEVARD 46835 FORT WAYNE, IN
Full Street Address
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First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Daryl Novak	2607973094	

3559E 550S Chumbused/W
Full Street Address
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First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Sabrina Kunce	2605809003	

7478 Glen Gilden Cr 46804
Full Street Address
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First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
AARON BRAND	312-350-7488	

5225 VANCE AVE, FORT WAYNE, 46815
Full Street Address
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Sincerely,

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Alvin Rogue Ofento	2605576217	rogueofentoalvin@gmail.com

Full Street Address: 710 Autumn Ridge Ln

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First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
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Full Street Address: 1525 northbrook blvd Apt 2 ftwayne

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First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
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First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Cassandra Green	260-615-6931	Sandra1985@gmail.com

Full Street Address: 12321 Bayheights Blvd, Grabill, IN 46741

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Hatchworks LLC, Google's AI data center development, wants to increase onsite diesel generators from 34 to 174. Diesel generators release large quantities of air pollution including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and formaldehyde. This pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and neurological disorders. A research paper published by researchers at UC Riverside and Caltech found that an increase in permits for diesel generators at data centers in Virginia since 2023 has been linked to 14,000 asthma symptom cases and caused as much as $300 million in health care costs. The Draft Air Permit indicates that the generators have the potential to exceed the PSD Major Source Thresholds for NOx in just 83 hours of operations at the capacity IDEM used to calculate emissions, which is well under the 100 hours allowed by the EPA for testing, maintenance, and conditional non-emergency use (i.e backup power during power disruptions). IDEM should deny the permits based on these and more technical flaws. IDEM must also require an hourly limit of under 83 hours of operation — in combined times of emergency and non-emergency — to ensure the adequate protection of the community from excessive pollution. Our community deserves to be protected from these emissions, and I urge you to deny permits 003-48739-00530 and 003-48840-00530. **Please submit this petition as a public comment regarding the following source and permit modifications:**
Sincerely,

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Charlotte Hinniger	323-712-6349	charlottelanae@gmail.com

124 W Superior St. Unit 501 Fort Wayne, IN 46802
Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Julie Gerber-Shriner	260 415 4358	jwiegerbershriner2 gmail.com

1910 Kimberlite Pl., Ftwayne, IN 46804
Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Nils Himiger	260-206-1892	nils.himiger@gmail.com

124 W Superior St. Apt 501, Fort Wayne, IN 46802
Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
James Masterson	260-479-0753	Jamespatrickmasterson@gmail.com

1201 Ilsley Dr Fort Wayne IN 46807
Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

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Sincerely,

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Brandon Brundige	260 415 1216	BrandonBrundige@ychoo.com

4225 arrow dr fort Wayne In 46809
Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Tamyssa Byram	260 609 2510	

1303 Windsor Rd Ft Wayne IN 46825
Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
WILL PURBA	312-520-2089	JUSTWILL@ME.COM

1827 MEDINA CV FT. WAYNE IN 46845
Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Abby Tran	504-338-1223	Tranabby18@gmail.com

723 Union St. E2 Fort Wayne, IN 46802
Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

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Sincerely,

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Kate Weimer	303-506-9991	WEIMER.KATE.EM@GMAIL.com

2210 Cass St, FORT WAYNE, IN 46808
Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Corbin Newhard	260 573 2892	corbinnewhard718@gmail.com

349 E Hoover Dr Fort Wayne, IN 46816
Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Gloria Vargas		gloriavargas123@gmail.com

Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
MARION RAMIREZ	2604154808	Seafurtlesunderwater@gmail.com

Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

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Sincerely,

Carol Witte — 260-755-[illegible] — [illegible]
First and Last Name — Phone Number — Email Address

4705 North Crethdr. Forth Wayne In 46825 (46825)
Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

Sarah Ashe — 260-415-4423 — [illegible]
First and Last Name — Phone Number — Email Address

1212 W. Berry St., Fort Wayne, IN, 46802
Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

Cris Rodriguez — 720-339-6831 — [illegible]
First and Last Name — Phone Number — Email Address

1212 W. Berry st fort wayne, IN, 46802
Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

Karina Brand — 313-310-5828 — [illegible]
First and Last Name — Phone Number — Email Address

5225 Vance Ave
Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

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Sincerely,

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Ava Gourley	260-271-3049	avagourley18@gmail.com

Full Street Address: 5222 W. Till Rd. Fort Wayne IN
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Aurora Dressler	(260)414-8125	aurora.corrine99@gmail.com

Full Street Address: 1711 Huffman Blvd. Fort Wayne, IN 46808
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
DAVID FOX	(302)546-2172	GHOSTSCREAM500@gmail.com

Full Street Address: 2720 E PAULDING RD FORT WAYNE, IN 46808
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Alexis Ferguson	260 466 2242	alexisferguson.sm@gmail.com

Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

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Sincerely,

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
[signature]	(765)571-0579	N/A

Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
CHRIS STRAK	260.310.4107	CHRIS_STRAK@OUTLOOK.COM

530 W. BERRY ST. FT. WAYNE IN 46802
Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Oliver Blackburn	(260)609-1639	oblackburn802@gmail.com

2315 Fox Ave., Fort Wayne IN, 46807
Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Cassandra Braman	260 299 8837	cassandra.e.braman@gmail.com

1522 Reckemeg Rd, Fort Wayne, IN 46804
Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

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Sincerely,

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Stephen Campbell	504-875-6089	sacampbell193@gmail.com

Full Street Address: ~~729~~ 723 Union St Apt E2 Fort Wayne, IN 46802

▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address

Full Street Address

▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address

Full Street Address

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Sincerely,

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Chris Kelsey	574-551-9053	chriskelsey134@gmail.com

714 Union St, Apt C. Fort Wayne, IN 46802
Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address

Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address

Full Street Address
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Sincerely,

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Shive Roy	206 397 9632	Shiveaunpptw@gmail.com

1823 Griswold Pr N22 Fort Wayne, IN
Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address

Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address

Full Street Address
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Sincerely,

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Rowan Elmer	260-450-8481	elmer.lowank@gmail.com

Full Street Address: 6 Tyndale Pl. 46825
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address

Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address

Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address

Full Street Address
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Sincerely,

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Judi Thompson	847-217-1249	Jude1942@att.net

9329 Shorewood Trail
Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address
BARBARA HORN-MAY	260-278-8181	vivante53@msn.com

5547 So. Wayne Ave Ft Wayne, IN 46807
Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address

Full Street Address
▫ Opt-In for Earth Charter Communications

First and Last Name	Phone Number	Email Address

Full Street Address
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INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

100 N. Senate Avenue • Indianapolis, IN 46204
(800) 451-6027 • (317) 232-8603 • Fax (317) 233-6647 • www.idem.IN.gov

Mike Braun
Governor

Clint Woods
Commissioner

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

TO: Braylon Perry
Hatchworks LLC
7510 Zodiac Way
Fort Wayne, IN 46816

DATE: June 1, 2026

FROM: Jenny Acker, Branch Chief
Permits Branch
Office of Air Quality

SUBJECT: Final Decision
TV Significant Permit Modification
003-48840-00530

This notice is to inform you that a final decision has been issued for the air permit application referenced above.

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. In addition, the Notice of Decision has been sent to the OAQ Permits Branch Interested Parties List and, if applicable, the Consultant/Agent and/or Responsible Official/Authorized Individual.

The original signature page is enclosed for your convenience. The final decision and supporting materials are available electronically at:

IDEM's online searchable database: https://www.in.gov/apps/idem/caats/ . Choose Search Option **by Permit Number**, then enter permit 48840

and

IDEM's Virtual File Cabinet (VFC): A copy of the issued permit is also available via IDEM's Virtual File Cabinet (VFC) located at https://www.in.gov/idem/legal/public-records/virtual-file-cabinet/. Click on the Virtual File Cabinet button. Click on the "Search" dropdown menu in the upper left corner and select "OAQ Permit" from the list of options. Select "Public" in the "Security group" dropdown menu. Type the five-digit permit number 48840 in the Permit # search field, select "Final" in the "Permit Type" dropdown menu, then click the search button at the top or bottom of the webpage. The search will return the final issued permit and any applicable mailing list.

If you have requested to receive a hard copy of these documents, the final decision and supporting documents for the air permit application referenced above are enclosed. If applicable, this packet contains the original, signed, permit documents.

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, or have difficulty accessing the documents online, 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.

Visit **on.IN.gov/survey** or scan the QR code to provide feedback.
We appreciate your input!

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

100 N. Senate Avenue • Indianapolis, IN 46204
(800) 451-6027 • (317) 232-8603 • Fax (317) 233-6647 • www.idem.IN.gov

Mike Braun
Governor

Clint Woods
Commissioner

June 1, 2026

TO: Allen County Public Library-Hessen Cassel Branch Library

From: Jenny Acker, Branch Chief
Permits Branch
Office of Air Quality

Subject: **Important Information for Display Regarding a Final Determination**

Applicant Name: Hatchworks LLC
Permit Number: 003-48840-00530

You previously received information to make available to the public during the public comment period of a draft permit. Enclosed is a copy of the final decision and supporting materials for the same project. Please place the enclosed information along with the information you previously received. To ensure that your patrons have ample opportunity to review the enclosed permit, **we ask that you retain this document for at least 60 days.**

The applicant is responsible for placing a copy of the application in your library. If the permit application is not on file, or if you have any questions concerning this public review process, please contact Joanne Smiddie-Brush, OAQ Permits Administration Section at 1-800-451-6027, extension 3-0185.

Enclosures
Final Library 1/13/2025

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

100 N. Senate Avenue • Indianapolis, IN 46204
(800) 451-6027 • (317) 232-8603 • Fax (317) 233-6647 • www.idem.IN.gov

Mike Braun
Governor

Clint Woods
Commissioner

June 1, 2026
Hatchworks LLC
003-48840-00530

To: Interested Parties

This notice is to inform you that a final decision has been issued for the air permit application referenced above. This notice is for informational purposes only. You are not required to take any action.

You are receiving this notice because you asked to be on IDEM's notification list for this company and/or county; or because your property is nearby the company being permitted; or because you represent a local/regional government entity.

The enclosed Notice of Decision Letter provides additional information about the final permit decision.

The final decision is available on the IDEM website at: https://www.in.gov/apps/idem/caats/. To view the document, choose Search Option by **Permit Number**, then enter permit 48840

The final decision is also available via IDEM's Virtual File Cabinet (VFC) located at https://www.in.gov/idem/legal/public-records/virtual-file-cabinet/. Click on the Virtual File Cabinet button. Click on the "Search" dropdown menu in the upper left corner and select "OAQ Permit" from the list of options. Select "Public" in the "Security group" dropdown menu. Type the five-digit permit number 48840 in the Permit # search field, select "Final" in the "Permit Type" dropdown menu, then click the search button at the top or bottom of the webpage. The search will return the final issued permit and any applicable mailing 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.

Please Note: *If you would like to be removed from the Air Permits mailing list, please contact Joanne Smiddie-Brush with the Air Permits Administration Section at 1-800-451-6027, ext. 3-0185 or via e-mail at JBRUSH@IDEM.IN.GOV. If you have recently moved and this Notice has been forwarded to you, please notify us of your new address and if you wish to remain on the mailing list. Mail that is returned to IDEM by the Post Office with a forwarding address in a different county will be removed from our list unless otherwise requested.*

Enclosure
Final Interested Parties Cover Letter

Mail Code 61-53

IDEM Staff	JLSCOTT 6/1/2026 Hatchworks LLC 003-48840-00530 Final		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	Type of Mail: **CERTIFICATE OF MAILING ONLY**

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		Braylon Perry Hatchworks LLC 7510 Zodiac Way Fort Wayne IN 46816 (Source CAATS) Sent Via UPS Campus Ship									
2		Marc Stern Site Manager Hatchworks LLC 7510 Zodiac Way Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(RO CAATS)*									
3		Duane & Deborah Clark Clark Farms 4520 S 700 E Columbia City IN 46725 *(Affected Party)*									
4		C. Kuehm Ryan Moyer 56365 Jones St Elkhart IN 46516 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Fort Wayne City Council and Mayors Office 200 E Berry St Ste 120 Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Local Official)*									
6		Mr. Chris Brown Plumbers & Steamfitters, Local 166 2930 W Ludwig Rd Fort Wayne IN 46818-1328 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Allen County Board of Commissioners 200 E Berry St, Ste 410 Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Local Official)*									
8		Fort Wayne-Allen County Health Department 200 E Berry St, Ste 360 Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Health Department)*									
9		Allen County Public Library - Hessen Cassel Branch 3030 E Paulding Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Library)*									
10		Sierra Club, Inc. - Hoosier Chapter 1100 W 42nd St, Ste 140 Indianapolis IN 46208 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Indiana Michigan Power Company PO Box 16428 Columbus OH 43216 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Kirk Kneller Or Current Resident 7010 Hartzell Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Anthony Raduazo Sierra Club Environmental Law Program 2101 Webster St, Ste 1250 Oakland CA 94612-3050 (Affected Party)									
14		Tony Mendoza Sierra Club Environmental Law Program 2101 Webster St, Ste 1300 Oakland CA 94612 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Chemical Waste Management of Indiana LLC PO Box 1450 Chicago IL 60690-1450 *(Affected Party)*									

Total number of pieces Listed by Sender	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 ***Domestic Mail Manual*** **R900, S913**, and **S921** for limitations of coverage on inured and COD mail. See ***International Mail Manual*** for limitations o coverage on international mail. Special handling charges apply only to Standard Mail (A) and Standard Mail (B) parcels.

FACSIMILIE OF PS Form 3877

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1		Lisa The Journal Gazette 600 W Main St Fort Wayne IN 46802 (Affected Party)									
2		Ms. Andrea Hamman 17718 Breezewood Dr Spencerville IN 46788 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Fort Wayne City of Department of Redevelopment 200 E Berry St, Ste 320 Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Richard & Sharon Cotterman Or Current Occupant 2315 Butler Rd Fort Wayne IN 46808 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Lucille J Hess 2810 Sprunger Rd W Fort Wayne IN 46808 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Select Homes LLC 1015 E Coliseum Blvd Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Jonathan R & Angela M Bickel Or Current Occupant 10411 Hoffman Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Jerry W Schlaudroff Trs 11401 Franke Rd Monroeville IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Ronald J & Linda M Landin Or Current Occupant 11475 Rd 144 Paulding OH 45879 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Or Current Occupaant 12015 Fallen Leaf Ct Fort Wayne IN 46845 *(Affected State)*									
11		AAA Cooper Transportation 12225 Stephens Rd Warren MI 48089 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Ira E & Carol Jane Zelt Or Current Occupant 1224 Lost Lock Way New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Cassandra S Vondran Or Current Occupant 12612 Figel Rd Monroeville IN 46773 (Affected Party)									
14		Bruce Brothers Properties LLC 1303 Pion Rd Fort Wayne IN 46845 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Richard S & Andrea M McBride Or Current Occupant 1330 Ashley Ave Fort Wayne IN 46825 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		Barbara Or Current Occupant 1338 W Stoneridge Dr Columbia City IN 46725 (Affected Party)									
2		Rick Widmann Or Current Occupant 13705 Cordoba Pl Fort Wayne IN 46845 *(Affected Party)*									
3		James and Karen Ahrens Or Current Resident 8002 Dunnmore Dr New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Nicholas & Megan Beeching Or Current Occupant 16308 Indianapolis Rd Yoder IN 46798 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Charles and Michelle King Or Current Resident 8010 Dunnmore Dr New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Spencerville Farms LLC 17528 Cuba Rd Spencerville IN 46788 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Metro Real Estate Inc 2042 Broadway Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Kaufmann LLC 2216 S Calhoun St Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Stanley L Tippmann Revocable Family Trust 2955 S Maplecrest Rd Fort Wayne IN 46803 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Tullymore Development Company LLC 2955 S Maplecrest Rd Fort Wayne IN 46803 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Frederick A Hitzeman Or Current Occupant 3044 Shawnee Trl New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Cedarwood Trails MHC LLC 31200 Northwestern Hwy Farmington Hills MI 48334 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Karl and Marilyn Elchen Joint Rev Living Trust 8011 Dunnmore Dr New Haven IN 46774 (Affected Party)									
14		Ruben and Caitlin Cantu Or Current Resident 8016 Dunnmore Dr New Haven In 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Brenda S Walter Or Current Resident 8017 Camden Ln New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		James Or Current Resident 8017 Dunnmore Dr New Haven IN 46774 (Affected Party)									
2		Theresa and Heather Laxton Or Current Resident 8023 Camden Ln New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Joseph and Paula Wharton Or Current Resident 8026 Hartzell Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Almaraz Silvino Hernandez Or Current Occupant 3311 Clermont Ave Fort Wayne IN 46806 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Linda Grossman Or Current Resident 8028 Dunnmore Dr New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Robert and Eliza Jackson Or Current Resident 8029 Camden Ln New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Fatemeh Dadash Or Current Occupant 350 Lincoln Hwy W New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Kenna Faye Rawls Or Current Resident 8029 Dunnmore Dr New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Matthew and Paige Kennedy Or Current Resident 8034 Dunnmore Dr New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Brian and Kerl Do Or Current Resident 8035 Camden Ln New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Gregory and Cynthia Biggs Or Current Resident 8035 Dunnmore Dr New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Quinten Frederick Or Current Resident 8101 Dunnmore Dr New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Rebekah McClain Or Current Resident 8101 Dunnmore Dr New Haven IN 46774 (Affected Party)									
14		Alex Palermo Or Current Occupant 3711 Wells St Fort Wayne IN 46808 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Rebecca Ann Tapp Or Current Resident 8101 Dunnmore Dr New Haven In 46774 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		ABF Inc f/k/a Transport Realty Inc 3801 Old Greenwood Rd Fort Smith AR 72903 (Affected Party)									
2		Claudes Fernando Santiago Or Current Resident 4025 Oliver St Fort Wayne IN 46806 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Shay and Kaitlynn Pontsler Or Current Resident 8106 E Paulding Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
4		David and Janet Pennell Or Current Resident 8109 Dunnmore Dr New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Tammy Young Or Current Resident 8117 Dunnmore Dr New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Victor and Karen Bolyard Or Current Resident 8118 Hartzell Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Micaiah & Anna Foster Or Current Resident 4212 E Tillman Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Current Resident 8123 Wayne Tree Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Christopher and Sandra Franklin Or Current Resident 8129 Tillman Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Society of Theravada Buddha Sasana Inc 8133 Hartzell Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Bryan S Flory Or Current Occupant 4224 Castlerock Dr New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Dexter Henry Or Current Resident 8136 E Tillman Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Mark Glass Or Current Resident 8207 Tillman Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 (Affected Party)									
14		David and Angie Tippman Or Current Resident 8235 Hartzell Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Samuel & Edrena L Tyler Or Current Resident 4230 Castlerock Dr New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		Gary and Sue Or Current Resident 8319 Maple Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 (Affected Party)									
2		Current Resident 4236 Castlerock Dr New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Seth and Cynthia Bradtmueller Or Current Resident 8412 Summerset Pl Fort Wayne IN 46825 *(Affected Party)*									
4		George Sr and Emilie Uhrick Or Current Resident 8426 E Tillman Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Dewayne Doctor Or Current Resident 8431 Adams Center Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Bernard and Janet McEvoy 8503 E Paulding Rd New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Brittany Melching 8512 E Tillman Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Shawn Bellinger 8526 E Paulding Rd New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Keith and Kim Mensing Or Current Resident 8526 E Paulding Rd New Haven In 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Martin Muruillo Nino Or Current Resident 4302 Castlerock Dr New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Martin Realty 4302 Foxknoll Cv Fort Wayne IN 46835 *(Affected Party)*									
12		David A & Kelly E Tomaszewski Or Current Resident 4305 Duncastle Cv New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Michael D & Jynni E Turner Or Currnet Resident 4309 Duncastle Cv New Haven IN 46774 (Affected Party)									
14		Kevin & Angela Hamrick Or Current Occupant 4310 Castlerock Dr New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Zachary P & Amelia L Gascoign Or Current Resident 4315 Duncastle Cv New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		Timothy J & Megan L Or Current Resident 4318 Castlerock Dr New Haven IN 46774 (Affected Party)									
2		Jeffrey L & Melissa A Nagle Or Current Resident 4323 Duncastle Cv New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Nin Habiba Or Current Resident 4324 Castlerock Dr New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Matthew F & Dawn Baxter Or Current Resident 4330 Castlerock Dr New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Samuel & Kristen Kennedy Or Current Resident 4401 Duncastle Cv New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Austin M Hiatt Or Current Resident 4402 Ganton Ct New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Dalton J Grahovac Or Current Resident 4403 Ganton Ct New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Nakia Brunk Or Current Resident 4404 Castlerock Dr New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Grace Upshaw Or Current Resident 4404 Duncastle Cv New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Marlaena K Martinez Or Current Resident 4405 Duncastle Cv New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Justin M Lothamer Or Current Resident 4408 Chapin Ln New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
12		M Kirk Dunbar HDR Engineering Inc 1601 Utica Ave S Ste 600 St Louis Park MN 55416 *(Consultant)*									
13		Richard and Mary Hohenbrink Or Current Resident 8609 Crossbank Dr Fort Wayne IN 46816 (Affected Party)									
14		Donald Combess Or Current Resident 8616 Crossbank Dr Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Ronald and Janet Bulmahn Or Current Resident 9720 Paulding Rd New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		Mariann Or Current Resident 9434 Tillman Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 (Affected Party)									
2		Lancia Homes 9430 Lima Rd Fort Wayne IN 46818 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Lynn and Barbara Bradtmueller Or Current Resident 8727 Paulding Rd New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Spieth Enterprises LLC 9401 Tillman Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
5		James and Bianca Graber Revocable Trust 9024 Wayne Tree Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Christine Smith Katherine Dickinson 6309 E Tillman Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Rebber Heritage Family Farms LLC 4618 Hartzell Rd New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
8		ND 30 Holdings LLC PO Box 141 Hoagland IN 46745 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Neumeister Properties LLC PO Box 15295 Fort Wayne IN 46885 *(Affected Party)*									
10		New Haven Park and Recreation Department PO Box 157 New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
11		GTP Infrastructure LLC PO Box 723597 Atlanta GA 31139 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Chistopher A Williams Or Current Resident 4409 Chapin Ln New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Jacob A Schwartz Or Current Resident 4412 Castlerock Dr New Haven IN 46774 (Affected Party)									
14		Richard L & Sheila E Stroh Or Current Resident 4419 Duncastle Cv New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Stephanie M & Corey M Lyst Or Current Resident 4420 Duncastle Cv New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		Corey & Danielle Or Current Resident 4424 Ganton Ct New Haven IN 46774 (Affected Party)									
2		Michelle Lockridge Or Currnet Resident 4426 Castlerock Dr New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Jonathan D Francis Or Current Resident 4426 Chapin Ln New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Andrea M Newell Or Current Resident 4427 Ganton Ct New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Roni Martinez-Aguirre Or Current Resident 4431 Castlerock Dr New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Steven Dennis Or Current Resident 4502 Castlerock Dr New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Annette R Bolton Or Current Resident 4504 Chapin Ln New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Amanda Vaudt Or Current Resident 4504 Ganton Ct New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Matthew S & Alyssa K White Or Current Resident 4505 Ganton Ct New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Alen Glenn & Lillian Christine Stevens Or Current Resident 4507 Castlerock Dr New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Steven S & Judy D McMichael Or Current Resident 4507 Duncastle Cv New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Marc N Filler Or Current Resident 4508 Duncastle Cv New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Kenneth K Kellogg Or Current Resident 4509 Chapin Ln New Haven IN 46774 (Affected Party)									
14		Trevor H Shankel Or Current Resident 4511 Ganton Ct New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Timothy C Cash Or Current Resident 4512 Ganton Ct New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									

Total number of pieces Listed by Sender	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 ***Domestic Mail Manual*** **R900, S913**, and **S921** for limitations of coverage on inured and COD mail. See ***International Mail Manual*** for limitations o coverage on international mail. Special handling charges apply only to Standard Mail (A) and Standard Mail (B) parcels.

FACSIMILIE OF PS Form 3877

Mail Code 61-53

IDEM Staff	JLSCOTT 6/1/2026 Hatchworks LLC 003-48840-00530 Final		
Name and address of Sender	▶	Indiana Department of Environmental Management Office of Air Quality – Permits Branch 100 N. Senate Indianapolis, IN 46204	Type of Mail: **CERTIFICATE OF MAILING ONLY**

AFFIX STAMP HERE IF USED AS CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

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		Amanda R Or Current Resident 4514 Castlerock Dr New Haven IN 46774 (Affected Party)									
2		Tyler Anthony VanWieren Or Current Resident 4515 Castlerock Dr New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Nathaniel T Herrli Or Current Resident 4518 Chapin Ln New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Timothy D & Marilyn R Gemmer Or Current Resident 4522 Duncastle Cv New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Jeremy W & April M Bentz Or Current Resident 4523 Chapin Ln New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Dawid Bozena Or Current Resident 4526 Chapin Ln New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Paul D & Sonhui Huddleston Or Current Resident 4528 Castlerock Dr New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Kenyth A & Margaret A Tittman Or Current Resident 4529 Castlerock Dr New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Kevin Scott Or Current Resident 7119 Adams Center Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Mari Cornish Or Current Resident 7119 Adams Center Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Timothy and Christy Rosswurm Or Current Resident 7122 Hartzell Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Dalton Jon & Shelby Nicole Rose Or Current Resident 4529 Ganton Ct New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Rachel M Kline Or Current Resident 4529 Chapin Ln New Haven IN 46774 (Affected Party)									
14		Kendal L Macciomei Or Current Resident 4530 Chapin Ln New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Nathan Oxley Or Current Resident 4532 Castlerock Dr New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		Amanda Or Current Resident 4533 Castlerock Dr New Haven IN 46774 (Affected Party)									
2		Robert James Greim Or Current Resident 4534 Ganton Ct New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Maung N Say Or Current Resident 4601 Chapin Ln New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Winston F & Patricia J Groves Or Current Resident 4605 Chapin Ln New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
5		James A & Angela E Rebber Or Current Resident 4618 Hartzell Rd New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Robert T Tippmann III Or Current Resident 4629 Hartzell Rd New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Current Resident 4636 Adams Center Rd Fort Wayne IN 46806 *(Affected Party)*									
8		CSX Transportation Inc 4701 Cox Rd Ste 301 Glen Allen VA 23060 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Current Resident 4877 Adams Center Rd Fort Wayne IN 46806 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Current Resident 4901 Adams Center Rd Fort Wayne IN 46806 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Rufus H Jr Smith Company 4909 Ball Rd Knoxville TN 37931 *(Affected Party)*									
12		CSX Transportation Inc 500 Water St (J910) Jacksonville FL 32202 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Current Resident 5214 Hartzell Rd New Haven IN 46774 (Affected Party)									
14		AZ Tax & Miscellaneous Services LLC 5602 Decatur Rd Fort Wayne IN 46806 *(Affected Party)*									
15		John A Minick Or Current Resident 5730 E Paulding Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		Aaron J & Nicole E Or Current Resident 5812 E Tillman Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 (Affected Party)									
2		James Buck Jr Or Current Resident 7127 Adams Center Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Sarah Doctor Or Current Resident 7950 Adams Center Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Travis Schaadt Or Current Resident 7209 Adams Center Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Barry and Suzanne Dibble Or Current Resident 7213 Adams Center Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Jordan and Alyssa Bienz Or Current Resident 7222 Seiler Rd Fort Wayne IN 46806 *(Affected Party)*									
7		James L & Christie L Hansel Or Current Resident 5832 Adams Center Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Joseph G & Carmen A Smith Or Current Occupant 5923 Kristie Ln Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Eric Vaquez Or Current Resident 5926 E Tillman Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Keith F & Kim M Mensing Or Current Resident 6001 Hartzell Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
11		David P Herring Or Current Resident 6004 E Paulding Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Justin R & Tara E Vaughn Or Current Resident 6004 Kristie Ln Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Ivan U Morales Or Current Occupant 6006 E Tillman Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 (Affected Party)									
14		Lisa A Nartker Or Current Resident 6010 E Paulding Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Donald R Wyatt Or Current Resident 6018 E Tillman Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		Nicholas & Jessica Or Current Resident 6020 E Paulding Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 (Affected Party)									
2		Mark A & Livia A Alexander Or Current Occupant 6022 Adams Center Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Current Resident 6030 Tillman Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Pamela J Sours Or Current Resident 6102 E Paulding Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
5		David D Hauk Or Current Resident 6104 E Tillman Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Zach Pruitt Or Current Resident 7233 Adams Center Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Jason C & Ashley A Miller Or Current Resident 6110 Hartzell Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Matthew A & Erica M Eisenacher Or Current Resident 6118 Adams Center Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Matthew L Krueger Or Current Resident 6119 Hartzell Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Timothy Erastas Or Current Resident 6120 E Paulding Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
11		William Boose Denise Castillo 7309 Adams Center Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Denise Light Or Current Resident 7309 Adams Center Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Christian Hieber Or Current Resident 6129 US Hwy 30 E Fort Wayne IN 46803 (Affected Party)									
14		Michelle Fox Or Current Resident 7330 E Tillman Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Aaron and Karen Davis Or Current Resident 7430 Hartzell Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		Gregory D & Angela Or Current Resident 6136 Hartzell Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 (Affected Party)									
2		Jeffrey A & Deborah K Siples Or Current Resident 6139 Hartzell Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Michele M & Bruce W Kolkman Or Current Resident 6204 Adams Center Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Current Resident 6214 Tillman RD Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Roland J Yoder Or Current Resident 6216 Admas Center Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Nancy L Krueger Or Current Occupant 6226 Adams Center Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Jae & Destiney D Gerardot Or Current Resident 6305 Hartzell Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Current Resident 6308 Adams Center Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Current Resident 7436 Seiler Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Charlton M Geel Or Current Resident 6308 E Tillman Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Marilyn Kutina Or Current Resident 6309 Hartzell Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Christine A Smith Or Current Resident 6309 Tillman Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
13		James H & Patricia A King Or Current Resident 6319 Hartzell Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 (Affected Party)									
14		Grant N & Linda L Messmann Or Current Resident 6324 Drakes Bay Run Fort Wayne IN 46835 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Michael S & Teresa A Miller Or Current Resident 6328 E Tillman Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		Phillip A & Diana S Or Current Resident 6331 Tillman Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 (Affected Party)									
2		Travis A Mathis Or Current Resident 6336 E Tillman Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Paul E & Geri Marlene Trabel Or Current Resident 6404 Hartzell Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Marvin M & Mary A Trabel Or Current Resident 6415 Hartzell Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
5		David A & Jill E Bulmahn Or Current Resident 6419 E Tillman Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Current Resident 6426 Hartzell Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Michael & Lisa Dye Or Current Resident 6430 Adams Center Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Dennis L & Tina A Beatrice Or Current Resident 6508 Adams Center Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Ra Has Zi Zo Or Current Resident 6522 S Anthony Blvd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Paul A Zurbuch Or Current Resident 6524 Adams Center Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Christopher Schoenle Or Current Resident 6528 Hartzell Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Lawrence A & Ann Marie Schortgen Or Current Occupant 6606 E Tillman Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Current Resident 6636 Adams Center Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 (Affected Party)									
14		William L Frohberg Or Current Resident 6705 Hartzell Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Bonnie L Wilcher Or Current Resident 6715 Adams Center Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		Joseph L Or Current Resident 6722 Seiler Rd Fort Wayne IN 46806 (Affected Party)									
2		Larry & Linda Wellman Or Current Resident 6728 Hartzell Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Current Resident 815 Adams Center Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Current Resident 6819 Hartzell Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Jaqui Flotow Current Resident 6827 Adams Center Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Current Resident 6911 Adams Center Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Scot J Sholty Or Current Resident 6911 Hartzell Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Ty N & Cheryl Bennett Or Current Resident 6920 Hartzell Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Current Resident 6923 Hartzell Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Victor G & Carol S Fox Or Current Resident 6926 Tillman Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Mary L & Martin Linnemeier Or Current Resident 6929 Adams Center Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Current Resident 7442 Seiler Rd New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Chad and Amy Mason Or Current Resident 7520 Hartzell Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 (Affected Party)									
14		Neil and Patricia Ruger Or Current Resident 7934 Hartzell Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Allen W & Jean K Rife Or Current Resident 7005 Hartzell Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		Thelma J Or Current Resident 7015 Hartzell Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 (Affected Party)									
2		Gary L & Christine M Bradtmueller Or Current Resident 7015 Seiler Rd Fort Wayne IN 46806 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Norma M & Darrel W Howe Or Current Resident 7017 Adams Center Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Lois M Gerardot Or Current Resient 7019 Adams Center Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Dale K & Monica Jane Bienz Or Current Resident 7024 Seiler Rd Fort Wayne IN 46806 *(Affected Party)*									
6		James D Pedraza Or Current Resident 7025 Hartzell Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Janine M Albert Or Current Resident 7030 N 450 W Decatur IN 46733 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Damion R & Jennifer D OHara Or Current Resident 7105 Hartzell Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
9		MBN Properties LLC 7563 E Lincolnway Columbia City IN 46725 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Jacob A Webster Or Current Resident 7602 Hartzell Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Joseph D VanZandt Or Current Resident 7628 Adams Center Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Theodore & Debra Oberley Or Current Resident 7636 Adams Center Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Barry L & Nancy K Belschner Or Current Resident 7710 E Tillman Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 (Affected Party)									
14		Resident 7716 Tillman Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Daniel Jr & Rachael Frye Or Current Resident 7721 E Tillman Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		David J Or Current Resident 7724 Edisto Dr New Haven IN 46774 (Affected Party)									
2		Brenda S Reed Or Current Resident 7730 Edisto Dr New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Edward W McTigue Or Current Resident 7736 Edisto Dr New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Maryanne R Oskey Or Current Resident 7801Bartel Ct New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Mario M Boone Jr Or Current Resident 7802 Bartel Ct New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Michael R Mader Sr Or Current Resident 7802 Edisto Dr New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Gale W Workman Or Current Resident 7808 Edisto Dr New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Matthew David & Jennifer E Prichard Or Current Resident 7812 Camden Ln New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Marcy Graham Or Current Resident 7814 Edisto Dr New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Tom E Jr & Sara Beckner Or Current Resident 7816 Bartel Ct New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Brittnee Fox Or Current Resident 7820 Edisto Dr New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Michael D Geiger Or Current Resident 7826 Paulding Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Eric & Almee R Johnson Or Current Resident 7827 Camden Ln New Haven IN 46774 (Affected Party)									
14		Spencer A Diedrich Or Current Resident 7828 Bartel Ct New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Kathleen Lawson Or Current Resident 7830 Adams Center Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									

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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		Michael C Or Current Resident 7830 Hartzell Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 (Affected Party)									
2		Travis L McKee Or Current Resident 7831 Bartel Ct New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Resident 7832 Bartel Ct New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Resident 7835 Camden Ln New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Nancy S Heck Or Current Resident 7901 Camden Ln New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Frederick P & Rebecca A Merz Or Current Resident 7908 Adams Center Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Neal V Gustin Or Current Resident 7909 Camden Ln New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Angela J & Michael W Parker Or Current Resident 7917 Camden Ln New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Diana J McFadden Or Current Resident 7922 Adams Center Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Lori J Carlson Or Current Resident 7922 Seiler Rd Fort Wayne IN 46806 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Mohamed H Elkharbotly Or Current Resident 7925 Camden Ln New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Joel M & Joyce A Gumble Or Current Resident 7933 Camden Ln New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Bradtmueller Heritage Farm LLC 8727 Paulding Rd New Haven IN 46774 (Affected Party)									
14		Jessenia Garcia De Santiago Or Current Resident 4302 Castlerock Dr New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Li Ah Or Current Resident 4324 Castlerock Dr New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									

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FACSIMILIE OF PS Form 3877

Mail Code 61-53

IDEM Staff	JLSCOTT 6/1/2026 Hatchworks LLC 003-48840-00530 Final		
Name and address of Sender	▶	Indiana Department of Environmental Management Office of Air Quality – Permits Branch 100 N. Senate Indianapolis, IN 46204	Type of Mail: **CERTIFICATE OF MAILING ONLY**

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1		Ma Ya Or Current Resident 4324 Castlerock Dr New Haven IN 46774 (Affected Party)									
2		Hannah Springer Or Current Resident 4402 Ganton Ct New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Samantha L Muldoon Or Current Resident 4403 Ganton Ct New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Kaitlin N McMichael Or Current Resident 4408 Chapin Ln New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Jennifer A Vasquez Or Current Resident 4409 Chapin Ln New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Brandi Martinez Or Current Resident 4431 Castlerock Dr New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Bienz Dale K Antonieta Jose Or Current Resident 3311 Clermont Ave Fort Wayne IN 46806 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Elizabeth Garcia De Santiago Or Current Resident 4025 Oliver St Fort Wayne IN 46806 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Kelli R Masion Or Current Resident 4502 Castlerock Dr New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Keith A Roberts Or Current Resident 4514 Castlerock Dr New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Kelli Crosby Or Current Resident 4518 Chapin Ln New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Jane A Moss Or Current Resident 5923 Kristie Ln Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Patricia Pizano Or Current Resident 5926 E Tillman Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 (Affected Party)									
14		Norman Delaney Or Current Resident 6010 E Paulding Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Rebecca S Darling Or Current Resident 6110 Hartzell Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		Sarah E Or Current Resident 6336 E Tillman Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 (Affected Party)									
2		Stacey L Bodnar Adams Or Current Resident 7025 Hartzell Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Diane George Or Current Resident 7030 N 450 W Decatur IN 46733 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Matthew Cole Or Current Resident 7820 Edisto Dr New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Jeffrey L Doll Or Current Resident 7901 Camden Ln New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Jessica S Kilgore Or Current Resident 6120 E Paulding Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Gary M Gerardot Or Current Resident 6129 US Hwy 30 E Fort Wayne IN 46803 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Linda Kerr Or Current Resident 10611 Lantern Bay Cove Fort Wayne IN 46845 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Janet Gibson Or Current Resident 3710 Fairfield Ave Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Brian Flory Or Current Resident 1705 Florida Dr Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
11		David Wildemann Or Current Resident 944 Parkside Dr Columbus IN 47203 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Midwest Auto Parts 504 Ave of Autos Fort Wayne IN 46804 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Maia Pfeffer Or Current Resident 202 E Maple Grove Ave Fort Wayne IN 46806 (Affected Party)									
14		Betsy and Andrew and Mary Kachmar Or Current Resident 2228 Florida Dr Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Cynthia Hille Or Current Resident 6705 Hartzell Rd Fort Wane IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		Jorge Or Current Resident 7465 Lakeridge Dr Fort Wayne IN 46819 (Affected Party)									
2		Alice Luebke Or Current Resident 5126 Idlewood Dr Fort Wayne IN 46803 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Amanda Scheitlin Or Current Resident 2626 Medford Dr Fort Wayne IN 46803 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Peg Maginn Or Current Resident 7811 Watersedge Cove Fort Wayne IN 46804 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Rev Kimberly Koczan Or Current Resident 1705 Florida Dr Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Gina Burgess PO Box 11684 Fort Wayne IN 46859 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Dennis Sinacola Or Current Resident 8705 Crossbank Dr Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Alison Adams Or Current Resident 549 Rose Ave New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Ann Cornewell Or Current Resident 2130 Sunnymede Dr Fort Wayne IN 46803 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Patty Middleton Or Current Resident 324 Lightning Wood Ct Fort Wayne IN 46804 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Luis Alvarez Or Current Resident 3401 E Butler Rd Ft Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Melissa Geyman 4707 Oldfield Pl Fort Wayne IN 46818 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Marilyn Burns 10102 Clear Creek Ct Fort Wayne IN 46825 (Affected Party)									
14		Mikenna Hamm Or Current Resident 5432 River Run Trl Apt C Fort Wayne IN 46825 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Amanda Dehaven Or Current Resident 2519 Westbrook Dr Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		Levy Madison Miller 237 N Cornell Cir Fort Wayne IN 46807 (Affected Party)									
2		Emma Hart Or Current Resident 8249 Hayworth Rd Indianapolis IN 46221 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Rachel Reagan Or Current Resident 2714 Repton Dr Fort Wayne IN 46815 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Mark Ehlers Or Current Resident 1314 W Rudisill Blvd Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Jane Muller Or Current Resident 8306 Sagimore Ct Fort Wayne IN 46835 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Danielle Duffy Or Current Resident 416 N State St Kendallville IN 46755 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Sarena Steeber Or Current Resident 921 W Berry St Apt 4 Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Emily Bayer Or Current Resident 716 Jackson St Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Kyle Quandt Quandt Consulting Services LLC 809 Shale Run Fort Wayne IN 46845 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Joseph Curtis Or Current Resident 2205 Dorset Dr Valparaiso IN 46383 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Chris Brinneman Or Current Resident 6335 Treasure Cv Fort Wayne IN 46835 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Loren Brown Or Current Resident 3923 Fairfield Ave Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Janet Badia Or Current Resident 1125 Illsley Dr Fort Wayne IN 46807 (Affected Party)									
14		Logan Hoffman Or Current Resident 2908 Lynn Ave Apt 5B Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Karen Eller Or Current Resident 11403 Brantford Ct Fort Wayne IN 46814 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		A B Or Current Resident 1405 Van Buren St Apt 210 Fort Wayne IN 46808 (Affected Party)									
2		Brian Powers Or Current Resident 8806 Dunmore Ln Fort Wayne IN 46804 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Sophie Stauffer Or Current Resident 1530 Bayer Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Shauna Myers Or Current Resident 5621 Foxcross Ct Fort Wayne IN 46835 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Lindsay Garden Or Current Resident 4216 Victoria Dr Fort Wayne IN 46815 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Stacy Chambers Or Current Resident 321 Putnam St Fort Wayne IN 46808 *(Affected Party)*									
7		S L E Harlow Or Current Resident 4523 Kenilworth St Fort Wayne IN 46806 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Abby Tran Stephen Campbell 723 Union St Apt E2 Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Ron Hanes Or Current Resident 813 Russell Ave Fort Wayne IN 46808 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Brittany Clark Or Current Resident 3405 Fairfield Ave Apt 102 Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Jesse Garrett Or Current Resident 8114 Marston Dr Fort Wayne IN 46835 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Dirk Rowley WANE Newsroom 2915 W State Blvd Fort Wayne IN 46808 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Amanda Luedeke Or Current Resident 1210 Rivermet Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 (Affected Party)									
14		Lindsey Dohse Or Current Resident 10102 McCrory Dr Fort Wayne IN 46819 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Nicole Lindzy Or Current Resident 2215 Opechee Way Fort Wayne IN 46809 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		Jeff Or Current Resident 2202 Hazelwood Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 (Affected Party)									
2		Maygan Leco Or Current Resident 996 Rookery Way New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Kathrine Conner Or Current Resident 1117 Nelson St Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Danielle Doepke Or Current Resident 4723 Tacoma Ave Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Eli Evans Or Current Resident 1604 Reed Rd Apt B Fort Wayne IN 46815 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Lenard Schmidt Or Current Resident 4712 Fairfield Ave Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Chuck Linvill Or Current Resident 522 N Cowen St Garrett IN 46738 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Susan Hansen Or Current Resident 1243 Elm St New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Daniel Helmbright Or Current Resident 3622 Kirklynn Dr New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Sean Oleary Or Current Resident 4723 Tacoma Ave Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Landon Lawhead Or Current Resident 452 Waller Hills Dr Apt 7 Fort Wayne IN 46825 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Nicole and Barry Snider Or Current Resident 605 S 2nd St Garrett IN 46738 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Michael Miller Or Current Resident 108 Cobblers Cove Fort Wayne IN 46825 (Affected Party)									
14		Eleanor Igwe Or Current Resident 6618 Cliffside Park Fort Wayne IN 46845 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Jeanette Weis Or Current Resident 6509 Meadow Wood Pl Fort Wayne IN 46825 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		Brett Or Current Resident 11314 Lyndhurst Ct Fort Wayne IN 46845 (Affected Party)									
2		Bruce Kingsbury Or Current Resident 2224 Springfield Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Michael Banks Or Current Resident 342 W Fleming Ave Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Cindy Douglass Or Current Resident 8015 Casa Grande Cr Fort Wayne IN 46815 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Roembke Sarah Suraci 1629 Edgewater Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Mark and Kathy Wehrle Or Current Resident 7007 Maysville Rd Fort Wayne IN 46815 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Roma Eastes Or Current Resident 916 Buckingham Dr Fort Wayne IN 46825 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Laura Jacobs Or Current Resident 609 Fox Hound Way 1B Fort Wayne IN 46804 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Hannah Dreher Or Current Resident 1510 Sinclair St Fort Wayne IN 46808 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Jack Welty Or Current Resident 1019 Northwood Blvd Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Jack Breman Or Current Resident 549 Rose Ave New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Maizie Cohen Or Current Resident 4715 Pinecrest Dr Fort Wayne IN 46809 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Sara Ofner-Seals Or Current Resident 5211 S Wayne Ave Fort Wayne IN 46807 (Affected Party)									
14		Kip and Vernoica Sipe Or Current Resident 4619 Maple Terrace Pkwy Fort Wayne IN 46835 *(Affected Party)*									
15		John and Samara McCammon Or Current Resident 718 W Wildwood Ave Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		Joseph Or Current Resident 12301 Branson Rd Hoagland IN 46745 (Affected Party)									
2		Canyon Zwick Or Current Resident 2406 Thompson Ave Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Alexander Brooke Or Current Resident 11128 Aboite Center Rd Fort Wayne IN 46814 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Kaylee Hoppe Maxwell Moord 4824 Jason Dr Fort Wayne IN 46835 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Pamela Martin-Diaz Or Current Resident 4029 S Harrison Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Riles Arndu Or Current Resident 1015 Daly Dr New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
7		James Jeier Or Current Resident 5523 Cresthill Dr Fort Wayne IN 46804 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Rebecca Jeter Or Current Resident 5523 Cresthill Dr Fort Wayne IN 46804 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Briona Case Or Current Resident 2160 Bayview Dr Fort Wayne IN 46815 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Matt Martinsky Or Current Resident 9830 Trentman Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Mitchell Harper Or Current Resident 5207 Hopkinton Dr Fort Wayne IN 46814 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Sandy Oo Or Current Resident 3410 Varsity Ln Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Dalton Tokcrczyk Or Current Resident 102 W Superior St Apt 216 Fort Wayne IN 46802 (Affected Party)									
14		Gail New Or Current Resident 8529 Springberry Dr Fort Wayne IN 46818 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Kasey Miller Or Current Resident 12874 Galena Creek Trl Fort Wayne IN 46814 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		Caroline Or Current Resident 2210 Florida Dr Fort Wayne IN 46805 (Affected Party)									
2		Jennifer Nasu Or Current Resident 1205 Somerset Ln Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Alissa Miller Or Current Resident 6717 Sky Blue Dr Fort Wayne IN 46804 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Sadie White Or Current Resident 103 Northeast Dr Fort Wayne IN 46825 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Ezra Soira Or Current Resident 1107 Lincoln Way W Ligonier IN 46767 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Amanda Neumann Or Current Resident 1622 Geller St Fort Wayne IN 46808 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Em Augenstein Or Current Resident 2024 Pemberten Dr Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Abby Norden Or Current Resident 5003 Hatfield Rd Fort Wayne IN 46808 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Andromeda Moor Or Current Resident 6729 Ramblewood Dr Apt M Fort Wayne IN 46835 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Brian Graves Or Current Resident 334 B W Washington Center Rd Fort Wayne IN 46825 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Caitlin Clifton Or Current Resident 2537 Fairfield View Pl Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Mary Wolfe-Beyer Or Current Resident 2040 Sunnymede Dr Fort Wayne IN 46803 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Paul Nolan Or Current Resident 12020 Fairway Winds Ct Fort Wayne IN 46814 (Affected Party)									
14		Jennifer Hill Or Current Resident 7028 Thamesford Dr Fort Wayne IN 46835 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Emma Steele Holdeman Walker 6423 Monte Ave Fort Wayne IN 46835 *(Affected Party)*									

Total number of pieces Listed by Sender	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 ***Domestic Mail Manual*** **R900, S913**, and **S921** for limitations of coverage on inured and COD mail. See ***International Mail Manual*** for limitations o coverage on international mail. Special handling charges apply only to Standard Mail (A) and Standard Mail (B) parcels.

FACSIMILIE OF PS Form 3877

Mail Code 61-53

IDEM Staff	JLSCOTT 6/1/2026 Hatchworks LLC 003-48840-00530 Final			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	Type of Mail: **CERTIFICATE OF MAILING ONLY**	

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		Valerie Or Current Resident 3420 Vanorman Dr Fort Wayne IN 46804 (Affected Party)									
2		Kelley Elkins Or Current Resident 1224 Big Horn Pl Fort Wayne IN 46825 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Andrew Dubach Or Current Resident 3471 S Washington Rd Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Ane and Patricia Dunn Or Current Resident 6833 Edgebrook Dr Fort Wayne IN 46804 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Saonra McGhee Or Current Resident 1219 W Jefferson Blvd Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Rebecca and Roberto Gonzalez Or Current Resident 3310 Webster St Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Benjamin Harruff Or Current Resident 1002 N Anthony Blvd Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Kourtney Jones Or Current Resident 11202 Cabriolet Run Fort Wayne IN 46845 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Greg Ludwiski Or Current Resident 1948 Howell St Fort Wayne IN 46808 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Seth King Or Current Resident 718 Union St Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Libby Schuld Or Current Resident 916 Oneida St Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Yolanda and Amy Linan Or Current Resident 4701 S Calhoun St Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Christian Ulman Or Current Resident 4009 Arlington Ave Fort Wayne IN 46807 (Affected Party)									
14		Danica Navarrete Or Current Resident 10505 Oak Valley Rd Fort Wayne IN 46845 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Tess Fleming Or Current Resident 1046 Northwood Blvd Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									

Total number of pieces Listed by Sender	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 ***Domestic Mail Manual*** **R900, S913**, and **S921** for limitations of coverage on inured and COD mail. See ***International Mail Manual*** 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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1		Paul Or Current Resident 4830 Weisser Park Ave Fort Wayne IN 46806 (Affected Party)									
2		Paige Rabineau Jacob Keller 4214 Fairfield Ave Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Kenya Garris Or Current Resident 9308 Morning Light 20C Fort Wayne IN 46815 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Emmitt Dyer Or Current Resident 2525 Stardale Dr Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Sondra Brooks Or Current Resident 914 Pointe Center Cv Fort Wayne IN 46819 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Emerson Brink Or Current Resident 6430 S 800 E 92 Fort Wayne IN 46814 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Jonathan Garner Or Current Resident 1629 Rosemont Dr Fort Wayne IN 46808 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Maggie Becraft Or Current Resident 214 Three Rivers E Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Amy Coursen Joshua Wellman 815 W Wildwood Ave Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Todd Cooley Or Current Resident 5731 Wayne Trace Fort Wayne IN 46809 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Samantha Figueroa Or Current Resident 425 E Wayne St Apt 25 Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Anthony Stabler Or Current Resident 6953 Trier Rd Fort Wayne IN 46815 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Alexandra Kallaman Or Current Resident 7515 Saddleback Ct Apt 2C Fort Wayne IN 46804 (Affected Party)									
14		Elizabeth Cubberley Or Current Resident 1232 Nuttman Ave Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Julie Favison Or Current Resident 9734 Woodland Ridge E Fort Wayne IN 46804 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		Denital Or Current Resident 6920 Chadwick Dr Fort Wayne IN 46816 (Affected Party)									
2		Sean Rollins Or Current Resident 1817 Kingmoor Ave Fort Wayne IN 46809 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Jordan Frederick Or Current Resident 3937 Buell Dr Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Alyssa Anguiano Or Current Resident 1502 Vance Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Gayle Harris Or Current Resident 2912 Stardale Dr Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Emma Hayes Or Current Resident 1005 Columbia Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Gretchen Boyle Or Current Resident 313 Melching Ct Ossian IN 46777 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Hossan Hassan Or Current Resident 2320 Point W Dr Apt 3A Fort Wayne IN 46808 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Ren Rivera Or Current Resident 712 Kinsmoor Ave Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Olive Rusa Or Current Resident 226 N Seminole Cir Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Golden Or Current Resident 4523 Timber Creek Pkw New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Oliver Spencer Or Current Resident 7108 Beaty Ave Fort Wayne IN 46809 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Lena Green Or Current Resident 4502 Winston Dr Fort Wayne IN 46806 (Affected Party)									
14		Casey Hartley Or Current Resident 5645 River Run Trl Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Julie Samek Or Current Resident 5229 Wood Manor Fort Wayne IN 46835 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		Kayla Or Current Resident 4571 Coventry Pkwy Fort Wayne IN 46804 (Affected Party)									
2		Clara and Lucas and Laurie Satter Or Current Resident 2610 East Dr Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Kelly Paul Or Current Resident 3334 Collegiate Ct Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Rhianna Slager Or Current Resident 6128 Shadow Ridge Pl Fort Wayne IN 46804 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Diana Hart Or Current Resident 2107 Broadway Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Logan Miller Devon Spitler 1802 Kensington Blvd Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Jeffrey Blossom Or Current Resident 1235 W Berry St Apr 4 Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Keaton Horn Or Current Resident 6225 Bridlewood Dr Fort Wayne IN 46835 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Assem Nasr Or Current Resident 1211 W Wayne St Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Arianne Arnold Or Current Resident 6767 Point Inverness Way Fort Wayne IN 46804 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Clark Or Current Resident 4910 Meadow Ln Fort Wayne IN 46809 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Shelbi Ankenbruck Or Current Resident 2110 N Wells St Fort Wayne IN 46808 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Catalina Todd Or Current Resident 2025 Glenwood Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 (Affected Party)									
14		Casey Stanley Or Current Resident 1720 Clover Ln Fort Wayne IN 46808 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Alana Arellano Or Current Resident 606 S Harrison St Apt 511 Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		Alicia Or Current Resident 3531 Yoder Rd Yoder IN 46798 (Affected Party)									
2		Christine Taylor Or Current Resident 5830 Allendale Dr Fort Wayne IN 46809 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Eliosz Romano Or Current Resident 11301 N 100 W Ossian IN 46777 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Larry Whitt Or Current Resident 6815 S Calhoun St Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Bex Green Or Current Resident 1910 Legacy St Garrett IN 46738 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Jan Boeglin Or Current Resident 11849 Baikal Pass Fort Wayne IN 46818 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Adriana Platt Or Current Resident 13709 Ruffner Rd Fort Wayne IN 46814 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Deondra Steward Or Current Resident 4201 Ferdinand Ct Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Rowan Elmer Or Current Resident 8 Tyndale Pl Fort Wayne IN 46825 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Judi Thompson Or Current Resident 9329 Shorewood Trail Fort Wayne IN 46804 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Barbara Horn-May Or Current Resident 5547 S Wayne Ave Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Chris Kelsey Or Current Resident 714 Union St Apt C Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Affected Party)*									
13		R Shane Or Current Resident 1823 Griswold Dr N22 Fort Wayne IN 46805 (Affected Party)									
14		Genny Van Amerongen Or Current Resident 4219 Winterfield Run Fort Wayne IN 46804 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Beth Balasia Or Current Resident 3335 Ginko Core Fort Wayne IN 46818 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		Donald Or Current Resident 1216 W Washington Blvd Fort Wayne IN 46802 (Affected Party)									
2		J P Or Current Resident 2209 St Joe Center Rd Fort Wayne IN 46825 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Erin Archer Current Resident 6405 Gardenview Dr Fort Wayne IN 46806 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Dwight James Or Current Resident 1928 Lynn Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Cheryl Phelps-Griswold Or Current Resident 825 Edgewater Ave Apt B Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Chris Randolph Or Current Resident 1848 Florida Dr Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Sandy Molicye Or Current Resident 2209 St Joe Center Rd Fort Wayne IN 46825 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Jan Eurard Monty Millage 2910 Glencairn Dr Fort Wayne IN 46815 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Aaron C Or Current Resident 721 Big Boulder Cove Fort Wayne IN 46865 *(Affected Party)*									
10		H Jeanne Steridan Or Current Resident 2628 Meadow Pkwy Fort Wayne IN 46825 *(Affected Party)*									
11		David S Or Current Resident 2551 Maple Place Fort Wayne IN 46804 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Chris Stark Or Current Resident 530 W Berry St Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Oliver Blackborn Or Current Resident 2315 Fox Ave Fort Wayne IN 46807 (Affected Party)									
14		Cassandra Braman Or Current Resident 1522 Reckeweg Rd Fort Wayne IN 46804 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Patricia Meriwether Or Current Resident 350 Arcadia Ct Fort Wayne IN 46360 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		Roger Or Current Resident 1644 W State Blvd Fort Wayne IN 46808 (Affected Party)									
2		Patricia Pendleton Or Current Resident 8134 Fountainhead Dr Fort Wayne IN 46835 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Beth and Marula Paschal Or Current Resident 1611 Rosemont Dr Fort Wayne IN 46808 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Jacob Slone Or Current Resident 1624 Franklin Ave Fort Wayne IN 46808 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Bill Lambert Or Current Resident 10724 Current Cv Fort Wayne IN 46845 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Sam and Joan Lipscomle Or Current Resident 443 Acadia Ct Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Mariella Beitman Or Current Resident 7136 Foxfield Dr Fort Wayne IN 46835 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Jeremy Magers Or Current Resident 9823 Fritz Rd Fort Wayne IN 46818 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Cheryl Helmke Or Current Resident 1312 Billy Dr Fort Wayne IN 46825 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Nada Oneal Or Current Resident 7695 Accio Cv Fort Wayne IN 46835 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Michele and Heather and Jordan Dollarhite Or Current Resident 4805 Raleigh Ct Fort Wayne IN 46835 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Rosalie Becker Or Current Resident 3825 Wawonaissa Trl Fort Wayne IN 46809 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Mark Moeller Sr Or Current Resident 4008 Willshire Ct Fort Wayne IN 46815 (Affected Party)									
14		Mark Moeller Jr Or Current Resident 7323 Burnsdale Ave Fort Wayne IN 46809 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Jeff Moeller Or Current Resident 6915 Lake Valley Ct Fort Wayne IN 46815 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		Robert Or Current Resident 1608 Kensington Blvd Fort Wayne IN 46805 (Affected Party)									
2		Doris Thomas Or Current Resident 6219 Webster Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Michael Gerardet Or Current Resident 12012 Wandering Way Fort Wayne IN 46818 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Steve Driver Or Current Resident 12512 Sonoma Dr Fort Wayne IN 46818 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Constance Mettler Or Current Resident 926 W Washington Blvd Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Kelly Thompson Or Current Resident 8284 E Epworth Forest Rd Webster IN 46555 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Laura and Greg Eckert Or Current Resident 7326 Tangerine Ln Fort Wayne IN 46825 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Ronald Ram Or Current Resident 7616 Maxville Rd Fort Wayne IN 46815 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Kathleen Halbach Or Current Resident 7616 Maysville Rd Fort Wayne IN 46815 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Kathy Candioto Or Current Resident 2830 Covington Reserve Pkwy Fort Wayne IN 46804 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Cheryl Ashton Or Current Resident 6516 Margot Way Fort Wayne IN 46835 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Gayle Topp Or Current Resident 2419 White Oak Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Anthony Bojinoff Or Current Resident 1405 Van Buren St Fort Wayne IN 46802 (Affected Party)									
14		Nancy McCammon-Hansen Or Current Resident 3717 N Washington Rd Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Lesley Radtke Or Current Resident 6609 Winsted Ct Fort Wayne IN 46815 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		Samuel Or Current Resident 932 W Berry St Fort Wayne IN 46802 (Affected Party)									
2		Clarire Weiss Or Current Resident 1407 Spy Run Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Megan Caper Or Current Resident 2425 Hubertus Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Jonathan Rios Gonzalez Or Current Resident 2318 Kentucky Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Catherine Johnson Matthew Cervantes 7319 Ideal Ave Fort Wayne IN 46809 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Jaidyn Foust Or Current Resident 1839 Kenwood Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Abbey and Andrew Lake Or Current Resident 1351 W Sherwood Terr Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Alicia Smith Or Current Resident 3528 Owaissa Way Fort Wayne IN 46809 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Baxter Davis Or Current Resident 2005 Vance Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Nick Rice Or Current Resident 4429 Marquette Dr Fort Wayne IN 46806 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Mitchell Byland Or Current Resident 1227 Nuttman Ave Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Jacob Painter Andrea Mourey 2522 Terrace Rd Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Kody Aswegan Or Current Resident 7930 W Wabash Rd Huntington IN 46750 (Affected Party)									
14		Cierra Numbers Or Current Resident 337 Pasadena Dr Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Judd Brunson Daniell Rosas 1006 Nuttman Ave Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		Melissa Or Current Resident 4715 Arlington Ave Fort Wayne IN 46807 (Affected Party)									
2		Eden Coplin Vicinity Bollinger 4407 Plaza Dr Fort Wayne IN 46806 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Riley Cook Katelin Aoladay and Sutton Rice 221 N Seminole Cir Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Susan B Or Current Resident 7309 Witling Blvd Roanoke IN 46783 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Margaret Dongherty Or Current Resident 4415 Piazza Cir Fort Wayne IN 46804 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Mary LaRocque Or Current Resident 4120 W Hamilton Rd Fort Wayne IN 46814 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Laura Eggers Or Current Resident 617 Copperfield Dr Fort Wayne IN 46825 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Ahuee Conner Or Current Resident 1026 Mill Lake Rd Fort Wayne IN 46845 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Lance and Ashley Hoeppner Or Current Resident 2005 Saint Joe Ctr Rd Fort Wayne IN 46825 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Sara Thu Or Current Resident 14704 Brindle Xing Roanoke IN 46783 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Neriah Esters Or Current Resident 2311 Drexel Ave Fort Wayne IN 46806 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Elspeth Kraman Or Current Resident 5817 Eagle Creek Dr Fort Wayne IN 46814 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Cassandra Wallace Or Current Resident 1818 Medina Cove Fort Wayne IN 46845 (Affected Party)									
14		Marie Brown Chris Broch 2322 Euclid Ave Fort Wayne IN 46803 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Alicia Longoria Or Current Resident 2005 Liberty St Albion IN 46701 *(Affected Party)*									

Total number of pieces Listed by Sender	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 ***Domestic Mail Manual*** **R900, S913**, and **S921** for limitations of coverage on inured and COD mail. See ***International Mail Manual*** for limitations o coverage on international mail. Special handling charges apply only to Standard Mail (A) and Standard Mail (B) parcels.

FACSIMILIE OF PS Form 3877

Mail Code 61-53

IDEM Staff	JLSCOTT 6/1/2026 Hatchworks LLC 003-48840-00530 Final		
Name and address of Sender	▶	Indiana Department of Environmental Management Office of Air Quality – Permits Branch 100 N. Senate Indianapolis, IN 46204	Type of Mail: **CERTIFICATE OF MAILING ONLY**

AFFIX STAMP HERE IF USED AS CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

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		Rebekah Or Current Resident 116 B W Washington Ctr Rd Fort Wayne IN 46825 (Affected Party)									
2		Shay Purba Will Purba 1827 Medina Cv Fort Wayne IN 46845 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Alyssa Fegley Or Current Resident 937 Columbia Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
4		David and Cassandra Green Or Current Resident 12321 Bay Heights Blvd Grabill IN 46741 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Joshua S Or Current Resident 200 S Liberty St Albion In 46701 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Megan and James Masterson Or Current Resident 1201 Illsley Dr Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Kathy Krueckeberg Daniell Barnhart 4062 W 1200 N 90 Roanoke IN 46783 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Rylee Jones Or Current Resident 816 High St Fort Wayne IN 46808 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Barb Jones Or Current Resident 808 High St Fort Wayne IN 46808 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Jan Thomas Or Current Resident 2225 Windsong Ct Fort Wayne IN 46804 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Ashley S Brandon Brundige 4225 Arrow Dr Fort Wayne IN 46809 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Alexandria Schmieman Or Current Resident 3809 S Wayne Ave Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Amber Drake Or Current Resident 8321 Manor Dr Fort Wayne IN 46825 (Affected Party)									
14		Jordyn Hughes Or Current Resident 2708 Saint Louis Ave Fort Wayne IN 46809 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Sephora Mentado Or Current Resident 712 Jackson St Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Affected Party)*									

Total number of pieces Listed by Sender	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 ***Domestic Mail Manual*** **R900, S913**, and **S921** for limitations of coverage on inured and COD mail. See ***International Mail Manual*** 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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1		Christian Or Current Resident 1001 Edgewater Ave #3 Fort Wayne IN 46805 (Affected Party)									
2		Marlena Harmon Brewer McLendon 1641 Spring St Fort Wayne IN 46808 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Ava G Or Current Resident 5222 W Till Rd Fort Wayne IN 46818 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Aurora Dressler Or Current Resident 1711 Huffman Blvd Fort Wayne IN 46808 *(Affected Party)*									
5		David Fox Or Current Resident 2720 E Paulding Rd Fort Wayne IN 46808 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Sarah Ashe Cris Rodriguez 1212 W Berry St Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Karina and Aaron Brand Or Current Resident 5225 Vance Ave Fort Wayne IN 46815 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Kate Weimer Or Current Resident 2210 Cass St Fort Wayne IN 46808 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Corbin Newhard Or Current Resident 349 E Hoover Dr Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Tanyssa Byram Or Current Resident 1303 Windsor Rd Fort Wayne IN 46825 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Lillian Smith Or Current Resident 9214 Acre Ln Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Kylie Johnson Or Current Resident 1858 River Run Apt A Fort Wayne IN 46825 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Hixon Turney Or Current Resident 922 Fulton St Apt 15 Fort Wayne IN 46802 (Affected Party)									
14		Alicia Guillen Or Current Resident 1915 Main St Fort Wayne IN 46808 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Gretchen M Or Current Resident 2109 Shore Oaks Pass Fort Wayne IN 46814 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		Autumn Or Current Resident 5138 Northcrest Dr Fort Wayne IN 46825 (Affected Party)									
2		Abbi Ward Alvin Roque Ofento 710 Autumn Ridge Ln Fort Wayne IN 46804 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Quinn Fahrenbach Or Current Resident 6326 Langwood Blvd Fort Wayne IN 46835 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Sabrine Kunce Or Current Resident 7478 Glen Gelder Cir Fort Wayne IN 46804 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Rebecca Phares Or Current Resident 1525 Northbrook Blvd Apt 2 Fort Wayne IN 46825 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Charlotte and Nils Hinniger Or Current Resident 124 W Superior St Apt 501 Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Julie Gerber-Shriner Or Current Resident 1910 Kimberlite Pl Fort Wayne IN 46804 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Tony Sandleben The Journal Gazette 600 W. Main St Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Grace Barnett Or Current Resident 8523 Bridgeway Dr #2B Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
10		William Mann Total Tech 1914 Saint Marys Ave Fort Wayne IN 46808 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Emma Morgan Or Current Resident 2008 Bayview Dr Fort Wayne IN 46815 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Ryan Arnold Or Current Resident 1015 Daly Drive New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Sarah Barack Or Current Resident 609 Charlotte Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 (Affected Party)									
14		Julia Collins Or Current Resident 612 N Indiana Ave #446 Bloomington IN 47408 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Theresa Delira-Marquez Or Current Resident 3005 Webster St Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		Jade Or Current Resident 612 S SR 446 Bloomington IN 47401 (Affected Party)									
2		Cordelia Harlolw Or Current Resident 1507 2nd St Bedford IN 47421 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Kyleigh Morgan Or Current Resident 9641 N Waldron Rd Rossville IN 46065 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Ciarra Howell Or Current Resident 2227 Plum St New Castle IN 47362 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Chantel Hesting Or Current Resident 4125 Dalewood Dr Fort Wayne IN 46815 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Rebecca Johnson Or Current Resident 264 Kingston Dr Valparaiso IN 46385 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Isaac Keller Or Current Resident 933 Garden St New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Tamarah Britton Or Current Resident 4418 Sunrose Ln New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Mallori Bauermeister Or Current Resident 5485 N Clinton St Fort Wayne IN 46825 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Leslie Thurston Or Current Resident 10104 Paulding Rd New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Kristine Thurston Or Current Resident 510 Lincoln Hwy E New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Amber Passaglia Or Current Resident 2515 N Anthony Blvd Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Tera Gotschall Or Current Resident 236 1/2 S Main St Tipton IN 46072 (Affected Party)									
14		Rocky Dotson Or Current Resident 449 Ruth St Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Matthew Katinsky Or Current Resident 2606 East Dr Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		Amanda Or Current Resident 4406 Fairfield Ave Fort Wayne IN 46807 (Affected Party)									
2		Zyan Bauermeister Or Current Resident 3112 Canterbury Blvd Fort Wayne IN 46835 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Kelli Bowers Or Current Resident 11830 S US Hwy 27 Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Donnal Corbitt Or Current Resident 7613 Thrush Ave Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Jasmine Kilbride Or Current Resident 6115 Althean Dr Fort Wayne IN 46835 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Regan Affolder Or Current Resident 4129 Bridgewood Ct New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Leonore Salvado Or Current Resident 4474 Victor Ave Blue Ash OH 45242 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Nyla Nyffeler Or Current Resident 5129 Windy Knoll Ct Fort Wayne IN 46809 *(Affected Party)*									
9		June Robinson Or Current Resident 3633 Inwood Dr Fort Wayne IN 46815 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Ashley Ehringer Matt Buchanan 505 Eastside Ave Sellersburg IN 47172 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Greg Sitcler Or Current Resident 4620 Arlington Ave Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Dori Graham Or Current Resident 1909 Vance Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Patty Gerdom Or Current Resident 1406 Canal St New Haven IN 46774 (Affected Party)									
14		Sebastian de Lira Or Current Resident 710 Harmar St Fort Wayne IN 46803 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Rae Lee Or Current Resident 2325 Terrace Rd Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		Katie Or Current Resident 4419 N Etna Rd Columbia City IN 46725 (Affected Party)									
2		Larry Ewing Or Current Resident 1808 Savona Ct New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Sarah Vetter Or Current Resident 508 Lavina St Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Megan Clappe Or Current Resident 112 Maplewood Dr Noblesville IN 46062 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Rhonda and John Sanchez Or Current Resident 7222 Chivington Dr Fort Wayne IN 46815 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Lindsay Solon Or Current Resident 1115 Illsley Dr Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Adriana Delira Or Current Resident 1521 S 12th St Goshen IN 46526 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Jay Rozelle Or Current Resident 6911 Hathaway Rd Fort Wayne IN 46818 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Sara Sherman Trey Mariner 2025 Chancel Way Fort Wayne IN 46845 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Kristine Tinea Agen Or Current Resident 3302 Parnell Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Molly Potts Or Current Resident 221 Troon Way Fort Wayne IN 46845 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Megan Anderson Sierra Club 1100 W 42 St Ste 345 Indianapolis IN 46208 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Amy Orebaugh Or Current Resident 5606 Covington Rd Fort Wayne IN 46804 (Affected Party)									
14		Julie Kendall Or Current Resident 11349 CR E 100 N Greentown IN 46936 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Katie Pratt Or Current Resident 1701 Cortland Ave Fort Wayne IN 46808 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		Victoria Or Current Resident 1314 Pemberton Dr Fort Wayne IN 46805 (Affected Party)									
2		Lizzy Hodges Or Current Resident 1002 Dearborn St Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Paul Hartstein Or Current Resident 7743 Crosswood Ct New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Lesley Tate Or Current Resident 264 E Jingle Bell Ln Santa Claus IN 47579 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Abby Harp Or Current Resident 3528 S 950 E Laotto IN 46763 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Amanda Sano Or Current Resident 7309 Capri Dr Fort Wayne IN 46819 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Shauna Canter Or Current Resident 3373 Blue Ridge Dr Carpentersville IL 60110 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Courtney Hause Or Current Resident 6909 Salge Dr Fort Wayne IN 46835 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Julia Brock Or Current Resident 2003 21st Ave Northport AL 35476 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Courtney and Violet and Matthew Lichti Or Current Resident 4188 Buesching Dr Fort Wayne IN 46815 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Kaylie Williams Or Current Resident 12620 CR 42 Millersburg IN 46543 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Patrick McCann Or Current Resident 1240 SR 930 E New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
13		June Kelsaw Or Current Resident 4618 Standish Dr Fort Wayne IN 46806 (Affected Party)									
14		Matt Morley Or Current Resident 729 Crowder Ct Fort Wayne IN 46825 *(Affected Party)*									
15		John Spaulding Or Current Resident 6429 Walnut Valley Dr Fort Wayne IN 46818 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		Halle Or Current Resident 4020 Captiva Dr Fort Wayne IN 46815 (Affected Party)									
2		Lane Bowen Or Current Resident 241 Medlock Rd Lexington KY 40517 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Carrie Adams Or Current Resident 9322 Indian Reserve Trl Fort Wayne IN 46804 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Catherine Duchovic Or Current Resident 9113 Yellow Tree Ct Fort Wayne IN 46804 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Rose Chapman Or Current Resident 433 W Oakdale Dr Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Ignacia Montenegro Or Current Resident 5606 Larchwood Run Fort Wayne IN 46825 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Mark Darrall Or Current Resident 900 S Birmingham Rd Yorktown IN 47396 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Sarah Swartz Or Current Resident 3417 Nowland Ave Indianapolis IN 46201 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Caleb Raber Or Current Resident 1712 Sherbrook Dr New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Rachel Gaston Or Current Resident 6217 Revere Pl Fort Wayne IN 46835 *(Affected Party)*									
11		James Williams Or Current Resident 4529 Chelsea Manor Cir Aurora IL 60504 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Laura Smith Or Current Resident 14001 Lindsay Ct Fort Wayne IN 46814 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Carla Kilgore Or Current Resident 535 Nuttman Ave Fort Wayne IN 46807 (Affected Party)									
14		Sydney Hutchinson Or Current Resident 9365 Barr Rd New Concord OH 43762 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Georgia Manges Or Current Resident 825 Edgewater Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		Sean Or Current Resident 2105 Carmer Run Auburn IN 46706 (Affected Party)									
2		Lindsay and Justin VanDyke Or Current Resident 218 S Franklin St Garrett IN 46738 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Abigail Schwantz Or Current Resident 4655 Monroe St Fort Wayne IN 46806 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Alyssa Leeper Or Current Resident 733 W Wayne St Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Paula Franke Or Current Resident 8318 E 250 S Pierceton IN 46562 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Kaitlin and Keller Oleary Or Current Resident 8014 Shady Lake Ct Fort Wayne IN 46804 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Haley Stinson Or Current Resident 4560 Keeneland Ln Unit 102 Fort Wayne IN 46845 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Sarah Pursell Or Current Resident 85 N Westchester Dr Columbia City IN 46725 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Victor Villanueva Or Current Resident 1207 Lake Ave Apt A Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Jill Thompson Or Current Resident 12408 Palmira Blvd Fort Wayne IN 46818 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Paige Lowery Or Current Resident 2219 N Glendale Dr Fort Wayne IN 46804 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Olive Dulinsky Or Current Resident 802 W Jefferson Blvd Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Kimber Howard Or Current Resident 13718 Victory Bay Fort Wayne In 46845 (Affected Party)									
14		Lindsey Mungovan Or Current Resident 2536 Cle Elum Dr Fort Wayne IN 46809 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Kyara Porrata Or Current Resident 1005 Cottage Ave Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									

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Name and address of Sender	▶	Indiana Department of Environmental Management Office of Air Quality – Permits Branch 100 N. Senate Indianapolis, IN 46204	Type of Mail: **CERTIFICATE OF MAILING ONLY**	

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		Cassandra Or Current Resident 136 Brendan Ave Massapequa Park NY 11762 (Affected Party)									
2		Monica Soehngen Or Current Resident 2315 John St Fort Wayne IN 46803 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Rachel Call Or Current Resident 722 W Wildwood Ave Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Brittany Spangler Or Current Resident 4712 Woodway Dr Fort Wayne IN 46835 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Aarthi Janakiraman Or Current Resident 831 Tecumseh St Indianapolis IN 46201 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Jennifer Meulenberg Or Current Resident 1830 River Run Trl Fort Wayne IN 46825 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Jarod Zwick Or Current Resident 4805 S Wayne Ave Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Lauren McCammon Or Current Resident 6330 Pawawna Dr Fort Wayne IN 46815 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Blaine Sefton Or Current Resident 3917 S Park Dr Fort Wayne IN 46806 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Marah Rae-Beyer Or Current Resident 2410 Curdes Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Sage Halsey Or Current Resident 3917 S Park Dr Fort Wayne IN 46806 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Eric Boston Isabel Maahs 1119 Nelson St Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Britny Budden Or Current Resident 202 Saint Louis St Fort Wayne IN 46819 (Affected Party)									
14		Ashley Doepke Or Current Resident 6506 Bayberry Dr Fort Wayne IN 46825 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Jennifer Johnson Or Current Resident 1579 Centerbrook Dr New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									

Total number of pieces Listed by Sender	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 ***Domestic Mail Manual*** **R900, S913**, and **S921** for limitations of coverage on inured and COD mail. See ***International Mail Manual*** 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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1		Melinda Or Current Resident 1223 W Wayne St Fort Wayne IN 46802 (Affected Party)									
2		Melissa Doepke Or Current Resident 8014 Acorn Hill Cv Fort Wayne IN 46804 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Minali Aggarwal Or Current Resident 1311 Sycamore Hills Pkwy Fort Wayne IN 46814 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Vicky Foltz Or Current Resident 8032 Winchester Rd Fort Wayne IN 46819 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Dawn Downer Or Current Resident 10368 Shades Ct Indianapolis IN 46239 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Jennifer Ehara Or Current Resident 5221 S Poplar Dr Columbus IN 47201 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Molly McCracken Or Current Resident 15335 Harrison Lake Cv Fort Wayne IN 46814 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Sally Rigney Or Current Resident 66814 SR 331 Wyatt IN 46595 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Christine Moore Or Current Resident 1111 Kensington Blvd Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Robert Hamilton Or Current Resident 7535 Mccomb Rd Churubusco IN 46723 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Jason Kauffman Or Current Resident 1312 Mintcrest Dr Goshen IN 46526 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Emily Ross Or Current Resident 902 Northwood Blvd Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Jenna Jacobs Or Current Resident 1382 Woodland Pass Fort Wayne IN 46818 (Affected Party)									
14		Lindsey Burson Ethan Kattau 1524 Sinclair St Fort Wayne IN 46808 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Kimberly Adams Or Current Resident 2528 Pleasant Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		Karen Or Current Resident 3930 E 750 S Lebanon IN 46052 (Affected Party)									
2		Autumn Vandewalker Or Current Resident 6212 Allenwood Dr Fort Wayne IN 46835 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Kyle and Courtney Rehder Or Current Resident 1514 Runnion Ave Fort Wayne IN 46808 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Anna Schnurr Or Current Resident 821 Kinnaird Ave Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Madelyn Kaiser Or Current Resident 338 W Williams St Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Mikayla Burns Or Current Resident 623 Wagner St Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Dale and Susan Boyer Or Current Resident 11322 Chestnut Ridge Ct Fort Wayne IN 46814 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Brian Doepke Or Current Resident 8110 Acorn Hill Cv Fort Wayne IN 46804 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Cody Kraus Or Current Resident 2316 E 500 S-57 Apt R Churubusco IN 46723 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Ashley Bryan Or Current Resident 2126 Kenwood Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Nancy Fritz Or Current Resident 2512 S Harrison St Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Tom Hayhurst Or Current Resident 4444 N Washington Rd Fort Wayne IN 46804 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Austin Newsome Or Current Resident 3025 Shalimar Cir Fort Wayne IN 46808 (Affected Party)									
14		Rachel Peery Or Current Resident 10925 Oak Wind Ct Fort Wayne IN 46845 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Natalie Bell Or Current Resident 1309 Broadway Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		Sarah Or Current Resident 1637 3rd St Fort Wayne IN 46808 (Affected Party)									
2		Maxwell Maitland Or Current Resident 904 Three Rivers N Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Rebecca Brown Or Current Resident 6465 SR 116 SE Bluffton IN 46714 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Rosalba Magallanes Or Current Resident 2118 Hoagland Ave Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Anna Hess Or Current Resident 1520 E Berry St Apt 106 Fort Wayne IN 46803 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Malachi Kamler Or Current Resident 10032 Pokagon Loop Fort Wayne IN 46818 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Alanna Oconnor Or Current Resident 1102 Rockhill St Apt C Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Stephen Bearss Or Current Resident 821 W Berry St Apt 4 Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Ian Hiers Or Current Resident 2018 Franklin Ave Fort Wayne IN 46808 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Eliane Crist Or Current Resident 3621 Stalf Ct Fort Wayne IN 46818 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Ashley Kirstine Or Current Resident 121 Q Baywood Dr New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Paula Ashe Kim Myers 1015 Forest Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Fenix Davis Or Current Resident 3918 Fairfield Ave Fort Wayne IN 46807 (Affected Party)									
14		Ruth Yaroslaski Or Current Resident 2013 Randallia Dr Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Josie Quack Or Current Resident 711 Guildford Ave Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		Mary Or Current Resident 1224 E Ervin Rd Van Wert OH 45891 (Affected Party)									
2		Raquel Kline Or Current Resident 1250 Illsley Dr Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Kyle Strasen Or Current Resident 917 1/2 College St Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Kayla Carver Or Current Resident 2107 Curdes Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Cari Hacker Or Current Resident 6444 N SR 1 Ossian IN 46777 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Danielle Andersen Or Current Resident 8602 S Anthony Blvd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Grant Mikel Or Current Resident 2526 Hubertus Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Erica Hickey Or Current Resident 1513 Ludwig Park Dr Fort Wayne IN 46825 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Sarah Claassen Or Current Resident 1001 Edgewater Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Sayge Kortenber Or Current Resident 9050 Goshen Rd Fort Wayne IN 46818 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Kerri Luce Or Current Resident 9906 Woodstream Dr Fort Wayne IN 46804 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Katie Gerdts Or Current Resident 4811 S Wayne Ave Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Casey Mullins Or Current Resident 8431 Monroeville Rd Hoagland IN 46745 (Affected Party)									
14		Madilyn Porter Or Current Resident 1226 Vermont Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Kathyrn Brogan Or Current Resident 17807 Hull Rd Leo IN 46765 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		Charlotte Or Current Resident 1209 Clara Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 (Affected Party)									
2		Christine Davis Or Current Resident 4708 W Cook Rd Fort Wayne IN 46818 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Jade Farias Or Current Resident 8055 Community Ln Fort Wayne IN 46819 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Silas Manco Or Current Resident 2244 Otsego Dr Fort Wayne IN 46825 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Gwen Hefty Or Current Resident 6034 Cordava Ct Fort Wayne IN 46815 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Isaiah Gerber Alex Tsiguloff 9723 Serpentine Cv Fort Wayne IN 46804 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Tylar Rittenberry Or Current Resident 1823 Griswold Dr Apt E02 Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Brandon Shepherd Or Current Resident 2415 Clara Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Hannah Greenwell Or Current Resident 1241 W Oakdale Dr Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Lisa Hamelin Or Current Resident 11603 Hornickel Cir Indianapolis IN 46235 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Kacie Langham Or Current Resident 4035 Knightway Dr Fort Wayne IN 46815 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Kelly McNeal Or Current Resident 12535 Covington Manor Farms Rd Fort Wayne IN 46814 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Peyton Stewart Or Current Resident 7853 Harrisburg Ln Fort Wayne IN 46835 (Affected Party)									
14		Terri Theisen Or Current Resident 3206 S Harrison St Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Coady Raab Or Current Resident 1008 Rivermet Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		Rebecca Or Current Resident 1625 Columbia Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 (Affected Party)									
2		Nicole Hines Or Current Resident 3310 Harvester Ave Fort Wayne IN 46803 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Raelyn Pattison Or Current Resident 1531 E Wayne St Fort Wayne IN 46803 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Georgia Manges Or Current Resident 1605 Alabama Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Jaymee Gallagher Or Current Resident 2423 Bellevue Dr Fort Wayne IN 46825 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Alycin Berry Or Current Resident 12415 Cliff View Ct Fort Wayne IN 46818 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Emily Justice Or Current Resident 2323 Florida Dr Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Cassidy Hicks Or Current Resident 917 W Berry St Apt C Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Emily Fraizer Or Current Resident 4818 S Wayne Ave Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Liz Bolinger Or Current Resident 5915 Fernwood Ave Fort Wayne IN 46809 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Nick Young Or Current Resident 9502 Arundel Run Fort Wayne IN 46835 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Bethany Pruitt Or Current Resident 1211 W Berry St Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Audrey Davis Or Current Resident 4130 N Washington Rd Fort Wayne IN 46804 (Affected Party)									
14		Mary Timm-Zimmerman Or Current Resident 1021 W Berry St Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Brittany Hogg Or Current Resident 2505 Cortland Ave Fort Wayne IN 46808 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		Jonah Or Current Resident 2410 Springfield Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 (Affected Party)									
2		Betsy Kachmar Or Current Resident 2228 Florida Dr Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Molly & Lauren Schultz-Hughey Or Current Resident 6232 Neighbor Dr Fort Wayne IN 46835 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Ira Leeper Or Current Resident 606 S Harrison St Apt 511 Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Griselda & Alexander Stocking-Araujo Or Current Resident 2919 Bosworth Dr Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Alexandria K Or Current Resident 7515 Saddleback Ct Apt 26 Fort Wayne IN 46804 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Jay L Butler Or Current Resident 8014 Acorn Hill Fort Wayne IN 46804 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Oliver Blackburn Or Current Resident 2315 Fox Ave #1 Fort Wayne IN 46808 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Ryan Wahl Or Current Resident 4128 S Calhoun St Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Kelsey Denison Or Current Resident 4631 Teakwood Dr Fort Wayne IN 46835 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Carlos Vazquez Or Current Resident 1001 Ruston Pass Fort Wayne IN 46825 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Elaine Darchangel Or Current Resident 2307 Charlotte Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Sara Tracey Or Current Resident 2530 Florida Dr Fort Wayne IN 46805 (Affected Party)									
14		Regina Leffers Or Current Resident 3017 Curdes Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Celia Garza Or Current Resident 7512 Regina Dr Fort Wayne IN 46815 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		Jennifer Or Current Resident 909 Edgewater Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 (Affected Party)									
2		Alexander Springer Or Current Resident 2706 East Dr Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Abbie Rhoades-Glackin Or Current Resident 1401 Swinney Ave Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Laurel Van Amerongen Or Current Resident 2105 Oakley St Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Jennifer Keller Or Current Resident 12223 Goldeneyes Ct Fort Wayne IN 46845 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Nikki Wilkinson Or Current Resident 2762 Swift Dr Fort Wayne IN 46825 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Robyn Valdizon Or Current Resident 1426 Curdes Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Tanya Valdizon Or Current Resident 4711 S Wayne Ave Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Kathryn Hogan Or Current Resident 22318 Campbell Rd Spencerville IN 46788 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Kelly Zachrich Or Current Resident 1239 Illsley Dr Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Carolynn Gingerich-Wallace Or Current Resident 1006 N Anthony Blvd Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Michele Kadenko-Monirian Or Current Resident 14522 Waterbrook Rd Fort Wayne IN 46814 *(Affected Party)*									
13		John Escosa II Or Current Resident 821 W Wildwood Ave Fort Wayne IN 46807 (Affected Party)									
14		Bridgette Burbrink Or Current Resident 13335 Synch Ct Fort Wayne IN 46814 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Abbie Pepple Or Current Resident 2313 N Anthony Blvd Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		Ryan Or Current Resident 3617 Maxim Dr Fort Wayne IN 46815 (Affected Party)									
2		Leigh Donahue Or Current Resident 3417 Parnell Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Maya Cameron Or Current Resident 1521 N Colorado Ave Indianapolis IN 46201 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Adeline Yates Or Current Resident 7660 Carriage House Way Zionsville IN 46077 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Tatiana Walzer Or Current Resident 2925 White Oak Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Abigail Moses Or Current Resident 12792 W Old Nashville Rd Columbus IN 47201 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Kayla Maley Or Current Resident 1324 Bramble Way Anderson IN 46011 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Angie Selzer Or Current Resident 1702 Tilden Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Kristen Ortiz Or Current Resident 605 Plainfield Dr Fort Wayne IN 46825 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Diane Leone Or Current Resident 8717 Voyager Dr Fort Wayne IN 46804 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Erin Kircher Or Current Resident 3334 River Forest Dr Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Dawn Campbell Or Current Resident 2315 Fox Ave Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Wendi Anspach Or Current Resident 11010 Bittersweet Dells Ln Fort Wayne IN 46814 (Affected Party)									
14		Judith Nelsen Or Current Resident 10018 Woodstream Dr Fort Wayne IN 46804 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Andrea Badger Or Current Resident 302 N Seminole Cir Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									

Total number of pieces Listed by Sender	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 ***Domestic Mail Manual*** **R900, S913**, and **S921** for limitations of coverage on inured and COD mail. See ***International Mail Manual*** for limitations o coverage on international mail. Special handling charges apply only to Standard Mail (A) and Standard Mail (B) parcels.

FACSIMILIE OF PS Form 3877

Mail Code 61-53

IDEM Staff	JLSCOTT 6/1/2026 Hatchworks LLC 003-48840-00530 Final		
Name and address of Sender	▶	Indiana Department of Environmental Management Office of Air Quality – Permits Branch 100 N. Senate Indianapolis, IN 46204	Type of Mail: **CERTIFICATE OF MAILING ONLY**

AFFIX STAMP HERE IF USED AS CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

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		Rachel Or Current Resident 1735 Lopshire Dr New Haven IN 46774 (Affected Party)									
2		Beverly Taylor Or Current Resident 9219 La Bell Pl Fort Wayne IN 46804 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Sarah Leone Or Current Resident 9726 La Mesa Dr Fort Wayne IN 46825 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Erin Wallace Or Current Resident 2907 Westbrook Dr Apt 211 Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Erin Emmert Heather Johnston 2120 Tyler Ave Fort Wayne IN 46808 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Spencier Lehman Or Current Resident 936 Columbia Ave Apt 102 Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Christina Gutierrez Or Current Resident 1205 Fulton St Apt 1 Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Karen Petersen Or Current Resident 5039 Baird Rd Fort Wayne IN 46818 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Timothy Burgess Or Current Resident 4325 Arlington Ave Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Kieran Stockman Or Current Resident 1509 Kensington Blvd Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Jennifer Rechter Or Current Resident 12923 Starling Cv Fort Wayne IN 46845 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Sachi Yanari-Rizzo Or Current Resident 2305 Kensington Blvd Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
13		M Kadenko Or Current Resident 4623 W Arlington Park Blvd Fort Wayne IN 46835 (Affected Party)									
14		Pamela Samuels Or Current Resident 4013 Monroe St Fort Wayne IN 46806 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Danial Junk Or Current Resident 4835 Holly Oak Rd Fort Wayne IN 46845 *(Affected Party)*									

Total number of pieces Listed by Sender	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 ***Domestic Mail Manual*** **R900, S913**, and **S921** for limitations of coverage on inured and COD mail. See ***International Mail Manual*** 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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1		Kaylei Or Current Resident 1837 Broadway Apt 1 Fort Wayne IN 46802 (Affected Party)									
2		Loretta Bazur-Persing Or Current Resident 2401 Florida Dr Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Elise Wellman Or Current Resident 1719 Barberry Hl Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Dennis Payne Or Current Resident 1614 Lofton Way Fort Wayne IN 46815 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Brdget Guth Or Current Resident 7204 Shetland Dr Fort Wayne IN 46814 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Kelly Mead Or Current Resident 501 N Elm St Albion IN 46701 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Debera Kuntz Or Current Resident 920 Rivermet Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Cameo Hildreth Or Current Resident 634 S 6th St Terre Haute IN 47807 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Alexandra Gephart Or Current Resident 1918 Traders Xing Fort Wayne IN 46845 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Stacy Lepley Or Current Resident 501 N Elm St Albion IN 46701 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Stephen Bornheimer Or Current Resident 515 Stratton Rd Fort Wayne IN 46825 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Serenity Sutton Or Current Resident 306 Valley 1 Dr Kalamazoo MI 49008 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Allison Bandor Michelle Bandor 1012 W Wildwood Ave Fort Wayne IN 46807 (Affected Party)									
14		Sandra Junk Or Current Resident 827 Dove Nest Cv Fort Wayne IN 46825 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Cain Singh Or Current Resident 1639 Woodlawn Ave Indianapolis IN 46203 *(Affected Party)*									

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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		Ashanti Or Current Resident 8002 Imperial Plaza Dr Fort Wayne IN 46835 (Affected Party)									
2		Vanessa Chavarria Or Current Resident 18140 Hedgewood Dr Goshen IN 46526 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Alexis Relue Or Current Resident 1217 Columbia Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Maureen Trentadue Or Current Resident 6118 Monarch Dr Fort Wayne IN 46815 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Karen Johnson Or Current Resident 4301 S Wayne Ave Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Megan Miller Or Current Resident 6424 Margot Way Fort Wayne IN 46835 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Lisa Masters Or Current Resident 3469 Petunia Pl Fort Wayne IN 46804 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Linda Mitchel-Adang Or Current Resident 1219 California Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Alison Gerardot Or Current Resident 1240 W Foster Pkwy Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Erica Reith Or Current Resident 6223 Graysford Pl Fort Wayne IN 46835 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Anita Twitchell-Hanna Or Current Resident 10525 Oak Trail Rd Fort Wayne IN 46845 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Esther Coplin Or Current Resident 707 Warwick Ave Fort Wayne IN 46825 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Abraham Mendez Or Current Resident 502 5th St Fort Wayne IN 46808 (Affected Party)									
14		August Lohse Or Current Resident 3902 Winfield Ct Fort Wayne IN 46815 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Kelsey and Mia Herber Or Current Resident 5107 Tomahawk Trl Fort Wayne IN 46804 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		Leigh Ann and Douglas Or Current Resident 415 White Field Dr Fort Wayne IN 46804 (Affected Party)									
2		Corinne and Jacob Hersha Or Current Resident 1313 Kenwood Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Judi Deimling Or Current Resident 912 1/2 W Wildwood Ave Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Anna Denice Or Current Resident 9911 Hearthside Pl Fort Wayne IN 46804 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Genesis Perez Or Current Resident 2005 Garden Park Dr Fort Wayne IN 46825 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Caitlin Gordon Or Current Resident 1529 Flagstone Dr Fort Wayne IN 46815 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Michael Delzoppo Or Current Resident 3902 Winfield Ct Fort Wayne IN 46815 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Michael Johnstone Or Current Resident 6501 Reed Rd Fort Wayne IN 46835 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Julie DeVille Or Current Resident 4416 Arlington Ave Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Grace Shaw Or Current Resident 2127 Alabama Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Linda Miller Or Current Resident 206 N Seminole Cir Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Isaiah Sawron Or Current Resident 1006 Buckingham Dr Fort Wayne IN 46825 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Kate Meyer Or Current Resident 5723 Montavilla Dr Fort Wayne IN 46815 (Affected Party)									
14		Teri Luce Or Current Resident 8831 Shearwater Pass Fort Wayne IN 46825 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Kimberly & Eve & Bill Fenoglio Lillian McKinney 1301 Sunset Dr Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		Michael Or Current Resident 1427 W Howard St Apt 3 Chicago IL 60626 (Affected Party)									
2		Courtney Guntle Or Current Resident 2507 Pleasant Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Karah Hartman Or Current Resident 710 W Oakdale Dr Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Zachery Kittaka Or Current Resident 3603 Stone Creek Run Fort Wayne IN 46804 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Gabriel Fenoglio Or Current Resident 825 Edgewater Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Ryan Moreno Or Current Resident 626 Stadium Dr Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Erin and Jeremy McFarren Or Current Resident 3610 Kirkwood Cir Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Luna McFarren Or Current Resident 1933 Sonnet Cv Fort Wayne IN 46818 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Lisa Fink Or Current Resident 5705 Old Mill Rd Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Judith Erb Or Current Resident 4930 Woodhurst Blvd Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Tisha Knott Or Current Resident 5035 Bahama Ln Fort Wayne IN 46815 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Sophia Malmquist Or Current Resident 1131 W Packard Ave Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Gabriel Walburn Or Current Resident 2102 Springfield Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 (Affected Party)									
14		Larissa Johnson Or Current Resident 3023 Hobson Rd Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Judith Nastally Or Current Resident 5205 Woodhurst Blvd Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		Allison Or Current Resident 3611 Webster St Fort Wayne IN 46807 (Affected Party)									
2		Susan and Alex and Robert Suraci Or Current Resident 833 Thieme Dr Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Susan and David Patton Or Current Resident 7815 Tendall Ct Fort Wayne IN 46825 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Rhiannon Hurley Or Current Resident 1515 Franklin Ave Fort Wayne IN 46808 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Josiah Hawkins Or Current Resident 3718 S Harrison St Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Alexandra Giese Or Current Resident 5620 Homestead Rd Fort Wayne IN 46814 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Flor Ortega Or Current Resident 2710 Morning Gate Pass Fort Wayne IN 46804 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Christine Calhoun Or Current Resident 2502 Clara Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Brittany and Andrew Plassman Or Current Resident 120 N Seminole Cir Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Elijah Acosta Or Current Resident 3698 Lima Rd Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
11		John Hire Or Current Resident 1202 Kenwood Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Andrew Brazis Or Current Resident 118 W Columbia St Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Dakota Mace Or Current Resident 727 Florence Ave Fort Wayne IN 46808 (Affected Party)									
14		Augusta Pryor Loe Or Current Resident 2272 Rosalind Ct Fort Wayne IN 46818 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Tammy Grossman Or Current Resident 6409 Ashbrook Dr Fort Wayne IN 46835 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		Amanda Or Current Resident 4710 Arlington Ave Fort Wayne IN 46807 (Affected Party)									
2		Cara Davis Or Current Resident 9525 Banbury Trl Fort Wayne IN 46818 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Kindal Mohr Or Current Resident 1841 N 9th St Terre Haute IN 47804 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Kiersten Madsen Or Current Resident 9222 Starland Ct Fort Wayne IN 46804 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Samara Jones Or Current Resident 8001 Hessen Cassel Rd Fort Wayne IN 46816 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Jacalyn Butler Or Current Resident 2527 Buena Vista Dr Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Courtney Litchfield Or Current Resident 1236 Park Ave New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Molly Tritch Or Current Resident 5125 Worthman Ct Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Kelly Sell Or Current Resident 4528 Blum Dr Fort Wayne IN 46835 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Kevin Kilbane Or Current Resident 2215 Florida Dr Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Becca Daugherty Or Current Resident 8429 Hunters Knoll Run Fort Wayne IN 46825 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Hadley Perry Or Current Resident 4134 South Dr Fort Wayne IN 46815 *(Affected Party)*									
13		MoMo Lamping Or Current Resident 9625 Pinto Ln Fort Wayne IN 46804 (Affected Party)									
14		Carribea Danko-McGhee Or Current Resident 2901 Clara Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Ryan Murray Or Current Resident 1017 W Oakdale Dr Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		Av John Pollard 2506 Pleasant Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 (Affected Party)									
2		Abby Tarka Or Current Resident 1109 W Wayne St Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Ali and Matthew Presswood Or Current Resident 1617 Emerson Ave Fort Wayne IN 46808 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Laura Owens Or Current Resident 220 S Seminole Cir Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Kenneth Cordova Or Current Resident 444 W Rudisill Blvd Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Michael Wright Or Current Resident 4215 Indiana Ave Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Alexandra Leist Or Current Resident 1630 Merrill St Kalamazoo MI 49008 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Michael Mankin Or Current Resident 2124 Hoagland Ave Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Affected Party)*									
9		May Upchurch Or Current Resident 2907 Westbrook Dr Apt 209 Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Emilie Keesler Or Current Resident 2827 Westbrook Dr Apt 510 Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
11		James Wroblewski Or Current Resident 12420 Ivanhoe Ln Fort Wayne IN 46814 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Zane Stackhouse Or Current Resident 2926 Cambridge Blvd Fort Wayne IN 46808 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Cimbery Redwanski Or Current Resident 1022 Steeplechase Ct Fort Wayne IN 46804 (Affected Party)									
14		Sarah Ptak Or Current Resident 1204 W Foster Pkwy Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Madeline Perez Or Current Resident 505 Huffman St Fort Wayne IN 46808 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		Eliza Or Current Resident 2417 N Highlands Blvd Fort Wayne IN 46808 (Affected Party)									
2		Payton Ray Or Current Resident 610 Wallen Hills Dr Apt 5 Fort Wayne IN 46825 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Danni Chitwood Or Current Resident 509 Huffman St Fort Wayne IN 46808 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Olivia Conn Or Current Resident 748 Carrara Ct Fort Wayne IN 46818 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Michael Runyan Or Current Resident 1135 W Main St Fort Wayne IN 46808 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Brittany Lantz Or Current Resident 4011 Oakhurst Dr Fort Wayne IN 46815 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Matthew Plett Or Current Resident 3709 Hoagland Ave Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Jerrod Tobias Or Current Resident 10821 Hamilton Rd Yoder IN 46798 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Nick Carroll Or Current Resident 1365 Clayton St Denver CO 80206 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Chloe Price Or Current Resident 1910 Spring St Fort Wayne IN 46808 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Dylan Caldwell Or Current Resident 1232 Oakland St Fort Wayne IN 46808 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Regina Parker Or Current Resident 2411 Forest Valley Dr Fort Wayne IN 46815 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Katie Dilling Or Current Resident 3902 Hoagland Ave Fort Wayne IN 46807 (Affected Party)									
14		Abigail Hodges Or Current Resident 6823 Pointe Inverness Way Fort Wayne IN 46804 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Kyra Stroud Or Current Resident 1321 Home Ave Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		Samuel Or Current Resident 404 Wallen Hills Dr Fort Wayne IN 46825 (Affected Party)									
2		MaryJane Coursen Or Current Resident 1414 Hickory St Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Em Cosimano Or Current Resident 4632 Fairfield Ave Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Carey Davis Or Current Resident 4771 Blum Dr Fort Wayne IN 46835 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Sadie Yeoman Or Current Resident 910 Columbia Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Ally Carlin Or Current Resident 1610 Saint Marys Ave Fort Wayne IN 46808 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Payton Ray Or Current Resident 610 Wallen Hills Dr Apt 5 Fort Wayne IN 46825 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Andrew Kurzen Or Current Resident 908 Kinnaird Ave Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Madeline Pohlman Or Current Resident 855 Webster St Unit 809 Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Ellis Pedersen Or Current Resident 4617 Guthrie Ct Fort Wayne IN 46835 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Anthony Hollopeter Or Current Resident 1526 Huffman Blvd Fort Wayne IN 46808 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Erin Erb Or Current Resident 1108 Illsley Dr Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Connor Corwin Or Current Resident 702 Forest Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 (Affected Party)									
14		Kalli Cox Or Current Resident 11274 E 400 N Kendallville IN 46755 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Devon Roberts Or Current Resident 1013 Nelson St Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Affected Party)*									

Total number of pieces Listed by Sender	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 ***Domestic Mail Manual*** **R900, S913**, and **S921** for limitations of coverage on inured and COD mail. See ***International Mail Manual*** for limitations o coverage on international mail. Special handling charges apply only to Standard Mail (A) and Standard Mail (B) parcels.

FACSIMILIE OF PS Form 3877

Mail Code 61-53

IDEM Staff	JLSCOTT 6/1/2026 Hatchworks LLC 003-48840-00530 Final		
Name and address of Sender	▶	Indiana Department of Environmental Management Office of Air Quality – Permits Branch 100 N. Senate Indianapolis, IN 46204	Type of Mail: **CERTIFICATE OF MAILING ONLY**

AFFIX STAMP HERE IF USED AS CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

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		Sydney Or Current Resident 10724 Coriander Pl Fort Wayne IN 46818 (Affected Party)									
2		Erik McGill Or Current Resident 11622 Johnson Rd Fort Wayne IN 46818 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Katie Hofer Or Current Resident 4919 W Arlington Park Blvd Fort Wayne IN 46835 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Angela Nieman Or Current Resident 7825 Lima Rd Fort Wayne IN 46818 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Sydney Riggs Or Current Resident 4418 Tacoma Ave Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Mallory Downey Or Current Resident 2030 Ardmore Ave Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Kelly Haninger Or Current Resident 1082 White Willow Ln Chesterton IN 46304 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Jennifer Huddleston Or Current Resident 920 Lake Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Colleen Carpenter Or Current Resident 1811 Crescent Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Lee Danels Or Current Resident 932 Lake Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Stephanie Bowen Or Current Resident 7059 Lake Forest Village Cir Fort Wayne IN 46815 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Chris Pressler Or Current Resident 1908 N Anthony Blvd Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Dontez Turner Or Current Resident 46 Country Forest Dr Fort Wayne IN 46818 (Affected Party)									
14		Jessica Grant Or Current Resident 1623 Cass St Fort Wayne IN 46808 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Tara Irwin Skyler Stolte 13018 Tuscany Way Fort Wayne IN 46845 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		Ellen Or Current Resident 1309 Clara Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 (Affected Party)									
2		Lisa Johnson Or Current Resident 11235 Paulding Rd New Haven IN 46774 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Breanna Kellenberger Or Current Resident 4003 Tacoma Ave Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Caleb Curtis Or Current Resident 5815 S Calhoun St Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Cameron Alford Or Current Resident 2125 Bayview Dr Fort Wayne IN 46815 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Rose Hoskins Or Current Resident 910 W Berry St Apt 1 Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Clinton Spahr Or Current Resident 6225 Nina Dr Fort Wayne IN 46835 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Molly Gunderson Or Current Resident 408 W Dewald St Fort Wayne IN 46802 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Ginger Myers Or Current Resident 1715 Kensington Blvd Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Elliot Hammond Or Current Resident 4010 W Howuing Dr Fort Wayne IN 46815 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Alyssa Torres Or Current Resident 2021 Edith Ave Fort Wayne IN 46808 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Lauren Estes Or Current Resident 2705 Hazelwood Ave Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Ali Kattman Or Current Resident 1250 Lawton Ave Indianapolis IN 46203 (Affected Party)									
14		Kyle Baker Or Current Resident 1815 Niagara Dr Fort Wayne IN 46805 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Adrianna Farris Or Current Resident 802 W Oakdale Dr Fort Wayne IN 46807 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		Macy Or Current Resident 6429 High Point Run Fort Wayne IN 46825 (Affected Party)									
2		Christine Souder Or Current Resident 6115 W Hills Rd Fort Wayne IN 46804 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Mary Cartwright Or Current Resident 605 E King St Garrett IN 46738 *(Affected Party)*									
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