

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
AIR QUALITY DIVISION
ACTIVITY REPORT: Scheduled Inspection

N624645233

FACILITY: PRECISION HEAT TREATING CO		SRN / ID: N6246
LOCATION: 660 GULL STREET, KALAMAZOO		DISTRICT: Kalamazoo
CITY: KALAMAZOO		COUNTY: KALAMAZOO
CONTACT: Paul Juzwiak , Vice-President		ACTIVITY DATE: 07/18/2018
STAFF: Monica Brothers	COMPLIANCE STATUS: Compliance	SOURCE CLASS: MINOR
SUBJECT: Unannounced scheduled inspection		
RESOLVED COMPLAINTS:		

Staff, Monica Brothers, arrive on-site at about 9:00am. Before the inspection, I decided to watch their stacks for any visible emissions. One of their recordkeeping requirements in their PTIs is for their opacity not to exceed a 6-minute average of 20%. A few of the stacks had some light emissions around 5-10%, but there was one stack that looked to be far over 20%. However, it was not clear whether this was steam or smoke. I made a note to investigate what process this stack was associated with during the inspection.

I then went to the facility and met with Mr. Paul Juzwiak, the Vice-President of Precision Heat Treating Co. I introduced myself and let him know that I was there to conduct an air quality inspection. We first sat down in his office to go over some preliminary questions. According to Mr. Juzwiak, the facility has about 12-15 employees, who work two 12-hour shifts, Monday through Thursday, and some Fridays. They began operations in 1948. This is a facility that hardens metal parts using heat treating furnaces. There are 4 furnaces that are permitted under PTI # 189-97, PTI # 190-97, and PTI # 191-97, however, Pacemaker furnace #1 (PTI # 190-97) is now out of commission. They are now using only 3 heat treaters. These PTIs require only that the facility keep track of their monthly usage of quench oil, and that the opacity from the heat-treater stacks be less than 20% on a 6-minute average. They are keeping track of these records and are using about 7000 gallons per year or 600 gallons per month.

I asked Mr. Juzwiak about the stack that I observed VEs from, and he said that he believes that was a stack for one of the spray washers, and that what I saw was just steam. I confirmed that this was indeed the case on the tour. I asked Mr. Juzwiak if there were any conditions under which these heat-treaters would produce some higher opacity, and he said that at the end of the week, usually either on a Thursday or Friday, they have to extract the gas out of the furnaces, and that this process can produce some more smoke than during normal operations.

They have six heat-treat ovens, which are considered exempt under Rule 282(a)(i), and some alkaline-based spray washers, which use a no-VOC soap, which are considered exempt under Rule 281(e). They use a rust preventative called Rust Relief, which is considered exempt under Rule 287(c) because records indicate that they use only about 73 gallons per month (under the 200 gallon/month limit). They have a glass-bead sand blasting unit that is completely enclosed and vented internally, which is considered exempt under Rule 285(l)(vi), and an endothermic gas-generator, which is considered exempt under Rule 285(l)(iv). They have some other induction-hardening and tempering furnaces that are electrically heated and can be considered exempt under Rule 282(a)(i) like the other six heat-treat ovens. After reviewing records and taking a tour of the facility, I thanked Mr. Juzwiak for his time and left the facility at about 11:00am. The facility seemed to be in compliance at the time of inspection.

NAME



DATE

8/7/18

SUPERVISOR

MQ 8/8/2018