

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY  
AIR QUALITY DIVISION  
ACTIVITY REPORT: Self Initiated Inspection

*FY 2016 Insp*

B715034208

FACILITY: R & J MANUFACTURING CO		SRN / ID: B7150
LOCATION: 3200 MARTIN RD, WALLED LAKE		DISTRICT: Southeast Michigan
CITY: WALLED LAKE		COUNTY: OAKLAND
CONTACT: Glen Ridgway, Owner		ACTIVITY DATE: 03/21/2016
STAFF: Iranna Konanahalli	COMPLIANCE STATUS: Compliance	SOURCE CLASS: MINOR
SUBJECT: FY 2016 inspection of R & J Manufacturing Company		
RESOLVED COMPLAINTS: <i>DD</i>		

*B 7150 - SAR - 2016 03 21*

**R & J Manufacturing Company (B7150)**  
**Fka United Urethane Division**  
**3200 Martin Road**  
**Mailing Address: Walled Lake, Michigan 48390-3021**  
**Plant location: Commerce Twp.**

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**PTI No. 329-80 for a process to convert urethane into solid elastomers.**

**Not Subject to: NESHAP/ MACT T, area source National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Halogenated Solvent Cleaning (40 CFR, Part 63, Subpart T; NESHAP/ MACT T); Correction; 29484 Federal Register / Vol. 60, No. 107 / Monday, June 5, 1995 / Rules and Regulations; amended National Air Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Halogenated Solvent Cleaning (40 CFR, Part 63, Subpart T); Final Rule; Page 25138 Federal Register / Vol. 72, No. 85 / Thursday, May 3, 2007 / Rules and Regulations. R & J Manufacturing does not use halogenated solvents for cleaning.**

On March 21, 2016, I conducted a level 2 self-initiated inspection of R & J Manufacturing Company ("R & J Mfg."), fka United Urethane Division, located at 3200 Martin Road, Walled Lake, Michigan 48390-3021 (Plant location: Commerce Twp.). The inspection was conducted to determine compliance with the Federal Clean Air Act; Article II, Part 55, Air Pollution Control, of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, 1994 PA 451; and Michigan Department of Environmental Quality, Air Quality Division administrative (MDEQ-AQD) rules.

During the FY 2016 inspection, Mr. Glen A. Ridgway (Phone: 248-669-2460; Fax: 248-669-3006; E-mail: glen@rjman), President, assisted me.

While Mr. Mark W. Ridgway (Phone: 248-669-2460), Vice President, was not present, Ms. Jennifer K. Lucker, Corporation Secretary, was also present. All are siblings.

R & J Manufacturing Company has nothing to do with R & J Industrial, Inc. (N2094, PTI No. 210-89 for spray booth – voided 4/15/2008), of Farmington Hills.

In 1985, R & J Manufacturing moved its Detroit Plant to this Walled Lake location and all

operations at Detroit were shut down; R & J Mfg. sold the Detroit building. Hence, this plant was doubled in size (sq. ft.), which was accomplished by building an extension to the existing building that was built in 1978. The 1985 extension became an office space for the business and the rest (the original building) became a manufacturing space.

R & J Mfg. makes automotive test products (mostly urethane or hard rubber type), test harnesses, pallets, seals mold prototypes, etc. There are metal and plastics cutting operations; but no painting except 3-4 hand-held spray cans per year. The hand-held spray can painting is exempt from Rule 336.1201 (Permit-to-Install) pursuant to Rule 336.287(b).

### **NESHAP / MACT T Initial Notification – not subject**

About August 1995, AQD received initial notification for halogenated solvent cleaner NESHAP or degreaser NESHAP, which stated that the company was not subject to the NESHAP (40 CFR, Part 63, Subpart T). I found that only degreasers used were two small Safety-Kleen solvent cleaners with mineral spirits (cold-cleaners). Per MSDS, 99.9+ percent of degreasing solvent is mineral spirits with dyes and antistatic agents. Mineral Spirits, also called Stoddard solvent [CAS 8052-41-3], is a low vapor pressure petroleum distillate.

### **Two cold-cleaners (Safety-Kleen)**

One unit may be described as a “sink on a drum” (Safety-Kleen Model 30 Solvent Parts Washer) the other “soaker” or “dip-tank” (Hadi-Kleen). Soaker does not have a drum as a reservoir of solvents. Soaker is simply a solvent tank. Concerning “sink on a drum”, solvent is stored in the drum (enclosure reservoir) of about 40 gallons capacity. Parts are placed in the sink area and solvent is pumped over the part. The solvent then drains back into the drum. Mineral spirits, a low vapor pressure organic solvent, is used as a cleaner. Oils and grease are the typical soils that are removed. The R&J leases the parts washer from the Safety-Kleen Corporation, which maintains and repairs the cleaner and recycles the solvent. The mineral spirits used in most cold-cleaners average in density 6.7 pounds of volatile organic compounds (VOC) per gallon. Safety-Kleen services the degreasing units.

During my previous inspection of March 2005, I found some Rule 611/707 work-practice violations. I had sent a copy of DEQ’s “cold-cleaner operating procedures”. Again in 2007, I found that the procedures were not posted and a cold cleaner’s lid was open when the unit was not operating. However, R&J had laminated the operating procedures it received in CY 2005. I asked the Ms. Jennifer Lucker to post the work practice methods / procedures near the cold cleaners in a conspicuous manner and instruct workers to keep lids closed at all times when not operating.

During FY 2016 inspection, I noticed the procedures were posted and mechanically-assisted lids on two cold-cleaners (2) were maintained closed. Again, during FY 2016 inspection, I gave the work-practice decals for posting and replacing soiled decals.

Each cold-cleaner is subject rule 336.611 or 336.1707 depending on if it is new or existing. A cold-cleaner is exempt from Rule 336.1201 pursuant to Rule 281(h) or Rule 285(r) (iv). Existing cold cleaners were placed into operation prior to July 1, 1979. New cold cleaners were placed into operation on or after July 1, 1979.

### **Safety-Kleen Solvent 105 Solvent-MS**

100% VOC solvent. 99% Mineral Spirits. Flash Point (FP) = 105 °F TCC. Auto Ignition = NA °F. Boiling Point (BP) = 310-400 °F @ 760 mm Hg. Vapor Pressure (VP) = 2 mm Hg at 68 °F. Specific Gravity (SG, Water = 1.0) = 0.775-0.795. Density ( $\rho$ ) @ 68 °F = 6.6 lbs / gallon (0.8 kg /L). Flammability range = 0.7 %v (LEL) – 6%v (UEL).

### **Urethane casting (two areas)**

Main operations at this plant are urethane casting and metal cutting (4 machines). Urethane is stored mostly in 55-gallon drums although some specialty low-use urethanes are stored in 5-gallon containers. Urethane liquid, which is highly viscous, is heated to 170-200 degrees Fahrenheit to make it flow. Urethane primer (monomer) is mixed with a curative (catalyst) to start a chemical reaction (polymerization). The mixture is poured into a desired heated (200 degrees Fahrenheit) aluminum mold. Aluminum mold and table where mold is placed are kept heated at all times when the process is operating. Air bubbles are popped with a propane torch upon expansion of air in the bubbles of hot liquid being molded. Molded part is taken out of the mold before curing in an electric oven at 170 degrees Fahrenheit for 12-24 hours. Although ambient curing can be accomplished, the part is cured at 170 degrees Fahrenheit to enhance the polymerization reaction rate and hence reduce curing time. Five different urethanes are used at this location. Approximately, 1,200 gallons of urethane per year is used.

While two ovens for curing are designed and fabricated by R & J Manufacturing, one is bought (Grieve Electric Oven, which is located in a separate room).

### **Metal cutting**

For metal cutting lathe and milling machines are used. For finishing metal parts, grinding and drilling machines are used. Water-soluble oil is used in cutting (drilling, lathe, grinding) machines to cool the parts. Spent oil is stored in 55-gallon drums and disposed of via RCRA Manifest. Mr. Glen Ridgway stated that oils smell due to bacterial action on an occasional basis. He added his company takes a prompt corrective action

All emissions are discharged to in-plant environment. The machines are exempt from Rule 336.1201 (Permit-to-Install) pursuant to Rule 336.1285(l).

### **Neoprene process**

In a Neoprene process, proprietary rubber-like materials (one natural and 6-7 synthetic rubbers) are compounded with trade secret organic chemicals, which are regulated by the permit (PTI No. 329-80). The emissions are not exhausted outside the building but to an adjacent room where a baghouse is located. Neoprene materials, after compounding, are pressed into aluminum molds under 10,000 psi pressure at 300 deg. Fahrenheit. Neoprene process emissions are ducted to a baghouse located in the next room. The baghouse consists of 40 bags (8 ft. H \* 6 inches Diameter). Motor driven shaker mechanism is present to remove dust cake from bags. All filtered exhaust air is released to in-plant environment.

Both Urethane and Neoprene molds use a dilute solution of a dish soap as a mold release agent.

All parts, both neoprene and urethane, are detailed, finished and shipped to customers.

### **Welding, dry blast, finishing machines**

There are two welding machines with an in-plant exhaust hood with filtration device. Machining of metal parts is done using water based cutting coolant. There is one rubber mill and compounding machine with in-plant exhaust with fabric filter. There is one Trinco (Trinity Tool Company of Fraser, Michigan) Dry Blast (dry sand blast) Machine with an

in-plant exhaust hood with a filtration device. One finishing machine with a filter system where exhaust air is recycled into the plant is present.

Trinco machine is equipped with a cyclone and a baghouse (16 bags, 5 ft. H \* 6 inches diameter) for air filtration. Exhaust gases are not discharged to outside ambient air. While cyclone recycles shot, baghouse fines are disposed of. Unlike Neoprene process baghouse (motor driven shaker mechanism), Trinco bags are shaken manually to remove dust cake from bags. Make-up shot is added for fines that are disposed of.

Each machine / equipment is exempt from Rule 336.1201 (Permit-to-Install) pursuant to Rule 336.1285(l)(vi) because the process is vented internally via an air pollution control device (APCD).

### Conclusion

I did not find any compliance problems. Although the permit lists toxic chemicals (PTI No. 329-80), this is small VOC and particulate matter source.

NAME B. McManahall DATE 04/14/2016 SUPERVISOR CJE