Statement of Basis

Permit to Construct No. P-2017.0006
Project ID 61842

Interstate Concrete & Asphalt
Portable, Idaho

Facility ID 777-00371

Final

March 24, 2017
Morrie Lewis
Permit Writer

The purpose of this Statement of Basis is to satisfy the requirements of IDAPA 58.01.01.et seq, Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho, for issuing air permits.

ACRONYMS, UNITS, AND CHEMICAL NOMENCLATURE

ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
BHP	brake horsepower
CAA	Clean Air Act
CBP	concrete batch plant
CEMS	continuous emission monitoring systems
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CI	compression ignition
CMS	continuous monitoring systems
CO	carbon monoxide
CO_2	carbon dioxide
CO_2e	CO_2 equivalent emissions
COMS	continuous opacity monitoring systems
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
GHG	greenhouse gases
HAP	hazardous air pollutants
hp	horsepower
hr/yr	hours per consecutive 12-calendar-month period
ICE	internal combustion engines
IDAPA	a numbering designation for all administrative rules in Idaho promulgated in accordance with the Idaho Administrative Procedures Act
lb/hr	pounds per hour
lb/qtr	pound per quarter
MACT	Maximum Achievable Control Technology
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standard
NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NO_2	nitrogen dioxide
NO_x	nitrogen oxides
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
PERF	Portable Equipment Relocation Form
PM	particulate matter
$PM_{2.5}$	particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers
PM_{10}	particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers
ppm	parts per million
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
PTC	permit to construct
PTE	potential to emit
RICE	reciprocating internal combustion engines
Rules	*Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho*
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SM	synthetic minor
SM80	synthetic minor facility with emissions greater than or equal to 80% of a major source threshold
SO_2	sulfur dioxide
SO_x	sulfur oxides
T/yr	tons per consecutive 12 calendar month period
T2	Tier II operating permit
TAP	toxic air pollutants
ULSD	ultra-low sulfur diesel
U.S.C.	United States Code
VOC	volatile organic compounds
yd^3	cubic yards

FACILITY INFORMATION

Description

Interstate Concrete & Asphalt will operate a portable ready-mix concrete plant previously permitted under PTC No. P-050124. Beyond the change in ownership, the facility description has not been revised, and is appended in the Statement of Basis to PTC No. P-050124.

Permitting History

The following information was derived from a review of the permit files available to DEQ. Permit status is noted as active and in effect (A) or superseded (S).

March 8, 2006	P-050124, initial PTC for concrete batch plant, (A, but will become S upon issuance of this permit)

Application Scope

This PTC is a permit transfer through a permit revision, with incorporation of applicable requirements to the emergency generator engine.

The applicant has proposed to:

- Change the ownership of the facility.

Application Chronology

January 23, 2017	DEQ received an application and an application fee.
February 23, 2017	DEQ determined that the application was complete.
February 23, 2017	DEQ made available the draft permit and statement of basis for applicant review.
March 21, 2017	DEQ received the permit processing fee.
March 24, 2017	DEQ issued the final permit and statement of basis.

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

The emissions units and control equipment, emissions inventories, and ambient air quality impact analyses have not been revised, and are appended in the Statement of Basis to PTC No. P-050124.

REGULATORY ANALYSIS

Beyond updating of nonattainment area information in the permit and incorporation of applicable requirements that became effective since the initial permit was issued, regulatory analyses has not been revised, and is appended in the Statement of Basis to PTC No. P-050124.

Attainment Designation (40 CFR 81.313)

This modeling analysis for this facility demonstrates compliance with applicable standards in attainment areas. However, because a separate modeling analysis was not provided to demonstrate compliance with applicable standards in non-attainment areas, this portable facility is not permitted for operation in non-attainment areas. This requirement is assured by Permit Condition 2.15.

NSPS Applicability (40 CFR 60)

The facility is not subject to any NSPS requirements 40 CFR Part 60.

NESHAP Applicability (40 CFR 61)

The facility is not subject to any NESHAP requirements in 40 CFR 61.

MACT Applicability (40 CFR 63)

The facility has proposed to operate as a minor source of hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions, and is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines. DEQ has been delegated this Subpart.

40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ..... National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines

§ 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.

§ 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 or are not contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) and 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 or are not contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) and 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 or are not contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) and that do not operate for the purpose specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii).

The generator is to be operated at an industrial concrete batch plant.

§ 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 that does not operate or is not contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii).

(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 that does not operate or is not contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii).

(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.

The emergency generator engine is an affected source located at an area source of HAP emissions that was constructed before June 12, 2006.

§ 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.

Compliance is required with applicable emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements no later than May 3, 2013 (i.e., upon permit issuance).

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?*

These requirements are not applicable to the emergency generator CI engine, which is not located at a major source of HAP and is rated at 320 kW (<472 BHP).

§ 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?*

These requirements are not applicable to the emergency generator CI engine, which is not located at a major source of HAP and is not new or reconstructed.

§ 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?*

These requirements are not applicable to the emergency generator CI engine, which is not located at a major source of HAP.

§ 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 annually, 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 annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

(3) Inspect fuel filters and belts, if installed, every 750 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

(4) Inspect all flexible hoses every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, 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.

Paragraph (a) requirements are applicable to the emergency generator CI engine, as applicable.

§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 80.510(b) 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 or is contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) or that operates for the purpose specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii), you must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements in 40 CFR 80.510(b) 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) Beginning January 1, 2015, if you own or operate a new emergency CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP and a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder located at a major source of HAP that uses diesel fuel and operates or is contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii), you must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements in 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel, except that any existing diesel fuel purchased (or otherwise obtained) prior to January 1, 2015, may be used until depleted.

(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.

These requirements are applicable to the emergency generator CI engine exceeding 100 BHP with displacement less than 30 L/cyl, and have been incorporated as Permit Condition 2.17.

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.

These requirements are applicable to the emergency generator CI engine, and have been incorporated as Permit Condition 2.21.

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.

...

These requirements are not applicable to the emergency generator CI engine, which is not located at a major source of HAP, and is not new or reconstructed.

§ 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?

These requirements are not applicable to the emergency generator CI engine, which is not located at a major source of HAP, and is not new or reconstructed.

§ 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.

These requirements are applicable to the emergency generator CI engine, as applicable. Tables 3 and 4 reference testing when required by §§63.6610, 63.6611, 63.6620, and 63.6640. Because these sections do not require performance testing and because Table 5 does not include testing requirements for emergency generator engines, testing requirements were not included in the permit.

§ 63.6615 ..... When must I conduct subsequent performance tests?

Because performance testing is not mandatory for emergency generator engines, these requirements were not included in the permit.

§ 63.6620 ..... What performance tests and other procedures must I use?

Because performance testing is not mandatory for emergency generator engines, these requirements were not included in the permit.

§ 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.

...

(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.

...

(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;

...

(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).

...

(h) If you operate a new, reconstructed, or existing stationary engine, you must minimize the engine's time spent at idle during startup and minimize the engine's startup time to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the emission standards applicable to all times other than startup in Tables 1a, 2a, 2c, and 2d to this subpart apply.

(i) If you own or operate a stationary CI engine that is subject to the work, operation or management practices in items 1 or 2 of Table 2c to this subpart or in items 1 or 4 of Table 2d to this subpart, you have the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Tables 2c and 2d to this subpart. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in Table 2c or 2d to this subpart. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Base Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Base Number is less than 30 percent of the Total Base Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the engine owner or operator is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 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 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 changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine.

(j) If you own or operate a stationary SI engine that is subject to the work, operation or management practices in items 6, 7, or 8 of Table 2c to this subpart or in items 5, 6, 7, 9, or 11 of Table 2d to this subpart, you have the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Tables 2c and 2d to this subpart. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in Table 2c or 2d to this subpart. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Acid Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Acid Number increases by more than 3.0 milligrams of potassium hydroxide (KOH) per gram from Total Acid Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the engine owner or operator is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 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 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 changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine.

Because the permittee has not elected to install continuous monitoring devices on the emergency generator engine, the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) were not included in the permit. The requirements of paragraph (f) and (h) were incorporated as Permit Conditions 2.20 and 2.22.

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

Because performance testing is not mandatory for emergency generator engines, and because Table 5 does not include testing requirements for emergency generator engines, these requirements were not included in the permit.

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.

Because the permittee has not elected to install continuous monitoring devices on the emergency generator engine, these requirements were not included in the permit.

§ 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, emergency demand response, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in paragraphs (f)(1) through (4) of this section, is prohibited. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1) through (4) of this section, 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 any combination of the purposes specified in paragraphs (f)(2)(i) through (iii) 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) Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for emergency demand response for periods in which the Reliability Coordinator under the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standard EOP-002-3, Capacity and Energy Emergencies (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), or other authorized entity as determined by the Reliability Coordinator, has declared an Energy Emergency Alert Level 2 as defined in the NERC Reliability Standard EOP-002-3.

(iii) Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for periods where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency of 5 percent or greater below standard voltage or frequency.

(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 and emergency demand response 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 and emergency demand response 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.

Operation for peak-shaving or demand response was not proposed, and because performance testing is not mandatory for emergency generator engines, these requirements were not included in the permit. Operating and emergency operation requirements were incorporated in Permit Conditions 2.18 and 2.23.

Notifications, Reports, and Records

§ 63.6645 ..... What notifications must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit all of the notifications in §§63.7(b) and (c), 63.8(e), (f)(4) and (f)(6), 63.9(b) through (e), and (g) and (h) that apply to you by the dates specified if you own or operate any of the following;

(1) An existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(2) An existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions.

(3) A stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(4) A new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(5) This requirement does not apply if you own or operate an existing stationary RICE less than 100 HP, an existing stationary emergency RICE, or an existing stationary RICE that is not subject to any numerical emission standards.

(b) As specified in §63.9(b)(2), if you start up your stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before the effective date of this subpart, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than December 13, 2004.

(c) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions on or after August 16, 2004, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 120 days after you become subject to this subpart.

(d) As specified in §63.9(b)(2), if you start up your stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before the effective date of this subpart and you are required to submit an initial notification, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than July 16, 2008.

(e) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions on or after March 18, 2008 and you are required to submit an initial notification, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 120 days after you become subject to this subpart.

(f) If you are required to submit an Initial Notification but are otherwise not affected by the requirements of this subpart, in accordance with §63.6590(b), your notification should include the information in §63.9(b)(2)(i) through (v), and a statement that your stationary RICE has no additional requirements and explain the basis of the exclusion (for example, that it operates exclusively as an emergency stationary RICE if it has a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions).

(g) If you are required to conduct a performance test, you must submit a Notification of Intent to conduct a performance test at least 60 days before the performance test is scheduled to begin as required in §63.7(b)(1).

(h) If you are required to conduct a performance test or other initial compliance demonstration as specified in Tables 4 and 5 to this subpart, you must submit a Notification of Compliance Status according to §63.9(h)(2)(ii).

(1) For each initial compliance demonstration required in Table 5 to this subpart that does not include a performance test, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status before the close of business on the 30th day following the completion of the initial compliance demonstration.

(2) For each initial compliance demonstration required in Table 5 to this subpart that includes a performance test conducted according to the requirements in Table 3 to this subpart, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status, including the performance test results, before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of the performance test according to §63.10(d)(2).

(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.

Because the emergency generator engine was not subject to numerical standards, these requirements were not applicable and were not included in the permit.

§ 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.

Because contractual operation for peak shaving or demand response specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) or §63.6640(f)(4)(ii) was not proposed, these requirements were not included in the permit.

§ 63.6655..... What records must I keep?

(a) If you must comply with the emission and operating limitations, you must keep the records described in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(5), (b)(1) through (b)(3) and (c) of this section.

(1) A copy of each notification and report that you submitted to comply with this subpart, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status that you submitted, according to the requirement in §63.10(b)(2)(xiv).

(2) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation (i.e., process equipment) or the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(3) Records of performance tests and performance evaluations as required in §63.10(b)(2)(viii).

(4) Records of all required maintenance performed on the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(5) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.6605(b), including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

(b) For each CEMS or CPMS, you must keep the records listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Records described in §63.10(b)(2)(vi) through (xi).

(2) Previous (i.e., superseded) versions of the performance evaluation plan as required in §63.8(d)(3).

(3) Requests for alternatives to the relative accuracy test for CEMS or CPMS as required in §63.8(f)(6)(i), if applicable.

(c) If you are operating a new or reconstructed stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, you must keep the records of your daily fuel usage monitors.

(d) You must keep the records required in Table 6 of this subpart to show continuous compliance with each emission or operating limitation that applies to you.

(e) You must keep records of the maintenance conducted on the stationary RICE in order to demonstrate that you operated and maintained the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to your own maintenance plan if you own or operate any of the following stationary RICE;

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

(2) An existing stationary emergency RICE.

(3) An existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions subject to management practices as shown in Table 2d to this subpart.

(f) If you own or operate any of the stationary RICE in paragraphs (f)(1) 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 purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) or (iii) or §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.

Applicable recordkeeping requirements were included in Permit Condition 2.24.

§ 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).

Applicable recordkeeping requirements were included in Permit Condition 2.24.

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.*

Because the emergency generator engine is an existing emergency stationary RICE, general provisions were not applicable.

§ 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:

...

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)(2)(ii) or (iii) and §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.

...

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.

...

Definitions from this section are incorporated by reference. An enforceable requirement to operate the engine only in emergency situations was included in Permit Condition 2.18.

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...		
2. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 300<HP≤500...		
3. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE >500 HP...		
4. Emergency stationary CI RICE and black start stationary CI RICE.[2]	***a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[1]***	
	b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually,	

	whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
5. Emergency stationary SI RICE; black start stationary SI RICE; non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year; non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year.[2]	*a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[1];* *b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and* *c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.*	
6. Non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE...		
7. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE ≤500 HP...		
8. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB remote stationary RICE >500 HP...		
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...		
10. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE ≤500 HP...		
11. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB remote stationary RICE >500 HP...		
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...		
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...		

[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.

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[1]; 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[f]; and* *ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and* *iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and*
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
3. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, 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]
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.
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	***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.***

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		
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.
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
		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.*

Permit Conditions Review

This section describes the permit conditions for this initial permit or only those permit conditions that have been added, revised, modified or deleted as a result of this permitting action. Beyond the permit conditions identified below, the remaining permit conditions have not been revised; discussion of these permit conditions is appended in the Statement of Basis to PTC No. P-050124.

Permit Condition 2.15 (Revised Permit Condition 2.13 of PTC No. P-050124)
The permittee shall not operate the concrete batch plant in any PM_{10} nonattainment area under this permit. Norm's Utility Contractor, Inc. shall submit an air quality permit to construct application which requests the ability to locate and operate the concrete batch plant within a PM_{10} nonattainment area. As of the date of this permit, the PM_{10} nonattainment areas in north Idaho include the Sandpoint area and the Pinehurst area. Contact DEQ for more specific details about the nonattainment area boundaries.

This permit condition was revised to reference updated nonattainment area locations.

Added Permit Condition 2.17 through 2.24

These permit conditions incorporate emission limits and operating, maintenance, general compliance, and recordkeeping requirements from NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ.

PUBLIC REVIEW

Public Comment Opportunity

Because this permitting action does not authorize an increase in emissions, an opportunity for public comment period was not required nor provided in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.209.04 or IDAPA 58.01.01.404.04.

APPENDIX A – PROCESSING FEE

PTC Processing Fee Calculation Worksheet

Instructions:
Fill in the following information and answer the following questions with a Y or N. Enter the emissions increases and decreases for each pollutant in the table.

Company:	**Interstate Concrete & Asphalt**
Address:	**P.O. Box 3366**
City:	**Spokane**
State:	**WA**
Zip Code:	**99220**
Facility Contact:	**Paul Franz**
Title:	**General Manager**
AIRS No.:	**777-00371**

N	Does this facility qualify for a general permit (i.e. concrete batch plant, hot-mix asphalt plant)? Y/N
Y	Did this permit require engineering analysis? Y/N
N	Is this a PSD permit Y/N (IDAPA 58.01.01.205.04)

Emissions Inventory			
Pollutant	Annual Emissions Increase (T/yr)	Annual Emissions Reduction (T/yr)	Annual Emissions Change (T/yr)
NO_X	0.0	0	0.0
SO_2	0.0	0	0.0
CO	0.0	0	0.0
PM10	0.0	0	0.0
VOC	0.0	0	0.0
TAPS/HAPS	0.0	0	0.0
Total:	0.0	0	**0.0**
Fee Due	$ 1,000.00		

Comments:

APPENDIX B – P-050124 STATEMENT OF BASIS

Air Quality Permitting
Statement of Basis

March 8, 2006

Permit to Construct No. P-050124

Norm's Utility Contractor, Inc.
Portable

Facility ID No. 777-00371

Prepared by:
Carole Zundel
Carole Zundel, Permit Writer
AIR QUALITY DIVISION

FINAL PERMIT

Table of Contents

Acronyms, Units, and Chemical Nomenclatures

acfm	actual cubic feet per minute
AFS	AIRS Facility Subsystem
AIRS	Aerometric Information Retrieval System
AQCR	Air Quality Control Region
BACT	Best Available Control Technology
CAA	Clean Air Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CO	carbon monoxide
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
HAPs	Hazardous Air Pollutants
IDAPA	a numbering designation for all administrative rules in Idaho promulgated in accordance with the Idaho Administrative Procedures Act
lb/day	pounds per day
lb/hr	pounds per hour
MACT	Maximum Achievable Control Technology
NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NO_x	nitrogen oxides
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
PM	particulate matter
PM_{10}	particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
PTC	permit to construct
PTE	potential to emit
Rules	Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SM	Synthetic Minor
SO_2	sulfur dioxide
T/yr	tons per year
VOC	volatile organic compound

1. PURPOSE

The purpose for this memorandum is to satisfy the requirements of IDAPA 58.01.01.200, Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho, for issuing permits to construct.

2. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

Norm's Utility Contractor, Inc. operates a portable ready-mix concrete plant. Aggregate is stored in stockpiles. Aggregate, sand, and coarse material are dumped into an aggregate storage bin. When batching begins, an aggregate batcher is used to measure the desired amount of aggregate from each bin. The aggregate is heavily wetted for better mixing and to minimize fugitive dust prior to being dropped onto a conveyor. The aggregate is transferred by conveyor to a truck for in-transit mixing or a central mix drum for mixing onsite.

As the aggregate is being conveyed to the truck or central mix drum, cement and flyash are also measured and mixed in a batcher that has a dust collector. From the batcher, the cement/flyash mixture is conveyed by a covered screw conveyor to be added to the aggregate at the truck/drum loading location. The cement and flyash are stored in covered silos with pipe fill systems. The silos have an exhaust fan for air exchange that are used during the filling process. The silos are equipped with dust collectors.

Water is added to the truck or central mix drum with the aggregate and cement/flash for the concrete mix. A baghouse is located at the loading transfer point to capture particulate-dust emitted during the loading process. The ready-mix plant consists of an aggregate storage bin, batcher, silos, and conveyors, all supplied as one portable unit. Electric power is supplied to the ready-mix plant from the local power grid. Emergency back-up power is provided by a Caterpillar generator operating on No. 2 diesel fuel.

3. FACILITY / AREA CLASSIFICATION

Norm's Utility Contractor, Inc. is not a designated facility as defined in IDAPA 58.01.01.006.27 and not a major facility as defined in IDAPA 58.01.01.008.10 or 205. The AIRS classification is "SM" because the potential emissions of PM_{10} are greater than major source levels and are limited by hours of operation to 5.6 tons per year. The facility's Standard Industrial Classification Code (SIC) is 3273, which refers to an establishment that is primarily engaged in manufacturing portland cement concrete, including ready mixed concrete.

The Norm's Utility Contractor, Inc. facility is a portable facility and can relocate in attainment areas within the state. A relocation form must be competed and submitted to DEQ prior to any relocation.

The AIRS information provided in Appendix A defines the classification for each regulated air pollutant at Norm's Utility Contractor, Inc. This required information is entered into the EPA AIRS database.

4. APPLICATION SCOPE

Norm's Utility Contractor, Inc. originally applied for this permit to construct under the name, "Hap Taylor and Sons, Inc." This change was made after the 15-day approval and opportunity for public comment, and prior to the issuance of the draft permit.

Norm's Utility Contractor, Inc. is proposing to commence construction of a portable concrete batching facility. The facility is requesting a PTC be issued to cover the operations of the concrete batching facility in an attainment area. The concrete batch plant's maximum hourly throughput is 300 cubic yards per hour (300 cy/hr). Electricity is supplied to the facility by the local utility. The facility includes a 320-kilowatt (320-kW), No. 2 diesel-fired emergency electrical generator.

4.1 Application Chronology

October 3, 2005	Application received for pre-permit construction
October 18, 2005	Pre-construction approval granted
October 31, 2005	Application determined complete
December 15, 2005	Additional information received
December 22, 2005	Proposed permit issued for public comment
December 22, 2005	Comments received from DEQ Coeur d'Alene Regional Office
January 25, 2006	Comments received from Centra Consulting, Inc.
February 27, 2006	Processing fee received

5. PERMIT ANALYSIS

This section of the Statement of Basis describes the regulatory requirements for this PTC action.

5.1 Equipment Listing

Emergency generator
Manufacturer: Caterpillar
Model: 3406
Rated heat input capacity: 320 kW
Fuel type: No. 2 fuel oil

Portable ready-mix plant
Manufacturer: Con-E-Co
Model: Lo Pro-12
Max. hourly throughput: 300 cubic yards per hour

Four Baghouses

Silo Baghouse No. 1
Model No. 14-23
Stack ht.: 13.8 m
Diameter: 0.28 m
Velocity: 0.001 m/s
Temp.: 293 K

Silo Baghouse No. 2
Model No. 14-23
Stack ht.: 17.1 m
Diameter: 0.28 m
Velocity: 0.001 m/s
Temp.: 293 K

Two Batcher Vent Baghouses (truck mix and central mix)

Model No. PJ-980
Stack ht.: 4.9 m
Diameter: 0.2 m
Velocity: 0.001 m/s
Temp.: 293 K

Model No. PJ-980
Stack ht.: 11.7 m
Diameter: 0.52 m
Velocity: 0.001 m/s
Temp.: 293 K

5.2 Emissions Inventory

Emissions from the concrete batch plant for the following sources are based on AP-42 emission factors, Table 11.12-4, August 2005, and operating hours of ten hours per day:

- Aggregate to bin
- Sand to bin
- Hopper loading

Emissions from the concrete batch plant for the following sources are based on manufacturer's data and operating hours of ten hours per day:

- Cement silo filling
- Fly ash silo filling
- Batcher vent (cement and fly ash)
- Mix loading

Emission estimates for the emergency generator are based on AP-42 emission factors, 10 hours per day (per the December 15, 2005 additional information letter), and 500 hours per year of operation. HAP emission estimates are shown in Appendix B.

AP-42 is a compilation of industry average emission rates. When source-specific data is available, such as manufacturer's specifications or source test data for the equipment that is being permitted, this data is more representative of the emissions than the industry average values in AP-42. It is more accurate and appropriately conservative to use the source specific data.

In the permit application for Norm's Utility Contractor, Inc.'s concrete batch plant, in Appendix C Emission Estimates, 8th page, Process Potential to Emit, emissions from the cement silo filling and fly ash silo filling operations are estimated at 0.02 lb/hr each. The emission factor used is 0.07 lb/yd^3 based on manufacturer's specifications, as footnoted under the table on that page as "Dust collection system parameters supplied by CON-E-CO, Concrete Equipment Company, Fax from Morse Bros., August 2005." A copy of this fax is included in the permit application in Appendix C. On the page in the fax titled, "Specifications for Model PJ-980 Dust Collection System," the equation to calculate the dust to the dust collector is shown as follows:

0.07 lb/yd^3 x _____ yd^3 concrete/hr = _____ lb/hr

The specifications further show that the dust out of the dust collector is estimated by multiplying the dust collected by 0.001.

As an example of this calculation, the design throughput of concrete is 300 yd^3/hr. The estimated dust into the dust collector, using the equation, is calculated to be 21 lb/hr. That value is then multiplied by 0.001 to obtain the emissions from the dust collector of 0.021 lb/hr, which was rounded to 0.02 in the process potential to emit table in the permit application.

Manufacture emission rates/baghouse efficiencies were used to calculate these emissions. This is defined on the calculation sheet for "Process Emissions". - A foot note describing the source is also present. There should be a total of four baghouses- two silos, one for the batch venter (truck mix) and one for the batch venter (central mix).

Table 5.1 Emission Inventory of Criteria Pollutants and Chromium 6+ (Chr6)

Source	PM_{10}[a]			Nitrogen Oxides		Sulfur Dioxide		Carbon Monoxide		VOC[b]		Chr6[f]	
	(lb/hr)[c]	(lb/day)[d]	(T/yr)[e]	(lb/hr)[c]	(T/yr)[e]	(lb/hr)[c]	(T/yr)[e]	(lb/hr)[c]	(T/yr)[e]	(lb/hr)[c]	(T/yr)[e]	(lb/hr)[c]	(T/yr)[e]
Concrete batch plant, point sources	2.36	23.6	4.3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1.1E-6	2.0E-6
Concrete batch plant, fugitives	0.67	6.7	1.2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Emergency generator	0.38	1.0	0.1	6.49	1.6	0.91	0.2	8.04	2.0	0.92	0.2		
Total:	3.41	31.3	5.6	6.49	1.6	0.91	0.2	8.04	2.0	0.92	0.2	1.1E-6	2.0E-6

a) Particulate Matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers
b) Volatile Organic Compounds
c) Pounds per hour
d) Pounds per day
e) Tons per year
f) Chromium 6+

Table 5.2 shows the uncontrolled potential to emit for the concrete batch plant for AIRS facility classification purposes.

Table 5.2 Potential To Emit (for facility classification purposes)

Source	PM_{10}[a]		Nitrogen Oxides		Sulfur Dioxide		Carbon Monoxide		VOC[b]	
	(lb/hr)[c]	(T/yr)[d]	(lb/hr)[c]	(T/yr)[d]	(lb/hr)[c]	(T/yr)[d]	(lb/hr)[c]	(T/yr)[d]	(lb/hr)[c]	(T/yr)[d]
Concrete batch plant, point sources	77.28	332	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Emergency generator	0.38	1.6	6.49	27.9	0.91	3.9	8.04	34.6	0.92	4.0
Total:	77.66	334	6.49	27.9	0.91	3.9	8.04	34.6	0.92	4.0

a) Particulate Matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers
b) Volatile Organic Compounds
c) Pounds per hour
d) Tons per year

Based on this information, the facility requires permit limitations to remain below the major source threshold for PM_{10}. Therefore, this facility is classified as synthetic minor (SM).

5.3 Modeling

The ambient air impact analysis submitted, in combination with DEQ's verification analysis, demonstrated to DEQ's satisfaction that emissions from the facility will not cause or significantly contribute to a violation of any air quality standard.

5.4 Regulatory Review

This section describes the regulatory analysis of the applicable air quality rules with respect to this PTC.

IDAPA 58.01.01.201 ..... Permit to Construct Required

A PTC is required for this facility because, without limits on the potential to emit, the estimated PM_{10} emissions may cause or contribute to a violation of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), and the chromium 6+ emissions may exceed the allowable increment for acceptable ambient air concentrations for carcinogens.

IDAPA 58.01.01.203 ..... National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)

Air dispersion modeling demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Department that the emissions of criteria pollutants do not exceed the NAAQS. The modeling was based on operation of the concrete batch plant and associated generator of not more than 10 hours per day, which is a permit condition. Because the dispersion modeling predicts that the 24-hour PM_{10} emissions are close to the 24-hour NAAQS for PM_{10}, a daily PM_{10} emissions limit was established for the plant and generator combined.

2.3 ***Emissions Limits***

The PM_{10} emissions from the concrete batch plant, including PM_{10} emissions from the generator, shall not exceed 31.3 lb/day.

2.5 ***Hours of Operation***

The concrete batch plant, including the generator, shall not operate more than ten hours per day.

Because the air dispersion modeling showed that the estimated PM_{10} emissions exceeded the allowable increment for nonattainment areas, a permit condition was written which prohibits this facility from operating in any nonattainment area in the state. An air quality permit to construct application may be submitted which requests the ability to locate within a PM_{10} nonattainment area.

2.13 ***PM_{10} Nonattainment Area Operations***

The permittee shall not operate the concrete batch plant in any PM_{10} nonattainment area under this permit. Norm's Utility Contractor, Inc. shall submit an air quality permit to construct application which requests the ability to locate and operate the concrete batch plant within a PM_{10} nonattainment area. As of the date of this permit, the PM_{10} nonattainment areas in north Idaho include the Sandpoint area and the Pinehurst area. Contact DEQ for more specific details about the nonattainment area boundaries.

For any other area in the state, a permit condition was written which allows relocating the equipment in accordance with the following condition:

2.14 ***Relocation***

All existing portable equipment shall be registered. At least 10 days prior to relocation of any equipment covered by this permit, the permittee shall submit a scaled plot plan and a complete Portable Equipment Registration and Relocation Form (available on DEQ website at: www.state.id.us/deq/air/equip_relocat.htm), in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.500, to the following address:

PERF Processing Unit
DEQ - Air Quality
1410 N. Hilton
Boise, ID 83706-1255

IDAPA 58.01.01.210..... Demonstration of Preconstruction Compliance with Toxic Standards

The facility's estimated toxic air pollutant (TAP) emissions from the concrete batch plant and the generator are shown in Appendix B. The TAP emissions estimates are less than the corresponding screening level or were modeled to demonstrate that they would not exceed the applicable acceptable ambient concentration. The hours of operation are limited to 10 hours per day, which inherently limits the production rate and corresponding estimated TAP emissions.

IDAPA 58.01.01.625..... Visible Emissions

Emissions from point sources are limited to 20% as follows:

2.4.1 Opacity Limit

Emissions emanating from any stack, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening shall not exceed 20% opacity for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any 60-minute period as required in IDAPA 58.01.01.625. Opacity shall be determined using the procedures contained in IDAPA 58.01.01.625.

IDAPA 58.01.01.650-651..... Rules for the Control of Fugitive Dust

This rule has been incorporated as a permit condition to require control of fugitive dust for the concrete batch plant.

2.6 Reasonable Control of Fugitive Emissions

All reasonable precautions shall be taken to prevent PM from becoming airborne as required in IDAPA 58.01.01.651. In determining what is reasonable, considerations will be given to factors such as the proximity of dust-emitting operations to human habitations and/or activities and atmospheric conditions that might affect the movement of particulate matter. Some of the reasonable precautions include, but are not limited to, the following:

- *Use, where practical, of water or chemicals for control of dust in the demolition of existing buildings or structures, construction operations, the grading of roads, or the clearing of lands.*
- *Application, where practical, of asphalt, oil, water or suitable chemicals to, or covering of dirt roads, material stockpiles, and other surfaces which can create dust.*
- *Installation and use, where practical, of hoods, fans and fabric filters or equivalent systems to enclose and vent the handling of dusty materials. Adequate containment methods should be employed during sandblasting or other operations.*
- *Covering, when practical, of open-bodied trucks transporting materials likely to give rise to airborne dusts.*
- *Paving of roadways and their maintenance in a clean condition, where practical.*
- *Prompt removal of earth or other stored material from streets, where practical.*

IDAPA 58.01.01.209.05.....Permit to Construct Procedures for Tier I Sources.

The estimated emissions of PM_{10}, NO_x, SO_2, CO, VOC, and HAP from this facility do not exceed any major source threshold. Therefore, this is not a Tier I source.

5.5 Permit Conditions Review

This section describes the monitoring and recordkeeping permit conditions written in this permit to construct.

To ensure that the emission estimates, PM_{10} emission limit, and the opacity limit are not exceeded and that the fugitive dust control is effective, the following permit conditions have been established:

2.7 ***Operations and Maintenance Manual Requirements***

Within 60 days after startup, the permittee shall have developed an O&M manual for the air pollution control devices describing the procedures that shall be followed to comply with General Provision No. 2 and the air pollution control device requirements contained in this permit. The manual shall remain onsite at all times and shall be made available to DEQ representatives upon request.

2.9 ***Pressure Drop Across Air Pollution Control Devices***

The pressure drop across the air pollution control devices shall be maintained within manufacturer and O&M manual specifications. Documentation of both manufacturer and O&M manual operating pressure drop specifications shall remain onsite at all times and shall be made available to DEQ representatives upon request.

2.10 ***Visible Emission Inspection***

The permittee shall conduct a monthly facility-wide inspection of potential sources of visible emissions, during daylight hours and under normal operating conditions. The inspection shall consist of a see/no see evaluation for each potential source of visible emissions. If any visible emissions are present from any point of emission, the permittee shall either take appropriate corrective action as expeditiously as practicable, or perform a Method 9 opacity test in accordance with the procedures outlined in IDAPA 58.01.01.625. A minimum of 30 observations shall be recorded when conducting the opacity test. If opacity is greater than 20% for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any 60-minute period, the permittee shall take all necessary corrective action and report the exceedance in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.130-136. The permittee shall maintain records of the results of each visible emission inspection and each opacity test when conducted. The records shall include, at a minimum, the date and results of each inspection and test and a description of the following: the permittee's assessment of the conditions existing at the time visible emissions are present (if observed), any corrective action taken in response to the visible emissions, and the date corrective action was taken.

2.11 ***Operating Parameters***

The following operating parameters shall be monitored and recorded when operating. A compilation of the most recent two years of records shall be kept onsite and shall be made available to DEQ representatives upon request.

- *Pressure drop reading across the air pollution control devices once per week*
- *Daily hours of operation of the concrete batch plant*
- *Daily hours of operation of the generator*

2.12 ***Reasonable Control Measures***

The permittee shall conduct a monthly facility-wide inspection of potential sources of fugitive emissions, during daylight hours and under normal operating conditions to ensure that the methods used to reasonably control fugitive emissions are effective. If fugitive emissions are not being reasonably controlled, the permittee shall take corrective action as expeditiously as practicable. The permittee shall maintain records of the results of each fugitive emissions inspection. The records shall include, at a minimum, the date of each inspection and a description of the following: the permittee's assessment of the conditions existing at the time fugitive emissions were present (if observed), any corrective action taken in response to the fugitive emissions, and the date the corrective action was taken.

6. PERMIT FEES

An application fee of $1,000 is required in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01 224. The application fee was received by DEQ on October 3, 2005. A permit processing fee of $2,500.00 is required in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01 225 because the total increase in emissions is between one and ten tons per year. The processing fee was received by DEQ on February 27, 2006. This facility is not a major facility and is not subject to registration fees.

Table 5.1 PTC PROCESSING FEE TABLE

Emissions Inventory			
Pollutant	**Annual Emissions Increase (T/yr)**	**Annual Emissions Reduction (T/yr)**	**Annual Emissions Change (T/yr)**
NO_X	1.6	0	1.6
SO_2	0.2	0	0.2
CO	2.0	0	2.0
PM_{10}	5.6	0	5.6
VOC	0.2	0	0.2
TAPS/HAPS	0.2	0	0.18
Total:	9.8	0	**9.8**
Fee Due	**$ 2,500.00**		

7. PERMIT REVIEW

7.1 Regional Review of Draft Permit

The proposed permit for public comment was provided electronically to the DEQ Coeur d'Alene Regional Office for review on December 22, 2005. The Region had comments which were incorporated into the permit as follows:

The fugitive monitoring language in Permit Condition 2.8 was replaced in a more concise form.

Previous Permit Condition 2.8:

2.8 ***Monitoring Equipment***

The permittee shall immediately implement a strategy or strategies to control fugitive dust emissions whenever:

2.8.1 *Visible fugitive emissions are greater than 20% from any transfer point. For the purposes of this permit condition, transfer points include, but are not limited to, the following: transfer of sand and aggregate to respective weight bins/hoppers or storage bins/hoppers; transfer of sand and aggregate from respective weight bins/hoppers or storage bins/hoppers to a conveyor; transfer of sand and aggregate from a conveyor to the mix truck; transfer of cement from its storage silo to the mix truck.*

2.8.2 *Transfer point control strategies include, but are not limited to, the following: limit drop heights such that there is a homogeneous flow of material; install, operate, and maintain water spray bars to control fugitive dust emissions at transfer points on conveyors.*

2.8.3 *Visible fugitive emissions from wind erosion on stockpiles exceeds 20% opacity for a period or periods aggregating more that one minute in any 60-minute period.*

2.8.4 *Stockpile wind erosion control strategies include, but are not limited to, the following: limit the height of the stockpiles; limit the disturbance of stockpiles; apply water or a chemical dust suppressant onto the surface of the stockpile.*

2.8.5 *Visible fugitive emissions from vehicle traffic on any paved or unpaved roads within the facility boundary of the concrete batch plant exceeds 20% opacity for a period or periods aggregating more than one minute in any 60-minute period.*

2.8.6 *Visible fugitive emissions control strategies for vehicle traffic on paved and unpaved roads within the facility boundary include, but are not limited to, the following: limit vehicle traffic; limit vehicle speed; apply water or a chemical dust suppressant to the surface of the road; apply gravel to the surface of unpaved roads; and sweep or use water sprays to clean the surface of a paved road.*

Revised Permit Condition 2.8 (Renumbered as 2.4.2, 2.4.3, and 2.8):

2.4.2 *Transfer Point Emissions Limit*

Emissions from any transfer point, belt conveyors, or from any other affected source shall not exhibit greater than 10% opacity. Opacity shall be determined by the test methods and procedures contained in IDAPA 58.01.01.625.04.

2.4.3 *Fugitive Emissions at the Property Boundary*

Visible fugitive emissions shall not be observed leaving the property boundaries exceeding a period or periods aggregating more than one minute in any 60-minute period. This visual determination is to be conducted using Method 22, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A.

2.8 *Fugitive Emissions from Haul Roads, Traffic Areas, and Stockpiles*

Fugitive PM emissions from traffic or haul roads, traffic areas, and aggregate stockpiles shall be reasonably controlled as required by IDAPA 58.01.01.650 and IDAPA 58.01.01.651. This shall include, but is not limited to, applications of water or environmentally safe chemical dust suppressants.

Permit Condition 2.12, which requires fugitive emission inspections, was changed from quarterly to monthly inspections.

Permit Condition 2.13 was reworded to be more specific regarding PM_{10} non-attainment areas.

Previous Permit Condition 2.13:

The permittee shall not locate the concrete batch plant in any PM_{10} nonattainment area. Norm's Utility Contractor, Inc. may submit an air quality permit to construct application which requests the ability to locate within a PM_{10} nonattainment area.

Revised Permit Condition 2.13:

The permittee shall not operate the concrete batch plant in any PM_{10} nonattainment area under this permit. Norm's Utility Contractor, Inc. may submit an air quality permit to construct application which requests the ability to locate and operate the concrete batch plant within a PM_{10} nonattainment area. As of the date of this permit, the PM_{10} nonattainment areas in north Idaho include the Sandpoint area and the Pinehurst area. Contact DEQ for more specific details about the nonattainment area boundaries.

7.2 Facility Review of Draft Permit

A draft permit was not requested by Norm's Utility Contractor, Inc. for review. The proposed permit for public comment was issued which was reviewed by the facility. A comment was submitted on January 11, 2006 and was addressed in the permit.

7.3 Public Comment

An opportunity for public comment period on the PTC application was provided from November 4, 2005 through December 6, 2005 in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.209.01.c. During this time, there was a request for a public comment period on DEQ's proposed action. A proposed PTC for public comment was issued and a public comment period was held from December 28, 2005, through January 26, 2006. Comments were received on January 25, 2006. The DEQ response to comments are shown in Appendix D.

8. RECOMMENDATION

Based on review of application materials, and all applicable state and federal rules and regulations, staff recommends that Norm's Utility Contractor, Inc. be issued PTC No. P-050124 for the portable concrete ready-mix plant. The project does not involve PSD requirements.

CZ/bf Permit No. P-050124

G:\Air Quality\Stationary Source\SS Ltd\PTC\Norm's Utility\P-050124\Norm's Utility P-050124 Final SB.doc

Appendix A

AIRS Information

P-050124

AIRS/AFS[a] FACILITY-WIDE CLASSIFICATION[b] DATA ENTRY FORM

Facility Name: Norm's Utility Contractor, Inc.
Facility Location: Portable
AIRS Number: 777-00371

AIR PROGRAM / POLLUTANT	SIP	PSD	NSPS (Part 60)	NESHAP (Part 61)	MACT (Part 63)	SM80	TITLE V	AREA CLASSIFICATION A-Attainment U-Unclassified N- Nonattainment
SO_2	B							U
NO_x	B							U
CO	B							U
PM_{10}	SM						SM	U
PT (Particulate)	SM							U
VOC	B							U
THAP (Total HAPs)	B							
			APPLICABLE SUBPART					

[a] Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS) Facility Subsystem (AFS)

[b] AIRS/AFS Classification Codes:

A = Actual or potential emissions of a pollutant are above the applicable major source threshold. For HAPs only, class "A" is applied to each pollutant which is at or above the 10 T/yr threshold, or each pollutant that is below the 10 T/yr threshold, but contributes to a plant total in excess of 25 T/yr of all HAPs.

SM = Potential emissions fall below applicable major source thresholds if and only if the source complies with federally enforceable regulations or limitations.

B = Actual and potential emissions below all applicable major source thresholds.

C = Class is unknown.

ND = Major source thresholds are not defined (e.g., radionuclides).

Appendix B

Emissions Inventory

P-050124

HTS PTC Application for Portable Ready Mix Plant
Criteria Pollutant Emission Summary

Sources	Emission Rate (ton/year)					
	PM-10	NO_x	SO_2	CO	VOC	Lead
Point Sources						
Ready Mix Generator	0.10	1.62	0.23	2.01	0.23	
Aggregate to bin	1.70					
Sand to bin	0.38					
Hopper loading	2.08					
Cement Silo Filling	0.04					
Fly Ash Silo Filling	0.04					
Batcher Vent (Cement & Fly Ash)	0.02					1.68E-07
Mix Loading	0.04					9.07E-08
Rock Crusher Generator	0.63	21.77	3.67	4.99	0.64	
Rock Crusher	8.30					
Total	13.33	23.39	3.90	7.00	0.87	2.59E-07
Modeling Threshold	1.0	1.0	1.0	na	na	0.6
Modeling Required	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**			No
Fugitive Sources						
Aggregate Storage	1.06					
Sand Storage	0.23					
Total	**14.6**	**23.4**	**3.9**	**7.0**	**0.9**	**2.59E-07**

Sources	Emission Rate (lb/hr)					
	PM-10	NO_x	SO_2	CO	VOC	Lead
Point Sources						
Emergency Generator	0.38	6.49	0.91	8.04	0.92	
Aggregate to bin	0.93					
Sand to bin	0.21					
Hopper loading	1.14					
Cement Silo Filling	0.02					
Fly Ash Silo Filling	0.02					
Batcher Vent (Cement & Fly Ash)	0.01					5.99E-08
Mix Loading	0.02					3.23E-08
Rock Crusher Generator	1.02	34.82	5.87	7.98	1.02	
Rock Crusher	13.25					
Total	17.00	41.31	6.78	16.02	1.94	9.22E-08
Modeling Threshold	0.2	na	0.2	14.0	na	na
Modeling Required	**Yes**		**Yes**	**Yes**		
Fugitive Sources						
Aggregate Storage	0.55					
Sand Storage	0.12					
Total	**17.7**	**41.3**	**6.8**	**16.0**	**1.9**	**9.2E-08**

HTS PTC Application for Portable Ready Mix Plant
Summary of HAP Emissions

Hazardous Air Pollutants: Organic

Generator Pollutants	CAS Number	EF lb/MMBtu	PTE Ready Mix Generator lb/hr	PTE Rock Crusher Generator lb/hr	PTE Total lb/hr	PTE Total t/yr	IDAPA 58.01.01.585/586 EL (lb/hr)	Comparison
Benzene	71-43-2	9.33E-04	2.94E-03	7.70E-03	1.06E-02	2.66E-03	8.00E-04	Exceeds
Toluene	108-88-3	4.09E-04	1.29E-03	2.79E-03	4.08E-03	1.02E-03	2.50E+01	Below
Xylenes	1330-20-7	2.85E-04	8.98E-04	1.91E-03	2.81E-03	7.03E-04	2.90E+01	Below
Propylene	115-07-1	2.58E-03	8.13E-03	2.77E-02	3.58E-02	8.95E-03	NA	
1,3-Butadiene	106-99-0	3.91E-05	1.23E-04		1.23E-04	3.06E-05	2.40E-05	Exceeds
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	1.18E-03	3.72E-03	7.83E-04	4.50E-03	1.13E-03	5.10E-04	Exceeds
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	7.67E-04	2.42E-03	2.50E-04	2.67E-03	6.67E-04	3.00E-03	Below
Acrolein	107-02-8	9.25E-05	2.91E-04	7.82E-05	3.70E-04	9.24E-05	1.70E-02	Below
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)								
Naphthalene	91-20-3	8.48E-05	2.67E-04	1.29E-03	1.56E-03	3.89E-04	3.33E+00	Below
Acenaphthylene		5.06E-06	1.59E-05	9.16E-05	1.07E-04	2.66E-05		
Acenaphthene		1.42E-06	4.47E-06	4.64E-05	5.09E-05	1.27E-05		
Fluorene		2.92E-05	9.20E-05	1.27E-04	2.19E-04	5.47E-05		
Phenanthrene		2.94E-05	9.26E-05	4.05E-04	4.97E-04	1.24E-04		
Anthracene		1.87E-06	5.89E-06	1.22E-05	1.81E-05	4.52E-06		
Fluoranthene		7.61E-06	2.40E-05	4.00E-05	6.40E-05	1.60E-05		
Pyrene		4.78E-06	1.51E-05	3.68E-05	5.19E-05	1.30E-05		
Benzo(a)anthracene	IDAPA PAH	1.68E-06	5.29E-06	6.17E-06	1.15E-05	2.87E-06		
Chrysene	IDAPA PAH	3.53E-07	1.11E-06	1.52E-05	1.63E-05	4.07E-06		

HTS PTC Application for Portable Ready Mix Plant

Summary of HAP Emissions

Benzo(b)fluoranthene	IDAPA PAH	9.91E-08	3.12E-07	1.10E-05	1.13E-05	2.63E-06		
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	IDAPA PAH	1.55E-07	4.88E-07	2.16E-06	2.65E-06	6.63E-07		
Benzo(a)pyrene	IDAPA PAH	1.88E-07	5.92E-07	2.55E-06	3.14E-06	7.85E-07		
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	IDAPA PAH	3.75E-07	1.18E-06	4.11E-06	5.29E-06	1.32E-06		
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	IDAPA PAH	5.83E-07	1.84E-06	3.43E-06	5.27E-06	1.32E-06		
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene		4.89E-07	1.54E-06	5.51E-06	7.06E-06	1.76E-06		
IDAPA PAH Total			1.08E-05	4.46E-05	5.54E-05		9.10E-05	Below

Hazardous Air Pollutants: Metal

Pollutant	CAS Number	AP-42 EF (lb/ton concrete)				Controlled PTE (lb/hr)				Total lb/hr	IDAPA 58.01.01.585/586 EL (lb/hr)	Comparison
		Silo with filter	Ash with filter	Batcher with filter	Mix Loading	Silo	Ash	Batcher	Mix Loading			
Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.65E-06	1.00E-06	2.32E-07	3.04E-06	1.24E-07	1.10E-08	1.98E-08	2.57E-07	4.11E-07	1.50E-06	Below
Beryllium	440-41-7	1.79E-08	9.04E-08	ND	2.44E-07	1.32E-09	9.90E-10	0.00E+00	2.06E-06	2.30E-08	2.80E-05	Below
Cadmium	7440-43-9	2.34E-07	1.98E-08	1.18E-08	3.42E-08	1.72E-08	2.17E-10	9.98E-10	2.89E-09	2.13E-08	3.70E-06	Below
Chromium	7440-47-3	2.52E-07	1.22E-06	1.42E-06	1.14E-05	1.86E-08	1.34E-08	1.20E-07	9.64E-07	1.12E-06	5.60E-07	Exceeds
Lead		7.36E-07	5.20E-07	3.62E-07	3.62E-06	5.42E-08	5.69E-09	3.23E-08	3.06E-07	3.98E-07		
Manganese	7439-96-5	2.02E-04	2.58E-07	6.12E-05	6.12E-05	1.49E-05	2.80E-09	5.18E-06	5.18E-06	2.52E-05	6.70E-02	Below
Nickel	7440-02-0	1.76E-05	2.28E-06	3.28E-06	1.19E-05	1.30E-06	2.50E-08	2.77E-07	1.01E-06	2.81E-06	2.70E-05	Below
Phosphorous	7723-14-0	1.18E-05	3.54E-06	2.02E-05	3.84E-05	0.00E+00	3.88E-08	1.71E-06	3.25E-06	5.00E-06	7.00E-03	Below
Selenium	7782-49-2	ND	7.24E-08	ND	2.82E-06	0.00E+00	7.93E-10	0.00E+00	2.22E-07	2.22E-07	1.30E-02	Below

HTS PTC Application for Portable Ready Mix Plant
Emergency Backup Power Potential to Emit - Ready Mix Plant

Assumptions:

Rated Capacity	320.0 kW
	23 gal/hr max throughput rate
	500 hrs max operation per year
	453.6 grams/lb

Stack Parameters:

Height	13 ft
Diameter	8 inches
Exhaust Flow	2765 acfm
Gas Temp	972 °F

Fuel:

Diesel[a]	137,000 Btu/gal
(# 2 Fuel Oil)	0.5 wt% sulfur (max limit)

Calculations

Criteria Pollutants

Pollutant	Manuf. EF[b] g/kW-hr	AP-42 EF[c] lb/MMBtu	PTE lb/hr	PTE lb/yr	PTE t/yr
NOx	9.2		6.49	3,245	1.62
CO	11.4		8.04	4,021	2.01
PM-10	0.54		0.38	190	0.10
SO_2[d]		0.29	0.91	457	0.23
VOC	1.3		0.92	459	0.23

Notes:
g/kW-hr = gram per kilowatt-hour
lb/MMBtu = pound per million british thermal unit

Hazardous Air Pollutants[e]

Pollutant	CAS Number	EF lb/MMBtu	PTE lb/hr	PTE lb/yr	PTE t/yr	IDAPA 58.01.01.585/586 EL (lb/hr)	Comparison
Benzene	71-43-2	9.33E-04	2.94E-03	1.47E+00	7.35E-04	8.00E-04	Exceeds
Toluene	108-88-3	4.09E-04	1.29E-03	6.44E-01	3.22E-04	2.50E+01	Below
Xylenes	1330-20-7	2.85E-04	8.98E-04	4.49E-01	2.25E-04	2.90E+01	Below
Propylene	115-07-1	2.58E-03	8.13E-03	4.06E+00	2.03E-03	NA	
1,3-Butadiene	106-99-0	3.91E-05	1.23E-04	6.16E-02	3.08E-05	2.40E-05	Exceeds
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	1.18E-03	3.72E-03	1.86E+00	9.30E-04	5.10E-04	Exceeds
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	7.67E-04	2.42E-03	1.21E+00	6.04E-04	3.00E-03	Below
Acrolein	107-02-8	9.25E-05	2.91E-04	1.46E-01	7.28E-05	1.70E-02	Below
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)							
Naphthalene	91-20-3	8.48E-05	2.67E-04	1.34E-01	6.68E-05	3.33E+00	Below
Acenaphthylene		5.06E-06	1.59E-05	7.97E-03	3.98E-06		
Acenaphthene		1.42E-06	4.47E-06	2.24E-03	1.12E-06		
Fluorene		2.92E-05	9.20E-05	4.60E-02	2.30E-05		
Phenanthrene		2.94E-05	9.26E-05	4.63E-02	2.32E-05		
Anthracene		1.87E-06	5.89E-06	2.95E-03	1.47E-06		
Fluoranthene		7.61E-06	2.40E-05	1.20E-02	5.99E-06		
Pyrene		4.78E-06	1.51E-05	7.53E-03	3.77E-06		
Benzo(a)anthracene	IDAPA PAH	1.68E-06	5.29E-06	2.65E-03	1.32E-06		
Chrysene	IDAPA PAH	3.53E-07	1.11E-06	5.56E-04	2.78E-07		
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	IDAPA PAH	9.91E-08	3.12E-07	1.56E-04	7.81E-08		
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	IDAPA PAH	1.55E-07	4.88E-07	2.44E-04	1.22E-07		
Benzo(a)pyrene	IDAPA PAH	1.88E-07	5.92E-07	2.96E-04	1.48E-07		
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	IDAPA PAH	3.75E-07	1.18E-06	5.91E-04	2.95E-07		
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	IDAPA PAH	5.83E-07	1.84E-06	9.19E-04	4.59E-07		
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene		4.89E-07	1.54E-06	7.70E-04	3.85E-07		
IDAPA PAH Total			1.08E-05			9.10E-05	Below

Notes

[a] Heat Value from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) AP-42, Appendix A, Typical Parameters of Various Fuels, (From EPA website, August 2006)
Sulfur content from Idaho Administrative Procedures Act (IDAPA) Chapter 58.01.01.728.
[b] Manufacture emission factors provided by Caterpillar fax to HTS, August 2006
[c] Criteria pollutant emission factors from EPA AP-42, Table 3.3-1 (August 2006), Total TOC assumed to be equal to VOC
[d] Hazardous air pollutant emission factors from EPA AP-42, Table 3.3-2 (August 2006)

HTS PTC Application for Portable Ready Mix Plant

Process Potential to Emit.

Assumptions:

Max Throughput	300	yd^3/hr
Hours of Operation	10	hrs/day
	365	days/week
	3650	hrs/yr
Concrete Mix[a]	4024	lb/yd3
	1865	lb coarse aggregate
	1428	lb sand
	491	lb cement
	73	lb fly ash
	20	gal water

Dust Collector Parameters[b]:

Silo Baghouse	0.07	lb/yd^3 dust collection
	99.9	% efficiency
Batcher Vent (Truck Mix)	0.04	lb/yd^3 dust collection
	99.9	% efficiency.
Batcher Vent (Central Mix)	0.07	lb/yd^3 dust collection
	99.9	% efficiency.

Calculations

Criteria Pollutants[c]

Process	PM-10 AP-42 EF	PM Manufacturer - EF	Uncontrolled PTE			Controlled PTE		
	lb/yd³	lb/yd³	lb/hr	lb/yr	tpy	lb/hr	lb/yr	tpy
Aggregate to bin	0.0031		0.93	3,395	1.70	0.93	3,395	1.70
Sand to bin	0.0007		0.21	767	0.38	0.21	767	0.38
Hopper loading	0.0038		1.14	4,161	2.08	1.14	4,161	2.08
Cement Silo Filling		0.07	21.00	76,650	38.33	0.02	77	0.04
Fly Ash Silo Filling		0.07	21.00	76,650	38.33	0.02	77	0.04
Batcher Vent (Cement & Fly Ash)		0.04	12.00	43,800	21.90	0.01	44	0.02
Mix Loading		0.07	21.00	76,650	38.33	0.02	77	0.04
Total			77.28	282072.00	141.04	2.36	8595.75	4.30

Hazardous Air Pollutants[d]

Pollutant	CAS Number	AP-42 EF (lb/ton material)				Controlled PTE (lb/hr)				Total	EPA 98.91.01.555/556 EL (lb/hr)	Compliance
		Silo	Ash[e]	Batcher	Mix	Silo	Ash	Batcher	Mix Loading	lb/hr		
Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.69E-08	1.00E-08	2.32E-07	3.04E-06	1.24E-07	1.10E-08	1.98E-08	2.57E-07	4.11E-07	1.50E-06	Below
Beryllium	440-41-7	1.79E-08	9.04E-08	ND	2.44E-07	1.32E-09	9.90E-10		2.06E-08	2.30E-08	2.80E-05	Below
Cadmium	7440-43-9	2.34E-07	1.98E-08	1.18E-08	3.42E-08	1.72E-08	2.17E-10	9.98E-10	2.89E-09	2.13E-08	3.70E-08	Below
Chromium	7440-47-3	2.52E-07	1.22E-06	1.42E-06	1.14E-05	1.86E-06	1.34E-06	1.20E-07	9.64E-07	1.12E-06	5.60E-07	Exceeds
Lead		7.35E-07	5.20E-07	3.82E-07	9.62E-06	5.42E-08	5.69E-09	3.23E-08	3.06E-07	3.98E-07		
Manganese	7439-96-5	2.02E-04	2.58E-07	6.12E-05	6.12E-05	1.49E-05	2.80E-09	5.18E-06	5.18E-06	2.52E-05	8.70E-02	Below
Nickel	7440-02-0	1.76E-05	2.28E-06	3.28E-06	1.19E-05	1.30E-06	2.50E-08	2.77E-07	1.01E-06	2.61E-06	2.70E-05	Below
Phosphorous	7723-14-0	1.18E-05	3.54E-06	2.02E-05	3.84E-05		3.88E-08	1.71E-06	3.25E-06	5.00E-06	7.00E-03	Below
Selenium	7782-49-2	ND	7.24E-08	ND	2.62E-06		7.93E-10		2.22E-07	2.22E-07	1.30E-02	Below

Notes

[a] *Cement mix parameters provided in EPA AP-42, Table 11-12.8, August 2005*

[b] *Dust collection system parameters supplied by CON-E-CO ,Concrete Equipment Company; Fax from Morse Bros , August 2005*

[c] *Criteria pollutant emission factors from manufacturer, CON-E-CO and EPA, AP-42, Table 11.12-4 (August 2005). Total PM assumed to be equal to PM-10 if PM-10 emission factor not given. All loads assumed to be central mix since this is the most conservative*

[d] *Hazardous air pollutant emission factors from EPA, AP-42, Table 11.12-6, August 2005.*

[e] *Ash emissions factors are for with a fabric filter since no emission factors are available for uncontrolled emissions.*

HTS PTC Application for Portable Ready Mix Plant
Aggregate Handling and Storage Piles Potential to Emit Calculations

Assumptions:

Mean Wind Speed[a], U	9.74	mph
Moisture Content, M	2.5	% Coarse aggregate
	6	% Sand
Particle Size Multiplier (<10μm), k	0.35	
Hours Operation	3650	hrs/yr
1 yd^3 concrete[b]	4024	lbs
	46.4	% Coarse aggregate
	35.5	% Sand

Calculations

PM-10 EF[c] = k*(0.0032)*(U/5)1.3/(M/2)1.4
= 0.002 lb / t coarse aggregate
= 0.001 lb / t sand

Emissions based on 300 yd^3/hr concrete production rate:

agg. max rate	280.1	t/hr	sand max rate	214.3 t/hr
PM-10 =	**0.56**	**lb/hr**	**=**	**0.12 lb/hr**
PM-10 =	**2.73E-04**	**t/hr**	**=**	**6.13E-05 t/hr**

Emissions based on max year throughput rate and storage capacity:

agg. max rate	1,022,257	t/yr	sand max rate	782,115 t/yr
agg. storage	60,000	t	sand storage	22,000 t
total agg.	1,082,257	t/yr	total sand	804,115 t/yr
PM-10 =	**2,110.28**	**lb/yr**	**=**	**460.29 lb/yr**
PM-10 =	**1.06**	**t/yr**	**=**	**0.23 t/yr**

[a] *Wind Speed provide by IDEQ, Email August 2005, Spokane Met data 1987-1991*
[b] *EPA-AP-42, Table 11.12-2, definition of concrete mixture (August 2005)*
[c] *EPA AP-42, Equation 13.2.4-1 (August 2005)*

HTS PTC Application for Portable Ready Mix Plant
Grain Loading Standard - Ready Mix Generator

Source Information

Manufacturer:	CAT
Model No:	3406
Fuel:	#2 Fuel Oil

Generator Data

PM Emission Rate:	0.38 lb/hr

Exit Gas Flow Rate Calculation

Exit flow rate:[a] =	850 dcfm (at 32 F and 29.98 in Hg)
Exit flow rate corected:	= ACFM(Std T(°R)/Stack T(°R))(Stack P (inHg)/Std P(inHg))
Exit flow rate corected: =	914
Exit flow rate (3% O2): =	1068 dscfm

Grain loading

Calculated: #2 Fuel Oil	0.04 gr/dscf
IDAPA 58.01.01.677	0.05 gr/dscf

Result:	**Meet the grain loading standard:**	**Yes**

[a] *Manufacture Information, August 2005*

Appendix C

Modeling Review

P-050124

MEMORANDUM

DATE: February 14, 2006

TO: Carole Zundel, Permit Writer, Air Program

FROM: Kevin Schilling, Stationary Source Modeling Coordinator, Air Program

PROJECT NUMBER: P-050124

SUBJECT: Modeling Review for Norm's Utility Contractor, Inc. Permit to Construct Application for their facility near Rathdrum, Idaho.

1.0 Summary

Norm's Utility Contractor, Inc. (Norm's) submitted a Permit to Construct (PTC) application for a new concrete batch plant located near Rathdrum, Idaho. Air quality analyses involving atmospheric dispersion modeling of emissions associated with the facility were submitted in support of a permit application to demonstrate that the facility would not cause or significantly contribute to a violation of any ambient air quality standard (IDAPA 58.01.01.203.02).

A technical review of the submitted air quality analyses was conduced by DEQ. The submitted modeling analyses in combination with DEQ's staff analyses: 1) utilized appropriate methods and models; 2) was conducted using reasonably accurate or conservative model parameters and input data; 3) adhered to established DEQ guidelines for new source review dispersion modeling; 4) showed either a) that predicted pollutant concentrations from emissions associated with the proposed facility were below significant contribution levels (SCLs); or b) that predicted pollutant concentrations from emissions associated with the facility, when appropriately combined with background concentrations, were below applicable air quality standards at all receptor locations. Table 1 presents key assumptions and results that should be considered in the development of the permit.

Table 1. KEY ASSUMPTIONS USED IN MODELING ANALYSES

Criteria/Assumption/Result	Explanation/Consideration
Discussions with the Norm's consultant indicated a rock crushing plant was also present at the site. Impacts of the crusher were included in a revised modeling assessment.	To assure compliance with NAAQS, reasonable control of fugitive emissions are required. General requirements of the rock crusher permit by rule will satisfy this requirement.
Controlled emissions were used to demonstrate compliance with the TAP Chromium.	As per IDAPA 58.01.01.210.08.c, TAP emission limits are required in the permit if controlled emissions were used in the modeling analyses to demonstrate compliance.
The batch plant may not be located in any PM_{10} non-attainment areas	Impacts from the facility exceed PM_{10} significant contribution levels.

2.0 Background Information

2.1 Applicable Air Quality Impact Limits and Modeling Requirements

This section identifies applicable ambient air quality limits and analyses used to demonstrate compliance.

2.1.1 Area Classification

The proposed Norm's facility is located in Kootenai County, designated as an attainment or unclassifiable area for sulfur dioxide (SO_2), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), carbon monoxide (CO), lead (Pb), ozone (O_3), and particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers (PM_{10}). There are no Class I areas within 10 kilometers of the facility.

2.1.2 Significant and Full Impact Analyses

If estimated maximum pollutant impacts to ambient air from the emissions sources at the facility exceed the significant contribution levels (SCLs) of IDAPA 58.01.01.006.91, then a full impact analysis is necessary to demonstrate compliance with IDAPA 58.01.01.203.02. A full impact analysis for attainment area pollutants involves adding ambient impacts from facility-wide emissions to DEQ-approved background concentration values that are appropriate for the criteria pollutant/averaging-time at the facility location and the area of significant impact. The resulting maximum pollutant concentrations in ambient air are then compared to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) listed in Table 2. Table 2 also lists SCLs and specifies the modeled value that must be used for comparison to the NAAQS.

2.2 Background Concentrations

Background concentrations were revised for all areas of Idaho by DEQ in March 2003[1]. Background concentrations in areas where no monitoring data are available were based on monitoring data from areas with similar population density, meteorology, and emissions sources. Background concentrations used in these analyses are listed in Table 3. Rural/agricultural default values were used for background concentrations. PM_{10}, SO_2, and NO_2 were the only pollutants included in the modeling analyses, since emissions of other criteria pollutants were below modeling applicability thresholds used by DEQ. The SO_2 annual emissions rate was also below the modeling applicability threshold.

During review of the application, DEQ was made aware of a neighboring stone crushing facility. DEQ used methods in the March 2003 background concentration memo[1] to account for PM_{10} impacts from neighboring facilities. The method involves using generic modeling results as a function of emissions quantities for facilities within 1.0 kilometers. An emissions rate of 100 ton/year was used, with the 24-hour averaging period impact factor of 0.036 $\mu g/m^3$ per ton/year

1 Hardy, Rick and Schilling, Kevin. *Background Concentrations for Use in New Source Review Dispersion Modeling.* Memorandum to Mary Anderson, March 14, 2003.

and the annual averaging period impact factor of 0.011 $\mu g/m^3$ per ton/year, to calculate incremental impacts of 3.6 $\mu g/m^3$ for 24-hour PM_{10} and 1.1 $\mu g/m^3$ for annual PM_{10}. Impacts of other pollutants from the neighboring facility were assumed to be negligible and indistinguishable from background concentrations.

Table 2. APPLICABLE REGULATORY LIMITS

Pollutant	Averaging Period	Significant Contribution Levels[a] ($\mu g/m^3$)[b]	Regulatory Limit[c] ($\mu g/m^3$)	Modeled Value Used[d]
PM_{10}[e]	Annual	1.0	50[f]	Maximum 1st highest[g]
	24-hour	5.0	150[h]	Maximum 6th highest[i]
Carbon monoxide (CO)	8-hour	500	10,000[j]	Maximum 2nd highest[g]
	1-hour	2,000	40,000[j]	Maximum 2nd highest[g]
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)	Annual	1.0	80[f]	Maximum 1st highest[g]
	24-hour	5	365[j]	Maximum 2nd highest[g]
	3-hour	25	1,300[j]	Maximum 2nd highest[g]
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)	Annual	1.0	100[f]	Maximum 1st highest[g]
Lead (Pb)	Quarterly	NA	1.5[h]	Maximum 1st highest[g]

[a] IDAPA 58.01.01.006.91
[b] Micrograms per cubic meter
[c] IDAPA 58.01.01.577 for criteria pollutants
[d] The maximum 1st highest modeled value is always used for significant impact analysis
[e] Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal ten micrometers
[f] Never expected to be exceeded in any calendar year
[g] Concentration at any modeled receptor
[h] Never expected to be exceeded more than once in any calendar year
[i] Concentration at any modeled receptor when using five years of meteorological data
[j] Not to be exceeded more than once per year

Table 3. BACKGROUND CONCENTRATIONS

Pollutant	Averaging Period	Background Concentration ($\mu g/m^3$)[a]	Impact of Neighboring Facility ($\mu g/m^3$)
PM_{10}	24-hour	73	3.6
	annual	26	1.1
Sulfur dioxide (SO_2)	3-hour	34	Neg
	24-hour	26	Neg
Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2)	annual	17	Neg

[a] Micrograms per cubic meter

3.0 Modeling Impact Assessment

3.1 Modeling Methodology

Table 4 provides a summary of the modeling parameters used in analyses submitted by Norm's. CH2M Hill (CH2M), Norm's consultant, performed the air quality analyses.

Table 4. MODELING PARAMETERS

Parameter	Description/Values	Documentation/Additional Description
Model	ISCST3	ISCST3 version 02035.
Meteorological data	1987-1991	Spokane, Washington, surface and upper air data
Terrain	Considered	Elevation data from digital elevation model (DEM) files
Building downwash	Considered	The building profile input program (BPIP) was used
Receptor grid	Grid 1	25-meter spacing along boundary out to 100 meters
	Grid 2	50-meter spacing out to 500 meters
	Grid 3	100-meter spacing out to 500 meters

3.1.1 Modeling protocol

A protocol was submitted to and approved by DEQ prior to submission of the application. Modeling was conducted using methods and data presented in the protocol and the *State of Idaho Air Quality Modeling Guideline.*

3.1.2 Model Selection

ISCST3 was used by CH2M to conduct the ambient air analyses. ISCST3 is appropriate for this facility since all ambient air locations are outside of building recirculation cavities. ISCST3 accounts for building downwash, but does not calculate concentrations for areas within recirculation cavities.

3.1.3 Meteorological Data

Site-specific meteorological data are not available for the proposed facility site near Rathdrum. Spokane, Washington airport is the closest area where model-ready surface and upper air meteorological data are available. These data were used in the modeling analyses.

PCRAMMET, the meteorological data preprocessor for ISCST-3, occasionally generates unrealistically low mixing heights as a result of interpolation algorithms used with the twice daily measured mixing heights. The CH2M and DEQ verification modeling analyses were conducted using meteorological data corrected for low mixing heights. All mixing height values below 50 meters were replaced with a value of 50 meters.

3.1.4 Terrain Effects

The modeling analyses submitted considered elevated terrain, with elevations obtained from USGS digital elevation model (DEM) files. Elevations of terrain were not thoroughly reviewed by DEQ since review of a topographic map indicates the area is nearly flat for dispersion modeling purposes, especially considering that maximum impacts are located very near the emissions sources.

3.1.5 Facility Layout

DEQ verified proper identification of the facility boundary and buildings on the site by comparing the modeling input to a facility plot plan submitted with the application and aerial photographs of the area.

3.1.6 Building Downwash

Plume downwash effects caused by structures proposed for the facility were accounted for in the modeling analyses. The Building Profile Input Program (BPIP) was used to calculate direction-specific building dimensions and Good Engineering Practice (GEP) stack height information from building dimensions/configurations and emissions release parameters for ISCST3.

3.1.7 Ambient Air Boundary

The property boundary was used as the ambient air boundary for the modeling analyses submitted by Norm's. DEQ assumed reasonable measures would be taken to ensure the general public are excluded from access to the property.

3.1.8 Receptor Network

The receptor grids used by CH2M met the minimum recommendations specified in the *State of Idaho Air Quality Modeling Guideline*. DEQ determined the receptor grid was adequate to reasonably resolve maximum modeled concentrations.

3.2 Emission Rates

Emissions rates used in the dispersion modeling analyses submitted by the applicant were reviewed against those in the permit application, the engineering technical memorandum, and the proposed permit. The following approach was used for DEQ verification modeling:

- All modeled emissions rates were equal to or greater than the facility's emissions calculated in the PTC application or the permitted allowable rate.
- More extensive review of modeling parameters selected was conducted when model results for specific sources approached applicable thresholds.

Sources associated with the concrete batch plant will only operate for a maximum of 10 hours in any day. The hourly emissions rates used in the model were adjusted by a factor of 10/24 to account for periods of no emissions. The adjusted emissions rate was modeled for all hours of each day.

Table 5 and Table 6 list emissions rates for sources included in the short-term and long-term dispersion modeling analyses, respectively. CH2M included fugitive PM_{10} emissions from material handling operations (sand and aggregate to and from storage piles, and material transfers involving conveyors). Emissions from the aggregate crushing unit were not included in the initial modeling analyses, but were included in the revised final modeling analyses. CH2M assessed 24-hour crusher impacts assuming uncontrolled emissions rates and a 16 hour/day operational rate. DEQ determined reasonable control of fugitive emissions, as required by the permit by rule and Idaho regulations, would easily attain a 70 percent control efficiency, based on information presented in EPA's emissions factor data base, AP42.[2] DEQ also concluded that modeling maximum emissions for 24 hour/day would be more appropriate for conservatively assessing maximum 24-hour impacts. Annual modeled emissions for the crusher were based on 1,250 hour/year. Emissions from the hot mix asphalt plant were also included in the final analyses; however, it will not operate until a PTC is issued for this source.

---

2 AP42, Fifth Edition. Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors, Volume 1: Stationary Point and Area Sources. http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ap42/index.html.

Table 5. MODELED EMISSIONS RATES FOR SHORT-TERM (24-HOUR AND LESS)			
Source Id	Description	Emission Rates (lb/hr)[a]	
		PM_{10}[b]	SO_2[c]
SILO1	Cement Silo Filling	0.00875[d]	0.0
SILO2	Fly Ash Silo Filling	0.00875[d]	0.0
VENT	Batcher Vent	0.0050[d]	0.0
LOAD	Mix Loading	0.00875[d]	0.0
GEN1	Emergency Generator	0.159[d]	0.91[e] 0.38[d]
GEN2	Rock Crusher Generator	0.68[f] (1.02[g])	5.87[e] 3.91[f] (5.87[g])
DRYER	Dryer	2.396[d]	0.85[e] 0.35[d]
HEATER	Heater	0.00638[d] (0.0118[h])	0.0012[e] 0.00050[d] (0.000932[h])
SILOA	Asphalt Silo	0.115[d]	0.0
Fugitive Emissions Sources			
AGG1	Aggregate and Sand to Bin	0.475[d]	0.0
HOP1	Hopper Loading	0.475[d]	0.0
CRUSH	Crusher and Ass. Handling	8.83[f] (3.98[i])	0.0
CONVEY	Conveyor	0.70[d]	0.0

[a] Pounds per hour emissions rates. Values in parentheses are those from DEQ's verification analyses, where those values differ from what was used in the submitted analyses
[b] Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal ten micrometers
[c] Sulfur dioxide
[d] Hourly rate modeled for 24-hour standard. Based on 10 hr/day operation
[e] Maximum rate modeled for 3-hour standard
[f] Hourly rate modeled for 24-hour standard. Based on 16 hr/day operation
[g] DEQ analyses based on emissions for 24-hr/day operations
[h] Annual emissions assumed 6720 hr/yr operation, which equates to 18.4 hr/day. Submitted analyses were based on 10 hr/day and DEQ analyses were based on 18.5 hr/day.
[i] DEQ analyses based on emissions for 24 hr/day operations and 70% emissions control for reasonable dust control measures

Table 6. MODELED EMISSIONS RATES FOR LONG-TERM (ANNUAL)								
Source Id	Description	Emission Rates (lb/hr)[a]						
		PM_{10}[b]	SO_2[c]	NO_x[d]	ben[e]	1,3but[f]	Form[g]	Chr6[h]
SILO1	Cement Silo Filling	0.00875[i]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.19E-8[j]
SILO2	Fly Ash Silo Filling	0.00875[i]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.56E-9[j]
VENT	Batcher Vent	0.0050[i]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.69E-8[j]
LOAD	Mix Loading	0.00875[i]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.19E-7[j]
GEN1	Emergency Generator	0.0217[k]	0.0521[k]	0.37[k]	2.94E-3k	1.23E-4[k]	3.72E-3[k]	0.0
GEN2	Rock Crusher Generator	0.145[l]	0.838[l]	4.97[l]	Not App.	Not App.	Not App.	Not App.
DRYER	Dryer	0.788[l]	0.116[l]	0.89[l]	Not App.	Not App.	Not App.	Not App.
HEATER	Heater	0.0117[l]	0.000927[l]	0.155[l]	Not App.	Not App.	Not App.	Not App.
SILOA	Asphalt Silo	0.0379[l]	0.0	0.0	Not App.	Not App.	Not App.	Not App.

Table 6. MODELED EMISSIONS RATES FOR LONG-TERM (ANNUAL)								
Source Id	Description	Emission Rates (lb/hr)[a]						
		PM_{10}[b]	SO_2[c]	NO_x[d]	ben[e]	1,3but[f]	Form[g]	Chr6[h]
Fugitive Emissions Sources								
AGG1	Aggregate and Sand to Bin	0.475[i]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
HOP1	Hopper Loading	0.475[i]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CRUSH	Crusher and Ass. Handling	1.90[j] (0.567[m])	0.0	0.0	Not App.	Not App.	Not App.	Not App.
CONVEY	Conveyor	0.229[k]	0.0	0.0	Not App.	Not App.	Not App.	Not App.

[a] Pounds per hour emissions rates. Values in parentheses are those from DEQ's verification analyses, where those differ from what was used in the submitted analyses
[b] Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal ten micrometers
[c] Sulfur dioxide
[d] Oxides of nitrogen
[e] Benzene
[f] 1,3-butadiene
[g] Formaldehyde
[h] Chromium 6+
[i] Based on 10 hr/day operation
[j] Value modeled is larger than the hourly rate based on 10 hr/day operation; therefore, results will be conservative
[k] Based on 500 hr/yr operation
[l] Based on an allowable 1,250 hr/yr operation
[m] Based on an allowable 1,250 hr/yr operation and 70% emissions control for reasonable dust control measures

3.3 Emission Release Parameters

Table 7 provides emissions release parameters, including stack height, stack diameter, exhaust temperature, and exhaust velocity. Values used in the analyses appeared reasonable and within expected ranges. Additional documentation /verification of these parameters were not required.

Table 7. EMISSIONS AND STACK PARAMETERS					
Release Point /Location	Source Type	Stack Height (m)[a]	Modeled Diameter (m)	Stack Gas Temp. (K)[b]	Stack Gas Flow Velocity (m/sec)[c]
SILO1	Point	13.8	0.28	293	0.001
SILO2	Point	17.1	0.28	293	0.001
VENT	Point	4.9	0.2	293	0.001
LOAD	Point	11.7	0.52	293	0.001
GEN1	Point	4	0.2	795	41.533
GEN2	Point	4	0.2	708	113
DRYER	Point	8.5	0.46	293	152
HEATER	Point	3.4	0.51	505	2.0
SILOA	Point	8.5	0.85	293	0.001
Volume Sources					
Release Point /Location	Source Type	Release Height (m)	Initial Horizontal Dispersion Coefficient σ_{y0} (m)	Initial Vertical Dispersion Coefficient σ_{z0} (m)	
AGG1	Volume	10.06	0.71	2.34	
HOP1	Volume	3.66	0.71	1.7	
CRUSH	Volume	3.05	12.2	2.84	
CONVEY	Volume	2.13	2.3	6.51	

[a] Meters
[b] Kelvin
[c] Meters per second

3.4 Results for Significant and Full Impact Analyses

CH2M demonstrated compliance with NAAQS using full impact analyses. Results of preliminary significant impact analyses were not presented in the application. Results of the full impact analyses are presented in Table 8.

Table 8. RESULTS OF FULL IMPACT ANALYSES

Pollutant	Averaging Period	Maximum Modeled Concentration[a] ($\mu g/m^3$)[b]	Background Concentration ($\mu g/m^3$)	Total Ambient Impact ($\mu g/m^3$)	NAAQS[c] ($\mu g/m^3$)	Percent of NAAQS
PM_{10}[d]	24-hour	73.8[e] (61.2[f])	73 + 3.6	150.4 (137.8)	150	100 (92)
	Annual	6.9 (9.7)	26 + 1.1	34.0 (36.8)	50	68 (74)
Sulfur dioxide (SO_2)	3-hour	53.3[g] (52.9[h])	34	87.3 (86.9)	1,300	7 (7)
	24-hour	17.1[g] (25.2[h])	26	43.1 (51.2)	365	12 (14)
Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2)	Annual	3.5 (3.5)	17	20.5 (20.5)	100	20 (20)

[a] Values in parentheses are those obtained from DEQ verification modeling
[b] Micrograms per cubic meter
[c] National ambient air quality standards
[d] Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers
[e] Maximum 6th highest modeled concentration from modeling each of five years separately
[f] Maximum 6th highest modeled concentration from modeling a five-year meteorological data set
[g] Maximum 1st highest modeled concentration from modeling each of five years separately
[h] Maximum 2nd highest modeled concentration from modeling a five year meteorological data set

3.5 Results for TAPs Analyses

Compliance with TAP increments were demonstrated by modeling uncontrolled TAP emissions (those TAPs with emissions exceeding the ELs) from the generator. Compliance with chromium6+ was demonstrated by modeling controlled emissions from various material handling operations, as per IDAPA 58.01.01.210.08. An emissions limit for chromium is needed in the permit, as per IDAPA 58.01.01.210.08.c, since impacts of controlled emissions were used to demonstrate compliance. Table 9 summarizes the ambient TAP analyses.

Table 9. RESULTS OF TAP ANALYSES

TAP	Averaging Period	Maximum Modeled Concentration[a] ($\mu g/m^3$)[b]	AACC ($\mu g/m^3$)	Percent of AACC
Benzene	Annual	0.004	0.1200	3
1,3-Butadiene	Annual	0.00008	0.0036	2
Formaldehyde	Annual	0.00266	0.0770	3
Chromium 6+	Annual	1.3E-6	8.3E-5	2

[a] Values in parentheses are modeling results obtained by DEQ verification analyses
[b] Micrograms per cubic meter
[c] Meters

4.0 Conclusions

The ambient air impact analysis submitted, in combination with DEQ's verification analyses, demonstrated to DEQ's satisfaction that emissions from the facility will not cause or significantly contribute to a violation of any air quality standard.

Appendix D

Response to Comments

P-050124

Air Quality Permitting
Response to Public Comments

March 8, 2006

Permit to Construct No. P-050124

Norm's Utility Contractor, Inc.

Facility ID No. 777-00371

Prepared by:
Carole Zundel, Permit Writer
Kevin Schilling, Air Dispersion Modeler
AIR QUALITY DIVISION

FINAL PERMIT

1. BACKGROUND

As required by IDAPA 58.01.01.209.01 of the Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho (Rules), the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) provided Permit to Construct No. P-050124 for Norm's Utility Contractor, Inc., for public notice and comment. Public comment packages, which included the application for a permit to construct, the proposed permit to construct, and the associated air quality statement of basis, were made available for public review at DEQ's Coeur d'Alene Regional Office, the Rathdrum Branch of the Kootenai County Library in Rathdrum, DEQ's state office in Boise, and on DEQ's web site. The public comment period for the permit was provided from December 28, 2005 through January 26, 2006.

The following is a list of all documents received from the public containing comments on the above referenced permit action.

2. PUBLIC COMMENT AND RESPONSES

This section provides the air quality related comments submitted on the proposed action and DEQ's responses to those comments. Based on the application materials and the Rules, DEQ has responded only to those comments that directly relate to the air quality aspects of the permit.

Comments taken from Stephen E. West, Centra Consulting, Inc., dated 1/25/06

Comment No. 1

Modeling does not include all facility sources or nearby sources. Norm's Utility Contractor, Inc's modeling protocol states: *"For pollutants with concentrations greater than the SCLs, the design concentration will be determined and compared to the NAAQS. This design concentration is not the highest 1st high concentration for averaging periods other than annual. ...**This concentration will include contributions from the facility, nearby sources, and ambient background concentrations.** ..." (emphasis added). In addition, the State of Idaho Air Quality Modeling Guideline states: "In a FIA (full impact analysis), the scope of the analysis is expanded from te PA (preliminary analysis) to include impacts from all other sources at the facility and background."* The guideline states that if the modeled emissions exceed the SCL than a FIA is required.

Upon review of the analysis, the modeled emissions exceed the SCL's for PM_{10} and SO_2. The PM_{10} modeled impacts are 7.26 $\mu g/m^3$ on an annual average and 70.29 $\mu g/m^3$ on a 24-hour average. The SCLs are 1 $\mu g/m^3$ on an annual average and 5 $\mu g/m^3$ on a 24-hour average. The SO_2 modeled impacts show a 24-hour average impact of 11.07 $\mu g/m^3$. The 24-hour average SCL for SO_2 is 5 $\mu g/m^3$.

While the modeled concentrations are clearly greater than the SCLs, the final modeling analysis does not include all of the contributions from the facility or nearby sources as the facility's modeling protocol states it would. This doesn't appear to be a significant oversight for the SO_2 impacts because the facility impact plus background is well below the standard. It is, however, extremely important to ensure NAAQS compliance for PM_{10}. The estimated PM_{10} 24-hour average concentration including only the new source impacts and the background are 143.29 $\mu g/m^3$ compared to the standard of 150 $\mu g/m^3$, only 6.71 $\mu g/m^3$ below the standard. There are PM_{10} emitting sources at the facility that weren't included in the modeling analysis and numerous industrial sources nearby that weren't included. The application states that there is a crusher at the facility, but the emissions from the crusher were not included in the modeling analysis. The

modeling memorandum states that impacts of the crusher were not included in the modeling assessment. In addition, the facility has an asphalt plant onsite that was not included in the analysis. The facility is currently advertising for staff and operators for the asphalt plant, so they clearly intend to operate it.

Since the application is for a concrete batch plant that will not be collocated with any other equipment besides a crusher, the permit should explicitly state that the facility cannot collocate with any other emission sources unless the applicant includes other emission sources in the NAAQS analysis.

The modeling analysis also failed to include impacts from an asphalt plant, crusher, and concrete batch plant located across the street from the facility, within 60 yards of the property boundary. Because the PM_{10} impacts are well above the SCLs, they are so close to the standard, and the facility's approved modeling protocol states that they would, the facility should be required to demonstrate that the concrete batch plant will not cause or significantly contribute to a violation of any ambient air quality standard by including **all** PM_{10} impacts from sources at the facility and sources nearby the facility prior to receiving a permit to construct.

The modeling analysis also failed to include any buildings. The site plan shows a shop to be built. The shop was not included in the modeling analysis with no explanation as to why. This should be addressed to show that it will not impact the NAAQS analysis.

DEQ Response to Comment No. 1

The State of Idaho Air Quality Modeling Guideline also states, "When conducting NAAQS modeling for minor source applications, the sources not explicitly included in the model (e.g., mobile sources; small, stationary, sources; fugitive sources; and large, distant sources) are accounted for by adding a background concentration representative of the air quality in the area." DEQ evaluates to need for specific inclusion of sources in the modeling on a case-by-case basis, considering the magnitude of the source, the conservatism of the background value used, the distance from sources to the ambient air boundary, the distance to nearby sources, and the land use of the area where the facility is located.

The modeling analyses conducted in support of the PTC were revised to account for all facility sources and nearby sources. Revised modeling also included buildings present at the site that may cause plume downwash. Fugitive emissions from the crusher at the facility were explicitly modeled. Impacts from the neighboring facility were addressed using a generic procedure developed in a DEQ background concentration memorandum.[1] Generic modeling was used to develop impact levels as a function of emissions for sources located within 1.0 kilometers of the permitted facility. DEQ modeling staff assumed the nearby source had PM_{10} emissions of 100 tons per year, and using this method generated an impact of 3.6 $\mu g/m^3$ for a 24-hour averaging period and 1.1 $\mu g/m^3$ for an annual average. As indicated in the revised modeling memorandum, compliance NAAQS was demonstrated using these adjustments.

Regarding the asphalt plant collocated on the site, there is currently a permit application in with the DEQ for that plant. This permit will be processed in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.200 for permitting a new asphalt plant, which will include air quality dispersion modeling, where applicable. This asphalt plant is not a part of the concrete batch plant permit application, as the asphalt plant application was submitted separately and after the application for the concrete batch plant.

---

[1] Hardy, Rick and Schilling, Kevin. Background Concentrations for Use in New Source Review Dispersion Modeling. Memorandum to Mary Anderson, March 14, 2003.

Comment No. 2

Not all fugitive emissions are included in the application. IDAPA 58.01.01.201.01.a.i requires the facility to include *"the nature and amount of emissions (including secondary emissions), and the manner in which it will be operated and controlled."* Norm's Utility Contractor, Inc neglected to quantify or even qualitatively describe all fugitive dust emissions and the methods they will use to reasonably control them. The only fugitives listed are from aggregate storage and sand storage, and the fugitive emissions calculation neglect to include vehicle traffic. Also, the annual emission calculations assume that the aggregate and sand are only stored while the facility is operating. In other words, the annual storage pile emissions were estimated using 5616 hours per year of operation. Does this mean that the storage piles will be not present when the facility is not operating, for instance over night? The emissions from storage piles should be based on 24 hours per day.

The Modeling Guideline states that *"facilities may be required to model fugitive emissions if DEQ determines it necessary to protect ambient air quality standards."* Without accurate estimates of fugitive emissions, how can DEQ make the determination as to whether fugitive emissions need to be included in the modeling analysis? In addition, with the PM_{10} concentration only 6.71 $\mu g/m^3$ below the standard it seems that there is a high likelihood that the ambient air quality standard for PM_{10} will be shown to be exceeded if fugitive emissions are included in the analysis. The rock crusher is estimated to emit 8.3 tons of PM_{10} per year that was not included in the NAAQS analysis. The crusher is listed as a point source, not a fugitive source and the impacts should be assessed in the modeling analysis to ensure NAAQS compliance.

A permit to construct should not be issued until the facility can demonstrate that the addition of all fugitive dust emissions resulting from the operation of the plant will not cause or contribute to a violation of an ambient air quality standard. If it is found that fugitive dust emissions must be controlled to protect air quality, a fugitive dust control plan should be required. The modeling memo in Appendix C of the Statement of Basis states: "To assure compliance with NAAQS, aggressive control of fugitive emissions should be required." The proposed permit does not include requirements for "aggressive control" of fugitive emissions. Even so, it is unknown what level of control is required to protect the NAAQS since fugitive emission were not included in the NAAQS analysis.

DEQ Response to Comment No. 2

With current revisions to the modeling analyses and the DEQ modeling memorandum, the only fugitive emissions not included explicitly were fugitive emissions from vehicle traffic on facility roadways and wind erosion emissions from storage piles. This is consistent with current DEQ modeling procedures. The impact of these fugitive emissions are accounted for through the use of a conservatively high background concentration value (using a number based on the upper 99^{th} percentile of monitored concentrations). Explicitly modeling these sources is problematic because: 1) emissions rates are highly uncertain and vary considerably with weather conditions and emissions control measures (applying dust suppressants to roadways); 2) PM_{10} emitted from these sources typically have comparatively larger particle diameters and will tend to settle out within a short distance.

Comment No. 3

The facility is proposed to be permitted as a portable plant, The proposed permit is for a portable source. If the facility is intended to be portable, and the analysis was conducted as such, the facility should be required to relocate within a year. If it is not going to be relocated it should be permitted as a permanent facility once all permitting and modeling requirements are met.

DEQ Response to Comment No. 3

There is no regulatory limit on the length of time that a portable facility with a permit to construct remains at a site. Nonmetallic mineral processing plants that opt to operate under the permit by rule (IDAPA 58.01.01.795) rather than obtain a permit to construct or a Tier II operating permit are required to relocate within 12 months or obtain a permit to construct or a Tier II operating permit.

Comment No. 4

It is unclear as to how the facility calculated emissions from the facility. While AP-42 was used for the batch plant, it appears that some of the calculations underestimate emissions. AP-42 has controlled emission factors for cement loading an cement supplement loading. The facility estimates particulate emissions at 0.02 lb/hr, however, when AP-42 emission factors are used to estimate emissions, a higher emission rate of 0.03 lb/hr for each source is found. It isn't clear if the facility accounted for their control devices differently than AP-42. This could be significant when used in the air quality model. Without a clear description of how emissions were calculated, showing all calculations and assumptions, the estimated emission rates cannot be verified. A permit to construct should not be issued until the emission rates can be verified as being accurate, or recalculated to conservatively estimate the emissions from the source.

DEQ Response to Comment No. 4

AP-42 is a compilation of industry average emission rates. When source-specific data is available, such as manufacturer's specifications or source test data for the equipment that is being permitted, this data is more representative of the emissions than the industry average values in AP-42. It is more accurate and appropriately conservative to use the source specific data.

In the permit application for Norm's Utility Contractor, Inc.'s concrete batch plant, in Appendix C Emission Estimates, 8th page, Process Potential to Emit, emissions from the cement silo filling and fly ash silo filling operations are estimated at 0.02 lb/hr each. The emission factor used is 0.07 lb/yd^3 based on manufacturer's specifications, as footnoted under the table on that page as "Dust collection system parameters supplied by CON-E-CO, Concrete Equipment Company, Fax from Morse Bros., August 2005." A copy of this fax is included in the permit application in Appendix C. On the page in the fax titled, "Specifications for Model PJ-980 Dust Collection System," the equation to calculate the dust to the dust collector is shown as follows:

$$0.07 \text{ lb/yd}^3 \times \_\_\_\_ \text{ yd}^3 \text{ concrete/hr} = \_\_\_\_\_ \text{lb/hr}$$

The specifications further show that the dust out of the dust collector is estimated by multiplying the dust collected by 0.001.

As an example of this calculation, the design throughput of concrete is 300 yd^3/hr. The estimated dust into the dust collector, using the equation, is calculated to be 21 lb/hr. That value is then multiplied by 0.001 to obtain the emissions from the dust collector of 0.021 lb/hr, which was rounded to 0.02 in the process potential to emit table in the permit application.

Manufacture emission rates/bag house efficiencies were used to calculate these emissions. This is defined on the calculation sheet for "Process Emissions". - A foot note describing the source is also present. There should be a total of four baghouses- two silos, one for the batch venter (truck mix) and one for the batch venter (central mix).

Comment No. 5

Table 2.1 of the proposed permit lists control equipment as being only one dust collector control device with specific stack parameters. The permit application lists four dust collector control devices and their associated stack parameters. The permit should list all of the pollution control equipment and stack parameters to ensure that the installation of control equipment is federally enforceable.

DEQ Response to Comment No. 5

There are four baghouses from the permit application, as follows:

Silo Baghouse No. 1
Model No. 14-23
Stack ht.: 13.8 m
Diameter: 0.28 m
Velocity: 0.001 m/s
Temp.: 293 K

Silo Baghouse No. 2
Model No. 14-23
Stack ht.: 17.1 m
Diameter: 0.28 m
Velocity: 0.001 m/s
Temp.: 293 K

Two Batcher Vent Baghouses (truck mix and central mix)

Model No. PJ-980
Stack ht.: 4.9 m
Diameter: 0.2 m
Velocity: 0.001 m/s
Temp.: 293 K

Model No. PJ-980
Stack ht.: 11.7 m
Diameter: 0.52 m
Velocity: 0.001 m/s
Temp.: 293 K

This information will be included in the statement of basis. A list of the baghouses will be included in the permit.

Comment No. 6

The rock crusher emissions were estimated in the application, however, the crusher was not included in the proposed permit. Emissions from the crusher were estimated using an operating schedule of 12 hours per day. It isn't clear that this is a federally enforceable limit. The operation of a crusher for 12 hours per day with this facility should either be made a permit condition or the emissions should be based on 24 hours per day of operation.

DEQ Response to Comment No. 6

DEQ's revised verification analyses included modeling of the crusher at an operational rate of 24 hours per day as a conservative estimate of impacts. DEQ's analyses also estimated a 70 percent control of fugitive emissions based on reasonable controls required by the permit by rule program and other Idaho air quality regulations addressing the control of fugitive dust.