

Statement of Basis

Tier I Operating Permit No. T1-2017.0003

Project ID 61838

**Idaho Forest Group, LLC - Riley Creek - Laclede
Laclede, Idaho**

Facility ID 017-00027

Final

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Shawnee Chen, P.E. 

Senior Air Quality Engineer

The purpose of this Statement of Basis is to set forth the legal and factual basis for the Tier I operating permit terms and conditions, including references to the applicable statutory or regulatory provisions for the terms and conditions, as required by IDAPA 58.01.01.362

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1. ACRONYMS, UNITS, AND CHEMICAL NOMENCLATURE

acfm	actual cubic feet per minute
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
Btu	British thermal unit
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAM	Compliance Assurance Monitoring
CEMS	continuous emission monitoring systems
cfm	cubic feet per minute
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CI	compression ignition
CMS	continuous monitoring systems
CO	carbon monoxide
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
CO ₂ e	CO ₂ equivalent emissions
COMS	continuous opacity monitoring systems
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality
dscf	dry standard cubic feet
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ESP	electrostatic precipitator
GHG	greenhouse gases
gph	gallons per hour
gpm	gallons per minute
gr	grains (1 lb = 7,000 grains)
HAP	hazardous air pollutants
HHV	higher heating value
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
IFG	Idaho Forest Group, LLC - Laclede
lb/hr	pounds per hour
MACT	Maximum Achievable Control Technology
mg/dscm	milligrams per dry standard cubic meter
MMbf	million board feet
MMBtu	million British thermal units
MMscf	million standard cubic feet
MRRR	Monitoring, Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements
NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NO ₂	nitrogen dioxide
NO _x	nitrogen oxides
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
O&M	operation and maintenance
O ₂	oxygen
PC	permit condition
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

ppmw	parts per million by weight
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
PTC	permit to construct
PTE	potential to emit
PW	process weight rate
RICE	reciprocating internal combustion engines
<i>Rules</i>	<i>Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho</i>
scf	standard cubic feet
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SO ₂	sulfur dioxide
SO _x	sulfur oxides
T/day	tons per calendar day
T/hr	tons per hour
T/yr	tons per consecutive 12-calendar month period
T1	Tier I operating permit
T2	Tier II operating permit
ULSD	ultra-low sulfur diesel
U.S.C.	United States Code
VOC	volatile organic compound

2. INTRODUCTION AND APPLICABILITY

Idaho Forest Group, LLC - Laclede (IFG) is a manufacturer of dimensional lumber and is located at 30 Riley Creek Park Drive, Laclede, Idaho. The facility is classified as a major facility, as defined by IDAPA 58.01.01.008.10.c, because it emits or has the potential to emit carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxide, and volatile organic compounds above the major source threshold of 100 tons-per-year. The facility is also classified as a major facility, as defined by IDAPA 58.01.01.008.10.a, because it emits or has the potential to emit hydrogen chloride and methanol above the major source thresholds of 10 tons-per-year and 25 tons-per-year for any combination of HAP.

IDAPA 58.01.01.362 requires that as part of its review of the Tier I application, DEQ shall prepare a technical memorandum (i.e., statement of basis) that sets forth the legal and factual basis for the draft Tier I operating permit terms and conditions including reference to the applicable statutory provisions or for the draft denial. This document provides the basis for the draft Tier I operating permit for IFG.

The format of this Statement of Basis follows that of the permit. IFG Tier I operating permit is organized into sections. They are as follows:

Section 1 - Acronyms, Units and Chemical Nomenclature

This section provides a list of acronyms, unit and other nomenclature used throughout the permit.

Section 2 - Tier I Operating Permit Scope

The scope describes this permitting action.

Section 3 - Facility-Wide Conditions

The Facility-wide Conditions section contains the applicable requirements (permit conditions) that apply facility-wide. Where required, monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements (MRRR) sufficient to assure compliance with each permit condition follows the permit condition.

Sections 4 through 7 – Wellons Wood-Fired Boiler, Dry Kilns, Sawmill, Planer Mill, and Material Handling, and Fire Water Pump Engine

The emissions unit-specific sections of the permit contain the applicable requirements that specially apply to each regulated emissions unit. Some requirements that apply to an emissions unit (e.g., opacity limits)

may be contained in the facility-wide conditions. As with the facility-wide conditions, monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements (MRRR) sufficient to assure compliance with each applicable requirement immediately follows the applicable requirement.

Section 8 - Insignificant Activities

This section contains a list of units or activities that are insignificant on the basis of size or production rate. Units and activities listed in this section must be listed in the permit application. The regulatory citation for units and activities that are insignificant on the basis of size or production rate is IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01.b.

Section 9 - General Provisions

The final section of the permit contains standard terms and conditions that apply to all major facilities subject to IDAPA 58.01.01.300. This section is the same for all Tier I facilities. The General Provisions have been reviewed by EPA and contain all terms and conditions required by IDAPA 58.01.01 et al as well as requirements from other air quality laws, rules and regulations. Each general provision has been paraphrased so it is more easily understood by the general public; however, there is no intent to alter the effect of the requirement. Should there be a discrepancy between a paraphrased general provision in this statement of basis and a rule or permit, the rule or permit shall govern.

3. FACILITY INFORMATION

3.1 Facility Description

IFG operates a lumber mill that processes raw logs into dried lumber. The mill consists of a sawmill, drying kilns, a planer mill, and associated equipment. A steam plant consisting of one Wellons wood-fired boiler provides steam to the facility. The facility has the potential to operate 24 hours per day, seven days per week, 52 weeks per year, processing up to 318 million board feet (MMbf) annually.

Logs are delivered to the mill by truck and are stored in the log decks until processed. Logs are transported by loaders to the debarking area, where bark is removed from the logs. Bark from the debarkers is shredded through a hog and is then conveyed to the boiler fuel storage bin. Fuel from the boiler fuel storage bin is chain conveyed to the boiler.

Debarked logs enter the sawmill and are cut into lumber. As a result of these processes at the sawmill, wood scraps and sawdust are produced. The wood scraps are chipped in a chipper. The fine size material is screened and added to sawdust that is mechanically conveyed to the outdoor sawdust bin. Chips are mechanically transferred to the outdoor sawmill chip bin.

Lumber is sorted, stacked, and then dried in steam-heated kilns. The kilns are indirectly heated by steam produced by the facility's boiler; the steam passes through the heat exchangers in the kilns. Each kiln has two tracks, and each track has a row of vents that are opened and closed during batch drying cycles to control temperature and moisture within the kilns.

The dried lumber is then transferred to the planer mill, where it is planed and trimmed. Planer shavings are transported pneumatically from the planer building to planer shavings cyclones then into the shavings bin with a baghouse on top of the bin. Air emitted from the planer shavings cyclones is further cleaned in the planer shavings baghouses. The planer mill has a chipper. Planer chips from the chipper are transferred pneumatically to a planer chipper cyclone on the planer chip bin.

Finished lumber is then sorted, graded, stacked, wrapped, and stored until shipped off-site by truck or rail car.

3.2 Facility Permitting History

Tier I Operating Permit History - Previous 5-year permit term July 28, 2012 to June 8, 2018

The following information is the permitting history of this Tier I facility during the previous five-year permit term which was from July 28, 2012 to June 8, 2018. This 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).

July 18, 2012 T1-2012.0008, renewed Tier I permit issued. 40 CFR 63 ZZZZ requirements added for fire water pump. Permit status (A, will be S after issuance of this permit).

Underlying Permit History - Includes every underlying permit issued to this facility

The following information is the comprehensive permitting history of all underlying applicable permits issued to this Tier I facility. This 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).

June 26, 2017 P-2017.0001 project 61833, replacing two spreader/stoker hog-fueled boilers with a Wellons wood-fired boiler (A)

June 26, 2001 Permit No. 017-00027. This permit is to amend the facility's two PTCs (PTC Nos. 0240-0027 and 017-00027) to prevent outdated and no longer applicable requirements from being incorporated into their forthcoming Tier I operating permit. The facility also proposed to modify the PTC No. 0240-0027 by increasing the allowable carbon monoxide emissions from boiler #1. Permit status (S).

July 21, 1997 PTC Exemption for two drying kilns. PTC exemption status (A).

December 31, 1996 Initial PTC No. 017-00027, issued to Riley Creek Lumber Company for Kipper and Sons wood-fired boiler. Permit status (S).

January 13, 1989 State operating permit No. 0240-0027, issued for Riley Creek Lumber Company. The permit was for ABCO boiler and associated handling of wood waste; Olivine burner and associated wood waste; planer mill shavings cyclones, boiler fuel bin cyclone truck bin shaving cyclone and associated shavings pneumatic conveyance system; truck bin chip cyclone (cyclone #4) and associated chip pneumatic conveyance system; and plant property and fugitive emissions sources. Permit status (S).

October 19, 1988 State operating permit No. 0240-0027, issued to Riley Creek Lumber Company. The permit is for saw and planer mill and for the Olivine burner. Permit status (S).

February 28, 1985 State operating permit No. 0240-0027, issued to Riley Creek Lumber Company for a lumber mill, fugitive emissions, and wood waste boiler. Permit status (S).

March 1, 1984 State operating permit No. 0240-0027, issued to Riley Creek Lumber Company. The permit is for hog fuel boiler, fugitive emissions. Permit status (S).

4. APPLICATION SCOPE AND APPLICATION CHRONOLOGY

4.1 Application Scope

This permit is the renewal of the facility's currently effective Tier I operating permit. This Tier I operating permit renewal incorporates PTC No. P-2017.0001 project 61833, issued on June 26, 2017. The renewal Tier I also details out the requirements in 40 CFR 60 Subpart Db and 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD.

4.2 Application Chronology

January 17, 2017 Tier I operating permit renewal application was received.

March 15, 2017 DEQ determined the application was incomplete.

April 18, 2017 DEQ received application supplement.

- June 9, 2017 DEQ determined the application complete.
- February 28, 2018 DEQ received updated CAM plan. The requirements in boiler MACT satisfy the CAM requirements for PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}. No additional requirements for CAM are needed.
- March 14, 2018 DEQ made available the draft permit and statement of basis for peer and regional office review.
- March 23, 2018 DEQ made available the draft permit and statement of basis for applicant review.
- April 18 - May 18, 2018 DEQ issued a draft permit for public comment.
- May 21, 2018 DEQ provided the proposed permit and statement of basis for EPA review.
- June 6, 2018 DEQ issued the final permit and statement of basis.

5. EMISSIONS UNITS, PROCESS DESCRIPTION(S), AND EMISSIONS INVENTORY

This section lists the emissions units, describes the production or manufacturing processes, and provides the emissions inventory for this facility. The information presented was provided by the applicant in its permit application. Also listed in this section are the insignificant activities based on size or production rate.

5.1 Process No. 1 – Boiler No. 1

Table 5.1 lists the emissions units and control devices associated with Wellons wood-fired boiler.

Table 5.1 EMISSIONS UNITS, CONTROL DEVICE, AND DISCHARGE POINT INFORMATION

Emissions Unit Description	Control Device (if applicable)	Emission Point ID No.
<u>Wellons wood-fired boiler:</u> Manufacturer: Wellons Model: NB234 Boiler type: two-cell pile-burning design Serial number: B2329-0503 Manufacture date: May 4, 2005 Heat input rating: 131 MMBtu/hr Max. production: 80,000 pounds steam per hour Fuel: hog fuel/biomass Fuel rate: ~ 13 tons/hr Fuel heat content: ~ 5,000 Btu/lb wet basis	<u>Multiclone</u> Manufacturer: Wellons Model: W144 Serial: B2329-1226 <u>Electrostatic Precipitator (ESP):</u> Manufacturer: Wellons Model: 2W-092-1422 Type: dry Number of fields: 2 Plate cleaning system: rapping PM ₁₀ control efficiency: 99%	Wellons wood-fired boiler stack

Wellons wood-fired boiler has the following design: two-cell pile-burning design with automatic rotating grates and overfeed fuel delivery, combustion air introduced below and above grates, with oxygen trim system, heat input capacity of 131 MMBtu/hr, and maximum steam production of 80,000 lb/hr. The Wellons wood-fired boiler supplies steam to dry kilns.

5.2 Process No. 2 – Dry Kilns

Table 5.2 lists the emissions units and control devices associated with the dry kilns.

Table 5.2 EMISSIONS UNITS, CONTROL DEVICE, AND DISCHARGE POINT INFORMATION

Emissions Unit Description	Control Device (if applicable)	Emission Point ID No.
<u>Dry Kilns</u> Maximum throughput: 318,000 thousand board feet/yr, lumber dried.	None	Dry kiln vents

The six dry kilns are used to dry green lumber. The kilns are indirectly heated by steam produced by the

facility's boiler; the steam passes through the heat exchangers in the kilns. The dry kilns include two kilns manufactured by Wellons and four kilns manufactured by Ronan. Each kiln has two tracks, and each track has a row of vents that are opened and closed during batch drying cycles to control temperature and moisture within the kilns.

5.3 Process No. 3 – Sawmill, Planer Mill, and Material Handling

Table 5.3 lists the emissions units and control devices associated with the sawmill, planer mill, and material handling.

Table 5.3 EMISSIONS UNITS, CONTROL DEVICE, AND DISCHARGE POINT INFORMATION

Emissions Unit Description	Control Device (if applicable)
<u>Sawmill chip truck bin vent</u>	None
<u>Sawdust truck bin vent</u>	None
<u>Two planer shavings cyclones</u>	<p><u>Planer Shavings Cyclone Baghouses</u> Two baghouses, each control emissions from the respective planer shaving cyclone</p> <p>Baghouse 1 Manufacturer: Western Pneumatics Model: W.P. Filter Type: reverse air Area of bags: ~6,000 sq. ft. Air to cloth ratio: 8 to 1 Control efficiency: 99% for PM and PM₁₀</p> <p>Baghouse 2 Manufacturer: Clarke Sheet Metal Model: Pneu-Aire Type: reverse air Area of bags: ~9,000 sq. ft. Air to cloth ratio: 8 to 1 Control efficiency: 99% for PM and PM₁₀</p>
<u>Planer chipper cyclone</u>	None
<u>Planer shavings truck bin vent</u>	<p><u>Baghouse</u> Manufacturer: Clarke Sheet Metal Model: Pneu-Aire Type: reverse air Area of bags: ~400 square feet. Air to cloth ratio: 8 to 1 Control efficiency: 99% for PM₁₀</p>

Process Description

Sawmill

Logs are debarked and cut into dimensional lumber in the sawmill. As a result of these processes, wood scraps and sawdust are produced. The wood scraps are chipped in a chipper. The fine size material is screened and added to sawdust that is mechanically conveyed to the outdoor sawdust bin. Chips are mechanically transferred to the outdoor sawmill chip bin.

Planer Mill

Green lumber from the sawmill is dried in the dry kilns and then planed in the planer mill. Planer shavings are transported pneumatically from the planer building to planer shavings cyclones then into the shavings bin. A bin vent baghouse is located on the shavings bin. Air emitted from the planer shavings cyclones is further cleaned in the planer shavings baghouses. The planer mill has a chipper. Planer chips from the chipper are transferred pneumatically to a planer chipper cyclone on the planer chip bin.

Control Device Descriptions

Sawmill

The debarker is enclosed in the sawmill building with plastic sheeting blocking the log entrance.

The sawmill building enclosure controls emissions generated from the sawing of logs and the chipping of wood scraps. Particulate matter emissions from the sawmill chip truck bin vent and sawdust truck bin vent are uncontrolled.

All of the mechanical conveyors are covered on top, or fully enclosed.

Planer Mill

Emissions from the shavings truck bin vent are controlled by a baghouse on top of the bin. Air from the planer shavings cyclones is ducted to the planer shavings baghouses. Emissions from the planer chipper cyclone are uncontrolled.

5.4 Process No. 4 – Fire Water Pump

Table 5.4 lists the emissions units and control devices associated with the fire water pump.

Table 5.4 EMISSIONS UNITS, CONTROL DEVICE, AND DISCHARGE POINT INFORMATION

Emissions Unit Description	Control Device
Fire water pump	None

The fire water pump keeps fire suppression system charged in the event of a power outage. It is tested monthly.

5.5 Insignificant Emissions Units Based on Size or Production Rate

This section contains a list of units or activities that are insignificant on the basis of size or production rate. Units and activities listed in this section must be listed in the permit application. Table 5.5 lists the units and activities which have been determined to be insignificant on the basis of size or production rate. The regulatory authority for emissions units and activities that are insignificant on the basis of size or production rate is IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01.b.

Table 5.5 INSIGNIFICANT EMISSION UNITS AND REGULATORY AUTHORITY/JUSTIFICATION

Emissions Unit / Activity	Regulatory Authority / Justification
Sawmill, indoor	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01(b)(i)(30)
Sawmill screen (classifier), indoor	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01(b)(i)(30)
Sawmill chipper, indoor	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01(b)(i)(30)
Planer, indoor	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01(b)(i)(30)
Planer chipper, indoor	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01(b)(i)(30)
Planer trimmer, indoor	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01(b)(i)(30)
Planer shavings bin truck loadout	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01(b)(i)(30)

5.6 Emissions Inventory

Table 5.6 summarizes the emissions inventory for this major facility. All values are expressed in units of tons-per-year and represent the facility's potential to emit. Potential to emit is defined as the maximum capacity of a facility or stationary source to emit an air pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the facility or source to emit an air pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hour of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored or processed shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation or the effect it would have on emission is state or federally enforceable.

The documentation provided by the applicant for the emissions inventory and emission factors is provided as Appendix A of this statement of basis. The following tables are taken from the SOB for the underlying PTC No. P-2017.0001 PROJ 61833 issued on June 26, 2017.

Table 5.6 EMISSIONS INVENTORY - POTENTIAL TO EMIT (T/yr)

	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	SO ₂	NO _x	VOCs	CO
	(ton/yr)	(ton/yr)	(ton/yr)	(ton/yr)	(ton/yr)	(ton/yr)
Point Sources						
WELLONS BOILER, EU1	21.23	21.23	14.34	172	22.38	172
LUMBER DRY KILNS, EU2	6.04	5.25	---	---	172(225 ¹)	---
PLANER CHIPPER CYCLONE , EU3	1.571	0.786	---	---	---	---
PLANER SHAVINGS CYCLONE BAGHOUSE, EU4	0.621	0.416	---	---	---	---
PLANER SHAVINGS CYCLONE BAGHOUSE, EU5	0.621	0.416	---	---	---	---
SHAVINGS BIN VENT BAGHOUSE, EU6	0.003	0.002	---	---	---	---
FIRE WATER PUMP ENGINE	0.024	0.024	0.023	0.341	0.028	0.073
Point Source Total Emissions	30.1	28.1	14.3	172.3	194.3	172.1
Process Volume Sources						
DEBARKER, PF1	1.26	0.223	---	---	---	---
BARK HOG, PF2	0.027	0.0047				
SAWMILL TRUCK BIN TOP VENT, PF3	0.0015	0.0002				
CHIP TRUCK BIN TOP VENT, PF4	0.0027	0.0004	---	---	---	---
SAWDUST BIN TRUCK LOADOUT, PF5	0.0030	0.0004	---	---	---	---
CHIP BIN TRUCK LOADOUT, PF6	0.0053	0.0008				
PLANER SHAVINGS BIN TRUCK LOADOUT, PF7	0.0043	0.0006				
PLANER CHIPS LOADOUT, PF7	0.0011	0.0002	---	---	---	---
HOG FUEL TRANSFER TO FUEL BIN	0.0009	0.0001	---	---	---	---
FUEL CONVEYED TO WELLONS	0.0043	0.0006	---	---	---	---
B1 FUEL CONVEYED TO BOILER	---	---	---	---	---	---
B2 FUEL LOADED TO FUEL PILE (FUGITIVE)	---	---	---	---	---	---
B2 FUEL TO HOPPER	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAWMILL SAWING, INDOOR	0.0917	0.0160	---	---	---	---
SAWDUST CONVEYING	0.0074	0.0011	---	---	---	---
PAVED ROADS (FUGITIVE)	0.324	0.079				
Plant-wide Total	31.84	28.44	14.3	172.3	194.3(247.3)	172.1

¹ permit limit

Table 5.7 EMISSIONS INVENTORY - HAP POTENTIAL TO EMIT (T/yr)

Hazardous Air Pollutants	PTE (T/yr)
Hydrogen Chloride	12.62
Methanol	11.90
Formaldehyde	3.18

Hazardous Air Pollutants	PTE (T/yr)
Acetaldehyde	7.60
Propionaldehyde	0.24
Acrolein	2.57
Acetophenone	1.84E-06
Benzene	2.41
bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)	2.70E-05
Bromomethane (methyl bromide)	0.0086
Carbon tetrachloride	0.026
Chlorine	0.453
Chlorobenzene	0.019
Chloroform	0.016
Chloromethane (Methyl Chloride)	0.013
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.017
Dichloromethane	0.166
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.019
2,4 Dinitrophenol	0.0001
Dioxins and Furans, TCDD	7.57E-07
Ethylbenzene	0.018
Hydrogen Chloride	12.62
Naphthalene	0.056
4-Nitrophenol	6.31E-05
Pentachlorophenol	2.93E-05
Phenol	0.029
Polycyclic Organic Matter (POM)	0.0017
Styrene	1.09
2,3,7,8-TCDD	4.93E-09
Toluene	0.528
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.018
Trichloroethene	0.017
Trichlorofluoromethane	0.024
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	1.26E-05
Vinyl Chloride	0.010
o-Xylene	0.014
Antimony	0.0045
Arsenic	0.013
Barium	0.040
Beryllium	0.0002
Cadmium	0.0024

Hazardous Air Pollutants	PTE (T/yr)
Chromium, total	0.012
Chromium, hexavalent	0.0020
Cobalt	0.0037
Lead	0.028
Mercury	0.0005
Nickel	0.019
Selenium	0.0016
Totals	43.17

6. EMISSIONS LIMITS AND MRRR

This section contains the applicable requirements for this T1 facility.

This section is divided into the following subsections.

- Facility-Wide Conditions;
- Wellons Wood-Fired Boiler Emissions Limits;
- Dry Kilns Emissions Limits;
- Sawmill, Planer Mill, and Material Handling Emissions Limits;
- Fire Water Pump Engine Emissions Limits;
- Tier I Operating Permit General Provisions.

MRRR

Monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements (MRRR) are the means with which compliance with an applicable requirement is demonstrated. In this section, the applicable requirement (permit condition) is provided first followed by the MRRR. Should an applicable requirement not include sufficient MRRR to satisfy IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 07, and 08, then the permit must establish adequate monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting sufficient to yield reliable data from the relevant time period that are representative of the source's compliance with the permit (i.e. gap filling). In addition to the specific MRRR provided for each applicable requirement, generally applicable facility-wide conditions and general provisions may also be provided, such as performance testing, reporting, and certification requirements.

The legal and factual basis for each permit condition is provided for in this document. If a permit condition was changed due to facility draft comments or public comments, an explanation of the changes is provided.

State Enforceability

An applicable requirement that is not required by the federal CAA and has not been approved by EPA as a SIP-approved requirement is identified as a "State-only" requirement and is enforceable only under state law. State-only requirements are not enforceable by the EPA or citizens under the CAA. State-only requirements are identified in the permit within the citation of the legal authority for the permit condition.

Federal Enforceability

Unless identified as "State-only," all applicable requirements, including MRRR, are state and federally enforceable. It should be noted that while a violation of a MRRR is a violation of the permit, it is not necessarily a violation of the underlying applicable requirement (e.g. emissions limit).

To minimize the length of this document, the following permit conditions and MRRR have been paraphrased. Refer to the permit for the complete requirements.

6.1 Facility-Wide Conditions

Permit Condition 3.2 - Fugitive Dust

All reasonable precautions shall be taken to prevent PM from becoming airborne in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.650-651.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.650-651, 4/11/15]

MRRR (Permit Conditions 3.3 through 3.5)

- Monitor and maintain records of the frequency and the methods used to control fugitive dust emissions;
- Maintain records of all fugitive dust complaints received and the corrective action taken in response to the complaint;
- Conduct facility-wide inspections of all sources of fugitive emissions. If any of the sources of fugitive dust are not being reasonably controlled, corrective action is required.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 07, 08, 4/5/2000]

Permit Condition 3.6 - Odors

The permittee shall not allow, suffer, cause, or permit the emission of odorous gases, liquids, or solids to the atmosphere in such quantities as to cause air pollution.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.775-776 (State-only), 5/1/94]

MRRR (Permit Condition 3.7)

- Maintain records of all odor complaints received and the corrective action taken in response to the complaint;
- Take appropriate corrective action if the complaint has merit, and log the date and corrective action taken.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 07 (State only), 5/1/94]

Permit Condition 3.8 - Visible Emissions

The permittee shall not discharge any air pollutant to the atmosphere from any point of emission for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any 60-minute period which is greater than 20% opacity as determined by procedures contained in IDAPA 58.01.01.625. These provisions shall not apply when the presence of uncombined water, nitrogen oxides, and/or chlorine gas is the only reason for the failure of the emission to comply with the requirements of this section.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.625, 4/5/00]

MRRR (Permit Condition 3.9 through 3.10)

- Conduct facility-wide inspections of all emissions units subject to the visible emissions standards (or rely on continuous opacity monitoring);
- If visible emissions are observed, take appropriate corrective action and/or perform a Method 9 opacity test;
- Maintain records of the results of each visible emissions inspection.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 07, 5/1/94]

Permit Conditions 3.11 through 3.15 - Excess Emissions

The permittee shall comply with the procedures and requirements of IDAPA 58.01.01.130-136 for excess emissions. The provisions of IDAPA 58.01.01.130-136 shall govern in the event of conflicts between the excess emissions facility wide conditions and the regulations of IDAPA 58.01.01.130-136.

MRRR (Permit Conditions 3.11 through 3.15)

Monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements for excess emissions are provided in Sections 131 through 136.

- Take appropriate action to correct, reduce, and minimize emissions from excess emissions events;
- Prohibit excess emissions during any DEQ Atmospheric Stagnation Advisory or Wood Stove Curtailment Advisory;
- Notify DEQ of each excess emissions events as soon as possible, including information regarding upset, breakdown, or safety events.
- Submit a report for each excess emissions event to DEQ;
- Maintain records of each excess emissions event.

Permit Condition 3.16 - Sulfur Content Limits

The permittee shall not sell, distribute, use, or make available for use any of the following:

- Distillate fuel oil containing more than the following percentages of sulfur:
 - ASTM Grade 1 fuel oil, 0.3% by weight.
 - ASTM Grade 2 fuel oil, 0.5% by weight.
- Coal containing greater than 1.0% sulfur by weight.
- DEQ may approve an exemption from these fuel sulfur content requirements (IDAPA 58.01.01.725.01 725.04) if the permittee demonstrates that, through control measures or other means, SO₂ emissions are equal to or less than those resulting from the combustion of fuels complying with these limitations.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.725, 3/29/10]

MRRR - (Permit Condition 3.17)

The permittee shall maintain documentation of supplier verification of fuel sulfur content on an as received basis.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 5/1/94]

Permit Condition 3.18 - Open Burning

The permittee shall comply with the *Rules for Control of Open Burning*, IDAPA 58.01.01.600-623.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.600-623, 5/08/09]

MRRR

No specific monitoring is required for this facility-wide condition. As with all permit conditions, the permittee must certify compliance with this condition annually, which includes making a reasonable inquiry to determine if this requirement was met during the reporting period.

Permit Condition 3.19 - Asbestos

The permittee shall comply with all applicable portions of 40 CFR 61, Subpart M when conducting any renovation or demolition activities at the facility.

[40 CFR 61, Subpart M]

MRRR

No specific monitoring is required for this facility-wide condition. As with all permit conditions, the permittee must certify compliance with this condition annually, which includes making a reasonable inquiry to determine if this requirement was met during the reporting period.

Permit Condition 3.20 - Accidental Release Prevention

A permittee of a stationary source that has more than a threshold quantity of a regulated substance in a process, as determined under 40 CFR 68.115, shall comply with the requirements of the Chemical Accident Prevention Provisions at 40 CFR 68 no later than the latest of the following dates:

- Three years after the date on which a regulated substance present above a threshold quantity is first listed under 40 CFR 68.130.
- The date on which a regulated substance is first present above a threshold quantity in a process. [40 CFR 68.10 (a)]

MRRR

No specific monitoring is required for this facility-wide condition. As with all permit conditions, the permittee must certify compliance with this condition annually, which includes making a reasonable inquiry to determine if this requirement was met during the reporting period.

Permit Condition 3.21 - Recycling and Emissions Reductions

The permittee shall comply with applicable standards for recycling and emissions reduction of refrigerants and their substitutes pursuant to 40 CFR 82, Subpart F, Recycling and Emissions Reduction. [40 CFR 82, Subpart F]

MRRR

No specific monitoring is required for this facility-wide condition. As with all permit conditions, the permittee must certify compliance with this condition annually, which includes making a reasonable inquiry to determine if this requirement was met during the reporting period.

Permit Condition 3.22 - NSPS General Provisions

This facility is subject to NSPS Subpart Db and is therefore required to comply with applicable General Provisions.

[40 CFR 60, Subpart A]

Permit Condition 3.23 - NESHAP General Provisions

This facility is subject to NESHAP Subparts DDDD, ZZZZ, and DDDDD and is therefore required to comply with applicable General Provisions.

[40 CFR 63, Subpart A]

MRRR

No specific monitoring is required for this facility-wide condition. As with all permit conditions, the permittee must certify compliance with this condition annually, which includes making a reasonable inquiry to determine if this requirement was met during the reporting period.

Permit Condition 3.24 - Monitoring and Recordkeeping

The permittee shall maintain sufficient records to assure compliance with all of the terms and conditions of this operating permit. Records of monitoring information shall include, but not be limited to, the following: (a) the date, place, and times of sampling or measurements; (b) the date analyses were performed; (c) the company or entity that performed the analyses; (d) the analytical techniques or methods used; (e) the results of such analyses; and (f) the operating conditions existing at the time of sampling or measurement. All monitoring records and support information shall be retained for a period of at least five years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Supporting information includes, but is not limited to, all calibration and maintenance records, all original

strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by this permit. All records required to be maintained by this permit shall be made available in either hard copy or electronic format to DEQ representatives upon request.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 07, 5/1/94]

MRRR

No specific monitoring is required for this facility-wide condition. As with all permit conditions, the permittee must certify compliance with this condition annually, which includes making a reasonable inquiry to determine if this requirement was met during the reporting period.

Permit Conditions 3.25 through 3.28 - Performance Testing

If performance testing is required, the permittee shall provide notice of intent to test to DEQ at least 15 days prior to the scheduled test or shorter time period as provided in a permit, order, consent decree, or by DEQ approval. DEQ may, at its option, have an observer present at any emissions tests conducted on a source. DEQ requests such testing not be performed on weekends or state holidays.

All testing shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures in IDAPA 58.01.01.157. Without prior DEQ approval, any alternative testing is conducted solely at the permittee's risk. If the permittee fails to obtain prior written approval by DEQ for any testing deviations, DEQ may determine that the testing does not satisfy the testing requirements. Therefore, prior to conducting any performance test, the permittee is encouraged to submit in writing to DEQ, at least 30 days in advance, the following for approval:

- The type of method to be used
- Any extenuating or unusual circumstances regarding the proposed test
- The proposed schedule for conducting and reporting the test

[IDAPA 58.01.01.157, 4/5/00; IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 08.a, 09, 5/1/94]

MRRR (Permit Conditions 3.27 and 3.28)

The permittee shall submit compliance test report(s) to DEQ following testing.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.157, 4/5/00; IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 08.a, 09, 5/1/94]

Permit Condition 3.29 - Reports and Certifications

This permit condition establishes generally applicable MRRR for submittal of reports, certifications, and notifications to DEQ and/or EPA as specified.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.08, 11, 5/1/94]

MRRR

No specific monitoring is required for this facility-wide condition. As with all permit conditions, the permittee must certify compliance with this condition annually, which includes making a reasonable inquiry to determine if this requirement was met during the reporting period.

Permit Condition 3.30 - Incorporation of Federal Requirements by Reference

Unless expressly provided otherwise, any reference in this permit to any document identified in IDAPA 58.01.01.107.03 shall constitute the full incorporation into this permit of that document for the purposes of the reference, including any notes and appendices therein.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.107, 4/7/11]

MRRR

No specific monitoring is required for this facility-wide condition. As with all permit conditions, the permittee must certify compliance with this condition annually, which includes making a reasonable inquiry to determine if this requirement was met during the reporting period.

6.2 Emissions Unit-Specific Emissions Limits and MRR

Wellons Wood-Fired Boiler

Permit Conditions 4.3 and 4.4

The boiler is subject to emissions limits for NO_x, CO, PM_{2.5}/PM₁₀, and PM. The boiler is also subject to an opacity limit. These limits are taken from the underlying PTC and are applicable requirements according to the Rules.

MRRR - (Permit Conditions 4.5, 4.6, 4.8-4.10, ESP related requirements from 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD)

For NO_x and CO compliance:

- Limit boiler steaming rate
- Perform source testing

For PM_{2.5}/PM₁₀, PM, and opacity compliance:

- Limit boiler steaming rate
- Require to use control devices
- Perform source testing
- Comply with ESP related requirements in 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD

The permittee is also subject to general MRRR in Facility-wide Conditions and General Provisions sections.

Permit Conditions 4.12

The permittee is subject to opacity limit and PM limit in 40 CFR 60 Subpart Db. They are applicable requirements according to the Rules.

MRRR - (Permit Conditions 4.13-4.15)

All MRRR are specified in the subpart and no additional MRRR is needed. Refer to federal regulation analysis in Appendix C for details.

Permit Condition 4.19

The permittee is subject to emission limitations, work practice standards, and operating limits in 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD. They are applicable requirements according to the Rules.

MRRR - (Permit Conditions 4.20-4.32)

All MRRR are specified in the subpart and no additional MRRR is needed. Refer to federal regulation analysis in Appendix C for details.

Dry Kilns

Permit Condition 5.1

The dry kilns are subject to emissions limits for PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, and VOC. The kilns are also subject to an opacity limit in Facility-wide Conditions. The limits are taken from the underlying PTC and are applicable requirements according to the Rules.

MRRR - (Permit Conditions 5.3, 5.4, 5.5)

For complying with PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, and VOC limits, the following MRRR is required:

- Comply with dry kilns maximum production limit,
- Monitor monthly and annual dry kilns production, and

- in addition to above MRRR, for VOC limit compliance, calculate monthly and annual VOC emissions
- The permittee is also subject to general MRRR in Facility-wide Conditions and General Provisions.

Permit Condition 5.2

The kilns are subject to an opacity limit. The limit is taken from the underlying PTC and is applicable requirements according to the Rules.

MRRR - (Permit Conditions 3.9 – 3.10)

The MRRR for opacity limit is specified in PCs 3.9 to 3.10 of Facility-wide Conditions.

Sawmill, Planer Mill, and Material Handling

Permit Condition 6.1

The sawmill, planer mill, and material handling processes are subject to an opacity limit. The limit is taken from the underlying PTC and is an applicable requirement according to the Rules.

MRRR - (Permit Conditions 6.3, 6.4, 3.9, and 3.10)

For complying with the opacity limit, the following MRRR is required:

- Install and operate a baghouse to control particulate emissions from planer shavings cyclones.
- Install and operate a baghouse on top of the shavings truck bin. This requirement was unintentionally missed in the underlying PTC. It is added into Tier I operating permit as “gap filling” using authority of IDAPA 58.01.01.322.01. The emissions from the shavings truck bin are calculated based on using baghouse as process equipment to separate air from the shavings.
- Comply with Permit Conditions 3.9 to 3.10 in Facility-wide Conditions.

Permit Condition 6.2

Permit Condition 6.2 states that the permittee shall comply with dry kilns maximum throughput limit because emissions from material handling are calculated by multiplying kilns throughput, residuals coefficients related to kilns lumber production from IFG records, and the respective emissions factors. Kilns production limit inherently limits the shaving, chip, and sawdust throughputs. The limit is taken from the underlying PTC and is an applicable requirement according to the Rules.

MRRR - (Permit Condition 6.6)

The permittee is required to monitor monthly and annual dry kilns production as specified in Permit Condition 5.4.

Permit Condition 6.5

The permittee is required to reasonably control fugitive emissions from sawmill, planer mill, and material handling processes. This requirement is taken from the underlying PTC and is an applicable requirement according to the Rules.

MRRR - (Permit Conditions 3.3-3.5)

The permittee shall comply with MRRR for fugitive emissions as specified in Permit Conditions 3.3 to 3.5.

Fire Water Pump Engine

The engine is subject to 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ which contains applicable requirements according to the Rules. For the applicable requirements and their MRRR, refer to Appendix C for details.

6.3 General Provisions

Unless expressly stated, there are no MRRR for the general provisions.

General Compliance, Duty to Comply

The permittee must comply with the terms and conditions of the permit.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.a, 5/1/94; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(i)]

General Compliance, Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

The permittee cannot use the fact that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce an activity as a defense in an enforcement action.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.b, 5/1/94; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(ii)]

General Compliance, Duty to Supplement or Correct Application

The permittee must promptly submit such supplementary facts or corrected information upon becoming aware that any relevant facts were omitted or incorrect information was submitted in the permit application. The permittee must also provide information as necessary to address any new requirements that become applicable after the date a complete application has been filed but prior to the release of a draft permit.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.315.01, 5/1/94; 40 CFR 70.5(b)]

Reopening, Additional Requirements, Material Mistakes, Etc.

This term lists the instances when the permit must be reopened and revised, including times when additional requirements become applicable, when the permit contains mistakes, or when revision or revocation is necessary to assure compliance with applicable requirements.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.c, 5/1/94; IDAPA 58.01.01.386, 3/19/99; 40 CFR 70.7(f)(1), (2); 40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(iii)]

Reopening, Permitting Actions

This term discusses modification, revocation, reopening, and/or reissuance of the permit for cause. If the permittee files a request to modify, revoke, reissue, or terminate the permit, the request does not stay any permit condition, nor does notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.d, 5/1/94; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(iii)]

Property Rights

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

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.e, 5/1/94; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(iv)]

Information Requests

The permittee must furnish, within a reasonable time to DEQ, any information, including records required by the permit, that is requested in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating the permit or to determine compliance with the permit.

[Idaho Code §39-108; IDAPA 58.01.01.122, 4/5/00; IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.f, 4/5/00; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(v)]

Information Requests, Confidential Business Information

Upon request, the permittee must furnish to DEQ copies of records required to be kept by this permit. For information claimed to be confidential, the permittee may furnish such records along with a claim of confidentiality in accordance with Idaho Code §9-342A and applicable implementing regulations including IDAPA 58.01.01.128.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.g, 5/1/94; IDAPA 58.01.01.128, 4/5/00; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(v)]

Severability

If any provision of the permit is held to be invalid, all unaffected provisions of the permit will remain in effect and enforceable.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.h, 5/1/94; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(5)]

Changes Requiring Permit Revision or Notice

The permittee may not commence construction or modification of any stationary source, facility, major facility, or major modification without first obtaining all necessary permits to construct or an approval under IDAPA 58.01.01.213, or complying with IDAPA 58.01.01.220 through 223. The permittee must comply with IDAPA 58.01.01.380 through 386 as applicable.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.200-223, 4/2/08; IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.i, 3/19/99; IDAPA 58.01.01.380-386, 7/1/02; 40 CFR 70.4(b)(12), (14), (15), and 70.7(d), (e)]

Changes that are not addressed or prohibited by the Tier I operating permit require a Tier I operating permit revision if such changes are subject to any requirement under Title IV of the CAA, 42 U.S.C. Section 7651 through 7651c, or are modifications under Title I of the CAA, 42 U.S.C. Section 7401 through 7515. Administrative amendments (IDAPA 58.01.01.381), minor permit modifications (IDAPA 58.01.01.383), and significant permit modifications (IDAPA 58.01.01.382) require a revision to the Tier I operating permit. IDAPA 58.01.01.502(b)(10) changes are authorized in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.384. Off permit changes and required notice are authorized in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.385.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.381-385, 7/1/02; IDAPA 58.01.01.209.05, 4/11/06; 40 CFR 70.4(b)(14) and (15)]

Federal and State Enforceability

All permit conditions are federally enforceable unless specified in the permit as a state or local only requirement. State and local only requirements are not required under the CAA and are not enforceable by EPA or by citizens.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.j, 5/1/94; IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.k, 3/23/98; Idaho Code §39-108; 40 CFR 70.6(b)(1), (2)]

Inspection and Entry

Upon presentation of credentials, the facility shall allow DEQ or an authorized representative of DEQ to do the following:

- Enter upon the permittee's premises where a Tier I source is located or emissions related activity is conducted, or where records are kept under conditions of this permit;
- Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that are kept under the conditions of this permit;
- Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
- As authorized by the Idaho Environmental Protection and Health Act, sample or monitor, at reasonable times, substances or parameters for the purpose of determining or ensuring compliance with this permit or applicable requirements.

[Idaho Code §39-108; IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.l, 5/1/94; 40 CFR 70.6(c)(2)]

New Applicable Requirements

The permittee must continue to comply with all applicable requirements and must comply with new requirements on a timely basis.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.10, 4/5/00; IDAPA 58.01.01.314.10.a.ii, 5/1/94; 40 CFR 70.6(c)(3) citing 70.5(c)(8)]

Fees

The owner or operator of a Tier I source shall pay annual registration fees to DEQ in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.387 through IDAPA 58.01.01.397.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.387, 4/2/03; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(7)]

Certification

All documents submitted to DEQ shall be certified in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.123 and comply with IDAPA 58.01.01.124.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.o, 5/1/94; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A); 40 CFR 70.5(d)]

Renewal

The permittee shall submit an application to DEQ for a renewal of this permit at least six months before, but no earlier than 18 months before, the expiration date of this operating permit. To ensure that the term of the operating permit does not expire before the permit is renewed, the owner or operator is encouraged to submit a renewal application nine months prior to the date of expiration.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.313.03, 4/5/00; 40 CFR 70.5(a)(1)(iii)]

If a timely and complete application for a Tier I operating permit renewal is submitted, but DEQ fails to issue or deny the renewal permit before the end of the term of this permit, then all the terms and conditions of this permit including any permit shield that may have been granted pursuant to IDAPA 58.01.01.325 shall remain in effect until the renewal permit has been issued or denied.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.p, 5/1/94; 40 CFR 70.7(b)]

Permit Shield

Compliance with the terms and conditions of the Tier I operating permit, including those applicable to all alternative operating scenarios and trading scenarios, shall be deemed compliance with any applicable requirements as of the date of permit issuance, provided that:

- Such applicable requirements are included and are specifically identified in the Tier I operating permit; or
 - DEQ has determined that other requirements specifically identified are not applicable and all of the criteria set forth in IDAPA 58.01.01.325.01(b) have been met.
- The permit shield shall apply to permit revisions made in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.381.04 (administrative amendments incorporating the terms of a permit to construct), IDAPA 58.01.01.382.04 (significant modifications), and IDAPA 58.01.01.384.03 (trading under an emissions cap).
- Nothing in this permit shall alter or affect the following:
 - Any administrative authority or judicial remedy available to prevent or terminate emergencies or imminent and substantial dangers;
 - The liability of an owner or operator of a source for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of permit issuance;
 - The applicable requirements of the acid rain program, consistent with 42 U.S.C. Section 7651(g)(a); and
 - The ability of EPA to obtain information from a source pursuant to Section 114 of the CAA; or the ability of DEQ to obtain information from a source pursuant to Idaho Code §39-108 and IDAPA 58.01.01.122.

[Idaho Code §39-108 and 112; IDAPA 58.01.01.122, 4/5/00;
IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.m, 325.01, 5/1/94; IDAPA 58.01.01.325.02, 3/19/99;
IDAPA 58.01.01.381.04, 382.04, 383.05, 384.03, 385.03, 3/19/99; 40 CFR 70.6(f)]

Compliance Schedule and Progress Reports

- For each applicable requirement for which the source is not in compliance, the permittee shall comply with the compliance schedule incorporated in this permit.
- For each applicable requirement that will become effective during the term of this permit and that provides a detailed compliance schedule, the permittee shall comply with such requirements in accordance with the detailed schedule.
- For each applicable requirement that will become effective during the term of this permit that does not contain a more detailed schedule, the permittee shall meet such requirements on a timely basis.

- For each applicable requirement with which the permittee is in compliance, the permittee shall continue to comply with such requirements.
[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.10, 4/5/00; IDAPA 58.01.01.314.9, 5/1/94; IDAPA 58.01.01.314.10, 4/5/00; 40 CFR 70.6(c)(3) and (4)]

Periodic Compliance Certification

The permittee shall submit compliance certifications during the term of the permit for each emissions unit to DEQ and the EPA as specified.

- Compliance certifications for all emissions units shall be submitted annually unless otherwise specified;
- All original compliance certifications shall be submitted to DEQ and a copy of all compliance certifications shall be submitted to the EPA.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.11, 4/6/05; 40 CFR 70.6(c)(5)(iii) as amended, 62 Fed. Reg. 54900, 54946 (10/22/97); 40 CFR 70.6(c)(5)(iv)]

False Statements

The permittee may not make any false statement, representation, or certification in any form, notice, or report required under this permit, or any applicable rule or order in force pursuant thereto.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.125, 3/23/98]

No Tampering

The permittee may not render inaccurate any monitoring device or method required under this permit or any applicable rule or order in force pursuant thereto.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.126, 3/23/98]

Semiannual Monitoring Reports.

In addition to all applicable reporting requirements identified in this permit, the permittee shall submit reports of any required monitoring at least every six months as specified.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.q, 3/23/98; IDAPA 58.01.01.322.08.c, 4/5/00; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)]

Reporting Deviations and Excess Emissions

Each and every applicable requirement, including MRRR, is subject to prompt deviation reporting. Deviations due to excess emissions must be reported in accordance Sections 130-136. All instances of deviation from Tier I operating permit requirements must be included in the deviation reports. The reports must describe the probable cause of the deviation and any corrective action or preventative measures taken. Deviation reports must be submitted at least every six months unless the permit specifies a different time period as required by IDAPA 58.01.01.322.08.c. Examples of deviations include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Any situation in which an emissions unit fails to meet a permit term or condition
- Emission control device does not meet a required operating condition
- Observations or collected data that demonstrate noncompliance with an emissions standard
- Failure to comply with a permit term that requires a report

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.q, 3/23/98; IDAPA 58.01.01.135, 4/11/06; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)]

Permit Revision Not Required, Emissions Trading

No permit revision will be required, under any approved, economic incentives, marketable permits, emissions trading, and other similar programs or processes, for changes that are provided for in the permit.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.05.b, 4/5/00; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(8)]

Emergency

In accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.332, an “emergency” as defined in IDAPA 58.01.01.008, constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based emissions limitation if the conditions of IDAPA 58.01.01.332.02 are met.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.332.01, 4/5/00; 40 CFR 70.6(g)]

7. REGULATORY REVIEW

7.1 Attainment Designation (40 CFR 81.313)

The facility is located in Bonner County which is designated as attainment or unclassifiable for PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, CO, NO₂, SO_x, and Ozone. Reference 40 CFR 81.313.

7.2 Title V Classification (IDAPA 58.01.01.300, 40 CFR Part 70)

Because the facility-wide emissions from this facility have a potential to emit greater than 100 tons per year for NO_x, CO, and VOC, 10 tons per year for any one HAP, and 25 tons per year for all HAP combined as demonstrated previously in the Emissions Inventories Section of this analysis. Therefore, this facility is classified as a major facility, as defined in IDAPA 58.01.01.008.10.

7.3 PSD Classification (40 CFR 52.21)

The facility is not a major stationary source as defined in 40 CFR 52.21(b)(1). The facility is not a designated facility as defined in 40 CFR 52.21(b)(1)(i)(a) and does not have facility-wide emissions of any criteria pollutant that exceed 250 T/yr.

7.4 NSPS Applicability (40 CFR 60)

The Wellons wood-fired boiler is subject to 40 CFR 60 Subpart Db - Standards of Performance for Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units. Detailed regulatory analysis can be found in Appendix C of the SOB.

DEQ is the administrator for this subpart.

7.5 NESHAP Applicability (40 CFR 61)

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

7.6 MACT Applicability (40 CFR 63)

The Wellons wood-fired boiler is subject to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD - Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters. (Boiler MACT)

The fire water pump engine is subject to 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ - National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines

Detailed regulatory analyses can be found in Appendix C of the SOB.

The facility is subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDD - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Plywood and Composite Wood Products. There are no requirements as stated in 40 CFR 63.2240 that are applicable to the facility, specifically the drying kilns, other than the initial notification requirement. The notification was submitted by the former owner, Riley Creek Lumber, on January 25, 2005. Because the notification was previously submitted there was no need to include any requirements in the permit. NESHAP Subpart DDDD applies only to the lumber kilns and only requires initial notification; NESHAP Subpart DDDD does not have any ongoing requirements for this facility

DEQ is the administrator for these three subparts.

7.7 CAM Applicability (40 CFR 64)

In accordance with 40 CFR 64.2(a), CAM requirements shall apply to a pollutant-specific emissions unit at a major source that is required to obtain a part 70 or 71 permit (i.e., Tier I operating permit in State of

Idaho) if the unit satisfies all of the following criteria:

(1) The unit is subject to an emission limitation or standard for the applicable regulated air pollutant (or a surrogate thereof), other than an emission limitation or standard that is exempt under 40 CFR 64.2(b)(1)(i);

(2) The unit uses a control device to achieve compliance with any such emission limitation or standard; and

(3) The unit has potential pre-control device emissions of the applicable regulated air pollutant that are equal to or greater than 100 percent of the amount, in tons per year, required for a source to be classified as a major source. For purposes of this paragraph, "potential pre-control device emissions" shall have the same meaning as "potential to emit," as defined in 40 CFR 64.1, except that emission reductions achieved by the applicable control device shall not be taken into account.

The Wellons wood-fired boiler is subject to PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, and PM emissions limits, uses cyclone and ESP in series to achieve compliance, and has pre-control emissions greater than 100 T/yr. Therefore, the boiler is subject to CAM for PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, and PM in accordance with 40 CFR 64.2(a).

For PM emissions limits:

In accordance with 40 CFR 64.2(b)(1)(i), the PM limit of 0.02 lb/MMBtu in 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD and PM limit of 0.10 lb/MMBtu in 40 CFR 60 Subpart Db are exempt from CAM requirements because the two PM limits are proposed by EPA after November 15, 1990 pursuant to section 112 of the Clean Air Act. Because the PM limit in boiler MACT is more stringent than the PM limit, 0.080 gr/dscf @ 8% of O₂ from the Air Rules, as long as the boiler complies with the boiler MACT, the boiler complies with the PM grain loading standard of 0.080 gr/dscf @ 8% of O₂. The following calculations demonstrate that grain loading standard is less stringent than the PM limit in the boiler MACT:

- Boiler MACT PM limit converted to lb/hr of PM: 0.02 lb/MMBtu x 131 MMBtu/hr = 2.62 lb/hr
- Grain loading standard converted to lb/hr of PM: 0.080 gr/dscf @ 8% O₂ x (21%-0%)/(21%-8%) x 9,240 dscf/MMBtu (40 CFR 60 Appendix A, Table 19-2) x (1 lb/7000 gr) x 131 MMBtu/hr = 22.3 lb/hr

For PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} emissions limits:

The applicant is required to develop CAM for PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} because the boiler MACT and 40 CFR 60 Subpart Db do not have standards for these two pollutants.

The boiler was source tested on November 29, 2017. The source test results show that PM₁₀/PM_{2.5} emissions were 0.47 lb/hr that is about 10% of the permit limit of 4.85 lb/hr. The opacity reading was 0%. Based on the source test results and the review of the boiler MACT monitoring requirements (e.g., opacity, steaming rate), DEQ has determined that the monitoring requirements in boiler MACT satisfy the CAM requirements for PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}. Therefore, no additional requirements for CAM are needed.

7.8 Acid Rain Permit (40 CFR 72-75)

This facility is not an affected facility as defined in 40 CFR 72 through 75; therefore, acid rain permit requirements do not apply.

8. PUBLIC COMMENT

As required by IDAPA 58.01.01.364, a public comment period was made available to the public from April 18 to May 18, 2018. During this time, comments were not submitted in response to DEQ's proposed action.

9. EPA REVIEW OF PROPOSED PERMIT

As required by IDAPA 58.01.01.366, DEQ provided the proposed permit to EPA Region 10 for its review and comment on May 21, 2018 via e-mail. On May 22, 2018, EPA Region 10 responded to DEQ via e-mail indicating that EPA did not plan to review the proposed permit action and would not object to its issuance. Therefore, the permit is eligible for issuance.

Appendix A - Emissions Inventory

**IDAHO FOREST GROUP
LACLEDE, IDAHO
Emission Inventory/Calculations**

PTE with Wellons Boiler

Point Sources
WELLONS, EU1
LUMBER DRY KILNS, EU2
PLANER CHIPPER CYCLONE , EU3
PLANER SHAVINGS CYCLONE BAGHOUSE, EU4
PLANER SHAVINGS CYCLONE BAGHOUSE, EU5
SHAVINGS BIN VENT BAGHOUSE, EU6
Point Source Total Emissions
Process Fugitive Sources
DEBARKER, PF1
BARK HOG, PF2
SAWMILL TRUCK BIN TOP VENT, PF3
CHIP TRUCK BIN TOP VENT, PF4
SAWDUST BIN TRUCK LOADOUT, PF5
CHIP BIN TRUCK LOADOUT, PF6
PLANER SHAVINGS BIN TRUCK LOADOUT, PF7
PLANER CHIPS LOADOUT, PF7
Fugitive Sources
HOG FUEL TRANSFER TO FUEL BIN
FUEL CONVEYED TO WELLONS
SAWMILL SAWING, INDOOR
SAWDUST CONVEYING
PAVED ROADS
Fugitive Totals

PM10 (ton/yr)	PM2.5 (ton/yr)	SO₂ (ton/yr)	NOx (ton/yr)	VOCs (ton/yr)	CO (ton/yr)
21.23	21.23	14.34	172	22.38	172
6.04	5.25	---	---	172	---
1.571	0.786	---	---	---	---
0.621	0.416	---	---	---	---
0.621	0.416	---	---	---	---
0.003	0.002	---	---	---	---
30.1	28.1	14.3	172	194.3	172
1.26	0.223	---	---	---	---
0.027	0.0047				
0.0015	0.0002				
0.0027	0.0004	---	---	---	---
0.0030	0.0004	---	---	---	---
0.0053	0.0008				
0.0043	0.0006				
0.0011	0.0002	---	---	---	---
0.0009	0.0001	---	---	---	---
0.0043	0.0006	---	---	---	---
0.0917	0.0160	---	---	---	---
0.0074	0.0011	---	---	---	---
0.324	0.079				
1.73	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Plantwide Total

31.82 28.42 14.3 172.1 194.3 172.1

IDAHO FOREST GROUP, LACLEDE
Production Information for Emissions Calculations

Lumber Production

Daily Production is based on 6 days/wk for sawmill and planer

Sawmill	318,000	mbdft/year	1,019	mbdft/day
Dry Kilns	318,000	mbdft/year	871	mbdft/day
Planer	318,000	mbdft/year	1,019	mbdft/day
Logs Used	1,144,800	tons/yr	3,669	tons/day
Sawmill Hours	7,488	6 days/week, 52 weeks		
Planer Hours	7,488	6 days/week, 52 weeks		
Kiln Hours	8,760	hours/year, potential		

Steam Plant Information

Wellons Hours	8,760	hours/year, potential
Wellons Steam	700,800	thousand pounds/yr, potential
Weollons heat input	1,147,560	MMBtu/yr, potential

Residuals Production, full production

	BDT/yr	BDT/day	Estimation Factor	
Sawmill Chips	151,698	486	0.477	BDT/mbdft sawmill
Sawdust	84,476	271	0.266	BDT/mbdft sawmill
Hog Bark	48,654	156	0.043	BDT/tons logs
Planer Chips	15,710	50	0.049	BDT/mbdft planer
Shavings	62,087	199	0.195	BDT/mbdft planer

	Moisture Content	Green Wt. ton/year	ton/day
Sawmill Chips	50%	303,397	972
Sawdust	50%	168,953	542
Hog Bark	50%	97,308	312
Planer Chips	15%	18,482	59
Shavings	15%	73,044	234

Wellons Fuel Cell Boiler with ESP

WELLONS, EU1

Boiler Production	8,760 Hours/Year	Max Potential Hours
	80,000 lb steam/hour	Peak 1-hour steam rate
	131.00 mmBtu/hr, design	Design heat input
	700,800 klb steam/yr	PTE annual steam production
	1,147,560 mmBtu/yr	PTE annual heat input

CRITERIA POLLUTANTS

PM (controlled):

PM/PM10/PM2.5, MACT Limit

Emission Factor:	0.02 lb/mmBtu	Boiler MACT Limit for Fuel Cell Boilers
Emissions:	11.48 tons/year	Front half PM only
	2.62 lbs/hr	

PM/PM10/PM2.5, Condensable Back Half

Emission Factor:	0.017 lb/mmBtu	(AP-42 TABLE 1.6-1, Rev 9/03)
Emissions:	9.75 tons/year	
	2.23 lbs/hr	

PM/PM10/PM2.5, Total

Emissions:	21.23 tons/year
	4.847 lbs/hr

Sulfur Dioxide:

Emission Factor:	0.025 lb/mmBtu	(AP-42 TABLE 1.6-2, Rev 9/03)
Emissions:	14.34 tons/year	
	3.28 lbs/hr	

Nitrogen Oxides (NOx)

Emission Factor:	0.30 lb/mmBtu	Industry standard NOx estimate.
Emissions:	172.13 tons/year	RBLC Attachment C1
	39.30 lbs/hr	

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)

Emission Factor:	0.039 lb/mmBtu	(AP-42 TABLE 1.6-3, Rev 9/03)
Emissions:	22.38 tons/year	TOC
	5.11 lbs/hr	

Carbon Monoxide (CO)

Emissions:	0.30 lb/mmBtu	Industry Standard CO Estimate
	172.13 tons/year	RBLC Attachment C1
	39.30 lbs/hr	

Lead (Pb)

Emission Factor:	4.80E-05 lb/mmBtu	(AP-42 TABLE 1.6-4, Rev 9/03)
Emissions:	2.75E-02 tons/year	Estimated Actual
	6.29E-03 lbs/hr	
	4.68 lb/month (744 hrs)	

MACT Emission Limits, based on January 31, 2013 version of Boiler MACT. Effective Jan. 31, 2017 (extended)

Particulate Matter, filterable

Emissions:	0.020 lb/mmBtu heat input	Table 2 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63
	11.48 tons/year	12. Fuel Cell boilers/biomass
	2.62 lbs/hr	

Carbon Monoxide (CO)

Emissions:	910 ppm @ 3% oxygen	Table 2 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63
	1,257,600 dscf/hr, flue gas @ 0% oxygen	Based on F-Factor for wood bark
	1,468,371 dscf/hr, flue gas @ 3% oxygen	Adjusted to 3% oxygen
	3,870 lbmol/hr, flue gas @ 3% oxygen	379.4 dscf/lbmol At 60°F and 1 atm.
	3.52 lbmol/hr CO	1500 ppm CO
	98.6 lb/hr CO	M.W. = 28.01 lb/lbmol
	432 tpy CO	

Wellons Fuel Cell Boiler with ESP

Greenhouse Gas Calculations

Boiler Heat Input	1,147,560 MMBtu/year	
Carbon Dioxide (CO2) (not actually a greenhouse gas when emitted from biomass burning)		
Emission Factor:	206.36 lb/mmbtu	EPA Mandatory Reporting Rule
Emissions:	118,405 tpy CO2	
Methane		
Emission Factor:	1.58E-02 lb/mmbtu	EPA Mandatory Reporting Rule
Emissions:	18,177 lb/yr	
	9.09 tpy	
	206.56 metric tons CO2e, GWP = 25	
Nitrous Oxide		
Emission Factor:	7.92E-03 lb/mmbtu	EPA Mandatory Reporting Rule
Emissions:	9,089 lb/yr	
	4.54 tpy	
	1,231.10 metric tons CO2e, GWP = 298	
Total	118,419 tpy GHG	

Total GHG Emissions (excluding biogenic CO2), point sources

Carbon Dioxide	0
Methane	206.56
Nitrous Oxide	1,231.10
	1,438 metric tons CO2e

HOG FUEL BOILER

HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS (HAPS)

Wellons Boiler

Operating Parameters:

Actual Hours of Operation

hours/yr 8,760

Max Heat Input

mmBtu / hr 131.0

Annual Boiler Heat Input

mmBtu / yr 1,147,560

Emission Factors:

AP-42 Ch.1.6, Tables 1.6-3 and 1.6-4 (9/03) MACT Limit	*Boiler	CAS Number	HAP?	TAP Class (A/B) ⁽¹⁾	Emission Factor (lb/mmBtu)	Proposed Annual Emissions (tons/yr)
Acenaphthene			N	NA	9.10E-07	5.22E-04
Acenaphthylene			N	NA	5.00E-06	2.87E-03
Acetaldehyde		75070	Y	A	8.30E-04	4.76E-01
Acetone			N	B	1.90E-04	1.09E-01
Acetophenone		98862	Y	NA	3.20E-09	1.84E-06
Acrolein		107028	Y	B	4.00E-03	2.30E+00
Anthracene			N	NA	3.00E-06	1.72E-03
Benzaldehyde			N	NA	8.50E-07	4.88E-04
Benzene		71432	Y	A	4.20E-03	2.41E+00
Benzoic acid			N	NA	4.70E-08	2.70E-05
bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)		117817	Y	A	4.70E-08	2.70E-05
Bromomethane (methyl bromide)		74839	Y	B	1.50E-05	8.61E-03
2-Butanone (MEK) - Removed from HAPS		78933	N	B	5.40E-06	3.10E-03
Carbazole			N	NA	1.80E-06	1.03E-03
Carbon tetrachloride		56235	Y	A	4.50E-05	2.58E-02
Chlorine		7782505	Y	B	7.90E-04	4.53E-01
Chlorobenzene		108907	Y	B	3.30E-05	1.89E-02
Chloroform		67663	Y	A	2.80E-05	1.61E-02
Chloromethane (Methyl Chloride)		74873	Y	B	2.30E-05	1.32E-02
2-Chloronaphthalene			N	NA	2.40E-09	1.38E-06
2-Chlorophenol			N	NA	2.40E-08	1.38E-05
Crotonaldehyde		123739	N	B	9.90E-06	5.68E-03
Decachlorobiphenyl			N	NA	2.70E-10	1.55E-07
1,2-Dibromoethene			N	NA	5.50E-05	3.16E-02
Dichlorobiphenyl			N	NA	7.40E-10	4.25E-07
1,2-Dichloroethane (Ethylene Dichloride)		107062	Y	A	2.90E-05	1.66E-02
Dichloromethane (Methylenechloride)		75092	Y	A	2.90E-04	1.66E-01
1,2-Dichloropropane (Propylene dichloride)		78875	Y	B	3.30E-05	1.89E-02
2,4 Dinitrophenol		51285	Y	NA	1.80E-07	1.03E-04
Dioxins and Furans, Not TCDD			N	NA	1.67E-06	9.59E-04
Heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins			N	NA	2.00E-09	
Heptachlorodibenzo-p-furans			N	NA	2.40E-10	
Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins			N	NA	1.60E-06	
Hexachlorodibenzo-p-furans			N	NA	2.80E-10	
Octachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins			N	NA	6.60E-08	
Octachlorodibenzo-p-furans			N	NA	8.80E-11	
Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins			N	NA	1.50E-09	
Pentachlorodibenzo-p-furans			N	NA	4.20E-10	

Emission Factors:

AP-42 Ch.1.6, Tables 1.6-3 and 1.6-4 (9/03) MACT Limit	*Boiler	CAS Number	HAP?	TAP Class (A/B) ⁽¹⁾	Emission Factor (lb/mmBtu)	Proposed Annual Emissions (tons/yr)
Dioxins and Furans, TCDD			Y	A	1.32E-09	7.57E-07
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins		1746016	Y	A	8.60E-12	
Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins			Y	A	4.70E-10	
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-furans			Y	A	9.00E-11	
Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-furans			Y	A	7.50E-10	
Ethylbenzene		100414	Y	B	3.10E-05	1.78E-02
Formaldehyde		50000	Y	A	4.40E-03	2.52E+00
Heptachlorobiphenyl			N	NA	6.60E-11	3.79E-08
Hexachlorobiphenyl			N	NA	5.50E-10	3.16E-07
Hexanal			N	NA	7.00E-06	4.02E-03
Hydrogen chloride (Hydrochloric Acid)*		7647010	Y	B	2.20E-02	1.26E+01
Isobutyraldehyde			N	NA	1.20E-05	6.89E-03
Methane			N	NA	2.10E-02	1.20E+01
2-Methylnaphthalene			N	NA	1.60E-07	9.18E-05
Monochlorobiphenyl			N	NA	2.20E-10	1.26E-07
Naphthalene		91203	Y	B	9.70E-05	5.57E-02
2-Nitrophenol			N	NA	2.40E-07	1.38E-04
4-Nitrophenol		100027	Y	NA	1.10E-07	6.31E-05
Pentachlorobiphenyl			N	NA	1.20E-09	6.89E-07
Pentachlorophenol		87865	Y	B	5.10E-08	2.93E-05
Perylene			N	NA	5.20E-10	2.98E-07
Phenanthrene			N	NA	7.00E-06	4.02E-03
Phenol		108952	Y	B	5.10E-05	2.93E-02
Propanal = Propionaldehyde		123386	N	B	6.10E-05	3.50E-02
Polyaromatic Hydrocarbons (except 7-PAH group)			N	A	5.26E-06	3.02E-03
Benzo(e)pyrene					2.60E-09	
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene					9.30E-08	
Benzo(j,k)fluoranthene					1.60E-07	
Fluoranthene					1.60E-06	
Fluorene					3.40E-06	
Polycyclic Organic Matter (POM) = 7-PAH Group			Y	A	2.94E-06	1.68E-03
Benzo(a)anthracene			Y	A	6.50E-08	
Benzo(a)pyrene			Y	A	2.60E-06	
Benzo(b)fluoranthene			Y	A	1.00E-07	
Benzo(k)fluoranthene			Y	A	3.60E-08	
Indeno(1,2,3,cd)pyrene			Y	A	8.70E-08	
Chrysene			Y	A	3.80E-08	
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene			Y	A	9.10E-09	
Pyrene			N	NA	3.70E-06	2.12E-03
Styrene		100425	Y	B	1.90E-03	1.09E+00
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins		1746016	Y	A	8.60E-12	4.93E-09
Tetrachlorobiphenyl			N	NA	2.50E-09	1.43E-06
Tetrachloroethene			N	NA	3.80E-05	2.18E-02
o-Tolualdehyde			N	NA	7.20E-06	4.13E-03
p-Tolualdehyde			N	NA	1.10E-05	6.31E-03

Emission Factors:

AP-42 Ch.1.6, Tables 1.6-3 and 1.6-4 (9/03) MACT Limit	*Boiler	CAS Number	HAP?	TAP Class (A/B) ⁽¹⁾	Emission Factor (lb/mmBtu)	Proposed Annual Emissions (tons/yr)
Toluene		108883	Y	B	9.20E-04	5.28E-01
Trichlorobiphenyl			N	NA	2.60E-09	1.49E-06
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (Methyl Chloroform)		71556	Y	B	3.10E-05	1.78E-02
Trichloroethene (Trichloroethylene)		79016	Y	A	3.00E-05	1.72E-02
Trichlorofluoromethane		75694	Y	NA	4.10E-05	2.35E-02
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol		88062	Y	A	2.20E-08	1.26E-05
Vinyl Chloride		75014	Y	A	1.80E-05	1.03E-02
o-Xylene		95476	Y	B	2.50E-05	1.43E-02
Antimony		7440-36-0	Y	B	7.90E-06	4.53E-03
Arsenic		7440-38-2	Y	A	2.20E-05	1.26E-02
Barium		7440-39-3	Y	B	6.98E-05	4.00E-02
Beryllium		7440-41-7	Y	A	4.36E-07	2.50E-04
Cadmium		7440-43-9	Y	A	4.10E-06	2.35E-03
Chromium, total		16065-83-1	Y	B	2.10E-05	1.20E-02
Chromium, hexavalent		18540-29-9	Y	A	3.50E-06	2.01E-03
Cobalt		7440-48-4	Y	B	6.50E-06	3.73E-03
Copper		7440-50-8	N	B	5.23E-06	3.00E-03
Iron			N	NA	9.90E-04	5.68E-01
Lead		7439-92-1	Y	NA	4.80E-05	2.75E-02
Manganese		7439-96-5	N	B	1.60E-03	9.18E-01
Mercury (removed from TAPs)*, new boiler		7439-97-6	Y	NA	8.10E-07	4.65E-04
Mercury (removed from TAPs)*, existing boiler		7439-97-6	Y	NA	5.70E-06	
Molybdenum		7439-98-7	N	B	2.10E-06	1.20E-03
Nickel		7440-02-0	Y	A	3.30E-05	1.89E-02
Phosphorus		7223-14-0	N	B	3.27E-04	1.88E-01
Potassium			N	NA	3.90E-02	2.24E+01
Selenium		7782-49-2	Y	B	2.80E-06	1.61E-03
Silver		7440-22-4	N	B	1.70E-03	9.75E-01
Sodium			N	NA	3.60E-04	2.07E-01
Strontium			N	NA	1.00E-05	5.74E-03
Tin		7440-31-5	N	B	2.30E-05	1.32E-02
Titanium			N	NA	2.00E-05	1.15E-02
Vanadium		1314-62-1	N	B	9.80E-07	5.62E-04
Yttrium			N	NA	3.00E-07	1.72E-04
Zinc			N	NA	4.20E-04	2.41E-01

(1) TAP Class A is regulated under IDAPA 58.01.01.586 and TAP Class B is regulated under IDAPA 58.01.01.585.

MILL FUGITIVE SOURCES

Emission Factors

Fugitive Emissions Source	PM10 ef	PM2.5 ef	Units	Control Eff.	Emission Factor Reference
DEBARKER, PF1	0.011	0.001947	lb/ton logs	80%	AIRS 3-07-008-01, NCASI for PM2.5%, 80% control for partial enclosure, (Attachment C4)
BARK HOG, PF2	0.011	0.001947	lb/BDT bark	90%	AIRS 3-07-008-01, NCASI for PM2.5%, 90% control for full enclosure.
HOG FUEL TRANSFER TO FUEL BIN	0.00035	0.00005	lb/BDT bark	90%	FARR drop factor "wet", 90% for enclosure (Attachment C3)
FUEL CONVEYED TO WELLONS	0.00035	0.00005	lb/BDT bark	50%	FARR drop factor "wet", 50% covered
SAWMILL SAWING, INDOOR	0.175	0.030625	lb/ton logs, less bark weight	99.9%	FARR PM10 sawing factor, NCASI PM2.5%, 99.9% control indoors (FARR uses 100%),
SAWDUST CONVEYING	0.00035	0.00005	lb/BDT sawdust	50%	FARR drop factor "wet", 50% covered
SAWMILL TRUCK BIN TOP VENT, PF3	0.00035	0.00005	lb/BDT sawdust	90%	FARR drop factor "wet", 90% control enclosure
SAWDUST BIN TRUCK LOADOUT, PF5	0.00035	0.00005	lb/BDT sawdust	80%	FARR drop factor "wet", 80% control for side panels
CHIP TRUCK BIN TOP VENT, PF4	0.00035	0.00005	lb/BDT chips	90%	FARR drop factor "wet", 90% control enclosure
CHIP BIN TRUCK LOADOUT, PF6	0.00035	0.00005	lb/BDT chips	80%	FARR drop factor "wet", 80% control for side panels
PLANER SHAVINGS BIN TRUCK LOADOUT, PF7	0.0007	0.0001	lb/BDT shavings	80%	FARR drop factor "dry", 80% control for sides panels
PLANER CHIPS LOADOUT, PF7	0.0007	0.0001	lb/BDT planer chips	80%	FARR drop factor "dry", 80% control for sides panels

Potential Emissions

Fugitive Emissions Source	PM10	PM10	PM2.5	PM2.5	Notes
	tpy	lb/hr (daily)	tpy	lb/hr (daily)	
DEBARKER, PF1	1.26E+00	3.36E-01	2.23E-01	5.95E-02	
BARK HOG, PF2	2.68E-02	7.15E-03	4.74E-03	1.27E-03	
HOG FUEL TRANSFER TO FUEL BIN	8.51E-04	2.27E-04	1.22E-04	3.25E-05	
FUEL CONVEYED TO WELLONS	4.26E-03	1.14E-03	6.08E-04	1.62E-04	
SAWMILL SAWING, INDOOR	9.17E-02	2.45E-02	1.60E-02	4.28E-03	
SAWDUST CONVEYING	7.39E-03	1.97E-03	1.06E-03	2.82E-04	
SAWMILL TRUCK BIN TOP VENT, PF3	1.48E-03	3.95E-04	2.11E-04	5.64E-05	
SAWDUST BIN TRUCK LOADOUT, PF5	2.96E-03	7.90E-04	4.22E-04	1.13E-04	
CHIP TRUCK BIN TOP VENT, PF4	2.65E-03	7.09E-04	3.79E-04	1.01E-04	
CHIP BIN TRUCK LOADOUT, PF6	5.31E-03	1.42E-03	7.58E-04	2.03E-04	
PLANER SHAVINGS BIN TRUCK LOADOUT, PF7	4.35E-03	1.16E-03	6.21E-04	1.66E-04	
PLANER CHIPS LOADOUT, PF7	1.10E-03	2.94E-04	1.57E-04	4.20E-05	

NCASI Special Report No. 15-01, Table 6.1 Average Total Potential Filterable PM10 and PM2.5 for Chips and Bark

Fresh Wood Chips	17.5% PM2.5 portion of PM10 emissions
Fresh Bark	17.7% PM2.5 portion of PM10 emissions
Hogged Bark	15.4% PM2.5 portion of PM10 emissions

LUMBER DRY KILNS, EU2

318,000 mbdft/yr, lumber dried

CRITERIA POLLUTANTS

PM10	Emission Factor:	0.038 lbs/1000 bd.ft.	Willamette Ind, 1998 Source Tests (Attachment C2)
	Emissions:	6.04 tons/year 33.11 lbs/day 1.38 lb/hr	0.0216 lb/hr/vent
PM2.5	Emission Factor:	0.033 lbs/1000 bd.ft.	Willamette Ind, 1998 Source Tests (Attachment C2)
	Emissions:	5.25 tons/year 28.75 lbs/day 1.20 lb/hr	0.0187 lb/hr/vent
VOC:	Emission Factor:	1.08 lbs/1000 bd.ft.	Species-dependent emission factor
	Emissions:	171.91 tons/year 39.25 lbs/hr	VOC Emissions based on mix shown below.

HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS

Total HAP	Emission Factor:	0.12 lbs/1000 bd.ft.	Species-dependent emission factor
	Emissions:	19.22 tons/year 4.39 lbs/hr	HAP Emissions based on mix shown below.
Methanol, highest single HAP	Emission Factor:	0.075 lbs/1000 bd.ft.	Species-dependent emission factor
	Emissions:	11.90 tons/year 2.72 lbs/hr	HAP Emissions based on mix shown below.

Wood Species, representative:	% of Total	VOC (lb/MBdft)	Weighted (lb/Mbdft)	Total HAP (lb/MBdft)	Weighted (lb/Mbdft)	Methanol (lb/MBdft)	Weighted* (lb/Mbdft)
Ponderosa Pine	30.0%	2.46	0.74	0.148	0.04	0.102	0.03
Douglas Fir	15.3%	1.03	0.16	0.171	0.03	0.096	0.01
Larch	0.0%	0.25	0.00	0.291	0.00	0.187	0.00
Hemlock		0.24	0.00	0.243	0.00	0.133	0.00
Grand (white) Fir		0.70	0.00	0.189	0.00	0.122	0.00
Hemlock, Hem-fir	0.0%	0.70	0.00	0.243	0.00	0.133	0.00
Lodgepole		1.32	0.00	0.092	0.00	0.060	0.00
Spruce		0.11	0.00	0.092	0.00	0.054	0.00
ESLP: Englemann Spr, Lodgepole	8.8%	1.32	0.12	0.092	0.01	0.054	0.0048
Alpine Fir, White Fir	0.0%	0.70	0.00	0.291	0.00	0.187	0.00
Cedar	45.9%	0.15	0.07	0.092	0.04	0.054	0.02
Other	0.0%	2.46	0.00	0.291	0.00	0.187	0.00
Total	100.0%		1.08		0.12		0.075

Notes: (a) Proposed Emission Factors

Idaho Forest-based Dry Kiln Emission Factors Units are pounds per thousand board feet (lb/MBF)

1998 Source Test	PM Total (lb/MBF)	PM ₁₀ (lb/MBF)	PM _{2.5} (lb/MBF)
Coastal Hemlock	0.051	0.051	0.048
Douglas-fir	0.024	0.024	0.018
Average	0.038	0.038	0.033

Total PM was assumed to be PM10. Condensable fraction was determined to be PM2.5 fraction

Idaho Forest Group - Laclede
Dry Kiln Haps, All

EMISSIONS YEAR	PTE
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* white wood is Alpine Fir, etc.

ENTER	
Total MBF processed	318,000
% Douglas Fir	15%
% Larch	0%
% Hem-Fir	0%
% Ponderosa Pine	30%
% Alpine Fir, White Fir	0%
% ESLP	9%
% Cedar	46%
% Other (name species)	0%
	100%

48,495 MBF/Yr by species calculated by Total MBF * % species
0
0
95,495
0
28,079
145,930
0
318,000

EMISSION FACTORS:	Factors from OSU and U of I Studies, available upon request					
Pollutant	Total HAP	Methanol	Formal- dehyde	Acetal- dehyde	Propionaldehyde	Acrolein
Douglas Fir	0.171	0.096	0.0033	0.0625	0.0007	0.0010
Larch	0.291	0.187	0.0032	0.1029	0.0084	0.0016
Hem Fir	0.243	0.133	0.0032	0.1029	0.0084	0.0016
Pinderosa Pine	0.148	0.102	0.0067	0.0334	0.0027	0.0034
Apline Fir, Wite Fir	0.291	0.187	0.0028	0.1130	0.0010	0.0016
ESLP	0.092	0.054	0.0028	0.1130	0.0010	0.0016
Cedar (<200)	0.092	0.054	0.0030	0.0333	0.0005	0.0008

EMISSIONS	Emission lb/Yr					
Species	Total HAP	Methanol	Formal- dehyde	Acetal- dehyde	Propion-aldehyde	Acrolein
Douglas Fir	8293	4656	158	3031	34	47
Larch	0	0	0	0	0	0
Western Hemlock	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pinderosa Pine	14133	9741	640	3188	258	327
White Fir (white wood)	0	0	0	0	0	0
ESLP	2583	1516	79	3173	28	45
Cedar	13426	7880	436	4855	76	113
TOTAL, lb/yr	38,435	23,793	1,313	14,247	395	531
TOTAL, ton/yr	19.22	11.90	0.66	7.12	0.20	0.27

CYCLONE AND BAGHOUSE PTE EMISSIONS

Source	PM10 ef (lb/BDT)	reference	PM2.5 ef (lb/BDT)	reference
PLANER CHIPPER CYCLONE , EU3	0.20	AQ-EF02, cyclone	0.10	50% of PM10 ⁽¹⁾
PLANER SHAVINGS CYCLONE BAGHOUSE, EU4	0.040	AQ-EF02, shavings	0.027	67% of PM10 ⁽¹⁾
PLANER SHAVINGS CYCLONE BAGHOUSE, EU5	0.040	AQ-EF02, shavings	0.027	67% of PM10 ⁽¹⁾
SHAVINGS BIN VENT BAGHOUSE, EU6	0.000070	Manufacturer Specifications	0.000047	67% of PM10 ⁽¹⁾

(1) DEQ determined that baghouse PM2.5 should be calculated as 67% of PM10 and cyclone PM2.5 should be calculated as 50% of PM10.

Source	Basis	Production Units	Current PTE			
			PM10 (ton/yr)	Daily PM10 (lb/hr)	PM2.5 (ton/yr)	PM2.5 (lb/hr)
Planer Chip Cyclone (EU3)	15,710	BDT/yr	1.5710		0.7855	
	50	BDT/day		0.4196		0.2098
Planer Shavings Cyclone Baghouse (EU4)	31,044	BDT/yr	0.6209		0.4160	
	99	BDT/day		0.1658		0.1111
Planer Shavings Cyclone Baghouse (EU5)	31,044	BDT/yr	0.6209		0.4160	
	99	BDT/day		0.1658		0.1111
Shavings Bin Vent Baghouse (EU6)	77,798	BDT/yr	0.0027		0.0018	
	249	BDT/day		0.00072		0.00048

Conversion of minutes to hours	60 min/hr
Conversion of grains to lbs	7000 gr/lb

PAVED ROADS Road dust emissions are unchanged by the project.
 Calculations based on AP-42 Section 13.2.1.3, rev. 1/11

Source	Class	Number Trips Per Year	Distance per Trip (miles)	VMT per Year	Avg. Vehicle Weight W	Weighted Vehicle Weight
Log Trucks	Paved, Loaded	40,886	0.20	8,177	40	9.97
	Paved, Empty	40,886	0.20	8,177	13	3.24
Log Loaders	Paved, Loaded	959	0.15	144	20	0.09
	Paved, Empty	959	0.15	144	15	0.07
Chip Trucks	Paved, Loaded	5,862	0.25	1,465	40	1.79
	Paved, Empty	5,862	0.25	1,465	13	0.58
Shavings Trucks	Paved, Loaded	3,044	0.25	761	40	0.93
	Paved, Empty	3,044	0.25	761	13	0.30
Sawdust Trucks	Paved, Loaded	2,958	0.25	739	40	0.90
	Paved, Empty	2,958	0.25	739	13	0.29
Lumber Trucks	Paved, Loaded	17,667	0.25	4,417	40	5.39
	Paved, Empty	17,667	0.25	4,417	13	1.75
Bucket Loaders	Paved, Loaded	500	0.15	75	15	0.03
	Paved, Empty	500	0.15	75	12	0.03
Misc. Vehicles incl employee	Paved	5,000	0.25	1,250	3	0.11
		148,749		32,807		25

$$E = k(sL)^{0.91}(W)^{1.02} * [1 - 1.2 * P/N]$$

	PM	PM10	PM2.5	P=	120
k =	0.011	0.0022	0.00054	N=	365
sL=	1.1	1.1	1.1		
W =	25	25	25		
E=	0.197	0.039	0.010		
	lb/VMT	lb/VMT	lb/VMT		
% control from washing/sw	50%	50%	50%		

Total PM Emissions:	1.6	tpy
Total PM10 Emissions:	0.32	tpy
Total PM2.5 Emissions:	0.08	tpy

Appendix B - Facility Comments for Draft Permit

The following comments were received from the facility on April 2, 2018:

COMMENTS ON DRAFT PERMIT

Facility Comment: Permit Conditions 3.22, 4.2, 4.7, 4.11, 4.17, 4.19, 6.3, and Table 3.3.

Requested some editorial changes to these PCs and the table.

DEQ Response: changed

Facility Comment: Permit Condition 3.30

Requested to add “NESHAP Subpart DDDD applies only to the lumber kilns and only requires initial notification; NESHAP Subpart DDDD does not have any ongoing requirements for this facility.” to PC 3.30 second bullet.

DEQ Response: added to the SOB under section 7.6 MACT Applicability.

Facility Comment: Permit Condition 3.30

Requested to remove “40 CFR Part 64 - Compliance Assurance Monitoring” from PC 3.30

DEQ Response: Removed. The monitoring requirements in Boiler MACT satisfy the CAM requirements. This permit does not include specific CAM requirements.

Facility Comment: Table 4.2

For Permit Condition 4.19 in Table 4.2, requested to change “Startup and shutdown” to “Startup and shutdown plan”

DEQ Response: changed to “Startup and shutdown requirements” to avoid confusion

Facility Comment: Table 4.2

Requested to add more details to opacity and steaming rate parameters to Table 4.2.

DEQ Response: added

Facility Comment: Table 4.2

Requested to add “Oxygen level” parameter.

According to the information provided by the applicant through email on April 3: “*The boiler is equipped with an oxygen trim system and IFG will use it whenever it’s safe to do so...*”

Oxygen level in Table 4 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD does not apply because the boiler is equipped with an oxygen trim system.

DEQ Response: not added

Facility Comment: Permit Condition 4.20

Requested to add the following to the permit “*Since the COMS on the Wellons boiler is an existing COMS required by NSPS Subpart Db to be operated and maintained according to the performance specifications under 40 CFR 60 Appendix B and it meets the requirements of 63.7525, the COMS is not required to operate under a 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD site-specific monitoring plan.*”

DEQ Response: Not added. The requested paragraph is not included in the permit for the following reasons:

- 40 CFR 63.7505(d)(1) specifies that the CEMS or COMS need to be operated according to the performance specifications under appendix B to part 60 of this chapter and that meet the requirements of

40 CFR 63.7525 to be exemption from a site specific monitoring plan. Currently, it is not clear whether the CEMS or COMS meet the requirements of 40 CFR 63.7525 or not.

- Tier I operating permit is for putting all applicable requirements into one document and is not for putting compliance determinations.

Permit Condition 4.20 is now spelled out to include the details of 40 CFR 63.7505(d)(1). It reads “... *This requirement to develop and submit a site specific monitoring plan does not apply to affected sources with existing CEMS or COMS operated according to the performance specifications under appendix B to part 60 of this chapter and that meet the requirements of 40 CFR 63.7525...*”

Facility Comment: Permit Condition 4.24

Requested to remove “(7) Operate an oxygen trim system with the oxygen level set no lower than the lowest hourly average oxygen concentration measured during the most recent CO performance test as the operating limit for oxygen according to Table 7 to this subpart. [40 CFR 63.7525(a)(7)]” with the following reason: “*This doesn’t belong here. IFG is not required to operate the oxygen trim. The use of the oxygen monitor for compliance is addressed in Table 8.*”

DEQ Response: 40 CFR 63.7525(a)(7) is not removed.

- According to EPA “Boiler MACT, 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD (5D) Questions and Answers”, 40 CFR 63.7525(a)(7) is intended to be applicable to units with existing oxygen trim systems. As provided by the applicant through email on April 3, 2018 “*The boiler is equipped with an oxygen trim system and IFG will use it whenever it’s safe to do so...*” Therefore, the requirement is not removed.
- The 4/3/2018 email continues: “...*However, there are times when the boiler must be operated manually, so we would like the permit to allow IFG to operate without the oxygen trim system as needed.*

We asked that the permit language requiring use of the oxygen trim system be revised so that IFG would not be in violation of their permit when the oxygen trim system is not being used.

IFG is required to set a minimum oxygen level during the Boiler MACT source test, so they will use that as a guideline for either manual operation or automatic operation using the trim system...”

As stated in EPA “Boiler MACT, 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD (5D) Questions and Answers”, “*A source complying with the CO emission limit, not installing or having a certified CO CEMS, must install an oxygen analyzer, as indicated in §63.7525(a) and, our intent, that the O₂ analyzer system must be installed, operated and maintained in accordance with §63.7525(d), not §63.7525(a)(7). The O₂ analyzer system required in §63.7525(a) does not required the installation of an oxygen trim system. §63.7525(a)(7) is intended to be applicable only to units with existing oxygen trim systems ...*

As defined in §63.7575, an “Oxygen analyzer system” means equipment to monitor oxygen levels. The definition includes oxygen trim systems which are a more complex system of monitors to control the oxygen level, but the rule only requires the source to monitor the oxygen level, not install an oxygen trim system.”

The situation discussed in the email is when the boiler is unsafe to use the oxygen trim system. That is not covered in 40 CFR 63.7525.

Facility Comment: Permit Condition 4.24

Requested to remove 40 CFR 63.7525(c) requirements from the permit because “*This requirement is met through NSPS Subpart Db compliance. All this information is redundant.*”

DEQ Response: No change is made.

Refer to DEQ Response to Permit Condition 4.20.

Facility Comment: Permit Condition 4.24

Requested to remove 40 CFR 63.7525(e) requirements from the permit because “*This requirement does not apply to a steamflow monitor*”

DEQ Response: No change is made.

Because the permittee has an operating limit (i.e., steaming rate) that requires the use of a flow monitoring system (i.e., boiler steam flow monitoring), the permittee shall meet the requirements in paragraphs (d) and (e)(1) through (4) of 40 CFR 63.7525.

DEQ will need more explanation on why this requirement does not apply to steam flow monitoring system than just a statement saying this does not apply to make changes.

Facility Comment: Permit Conditions 4.33 to 4.44 on CAM in the facility draft permit

Requested to remove these permit conditions.

DEQ Response: removed.

Refer to DEQ Response to PC 3.30 and discussions under section 7.7 CAM Applicability of the SOB for more details.

Facility Comment: Section 6 Summary Description, Planer Mill

Requested to add “A bin vent baghouse is located on the shavings bin.” and to remove “with a baghouse on top of the bin.” for clarification purpose.

DEQ Response: changed.

Facility Comment: Permit Condition 6.3

Requested to add “bin vent” for clarification purpose.

DEQ Response: added.

Facility Comment: Permit Condition 9.22

Requested to remove “The certification shall also identify as possible exceptions to compliance any periods during which compliance is required and in which an excursion or exceedance as defined under 40 CFR Part 64 occurred;” from PC 9.22 under General Provisions

DEQ Response: no change is made.

General Provisions are standard permit conditions reviewed by DEQ attorney and are included in all Tier I operating permits statewide. It cannot be changed without justifications.

COMMENTS ON DRAFT SOB

Facility Comment: Sections 2, 3.1, 3.2, 5.1, Permit Conditions 6.5

Requested some editorial changes.

DEQ Response: changed

Facility Comment: Section 4.1

Requested to remove CAM.

DEQ Response: removed.

The monitoring requirements in boiler MACT satisfy the CAM requirements for PM, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}.

Facility Comment: Section 4.2

Requested to add “Idaho DEQ has determined that CAM does not apply to boilers that are regulated under MACT.”

DEQ Response: The following is added: “The requirements in boiler MACT satisfy the CAM requirements for PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}. No additional requirements for CAM are needed.” Refer to Section 7.7 CAM Applicability of the SOB for more details.

Facility Comment: Section 6.2

Requested to remove “, and CAM requirements” and “For PM_{2.5}/PM₁₀ limits, in addition to above requirements, comply with CAM requirements”

DEQ Response: Removed.

Refer to DEQ Response to Section 4.2 and Section 7.7 CAM Applicability of the SOB for more details.

Facility Comment: Remove Section 7.7 CAM Applicability

DEQ Response: Not removed but revised. Refer to Section 7.7 CAM Applicability of the SOB for more details.

Appendix C – Federal Regulation Review

Appendix C.1 40 CFR 60 Subpart Db

Appendix C.2 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD

Appendix C.3 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ

REGULATORY ANALYSIS FOR ATTACHMENT TO IDAHO FORM FRA

Title 40: Protection of Environment, Part 60— Standards of Performance for New Stationary Source, Subpart Db—Standards of Performance for Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units. From the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations - e-CFR Data is current as of December 22, 2016 (verified on December 7, 2017)

Contents

- §60.40b Applicability and delegation of authority.
- §60.41b Definitions.
- §60.42b Standard for sulfur dioxide (SO₂).
- §60.43b Standard for particulate matter (PM).
- §60.44b Standard for nitrogen oxides (NO_x).
- §60.45b Compliance and performance test methods and procedures for sulfur dioxide.
- §60.46b Compliance and performance test methods and procedures for particulate matter and nitrogen oxides.
- §60.47b Emission monitoring for sulfur dioxide.
- §60.48b Emission monitoring for particulate matter and nitrogen oxides.
- §60.49b Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

§60.40b Applicability and delegation of authority.

(a) The affected facility to which this subpart applies is each steam generating unit that commences construction, modification, or reconstruction after June 19, 1984, and that has a heat input capacity from fuels combusted in the steam generating unit of greater than 29 megawatts (MW) (100 million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr)).

The Wellons Boiler has a heat input capacity greater than 100 MMBtu/h. It was built after June 19, 1984. Therefore, NSPS Subpart Db applies to this boiler.

(b) Any affected facility meeting the applicability requirements under paragraph (a) of this section and commencing construction, modification, or reconstruction after June 19, 1984, but on or before June 19, 1986, is subject to the following standards...

Does not apply to the Wellons boiler, which was built after June 19, 1986.

(c) Affected facilities that also meet the applicability requirements under subpart J or subpart Ja of this part are subject to the PM and NO_x standards under this subpart and the SO₂ standards under subpart J or subpart Ja of this part, as applicable.

The Wellons boiler is subject to the PM standards under this subpart.

(d)-(l) do not apply.

§60.41b Definitions. *Noted.*

§60.42b Standard for sulfur dioxide (SO₂).

The SO₂ standard does not apply to the Wellons boiler because it does not burn coal or oil.

§60.43b Standard for particulate matter (PM).

(a) and (b) do not apply to the Wellons boiler because it does not burn coal or oil.

(c) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification on or before February 28, 2005, and that combusts wood, or wood with other fuels, except coal, shall cause to be discharged from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of the following emission limits: (1) 43 ng/J (0.10 lb/MMBtu) heat input if the affected facility has an annual capacity factor greater than 30 percent (0.30) for wood.

The Wellons boiler was issued a permit authorizing construction at the former location in Warm Springs, Oregon, on May 4, 2005. The boiler was authorized to start up on December 27, 2005. Therefore, the date on which it commenced construction is set as May 4, 2005. The applicable emission limit for PM is 0.030 lb/MMBtu as per (h)(1).

(d) does not apply because the Wellons boiler does not burn waste.

(e) For the purposes of this section, the annual capacity factor is determined by dividing the actual heat input to the steam generating unit during the calendar year from the combustion of coal, wood, or municipal-type solid waste, and other fuels, as applicable, by the potential heat input to the steam generating unit if the steam generating unit had been operated for 8,760 hours at the maximum heat input capacity. *Noted.* The Wellons boiler has an annual capacity factor of 100% for wood.

(f) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts coal, oil, wood, or mixtures of these fuels with any other fuels shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere any gases that exhibit greater than 20 percent opacity (6-minute average), except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent opacity. An owner or operator of an affected facility that elects to install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) for measuring PM emissions according to the requirements of this subpart and is subject to a federally enforceable PM limit of 0.030 lb/MMBtu or less is exempt from the opacity standard specified in this paragraph.

The Wellons boiler is subject to the 20 percent opacity (6-minute average) requirement of NSPS. It is also subject to the Idaho statutory opacity standard and the Boiler MACT opacity standard. The Wellons boiler is subject to a federally enforceable PM limit of <0.030 lb/MMBTU through Boiler MACT, but does not operate a continuous emissions monitoring system for measuring PM emissions. The Wellons is equipped with a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS).

(g) The PM and opacity standards apply at all times, except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction. *Noted.*

(h)(1) Except as provided in paragraphs (h)(2), (h)(3), (h)(4), (h)(5), and (h)(6) of this section, on and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification after February 28, 2005, and that combusts coal, oil, wood, a mixture of these fuels, or a mixture of these fuels with any other fuels shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of 13 ng/J (0.030 lb/MMBtu) heat input,

Paragraph (h)(3) applies to the Wellons boiler.

(3) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commences modification after February 28, 2005, and that combusts over 30 percent wood (by heat input) on an annual basis and has a maximum heat input capacity of 73 MW (250 MMBtu/h) or less shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of 43 ng/J (0.10 lb/MMBtu) heat input.

The Wellons boiler combusts 100% wood and has a max input capacity of 131 MMBtu/hr. The proposed PM emission limit is 0.02 lb/MMBtu for filterable PM, based on Boiler MACT. The proposed emissions comply with the standard.

§60.44b Standard for nitrogen oxides (NO_x).

NA. The Wellons boiler is not subject to an NO_x standard.

§60.45b Compliance and performance test methods and procedures for sulfur dioxide.

NA. The Wellons boiler is not subject to an SO₂ standard.

§60.46b Compliance and performance test methods and procedures for particulate matter and nitrogen oxides.

(a) The PM emission standards and opacity limits under §60.43b apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction. *Noted.*

(b) Compliance with the PM emission standards under §60.43b shall be determined through performance testing as described in paragraph (d) of this section, except as provided in paragraph (i) of this section. *Noted.*

(c) does not apply.

(d) To determine compliance with the PM emission limits and opacity limits under §60.43b, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct an initial performance test as required under §60.8, and **shall conduct subsequent performance tests as requested by the Administrator**, using the following procedures and reference methods:

The boiler was manufactured in May 2005, purchased and moved from a different plant, and installed at IFG in August 2017. Under the authority of "and shall conduct subsequent performance tests as requested by the Administrator", DEQ requires IFG to perform source test to demonstrate compliance with PM and opacity limit of this subpart within 180 days of the boiler start-up.

(1) Method 3A or 3B of appendix A-2 of this part is used for gas analysis when applying Method 5 of appendix A-3 of this part or Method 17 of appendix A-6 of this part. *Applies to the Wellons boiler.*

(2) Method 5, 5B, or 17 of appendix A of this part shall be used to measure the concentration of PM as follows: (i) Method 5 of appendix A of this part shall be used at affected facilities without wet flue gas desulfurization (FGD) systems; *Applies to the Wellons boiler.*

(3) Method 1 of appendix A of this part is used to select the sampling site and the number of traverse sampling points. The sampling time for each run is at least 120 minutes and the minimum sampling volume is 1.7 dscm (60 dscf) except that smaller sampling times or volumes may be approved by the Administrator when necessitated by process variables or other factors. *Applies to the Wellons boiler.*

(4) For Method 5 of appendix A of this part, the temperature of the sample gas in the probe and filter holder is monitored and is maintained at 160±14 °C (320±25 °F). *Applies to the Wellons boiler.*

(5) For determination of PM emissions, the oxygen (O₂) or CO₂ sample is obtained simultaneously with each run of Method 5, 5B, or 17 of appendix A of this part by traversing the duct at the same sampling location. *Applies to the Wellons boiler.*

(6) For each run using Method 5, 5B, or 17 of appendix A of this part, the emission rate expressed in ng/J heat input is determined using: (i) The O₂ or CO₂ measurements and PM measurements obtained under

this section; (ii) The dry basis F factor; and (iii) The dry basis emission rate calculation procedure contained in Method 19 of appendix A of this part. Applies to the Wellons boiler.

(7) Method 9 of appendix A of this part is used for determining the opacity of stack emissions. Applies to the Wellons boiler.

(e) – (j) do not apply because the Wellons boiler burns only wood and is not subject to any NO_x limit.

§60.48b Emission monitoring for particulate matter and nitrogen oxides.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (j) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the opacity standard under §60.43b shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous opacity monitoring systems (COMS) for measuring the opacity of emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system.

IFG operates a COMS on the Wellons boiler, and has elected to use the COMS to conduct performance testing.

IFG will comply with all applicable opacity monitoring requirements including installation and operation of a COMS.

(b) Except as provided under paragraphs (g), (h), and (i) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility subject to a NO_x standard under §60.44b shall comply with either paragraphs (b)(1) or (b)(2) of this section. NA. The Wellons boiler is not subject to an NO_x limit.

(c) The CEMS required under paragraph (b) of this section shall be operated and data recorded during all periods of operation of the affected facility except for CEMS breakdowns and repairs. NA. The Wellons boiler is not subject to an NO_x limit.

(d) The 1-hour average NO_x emission rates measured by the continuous NO_x monitor NA. The Wellons boiler is not subject to an NO_x limit.

(e) The procedures under §60.13 shall be followed for installation, evaluation, and operation of the continuous monitoring systems.

(1) For affected facilities combusting coal, wood or municipal-type solid waste, the span value for a COMS shall be between 60 and 80 percent. The Wellons COMS will comply with this requirement.

(2) For affected facilities combusting coal, oil, or natural gas, the span value for NO_x is determined using one of the following procedures: ... NA. The Wellons boiler is not subject to an NO_x limit.

(f) When NO_x emission data are not obtained because of CEMS breakdowns, ... NA. The Wellons boiler is not subject to an NO_x limit.

(g) The owner or operator of an affected facility that has a heat input capacity of 73 MW (250 MMBtu/hr) or less, and that has an annual capacity factor for residual oil having a nitrogen content of 0.30 weight percent or less, natural gas, distillate oil, gasified coal, or any mixture of these fuels, greater than 10 percent (0.10) shall: ... NA. The Wellons boiler only burns wood.

(h) The owner or operator of a duct burner, as described in §60.41b, that is subject to the NO_x standards in §60.44b(a)(4), §60.44b(e), or §60.44b(l) is not required to install or operate a continuous emissions monitoring system to measure NO_x emissions. NA. The Wellons boiler is not subject to an NO_x limit.

(i) The owner or operator of an affected facility described in §60.44b(j) or §60.44b(k) is not required to install or operate a CEMS for measuring NO_x emissions. **NA. The Wellons boiler is not subject to an NO_x limit.**

(j) The owner or operator of an affected facility that meets the conditions in either paragraph (j)(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), or (7) of this section is not required to install or operate a COMS if:

IFG plans to install and operate a COMS on the Wellons boiler. The other monitoring methods are not applicable.

(k) Owners or operators complying with the PM emission limit by using a PM CEMS must calibrate, ...

NA. IFG does not intend to use a PM CEMS.

(l) An owner or operator of an affected facility that is subject to an opacity standard under §60.43b(f) is not required to operate a COMS provided that the unit burns only gaseous fuels and/or liquid fuels ...

NA. The Wellons boiler only burns wood.

§60.49b Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

(a) The owner or operator of each affected facility shall submit notification of the date of initial startup, as provided by §60.7. **IFG has submitted the required notification.**

(b) and (c) do not apply.

(c) The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to the NO_x standard in §60.44b ...

NA. The Wellons boiler is not subject to an NO_x limit.

(d) Except as provided in paragraph (d)(2) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall record and maintain records as specified in paragraph (d)(1) of this section.

(1) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall record and maintain records of the amounts of each fuel combusted during each day and calculate the annual capacity factor individually for coal, distillate oil, residual oil, natural gas, wood, and municipal-type solid waste for the reporting period. The annual capacity factor is determined on a 12-month rolling average basis with a new annual capacity factor calculated at the end of each calendar month. **Applies to the Wellons boiler.**

(2) As an alternative to meeting the requirements of paragraph (d)(1) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility that is subject to a federally enforceable permit restricting fuel use to a single fuel such that the facility is not required to continuously monitor any emissions (excluding opacity) or parameters indicative of emissions may elect to record and maintain records of the amount of each fuel combusted during each calendar month. **Applies to the Wellons boiler.**

(e) For an affected facility that combusts residual oil ... **NA.**

(f) For an affected facility subject to the opacity standard in §60.43b, the owner or operator shall maintain records of opacity.

IFG maintains all required opacity records.

(g) Except as provided under paragraph (p) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the NO_x standards under §60.44b **NA.**

(h) The owner or operator of any affected facility in any category listed in paragraphs (h)(1) or (2) of this section is required to submit excess emission reports for any excess emissions that occurred during the reporting period.

IFG will submit the records of excess emissions as required.

(1) Any affected facility subject to the opacity standards in §60.43b(f) or to the operating parameter monitoring requirements in §60.13(i)(1). Applies to the Wellons boiler.

(2) does not apply.

(3) For the purpose of §60.43b, excess emissions are defined as all 6-minute periods during which the average opacity exceeds the opacity standards under §60.43b(f). Applies to the Wellons boiler.

(4) does not apply.

(i) - (n) do not apply.

(o) All records required under this section shall be maintained by the owner or operator of the affected facility for a period of 2 years following the date of such record.

IFG will maintain records for at least two years.

(p) – (v), (x) and (y) do not apply.

(w) The reporting period for the reports required under this subpart is each 6-month period. All reports shall be submitted to the Administrator and shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of the reporting period.

IFG will submit the required reports with the Idaho semi-annual compliance reports as required by the Tier I permit.

REGULATORY ANALYSIS FOR ATTACHMENT TO IDAHO FORM FRA

Title 40: Protection of Environment, Part 63, Subpart DDDDD—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Industrial Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters.
From the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations- e-CFR data is current as of August 23, 2017

§63.7480 What is the purpose of this subpart?

This subpart establishes national emission limitations and work practice standards for hazardous air pollutants (HAP) emitted from industrial, commercial, and institutional boilers and process heaters located at major sources of HAP. This subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the emission limitations and work practice standards.

§63.7485 Am I subject to this subpart?

You are subject to this subpart if you own or operate an industrial, commercial, or institutional boiler or process heater as defined in §63.7575 that is located at, or is part of, a major source of HAP, except as specified in §63.7491. For purposes of this subpart, a major source of HAP is as defined in §63.2, except that for oil and natural gas production facilities, a major source of HAP is as defined in §63.7575. [78 FR 7162, Jan. 31, 2013]. IFG Laclede is subject to NESHAP Subpart DDDDD because it is a major source of HAPs.

§63.7490 What is the affected source of this subpart?

(a) This subpart applies to new, reconstructed, and existing affected sources as described in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) The affected source of this subpart is the collection at a major source of all existing industrial, commercial, and institutional boilers and process heaters within a subcategory as defined in §63.7575.

(2) The affected source of this subpart is each new or reconstructed industrial, commercial, or institutional boiler or process heater, as defined in §63.7575, located at a major source.

(b) A boiler or process heater is new if you commence construction of the boiler or process heater after June 4, 2010, and you meet the applicability criteria at the time you commence construction.

(c) A boiler or process heater is reconstructed if you meet the reconstruction criteria as defined in §63.2, you commence reconstruction after June 4, 2010, and you meet the applicability criteria at the time you commence reconstruction.

(d) A boiler or process heater is existing if it is not new or reconstructed. The Wellons boiler is not new because it was constructed before June 4, 2010. It is not reconstructed because it has not been re-built; it has been moved from one place to another. The proposed Wellons boiler is an existing fuel cell boiler for purposes of Subpart DDDDD.

§63.7491 Are any boilers or process heaters not subject to this subpart?

The Wellons boiler is the only boiler/process heater located at the IFG-Laclede facility and it is subject to this subpart.

§63.7495 When do I have to comply with this subpart?

(a) If you have a new or reconstructed boiler or process heater, you must comply with this subpart by April 1, 2013, or upon startup of your boiler or process heater, whichever is later. NA

(b) If you have an existing boiler or process heater, you must comply with this subpart no later than January 31, 2016, except as provided in §63.6(i).

IFG applied for and was granted a one-year extension for Boiler MACT compliance, as provided in §63.6(i). The IFG compliance date was January 31, 2017. IFG complied with all applicable Boiler MACT requirements for the old boilers, which were replaced by the Wellons boiler in August 2017.

The Wellons boiler was manufactured in May 2005, moved from another place, and installed at IFG in August 2017.

§63.7499 What are the subcategories of boilers and process heaters?

The Wellons boiler belongs to the following subcategory, as defined in §63.7575(g): Fuel cells designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid.

§63.7500 What emission limitations, work practice standards, and operating limits must I meet?

(a) You must meet the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section, except as provided in paragraphs (b), through (e) of this section. You must meet these requirements at all times the affected unit is operating, except as provided in paragraph (f) of this section.

(1) You must meet each emission limit and work practice standard in Tables 1 through 3, and 11 through 13 to this subpart that applies to your boiler or process heater, for each boiler or process heater at your source, except as provided under §63.7522. IFG will comply with the applicable emission limits and work practice standards for the Wellons boiler. The specific limits are identified in the tables at the end of this FRA analysis.

(2) You must meet each operating limit in Table 4 to this subpart that applies to your boiler or process heater. IFG will comply with the applicable operating limits for the Wellons boiler. The specific limits are identified in the tables at the end of this FRA analysis.

(3) At all times, you must operate and maintain any affected source (as defined in §63.7490), including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator that 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. IFG will operate the boiler and emission controls as required.

(b) As provided in §63.6(g), EPA may approve use of an alternative to the work practice standards in this section. IFG does not anticipate requesting approval of any alternatives to the work practice standards.

(c) Limited-use boilers and process heaters must complete a tune-up every 5 years as specified in §63.7540. IFG does not have any limited-use boilers or process heaters.

(d) Boilers and process heaters with a heat input capacity of less than or equal to 5 million Btu per ...NA

(e) Boilers and process heaters in the units designed to burn gas 1 fuels ... NA

(f) These standards apply at all times the affected unit is operating, except during periods of startup and shutdown during which time you must comply only with items 5 and 6 of Table 3 to this subpart. Noted.

§63.7505 What are my general requirements for complying with this subpart?

(a) You must be in compliance with the emission limits, work practice standards, and operating limits in this subpart. These emission and operating limits apply to you at all times the affected unit is operating except for the periods noted in §63.7500(f). IFG will comply as required.

(c) You must demonstrate compliance with all applicable emission limits using performance stack testing, fuel analysis, or continuous monitoring systems (CMS), including a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS), or particulate matter continuous parameter monitoring system (PM CPMS), where applicable. You may demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for hydrogen chloride (HCl), mercury, or total selected metals (TSM) using fuel analysis if the emission rate calculated according to §63.7530(c) is less than the applicable emission limit. Otherwise, you must demonstrate compliance for HCl, mercury, or TSM using performance stack testing, if subject to an applicable emission limit listed in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart. IFG will do the required source testing or fuel analysis.

(d) If you demonstrate compliance with any applicable emission limit through performance testing and subsequent compliance with operating limits through the use of CPMS, or with a CEMS or COMS, you must develop a site-specific monitoring plan according to the requirements in paragraphs (d)(1) through (4) of this section for the use of any CEMS, COMS, or CPMS. This requirement also applies to you if you petition the EPA Administrator for alternative monitoring parameters under §63.8(f). IFG will develop the required site-specific monitoring plan for the equipment used for compliance monitoring.

(e) If you have an applicable emission limit, and you choose to comply using definition (2) of "startup" in §63.7575, you must develop and implement a written startup and shutdown plan (SSP) according to the requirements in Table 3 to this subpart. The SSP must be maintained onsite and available upon request for public inspection. IFG will make a decision about which definition of startup to follow for the Wellons boiler, and will write an SSP if needed.

§63.7510 What are my initial compliance requirements and by what date must I conduct them?

(a) For each boiler or process heater that is required or that you elect to demonstrate compliance with any of the applicable emission limits in Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 of this subpart through performance (stack) testing, your initial compliance requirements include all the following:

(1) Conduct performance tests according to §63.7520 and Table 5 to this subpart.

(2) Conduct a fuel analysis for each type of fuel burned in your boiler or process heater according to §63.7521 and Table 6 to this subpart, except as specified in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) For each boiler or process heater that burns a single type of fuel, you are not required to conduct a fuel analysis for each type of fuel burned in your boiler or process heater according to §63.7521 and Table 6 to this subpart. For purposes of this subpart, units that use a supplemental fuel only for startup, unit shutdown, and transient flame stability purposes still qualify as units that burn a single type of fuel, and the supplemental fuel is not subject to the fuel analysis requirements under §63.7521 and Table 6 to this subpart.

(3) Establish operating limits according to §63.7530 and Table 7 to this subpart.

(4) Conduct CMS performance evaluations according to §63.7525.

IFG conducted the initial compliance testing on the Wellons boiler on November 28, 2017. IFG performed stack testing for PM, CO, HCl and Hg, analyzed the hog fuel for heating value, and established operating limits for the oxygen monitor and steam flow monitor. The COMS performance evaluation was performed on September 26, 2017. An initial tune-up was performed on September 7, 2017.

(b) For each boiler or process heater that you elect to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limits in Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart for HCl, mercury, or TSM through fuel analysis, your initial compliance requirement is to conduct a fuel analysis for each type of fuel burned in your boiler or process heater according to §63.7521 and Table 6 to this subpart and establish operating limits according to §63.7530 and Table 8 to this subpart. If IFG chooses to show future compliance with HCl, Hg or TSM through fuel analysis, they will follow these requirements. IFG conducted the initial

compliance testing on the Wellons boiler on November 28, 2017. IFG performed stack testing for PM, CO, HCl and Hg.

(c) If your boiler or process heater is subject to a carbon monoxide (CO) limit, your initial compliance demonstration for CO is to conduct a performance test for CO according to Table 5 to this subpart or conduct a performance evaluation of your continuous CO monitor, if applicable, according to §63.7525(a). IFG plans to demonstrate CO compliance with source testing. There are no plans for a CO CEMS.

(d) If your boiler or process heater is subject to a PM limit, your initial compliance demonstration for PM is to conduct a performance test in accordance with §63.7520 and Table 5 to this subpart. IFG performed an initial PM source test on November 28, 2017.

(e) For existing affected sources (as defined in §63.7490), you must complete the initial compliance demonstrations, as specified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section, no later than 180 days after the compliance date that is specified for your source in §63.7495 and according to the applicable provisions in §63.7(a)(2) as cited in Table 10 to this subpart, except as specified in paragraph (j) of this section. You must complete an initial tune-up by following the procedures described in §63.7540(a)(10)(i) through (vi) no later than the compliance date specified in §63.7495, except as specified in paragraph (j) of this section. You must complete the one-time energy assessment specified in Table 3 to this subpart no later than the compliance date specified in §63.7495.

The Wellons is a newly installed existing affected source. IFG feels that the language in paragraph (j) of this section is most applicable for this source.

(f) For new or reconstructed affected sources (as defined in §63.7490), you must complete the initial compliance demonstration with the emission limits no later than July 30, 2013 or within 180 days after startup of the source, whichever is later. If you are demonstrating compliance with an emission limit in Tables 11 through 13 to this subpart that is less stringent (that is, higher) than the applicable emission limit in Table 1 to this subpart, you must demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit in Table 1 no later than July 29, 2016.

(g) For new or reconstructed affected sources (as defined in §63.7490), you must demonstrate initial compliance with the applicable work practice standards in Table 3 to this subpart within the applicable annual, biennial, or 5-year schedule as specified in §63.7515(d) following the initial compliance date specified in §63.7495(a). Thereafter, you are required to complete the applicable annual, biennial, or 5-year tune-up as specified in §63.7515(d).

(j) For existing affected sources (as defined in §63.7490) that have not operated between the effective date of the rule and the compliance date that is specified for your source in §63.7495, you must complete the initial compliance demonstration, if subject to the emission limits in Table 2 to this subpart, as specified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section, no later than 180 days after the re-start of the affected source and according to the applicable provisions in §63.7(a)(2) as cited in Table 10 to this subpart. You must complete an initial tune-up by following the procedures described in §63.7540(a)(10)(i) through (vi) no later than 30 days after the re-start of the affected source and, if applicable, complete the one-time energy assessment specified in Table 3 to this subpart, no later than the compliance date specified in §63.7495.

The Wellons is a newly installed existing affected source. The boiler was manufactured in May 2005, purchased and moved from a different plant, and installed at IFG in August 2017.

IFG will treat the startup of the Wellons boiler as a re-start and plans to perform compliance testing within 180 days of startup and the tune-up within 30 days after startup. The one-time energy assessment cannot be completed unless the boiler is operating, so it will have to be done after startup.

§63.7515 When must I conduct subsequent performance tests, fuel analyses, or tune-ups?

(a) You must conduct all applicable performance tests according to §63.7520 on an annual basis, except as specified in paragraphs (b) through (e), (g), and (h) of this section. Annual performance tests must be completed no more than 13 months after the previous performance test, except as specified in paragraphs (b) through (e), (g), and (h) of this section.

IFG will perform performance tests each of the first two years after the Wellons start-up.

(b) If your performance tests for a given pollutant for at least 2 consecutive years show that your emissions are at or below 75 percent of the emission limit (or, in limited instances as specified in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart, at or below the emission limit) for the pollutant, and if there are no changes in the operation of the individual boiler or process heater or air pollution control equipment that could increase emissions, you may choose to conduct performance tests for the pollutant every third year. Each such performance test must be conducted no more than 37 months after the previous performance test. IFG plans to complete subsequent performance tests on the modified schedule if allowed.

The requirement to test at maximum chloride input level is waived unless the stack test is conducted for HCl. The requirement to test at maximum mercury input level is waived unless the stack test is conducted for mercury. The requirement to test at maximum TSM input level is waived unless the stack test is conducted for TSM. IFG plans to do stack tests for HCl and Hg. The Wellons boiler will only burn one fuel, so the maximum input level requirements are automatically met.

(c) If a performance test shows emissions exceeded the emission limit or 75 percent of the emission limit (as specified in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart) for a pollutant, you must conduct annual performance tests for that pollutant until all performance tests over a consecutive 2-year period meet the required level (at or below 75 percent of the emission limit, as specified in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart). Noted.

(d) If you are required to meet an applicable tune-up work practice standard, you must conduct an annual, biennial, or 5-year performance tune-up according to §63.7540(a)(10), (11), or (12), respectively. Each annual tune-up specified in §63.7540(a)(10) must be no more than 13 months after the previous tune-up. Each biennial tune-up specified in §63.7540(a)(11) must be conducted no more than 25 months after the previous tune-up. Each 5-year tune-up specified in §63.7540(a)(12) must be conducted no more than 61 months after the previous tune-up. For a new or reconstructed affected source (as defined in §63.7490), the first annual, biennial, or 5-year tune-up must be no later than 13 months, 25 months, or 61 months, respectively, after April 1, 2013 or the initial startup of the new or reconstructed affected source, whichever is later.

Because the Wellons boiler has a continuous oxygen trim system that maintains an optimum air to fuel ratio, the boiler is subject turn-up every 5-year.

(e) If you demonstrate compliance with the mercury, HCl, or TSM based on fuel analysis, you must conduct a monthly fuel analysis according to §63.7521 for each type of fuel burned that is subject to an emission limit in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart. IFG is aware of these requirements and will follow them if they ever decide to use fuel analysis to demonstrate Hg or HCl compliance.

(f) You must report the results of performance tests and the associated fuel analyses within 60 days after the completion of the performance tests. This report must also verify that the operating limits for each boiler or process heater have not changed or provide documentation of revised operating limits established according to §63.7530 and Table 7 to this subpart, as applicable. The reports for all subsequent performance tests must include all applicable information required in §63.7550. IFG will submit the performance test reports within the required timeframe.

(g) For affected sources (as defined in §63.7490) that have not operated since the previous compliance demonstration and more than one year has passed since the previous compliance demonstration, you must complete the subsequent compliance demonstration, if subject to the emission limits in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, no later than 180 days after the re-start of the affected source and according to the applicable provisions in §63.7(a)(2) as cited in Table 10 to this subpart. You must

complete a subsequent tune-up by following the procedures described in §63.7540(a)(10)(i) through (vi) and the schedule described in §63.7540(a)(13) for units that are not operating at the time of their scheduled tune-up.

(h) NA

(i) NA

§63.7520 What stack tests and procedures must I use?

(a) You must conduct all performance tests according to §63.7(c), (d), (f), and (h). You must also develop a site-specific stack test plan according to the requirements in §63.7(c). You shall conduct all performance tests under such conditions as the Administrator specifies to you based on the representative performance of each boiler or process heater for the period being tested. Upon request, you shall make available to the Administrator such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of the performance tests.

(b) You must conduct each performance test according to the requirements in Table 5 to this subpart.

(c) You must conduct each performance test under the specific conditions listed in Tables 5 and 7 to this subpart. You must conduct performance tests at representative operating load conditions while burning the type of fuel or mixture of fuels that has the highest content of chlorine and mercury, and TSM if you are opting to comply with the TSM alternative standard and you must demonstrate initial compliance and establish your operating limits based on these performance tests. These requirements could result in the need to conduct more than one performance test. Following each performance test and until the next performance test, you must comply with the operating limit for operating load conditions specified in Table 4 to this subpart.

(d) You must conduct a minimum of three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in §63.7(e)(3). Each test run must comply with the minimum applicable sampling times or volumes specified in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart.

(e) To determine compliance with the emission limits, you must use the F-Factor methodology and equations in sections 12.2 and 12.3 of EPA Method 19 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7 of this chapter to convert the measured particulate matter (PM) concentrations, the measured HCl concentrations, the measured mercury concentrations, and the measured TSM concentrations that result from the performance test to pounds per million Btu heat input emission rates.

(f) Except for a 30-day rolling average based on CEMS (or sorbent trap monitoring system) data, if measurement results for any pollutant are reported as below the method detection level (e.g., laboratory analytical results for one or more sample components are below the method defined analytical detection level), you must use the method detection level as the measured emissions level for that pollutant in calculating compliance. The measured result for a multiple component analysis (e.g., analytical values for multiple Method 29 fractions both for individual HAP metals and for total HAP metals) may include a combination of method detection level data and analytical data reported above the method detection level.

[76 FR 15664, Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at 78 FR 7166, Jan. 31, 2013]

IFG will follow all of the performance testing requirements as described in this section. The exact requirements will be taken directly from the regulation.

§63.7521 What fuel analyses, fuel specification, and procedures must I use?

IFG does not intend to use fuel analyses to demonstrate compliance. If this plan changes, IFG will follow the requirements of this section.

§63.7522 Can I use emissions averaging to comply with this subpart?

(a) As an alternative to meeting the requirements of §63.7500 for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury on a boiler or process heater-specific basis, if you have more than one existing boiler or process heater in any subcategories located at your facility, you may demonstrate compliance by emissions averaging, IFG Laclede will not have more than one boiler after the Wellons boiler is installed so emissions averaging will not be an issue.

§63.7525 What are my monitoring, installation, operation, and maintenance requirements?

(a) If your boiler or process heater is subject to a CO emission limit in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, you must install, operate, and maintain an oxygen analyzer system, as defined in §63.7575, or install, certify, operate and maintain continuous emission monitoring systems for CO and oxygen (or carbon dioxide (CO₂)) according to the procedures in paragraphs (a)(1) through (6) of this section. IFG plans to demonstrate CO compliance through performance testing and to install and operate an oxygen analyzer system on the Wellons boiler. The procedures in (a)(1) through (6) of this section do not apply.

(7) Operate an oxygen trim system with the oxygen level set no lower than the lowest hourly average oxygen concentration measured during the most recent CO performance test as the operating limit for oxygen according to Table 7 to this subpart. IFG plans to install and operate an oxygen trim system and will set the oxygen level as required.

(b) If your boiler or process heater is in the unit designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel subcategory ... NA

(c) If you have an applicable opacity operating limit in this rule, and are not otherwise required or elect to install and operate a PM CPMS, PM CEMS, or a bag leak detection system, you must install, operate, certify and maintain each COMS according to the procedures in paragraphs (c)(1) through (7) of this section by the compliance date specified in §63.7495. IFG plans to install and operate a COMS on the Wellons boiler stack as required in this section. The exact requirements will be taken directly from the regulation.

(1) Each COMS must be installed, operated, and maintained according to Performance Specification 1 at appendix B to part 60 of this chapter.

(2) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each COMS according to the requirements in §63.8(e) and according to Performance Specification 1 at appendix B to part 60 of this chapter.

(3) As specified in §63.8(c)(4)(i), each COMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of sampling and analyzing for each successive 10-second period and one cycle of data recording for each successive 6-minute period.

(4) The COMS data must be reduced as specified in §63.8(g)(2).

(5) You must include in your site-specific monitoring plan procedures and acceptance criteria for operating and maintaining each COMS according to the requirements in §63.8(d). At a minimum, the monitoring plan must include a daily calibration drift assessment, a quarterly performance audit, and an annual zero alignment audit of each COMS.

(6) You must operate and maintain each COMS according to the requirements in the monitoring plan and the requirements of §63.8(e). You must identify periods the COMS is out of control including any periods that the COMS fails to pass a daily calibration drift assessment, a quarterly performance audit, or an annual zero alignment audit. Any 6-minute period for which the monitoring system is out of control and data are not available for a required calculation constitutes a deviation from the monitoring requirements.

(7) You must determine and record all the 6-minute averages (and daily block averages as applicable) collected for periods during which the COMS is not out of control.

(d) If you have an operating limit that requires the use of a CMS other than a PM CPMS or COMS, ...NA

(e) If you have an operating limit that requires the use of a flow monitoring system, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (d) and (e)(1) through (4) of this section. IFG will not use a stack flow monitoring system. IFG will use steam flow monitor to monitoring steam rate of the boiler.

(1) You must install the flow sensor and other necessary equipment in a position that provides a representative flow.

(2) You must use a flow sensor with a measurement sensitivity of no greater than 2 percent of the design flow rate.

(3) You must minimize, consistent with good engineering practices, the effects of swirling flow or abnormal velocity distributions due to upstream and downstream disturbances.

(4) You must conduct a flow monitoring system performance evaluation in accordance with your monitoring plan at the time of each performance test but no less frequently than annually.

(f) If you have an operating limit that requires the use of a pressure monitoring system, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (d) and (f)(1) through (6) of this section. ...NA

(g) If you have an operating limit that requires a pH monitoring system, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (d) and (g)(1) through (4) of this section. ...NA

(h) If you have an operating limit that requires a secondary electric power monitoring system for an electrostatic precipitator (ESP) operated with a wet scrubber, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (h)(1) and (2) of this section. The Wellons boiler will have an ESP, but not a wet scrubber, so this section does not apply.

(i) If you have an operating limit that requires the use of a monitoring system to measure sorbent injection rate ...NA

(j) If you are not required to use a PM CPMS and elect to use a fabric filter bag leak detection system ...NA

(k) For each unit that meets the definition of limited-use boiler or process heater...NA

(l) For each unit for which you decide to demonstrate compliance with the mercury or HCl emissions limits in Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 of this subpart by use of a CEMS for mercury or HCl, ...NA

(m) If your unit is subject to a HCl emission limit in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 of this subpart and you have an acid gas wet scrubber or dry sorbent injection control technology ...NA

§63.7530 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limitations, fuel specifications and work practice standards?

(a) You must demonstrate initial compliance with each emission limit that applies to you by conducting initial performance tests and fuel analyses and establishing operating limits, as applicable, according to §63.7520, paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, and Tables 5 and 7 to this subpart. The requirement to conduct a fuel analysis is not applicable for units that burn a single type of fuel, as specified by §63.7510(a)(2). If applicable, you must also install, operate, and maintain all applicable CMS (including CEMS, COMS, and CPMS) according to §63.7525. IFG will meet the requirements of this section.

(b) If you demonstrate compliance through performance stack testing, you must establish each site-specific operating limit in Table 4 to this subpart that applies to you according to the requirements in §63.7520, Table 7 to this subpart, and paragraph (b)(4) of this section, as applicable. You must also conduct fuel analyses according to §63.7521 and establish maximum fuel pollutant input levels according

to paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section, as applicable, and as specified in §63.7510(a)(2). (Note that §63.7510(a)(2) exempts certain fuels from the fuel analysis requirements.) However, if you switch fuel(s) and cannot show that the new fuel(s) does (do) not increase the chlorine, mercury, or TSM input into the unit through the results of fuel analysis, then you must repeat the performance test to demonstrate compliance while burning the new fuel(s). IFG will meet the requirements of this section.

(b)(4)(viii) For a minimum oxygen level, if you conduct multiple performance tests, you must set the minimum oxygen level at the lower of the minimum values established during the performance tests.

§63.7533 Can I use efficiency credits earned from implementation of energy conservation measures to comply with this subpart? IFG does not plan to use efficiency credits.

§63.7535 Is there a minimum amount of monitoring data I must obtain?

IFG will collect and maintain all of the required monitoring data as described in this section.

(a) You must monitor and collect data according to this section and the site-specific monitoring plan required by §63.7505(d). *Noted.*

(b) You must operate the monitoring system and collect data at all required intervals at all times that each boiler or process heater is operating and compliance is required, except for periods of monitoring system malfunctions or out of control periods (see §63.8(c)(7) of this part), and required monitoring system quality assurance or control activities, including, as applicable, calibration checks, required zero and span adjustments, and scheduled CMS maintenance as defined in your site-specific monitoring plan. A monitoring system malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring system to provide valid data. Monitoring system failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions. You are required to complete monitoring system repairs in response to monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods and to return the monitoring system to operation as expeditiously as practicable. *Noted.*

(c) You may not use data recorded during periods of startup and shutdown, monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods, or required monitoring system quality assurance or control activities in data averages and calculations used to report emissions or operating levels. You must record and make available upon request results of CMS performance audits and dates and duration of periods when the CMS is out of control to completion of the corrective actions necessary to return the CMS to operation consistent with your site-specific monitoring plan. You must use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing compliance and the operation of the control device and associated control system. *Noted.*

(d) Except for periods of monitoring system malfunctions, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions, and required monitoring system quality assurance or quality control activities (including, as applicable, system accuracy audits, calibration checks, and required zero and span adjustments), failure to collect required data is a deviation of the monitoring requirements. In calculating monitoring results, do not use any data collected during periods of startup and shutdown, when the monitoring system is out of control as specified in your site-specific monitoring plan, while conducting repairs associated with periods when the monitoring system is out of control, or while conducting required monitoring system quality assurance or quality control activities. You must calculate monitoring results using all other monitoring data collected while the process is operating. You must report all periods when the monitoring system is out of control in your semi-annual report. *Noted.*

§63.7540 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations, fuel specifications and work practice standards?

(a) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limit in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart, the work practice standards in Table 3 to this subpart, and the operating limits in Table 4 to this subpart that applies to you according to the methods specified in Table 8 to this subpart

and paragraphs (a)(1) through (19) of this section. IFG will comply with the applicable portions of this section, as detailed in the regulation.

(1) Following the date on which the initial compliance demonstration is completed or is required to be completed under §§63.7 and 63.7510, whichever date comes first, operation above the established maximum or below the established minimum operating limits shall constitute a deviation of established operating limits listed in Table 4 of this subpart except during performance tests conducted to determine compliance with the emission limits or to establish new operating limits. Operating limits must be confirmed or reestablished during performance tests.

(12) If your boiler or process heater has a continuous oxygen trim system that maintains an optimum air to fuel ratio, or a heat input capacity of less than or equal to 5 million Btu per hour and the unit is in the units designed to burn gas 1; units designed to burn gas 2 (other); or units designed to burn light liquid subcategories, or meets the definition of limited-use boiler or process heater in §63.7575, you must conduct a tune-up of the boiler or process heater every 5 years as specified in paragraphs (a)(10)(i) through (vi) of this section to demonstrate continuous compliance. You may delay the burner inspection specified in paragraph (a)(10)(i) of this section until the next scheduled or unscheduled unit shutdown, but you must inspect each burner at least once every 72 months. If an oxygen trim system is utilized on a unit without emission standards to reduce the tune-up frequency to once every 5 years, set the oxygen level no lower than the oxygen concentration measured during the most recent tune-up.

(13) If the unit is not operating on the required date for a tune-up, the tune-up must be conducted within 30 calendar-days of startup.

(b) You must report each instance in which you did not meet each emission limit and operating limit in Tables 1 through 4 or 11 through 13 to this subpart that apply to you. These instances are deviations from the emission limits or operating limits, respectively, in this subpart. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in §63.7550. IFG will report any deviations as required.

(c) If you elected to demonstrate that the unit meets the specification for mercury for the unit designed to burn gas 1 subcategory, ... NA

(d) For startup and shutdown, you must meet the work practice standards according to items 5 and 6 of Table 3 of this subpart. IFG will meet the work practice standards as required.

§63.7541 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance under the emissions averaging provision?

IFG does not intend to use the emissions averaging provisions.

§63.7545 What notifications must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit to the Administrator all of the notifications in §§63.7(b) and (c), 63.8(e), (f)(4) and (6), and 63.9(b) through (h) that apply to you by the dates specified.

(b) As specified in §63.9(b)(2), if you startup your affected source before January 31, 2013, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 120 days after January 31, 2013. IFG has submitted an Initial Notification to meet the original date.

(c) As specified in §63.9(b)(4) and (5), if you startup your new or reconstructed affected source on or after January 31, 2013, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 15 days after the actual date of startup of the affected source. IFG has submitted the required notification.

(d) 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. IFG will provide the notifications for each performance test as required.

(e) If you are required to conduct an initial compliance demonstration as specified in §63.7530, you must submit a Notification of Compliance Status according to §63.9(h)(2)(ii). For the initial compliance demonstration for each boiler or process heater, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status, including all performance test results and fuel analyses, before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of all performance test and/or other initial compliance demonstrations for all boiler or process heaters at the facility according to §63.10(d)(2). The Notification of Compliance Status report must contain all the information specified in paragraphs (e)(1) through (8) of this section, as applicable. If you are not required to conduct an initial compliance demonstration as specified in §63.7530(a), the Notification of Compliance Status must only contain the information specified in paragraphs (e)(1) and (8) of this section and must be submitted within 60 days of the compliance date specified at §63.7495(b). IFG will submit the notifications of compliance status as required. Details of the submittal are listed in the regulation.

(1) A description of the affected unit(s) including identification of which subcategories the unit is in, the design heat input capacity of the unit, a description of the add-on controls used on the unit to comply with this subpart, description of the fuel(s) burned, including whether the fuel(s) were a secondary material determined by you or the EPA through a petition process to be a non-waste under §241.3 of this chapter, whether the fuel(s) were a secondary material processed from discarded non-hazardous secondary materials within the meaning of §241.3 of this chapter, and justification for the selection of fuel(s) burned during the compliance demonstration.

(2) Summary of the results of all performance tests and fuel analyses, and calculations conducted to demonstrate initial compliance including all established operating limits, and including:

(i) Identification of whether you are complying with the PM emission limit or the alternative TSM emission limit.

(ii) Identification of whether you are complying with the output-based emission limits or the heat input-based (i.e., lb/MMBtu or ppm) emission limits,

(iii) Identification of whether you are complying the arithmetic mean of all valid hours of data from the previous 30 operating days or of the previous 720 hours. This identification shall be specified separately for each operating parameter.

(3) A summary of the maximum CO emission levels recorded during the performance test to show that you have met any applicable emission standard in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, if you are not using a CO CEMS to demonstrate compliance.

(4) Identification of whether you plan to demonstrate compliance with each applicable emission limit through performance testing, a CEMS, or fuel analysis.

(5) Identification of whether you plan to demonstrate compliance by emissions averaging and identification of whether you plan to demonstrate compliance by using efficiency credits through energy conservation:

(i) If you plan to demonstrate compliance by emission averaging, report the emission level that was being achieved or the control technology employed on January 31, 2013.

(ii) [Reserved]

(6) A signed certification that you have met all applicable emission limits and work practice standards.

(7) If you had a deviation from any emission limit, work practice standard, or operating limit, you must also submit a description of the deviation, the duration of the deviation, and the corrective action taken in the Notification of Compliance Status report.

(8) In addition to the information required in §63.9(h)(2), your notification of compliance status must include the following certification(s) of compliance, as applicable, and signed by a responsible official:

(i) "This facility completed the required initial tune-up for all of the boilers and process heaters covered by 40 CFR part 63 subpart DDDDD at this site according to the procedures in §63.7540(a)(10)(i) through (vi)."

(ii) "This facility has had an energy assessment performed according to §63.7530(e)."

(iii) Except for units that burn only natural gas, refinery gas, or other gas 1 fuel, or units that qualify for a statutory exemption as provided in section 129(g)(1) of the Clean Air Act, include the following: "No secondary materials that are solid waste were combusted in any affected unit."

(f) If you operate a unit designed to burn natural gas, refinery gas, or other gas 1 fuels ...NA

(g) If you intend to commence or recommence combustion of solid waste, ...NA

(h) If you have switched fuels or made a physical change to the boiler or process heater and the fuel switch or physical change resulted in the applicability of a different subcategory, ... IFG has no reason to think a physical change or fuel switch would ever occur at the Wellons boiler.

§63.7550 What reports must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit each report in Table 9 to this subpart that applies to you. The only required report in Table 9 is the compliance report. The Boiler MACT compliance report will be submitted with the Idaho Tier I Air Operating Permit annual and semi-annual reports, as required.

(b) Unless the EPA Administrator has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under §63.10(a), you must submit each report, according to paragraph (h) of this section, by the date in Table 9 to this subpart and according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section. For units that are subject only to a requirement to conduct subsequent annual, biennial, or 5-year tune-up according to §63.7540(a)(10), (11), or (12), respectively, and not subject to emission limits or Table 4 operating limits, you may submit only an annual, biennial, or 5-year compliance report, as applicable, as specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section, instead of a semi-annual compliance report. IFG has applicable requirements and will be submitting semi-annual reports with the Tier I permit reports. The DEQ semi-annual reports are due by July 30 and January 30, so there will be no change to the reporting dates.

(5) For each affected source that is subject to permitting regulations pursuant to part 70 or part 71 of this chapter, and if the permitting authority has established dates for submitting semiannual reports pursuant to 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), you may submit the first and subsequent compliance reports according to the dates the permitting authority has established in the permit instead of according to the dates in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section.

(c) A compliance report must contain the following information depending on how the facility chooses to comply with the limits set in this rule. The details of the compliance report are listed in the regulation. IFG will follow the regulation.

(1) If the facility is subject to the requirements of a tune up you must submit a compliance report with the information in paragraphs (c)(5)(i) through (iii) of this section, (xiv) and (xvii) of this section, and paragraph (c)(5)(iv) of this section for limited-use boiler or process heater.

(2) If you are complying with the fuel analysis you must submit a compliance report with the information in paragraphs (c)(5)(i) through (iii), (vi), (x), (xi), (xiii), (xv), (xvii), (xviii) and paragraph (d) of this section.

(3) If you are complying with the applicable emissions limit with performance testing you must submit a compliance report with the information in (c)(5)(i) through (iii), (vi), (vii), (viii), (ix), (xi), (xii), (xv), (xvii), (xviii) and paragraph (d) of this section.

(4) If you are complying with an emissions limit using a CMS the compliance report must contain the information required in paragraphs (c)(5)(i) through (iii), (v), (vi), (xi) through (xiii), (xv) through (xviii), and paragraph (e) of this section.

(5)(i) Company and Facility name and address.

(ii) Process unit information, emissions limitations, and operating parameter limitations.

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

(iv) The total operating time during the reporting period.

(v) If you use a CMS, including CEMS, COMS, or CPMS, you must include the monitoring equipment manufacturer(s) and model numbers and the date of the last CMS certification or audit.

(vi) The total fuel use by each individual boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit within the reporting period, including, but not limited to, a description of the fuel, whether the fuel has received a non-waste determination by the EPA or your basis for concluding that the fuel is not a waste, and the total fuel usage amount with units of measure.

(vii) If you are conducting performance tests once every 3 years consistent with §63.7515(b) or (c), the date of the last 2 performance tests and a statement as to whether there have been any operational changes since the last performance test that could increase emissions.

(viii) A statement indicating that you burned no new types of fuel in an individual boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit. Or, if you did burn a new type of fuel and are subject to a HCl emission limit, you must submit the calculation of chlorine input, using Equation 7 of §63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum chlorine input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing) or you must submit the calculation of HCl emission rate using Equation 16 of §63.7530 that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for HCl emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis). If you burned a new type of fuel and are subject to a mercury emission limit, you must submit the calculation of mercury input, using Equation 8 of §63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum mercury input level established during the previous performance testing

(for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing), or you must submit the calculation of mercury emission rate using Equation 17 of §63.7530 that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for mercury emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis). If you burned a new type of fuel and are subject to a TSM emission limit, you must submit the calculation of TSM input, using Equation 9 of §63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum TSM input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing), or you must submit the calculation of TSM emission rate, using Equation 18 of §63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for TSM emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis).

(ix) If you wish to burn a new type of fuel in an individual boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit and you cannot demonstrate compliance with the maximum chlorine input operating limit using Equation 7 of §63.7530 or the maximum mercury input operating limit using Equation 8 of §63.7530, or the maximum TSM input operating limit using Equation 9 of §63.7530 you must include in the compliance report a statement indicating the intent to conduct a new performance test within 60 days of starting to burn the new fuel.

(x) A summary of any monthly fuel analyses conducted to demonstrate compliance according to §§63.7521 and 63.7530 for individual boilers or process heaters subject to emission limits, and any fuel specification analyses conducted according to §§63.7521(f) and 63.7530(g).

(xi) If there are no deviations from any emission limits or operating limits in this subpart that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limits or operating limits during the reporting period.

(xii) If there were no deviations from the monitoring requirements including no periods during which the CMSs, including CEMS, COMS, and CPMS, were out of control as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were no deviations and no periods during which the CMS were out of control during the reporting period.

(xiii) If a malfunction occurred during the reporting period, the report must include the number, duration, and a brief description for each type of malfunction which occurred during the reporting period and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded. The report must also include a description of actions taken by you during a malfunction of a boiler, process heater, or associated air pollution control device or CMS to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.7500(a)(3), including actions taken to correct the malfunction.

(xiv) Include the date of the most recent tune-up for each unit subject to only the requirement to conduct an annual, biennial, or 5-year tune-up according to §63.7540(a)(10), (11), or (12) respectively. Include the date of the most recent burner inspection if it was not done annually, biennially, or on a 5-year period and was delayed until the next scheduled or unscheduled unit shutdown.

(xv) If you plan to demonstrate compliance by emission averaging, certify the emission level achieved or the control technology employed is no less stringent than the level or control technology contained in the notification of compliance status in §63.7545(e)(5)(i).

(xvi) For each reporting period, the compliance reports must include all of the calculated 30 day rolling average values for CEMS (CO, HCl, SO₂, and mercury), 10 day rolling average values for CO CEMS when the limit is expressed as a 10 day instead of 30 day rolling average, and the PM CPMS data.

(xvii) Statement by a responsible official with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the content of the report.

(xviii) For each instance of startup or shutdown include the information required to be monitored, collected, or recorded according to the requirements of §63.7555(d).

(d) For each deviation from an emission limit or operating limit in this subpart that occurs at an individual boiler or process heater where you are not using a CMS to comply with that emission limit or operating limit, or from the work practice standards for periods of startup and shutdown, the compliance report must additionally contain the information required in paragraphs (d)(1) through (3) of this section. The details of the compliance report are listed in the regulation. IFG will follow the regulation.

(1) A description of the deviation and which emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard from which you deviated.

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

(3) If the deviation occurred during an annual performance test, provide the date the annual performance test was completed.

(e) For each deviation from an emission limit, operating limit, and monitoring requirement in this subpart occurring at an individual boiler or process heater where you are using a CMS to comply with that emission limit or operating limit, the compliance report must additionally contain the information required in paragraphs (e)(1) through (9) of this section. This includes any deviations from your site-specific monitoring plan as required in §63.7505(d). Noted.

(1) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped and description of the nature of the deviation (i.e., what you deviated from).

(2) The date and time that each CMS was inoperative, except for zero (low-level) and high-level checks.

(3) The date, time, and duration that each CMS was out of control, including the information in §63.8(c)(8).

(4) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped.

(5) A summary of the total duration of the deviation during the reporting period and the total duration as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(6) A characterization of the total duration of the deviations during the reporting period into those that are due to control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and other unknown causes.

(7) A summary of the total duration of CMS's downtime during the reporting period and the total duration of CMS downtime as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(8) A brief description of the source for which there was a deviation.

(9) A description of any changes in CMSs, processes, or controls since the last reporting period for the source for which there was a deviation.

(h) You must submit the reports according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (h)(1) through (3) of this section. The electronic reporting requirements are described in detail in the regulation. IFG will follow the regulation.

(1) Within 60 days after the date of completing each performance test (as defined in §63.2) required by this subpart, you must submit the results of the performance tests, including any fuel analyses, following the procedure specified in either paragraph (h)(1)(i) or (ii) of this section.

(i) For data collected using test methods supported by the EPA's Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT) as listed on the EPA's ERT Web site (<http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ert/index.html>), you must submit the

results of the performance test to the EPA via the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI). (CEDRI can be accessed through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (<https://cdx.epa.gov/>.) Performance test data must be submitted in a file format generated through use of the EPA's ERT or an electronic file format consistent with the extensible markup language (XML) schema listed on the EPA's ERT Web site. If you claim that some of the performance test information being submitted is confidential business information (CBI), you must submit a complete file generated through the use of the EPA's ERT or an alternate electronic file consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA's ERT Web site, including information claimed to be CBI, on a compact disc, flash drive, or other commonly used electronic storage media to the EPA. The electronic media must be clearly marked as CBI and mailed to U.S. EPA/OAPQS/CORE CBI Office, Attention: Group Leader, Measurement Policy Group, MD C404-02, 4930 Old Page Rd., Durham, NC 27703. The same ERT or alternate file with the CBI omitted must be submitted to the EPA via the EPA's CDX as described earlier in this paragraph.

(ii) For data collected using test methods that are not supported by the EPA's ERT as listed on the EPA's ERT Web site at the time of the test, you must submit the results of the performance test to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in §63.13.

(2) Within 60 days after the date of completing each CEMS performance evaluation (as defined in 63.2), you must submit the results of the performance evaluation following the procedure specified in either paragraph (h)(2)(i) or (ii) of this section.

(i) For performance evaluations of continuous monitoring systems measuring relative accuracy test audit (RATA) pollutants that are supported by the EPA's ERT as listed on the EPA's ERT Web site at the time of the evaluation, you must submit the results of the performance evaluation to the EPA via the CEDRI. (CEDRI can be accessed through the EPA's CDX.) Performance evaluation data must be submitted in a file format generated through the use of the EPA's ERT or an alternate file format consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA's ERT Web site. If you claim that some of the performance evaluation information being transmitted is CBI, you must submit a complete file generated through the use of the EPA's ERT or an alternate electronic file consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA's ERT Web site, including information claimed to be CBI, on a compact disc, flash drive, or other commonly used electronic storage media to the EPA. The electronic media must be clearly marked as CBI and mailed to U.S. EPA/OAPQS/CORE CBI Office, Attention: Group Leader, Measurement Policy Group, MD C404-02, 4930 Old Page Rd., Durham, NC 27703. The same ERT or alternate file with the CBI omitted must be submitted to the EPA via the EPA's CDX as described earlier in this paragraph.

(ii) For any performance evaluations of continuous monitoring systems measuring RATA pollutants that are not supported by the EPA's ERT as listed on the ERT Web site at the time of the evaluation, you must submit the results of the performance evaluation to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in §63.13.

(3) You must submit all reports required by Table 9 of this subpart electronically to the EPA via the CEDRI. (CEDRI can be accessed through the EPA's CDX.) You must use the appropriate electronic report in CEDRI for this subpart. Instead of using the electronic report in CEDRI for this subpart, you may submit an alternate electronic file consistent with the XML schema listed on the CEDRI Web site (<http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/cedri/index.html>), once the XML schema is available. If the reporting form specific to this subpart is not available in CEDRI at the time that the report is due, you must submit the report to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in §63.13. You must begin submitting reports via CEDRI no later than 90 days after the form becomes available in CEDRI.

§63.7555 What records must I keep?

(a) You must keep records according to paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section. IFG will keep the required records.

(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 or semiannual compliance report that you submitted, according to the requirements in §63.10(b)(2)(xiv).

(2) Records of performance tests, fuel analyses, or other compliance demonstrations and performance evaluations as required in §63.10(b)(2)(viii).

(b) For each CEMS, COMS, and continuous monitoring system you must keep records according to paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section. IFG will keep the required records.

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

(2) Monitoring data for continuous opacity monitoring system during a performance evaluation as required in §63.6(h)(7)(i) and (ii).

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

(4) Request for alternatives to relative accuracy test for CEMS as required in §63.8(f)(6)(i).

(5) Records of the date and time that each deviation started and stopped.

(c) You must keep the records required in Table 8 to this subpart including records of all monitoring data and calculated averages for applicable operating limits, such as opacity, pressure drop, pH, and operating load, to show continuous compliance with each emission limit and operating limit that applies to you. Noted.

(d) For each boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, you must also keep the applicable records in paragraphs (d)(1) through (11) of this section. IFG will keep the required records.

(1) You must keep records of monthly fuel use by each boiler or process heater, including the type(s) of fuel and amount(s) used.

(2) If you combust non-hazardous secondary materials that have been determined not to be solid waste pursuant to §241.3(b)(1) and (2) of this chapter, you must keep a record that documents how the secondary material meets each of the legitimacy criteria under §241.3(d)(1) of this chapter)...NA

(3) A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum chlorine fuel input, using Equation 7 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the HCl emission limit, for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of HCl emission rates, using Equation 16 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate compliance with the HCl emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum chlorine fuel input or HCl emission rates. You can use the results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers and process heaters provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, you must calculate chlorine fuel input, or HCl emission rate, for each boiler and process heater.

For single fuel boiler that demonstrates compliance through performance testing: NA.

(4) A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum mercury fuel input, using Equation 8 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the mercury emission limit for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of mercury emission rates, using Equation 17 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate compliance with the mercury emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum mercury fuel input or mercury emission rates. You can use the results from

one fuel analysis for multiple boilers and process heaters provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, you must calculate mercury fuel input, or mercury emission rates, for each boiler and process heater.

For single fuel boiler that demonstrates compliance through performance testing: NA.

(5) If, consistent with §63.7515(b), you choose to stack test less frequently than annually, you must keep a record that documents that your emissions in the previous stack test(s) were less than 75 percent of the applicable emission limit (or, in specific instances noted in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart, less than the applicable emission limit), and document that there was no change in source operations including fuel composition and operation of air pollution control equipment that would cause emissions of the relevant pollutant to increase within the past year.

(6) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of the boiler or process heater, or of the associated air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(7) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with the general duty to minimize emissions in §63.7500(a)(3), including corrective actions to restore the malfunctioning boiler or process heater, air pollution control, or monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

(8) A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum TSM fuel input, using Equation 9 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the TSM emission limit for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of TSM emission rates, using Equation 18 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate compliance with the TSM emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum TSM fuel input or TSM emission rates. You can use the results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers and process heaters provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, you must calculate TSM fuel input, or TSM emission rates, for each boiler and process heater.

For single fuel boiler that demonstrates compliance through performance testing: NA.

(9) You must maintain records of the calendar date, time, occurrence and duration of each startup and shutdown.

(10) You must maintain records of the type(s) and amount(s) of fuels used during each startup and shutdown.

(11) For each startup period, for units selecting paragraph (2) of the definition of "startup" in §63.7575 you must maintain records of the time that clean fuel combustion begins; the time when you start feeding fuels that are not clean fuels; the time when useful thermal energy is first supplied; and the time when the PM controls are engaged.

(12) If you choose to rely on paragraph (2) of the definition of "startup" in §63.7575, for each startup period, you must maintain records of the hourly steam temperature, hourly steam pressure, hourly steam flow, hourly flue gas temperature, and all hourly average CMS data (e.g., CEMS, PM CPMS, COMS, ESP total secondary electric power input, scrubber pressure drop, scrubber liquid flow rate) collected during each startup period to confirm that the control devices are engaged. In addition, if compliance with the PM emission limit is demonstrated using a PM control device, you must maintain records as specified in paragraphs (d)(12)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) For a boiler or process heater with an electrostatic precipitator, record the number of fields in service, as well as each field's secondary voltage and secondary current during each hour of startup.

- (ii) For a boiler or process heater with a fabric filter, record the number of compartments in service, as well as the differential pressure across the baghouse during each hour of startup. NA
- (iii) For a boiler or process heater with a wet scrubber needed for filterable PM control, record the scrubber's liquid flow rate and the pressure drop during each hour of startup. NA
- (e) If you elect to average emissions ...NA
- (f) If you elect to use efficiency credits ...NA
- (g) If you elected to demonstrate that the unit meets the specification for mercury for the unit designed to burn gas 1 ...NA
- (h) If you operate a unit in the unit designed to burn gas ...NA

§63.7560 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). **Noted.**

(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. **Noted.**

(c) You must keep each record on site, or they must be accessible from on site (for example, through a computer network), for at least 2 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to §63.10(b)(1). You can keep the records off site for the remaining 3 years. **Noted.**

§63.7565 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 10 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§63.1 through 63.15 apply to you.

§63.7570 Who implements and enforces this subpart? Does not apply to IFG.

§63.7575 What definitions apply to this subpart? Refer to the regulation for definitions.

Table 1 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Emission Limits for New or Reconstructed Boilers and Process Heaters Does not apply. The Wellons is classified as an existing boiler.

Table 2 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Emission Limits for Existing Boilers and Process Heaters

As stated in §63.7500, you must comply with the following applicable emission limits:

[Units with heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater]

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .
1. Units in all subcategories designed to burn solid fuel	a. HCl	2.2E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input	2.5E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 0.27 lb per MWh	For M26A, Collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 120 liters per run.

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .
	b. Mercury	5.7E-06 lb per MMBtu of heat input	6.4E-06 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 7.3E-05 lb per MWh	For M29, collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784 ^b collect a minimum of 3 dscm.
12. Fuel cell units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid	a. CO	1,100 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen	2.4 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 12 lb per MWh	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	2.0E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (5.8E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	5.5E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 2.8E-01 lb per MWh; or (1.6E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 8.1E-02 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.

^aIf you are conducting stack tests to demonstrate compliance and your performance tests for this pollutant for at least 2 consecutive years show that your emissions are at or below this limit, you can skip testing according to §63.7515 if all of the other provisions of §63.7515 are met. For all other pollutants that do not contain a footnote a, your performance tests for this pollutant for at least 2 consecutive years must show that your emissions are at or below 75 percent of this limit in order to qualify for skip testing.

^bIncorporated by reference, see §63.14.

Table 3 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Work Practice Standards

As stated in §63.7500, you must comply with the following applicable work practice standards:

If your unit is . . .	You must meet the following . . .
1. A new or existing boiler or process heater with a continuous oxygen trim system that maintains an optimum air to fuel ratio, or a heat input capacity of less than or equal to 5 million Btu per hour in any of the following subcategories: unit designed to burn gas 1; unit designed to burn gas 2 (other); or unit designed to burn light liquid, or a limited use boiler or process heater	Conduct a tune-up of the boiler or process heater every 5 years as specified in §63.7540.
2. A new or existing boiler or process heater without a continuous oxygen trim system and with heat input capacity of less than 10 million Btu per hour in the unit designed to burn heavy liquid or unit designed to burn solid fuel subcategories; or a new or existing boiler or process heater with heat input capacity of less than 10 million Btu per hour, but greater than 5 million Btu per hour, in any of the following subcategories: unit designed to burn gas 1; unit designed to burn gas 2 (other); or unit designed to burn light liquid	Conduct a tune-up of the boiler or process heater biennially as specified in §63.7540.
3. A new or existing boiler or process heater without a continuous oxygen trim system and with heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater	Conduct a tune-up of the boiler or process heater annually as specified in §63.7540. Units in either the Gas 1 or Metal Process Furnace subcategories will conduct this tune-up as a work practice for all regulated emissions under this subpart. Units in all other subcategories will conduct this tune-up as a work practice for dioxins/furans.
4. An existing boiler or process heater located at a major source facility, not including limited use units	Must have a one-time energy assessment performed by a qualified energy assessor. An energy assessment completed on or after January 1, 2008, that meets or is amended to meet the energy assessment requirements in this table, satisfies the energy assessment requirement. A facility that operated under

If your unit is . . .	You must meet the following . . .
	<p>an energy management program developed according to the ENERGY STAR guidelines for energy management or compatible with ISO 50001 for at least one year between January 1, 2008 and the compliance date specified in §63.7495 that includes the affected units also satisfies the energy assessment requirement. The energy assessment must include the following with extent of the evaluation for items a. to e. appropriate for the on-site technical hours listed in §63.7575:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A visual inspection of the boiler or process heater system. b. An evaluation of operating characteristics of the boiler or process heater systems, specifications of energy using systems, operating and maintenance procedures, and unusual operating constraints. c. An inventory of major energy use systems consuming energy from affected boilers and process heaters and which are under the control of the boiler/process heater owner/operator. d. A review of available architectural and engineering plans, facility operation and maintenance procedures and logs, and fuel usage. e. A review of the facility's energy management program and provide recommendations for improvements consistent with the definition of energy management program, if identified. f. A list of cost-effective energy conservation measures that are within the facility's control. g. A list of the energy savings potential of the energy conservation measures identified. h. A comprehensive report detailing the ways to improve efficiency, the cost of specific improvements, benefits, and the time frame for recouping those investments.
<p>5. An existing or new boiler or process heater subject to emission limits in Table 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart during startup</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. You must operate all CMS during startup. b. For startup of a boiler or process heater, you must use one or a combination of the following clean fuels: Natural gas, synthetic natural gas, propane, other Gas 1 fuels, distillate oil, syngas, ultra-low sulfur diesel, fuel oil-soaked rags, kerosene, hydrogen, paper, cardboard, refinery gas, liquefied petroleum gas, <u>clean dry biomass</u>, and any fuels meeting the appropriate HCl, mercury and TSM emission standards by fuel analysis. c. You have the option of complying using either of the following work practice standards. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) If you choose to comply using definition (1) of "startup" in §63.7575, once you start firing fuels that are not clean fuels, you must vent emissions to the main stack(s) and engage all of the applicable control devices ... OR (2) If you choose to comply using definition (2) of "startup" in §63.7575, once you start to feed fuels that are not clean fuels, you must vent emissions to the main stack(s) and engage all of the applicable control devices so as to comply with the emission limits within 4 hours of start of supplying useful thermal energy. You must engage and operate PM control within one hour of first feeding fuels that are not clean fuels³. You must start all applicable control devices as expeditiously as possible, but, in any case, when necessary to comply with other standards applicable to the source by a permit limit or a rule other than this subpart that require operation of the control devices. You must develop and implement a written startup and shutdown plan, as specified in §63.7505(e). d. You must comply with all applicable emission limits at all times except during startup and shutdown periods at which time you must meet this work practice. You must collect monitoring data during periods of startup, as specified in §63.7535(b). You

If your unit is . . .	You must meet the following . . .
	must keep records during periods of startup. You must provide reports concerning activities and periods of startup, as specified in §63.7555.
6. An existing or new boiler or process heater subject to emission limits in Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart during shutdown	<p>You must operate all CMS during shutdown. While firing fuels that are not clean fuels during shutdown, you must vent emissions to the main stack(s) and operate all applicable control devices, . . . when necessary to comply with other standards applicable to the source that require operation of the control device.</p> <p>If, in addition to the fuel used prior to initiation of shutdown, another fuel must be used to support the shutdown process, that additional fuel must be one or a combination of the following clean fuels: Natural gas, synthetic natural gas, propane, other Gas 1 fuels, distillate oil, syngas, ultra-low sulfur diesel, refinery gas, and liquefied petroleum gas.</p> <p>You must comply with all applicable emissions limits at all times except for startup or shutdown periods conforming with this work practice. You must collect monitoring data during periods of shutdown, as specified in §63.7535(b). You must keep records during periods of shutdown. You must provide reports concerning activities and periods of shutdown, as specified in §63.7555.</p>

^aAs specified in §63.7555(d)(13), the source may request an alternative timeframe with the PM controls requirement to the permitting authority (state, local, or tribal agency) that has been delegated authority for this subpart by EPA. The source must provide evidence that (1) it is unable to safely engage and operate the PM control(s) to meet the "fuel firing + 1 hour" requirement and (2) the PM control device is appropriately designed and sized to meet the filterable PM emission limit. It is acknowledged that there may be another control device that has been installed other than ESP that provides additional PM control (e.g., scrubber).

Table 4 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Operating Limits for Boilers and Process Heaters

As stated in §63.7500, you must comply with the applicable operating limits:

When complying with a Table 1, 2, 11, 12, or 13 numerical emission limit using . . .	You must meet these operating limits . . .
4. Electrostatic precipitator control on a boiler or process heater not using a PM CPMS	a. This option is for boilers and process heaters that operate dry control systems (i.e., an ESP without a wet scrubber). Existing and new boilers and process heaters must maintain opacity to less than or equal to 10 percent opacity or the highest hourly average opacity reading measured during the performance test run demonstrating compliance with the PM (or TSM) emission limitation (daily block average).
7. Performance testing	For boilers and process heaters that demonstrate compliance with a performance test, maintain the 30-day rolling average operating load of each unit such that it does not exceed 110 percent of the highest hourly average operating load recorded during the performance test.
8. Oxygen analyzer system	For boilers and process heaters subject to a CO emission limit that demonstrate compliance with an O ₂ analyzer system as specified in §63.7525(a), maintain the 30-day rolling average oxygen content at or above the lowest hourly average oxygen concentration measured during the CO performance test, as specified in Table 8. This requirement does not apply to units that install an oxygen trim system since these units will set the trim system to the level specified in §63.7525(a).

Table 5 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Performance Testing Requirements

As stated in §63.7520, you must comply with the following requirements for performance testing for existing, new or reconstructed affected sources:

To conduct a performance test for the following pollutant . . .	You must . . .	Using, as appropriate . . .
1. Filterable PM	a. Select sampling ports location and the number of traverse points	Method 1 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 of this chapter.

To conduct a performance test for the following pollutant . . .	You must. . .	Using, as appropriate . . .
	b. Determine velocity and volumetric flow-rate of the stack gas	Method 2, 2F, or 2G at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 or A-2 to part 60 of this chapter.
	c. Determine oxygen or carbon dioxide concentration of the stack gas	Method 3A or 3B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2 to part 60 of this chapter, or ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981. ^a
	d. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas	Method 4 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3 of this chapter.
	e. Measure the PM emission concentration	Method 5 or 17 (positive pressure fabric filters must use Method 5D) at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3 or A-6 of this chapter.
	f. Convert emissions concentration to lb per MMBtu emission rates	Method 19 F-factor methodology at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7 of this chapter.
2. TSM	a. Select sampling ports location and the number of traverse points	Method 1 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 of this chapter.
	b. Determine velocity and volumetric flow-rate of the stack gas	Method 2, 2F, or 2G at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 or A-2 of this chapter.
	c. Determine oxygen or carbon dioxide concentration of the stack gas	Method 3A or 3B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 of this chapter, or ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981. ^a
	d. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas	Method 4 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3 of this chapter.
	e. Measure the TSM emission concentration	Method 29 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-8 of this chapter
	f. Convert emissions concentration to lb per MMBtu emission rates	Method 19 F-factor methodology at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7 of this chapter.
3. Hydrogen chloride	a. Select sampling ports location and the number of traverse points	Method 1 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 of this chapter.
	b. Determine velocity and volumetric flow-rate of the stack gas	Method 2, 2F, or 2G at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2 of this chapter.
	c. Determine oxygen or carbon dioxide concentration of the stack gas	Method 3A or 3B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2 of this chapter, or ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981. ^a
	d. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas	Method 4 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3 of this chapter.
	e. Measure the hydrogen chloride emission concentration	Method 26 or 26A (M26 or M26A) at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-8 of this chapter.
	f. Convert emissions concentration to lb per MMBtu emission rates	Method 19 F-factor methodology at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7 of this chapter.
4. Mercury	a. Select sampling ports location and the number of traverse points	Method 1 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 of this chapter.
	b. Determine velocity and volumetric flow-rate of the stack gas	Method 2, 2F, or 2G at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 or A-2 of this chapter.
	c. Determine oxygen or carbon dioxide concentration	Method 3A or 3B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 of this chapter, or ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981. ^a

To conduct a performance test for the following pollutant . . .	You must . . .	Using, as appropriate . . .
	of the stack gas	
■	d. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas	Method 4 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3 of this chapter.
■	e. Measure the mercury emission concentration	Method 29, 30A, or 30B (M29, M30A, or M30B) at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-8 of this chapter or Method 101A at 40 CFR part 61, appendix B of this chapter, or ASTM Method D6784. ^a
■	f. Convert emissions concentration to lb per MMBtu emission rates	Method 19 F-factor methodology at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7 of this chapter.
5. CO	a. Select the sampling ports location and the number of traverse points	Method 1 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 of this chapter.
■	b. Determine oxygen concentration of the stack gas	Method 3A or 3B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3 of this chapter, or ASTM D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005), or ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981. ^a
■	c. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas	Method 4 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3 of this chapter.
■	d. Measure the CO emission concentration	Method 10 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4 of this chapter. Use a measurement span value of 2 times the concentration of the applicable emission limit.

^aIncorporated by reference, see §63.14.

Table 6 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Fuel Analysis Requirements

IFG will refer to the regulation of choosing to do fuel analysis.

Table 7 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Establishing Operating Limits^{ab}

As stated in §63.7520, you must comply with the following requirements for establishing operating limits:

If you have an applicable emission limit for . . .	And your operating limits are based on . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements
1. PM, TSM, or mercury	c. Opacity	i. Establish a site-specific maximum opacity level	(1) Data from the opacity monitoring system during the PM performance test	(a) You must collect opacity readings every 15 minutes during the entire period of the performance tests. (b) Determine the average hourly opacity reading for each performance test run by computing the hourly averages using all of the 15-minute readings taken during each performance test run. (c) Determine the highest hourly average opacity reading measured during the test run demonstrating compliance with the PM (or TSM) emission limitation.
4. Carbon monoxide for which compliance is demonstrated by a performance test	a. Oxygen	i. Establish a unit-specific limit for minimum oxygen level according to §63.7530(b)	(1) Data from the oxygen analyzer system specified in §63.7525(a)	(a) You must collect oxygen data every 15 minutes during the entire period of the performance tests. (b) Determine the hourly average oxygen concentration by computing the hourly averages using all of the 15-minute readings taken during each performance test. (c) Determine the lowest hourly average established during the performance test as your minimum operating limit.
5. Any pollutant for which compliance is demonstrated by a performance test	a. Boiler or process heater operating load	i. Establish a unit specific limit for maximum operating load according to §63.7520(c)	(1) Data from the operating load monitors or from steam generation monitors	(a) You must collect operating load or steam generation data every 15 minutes during the entire period of the performance test. (b) Determine the average operating load by computing the hourly averages using all of the 15-minute readings taken during each performance test. (c) Determine the highest hourly average of the three test run averages during the performance test, and multiply this by 1.1 (110 percent) as your operating limit.

^aOperating limits must be confirmed or reestablished during performance tests.

^bIf you conduct multiple performance tests, you must set the minimum liquid flow rate and pressure drop operating limits at the higher of the minimum values established during the performance tests. For a minimum oxygen level, if you conduct multiple performance tests, you must set the minimum oxygen level at the lower of the minimum values established during the performance tests.

Table 8 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Demonstrating Continuous Compliance

As stated in §63.7540, you must show continuous compliance with the emission limitations for each boiler or process heater according to the following:

If you must meet the following operating limits or work practice standards . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
1. Opacity	a. Collecting the opacity monitoring system data according to §63.7525(c) and §63.7535; and
	b. Reducing the opacity monitoring data to 6-minute averages; and
	c. Maintaining daily block average opacity to less than or equal to 10 percent or the highest hourly average opacity reading measured during the performance test run demonstrating compliance with the PM (or TSM) emission limitation.
8. Emission limits using fuel analysis	a. Conduct monthly fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM according to Table 6 to this subpart; and
	b. Reduce the data to 12-month rolling averages; and
	c. Maintain the 12-month rolling average at or below the applicable emission limit for HCl or mercury or TSM in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart.
	d. Calculate the HCl, mercury, and/or TSM emission rate from the boiler or process heater in units of lb/MMBtu using Equation 15 and Equations 17, 18, and/or 19 in §63.7530.
9. Oxygen content	a. Continuously monitor the oxygen content using an oxygen analyzer system according to §63.7525(a). This requirement does not apply to units that install an oxygen trim system since these units will set the trim system to the level specified in §63.7525(a)(7).
	b. Reducing the data to 30-day rolling averages; and
	c. Maintain the 30-day rolling average oxygen content at or above the lowest hourly average oxygen level measured during the CO performance test.
10. Boiler or process heater operating load	a. Collecting operating load data or steam generation data every 15 minutes.
	b. Reducing the data to 30-day rolling averages; and
	c. Maintaining the 30-day rolling average operating load such that it does not exceed 110 percent of the highest hourly average operating load recorded during the performance test according to §63.7520(c).

Table 9 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Reporting Requirements

As stated in §63.7550, you must comply with the following requirements for reports:

You must submit a(n)	The report must contain . . .	You must submit the report . . .
1. Compliance report	a. Information required in §63.7550(c)(1) through (5); and	Semiannually, annually, biennially, or every 5 years according to the requirements in §63.7550(b).
	b. If there are no deviations from any emission limitation (emission limit and operating limit) that applies to you and there are no deviations from the requirements for work practice standards for periods of startup and shutdown in Table 3 to this subpart that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limitations and work practice standards during the reporting period. If there were no periods during which the CMSs, including continuous emissions monitoring system, continuous opacity monitoring system, and operating parameter monitoring systems, were out-of-control as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were no periods during which the CMSs were out-of-control during the reporting period; and	
	c. If you have a deviation from any emission limitation (emission limit and operating limit) where you are not using a CMS to comply with that emission limit or operating limit, or a deviation from a work practice standard for periods of startup and shutdown, during the reporting period, the report must contain the information in §63.7550(d); and	
	d. If there were periods during which the CMSs, including continuous	

You must submit a(n)	The report must contain . . .	You must submit the report . . .
	emissions monitoring system, continuous opacity monitoring system, and operating parameter monitoring systems, were out-of-control as specified in §63.8(c)(7), or otherwise not operating, the report must contain the information in §63.7550(e)	

Table 10 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart DDDDD
As stated in §63.7565, you must comply with the applicable General Provisions according to the following:

Citation	Subject	Applies to subpart DDDDD
§63.1	Applicability	Yes.
§63.2	Definitions	Yes. Additional terms defined in §63.7575
§63.3	Units and Abbreviations	Yes.
§63.4	Prohibited Activities and Circumvention	Yes.
§63.5	Preconstruction Review and Notification Requirements	Yes.
§63.6(a), (b)(1)-(b)(5), (b)(7), (c)	Compliance with Standards and Maintenance Requirements	Yes.
§63.6(e)(1)(i)	General duty to minimize emissions.	No. See §63.7500(a)(3) for the general duty requirement.
§63.6(f)(2) and (3)	Compliance with non-opacity emission standards.	Yes.
§63.6(g)	Use of alternative standards	Yes, except §63.7555(d)(13) specifies the procedure for application and approval of an alternative timeframe with the PM controls requirement in the startup work practice (2).
§63.6(h)(2) to (h)(9)	Determining compliance with opacity emission standards	No. Subpart DDDDD specifies opacity as an operating limit not an emission standard.
§63.6(i)	Extension of compliance	Yes. Note: Facilities may also request extensions of compliance for the installation of combined heat and power, waste heat recovery, or gas pipeline or fuel feeding infrastructure as a means of complying with this subpart.
§63.6(j)	Presidential exemption.	Yes.
§63.7(a), (b), (c), and (d)	Performance Testing Requirements	Yes.
§63.7(e)(2)-(e)(9), (f), (g), and (h)	Performance Testing Requirements	Yes.
§63.8(a) and (b)	Applicability and Conduct of Monitoring	Yes.
§63.8(c)(1)	Operation and maintenance of CMS	Yes.
§63.8(c)(1)(ii)	Operation and maintenance of CMS	Yes.
§63.8(c)(2) to (c)(9)	Operation and maintenance of CMS	Yes.
§63.8(d)(1) and (2)	Monitoring Requirements, Quality Control Program	Yes.
§63.8(d)(3)	Written procedures for CMS	Yes, except for the last sentence, which refers to a startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan. Startup, shutdown, and malfunction plans are not required.
§63.8(e)	Performance evaluation of a CMS	Yes.
§63.8(f)	Use of an alternative monitoring method.	Yes.
§63.8(g)	Reduction of monitoring data	Yes.
§63.9	Notification Requirements	Yes.

Citation	Subject	Applies to subpart DDDDD
§63.10(a), (b)(1)	Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements	Yes.
§63.10(b)(2)(i)	Recordkeeping of occurrence and duration of startups or shutdowns	Yes.
§63.10(b)(2)(iii)	Maintenance records	Yes.
§63.10(b)(2)(vi)	Recordkeeping for CMS malfunctions	Yes.
§63.10(b)(2)(vii) to (xiv)	Other CMS requirements	Yes.
§63.10(c)(1) to (9)	Recordkeeping for sources with CMS	Yes.
§63.10(c)(12) and (13)	Recordkeeping for sources with CMS	Yes.
§63.10(d)(1) and (2)	General reporting requirements	Yes.
§63.10(d)(4)	Progress reports under an extension of compliance	Yes.
§63.10(e)	Additional reporting requirements for sources with CMS	Yes.
§63.10(f)	Waiver of recordkeeping or reporting requirements	Yes.
§63.12	State Authority and Delegation	Yes.
§63.13-63.16	Addresses, Incorporation by Reference, Availability of Information, Performance Track Provisions	Yes.

REGULATORY ANALYSIS FOR ATTACHMENT TO IDAHO FORM FRA

Title 40: Protection of Environment, Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines. From the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations- e-CFR data is current as of December 8, 2017

PART 63 NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS FOR SOURCE. Subpart ZZZZ National Emissions 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.

(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.

The Laclede fire-water pump engine is a diesel-fired (compression ignition) RICE. IFG's Laclede facility is a Major Source of HAP.

§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.*

(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.

The Laclede fire-water pump engine is an affected source. It is an existing stationary RICE with a site rating of 220 brake HP, and was installed in 2004.

§63.6595 When do I have to comply with this subpart?

- (a) *Affected sources.* (1) ... 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...

IFG has been in compliance with this subpart since before the compliance date.

EMISSION AND OPERATING LIMITATIONS

§ 63.6600 & § 63.6601 NA

§ 63.6602 What emission limitations must I meet if I own or operate an existing stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?

If you own or operate an existing stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the emission limitations in Table 2c to this subpart which apply to you.

Table 2c to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
<p>1. Emergency stationary CI RICE and black start stationary CI RICE.¹</p>	<p>a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;²</p> <p>b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;</p> <p>c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.³</p>	<p>Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply.³</p>

¹If an emergency engine is operating during an emergency and it is not possible to shut down the engine in order to perform the work practice requirements on the schedule required in Table 2c of this subpart, or if performing the work practice on the required schedule would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law, the work practice can be delayed until the emergency is over or the unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law has abated. The work practice should be performed as soon as practicable after the emergency has ended or the unacceptable risk under federal,

state, or local law has abated. Sources must report any failure to perform the work practice on the schedule required and the federal, state or local law under which the risk was deemed unacceptable.

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

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

The Laclede fire-water pump engine is an emergency engine. It is only used for fire suppression. It is tested regularly to ensure readiness.

§63.6603, §63.6604 NA

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.

TESTING AND INITIAL COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

§63.6610, §63.6611 §63.6612 §63.6615 §63.6620 NA

§63.6625 What are my monitoring, installation, collection, operation, and maintenance requirements?

(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:

(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;

IFG will comply with the requirement.

(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.

A non-resettable hour meter is installed.

(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.

This has already been included in Table 2c.

(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.

This alternative maintenance requirement is available to the facility.

§63.6630 NA

CONTINUOUS COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

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

(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.

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	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
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	the requirement to . . .	
9. Existing emergency and black start stationary RICE ≤500 HP located at a major source of HAP...	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

(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.

IFG must comply with the conditions for operation of the emergency fire-water pump engine.

(4) Emergency stationary RICE located at area sources of HAP... NA

§63.6645 What notifications must I submit and when?

(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.

According to 63.6645(5), notifications are not required for an existing stationary emergency CI RICE. IFG understands that notification is not required for the fire-water pump engine.

§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.

No reports in Table 7 apply.

§63.6655 What records must I keep?

IFG must keep records of engine operation for five years, as described below.

(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.

§63.6660 In what form and how long must I keep my records?

IFG must keep records of engine operation for five years, as described below.

(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).

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.

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§63.1	General applicability of the General Provisions	Yes.	
§63.2	Definitions	Yes	Additional terms defined in §63.6675.
§63.3	Units and abbreviations	Yes.	
§63.4	Prohibited activities and circumvention	Yes.	
§63.5	Construction and reconstruction	Yes.	
§63.6(a)	Applicability	Yes.	

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§63.6(b)(1)-(4)	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed sources	Yes.	
§63.6(b)(5)	Notification	Yes.	
§63.6(b)(6)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(b)(7)	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed area sources that become major sources	Yes.	
§63.6(c)(1)-(2)	Compliance dates for existing sources	Yes.	
§63.6(c)(3)-(4)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(c)(5)	Compliance dates for existing area sources that become major sources	Yes.	
§63.6(d)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(e)	Operation and maintenance	No.	
§63.6(f)(1)	Applicability of standards	No.	
§63.6(f)(2)	Methods for determining compliance	Yes.	
§63.6(f)(3)	Finding of compliance	Yes.	
§63.6(g)(1)-(3)	Use of alternate standard	Yes.	
§63.6(h)	Opacity and visible emission standards	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or visible emission standards.
§63.6(i)	Compliance extension procedures and criteria	Yes.	
§63.6(j)	Presidential compliance exemption	Yes.	
§63.7(a)(1)-(2)	Performance test dates	Yes	Subpart ZZZZ contains performance test dates at §§63.6610, 63.6611, and 63.6612.
§63.7(a)(3)	CAA section 114 authority	Yes.	
§63.7(b)(1)	Notification of performance test	Yes	Except that §63.7(b)(1) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.7(b)(2)	Notification of rescheduling	Yes	Except that §63.7(b)(2) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.7(c)	Quality assurance/test plan	Yes	Except that §63.7(c) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.7(d)	Testing facilities	Yes.	
§63.7(e)(1)	Conditions for conducting performance tests	No.	Subpart ZZZZ specifies conditions for conducting performance tests at §63.6620.
§63.7(e)(2)	Conduct of performance tests and reduction of data	Yes	Subpart ZZZZ specifies test methods at §63.6620.
§63.7(e)(3)	Test run duration	Yes.	
§63.7(e)(4)	Administrator may require other testing under section 114 of the CAA	Yes.	
§63.7(f)	Alternative test method provisions	Yes.	

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§63.7(g)	Performance test data analysis, recordkeeping, and reporting	Yes.	
§63.7(h)	Waiver of tests	Yes.	
§63.8(a)(1)	Applicability of monitoring requirements	Yes	Subpart ZZZZ contains specific requirements for monitoring at §63.6625.
§63.8(a)(2)	Performance specifications	Yes.	
§63.8(a)(3)	[Reserved]		
§63.8(a)(4)	Monitoring for control devices	No.	
§63.8(b)(1)	Monitoring	Yes.	
§63.8(b)(2)-(3)	Multiple effluents and multiple monitoring systems	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(1)	Monitoring system operation and maintenance	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(1)(i)	Routine and predictable SSM	No	
§63.8(c)(1)(ii)	SSM not in Startup Shutdown Malfunction Plan	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(1)(iii)	Compliance with operation and maintenance requirements	No	
§63.8(c)(2)-(3)	Monitoring system installation	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(4)	Continuous monitoring system (CMS) requirements	Yes	Except that subpart ZZZZ does not require Continuous Opacity Monitoring System (COMS).
§63.8(c)(5)	COMS minimum procedures	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.8(c)(6)-(8)	CMS requirements	Yes	Except that subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.8(d)	CMS quality control	Yes.	
§63.8(e)	CMS performance evaluation	Yes	Except for §63.8(e)(5)(ii), which applies to COMS.
		Except that §63.8(e) only applies as specified in §63.6645.	
§63.8(f)(1)-(5)	Alternative monitoring method	Yes	Except that §63.8(f)(4) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.8(f)(6)	Alternative to relative accuracy test	Yes	Except that §63.8(f)(6) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.8(g)	Data reduction	Yes	Except that provisions for COMS are not applicable. Averaging periods for demonstrating compliance are specified at §§63.6635 and 63.6640.
§63.9(a)	Applicability and State delegation of notification requirements	Yes.	
§63.9(b)(1)-(5)	Initial notifications	Yes	Except that §63.9(b)(3) is reserved.

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
		Except that §63.9(b) only applies as specified in §63.6645.	
§63.9(c)	Request for compliance extension	Yes	Except that §63.9(c) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(d)	Notification of special compliance requirements for new sources	Yes	Except that §63.9(d) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(e)	Notification of performance test	Yes	Except that §63.9(e) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(f)	Notification of visible emission (VE)/opacity test	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§63.9(g)(1)	Notification of performance evaluation	Yes	Except that §63.9(g) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(g)(2)	Notification of use of COMS data	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§63.9(g)(3)	Notification that criterion for alternative to RATA is exceeded	Yes	If alternative is in use.
		Except that §63.9(g) only applies as specified in §63.6645.	
§63.9(h)(1)-(6)	Notification of compliance status	Yes	Except that notifications for sources using a CEMS are due 30 days after completion of performance evaluations. §63.9(h)(4) is reserved.
			Except that §63.9(h) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(i)	Adjustment of submittal deadlines	Yes.	
§63.9(j)	Change in previous information	Yes.	
§63.10(a)	Administrative provisions for recordkeeping/reporting	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(1)	Record retention	Yes	Except that the most recent 2 years of data do not have to be retained on site.
§63.10(b)(2)(i)-(v)	Records related to SSM	No.	
§63.10(b)(2)(vi)-(xi)	Records	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(2)(xii)	Record when under waiver	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(2)(xiii)	Records when using alternative to RATA	Yes	For CO standard if using RATA alternative.
§63.10(b)(2)(xiv)	Records of supporting documentation	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(3)	Records of applicability determination	Yes.	
§63.10(c)	Additional records for sources using CEMS	Yes	Except that §63.10(c)(2)-(4) and (9) are reserved.
§63.10(d)(1)	General reporting requirements	Yes.	

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§63.10(d)(2)	Report of performance test results	Yes.	
§63.10(d)(3)	Reporting opacity or VE observations	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§63.10(d)(4)	Progress reports	Yes.	
§63.10(d)(5)	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports	No.	
§63.10(e)(1) and (2)(i)	Additional CMS Reports	Yes.	
§63.10(e)(2)(ii)	COMS-related report	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.10(e)(3)	Excess emission and parameter exceedances reports	Yes.	Except that §63.10(e)(3)(i) (C) is reserved.
§63.10(e)(4)	Reporting COMS data	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.10(f)	Waiver for recordkeeping/reporting	Yes.	
§63.11	Flares	No.	
§63.12	State authority and delegations	Yes.	
§63.13	Addresses	Yes.	
§63.14	Incorporation by reference	Yes.	
§63.15	Availability of information	Yes.	

§63.6670 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

(a) This subpart is implemented and enforced by the U.S. EPA, or a delegated authority such as your State, local, or tribal agency. If the U.S. EPA Administrator has delegated authority to your State, local, or tribal agency, then that agency (as well as the U.S. EPA) has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. You should contact your U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out whether this subpart is delegated to your State, local, or tribal agency.

This subpart is delegated to DEQ.

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or tribal agency under 40 CFR part 63, subpart E, the authorities contained in paragraph (c) of this section are retained by the Administrator of the U.S. EPA and are not transferred to the State, local, or tribal agency.

(c) The authorities that will not be delegated to State, local, or tribal agencies are:

(1) Approval of alternatives to the non-opacity emission limitations and operating limitations in §63.6600 under §63.6(g).

(2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under §63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f) and as defined in §63.90.

(3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under §63.8(f) and as defined in §63.90.

(4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under §63.10(f) and as defined in §63.90.

(5) Approval of a performance test which was conducted prior to the effective date of the rule, as specified in §63.6610(b).

§63.6675 What definitions apply to this subpart?

Compression ignition means relating to a type of stationary internal combustion engine that is not a spark ignition

Deviation means any instance in which an affected source subject to this subpart, or an owner or operator of such a source:

- (1) Fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this subpart, including but not limited to any emission limitation or operating limitation;
- (2) Fails to meet any term or condition that is adopted to implement an applicable requirement in this subpart and that is included in the operating permit for any affected source required to obtain such a permit; or
- (3) Fails to meet any emission limitation or operating limitation in this subpart during malfunction, regardless or whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.
- (4) Fails to satisfy the general duty to minimize emissions established by §63.6(e)(1)(i).

Diesel engine means any stationary RICE in which a high boiling point liquid fuel injected into the combustion chamber ignites when the air charge has been compressed to a temperature sufficiently high for auto-ignition. This process is also known as compression ignition.

Diesel fuel means any liquid obtained from the distillation of petroleum with a boiling point of approximately 150 to 360 degrees Celsius. One commonly used form is fuel oil number 2. Diesel fuel also includes any non-distillate fuel with comparable physical and chemical properties (e.g. biodiesel) that is suitable for use in compression ignition engines.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hazardous air pollutants (HAP) means any air pollutants listed in or pursuant to section 112(b) of the CAA.

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.