STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

1410 North Hilton • Boise, Idaho 83706 • (208) 373-0502
www.deq.idaho.gov

C.L. "Butch" Otter, Governor
John H. Tippets, Director

January 11, 2019

Eric Erickson, Plant Manager
The Amalgamated Sugar Company LLC - Nampa
138 W. Karcher Rd.
Nampa, ID 83687

RE: Facility ID No. 027-00010, The Amalgamated Sugar Company LLC, Nampa
Final Tier I Operating Permit Letter

Dear Mr. Erickson:

The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is issuing Tier I Operating Permit No. T1- 2007.0118 to The Amalgamated Sugar Company LLC at Nampa in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.300 through 386, Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho (Rules).

The enclosed permit is effective immediately, summarizes the applicable requirements for your facility, and requires an annual compliance certification for all emissions units. This permit replaces Tier I Operating Permit No. T1-050020, issued May 23, 2006. The enclosed operating permit is based on the information contained in your permit application received on June 29, 2007. Modifications to and/or renewal of this operating permit shall be requested in a timely manner in accordance with the Rules.

In order to fully understand the compliance requirements of this permit, DEQ highly recommends that you schedule a meeting with JR Fuentes, Title V Source Inspector, at (208) 373-0550 to review and discuss the terms and conditions of this permit. Should you choose to schedule this meeting, DEQ recommends the following representatives attend the meeting: your facility's plant manager, responsible official, environmental contact, and any other staff responsible for day-to-day compliance with permit conditions.

Pursuant to IDAPA 58.01.23, you, as well as any other entity, may have the right to appeal this final agency action within 35 days of the date of this decision. However, prior to filing a petition for a contested case, I encourage you to call Kelli Wetzel at (208) 373-0502 or kelli.wetzel@deq.idaho.gov to address any questions or concerns you may have with the enclosed permit.

Sincerely,

Mike Simon
Stationary Source Program Manager
Air Quality Division

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Permit No. T1-2007.0118 PROJ 0118

Enclosure

Air Quality

TIER I OPERATING PERMIT

Permittee	The Amalgamated Sugar Company LLC - Nampa
Permit Number	T1-2007.0118
Project ID	0118
Facility ID	027-00010
Facility Location	138 W. Karcher Road Nampa, ID 83687

Permit Authority

This permit (a) is issued according to the "Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho" (Rules) (IDAPA 58.01.01.300–386) (b) incorporates all applicable terms and conditions of prior air quality permits issued by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) for the permitted source, unless the permittee emits toxic pollutants subject to state-only requirements pursuant to IDAPA 58.01.01.210 and the permittee elects not to incorporate those terms and conditions into this operating permit.

The permittee shall comply with the terms and conditions of this permit. The effective date of this permit is the date of signature by DEQ on this cover page.

Date Issued January 11, 2019

Date Expires January 11, 2024

Kelli Wetzel

Kelli Wetzel, Permit Writer

Mike Simon, Stationary Source Manager

Contents

1 Acronyms, Units, and Chemical Nomenclature

acfm	actual cubic feet per minute
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
B&W	Babcock & Wilcox
BART	Best Available Retrofit Technology
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_2e	CO_2 equivalent emissions
COMS	continuous opacity monitoring systems
CSB	concentrated separator byproducts
DEQ	Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
dscf	dry standard cubic feet
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
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
iwg	inches of water gauge
lb/hr	pounds per hour
LNB	low NO_x burner
LPG	liquefied petroleum gas
MACT	Maximum Achievable Control Technology
mg/dscm	milligrams per dry standard cubic meter
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
O2	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
psig	pounds per square inch gauge
PTC	permit to construct
PTE	potential to emit
PW	process weight rate
RICE	reciprocating internal combustion engines
Rules	Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho
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
TASCO	The Amalgamated Sugar Company LLC
ULSD	ultra low sulfur diesel
U.S.C.	United States Code
VOC	volatile organic compound

2 Permit Scope

Purpose

2.1 This Tier I operating permit establishes facility-wide requirements in accordance with the Idaho State Implementation Plan control strategy and the Rules.

This permit incorporates Boiler MACT requirements for B&W Boiler #1, B&W Boiler #2, Union Boiler, and Riley Boiler.

2.2 This Tier I operating permit incorporates the following permit(s):

- Permit to Construct No. P-2018.0011, issued May 24, 2018.
- Tier II Operating Permit No. T2-2016.0073, issued March 9, 2017.
- Permit to Construct No. P-2015.0060, issued January 9, 2017.

2.3 This Tier I operating permit replaces the following permit(s):

- Tier I Operating Permit No. T1-050020, issued May 23, 2006.

Regulated Sources

Table 2.1 lists all sources of regulated emissions in this permit.

Table 2.1 Regulated Sources

Permit Section	Source	Control Equipment
4	B&W Boiler #1 (S-B1): Operational Capacity: 105,000 lb/hr steam Heat Input Rating: 126 MMBtu/hr Fuel Consumption: 0.120 MMscf/hr Installation Date: 1942 Fuel: Natural gas	None
4	B&W Boiler #2 (S-B2): Operational Capacity: 105,000 lb/hr steam Heat Input Rating: 126 MMBtu/hr Fuel Consumption: 0.120 MMscf/hr Installation Date: 1942 Fuel: Natural gas	None
4	Union Boiler (S-B4): Operational Capacity: 60,000 lb/hr steam Heat Input Rating: 72 MMBtu/hr Fuel Consumption: 0.053 MMscf/hr Installation Date: 1957 Fuel: Natural gas	None
5	Riley Boiler (S-B3): Operational Capacity: 250,000 lb/hr steam Heat Input Rating: 358 MMBtu/hr Fuel Consumption: 0.308 MMscf/hr (gas) 13.2 T/hr (coal) Installation Date: 1968 Fuel: Coal and/or natural gas	Low NO_x burners Baghouse (A-B3)
6	Pellet Mill Cooler Nos. 1&5 (S-D4, S-D8): Manufacture/Model: California Pellet Mill PW input rate: 4.4 T/hr Installation Date: 1958-1972	Pellet Cooler Baghouse (A-D9) Common to all pellet coolers

Permit Section	Source	Control Equipment
6	Pellet Mill Cooler Nos. 2 - 4 (S-D5, S-D6, & S-D7): Manufacture/Model: California Pellet Mill PW input rate: 8.8 T/hr Installation Date: 1958-1972	Pellet Cooler Baghouse (A-D9) Common to all pellet coolers
6	Pellet Mill Cooler No. 6 (S-D9): Manufacture/Model: California Pellet Mill PW input rate: 8.8 T/hr Installation Date: 2006	
7	Lime Kiln (S-K1): Manufacturer: Belgium Lime Kiln Maximum Capacity: 238 T/day lime rock Installation Date: 1942 Fuel: anthracite coal or coke	60% two scrubbers and two carbonation systems in series (A-K1A, A-K1B) 40% one shared baghouse (AK1/2)
7	Lime Kiln (S-K2): Manufacturer: Belgium Lime Kiln Maximum Capacity: 277 T/day lime rock Installation Date: 1968 Fuel: anthracite coal or coke	60% two scrubbers and two carbonation systems in series (A-K1A, A-K1B) 40% one shared baghouse (AK1/2)
8	A&B Process Slakers (S-K4): Operational Capacity: 257 T/day CaO Installation Date: 1942-1968	Wet scrubber (A-K4)
9	Lime Kiln Building (S-K3), Main Mill (S-O1), Two Sulfur Stoves (S-O2, S-O3)	Baghouse (A-K3) for the Lime Kiln Building

3 Facility-Wide Conditions

Table 3.1 contains a summary of requirements that apply generally to emissions units at the facility.

Table 3.1 Applicable Requirements Summary

Permit Conditions	Parameter	Limit/Standard Summary	Applicable Requirements Reference	Monitoring, Recordkeeping, and Reporting Requirements
3.1-3.4	Fugitive Dust	Reasonable control	IDAPA 58.01.01.650–651	3.2–3.4, 3.23, 3.36
3.5, 3.6	Odors	Reasonable control	IDAPA 58.01.01.775–776	3.6, 3.23, 3.36
3.7-3.9	Visible Emissions	20% opacity for no more than 3 minutes in any 60-minute period	IDAPA 58.01.01.625	3.8, 3.9, 3.23, 3.36
3.10-3.14	Excess Emissions	Compliance with IDAPA 58.01.01.130-136	IDAPA 58.01.01.130–136	3.10-3.14, 3.23, 3.36
3.15	PM	Natural gas only 0.015 gr/dscf at 3% O_2 Fuel oil only 0.05 gr/dscf at 3% O_2 Coal only 0.05 gr/dscf at 8% O_2 Wood only 0.08 gr/dscf at 8% O_2	IDAPA 58.01.01.676–677	(see Emissions Unit/Source Name Section)
3.16, 3.17	Sulfur Content	ASTM grade No. 1 fuel oil ≤ 0.3% by weight ASTM grade No. 2 fuel oil ≤ 0.5% by weight Coal containing ≤ 1.0% sulfur by weight	IDAPA 58.01.01.725	3.17, 3.23, 3.36
3.18	Open Burning	Compliance with IDAPA 58.01.01.600-623	IDAPA 58.01.01.600–623	3.18, 3.23, 3.36
3.19	Asbestos	Compliance with 40 CFR 61, Subpart M	40 CFR 61, Subpart M	3.19, 3.23, 3.36
3.20	Accidental Release Prevention	Compliance with 40 CFR 68	40 CFR 68	3.20, 3.23, 3.36
3.21	Recycling and Emissions Reductions	Compliance with 40 CFR 82, Subpart F	40 CFR 82, Subpart F	3.21, 3.23, 3.36
3.22	NSPS/NESHAP General Provisions	Compliance with 40 CFR 60/63, Subpart A	IDAPA 58.01.01.107.03	3.22, 3.23, 3.36
3.23	Monitoring and Recordkeeping	Maintenance of required records	IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06	3.23, 3.36
3.24-3.29	Testing	Compliance testing	IDAPA 58.01.01.157	3.24, 3.28–3.29, 3.23, 3.36
3.30-3.35	O&M Manuals	Compliance with O&M manuals	P-2018.0011	3.34-3.35, 3.23, 3.36
3.36	Reports and Certifications	Submittal of required reports, notifications, and certifications	IDAPA 58.01.01.322.08	3.36
3.37	Incorporation of Federal Requirements by Reference	Compliance with applicable federal requirements referenced	IDAPA 58.01.01.107	3.37

Fugitive Dust

3.1 All reasonable precautions shall be taken to prevent particulate matter (PM) from becoming airborne in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.650–651. In determining what is reasonable, consideration will be given to factors such as the proximity of dust-emitting operations to human habitations and/or activities and atmospheric conditions that might affect the movement of PM. Some of the reasonable precautions include, but are not limited to, the following practices, where practical:

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

[IDAPA 58.01.01.650–651, 4/11/15, P-2018.0011, 5/24/18]

3.2 The permittee shall monitor and maintain records of the frequency and the method(s) used (e.g., water, chemical dust suppressants) to reasonably control fugitive emissions. The permittee shall maintain a Fugitive Dust Management Plan to control fugitive emissions. The permittee shall monitor and maintain weekly records of any and all actions taken to comply with the measures, including, but not limited to, frequency of application or observation, type and quantity of suppressant applied, the extent and date(s) of any deviation from any provision of Facility-Wide Condition 3.2, and corrective actions implemented to correct any deviation(s).

- Operate atomizing sprays at the coal unloading station (Emissions Unit No. F-04) during any material-moving activities at the unloading station, with the exception of periods of freezing weather.
- Apply water or a water/concentrated separator byproducts (CSB) dust suppressant to all facility roads, coal and coke haul roads, and beet unloading areas as necessary, but not less than weekly from May 1 through October 31 of each year with the exception of periods of precipitation.
- Apply water to the coal pile, at least biweekly during unloading and transfer activities with the exception of periods of freezing weather.
- When storing coal for the operation of the Riley boiler, apply a surfactant to the coal pile, at least once per year after the coal storage area has reached final grade.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 07, 5/1/94, P-2018.0011, 5/24/18]

3.3 The permittee shall maintain records of all fugitive dust complaints received. The permittee shall take appropriate corrective action as expeditiously as practicable after receiving of a valid complaint. The records shall include, at a minimum, the date that each complaint was received and a description of the following: the complaint, the permittee's assessment of the validity of the complaint, any corrective action taken, and the date the corrective action was taken.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 07, 5/1/94, P-2018.0011, 5/24/18]

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

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 07, 5/1/94, P-2018.0011, 5/24/18]

Odors

3.5 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]

3.6 The permittee shall maintain records of all odor complaints received. If the complaint has merit, the permittee shall take appropriate corrective action as expeditiously as practicable. The records shall include, at a minimum, the date that each complaint was received and a description of the following: the complaint, the permittee's assessment of the validity of the complaint, any corrective action taken, and the date the corrective action was taken.

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

Visible Emissions

3.7 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, NOx, 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, P-2018.0011, 5/24/18]

3.8 The permittee shall conduct a monthly facility-wide inspection of potential sources of visible emissions, during daylight hours and under normal operating conditions. Sources that are monitored using a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) are not required to comply with this permit condition. The inspection shall consist of a see/no see evaluation for each potential source of visible emissions. If any visible emissions are present from any point of emission, the permittee shall either:

a) Take appropriate corrective action as expeditiously as practicable to eliminate the visible emissions. Within 24 hours of the initial see/no see evaluation and after the corrective action, the permittee shall conduct a see/no see evaluation of the emissions point in question. If the visible emissions are not eliminated, the permittee shall comply with b).

or

b) Perform a Method 9 opacity test in accordance with the procedures outlined in IDAPA 58.01.01.625. A minimum of 30 observations shall be recorded when conducting the opacity test. If opacity is greater than 20%, as measured using Method 9, for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any 60-minute period, the permittee shall take all necessary corrective actions and report the period or periods as an excess emission in the annual compliance certification and in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.130–136.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 5/1/94]

3.9 The permittee shall maintain records of the results of each visible emission inspection and each opacity test when conducted. The records shall include, at a minimum, the date and results of each inspection and test and a description of the following: the permittee's assessment of the conditions existing at the time visible emissions are present (if observed), any corrective action taken in response to the visible emissions, and the date corrective action was taken.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.07, 5/1/94]

Excess Emissions

Excess Emissions-General

3.10 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 (Permit Conditions 3.10 through 3.14) and the regulations of IDAPA 58.01.01.130–136.

During an excess emissions event, the permittee shall, with all practicable speed, initiate and complete appropriate and reasonable action to correct the conditions causing the excess emissions event; to reduce the frequency of occurrence of such events; to minimize the amount by which the emission standard is exceeded; and shall, as provided below or upon request of DEQ, submit a full report of such occurrence, including a statement of all known causes, and of the scheduling and nature of the actions to be taken.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.132, 4/5/00]

Excess Emissions-Startup, Shutdown, and Scheduled Maintenance

3.11 In all cases where startup, shutdown, or scheduled maintenance of any equipment or emission unit is expected to result or results in an excess emissions event, the permittee shall demonstrate compliance with IDAPA 58.01.01.133.01(a) through (d), including, but not limited to, the following:

- Prohibiting any scheduled startup, shutdown, or maintenance resulting in excess emissions shall occur during any period in which an Atmospheric Stagnation Advisory or a Wood Stove Curtailment Advisory has been declared by DEQ.
- Notifying DEQ of the excess emissions event as soon as reasonably possible, but no later than two hours prior to, the start of the event, unless the permittee demonstrates to DEQ's satisfaction that a shorter advance notice was necessary.
- Reporting and recording the information required pursuant to the excess emissions reporting and recordkeeping requirements (Permit Conditions 3.13 and 3.14) and IDAPA 58.01.01.135 and 136 for each excess emissions event due to startup, shutdown, or scheduled maintenance.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.133, 4/11/06]

Excess Emissions-Upset, Breakdown, or Safety Measures

3.12 In all cases where upset or breakdown of equipment or an emissions unit, or the initiation of safety measures, results or may result in an excess emissions event, the permittee shall demonstrate compliance with IDAPA 58.01.01.134.01(a) and (b) and the following:

- Immediately undertake all appropriate measures to reduce and, to the extent possible, eliminate excess emissions resulting from the event and to minimize the impact of such excess emissions on the ambient air quality and public health.
- Notify DEQ of any upset, breakdown, or safety event that results in excess emissions. Such notification shall identify the time, specific location, equipment or emissions unit involved, and (to the extent known) the cause(s) of the occurrence. The notification shall be given as

soon as reasonably possible, but no later than 24 hours after the event, unless the permittee demonstrates to DEQ's satisfaction that the longer reporting period was necessary.

- Report and record the information required pursuant to the excess emissions reporting and recordkeeping facility wide conditions (Permit Conditions 3.13 and 3.14) and IDAPA 58.01.01.135 and 136 for each excess emissions event caused by an upset, breakdown, or safety measure.
- During any period of excess emissions caused by upset, breakdown, or operation under facility safety measures, DEQ may require the permittee to immediately reduce or cease operation of the equipment or emissions unit causing the period until such time as the condition causing the excess has been corrected or brought under control. Such action by DEQ shall be taken upon consideration of the factors listed in IDAPA 58.01.01.134.03 and after consultation with the permittee.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.134, 4/11/06]

Excess Emissions-Reporting and Recordkeeping

3.13 The permittee shall submit a written report to DEQ for each excess emissions event, no later than 15 days after the beginning of such an event. Each report shall contain the information specified in IDAPA 58.01.01.135.02.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.135, 4/11/06]

3.14 The permittee shall maintain excess emissions records at the facility for the most recent five calendar-year period. The excess emissions records shall be made available to DEQ upon request and shall include the information requested by IDAPA 58.01.01.136.03(a) and (b) as summarized in the following:

- An excess emissions log book for each emissions unit or piece of equipment containing copies of all reports that have been submitted to DEQ pursuant to IDAPA 58.01.01.135 for the particular emissions unit or equipment; and
- Copies of all startup, shutdown, and scheduled maintenance procedures and upset, breakdown, or safety preventative maintenance plans that have been developed by the permittee in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.133 and 134, and facility records as necessary to demonstrate compliance with such procedures and plans.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.136, 4/5/00]

Fuel-Burning Equipment

3.15 The permittee shall not discharge to the atmosphere from any fuel-burning equipment PM in excess of 0.015 grains per dry standard cubic foot (gr/dscf) of effluent gas corrected to 3% oxygen by volume for gas, 0.050 gr/dscf of effluent gas corrected to 3% oxygen by volume for liquid, 0.050 gr/dscf of effluent gas corrected to 8% oxygen by volume for coal, and 0.080 gr/dscf of effluent gas corrected to 8% oxygen by volume for wood products.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.676–677, 5/1/94]

Sulfur Content

3.16 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, SO_2 emissions are equal to or less than those resulting from the combustion of fuels complying with these limitations.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.725, 4/11/15]

3.17 The permittee shall maintain documentation of supplier verification of distillate fuel oil or coal sulfur content on an as received basis.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.07, 5/1/94]

Open Burning

3.18 The permittee shall comply with the "Rules for Control of Open Burning" (IDAPA 58.01.01.600–623).

[IDAPA 58.01.01.600–623, 3/29/12]

Asbestos

3.19 NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart M—National Emission Standard for Asbestos

The permittee shall comply with all applicable requirements of 40 CFR 61, Subpart M—"National Emission Standard for Asbestos."

[40 CFR 61, Subpart M]

Accidental Release Prevention

3.20 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)]

Recycling and Emissions Reductions

3.21 40 CFR Part 82—Protection of Stratospheric Ozone

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]

NESHAP General Provisions

3.22 NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart A—General Provision

The permittee shall comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart A—"General Provisions." A summary of applicable requirements for affected sources is provided in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2 NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart A – Summary of General Provisions for Affected Sources

Section	Subject	Summary of Section Requirements
63.13	Address	• All requests, reports, applications, submittals, and other communications associated with 40 CFR 63, Subpart(s) shall be submitted to: Director Air and Waste US EPA, Mail Stop: OAW-150 1200 Sixth Ave., Suite 155 Seattle, WA 98101 Boise Regional Office 1445 N. Orchard Boise, ID 83706
63.4(a)	Prohibited Activities	• No permittee must operate any affected source in violation of the requirements of 40 CFR 63 in accordance with 40 CFR 63.4(a). No permittee subject to the provisions of this part shall fail to keep records, notify, report, or revise reports as required under this part.
63.4(b)	Circumvention/ Fragmentation	• No permittee shall build, erect, install or use any article, machine, equipment, or process to conceal an emission that would otherwise constitute noncompliance with a relevant standard. • Fragmentation which divides ownership of an operation, within the same facility among various owners where there is no real change in control, will not affect applicability in accordance with 40 CFR 63.4(c).
63.6(b) and (c)	Compliance Dates	• The permittee of any new or reconstructed source must comply with the relevant standard as specified in 40 CFR 63.6(b). The permittee of a source that has an initial startup before the effective date of a relevant standard must comply not later than the standard's effective date in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6(b)(1). The permittee of a source that has an initial startup after the effective date of a relevant standard must comply upon startup of the source in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6(b)(2). • The permittee of any existing sources must comply with the relevant standard by the compliance date established in the applicable subpart or as specified in 40 CFR 63.6(c). The permittee of an area source that increases its emissions of hazardous air pollutants such that the source becomes a major source shall be subject to relevant standards for existing sources in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6(c)(5).
63.6(c) and (f)	Compliance with Standards and Maintenance Requirements (Non-Opacity)	• At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, the permittee 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 in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6(e). • The permittee of an affected source must develop a written startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan and a program of corrective action for malfunctioning process, air pollution control, and monitoring equipment used to comply with the relevant standard in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6(e). The permittee must maintain the current plan at the affected source and must make the plan available upon request. If the plan fails to address or inadequately addresses a malfunction, the permittee must revise the plan within 45 days after the event. • The permittee must record and report actions taken during a startup, shutdown, or malfunction in accordance with the requirements in 40 CFR 63.6(e). The permittee shall confirm that actions taken during the relevant reporting period during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction were consistent with the plan in the semiannual startup, shutdown, and malfunction report. • Non-opacity emission standards shall apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, and as otherwise specified, in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6(f).

Table 3.2 NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart A – Summary of General Provisions for Affected Sources (continued)

Section	Subject	Summary of Section Requirements
63.7	Performance Testing Requirements	• If required to do performance testing, the permittee must perform such tests within 180 days of the compliance date in accordance with 40 CFR 63.7(a). • The permittee must notify in writing of the intention to conduct a performance test at least 60 calendar days before the performance test is initially scheduled to begin to allow review of the site-specific test plan and to have an observer present during the test in accordance with 40 CFR 63.7(b). • Before conducting a required performance test, the permittee shall develop and, if requested, shall submit a site-specific test plan for approval in accordance with 40 CFR 63.7(c). The test plan shall include a test program summary, the test schedule, data quality objectives, and both an internal and external quality assurance (QA) program. • If required to do performance testing, the permittee shall provide performance testing facilities in accordance with 40 CFR 63.7(d): Sampling ports adequate for test methods applicable to such source. Safe sampling platform(s); Safe access to sampling platform(s); Utilities for sampling and testing equipment; and Any other facilities deemed necessary for safe and adequate testing of a source. • Performance tests shall be conducted and data reduced in accordance with 40 CFR 63.7(e) and (f). • The permittee shall report the results of the performance test before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of the test, unless specified or approved otherwise in accordance with 40 CFR 63.7(g).
63.9	Notification Requirements	• The permittee of an affected source that has an initial startup before the effective date of a relevant standard shall notify in writing that the source is subject to the relevant standard, in accordance with 40 CFR 63.9(b)(2). The notification, which shall be submitted not later than 120 calendar days after the effective date of the relevant standard (or within 120 calendar days after the source becomes subject to the relevant standard), shall provide the following information: The name and address of the permittee; The address (i.e., physical location) of the affected source; An identification of the relevant standard, or other requirement, that is the basis of the notification and the source's compliance date; A brief description of the nature, size, design, and method of operation of the source and an identification of the types of emission points within the affected source subject to the relevant standard and types of hazardous air pollutants emitted; and A statement of whether the affected source is a major source or an area source. • The permittee of a new or reconstructed major affected source for which an application for approval of construction or reconstruction is required must provide the following information in writing in accordance with 40 CFR 63.9(b)(4): A notification of intention to construct a new major-emitting affected source, reconstruct a major-emitting affected source, or reconstruct a major source such that the source becomes a major-emitting affected source; A notification of the actual date of startup of the source delivered or postmarked within 15 calendar days after that date. • The permittee of a new or reconstructed affected source for which an application for approval of construction or reconstruction is not required must provide the following information in writing in accordance with 40 CFR 63.9(b)(5): A notification of intention to construct a new affected source, reconstruct an affected source, or reconstruct a source such that the source becomes an affected source, and A notification of the actual date of startup of the source delivered or postmarked within 15 calendar days after that date. Unless the permittee has requested and received prior permission, the notification must include the information required in the application for approval of construction or reconstruction as specified in 40 CFR 63.5(d)(1).

Table 3.2 NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart A – Summary of General Provisions for Affected Sources (continued)

Section	Subject	Summary of Section Requirements
63.9	Notification Requirements (continued)	• The permittee shall notify in writing of his or her intention to conduct a performance test at least 60 calendar days before the performance test is scheduled to begin to allow the opportunity to review and approve the site-specific test plan required by 40 CFR 63.7(c), and to have an observer present during the test. • The permittee of an affected source shall notify in writing of the anticipated date for conducting the opacity or visible emission observations in accordance with 40 CFR 63.9(f), if such observations are required. • Each time a notification of compliance status is required under this part, the permittee of such source shall submit a notification of compliance status in accordance with 40 CFR 63.9(h)(2)(i). The notification shall list: The methods that were used to determine compliance; The results of any performance tests, opacity or visible emission observations, continuous monitoring system (CMS) performance evaluations, and/or other monitoring procedures or methods that were conducted; The methods that will be used for determining continuing compliance, including a description of monitoring and reporting requirements and test methods; The type and quantity of hazardous air pollutants emitted by the source (or surrogate pollutants if specified in the relevant standard), reported in units and averaging times and in accordance with the test methods specified in the relevant standard; If the relevant standard applies to both major and area sources, an analysis demonstrating whether the affected source is a major source (using the emissions data generated for this notification); A description of the air pollution control equipment (or method) for each emission point, including each control device (or method) for each hazardous air pollutant and the control efficiency (percent) for each control device (or method); and A statement by the permittee of the affected existing, new, or reconstructed source as to whether the source has complied with the relevant standard or other requirements. • The notification must be sent before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of the relevant compliance demonstration activity specified in the relevant standard unless otherwise specified in accordance with 40 CFR 63.9(h)(2)(ii). If no performance test is required but opacity or visible emission observations are required to demonstrate compliance with a standard, the notification shall be sent before close of business on the 30th day following the completion of the observations. • Each time a notification of compliance status is required under this part, the permittee of such source shall submit the notification of compliance status following completion of the relevant compliance demonstration activity specified. • If a permittee submits estimates or preliminary information in an application in place of the actual emissions data or control efficiencies, the permittee shall submit the actual emissions data and other correct information as soon as available but no later than with the initial notification of compliance status required in this section in accordance with 40 CFR 63.9(h)(5). • Any change in the information already provided under this section shall be provided in writing within 15 calendar days after the change in accordance with 40 CFR 63.9(j).

Table 3.2 NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart A – Summary of General Provisions for Affected Sources (continued)

Section	Subject	Summary of Section Requirements
63.10	Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements	• The permittee shall maintain files of all required information recorded in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious inspection and review in accordance with 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1). The files shall be retained for at least 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record. At a minimum, the most recent 2 years of data shall be retained on site. • The permittee shall maintain relevant records of the following in accordance with 40 CFR 63.10(b)(2); The occurrence and duration of each startup or shutdown when the startup or shutdown causes the source to exceed any applicable emission limitation in the relevant emission standards; The occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation or the required air pollution control and monitoring equipment; All required maintenance performed on the air pollution control and monitoring equipment; Actions taken during periods of startup or shutdown when the source exceeded applicable emission limitations in a relevant standard and when the actions taken are different from the procedures specified in the affected source's startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan; or Actions taken during periods of malfunction when the actions taken are different from the procedures specified in the affected source's startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan; All information necessary, including actions taken, to demonstrate conformance with the affected source's startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan (see 40 CFR 63.6(e)(3)) when all actions taken during periods of startup or shutdown (and the startup or shutdown causes the source to exceed any applicable emission limitation in the relevant emission standards), and malfunction (including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation) are consistent with the procedures specified in such plan. (The information needed to demonstrate conformance with the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan may be recorded using a "checklist," or some other effective form of recordkeeping, in order to minimize the recordkeeping burden for conforming events); Each period during which a CMS is malfunctioning or inoperative (including out-of-control periods); All required measurements needed to demonstrate compliance with a relevant standard (including, but not limited to, 15-minute averages of CMS data, raw performance testing measurements, and raw performance evaluation measurements, that support data that the source is required to report); All results of performance tests, CMS performance evaluations, and opacity and visible emission observations; All measurements as may be necessary to determine the conditions of performance tests and performance evaluations; All CMS calibration checks; All adjustments and maintenance performed on CMS; All emission levels relative to the criterion for obtaining permission to use an alternative to the relative accuracy test, if the source has been granted such permission under 40 CFR 63.8(f)(6); and All documentation supporting initial notifications and notifications of compliance status under 40 CFR 63.9. • If an permittee determines that his or her stationary source that emits one or more HAP, and that stationary source is in the source category regulated by the relevant standard, but that source is not subject to a relevant standard because of limitations on the source's potential to emit or an exclusion, the permittee must keep a record of the applicability determination on site at the source for a period of 5 years after the determination, or until the source changes its operations to become an affected source, whichever comes first in accordance with 40 CFR 63.10(b).

[40 CFR 63, Subpart A]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping

3.23 The permittee shall maintain sufficient records to ensure compliance with all of the terms and conditions of this operating permit. Monitoring records 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]

Performance Testing

3.24 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.

3.25 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.

For all required performance testing, the permittee shall use the test methods described in Table 3.3 to measure the pollutant emissions.

Table 3.3 Approved Test Methods

Pollutant	Test Method[a]	Special Conditions
PM_{10}	EPA Method 5 and 202 or EPA Method 201A and Method 202	
PM	EPA Method 5	
NO_x	EPA Method 7	
SO_2	EPA Method 6	
CO	EPA Method 10	
VOC	EPA Method 25	
Opacity	EPA Method 9	For a NSPS source, use IDAPA 58.01.01.625 and Method 9. For other sources, use IDAPA 58.01.01.625 only.

a) Or DEQ-approved alternative in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.157.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.157, 4/11/15; IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 08.a, 09, 4/5/00, P-2018.0011, 5/24/18, T2-2016.0073, 3/9/17]

3.26 For performance testing conducted for the fuel burning equipment standards in IDAPA 58.01.01.675-681, the permittee shall address the required averaging period specified in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.679 and the altitude correction in IDAPA 58.01.01.680 prior to conducting the test.

[P-2018.0011, 5/24/18]

3.27 For all required PM or PM_{10} performance testing, a visible emissions evaluation shall be performed during each test. The visible emissions evaluation shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures contained in IDAPA 58.01.01.625.

[P-2018.0011, 5/24/18]

3.28 Within 60 days following the date in which a performance test required by this permit is concluded, the permittee shall submit to DEQ a performance test report. The report shall include a description of the process, identification of the test method(s) used, equipment used, all process operating data collected during the test period, and test results, as well as raw test data and associated documentation, including any approved test protocol.

3.29 The proposed test date(s), test date rescheduling notice(s), compliance test report, and all other correspondence shall be sent to the DEQ address specified in the "Reports and Certifications" facility wide condition (Permit Condition 3.36).

[IDAPA 58.01.01.157, 4/11/15; IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 08.a, 09, 4/5/00, P-2018.0011, 5/24/18]

Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manual Requirements

3.30 The permittee shall maintain and update as required an O&M manual for the appropriate emissions control device(s) for each of the following sources: (a) Riley boiler, (b) the pellet mill coolers baghouse, (c) the A and B lime kilns, (d) A and B process slakers, and (e) the lime kiln building.

[P-2018.0011, 5/24/18]

3.31 If necessary, the permittee shall update the control device monitoring program in the O&M manuals after each DEQ-approved performance test.

[P-2018.0011, 5/24/18]

3.32 The O&M manuals shall address the operation, maintenance, and repair of applicable control device(s) for each source to ensure good working order and operation as efficiently as practicable. The manuals shall include, at a minimum, a general description of the control device(s); normal operating conditions and procedures; startup, shutdown, and maintenance procedures, upset conditions and corrective procedures; methods of preventing malfunctions; appropriate corrective actions to be taken; provisions for monthly inspections during regular operations; and provisions for annual inspections during planned maintenance outages. The permittee shall keep records of maintenance activities in accordance with Permit Condition 3.23.

[P-2018.0011, 5/24/18]

3.33 The O&M manuals shall include a control device monitoring program that establishes control device operating parameters to be monitored, their acceptable operating ranges, corrective action levels, monitoring equipment and procedures, monitoring frequency, and frequency of recordkeeping.

The monitoring parameters shall include, but are not limited to, any specific control device monitoring parameter(s) required under any permit condition in the is permit, unless DEQ approves their removal from this permit condition. The control device monitoring program shall be developed by the permittee based on performance test results, vendor data, and other supporting documentation.

[P-2018.0011, 5/24/18]

3.34 The O&M manuals shall be maintained onsite and shall be made available to DEQ representatives upon request.

[P-2018.0011, 5/24/18]

3.35 Whenever an operating parameter is outside the operating range specified by the control device monitoring program in an O&M manual, the permittee shall take corrective action as expeditiously as practicable to bring the operating parameter back with the operating range. Deviations from the operating range may not themselves be considered deviations from applicable emissions standards, unless DEQ determines that the frequency, duration, or magnitude of the deviations indicates that additional action is required.

[P-2018.0011, 5/24/18]

Reports and Certifications

3.36 All periodic reports and certifications required by this permit shall be submitted to DEQ within 30 days of the end of each specified reporting period. Excess emissions reports and notifications shall be submitted in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.130–136. Reports, certifications, and notifications shall be submitted to:

Air Quality Permit Compliance
Department of Environmental Quality
Boise Regional Office
1445 N. Orchard
Boise, ID 8376
Phone: (208) 373-0550
Fax: (208) 373-0287

The periodic compliance certification required in the general provisions (General Provision 12.22) shall also be submitted within 30 days of the end of the specified reporting period to:

Part 70 Operating Permit Program
U.S. EPA Region 10, Mail Stop: OAW-150
1200 Sixth Ave., Suite 155
Seattle, WA 98101

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.08, 11, 4/5/00]

Incorporation of Federal Requirements by Reference

3.37 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. Documents include, but are not limited to:

- National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories (NESHAP), 40 CFR Part 63
- Protection of Visibility, 40 CFR Part 51 – Best Available Retrofit Technology (BART) requirements

For permit conditions referencing or cited in accordance with any document incorporated by reference (including permit conditions identified as NSPS or NESHAP), should there be any conflict between the requirements of the permit condition and the requirements of the document, the requirements of the document shall govern, including any amendments to that regulation.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.107, 3/29/17]

4 B&W #1, B&W #2, and Union Boilers (S-B1, S-B2, S-B4)

Summary Description

This section provides a summary description of the B&W #1 boiler, B&W #2 boiler, and the Union boiler, and has been provided for informational purposes only.

The Union and B&W boilers are fired exclusively with natural gas and are used to supply steam for processes at the facility. The B&W boilers were installed in 1942 and have a steaming capacity of 105,000 pounds of steam per hour. The Union boiler was installed in 1957 and has a steaming capacity of 60,000 pounds of steam per hour.

Table 4.1 describes the devices used to control emissions from both B&W boilers and the Union boiler.

Table 4.1 B&W #1, B&W #2, and Union Boilers Description

Emissions Units / Processes	Control Devices
B&W #1 boiler (S-B1)	None
B&W #2 boiler (S-B2)	None
Union boiler (S-B4)	None

Table 4.2 contains only a summary of the requirements that apply to both B&W boilers and the Union boiler. Specific permit requirements are listed below.

Table 4.2 Applicable Requirements Summary

Permit Conditions	Parameter	Limit/Standard Summary	Applicable Requirements Reference	Operating, Monitoring, and Recordkeeping Requirements
3.7	Visible emissions	20% opacity for no more than 3 minutes in any 60-minute period	IDAPA 58.01.01.625	3.8-3.9, 3.23, 3.36
4.1	PM_{10}, CO	Refer to Table 4.3	P-2018.0011	4.4, 3.23, 3.36
4.2	PM	0.015 gr/dscf at 3% O_2	IDAPA 58.01.01.676–677, P-2018.0011	4.2
4.3	Throughput	240 Mscf/hr for B&W boilers, 97 Mscf/hr for Union boiler	P-2018.0011	4.6, 3.23, 3.36
4.4	Fuel	Natural gas only	P-2018.0011	4.4
4.5	Future NSR	No benefit from emission decreases from the elimination of coal	P-2015.0060, 40 CFR 52.21	4.5, 3.23, 3.36

Emission Limits

4.1 Emissions Limits

The emissions from the boiler stacks shall not exceed any corresponding emissions rate limits listed in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3 B&W #1, B&W #2, and Union Boiler Emission Limits[a]

Source Description	PM_{10} [b]		CO	
	lb/hr [c]	T/yr [d]	lb/hr [c]	T/yr [d]
B&W #1 boiler / S-B1	2.7	12.0	10.5	46.0
B&W #2 boiler / S-B2	2.7	12.0	10.5	46.0
Union boiler / S-B4	1.6	6.8	6.6	28.9

a) In absence of any other credible evidence, compliance is ensured by complying with permit operating, monitoring, and record keeping requirements.
b) Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal ten (10) micrometers, including condensable particulate as defined in IDAPA 58.01.01.006.
c) Pounds per hour, as determined by a test method prescribed by IDAPA 58.01.01.157, EPA reference test method, continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) data, or DEQ-approved alternative.
d) Tons per any consecutive 12-calendar month period.

[P-2018.0011, 5/24/18]

4.2 Grain Loading Limit

The permittee shall not discharge PM to the atmosphere from the B&W #1, B&W #2, or Union boiler in excess of 0.015 gr/dscf of effluent gas corrected to 3% oxygen by volume.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.676-677, 5/1/94, P-2018.0011, 5/24/18]

Operating Requirements

4.3 Throughput Limits

The maximum allowable natural gas-firing rate to the B&W boilers shall be 240 Mscf/hr. The maximum allowable natural gas-firing rate to the Union boiler shall be 97 Mscf/hr.

[P-2018.0011, 5/24/18]

4.4 Fuel Limit

The B&W #1, B&W #2, and Union boilers shall by fired exclusively by natural gas.

[P-2018.0011, 5/24/18; T2-2016.0073, 3/9/17; P-2015.0060, 1/9/17]

4.5 Future New Source Review (NSR) Applicability Determinations

The permittee shall not benefit from emission decreases that result from (or were projected to result from) the elimination of coal as fuel for the two B&W boilers for any future NSR applicability determinations and emissions netting calculations under the PSD program.

- Baseline actual emissions calculated from the two B&W boilers for any future NSR applicability determination shall be adjusted downward, under 40 CFR 52.21(b)(48)(ii)(b), to reflect emissions that would have occurred if the boilers had combusted natural gas, not coal.
- NSR emission decreases from the conversion of the B&W boilers from coal firing to natural gas-firing only are not creditable for the purposes of calculating NSR pollutant net emissions increases under 40 CFR 52.21(b)(3).

[P-2015.0060, 1/9/17]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

4.6 Boiler Monitoring Requirements

The permittee shall install, operate, calibrate, and maintain measuring device(s) to continuously monitor the natural gas-firing rate of the boilers. The daily hours of operation shall be recorded and the average daily firing rate shall be recorded in millions of standard cubic feet per hour. The natural gas-firing rate for each consecutive 12-month period shall be recorded in millions of standard cubic feet per year. In the event the measuring device becomes inoperable, it shall be repaired or replaced as soon as practicable. The records shall be maintained in accordance with Permit Condition 3.23.

[P-2018.0011, 5/24/18]

5 Riley Boiler (S-B3)

Summary Description

This section provides a summary description of the Riley boiler, and has been provided for informational purposes only.

The Riley boiler is fired by pulverized coal and/or natural gas and is used to supply steam for processes at the facility. The Riley boiler was installed in 1968 and has a steaming capacity of 250,000 pounds of steam per hour.

Table 5.1 describes the devices used to control emissions from the Riley boiler.

Table 5.1 Riley Boiler Description

Emissions Units / Processes	Control Devices
Riley boiler (S-B3)	Baghouse (A-B3)

Table 5.2 contains only a summary of the requirements that apply to the Riley boiler. Specific permit requirements are listed below.

Table 5.2 Applicable Requirements Summary

Permit Conditions	Parameter	Limit/Standard Summary	Applicable Requirements Reference	Operating, Monitoring, and Recordkeeping Requirements
3.7	Visible emissions	20% opacity for no more than 3 minutes in any 60-minute period	IDAPA 58.01.01.625	3.8-3.9, 3.23, 3.36
5.1	PM_{10}, CO	Refer to Table 5.3	P-2018.0011	5.15, 3.23, 3.36
5.2	PM_{10}, NO_x	BART emission limits	40 CFR 51.308(e), T2-2016.0073	5.16-5.20, 3.23, 3.36
5.3	PM	Refer to Table 5.5	IDAPA 58.01.01.676–677, P-2018.0011	5.3
5.4	Throughput	Coal feed rate 19.3 T/hr Natural gas feed rate 354.9 Mscf/hr	P-2018.0011	5.12, 3.23, 3.36
5.5	Sulfur content	Coal containing ≤ 1.0% sulfur by weight	P-2018.0011	3.17
5.6, 5.8	Baghouse (A-B3)	Operated and maintained at all times while firing coal	40 CFR 51.308(e), T2-2016.0073, P-2018.0011	5.13, 3.23, 3.36
5.7	BART controls	BART controls operated unless firing on natural gas	40 CFR 51.308(e)(1)(iv), T2-2016.0073	5.14, 5.21, 3.23, 3.36
5.9	LNBs	Operation at all times during coal firing, maximum rated heat input capacity of less than 350 MMBtu/hr	40 CFR 51.308, T2-2016.0073	5.14, 5.21, 3.23, 3.36
5.10	BART control equipment	Operated and maintained on or after July 22, 2016 when firing coal	40 CFR 51.308, T2-2016.0073	5.14, 5.21, 3.23, 3.36
5.11	LNBs	No coal firing after July 22, 2016 unless LNBs are installed and operated	T2-2016.0073	5.14, 5.21, 3.23, 3.36

Emission Limits

5.1 Emissions Limits

The emissions from the Riley boiler stack shall not exceed any corresponding emissions rate limits listed in Table 5.3.

Table 5.3 Riley Boiler Emission Limits[a]

Source Description	PM_{10} [b]		CO	
	lb/hr [c]	T/yr [d]	lb/hr [c]	T/yr [d]
Riley boiler	12.4	51.3	30.0	129.9

a) In absence of any other credible evidence, compliance is ensured by complying with permit operating, monitoring, and record keeping requirements.
b) Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal ten (10) micrometers, including condensable particulate as defined in IDAPA 58.01.01.006.
c) Pounds per hour, as determined by a test method prescribed by IDAPA 58.01.01.157, EPA reference test method, continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) data, or DEQ-approved alternative.
d) Tons per any consecutive 12-calendar month period.

[P-2018.0011, 5/24/18]

5.2 BART 40 CFR 51.308, Subpart P – BART Emission Limits

On and after July 22, 2016, emissions from the Riley boiler shall not exceed any corresponding emission rate limit listed in the following BART Emission Limits Table, in accordance with 40 CFR 51.308(e) and IDAPA 58.01.01.668.

Table 5.4 BART Emission Limits[a]

Source Description	PM_{10}	NO_x
	lb/hr [b][c]	lb/hr [b][c]
Riley boiler	12.4	147

a) In absence of any other credible evidence, compliance is ensured by complying with permit operating, monitoring, and record keeping requirements.
b) Pounds per hour as determined by the prescribed test method (Permit Condition 3.25), or alternative test method approved by DEQ in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.157.
c) BART emission rate limit established pursuant to 40 CFR 51.308(e).

[40 CFR 51.308(e), T2-2016.0073, 3/9/17]

5.3 Grain Loading Limit

The permittee shall not discharge PM to the atmosphere from the Riley boiler in excess of the concentrations shown in Table 5.5. When two fuels are burned concurrently in the Riley boiler, the allowable emissions shall be determined by proportioning the gross heat input and emissions standard for each fuel. The effluent gas volume shall be corrected to the oxygen concentration shown.

Table 5.5 Allowable Particulate Emissions Based on Fuel Type

Fuel Type	Allowable Particulate Emissions (gr/dscf)	Percent Oxygen
Coal, or combination of coal and natural gas	$0.100(X^a) + 0.011(Y^b)$	8.0
Natural gas	0.015	3.0

a) Percent of total heat input derived from the combustion of coal
b) Percent of total heat input derived from the combustion of natural gas.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.676-677, 5/1/94, P-2018.0011, 5/24/18]

Operating Requirements

5.4 Throughput Limits

The maximum allowable coal feed rate to the Riley boiler shall be 19.3 T/hr. The maximum allowable natural gas feed rate to the Riley boiler shall be 354.9 Mscf/hr.

[P-2018.0011, 5/24/18]

5.5 Fuel Limit

The permittee shall not use or fire coal with a sulfur content greater than 1% by weight.

[P-2018.0011, 5/24/18]

5.6 Baghouse Operating Requirements

The Riley baghouse shall be operated and maintained at all times during boiler operation while firing with coal. The pressure drop across the baghouse shall be maintained within manufacturer or O&M manual specifications.

[P-2018.0011, 5/24/18]

5.7 BART 40 CFR 51.308, Subpart P – BART Control Equipment Installation and Operation Due Date

In accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.668.04 and 40 CFR 51.308(e)(1)(iv), the permittee shall comply with the following:

- Install and operate BART controls on the Riley Boiler (Permit Conditions 5.8 and 5.9), unless the Riley Boiler is fired using natural gas only.

[40 CFR 51.308(e)(1)(iv), T2-2016.0073, 3/9/17]

5.8 BART 40 CFR 51.308, Subpart P – Baghouse Control Equipment

At all times the Riley Boiler is fired with coal on and after July 22, 2016, the permittee shall operate Baghouse (A-B3) to control PM emissions from the Riley Boiler to ensure compliance with the PM_{10} emission limit (Permit Condition 5.2), in accordance with 40 CFR 51.308(e) and IDAPA 58.01.01.668. The baghouse need not be operated during periods when the Riley Boiler is being fired exclusively with natural gas.

[40 CFR 51.308(e), T2-2016.0073, 3/9/17]

5.9 BART 40 CFR 51.308, Subpart P – Coal-Firing LNBs (low NO_x burners)

At all times the Riley Boiler is fired with coal on and after July 22, 2016, the permittee shall:

- Operate Riley Boiler Coal-Firing LNBs at all times the Riley Boiler is fired by coal, to ensure compliance with the relevant NO_x emission limit (Permit Condition 5.2). The Coal-Firing LNBs shall have a maximum rated heat input capacity (highest heating value) of less than or equal to 350 MMBTU/hr.

[40 CFR 51.308, T2-2016.0073, 3/9/17]

5.10 BART 40 CFR 51.308, Subpart P – Maintenance of BART Equipment

On and after July 22, 2016 the permittee shall maintain each required BART control equipment (if required by Permit Conditions 5.7 or 5.8) and establish procedures to ensure such equipment is properly operated and maintained, in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.668.05 and 40 CFR 51.308(e)(1)(v).

[40 CFR 51.308, T2-2016.0073, 3/9/17]

5.11 Riley Boiler Fuels

- Unless complying with the Coal-Firing LNBs requirements (Permit Condition 5.9), on and after July 22, 2016, the Riley Boiler shall be fired using natural gas only.
- On and after July 22, 2016, the Riley Boiler shall not be fired with coal until such date that the Coal-Firing LNBs are installed and operated in accordance with Permit Condition 5.9.

[T2-2016.0073, 3/9/17]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

5.12 Boiler Monitoring Requirements

The permittee shall monitor and record on a daily basis the information listed below for the Riley boiler. The records shall be maintained in accordance with Permit Condition 3.23.

- The average daily coal feed rate in tons per hour,
- The daily hours of operation with coal,
- The average daily natural gas-firing rate in millions of standard cubic feet per hour,
- The daily hours of operation with natural gas.

The permittee shall monitor and record on a 12-month rolling average, the information listed below for the Riley boiler. The records shall be maintained in accordance with Permit Condition 3.23.

- The coal feed rate for each consecutive 12-month period in tons per year,
- The natural gas-firing rate for each consecutive 12-month period in millions of standard cubic feet per year.

[P-2018.0011, 5/24/18]

5.13 Baghouse Monitoring Requirement

The permittee shall operate, calibrate, and maintain measuring device(s) to continuously monitor the pressure drop across the Riley baghouse. The pressure drop shall be recorded once per week while the boiler is in operation. In the event the measuring device becomes inoperable, it shall be repaired or replaced as soon as practicable. The records shall be maintained in accordance with Permit Condition 3.23.

[P-2018.0011, 5/24/18]

5.14 Operation and Maintenance Manuals

Within 180 days after installation of Coal-Firing LNBs (Permit Condition 5.9), the permittee shall develop and submit to DEQ an Operation and Maintenance (O&M) manual for review and comment at the address provided (Permit Condition 3.36). Any changes to the O&M manual shall be submitted to DEQ for review and comment within 15 days of the change.

- The O&M manual shall describe for the installed control equipment described in the Table 5.1, procedures that will be followed to ensure compliance with emission limits (Permit Condition 5.2), the maintenance of BART equipment requirement (Permit Condition 5.10), the control equipment maintenance and operation general provision, and the manufacturer's specifications. The O&M manual shall be developed by the permittee based upon, but independent of, the manufacturer supplied operating manual(s).

- The permittee shall operate control equipment in accordance with the O&M manual. The procedures specified in the O&M manual are incorporated by reference into this permit and are enforceable permit conditions. The O&M manual and copies of any manufacturer's manual(s) and recommendations shall remain on site at all times and shall be made available to DEQ representatives upon request.
- Procedures for periodic calibration of the pressure drop monitor associated with Baghouse (A-B3), including calibration to an accuracy of within ±5% inches of water gauge. The monitor shall be calibrated on at least an annual basis or as specified by the manufacturer.

[T2-2016.0073, 3/9/17]

Performance Testing Requirements

5.15 Riley Boiler PM_{10} Performance Test

A performance test shall be conducted on the Riley boiler to demonstrate compliance with the emissions limit for PM_{10} in Permit Condition 5.1. Upon commencement of firing coal in the Riley boiler, a performance test shall be conducted no later than 18 months after coal firing begins. The boiler shall be tested with coal as the exclusive fuel. The permittee shall monitor and record the steam production rate; coal feed rate in tons per hour; the coal highest heating value and analysis results, including ash content, for the performance test with coal; and pressure drop across the baghouse during each test.

[P-2018.0011, 5/24/18]

5.16 BART Initial Performance Tests

- Within 180 days of initial startup of Coal-Firing LNBs, performance tests shall be conducted on the Riley Boiler exhaust to demonstrate compliance with the following emission limit, in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.405 and IDAPA 58.01.01.157:
  - The Riley Boiler PM_{10} emission limit in pounds per hour (Permit Condition 5.2)
- Within 180 days of initial startup of Coal-Firing LNBs (Permit Condition 5.9), performance tests shall be conducted on the Riley Boiler exhaust to demonstrate compliance with the following emission limits, in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.405 and IDAPA 58.01.01.157:
  - The Riley Boiler NO_x emission limit in pounds per hour (Permit Condition 5.2)

[T2-2016.0073, 3/9/17]

5.17 CO Initial Performance Tests

Within 180 days of initial startup of the Coal-Firing LNBs (Permit Condition 5.9), performance tests shall be conducted on the Riley Boiler exhaust stack to determine the following emission rates, in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.405 and IDAPA 58.01.01.157:

- The Riley Boiler CO emissions in pounds per hour.

[T2-2016.0073, 3/9/17]

5.18 Periodic Performance Testing

After completing the BART initial performance tests, performance tests to determine PM_{10} and NO_x emissions from the Riley Boiler exhaust shall be conducted as described in Permit Condition 5.16 during the Beet Campaign each year, in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.405 and IDAPA 58.01.01.157, unless another testing frequency has been approved by DEQ. For the purposes of this requirement, the Beet Campaign shall be defined as October through February of each year.

[T2-2016.0073, 3/9/17]

5.19 Performance Test Conditions, Monitoring, and Recordkeeping

Each required performance test (Permit Conditions 5.16 through 5.18) shall be conducted using an approved test method (Permit Condition 3.25) and under the following conditions unless otherwise approved by DEQ, in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.405, IDAPA 58.01.01.157, and Permit Conditions 3.24, 3.25 and 3.28:

- Emissions shall be measured while combusting coal fuel in the boiler(s) being tested
- Three separate test runs shall be conducted for each performance test
- The permittee shall monitor and record the following during each performance test for the boiler tested, unless otherwise approved by DEQ
    - Steam production rate of the boiler, in pounds per hour (lb steam/hr), once every 15 minutes;
    - Coal feed rate to the boiler, in tons per hour (T/hr), once every 15 minutes (the coal feed rate may be determined using alternate relevant operational parameter(s) and a calculation method which has been approved by DEQ);
    - Natural gas firing rate of the boiler, in million standard cubic feet per hour (MMscf/hr), once every 15 minutes;
    - Highest heating value and analysis results of the coal fuel fired, including ash content; and
    - Pressure drop across Baghouse (A-B3) during each Riley Boiler PM_{10} test, in inches water gauge (iwg), once every 15 minutes.

[T2-2016.0073, 3/9/17]

5.20 Performance Test Reporting

The permittee shall submit performance test reports to DEQ which include records of the monitoring required (Permit Condition 5.19) and in accordance with the performance testing general provision (Permit Conditions 3.24, 3.25 and 3.28). Performance test reports shall be submitted by the permittee to the DEQ address provided (Permit Condition 3.36).

[T2-2016.0073, 3/9/17]

Compliance Notifications

5.21 BART Compliance Notifications

- Notification of the anticipated date of initial startup of Coal-Firing LNBs (Permit Condition 5.9) shall be provided not more than sixty days or less than thirty days prior to such date.
- Notifications shall be submitted to the DEQ address provided (Permit Condition 3.36).

[T2-2016.0073, 3/9/17]

6 Pellet Mill Coolers (S-D4, S-D5, S-D6, S-D7, S-D8, S-D9)

Summary Description

This section provides a summary description of the pellet mill coolers, and has been provided for informational purposes only.

Pellet mill coolers No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 (Unit No. S-D4, S-D5, S-D6, S-D7, S-D8, and S-D9 respectively) use forced ambient air to lower the temperature of the dry, pelletized pulp. The pellet mill coolers service the pellet mills which are all manufactured by California Pellet Mill, and were installed at various dates ranging from 1958 to 1972, including one additional pellet mill in 2006. Pellet mill coolers No. 1 and No. 5 each have rated capacities of 4.4 tons per hour. Pellet mill coolers No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, and No.6 each have rated capacities of 8.8 tons per hour.

Table 6.1 describes the devices used to control emissions from the pellet mill coolers.

Table 6.1 Pellet Mill Coolers Description

Emissions Units / Processes	Control Devices
Pellet mill cooler No. 1 (S-D4)	Pellet mill cooler baghouse (A-D9)
Pellet mill cooler No. 2 (S-D5)	
Pellet mill cooler No. 3 (S-D6)	
Pellet mill cooler No. 4 (S-D7)	
Pellet mill cooler No. 5 (S-D8)	
Pellet mill cooler No. 6 (S-D9)	

Table 6.2 contains only a summary of the requirements that apply to the pellet mill coolers. Specific permit requirements are listed below.

Table 6.2 Applicable Requirements Summary

Permit Conditions	Parameter	Limit/Standard Summary	Applicable Requirements Reference	Operating, Monitoring, and Recordkeeping Requirements
3.7	Visible emissions	20% opacity for no more than 3 minutes in any 60-minute period	IDAPA 58.01.01.625	3.8-3.9, 3.23, 3.36
6.1	PM_{10}	0.8 lb/hr, 3.5 T/yr	P-2018.0011	6.7, 3.23, 3.36
6.2	PM	Process weight	IDAPA 58.01.01.702.01, P-2018.0011	6.2
6.3	Throughput	882 T/day	P-2018.0011	6.5, 3.23, 3.36
6.4	Baghouse operation	At all times during pellet mill cooler operation	P-2018.0011	6.6, 3.23, 3.36

Emission Limits

6.1 Emissions Limits

The emissions from the pellet mill coolers stack shall not exceed any corresponding emissions rate limits listed in Table 6.3.

Table 6.3 Pellet Mill Coolers Emission Limits[a]

Source Description	PM_{10} [b]	
	lb/hr [c]	T/yr [d]
Pellet mill cooler No. 1 / S-D4	0.8	3.5
Pellet mill cooler No. 2 / S-D5		
Pellet mill cooler No. 3 / S-D6		
Pellet mill cooler No. 4 / S-D7		
Pellet mill cooler No. 5 / S-D8		
Pellet mill cooler No. 6 / S-D9		

a) In absence of any other credible evidence, compliance is ensured by complying with permit operating, monitoring, and record keeping requirements.
b) Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal ten (10) micrometers, including condensable particulate as defined in IDAPA 58.01.01.006
c) Pounds per hour, as determined by a test method prescribed by IDAPA 58.01.01.157, EPA reference test method, continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) data, or DEQ-approved alternative.
d) Tons per any consecutive 12-calendar month period.

[P-2018.0011, 5/24/18]

6.2 Process Weight Limitation

The permittee shall not emit PM to the atmosphere from the pellet mill coolers in excess of the amounts shown in the following equations, where E is the total rate of emissions from all emissions points from the source in pounds per hour and PW is the process weight in pounds per hour.

- If PW is less than 17,000 lb/hr,

  $$E = 0.045(PW)^{0.60}$$

- If PW is equal to or greater than 17,000 lb/hr,

  $$E = 1.12(PW)^{0.27}$$

[IDAPA 58.01.01.702.01, 4/5/00, P-2018.0011, 5/24/18]

Operating Requirements

6.3 Throughput Limits

The total, combined pellet throughput of the coolers as measured at the dry shred weight-o-meter shall be limited to 882 T/day.

[P-2018.0011, 5/24/18]

6.4 Baghouse Operating Requirement

The pellet mill cooler baghouse (A-D9) shall be operated and maintained at all times during pellet mill cooler operation. The pressure drop across the baghouse shall be maintained within manufacturer or O&M manual specifications.

[P-2018.0011, 5/24/18]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

6.5 Pellet Mill Cooler Monitoring Requirements

The permittee shall monitor and record the information below for the pellet mill coolers. The records shall be maintained in accordance with Permit Condition 3.23:

- The average daily throughput in T/hr, as measured at the dry shred weight-o-meter.
- The throughput for each consecutive 12-month period in T/yr.

[P-2018.0011, 5/24/18]

6.6 Baghouse Monitoring Requirements

The permittee shall operate, calibrate, and maintain measuring device(s) to continuously monitor the pressure drop across the pellet mill cooler baghouse. The pressure drop shall be recorded once per week while the pellet mill coolers are in operation. In the event that any measuring device becomes inoperable, it shall be repaired or replaced as soon as practicable. The records shall be maintained in accordance with Permit Condition 3.23.

[P-2018.0011, 5/24/18]

Performance Testing Requirements

6.7 Pellet Mill Coolers PM_{10} Performance Test

A performance test shall be conducted on the pellet mill coolers combined baghouse stack to demonstrate compliance with the emissions limits for PM_{10} in Permit Condition 6.1 no later than December 31, 2019. The permittee shall monitor and record total throughput of the mills and the pressure drop across the baghouse during each test. Total throughput of the mills will be determined by the dry shred weight-o-meter.

[P-2018.0011, 5/24/18]

7 A and B Lime Kilns (S-K1, S-K2)

Summary Description

This section provides a summary description of the A and B lime kilns, and has been provided for informational purposes only.

The A and B lime kilns (Unit No. S-K1 and S-K2, respectively) are used to produce burnt lime from a mixture of lime rock as an energy source either coke or anthracite coal. The "A" lime kiln was installed in 1942 and has a rated capacity of 238 tons of lime rock per day. The "B" lime kiln was installed in 1968 and has a rated capacity of 277 tons of lime rock per day.

The following paragraph describes the devices used to control emissions from the A and B lime kilns.

There are two gas exhausts that exit the lime kiln system. The first is a small gas stream that captures the dust generated during the lime kiln feed cycler where either coke or anthracite coal and lime rock are added to the kilns through an open hatch. This stream (from both kilns) is captured and routed through baghouse (A-K1/2) for particulate control. The second and main gas stream from the kiln is first routed through two gas washers for each kiln (A-K1 A&B for Kiln "A" and A-K2 for A&B for Kiln "B") for particulate control. The gas is then sent on to the first and second carbonation tanks where it is bubbled through raw sugar juice. In the carbonation system CO_2 from the gas stream reacts with the milk of lime added to the raw sugar juice and forms $CaCO_3$ which captures impurities and particulates in the juice. Excess gas (mostly N_2, CO_2, O_2, and CO) is vented from the carbonation tanks to atmosphere.

Table 7.1 contains only a summary of the requirements that apply to the A and B lime kilns. Specific permit requirements are listed below.

Table 7.1 Applicable Requirements Summary

Permit Conditions	Parameter	Limit/Standard Summary	Applicable Requirements Reference	Operating, Monitoring, and Recordkeeping Requirements
3.7	Visible emissions	20% opacity for no more than 3 minutes in any 60-minute period	IDAPA 58.01.01.625	3.8-3.9, 3.23, 3.36
7.1	PM_{10}, CO	Refer to Table 7.2	P-2018.0011	7.7, 3.23, 3.36
7.2	PM	Process weight	IDAPA 58.01.01.702.01, P-2018.0011	7.2
7.3	Throughput	120% of the most recent DEQ-approved performance test	P-2018.0011	7.5, 3.23, 3.36
7.4	Baghouse operation	At all times during kiln operation	P-2018.0011	7.6, 3.23, 3.36

Emission Limits

7.1 Emissions Limits

The emissions from the lime kilns stack shall not exceed any corresponding emissions rate limits listed in Table 7.2.

Table 7.2 Lime Kilns Baghouse Emission Limits[a]

Source Description	PM_{10} [b]		CO	
	lb/hr [c]	T/yr [d]	lb/hr [c]	T/yr [d]
A Lime Kiln / S-K1	0.89	1.50	550.4	928.7
B Lime Kiln / S-K2	1.03	1.75	639.4	1078.2

a) In absence of any other credible evidence, compliance is ensured by complying with permit operating, monitoring, and record keeping requirements.
b) Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal ten (10) micrometers, including condensable particulate as defined in IDAPA 58.01.01.006.
c) Pounds per hour, as determined by a test method prescribed by IDAPA 58.01.01.157, EPA reference test method, continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) data, or DEQ-approved alternative.
d) Tons per any consecutive 12-calendar month period.

[P-2018.0011, 5/24/18]

7.2 Process Weight Limitation

The permittee shall not emit PM to the atmosphere from either of the lime kilns in excess of the amounts shown in the following equations, where E is the total rate of emissions from all emissions points from the source in pounds per hour and PW is the process weight in pounds per hour.

- If PW is less than 17,000 lb/hr,

$$E = 0.045(PW)^{0.60}$$

- If PW is equal to or greater than 17,000 lb/hr,

$$E = 1.12(PW)^{0.27}$$

[IDAPA 58.01.01.702.01, 4/5/00, P-2018.0011, 5/24/18]

Operating Requirements

7.3 Throughput Limits

The maximum allowable lime rock throughput for the lime kiln system (the sum of Lime Kilns A&B) be limited to 120% of the average throughput rates attained during the most recent performance test conducted, for which DEQ approval has been granted, which demonstrates compliance with applicable pollutant emissions limit(s), unless such a throughput rate would cause emissions to exceed any emissions limit(s) set forth in this permit.

[P-2018.0011, 5/24/18]

7.4 Baghouse Operating Requirement

The baghouse shall be operated and maintained at all times during kiln operation. The pressure drop across the baghouse shall be maintained within manufacturer or O&M manual specifications.

[P-2018.0011, 5/24/18]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

7.5 Lime Kiln Monitoring Requirements

The permittee shall monitor and record the information below for each lime kiln. The records shall be maintained in accordance with Permit Condition 3.23.

- The average daily lime rock throughput in tons per hour.
- The lime rock throughput for each consecutive 12-month period in tons per year.

[P-2018.0011, 5/24/18]

7.6 Baghouse Monitoring Requirements

The permittee shall operate, calibrate, and maintain measuring device(s) to continuously monitor the pressure drop across the baghouse. The pressure drop shall be recorded once per week when the lime kilns are in operation. In the event the measuring device becomes inoperable, it shall be repaired or replaced as soon as practicable. The records shall be maintained in accordance with Permit Condition 3.23.

[P-2018.0011, 5/24/18]

Performance Testing Requirements

7.7 Lime Kiln Baghouse PM_{10} Performance Test

A performance test shall be conducted on the lime kilns to demonstrate compliance with the emissions limits for PM_{10} in Permit Condition 7.1 no later than December 31, 2019. The permittee shall monitor and record the lime rock throughput of each kiln and the pressure drop across the baghouse during each test.

[P-2018.0011, 5/24/18]

8 Process Slakers (S-K4)

Summary Description

This section provides a summary description of the process slakers, and has been provided for informational purposes only.

The facility operates two lime slakers (A and B) to produce milk of lime from crushed calcium oxide rocks and water. The slakers were manufactured by Ogden Iron Works and are operated as batch systems. The slakers were installed between 1942 -1968 and have a rated capacity of 257 tons per day of CaO (calcium oxide).

Table 8.1 describes the devices used to control emissions from the process slakers.

Table 8.1 Process Slakers Description

Emissions Units / Processes	Control Devices
Process slaker A	Wet scrubber (A-K4)
Process slaker B	

Table 8.2 contains only a summary of the requirements that apply to the process slakers. Specific permit requirements are listed below.

Table 8.2 Applicable Requirements Summary

Permit Conditions	Parameter	Limit/Standard Summary	Applicable Requirements Reference	Operating, Monitoring, and Recordkeeping Requirements
3.7	Visible emissions	20% opacity for no more than 3 minutes in any 60-minute period	IDAPA 58.01.01.625	3.8-3.9, 3.23, 3.36
8.1	PM_{10}	1.4 lb/hr, 6.1 T/yr	P-2018.0011	8.5, 3.23, 3.36
8.2	PM	Process weight	IDAPA 58.01.01.702.01, P-2018.0011	8.2
8.3	Throughput	12.6 T/hr	P-2018.0011	8.5, 3.23, 3.36
8.4	Scrubber operation	At all times during slaker operation	P-2018.0011	8.6, 3.23, 3.36

Emission Limits

8.1 Emissions Limits

The emissions from the process slakers stack shall not exceed any corresponding emissions rate limits listed in Table 8.3.

Table 8.3 Process Slakers Emission Limits[a]

Source Description	PM_{10} [b]	
	lb/hr [c]	T/yr [d]
Process slakers A and B / S-K4	1.4	6.1

a) In absence of any other credible evidence, compliance is ensured by complying with permit operating, monitoring, and record keeping requirements.
b) Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal ten (10) micrometers, including condensable particulate as defined in IDAPA 58.01.01.006.
c) Pounds per hour, as determined by a test method prescribed by IDAPA 58.01.01.157, EPA reference test method, continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) data, or DEQ-approved alternative.
d) Tons per any consecutive 12-calendar month period.

[P-2018.0011, 5/24/18]

8.2 Process Weight Limitation

The permittee shall not emit PM to the atmosphere from the process slakers in excess of the amounts shown in the following equations, where E is the total rate of emissions from all emissions points from the source in pounds per hour and PW is the process weight in pounds per hour.

- If PW is less than 17,000 lb/hr,

$$E = 0.045(PW)^{0.60}$$

- If PW is equal to or greater than 17,000 lb/hr,

$$E = 1.12(PW)^{0.27}$$

[IDAPA 58.01.01.702.01, 4/5/00, P-2018.0011, 5/24/18]

Operating Requirements

8.3 Throughput Limits

The maximum allowable calcium oxide rock throughput of each process slaker shall be limited to 12.6 T/hr.

[P-2018.0011, 5/24/18]

8.4 Scrubber Operating Requirements

The scrubber shall be operated and maintained at all times during slaker operation. The scrubber nozzle header pressure shall be maintained within manufacturer or O&M manual specifications.

[P-2018.0011, 5/24/18]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

8.5 Process Slaker Monitoring Requirements

The permittee shall monitor and record the information below for each process slaker. The records shall be maintained in accordance with Permit Condition 3.23.

- The average daily calcium oxide rock throughput in tons per hour.
- The calcium oxide rock throughput for each consecutive 12-month period in tons per year.

[P-2018.0011, 5/24/18]

8.6 Scrubber Monitoring Requirement

The permittee shall operate, calibrate, and maintain measuring device(s) to continuously monitor the scrubber nozzle header pressure. The scrubber nozzle header pressure shall be recorded once per week when the process slakers are in operation. In the event the measuring device becomes inoperable, it shall be repaired or replaced as soon as practicable. The records shall be maintained in accordance with Permit Condition 3.23.

[P-2018.0011, 5/24/18]

9 Lime Kiln Material Handling (S-K3), Main Mill (S-O1), Sulfur Stoves (S-O2, S-O3)

Summary Description

This section provides a summary description of the lime kiln material handling, main mill, and sulfur stoves and has been provided for informational purposes only.

Emissions from the vents of the lime kiln building (Unit No. S-K3) are created by one crusher and all lime-rock, coke or coal, and calcium oxide-handling processes within the building. Emissions from the lime kiln material handling are based on the input of lime rock to the kilns. The maximum throughput is 814 tons of lime rock per day. Thin juice is processed in the main mill (Unit No. S-O1) and has a maximum throughput of 180,000 gallons of thin juice. The A Side and B Side sulfur stoves (Unit Nos. S-O2 and S-O3) are used to burn sulfur to generate SO_2 that is used in the juice purification stage.

Table 9.1 describes the devices used to control emissions from the lime kiln material handling, main mill, sulfur stoves.

Table 9.1 Lime Kiln Material Handling, Main Mill, and Sulfur Stoves Description

Emissions Units / Processes	Control Devices
Lime Kiln Material Handling	Baghouse (A-K3)
Main Mill	None
A Side Sulfur Stove	Sulfur Tower (A-O2)
B Side Sulfur Stove	Sulfur Tower (A-O3)

Table 9.2 contains only a summary of the requirements that apply to the lime kiln material handling, main mill, and sulfur stove. Specific permit requirements are listed below.

Table 9.2 Applicable Requirements Summary

Permit Conditions	Parameter	Limit/Standard Summary	Applicable Requirements Reference	Operating, Monitoring, and Recordkeeping Requirements
3.7	Visible emissions	20% opacity for no more than 3 minutes in any 60-minute period	IDAPA 58.01.01.625	3.8-3.9, 3.23, 3.36
9.1	PM_{10}	2.04 lb/hr, 3.45 T/yr	P-2018.0011	9.8, 3.23, 3.36
9.2	PM	Process weight	IDAPA 58.01.01.702.01, P-2018.0011	9.2
9.3	Throughput	120% of the most recent DEQ-approved performance test	P-2018.0011	9.6, 3.23, 3.36
9.4	Baghouse operation	At all times during operation of the crusher or any coal, lime rock, and calcium oxide-handling processes within the lime kiln building	P-2018.0011	9.7, 3.23, 3.36

Emission Limits

9.1 Emissions Limits

The emissions from the lime kiln material handling stack shall not exceed any corresponding emissions rate limits listed in Table 9.3.

Table 9.3 Lime Kiln Material Handling Emission Limits[a]

Source Description	PM_{10} [b]	
	lb/hr [c]	T/yr [d]
Lime kiln material handling / S-K3	2.04	3.45

a) In absence of any other credible evidence, compliance is ensured by complying with permit operating, monitoring, and record keeping requirements.
b) Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal ten (10) micrometers, including condensable particulate as defined in IDAPA 58.01.01.006.
c) Pounds per hour, as determined by a test method prescribed by IDAPA 58.01.01.157, EPA reference test method, continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) data, or DEQ-approved alternative.
d) Tons per any consecutive 12-calendar month period.

[P-2018.0011, 5/24/18]

9.2 Process Weight Limitation

The permittee shall not emit PM to the atmosphere from lime kiln building in amounts in excess of the amounts shown in the following equations, where E is the total rate of emissions from all emissions points from the source in pounds per hour and PW is the process weight in pounds per hour.

- If PW is less than 17,000 lb/hr,

  $$E = 0.045(PW)^{0.60}$$

- If PW is equal to or greater than 17,000 lb/hr,

  $$E = 1.12(PW)^{0.27}$$

[IDAPA 58.01.01.702.01, 4/5/00, P-2018.0011, 5/24/18]

Operating Requirements

9.3 Throughput Limits

The maximum allowable throughput of lime rock to the kilns shall be limited to 120% of the average throughput rates attained during the most recent performance test conducted, for which DEQ approval has been granted, which demonstrated compliance with applicable pollutant emissions limit(s), unless such throughput rates would cause emissions to exceed any emissions limit(s) set forth in this permit.

[P-2018.0011, 5/24/18]

9.4 Baghouse Operating Requirements

The lime kiln building baghouse shall be operated and maintained at all times during operation of the crusher or any coal, lime rock, and calcium oxide-handling processes within the lime kiln building. The pressure drop across the lime kiln building baghouse shall be maintained within manufacturer or O&M manual specifications.

[P-2018.0011, 5/24/18]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

9.5 Lime Kiln Building Throughput Monitoring Requirements

The permittee shall monitor and record the following information for the lime kiln building. The records shall be maintained in accordance with Permit Condition 3.23.

- The average daily throughput of lime rock to the kilns in tons per hour.
- The throughput of lime rock to the kilns for each consecutive 12-month period in tons per year.

[P-2018.0011, 5/24/18]

9.6 Baghouse Monitoring Requirements

The permittee shall operate, calibrate, and maintain measuring device(s) to continuously monitor the pressure drop across the lime kiln building baghouse. The pressure drop shall be recorded once per week while the crusher and/or any coal, lime rock-, or calcium oxide-handling processes are in operation. In the event the measuring device becomes inoperable, it shall be repaired or replaced as soon as practicable. The records shall be maintained in accordance with Permit Condition 3.23.

[P-2018.0011, 5/24/18]

Performance Testing Requirements

9.7 Lime Kiln Building Baghouse PM_{10} Performance Test

A performance test shall be conducted on the lime kiln building baghouse to demonstrate compliance with the emissions limit for PM_{10} in Permit Condition 9.1 no later than December 31, 2019. The permittee shall monitor and record the total throughput of lime rock to the kilns and the pressure drop across the lime kiln building baghouse during each test.

[P-2018.0011, 5/24/18]

10 Boiler MACT – 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD

Summary Description

The purpose of this section of the permit is to incorporate and summarize the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD (the major source boiler MACT). Should there be a conflict between 40 CFR 63 and any of the permit conditions in Section 10 of this permit then 40 CFR 63 shall govern including any applicable amendments to that regulation.

Table 10.1 Existing Affected Boilers Description

Emissions Units / Processes	Control Devices
B&W Boiler #1 (S-B1) Fuel: Natural Gas Rated Capacity: 126 MMBtu/hr Constructed: 1942	None
B&W Boiler #2 (S-B2) Fuel: Natural Gas Rated Capacity: 126 MMBtu/hr Constructed: 1942	None
Union Boiler (S-B4) Fuel: Natural Gas Rated Capacity: 72 MMBtu/hr Constructed: 1957	None
Riley Boiler (S-B3) Fuel: Pulverized Coal and/or Natural Gas Rated Capacity: 358 MMBtu/hr Subpart DDDDD Subcategories: Pulverized coal boiler designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel (when burning coal) Constructed: 1968	Baghouse (A-B3)

B&W #1, B&W #2, and the Union boiler are all "units designed to burn gas 1 fuels" (i.e. natural gas). These boilers are subject to the annual tune-up work practices standard and a one-time energy assessment requirement in Table 3 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD.

Table 10.2 contains a summary of the MACT requirements that apply to the Riley boiler when it is fired with coal. When the Riley boiler is burning solely natural gas, there are no applicable emission limits.

Table 10.2 Applicable Requirements Summary (When Boiler is Fired with Coal)

Boiler	Pollutant	Limit or Work Practice	Compliance Demonstration	
			Initial	Continuous
Riley	CO	130 ppm dry corrected @ 3% O_2	Performance testing	• Annual Performance testing* • Continuous oxygen monitoring
Riley	Filterable PM (or TSM)	0.040 lb/MMBtu	Performance testing	• Annual Performance testing* • Opacity < 10%
Riley	Hg	0.0000057 lb/MMBtu	Performance testing or fuel sampling	Annual Performance testing*or monthly fuel analysis**
Riley	HCl	0.022 lb/MMBtu	Performance testing or fuel sampling	Annual Performance testing*or monthly fuel analysis**
All		• One-time energy assessment • Annual tune-up unless using continuous O_2 trim system • Tune-up every 5 years if using continuous O_2 trim system that maintains optimum air to fuel ratio • Minimize emissions during boiler startup and shutdown		

* Unless the results of the testing enable reduced frequency

** Unless the results of the fuel analysis enable reduced frequency.

Emission Limitations, Work Practice Standards, and Operating Limits

10.1 Emissions Limits

In accordance with §63.7500(a)(1), the Riley boiler shall comply with applicable provisions of Table 2 to Subpart DDDDD. Table 10.3 provides a summary of the applicable emission limits of Table 2 to Subpart DDDDD applicable to pulverized coal boilers.

Table 10.3 Summary of Emission Limits for the Riley Boiler

Pollutant	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 . . .
HCl	0.022 lb/MMBtu of heat input	0.025 lb/MMBtu of steam output
CO (or CEMS)	130 ppm dry corrected to 3% O_2; or (320 ppm dry corrected to 3% O_2, 30 day rolling average)	0.11 lb/MMBtu of steam output; 3-run average
Filterable PM (or TSM)	0.040 lb/MMBtu heat input, or (5.3E -05 lb/MMBtu input)	0.042 lb/MMBtu of steam output (5.6E -05 lb/MMBtu of steam output)
Hg	5.7 E-06 lb/MMBtu heat input	6.4E-06 lb/MMBtu of steam output

[40 CFR 63.7500(a)(1)]

10.2 Operating Limits During Startup and Shutdown

In accordance with§63.7500(f), these standards apply to the Riley boiler at all times the affected unit is operating, except during periods of startup and shutdown during which time the permittee must comply only with Table 3 to Subpart DDDDD.

[40 CFR 63.7500(f)]

10.3 Work Practice Provisions

In accordance with §63.7500(a)(1), both B&W, Union, and Riley boilers shall comply with the applicable work practice provisions of Table 3 to Subpart DDDDD. Table 10.4 provides a summary of the applicable requirements.

Table 10.4 Summary of Work Practices[a]

If your unit is . . .	You must meet the following . . .
Existing boiler or process heater with a continuous oxygen trim system that maintains an optimum air to fuel ratio. (Applies only to the Riley Boiler)	Conduct a tune-up of the boiler or process heater every 5 years as specified in § 63.7540.
An existing boiler or process heater located at a major source facility, not including limited use units. (Applies to all boilers)	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 operates under an energy management program compatible with ISO 50001 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: 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 practices and provide recommendations for improvements consistent with the definition of energy management practices, 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.

An existing boiler heater subject to emission limits in Table 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 to Subpart DDDDD during startup. (Applies only to the Riley Boiler)	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, clean dry biomass, and any fuels meeting the appropriate HCl, Hg and TSM emission standards by fuel analysis. c. You have the option of complying using either of the following work practice standards: (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 except limestone injection in fluidized bed combustion (FBC) boilers, dry scrubber, fabric filter, selective non-catalytic reduction (SNCR), and selective catalytic reduction (SCR). You must start your limestone injection in FBC boilers, dry scrubber, fabric filter, SNCR, and SCR systems as expeditiously as possible. Startup ends when steam or heat is supplied for any purpose, OR (2) If you choose to comply using definition "2" 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 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 fuels.[a] 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 Subpart DDDDD that requires 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 must keep records during periods of startup. You must provide reports concerning activities and periods of startup, as specified in § 63.7555.
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 (Applies only to the Riley Boiler)	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, except limestone injection in FBC boilers, dry scrubber, fabric filter, and SCR but, in any case, when necessary to comply with other standards applicable to the source that require operation of the control device. 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. 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.

a) As specified in §63.7555(d)(13), the source may request an alternative timeframe with the PM controls requirement to the Department. 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).

[40 CFR 63.7500(a)(1)]

10.4 Operating Limits

In accordance with §63.7500(a)(2), the Riley boiler must meet each applicable operating limit in Table 4 to Subpart DDDDD. Table 10.5 provides a summary of the applicable operating limits of Table 4 to Subpart DDDDD applicable to the Riley Boiler.

Table 10.5 Summary of Operating Limits for the Riley Boiler

When complying with a numerical limit in Table 2 to Subpart DDDDD using...	You must meet these operating requirements...
Fabric filter control	a. 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); or b. Install and operate a bag leak detection system according to §63.7525 and operate the fabric filter such that the bag leak detection system alert is not activated more than 5 percent of the operating time during each 6-month period.
Performance testing	For boilers 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.
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).

[40 CFR 63.7500(a)(2)]

10.5 Good Air Pollution Control Practices

In accordance with §63.7500(a)(3), at all times the permittee 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 DEQ 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.

[40 CFR 63.7500(a)(3)]

General Requirements

10.6 Compliance

In accordance with §63.7505(a), the permittee must be in compliance with the emission limits, work practice standards, and operating limits in Subpart DDDDD. These limits apply to the permittee at all times the affected units are operating except during periods of startup and shutdown during which time the permittee must comply only with items 5 and 6 of Table 3 to Subpart DDDDD.

[40 CFR 63.7505(a)]

10.7 Compliance with Emission Limits

In accordance with §63.7505(c), the permittee 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), continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS), continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS), or particulate matter continuous parameter monitoring system (PM CPMS), where applicable. The permittee 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, the permittee must demonstrate compliance for HCl, mercury, or TSM using performance testing, if subject to an applicable emission limit listed in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to Subpart DDDDD.

[40 CFR 63.7505(c)]

10.8 Site-Specific Monitoring Plan

In accordance with §63.7505(d), if the permittee demonstrates compliance with any applicable emission limit through performance testing and subsequent compliance with operating limits (including the use of CPMS), or with a CEMS, or COMS, the permittee must develop a site-specific monitoring plan according to the requirements in paragraphs (1) through (4) of this condition for the use of any CEMS, COMS, or CPMS. This requirement also applies to the permittee if the permittee petitions the DEQ for alternative monitoring parameters under §63.8(f).

> (1) For each CMS required (including CEMS, COMS, or CPMS), the permittee must develop, and submit to DEQ for approval upon request, a site-specific monitoring plan that addresses design, data collection, and the quality assurance and quality control elements outlined in §63.8(d) and the elements described in paragraphs (1)(i) through (iii) of this condition. The permittee must submit this site-specific monitoring plan, if requested, at least 60 days before your initial performance evaluation of your CMS. 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 40 CFR part 60 and that meet the requirements of §63.7525. Using the process described in §63.8(f)(4), the permittee may request approval of alternative monitoring system quality assurance and quality control procedures in place of those specified in this paragraph and, if approved, include the alternatives in your site-specific monitoring plan.

(i) Installation of the CMS sampling probe or other interface at a measurement location relative to each affected process unit such that the measurement is representative of control of the exhaust emissions (e.g., on or downstream of the last control device);

(ii) Performance and equipment specifications for the sample interface, the pollutant concentration or parametric signal analyzer, and the data collection and reduction systems; and

(iii) Performance evaluation procedures and acceptance criteria (e.g., calibrations, accuracy audits, analytical drift).

(2) In your site-specific monitoring plan, the permittee must also address paragraphs (2)(i) through (iii) of this condition.

(i) Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of §63.8(c)(1)(ii), (c)(3), and (c)(4)(ii);

(ii) Ongoing data quality assurance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of §63.8(d); and

(iii) Ongoing recordkeeping and reporting procedures in accordance with the general requirements of §63.10(c) (as applicable in Table 10 to Subpart DDDDD), (e)(1), and (e)(2)(i).

(3) The permittee must conduct a performance evaluation of each CMS in accordance with your site-specific monitoring plan.

(4) The permittee must operate and maintain the CMS in continuous operation according to the site-specific monitoring plan.

[40 CFR 63.7505(d)]

Testing, Fuel Analyses, and Initial Compliance Requirements

10.9 Initial Compliance

In accordance with §63.7510, the permittee shall comply with the following:

(a) For each boiler that is required or that the permittee elects to demonstrate compliance with any of the applicable emission limits in Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 of Subpart DDDDD through performance testing, the permittee's initial compliance requirements include all the following:

(1) Conduct performance tests according to §63.7520 and Table 5 to Subpart DDDDD.

(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 Subpart DDDDD, except as specified in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (iii) of this condition.

(i) For each boiler or process heater that burns a single type of fuel, the permittee is not required to conduct a fuel analysis for each type of fuel burned in the boiler or process heater according to §63.7521 and Table 6 to Subpart DDDDD. For purposes of Subpart DDDDD, 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 Subpart DDDDD.

(ii) When natural gas, refinery gas, or other gas 1 fuels are co-fired with other fuels, the permittee is not required to conduct a fuel analysis of those fuels according to §63.7521 and Table 6 to Subpart DDDDD. If gaseous fuels other than natural gas, refinery gas, or other gas 1 fuels are co-fired with other fuels and those gaseous fuels are subject to another subpart of this part, part 60, part 61, or part 65, the permittee is not required to conduct a fuel analysis of those fuels according to §63.7521 and Table 6 to Subpart DDDDD.

(iii) The permittee is not required to conduct a chlorine fuel analysis for any gaseous fuels. The permittee must conduct a fuel analysis for mercury on gaseous fuels unless the fuel is exempted in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) and (ii) of this condition.

(3) Establish operating limits according to §63.7530 and Table 7 to Subpart DDDDD.

(b) For each boiler or process heater that the permittee elects to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limits in Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 to Subpart DDDDD for HCl, mercury, or TSM through fuel analysis, the 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 Subpart DDDDD and establish operating limits according to §63.7530 and Table 8 to Subpart DDDDD. The fuels described in paragraph (a)(2)(i) and (ii) of this condition are exempt from these fuel analysis and operating limit requirements. The fuels described in paragraph (a)(2)(ii) of this condition are exempt from the chloride fuel analysis and operating limit requirements. Boilers and process heaters that use a CEMS for mercury or HCl are exempt from the performance testing and operating limit requirements specified in paragraph (a) of this condition for the HAP for which CEMS are used.

(c) If the boiler is subject to a carbon monoxide (CO) limit, the permittee's initial compliance demonstration for CO is to conduct a performance test for CO according to Table 5 to Subpart DDDDD or conduct a performance evaluation of the continuous CO monitor, if applicable, according to §63.7525(a). Boilers and process heaters that use a CO CEMS to comply with the applicable alternative CO CEMS emission standard listed in Tables 12, or 11 through 13 to Subpart DDDDD, as specified in §63.7525(a), are exempt from the initial CO performance testing and oxygen concentration operating limit requirements specified in paragraph (a) of this condition.

(d) If the permittee's boiler is subject to a PM limit, the initial compliance demonstration for PM is to conduct a performance test in accordance with §63.7520 and Table 5 to Subpart DDDDD.

(e) For existing affected sources (as defined in §63.7490), the permittee must complete the initial compliance demonstration, as specified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this condition, 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 Subpart DDDDD, except as specified in paragraph (j) of this condition. The permittee 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 condition.

The permittee must complete the one-time energy assessment specified in Table 3 to Subpart DDDDD no later than the compliance date specified in §63.7495, except as specified in paragraph (j) of this condition.

(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, the permittee must complete the initial compliance demonstration, if subject to the emission limits in Table 2 to Subpart DDDDD, as specified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this condition, 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 Subpart DDDDD. The permittee 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 Subpart DDDDD, no later than the compliance date specified in §63.7495.

(k) For affected sources, as defined in §63.7490, that switch subcategories consistent with §63.7545(h) after the initial compliance date, the permittee must demonstrate compliance within 60 days of the effective date of the switch, unless the permittee had previously conducted the compliance demonstration for this subcategory within the previous 12 months.

[40 CFR 63.7510]

Subsequent Performance Tests, Fuel Analyses, or Tune-Ups

10.10 Performance Tests

In accordance with §63.7515, the permittee shall comply with the following:

(a) The permittee 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 condition. 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 condition.

(b) If the performance tests for a given pollutant for at least 2 consecutive years show that the 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 Subpart DDDDD, 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, the permittee 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. If the permittee elects to demonstrate compliance using emission averaging under §63.7522, the permittee must continue to conduct performance tests annually. 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.

(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 Subpart DDDDD) for a pollutant, the permittee 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 Subpart DDDDD).

(d) If the permittee is required to meet an applicable tune-up work practice standard, the permittee 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 the initial startup of the new or reconstructed affected source.

(e) If the permittee demonstrates compliance with the mercury, HCl, or TSM based on fuel analysis, the permittee 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 Subpart DDDDD. The permittee may comply with this monthly requirement by completing the fuel analysis any time within the calendar month as long as the analysis is separated from the previous analysis by at least 14 calendar days. If the permittee burns a new type of fuel, the permittee must conduct a fuel analysis before burning the new type of fuel in the boiler. The permittee must still meet all applicable continuous compliance requirements in §63.7540. If each of 12 consecutive monthly fuel analyses demonstrates 75 percent or less of the compliance level, the permittee may decrease the fuel analysis frequency to quarterly for that fuel. If any quarterly sample exceeds 75 percent of the compliance level or the permittee begins burning a new type of fuel, the permittee must return to monthly monitoring for that fuel, until 12 months of fuel analyses are again less than 75 percent of the compliance level. If sampling is conducted on one day per month, samples should be no less than 14 days apart, but if multiple samples are taken per month, the 14 day restriction does not apply.

(f) The permittee 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 Subpart DDDDD, as applicable. The reports for all subsequent performance tests must include all applicable information required in §63.7550.

(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, the permittee must complete the subsequent compliance demonstration, if subject to the emission limits in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to Subpart DDDDD, 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 Subpart DDDDD. The permittee 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.

(i) If the permittee operates a CO CEMS that meets the Performance Specifications outlined in §63.7525(a)(3) to demonstrate compliance with the applicable alternative CO CEMS emission standard listed in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to Subpart DDDDD, the permittee is not required to conduct CO performance tests and is not subject to the oxygen concentration operating limit requirement specified in §63.7510(a).

[40 CFR 63.7515]

Stack Test Procedures

10.11 Site-Specific Stack Test Plan

In accordance with §63.7520, the permittee shall comply with the following:

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

(b) The permittee must conduct each performance test according to the requirements in Table 5 to Subpart DDDDD.

(c) The permittee must conduct each performance test under the specific conditions listed in Tables 5 and 7 to Subpart DDDDD. The permittee 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 the permittee is opting to comply with the TSM alternative standard and the permittee must demonstrate initial compliance and establish the 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, the permittee must comply with the operating limit for operating load conditions specified in Table 4 to Subpart DDDDD.

(d) The permittee must conduct a minimum of three separate test runs for each performance test required in this condition, 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 Subpart DDDDD.

(e) To determine compliance with the emission limits, the permittee 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 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), the permittee 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.

[40 CFR 63.7520]

Fuel Analyses, Fuel Specification, and Procedures

10.12 Fuel Analyses

In accordance with §63.7521, the permittee shall comply with the following:

(a) For solid and liquid fuels, the permittee must conduct fuel analyses for chloride and mercury according to the procedures in paragraphs (b) through (e) of this condition and Table 6 to Subpart DDDDD, as applicable. For solid fuels and liquid fuels, the permittee must also conduct fuel analyses for TSM if the permittee is opting to comply with the TSM alternative standard. For gas 2 (other) fuels, the permittee must conduct fuel analyses for mercury according to the procedures in paragraphs (b) through (e) of this condition and Table 6 to Subpart DDDDD, as applicable. (For gaseous fuels, the permittee may not use fuel analyses to comply with the TSM alternative standard or the HCl standard.) For purposes of complying with this condition, a fuel gas system that consists of multiple gaseous fuels collected and mixed with each other is considered a single fuel type and sampling and analysis is only required on the combined fuel gas system that will feed the boiler or process heater. Sampling and analysis of the individual gaseous streams prior to combining is not required. The permittee is not required to conduct fuel analyses for fuels used for only startup, unit shutdown, and transient flame stability purposes. The permittee is required to conduct fuel analyses only for fuels and units that are subject to emission limits for mercury, HCl, or TSM in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to Subpart DDDDD. Gaseous and liquid fuels are exempt from the sampling requirements in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this condition and Table 6 to Subpart DDDDD.

(b) The permittee must develop a site-specific fuel monitoring plan according to the following procedures and requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this condition, if the permittee is required to conduct fuel analyses as specified in §63.7510.

(1) If the permittee intends to use an alternative analytical method other than those required by Table 6 to Subpart DDDDD, the permittee must submit the fuel analysis plan to the EPA for review and approval no later than 60 days before the date that the permittee intends to conduct the initial compliance demonstration described in §63.7510.

(2) The permittee must include the information contained in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (vi) of this condition in the fuel analysis plan.

(i) The identification of all fuel types anticipated to be burned in each boiler or process heater.

(ii) For each anticipated fuel type, the notification of whether the permittee or a fuel supplier will be conducting the fuel analysis.

(iii) For each anticipated fuel type, a detailed description of the sample location and specific procedures to be used for collecting and preparing the composite samples if the procedures are different from paragraph (c) or (d) of this condition. Samples should be collected at a location that most accurately represents the fuel type, where possible, at a point prior to mixing with other dissimilar fuel types.

(iv) For each anticipated fuel type, the analytical methods from Table 6, with the expected minimum detection levels, to be used for the measurement of chlorine or mercury.

(v) If the permittee requests to use an alternative analytical method other than those required by Table 6 to Subpart DDDDD, the permittee must also include a detailed description of the methods and procedures that the permittee is proposing to use. Methods in Table 6 shall be used until the requested alternative is approved.

(vi) If the permittee will be using fuel analysis from a fuel supplier in lieu of site-specific sampling and analysis, the fuel supplier must use the analytical methods required by Table 6 to Subpart DDDDD.

(e) The permittee must determine the concentration of pollutants in the fuel (mercury and/or chlorine and/or TSM) in units of pounds per million Btu of each composite sample for each fuel type according to the procedures in Table 6 to Subpart DDDDD, for use in Equations 7, 8, and 9 of Subpart DDDDD.

[40 CFR 63.7521]

Monitoring, Installation, Operation, and Maintenance Requirements

10.13 CO CEMS

In accordance with §63.7525(a), if the permittee's boiler is subject to a CO emission limit in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to Subpart DDDDD, the permittee 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 (CO_2)). 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 Subpart DDDDD.

[40 CFR 63.7525(a)]

10.14 COMS

In accordance with §63.7525(c), if the permittee has an applicable opacity operating limit in this rule the permittee must install, operate, certify and maintain each COMS according to the procedures in paragraphs (1) through (7) of this condition by the compliance date specified in condition 13.1.

(1) Each COMS must be installed, operated, and maintained according to Performance Specification 1 at appendix B to 40 CFR part 60.

(2) The permittee 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 40 CFR part 60.

(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) The permittee must include in the 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) The permittee must operate and maintain each COMS according to the requirements in the monitoring plan and the requirements of §63.8(e). The permittee 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) The permittee 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.

[40 CFR 63.7525(c)]

Initial Compliance with the Emission Limitations, Fuel Specifications, and Work Practice Standards

10.15 Initial Compliance with Emission Limits

In accordance with §63.7530(a), the permittee must demonstrate initial compliance with each emission limit that applies by conducting initial performance tests and fuel analyses and establishing operating limits, as applicable, according to §63.7520, permit conditions 13.17 and 13.18, and Tables 5 and 7 to Subpart DDDDD. 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)(i). If applicable, the permittee must also install, operate, and maintain all applicable CMS (including CEMS, COMS, and CPMS) according to §63.7525.

[40 CFR 63.7530(a)]

10.16 Compliance through Performance Testing

In accordance with §63.7530(b), if the permittee demonstrates compliance through performance testing, the permittee must establish each site-specific operating limit in Table 4 to Subpart DDDDD that applies according to the requirements in §63.7520 and Table 7 to Subpart DDDDD, as applicable. The permittee must also conduct fuel analyses according to §63.7521 and establish maximum fuel pollutant input levels according to paragraphs (1) through (3) of this condition, 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 the permittee switches 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 the permittee must repeat the performance test to demonstrate compliance while burning the new fuel(s).

(1) The permittee must establish the maximum chlorine fuel input (Cl input) during the initial fuel analysis according to the procedures in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (iii) of §63.7530.

(2) The permittee must establish the maximum mercury fuel input level (Mercury input) during the initial fuel analysis using the procedures in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (iii) of §63.7530.

(3) If the permittee opts to comply with the alternative TSM limit, the permittee must establish the maximum TSM fuel input (TSM input) for solid or liquid fuels during the initial fuel analysis according to the procedures in paragraphs (b)(3)(i) through (iii) of §63.7530.

[40 CFR 63.7530(b)]

10.17 Fuel Analyses

In accordance with §63.7530(c) if you elect to demonstrate compliance with an applicable emission limit through fuel analysis, you must conduct fuel analyses according to §63.7521 and follow the procedures in paragraphs (c)(1) through (5) of §63.7530.

(1) If the permittee burns more than one fuel type, the permittee must determine the fuel mixture you could burn in your boiler or process heater that would result in the maximum emission rates of the pollutants that the permittee elects to demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis.

(2) The permittee must determine the 90th percentile confidence level fuel pollutant concentration of the composite samples analyzed for each fuel type using the one-sided t-statistic test described in Equation 15.

$$P90 = mean + (SD \times t) \quad \text{(Eq. 15)}$$

Where:

P90 = 90th percentile confidence level pollutant concentration, in pounds per million Btu.

Mean = Arithmetic average of the fuel pollutant concentration in the fuel samples analyzed according to §63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

SD = Standard deviation of the mean of pollutant concentration in the fuel samples analyzed according to §63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu. SD is calculated as the sample standard deviation divided by the square root of the number of samples.

t = t distribution critical value for 90th percentile ($t_{0.1}$) probability for the appropriate degrees of freedom (number of samples minus one) as obtained from a t-Distribution Critical Value Table.

(3) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for HCl, the HCl emission rate that the permittee calculates for your boiler or process heater using Equation 16 must not exceed the applicable emission limit for HCl.

$$HCl = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (Ci90 \times Qi \times 1.028) \quad \text{(Eq. 16)}$$

Where:

HCl = HCl emission rate from the boiler or process heater in units of pounds per million Btu.

Ci90 = 90th percentile confidence level concentration of chlorine in fuel type, i, in units of pounds per million Btu as calculated according to Equation 15.

Qi = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of chlorine. If you do not burn multiple fuel types, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of "1" for Qi. For continuous compliance demonstration, the actual fraction of the fuel burned during the month should be used.

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest content of chlorine.

1.028 = Molecular weight ratio of HCl to chlorine.

(4) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for mercury, the mercury emission rate that the permittee calculates for your boiler or process heater using Equation 17 must not exceed the applicable emission limit for mercury.

$$Mercury = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (Hgi90 \times Qi) \quad \text{(Eq. 17)}$$

Where:

Mercury = Mercury emission rate from the boiler or process heater in units of pounds per million Btu.

Hgi90 = 90th percentile confidence level concentration of mercury in fuel, i, in units of pounds per million Btu as calculated according to Equation 15.

Qi = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest mercury content. If you do not burn multiple fuel types, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of "1" for Qi. For continuous compliance demonstration, the actual fraction of the fuel burned during the month should be used.

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest mercury content.

[40 CFR 63.7530(c)]

10.18 Notification of Compliance Status Initial Compliance Demonstration

In accordance with §63.7530(f), the permittee must submit the Notification of Compliance Status containing the results of the initial compliance demonstration according to the requirements in §63.7545(e).

[40 CFR 63.7530(f)]

10.19 Work Practice Standards

In accordance with §63.7530(h), if the permittee owns or operates a unit subject to emission limits in Tables 1 or 2, or 11 through 13 to Subpart DDDDD, the permittee must meet the work practice standard according to Table 3 of Subpart DDDDD. During startup and shutdown, the permittee must only follow the work practice standards according to items 5 and 6 of Table 3 of Subpart DDDDD.

[40 CFR 63.7530(h)]

Continuous Compliance Requirements

10.20 Monitoring Data

In accordance with §63.7535, the permittee must comply with the following:

(a) The permittee must monitor and collect data according to this condition and the site-specific monitoring plan required by §63.7505(d).

(b) The permittee 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. The permittee is 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.

(c) The permittee may not use data recorded during 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. The permittee 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. The permittee must use all the data

collected during all other periods in assessing compliance and the operation of the control device and associated control system.

(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.

The permittee must calculate monitoring results using all other monitoring data collected while the process is operating. The permittee must report all periods when the monitoring system is out of control in the semi-annual report.

[40 CFR 63.7535]

10.21 Continuous Compliance

In accordance with §63.7540(a), the permittee must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limit in Tables 1 and 2, or 11 through 13 to Subpart DDDDD, the work practice standards in Table 3 to Subpart DDDDD, and the operating limits in Table 4 to Subpart DDDDD that applies according to the methods specified in Table 8 to Subpart DDDDD and paragraphs (a)(1) through (19) of this condition.

(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 Subpart DDDDD 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.

(2) As specified in §63.7550(c), the permittee must keep records of the type and amount of all fuels burned in each boiler or process heater during the reporting period to demonstrate that all fuel types and mixtures of fuels burned would result in either of the following:

(i) Equal to or lower emissions of HCl, mercury, and TSM than the applicable emission limit for each pollutant, if the permittee demonstrates compliance through fuel analysis.

(ii) Equal to or lower fuel input of chlorine, mercury, and TSM than the maximum values calculated during the last performance test, if the permittee demonstrates compliance through performance testing.

(3) If the permittee demonstrates compliance with an applicable HCl emission limit through fuel analysis for a solid or liquid fuel and you plan to burn a new type of solid or liquid fuel, you must recalculate the HCl emission rate using Equation 16 of §63.7530 according to paragraphs (a)(3)(i) through (iii) of this condition. The permittee is not required to conduct fuel analyses for the fuels described in §63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii). The permittee may exclude the fuels described in §63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) when recalculating the HCl emission rate.

(i) The permittee must determine the chlorine concentration for any new fuel type in units of pounds per million Btu, based on supplier data or your own fuel analysis, according to the provisions in your site-specific fuel analysis plan developed according to §63.7521(b).

(ii) The permittee must determine the new mixture of fuels that will have the highest content of chlorine.

(iii) Recalculate the HCl emission rate from your boiler or process heater under these new conditions using Equation 16 of §63.7530. The recalculated HCl emission rate must be less than the applicable emission limit.

(5) If the permittee demonstrates compliance with an applicable mercury emission limit through fuel analysis, and the permittee plans to burn a new type of fuel, the permittee must recalculate the mercury emission rate using Equation 17 of §63.7530 according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (a)(5)(i) through (iii) of this condition. The permittee is not required to conduct fuel analyses for the fuels described in §63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii). The permittee may exclude the fuels described in §63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) when recalculating the mercury emission rate.

(i) The permittee must determine the mercury concentration for any new fuel type in units of pounds per million Btu, based on supplier data or your own fuel analysis, according to the provisions in your site-specific fuel analysis plan developed according to §63.7521(b).

(ii) The permittee must determine the new mixture of fuels that will have the highest content of mercury.

(iii) Recalculate the mercury emission rate from your boiler or process heater under these new conditions using Equation 17 of §63.7530. The recalculated mercury emission rate must be less than the applicable emission limit.

(7) If your unit is controlled with a fabric filter, and the permittee demonstrates continuous compliance using a bag leak detection system, the permittee must initiate corrective action within 1 hour of a bag leak detection system alert and complete corrective actions as soon as practical, and operate and maintain the fabric filter system such that the periods which would cause an alert are no more than 5 percent of the operating time during a 6-month period. The permittee must also keep records of the date, time, and duration of each alert, the time corrective action was initiated and completed, and a brief description of the cause of the alert and the corrective action taken. The permittee must also record the percent of the operating time during each 6-month period that the conditions exist for an alert. In calculating this operating time percentage, if inspection of the fabric filter demonstrates that no corrective action is required, no alert time is counted. If corrective action is required, each alert shall be counted as a minimum of 1 hour. If you take longer than 1 hour to initiate corrective action, the alert time shall be counted as the actual amount of time taken to initiate corrective action.

(10) if your boiler or process heater has a heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater, you must conduct an annual tune-up of the boiler or process heater to demonstrate continuous compliance as specified in paragraphs (a)(10)(i) through (vi) of this condition. This frequency does not apply to limited-use boilers and process heaters, as defined in §63.7575, or units with continuous oxygen trim systems that maintain an optimum air to fuel ratio.

(i) As applicable, inspect the burner, and clean or replace any components of the burner as necessary (the permittee may delay the burner inspection until the next scheduled unit shutdown). Units that produce electricity for sale may delay the burner inspection until the first outage, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection. At units where entry into a piece of process equipment or into a storage vessel is required to complete the tune-up inspections, inspections are required only during planned entries into the storage vessel or process equipment;

(ii) Inspect the flame pattern, as applicable, and adjust the burner as necessary to optimize the flame pattern. The adjustment should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available;

(iii) Inspect the system controlling the air-to-fuel ratio, as applicable, and ensure that it is correctly calibrated and functioning properly (you may delay the inspection until the next scheduled unit shutdown). Units that produce electricity for sale may delay the inspection until the first outage, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection;

(iv) Optimize total emissions of CO. This optimization should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available, and with any NO_X requirement to which the unit is subject;

(v) Measure the concentrations in the effluent stream of CO in parts per million, by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, before and after the adjustments are made (measurements may be either on a dry or wet basis, as long as it is the same basis before and after the adjustments are made). Measurements may be taken using a portable CO analyzer; and

(vi) Maintain on-site and submit, if requested by DEQ, an annual report containing the information in paragraphs (10)(vi)(A) through (C) of this condition,

(A) The concentrations of CO in the effluent stream in parts per million by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, measured at high fire or typical operating load, before and after the tune-up of the boiler or process heater;

(B) A description of any corrective actions taken as a part of the tune-up; and

(C) The type and amount of fuel used over the 12 months prior to the tune-up, but only if the unit was physically and legally capable of using more than one type of fuel during that period. Units sharing a fuel meter may estimate the fuel used by each unit.

(12) if your boiler or process heater has a continuous oxygen trim system that maintains an optimum air to fuel ratio you must conduct a tune-up of the boiler or process heater every 5 years as specified in paragraphs (10)(i) through (vi) of §63.7540(a)(12) to demonstrate continuous compliance. The permittee may delay the burner inspection specified in paragraph (a)(10)(i) of §63.7540(a)(12) until the next scheduled or unscheduled unit shutdown, but the permittee must inspect each burner at least once every 72 months.

(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.

(16) - (17) if the permittee demonstrates compliance with an applicable emission limit through fuel analysis and the permittee plans to burn a new type fuel, the permittee must recalculate the emission rate using Equations of §63.7530.

[40 CFR 63.7540(a)]

10.22 Reporting

In accordance with §63.7540(b), the permittee must report each instance in which the permittee did not meet each emission limit and operating limit in Tables 1 through 4 or 11 through 13 to Subpart DDDDD that apply to the permittee. These instances are deviations from the emission limits or operating limits, respectively, in Subpart DDDDD. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in §63.7550.

[40 CFR 63.7540(b)]

10.23 Startup and Shutdown

In accordance with §63.7540(d), for startup and shutdown, the permittee must meet the work practice standards according to item 5 of Table 3 of Subpart DDDDD.

[40 CFR 63.7540(d)]

Notifications, Reports, and Records

10.24 Notifications

In accordance with §63.7545, the permittee shall comply with the following:

(a) The permittee must submit to DEQ 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.

(d) If the permittee is required to conduct a performance test, the permittee must submit a Notification of Intent to conduct a performance test at least 60 days before the performance test is scheduled to begin.

(e) If the permittee is required to conduct an initial compliance demonstration as specified in §63.7530, the permittee 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, the permittee 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), as applicable. If the permittee is 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) and must be submitted within 60 days of the compliance date specified in §63.7495(b).

(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 Subpart DDDDD, description of the fuel(s) burned, including whether the fuel(s) were a secondary material determined by you or the Administrator through a petition process to be a non-waste under 40 CFR 241.3, whether the fuel(s) were a secondary material processed from discarded non-hazardous secondary materials within the meaning of 40 CFR 241.3, 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 the permittee is complying with the PM emission limit or the alternative TSM emission limit.

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

(3) A summary of the maximum CO emission levels recorded during the performance test to show that the permittee has met any applicable emission standard in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to Subpart DDDDD, if the permittee is not using a CO CEMS to demonstrate compliance.

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

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

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

(6) A signed certification that the permittee has met all applicable emission limits and work practice standards.

(7) If the permittee had a deviation from any emission limit, work practice standard, or operating limit, the permittee 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), the permittee's notification of compliance status must include the following certification(s) of compliance, as applicable, and signed by a responsible official:

(i) "This facility complies with the required initial tune-up 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."

(h) If the permittee has switched fuels or made a physical change to the boiler and the fuel switch or physical change resulted in the applicability of a different subcategory, the permittee must provide notice of the date upon which you switched fuels or made the physical change within 30 days of the switch/change. The notification must identify:

(1) The name of the owner or operator of the affected source, as defined in §63.7490, the location of the source, the boiler(s) and process heater(s) that have switched fuels, were physically changed, and the date of the notice.

(2) The currently applicable subcategory under Subpart DDDDD.

(3) The date upon which the fuel switch or physical change occurred.

[40 CFR 63.7545]

Submitted Reports

10.25 Reporting

In accordance with §63.7550, the permittee shall comply with the following:

(a) The permittee must submit each report in Table 9 to Subpart DDDDD that applies.

(b) Unless the DEQ has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under §63.10(a), the permittee must submit each report, according to paragraph (h) of this condition, by the date in Table 9 to Subpart DDDDD and according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this condition. For units that are subject only to a requirement to conduct an annual, biennial, or 5-year tune-up according to §63.7540(a)(10), (11), or (12), respectively, and not subject to emission limits or operating limits, the permittee may submit only an annual, biennial, or 5-year compliance report, as applicable, as specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this condition, instead of a semi-annual compliance report.

(1) The first semi-annual compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for each boiler or process heater in §63.7495 and ending on July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date that occurs at least 180 days (or 1, 2, or 5 years, as applicable, if submitting an annual, biennial, or 5-year compliance report) after the compliance date that is specified for your source in §63.7495.

(2) The first semi-annual compliance report must be postmarked or submitted no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for each boiler or process heater in §63.7495. The first annual, biennial, or 5-year compliance report must be postmarked or submitted no later than January 31.

(3) Each subsequent semi-annual compliance report must cover the semiannual reporting period from January 1 through June 30 or the semiannual reporting period from July 1 through December 31. Annual, biennial, and 5-year compliance reports must cover the applicable 1-, 2-, or 5-year periods from January 1 to December 31.

(4) Each subsequent semi-annual compliance report must be postmarked or submitted no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the semiannual reporting period. Annual, biennial, and 5-year compliance reports must be postmarked or submitted no later than January 31.

(5) For each affected source that is subject to permitting regulations pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71, 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), the permittee 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 condition.

(c) A compliance report must contain the following information depending on how the facility chooses to comply with the limits set in this rule.

(1) If the facility is subject to the requirements of a tune up they must submit a compliance report with the information in paragraphs (c)(5)(i) through (iv) and (xiv) of this condition.

(2) If a facility is complying with the fuel analysis they must submit a compliance report with the information in paragraphs (c)(5)(i) through (iv), (vi), (x), (xi), (xiii), (xv) and paragraph (d) of this condition.

(3) If a facility is complying with the applicable emissions limit with performance testing they must submit a compliance report with the information in (c)(5)(i) through (iv), (vi), (vii), (ix), (xi), (xiii), (xv) and paragraph (d) of this condition.

(4) If a facility is complying with an emissions limit using a CMS the compliance report must contain the information required in paragraphs (c)(5)(i) through (vi), (xi), (xiii), (xv) through (xvii), and paragraph (e) of this condition.

(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 the permittee uses a CMS, including CEMS, COMS, or CPMS, the permittee 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 Administrator or the permittee's basis for concluding that the fuel is not a waste, and the total fuel usage amount with units of measure.

(vii) If the permittee is 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 the permittee burned no new types of fuel in an individual boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit. Or, if the permittee did burn a new type of fuel and is subject to a HCl emission limit, the permittee 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 the permittee 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 the permittee burned a new type of fuel and are subject to a mercury emission limit, the permittee 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 the permittee 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 the permittee burned a new type of fuel and are subject to a TSM emission limit, the permittee 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 the permittee 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 the permittee wishes to burn a new type of fuel in an individual boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit and the permittee cannot demonstrate compliance with the maximum chlorine input operating limit using Equation 8 of §63.7530 or the maximum mercury input operating limit using Equation 9 of §63.7530, or the maximum TSM input operating limit using Equation 9 of §63.7530 the permittee 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 Subpart DDDDD that apply to the permittee, 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 the permittee plans 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, SO_2 and mercury), 10 day rolling average values for CO CEMS when the limit is expressed as a 10 day instead of a 30 day rolling average, and 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.

(d) For each deviation from an emission limit or operating limit in Subpart DDDDD that occurs at an individual boiler or process heater where the permittee is 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 condition.

(1) A description of the deviation and which emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard from which the permittee 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 Subpart DDDDD occurring at an individual boiler or process heater where the permittee is 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 condition. This includes any deviations from your site-specific monitoring plan as required in §63.7505(d).

(1) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped and description of the nature of the deviation (i.e., what the permittee 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) The permittee must submit the reports according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (h)(1) through (3) of this condition.

(1) Within 60 days after the date of completing each performance test (as defined in §63.2) required by this subpart, the permittee 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 condition.

(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*), the permittee 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 the permittee claims that some of the performance test information being submitted is confidential business information (CBI), the permittee 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, the permittee must submit the results of the performance test to DEQ and EPA at the appropriate address listed in §63.13. (2) Within 60 days after the date of completing each CEMS performance evaluation test (defined in 63.2) the permittee must submit the relative accuracy test audit (RATA) data to the EPA's Central Data Exchange by using CEDRI as mentioned in paragraph (h)(1) of this condition. Only RATA pollutants that can be documented with the ERT (as listed on the ERT Web site) are subject to this requirement. For any performance evaluations with no corresponding RATA pollutants listed on the ERT Web site, the owner or operator shall submit the results of the performance evaluation in paper submissions to DEQ and EPA.

(2) Within 60 days after the date of completing each CEMS performance evaluation test (defined in 63.2) the permittee must submit the results of the performance evaluation following the procedures specified in either paragraph (h)(2)(i) or (ii) of this condition.

(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, the permittee 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 the permittee claims that some of the performance evaluation information being transmitted is CBI, the permittee 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, the permittee must submit the results of the performance evaluation to DEQ and EPA at the appropriate address listed in §63.13.

(3) The permittee must submit all reports required by Table 9 of Subpart DDDDD electronically via the CEDRI. (CEDRI can be accessed through the EPA's CDX.) The permittee must use the appropriate electronic report in CEDRI for this subpart. Instead of using the electronic report in CEDRI for this subpart, the permittee 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, the permittee must submit the report to DEQ and EPA at the appropriate address listed in §63.13. The permittee must begin submitting reports via CEDRI no later than 90 days after the form becomes available in CEDRI.

[40 CFR 63.7550]

Recordkeeping

10.26 Records

In accordance with §63.7555, the permittee shall comply with the following:

(a) The permittee must keep records according to paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this condition.

(1) A copy of each notification and report that the permittee submitted to comply with this subpart, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status or semiannual compliance report that the permittee 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).

(3) For units in the limited use subcategory, the permittee must keep a copy of the federally enforceable permit that limits the annual capacity factor to less than or equal to 10 percent and fuel use records for the days the boiler or process heater was operating.

(b) For each CEMS, COMS, and continuous monitoring system the permittee must keep records according to paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this condition.

(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) The permittee 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.

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

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

(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. The permittee can use the results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers and process heaters provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, the permittee must calculate chlorine fuel input, or HCl emission rate, for each boiler and process heater.

(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. The permittee can use the results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers and process heaters provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, the permittee must calculate mercury fuel input, or mercury emission rates, for each boiler and process heater.

(5) If, consistent with §63.7515(b), the permittee chooses to stack test less frequently than annually, the permittee 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. The permittee 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.

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

(10) The permittee 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 the permittee 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 the permittee chooses to rely on paragraph (2) of the definition of "startup" in §63.7575, for each startup period, the permittee 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, the permittee must maintain records as specified in paragraphs (d)(12)(i) through (iii).

(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.

(13) If the permittee chooses to use paragraph (2) of the definition of "startup" in §63.7575 and the permittee finds that they are unable to safely engage and operate your PM control(s) within 1 hour of first firing of non-clean fuels, the permittee may choose to rely on paragraph (1) of definition of "startup" in §63.7575 or the permittee may submit to the delegated permitting authority a request for a variance with the PM controls requirement, as described below.

(i) The request shall provide evidence of a documented manufacturer-identified safety issue.

(ii) The request shall provide information to document that the PM control device is adequately designed and sized to meet the applicable PM emission limit.

(iii) In addition, the request shall contain documentation that:

(A) The unit is using clean fuels to the maximum extent possible to bring the unit and PM control device up to the temperature necessary to alleviate or prevent the identified safety issues prior to the combustion of primary fuel;

(B) The unit has explicitly followed the manufacturer's procedures to alleviate or prevent the identified safety issue; and

(C) Identifies with specificity the details of the manufacturer's statement of concern.

(iv) The permittee must comply with all other work practice requirements, including but not limited to data collection, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements.

[40 CFR 63.7555]

10.27 Records Form

In accordance with §63.7560, the permittee shall comply with the following:

(a) The permittee's 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), the permittee must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

(c) The permittee 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). The permittee can keep the records off site for the remaining 3 years.

[40 CFR 63.7560]

11 Insignificant Activities

11.1 Table 11.1 lists the units or activities that are insignificant on the basis of size or production rate as provided by the permittee. 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. There are no monitoring, recordkeeping, or reporting requirements for insignificant emission units or activities beyond those required in the facility-wide permit conditions (see Section 3).

Table 111.1 Insignificant Activities

Description	Insignificant Activities IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01(b)(i) Citation
Gasoline storage tanks with less than or equal to 10,000 gallon capacity with lids or other appropriate closures	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01(b)(i)(3)
Combustion sources less than 5 MMBtu/hr using natural gas, butane, propane, and/or LPG (heaters and railcar propane lances)	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01(b)(i)(5)
Printing and silkscreening using less than 2 gallons of ink per day (ink for package coding)	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01(b)(i)(12)
Hot water heater less than 5 MMBtu/hr using natural gas, propane, or kerosene	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01(b)(i)(18)
Process defoamer tank	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01(b)(i)(19)
Sulfuric acid tank	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01(b)(i)(19)
Ammonium bisulfate solution tank	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01(b)(i)(19)
Flume defoamer tank	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01(b)(i)(19)
Sodium hypochlorite tank	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01(b)(i)(19)
Liquid aluminum sulfate tank	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01(b)(i)(19)
Caustic soda tank	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01(b)(i)(19)
Summer boiler	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01(b)(i)(30)
Wet and pressed pulp handling	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01(b)(i)(30)
Gypsum pneumatic conveyance system	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01(b)(i)(30)
Flume slaker	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01(b)(i)(30)
Coke handling	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01(b)(i)(30)
Lime rock handling	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01(b)(i)(30)
Lime kiln loadout (during start-up and shut-down)	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01(b)(i)(30)
Beet hauling	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01(b)(i)(30)
Coal unloading	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01(b)(i)(30)
Pellet mill fan vents	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01(b)(i)(30)
Powdered sugar baghouse handling	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01(b)(i)(30)
Sugar baghouse handling	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01(b)(i)(30)
Drying granulator	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01(b)(i)(30)
Cooling granulators	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01(b)(i)(30)
Sugar handling system	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01(b)(i)(30)

[IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01(b)(i), 5/3/03]

12 General Provisions

General Compliance

12.1 The permittee shall comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or revision; or for denial of a permit renewal application.

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

12.2 It shall not be a defense in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

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

12.3 Any permittee who fails to submit any relevant facts or who has submitted incorrect information in a permit application shall, upon becoming aware of such failure or incorrect submittal, promptly submit such supplementary facts or corrected information.

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

Reopening

12.4 This permit may be revised, reopened, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. Cause for reopening exists under any of the circumstances listed in IDAPA 58.01.01.386. Proceedings to reopen and reissue a permit shall follow the same procedures as apply to initial permit issuance and shall affect only those parts of the permit for which cause to reopen exists. Such reopening shall be made as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.360 through 369.

[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)]

12.5 The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit revision, revocation and reissuance, or termination or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

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

Property Rights

12.6 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

12.7 The permittee shall furnish all information requested by DEQ, within a reasonable time, that DEQ may request 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)]

12.8 Upon request, the permittee shall 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

12.9 The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit to any circumstance is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances and the remainder of this permit shall not be affected thereby.

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

Changes Requiring Permit Revision or Notice

12.10 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 shall comply with IDAPA 58.01.01.380 through 386 as applicable.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.200–223, 3/25/16; 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); 40 CFR 70.7(d), (e)]

12.11 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 Clean Air Act (CAA), 42 United States Code (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, 4/5/00; IDAPA 58.01.01.209.05, 4/11/06; 40 CFR 70.4(b)(14), (15)]

Federal and State Enforceability

12.12 Unless specifically identified as a "state-only" provision, all terms and conditions in this permit, including any terms and conditions designed to limit a source's potential to emit, are enforceable: (i) by DEQ in accordance with state law; and (ii) by the United States or any other person in accordance with federal law.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.j, 5/1/94; 40 CFR 70.6(b)(1), (2)]

12.13 Provisions specifically identified as a "state-only" provision are enforceable only in accordance with state law. "State-only" provisions are those that are not required under the Federal Clean Air Act or under any of its applicable requirements or those provisions adopted by the state prior to federal approval.

[Idaho Code §39-108; IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.k, 3/23/98]

Inspection and Entry

12.14 Upon presentation of credentials, the permittee 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

12.15 The permittee shall comply with applicable requirements that become effective during the permit term 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

12.16 The permittee 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

12.17 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

12.18 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 permittee 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)]

12.19 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

12.20 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 a permittee 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, 5/1/94; IDAPA 58.01.01.325, 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

12.21 The permittee shall comply with the following:

- 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

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

- The compliance certifications for all emissions units shall be submitted annually from September 1 to August 31 or more frequently if specified by the underlying applicable requirement or elsewhere in this permit by DEQ.
- The initial compliance certification for each emissions unit shall address all of the terms and conditions contained in the Tier I operating permit that are applicable to such emissions unit, including emissions limitations, standards, and work practices.
- The compliance certification shall be in an itemized form providing the following information (provided that the identification of applicable information may cross-reference the permit or previous reports as applicable):
  - The identification of each term or condition of the Tier I operating permit that is the basis of the certification;
  - The identification of the method(s) or other means used by the permittee for determining the compliance status with each term and condition during the certification period. Such methods and other means shall include, at a minimum, the methods and means required under Subsections 322.06, 322.07, and 322.08;
  - The status of compliance with the terms and conditions of the Tier I operating permit for the period covered by the certification, including whether compliance during the period was continuous or intermittent. The certification shall be based on the method or means designated in Subsection 322.11.c.ii above. The certification shall identify each deviation and take it into account in the compliance certification. 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; and
  - Such information as DEQ may require to determine the compliance status of the emissions unit.

12.23 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

12.24 No person shall knowingly 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

12.25 No person shall knowingly 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

12.26 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. The permittee's semiannual reporting periods shall be from September 1 to February 28 (or 29 in a leap year) and March 1 to August 31. All instances of deviations from this operating permit's requirements must be clearly identified in the report. The semiannual reports shall be submitted to DEQ within 30 days of the end of the specified reporting period.

[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

12.27 The permittee shall promptly report all deviations from permit requirements including upset conditions, their probable cause, and any corrective actions or preventive measures taken. For excess emissions, the report shall be made in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.130–136. For all other deviations, the report shall be made in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.322.08.c, unless otherwise specified in this permit.

[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

12.28 No permit revision shall 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

12.29 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)]