

Statement of Basis

Tier I Operating Permit No. T1-2011.0128

Project ID 60939

Ada County Solid Waste Management - Ada County Landfill

Boise, Idaho

Facility ID 001-00195

Proposed for Public Comment

DRAFT XX, 2012

Kelli Wetzel

Permit Writer

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

1.	ACRONYMS, UNITS, AND CHEMICAL NOMENCLATURE	3
2.	INTRODUCTION AND APPLICABILITY	5
3.	FACILITY INFORMATION	7
4.	APPLICATION SCOPE AND APPLICATION CHRONOLOGY	9
5.	EMISSIONS UNITS, PROCESS DESCRIPTION(S), AND EMISSIONS INVENTORY	10
6.	EMISSIONS LIMITS AND MRRR.....	13
7.	REGULATORY REVIEW.....	26
8.	PUBLIC COMMENT.....	42
9.	EPA REVIEW OF PROPOSED PERMIT	43

APPENDIX A – EMISSIONS INVENTORY

APPENDIX B – FACILITY COMMENTS FOR DRAFT PERMIT

1. ACRONYMS, UNITS, AND CHEMICAL NOMENCLATURE

acfm	actual cubic feet per minute
ACL	Ada County Landfill
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
Btu	British thermal unit
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAM	Compliance Assurance Monitoring
CEMS	continuous emission monitoring systems
cfm	cubic feet per minute
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CI	compression ignition
CMS	continuous monitoring systems
CO	carbon monoxide
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
CO ₂ e	CO ₂ equivalent emissions
COMS	continuous opacity monitoring systems
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality
dscf	dry standard cubic feet
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
GHG	greenhouse gases
gph	gallons per hour
gpm	gallons per minute
gr	grains (1 lb = 7,000 grains)
HAP	hazardous air pollutants
HHLF	Hidden Hollow Landfill Cell
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
km	kilometers
lb/hr	pounds per hour
LFG	landfill gas
m	meters
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
NMOC	nonmethane organic compounds
NO ₂	nitrogen dioxide
NO _x	nitrogen oxides
NRC	North Ravine Cell
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
O&M	operation and maintenance
O ₂	oxygen
PC	permit condition
PM	particulate matter

PM _{2.5}	particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers
PM ₁₀	particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers
ppm	parts per million
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
psig	pounds per square inch gauge
PTC	permit to construct
PTE	potential to emit
RICE	reciprocating internal combustion engines
<i>Rules</i>	<i>Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho</i>
scf	standard cubic feet
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SO ₂	sulfur dioxide
SO _x	sulfur oxides
T/day	tons per calendar day
T/hr	tons per hour
T/yr	tons per consecutive 12-calendar month period
T1	Tier I operating permit
T2	Tier II operating permit
TAP	toxic air pollutants
T-RACT	Toxic Air Pollutant Reasonably Available Control Technology
ULSD	ultra-low sulfur diesel
U.S.C.	United States Code
VOC	volatile organic compound

2. INTRODUCTION AND APPLICABILITY

Ada County Solid Waste Management Department – Ada County Landfill (ACL) generates landfill gas and is located at 10300 North Seaman Gulch Road. The facility is classified as a non major facility, as defined by IDAPA 58.01.01.008.10.c, because it does not have the potential to emit PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, NO_x, SO_x, CO, or VOCs above the major source threshold of 100 tons-per-year. At the time of this permitting action, the facility is not a major source of HAP emissions. ACL is a Title V facility per IDAPA 58.01.01.859 “Standards of Performance for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills that Commenced Construction, Reconstruction or Modification on or after May 30, 1991” and 40 CFR 60 Subpart WWW “Standards of Performance for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills.” As a facility applicable to Federal Operating Permit Requirements, ACL is required to apply for a Tier I operating permit pursuant to IDAPA 58.01.01.301. The application for a Tier I operating permit must contain a certification from ACL as to its compliance status with all applicable requirements (IDAPA 58.01.01.314.09).

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

The format of this Statement of Basis follows that of the permit with the exception of the facility’s information discussed first followed by the scope, the applicable requirements and permit shield, and finally the general provisions.

ACL’s Tier I operating permit is organized into sections. They are as follows:

Section 1 – Acronyms, Units, and Chemical Nomenclature

Section 2 – Tier I Operating Permit Scope

The scope describes this permitting action.

Section 3 – Facility-Wide Conditions

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

Sections 4 through 6 – Hidden Hollow Landfill Cell and North Ravine Cell, Wood Chipper with Generator 1 and Power Screen with Generator 2, and Emergency Generators

The emissions unit-specific sections of the permit contain the applicable requirements that specially apply to each regulated emissions unit. Some requirements that apply to an emissions unit (e.g. opacity limits) may be contained in the facility-wide conditions. As with the facility-wide conditions, monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements sufficient to assure compliance with each applicable requirement immediately follows the applicable requirement.

Section 7 – Non-applicable Requirements and Insignificant Activities

This section lists those requirements that the applicant has requested as non-applicable, and DEQ proposes to grant a permit shield in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.325.

If requested by the applicant, this section also lists emissions units and activities determined to be insignificant activities based on size or production as allowed by IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01.b.

Section 8 – General Provisions

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

3. FACILITY INFORMATION

Facility Description

ACL is a municipal solid waste landfill and is located at 10300 North Seamans Gulch Road, roughly 6.5 miles northwest of Boise. The property consists of approximately 2,700 acres. The landfill is owned and operated by Ada County.

ACL consists of two active cells - Hidden Hollow Landfill Cell (HHLF) and the North Ravine Cell (NRC). The HHLF cell encompasses an area of approximately 110 acres with design capacity of 16 million cubic yards. In 2020, about forty-six acres of this cell will be closed. The NRC, approximately 260 acres, was designed to have a final capacity of 70 million cubic yards and an active life of 90 years based on the anticipated growth patterns and LANDGEM modeling. The NRC has been accepting waste since 2007.

ACL generates odorous landfill gas. This gas is a byproduct of the decomposition of organic material in the landfill. It is typically a mixture of approximately 50% methane and 50% carbon dioxide, and a minor amount of nonmethane organic compounds (NMOC). Within the NMOC are some hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) and toxic air pollutants (TAPs). A trace amount of hydrogen sulfide gas is also found in the landfill gas. Landfills may continue to generate gas for 10 to 20 years, or longer, after waste disposal has ceased.

The extracted LFG is drawn to the flare system by two exhausters (vacuum blowers). Condensate is captured ahead of the exhausters and pumped to the leachate collection ponds. The condensate consists primarily of water vapor generated at a rate of approximately 0.004 gallon per cubic foot of LFG. The exhausters blow the LFG into the flares.

Propane-fired pilots provide continuous auto-ignition of the LFG. Sensors (thermocouples) in the flare stacks continuously monitor flare operations. In the event the flame goes out, the integrated control system will shut down the flares. The flares are enclosed. The flare flame can not be seen. However, system operators are able to monitor the presence of the flame through sight glasses of the enclosure.

The NMOC and methane are combusted by the enclosed flares at temperatures between 1,400 – 1,800°F.

Federal regulations, 40 CFR 60 Subpart WWW, require municipal landfills to collect and control the gases emitted from the decomposition process. In April 2004, such a system began to collect gases from the forty six acres of HHLF. Initially, two identical enclosed flares systems were each permitted to burn 2000 scfm of land fill gas. This permit allows Flare 1 to combust 2320 scfm and Flare 2 to combust 2379 scfm of land fill gas or 3350 scfm of landfill gas concurrently. Additional air is required for proper combustion.

Hidden Hollow Energy, LLC (HHE) has been permitted to produce electrical energy using landfill gas from ACL. HHE is entirely independent from ACL operations.

In addition to the flares, the ACL utilizes a wood chipper and power screen to separate processed wood debris material into various sizes. The wood chipper consists of a 12-foot diameter cone to cut and shred various wood debris (i.e., stumps, logs, brush, yard waste, pallets, and construction waste). The chipper is powered by a 700-horsepower diesel engine generator. Wood debris material is loaded into the 12-foot cone and processed through a drop chute onto a conveyor. The conveyor transports the wood debris material to a power screen which further separates the processed material by shaking out the wood chips and debris into various sizes. The power screen is powered by a 106-horsepower diesel engine generator.

Two emergency generators are located at ACL. Both are used to provide backup power during power outages.

A hazardous waste materials building is also operated on the property.

Facility Permitting History

Tier I Operating Permit History – Previous 5-year permit term April 13, 2007 to April 13, 2012

The following information is the permitting history of this Tier I facility during the previous five-year permit term which was from April 13, 2007 to April 13, 2012. This information was derived from a review of the permit files available to DEQ. Permit status is noted as active and in effect (A) or superseded (S).

April 13, 2007	T1-060050, Initial Tier I operating permit, Permit status (S)
September 21, 2009	T1-2009.0009, Administrative amendment to incorporate changes generated by P-2009.0001, Permit status (A)

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

The following information is the comprehensive permitting history of all underlying applicable permits issued to this Tier I facility. This information was derived from a review of the permit files available to DEQ. Permit status is noted as active and in effect (A) or superseded (S).

June 15, 2004	P-040004, PTC for the construction of two flares and for the operation of an existing wood chipper, power screen, and two diesel engine generators, Permit status (S)
May 18, 2006	P-050056, PTC modification to add North Ravine Cell, Permit status (S)
July 24, 2009	P-2009.0001, Increase the rate of land fill gas burned by Flare 1 and Flare 2, Permit status (A)
XX	P-2009.001, Increase the hydrogen sulfide concentration and limit the hydrogen sulfide emissions and total landfill gas flow to the flares

4. APPLICATION SCOPE AND APPLICATION CHRONOLOGY

Application Scope

This permit is the renewal of the facility's currently effective Tier I operating permit and the incorporation of P-2009.0001 issued XX. In addition, 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ and 40 CFR 60 Subpart III have been incorporated for the four generators.

Application Chronology

October 12, 2011	DEQ received an application from ACL to renew the facility's effective Tier I operating permit.
December 7, 2011	DEQ determined the application complete
January 23, 2012	DEQ provided the draft permit to the facility for review
XX	DEQ provided the Tier I operating permit for public comment and affected states review. Public comment and affected states review ended on XX.
XX	DEQ provided the proposed permit to EPA Region 10 for review.
XX	DEQ issued the final permit to the facility

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

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

Process No. 1 – Hidden Hollow Landfill Cell (HHLF) and North Ravine Cell (NRC)

Table 5.1 lists the emissions units and control devices associated with HHLF and NRC.

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

Emissions Unit ID No.	Emissions Unit Description	Control Device	Emission Point ID No.
Hidden Hollow Landfill (HHLF) and North Ravine Cell (NRC)	Municipal solid waste landfill HHLF ~110 acres Design capacity of 16 million cubic yards Anticipated closure of 2020 NRC ~260 acres Design capacity of 70 million cubic yards Anticipated closure of 2097	Flare 1	Manufacturer: John Zink Model: Enclosed ZTOF flare Permitted flowrate: 2320 scfm or 3350 scfm when running concurrently with Flare 2 Maximum heat release: 65.5 MMBtu/hr Operating temperature range: 1400 to 1800 °F Height: 40 feet Diameter: 12 feet
Hidden Hollow Landfill (HHLF) and North Ravine Cell (NRC)	Municipal solid waste landfill HHLF ~110 acres Design capacity of 16 million cubic yards Anticipated closure of 2020 NRC ~260 acres Design capacity of 70 million cubic yards Anticipated closure of 2097	Flare 2	Manufacturer: John Zink Model: Enclosed ZTOF flare Permitted flowrate: 2379 scfm or 3350 when running concurrently with Flare 1 Maximum heat release: 65.5 MMBtu/hr Operating temperature range: 1400 to 1800 °F Height: 40 feet Diameter: 12 feet

The HHLF cell encompasses an area of approximately 110 acres with a design capacity of 16 million cubic yards and is anticipated to be closed in 2020. The NRC encompasses an area of approximately 260 acres, has a design capacity of 70 million cubic yards and an active life of approximately 90 years. The NRC began accepting municipal solid waste in 2007.

The ACLF operates six stationary emissions units: two enclosed flares and four diesel engines. The flares are used as emission control devices to destroy NMOCs at temperatures between 1,400 to 1,800 degrees Fahrenheit. Landfill gas is drawn through as gas collection system under vacuum to the flare control system. Thermocouple sensors in the flare stacks continuously monitor operations. In the event the flame goes out, the integrated control system will shut down the flares.

Hidden Hollow Energy, LLC (HHE) currently utilizes LFG to operate two generators to produce electrical energy with plans to bring two more generators on-line in 2012. HHE is entirely independent from Ada County Landfill and operates under a separate air quality permit.

Process No. 2 – Wood Chipper with Generator 1 and Power Screen with Generator 2

Table 5.2 lists the emissions units and control devices associated with the wood chipper with generator 1 and the power screen with generator 2.

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

Emissions Unit ID No.	Emissions Unit	Control Device (if applicable)
Wood Chipper with Gen 1	700 hp Caterpillar C18 diesel-fired generator	None
Power Screen with Gen 2	106 hp Deutz diesel-fired generator	None

The ACL utilizes a wood chipper and power screen to separate processed wood debris material into various sizes. The wood chipper consists of a 12 foot diameter cone to cut and shred various wood debris materials (i.e., stumps, logs, brush, yard waste, pallets, and construction waste). The chipper is powered by a 700 horsepower diesel engine generator. Wood debris material is loaded into the 12-foot cone and processed through a drop chute onto a conveyor. The conveyor transport the wood debris material to a power screen which further separates the processed material by shaking out the wood chips and debris into various sizes. The power screen is powered by a 106 horsepower diesel engine generator.

Process No. 3 – Emergency Generators

Table 5.3 lists the emissions units and control devices associated with the emergency generators.

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

Emissions Unit ID No.	Emissions Unit	Control Device (if applicable)
Gen 3	44 hp Detroit diesel-fired generator	None
Gen 4	80 hp Kohler genset with a John Deere diesel-fired generator	None

Two emergency backup generators are located at the ACL. Generator 3 is located at the Household Hazardous Waste Building and Generator 4 is located at the newly constructed Scale House. Both are used to provide backup power during power outages.

Insignificant Emissions Units Based on Size or Production Rate

No emissions unit or activity subject to an applicable requirement may qualify as an insignificant emissions unit or activity. As required by IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01.b, insignificant emissions units (IEU's) based on size or production rate must be listed in the permit application. Table 5.4 lists the IEU's identified in the permit application. Also summarized is the regulatory authority or justification for each IEU.

Table 5.4 INSIGNIFICANT EMISSION UNITS AND REGULATORY AUTHORITY/JUSTIFICATION

Emissions Unit / Activity	Regulatory Authority / Justification
Liquid fuel tanks ≤ 10,000 gallons	317.01.b.i.3
Welding using less than 1 ton of rod per day	317.01.b.i.9
Combustion source, space and hot water heaters < 5 MMBtu/hr	317.01.b.i.9 and 18

Non-applicable Requirements for Which a Permit Shield is Requested

This section of the permit lists the regulations for which the facility has requested, and DEQ proposes to grant, a permit shield pursuant to IDAPA 58.01.01.325. The facility had requested a permit shield that the PTC modification requirements to attain compliance with the new SO₂ 1-hour National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) of 196 milligrams per cubic meter (mg/m³) be incorporated. The facility has submitted the PTC modification application and the PTC is being processed concurrently with the Tier I Operating Permit and therefore a permit shield will not be granted because the PTC requirements will be included in this Tier I Operating Permit.

Emissions Inventory

Table 5.5 summarizes the emissions inventory for this major facility. All values are expressed in units of tons-per-year and represent the facility's potential to emit. Potential to emit is defined as the maximum capacity of a facility or stationary source to emit an air pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the facility or source to emit an air pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hour of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored or processed shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation or the effect it would have on emission is state or federally enforceable.

The documentation provided by the applicant for the emissions inventory and emission factors is provided as Appendix A of this statement of basis.

Table 5.5 EMISSIONS INVENTORY – POTENTIAL TO EMIT (T/yr)

Source Description	PM ₁₀ T/yr	PM _{2.5} T/yr	NO _x T/yr	SO ₂ T/yr	CO T/yr	VOC T/yr	HAP T/yr
Flare 1	6.97	6.97	13.27	43.89	3.32	20.24	2.16
Flare 2	7.19	7.19	13.70	45.33	3.43	20.90	2.23
Generator 1	0.50	0.49	8.84	0.01	1.57	0.20	0.013
Generator 2	0.44	0.44	6.25	0.002	1.35	0.50	0.009
Generator 3	0.033	0.033	0.46	0.00016	0.10	0.04	0.0007
Generator 4	0.050	0.050	0.71	0.00025	0.15	0.06	0.001
Fugitive Sources	64.16	8.28					
Total Emissions	79.34	23.45	43.23	89.23	9.92	41.94	4.41

6. EMISSIONS LIMITS AND MRRR

This section contains the applicable requirements for this major facility. Where applicable, monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements (MRRR) follow the applicable requirement and state how compliance with the applicable requirement is to be demonstrated.

This section is divided into several subsections. The first subsection lists the requirements that apply facility wide. The next subsection lists the emissions units- and emissions activities-specific applicable requirements. The final subsection contains the general provisions that apply to all major facilities subject to Idaho DEQ's Tier I operating permit requirements.

This section contains the following subsections:

- Facility-Wide Conditions;
- Hidden Hollow Landfill Cell (HHLF) and North Ravine Cell (NRC) Emissions Limits;
- Wood Chipper with Generator 1 and Power Screen with Generator 2 Emissions Limits;
- Emergency Generators Emissions Limits;
- Tier I Operating Permit General Provisions.

MRRR

Immediately following each applicable requirement (permit condition) is the periodic monitoring regime upon which compliance with the underlying applicable requirement is demonstrated. A periodic monitoring regime consists of monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements for each applicable requirement. If an applicable requirement does not include sufficient monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting to satisfy IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 07, and 08, then the permit must establish adequate monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting sufficient to yield reliable data from the relevant time period that are representative of the source's compliance with the permit. This is known as gap filling.

The discussion of each permit condition includes the legal and factual basis for the permit condition. If a permit condition was changed due to facility draft or public comments, describe why and how the condition was changed. See instructions on the cover page for Appendix D for other options.

State Enforceability

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

Federal Enforceability

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

To minimize the length of this document, the MRRR for the facility-wide permit conditions has been paraphrased. Refer to the permit for the complete requirement.

Facility-wide Conditions

Permit Condition 2.1 – Fugitive Dust

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

[IDAPA 58.01.01.650-651, 3/30/07]

MRRR (Permit Conditions 2.2 through 2.4)

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

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

Permit Condition 2.5 – Odors

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

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

MRRR (Permit Condition 2.6)

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

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

Permit Condition 2.7 – Visible Emissions

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

[IDAPA 58.01.01.625, 4/5/00]

MRRR (Permit Condition 2.8)

- Conduct a quarterly facility-wide inspection during daylight hours and under normal operating conditions for the purposes of observing points of visible emissions from all emissions units subject to the visible emissions standards.
- Sources that are monitored using a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) are not required to comply with this permit condition. Each inspection shall be conducted as follows:
 - Initial see/no see evaluation for each potential source of visible emissions. If any visible emissions are present from any point of emission, the permittee shall either:

Take appropriate corrective action as expeditiously as practicable to eliminate the visible emissions, and conduct another see/no see evaluation within 24 hours. If the visible emissions are not eliminated, the permittee shall comply with b).

OR

Perform a Method 9 opacity test in accordance with the procedures outlined in IDAPA 58.01.01.625. If the measured opacity is greater than 20% for the time period specified in Section 625, the permittee shall take corrective action and report the exceedance in its annual compliance certification and in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.130-136.

- Records of each visible emission inspection and each opacity test and corrective action taken are to be maintained at the permitted facility.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 07, 5/1/94; IDAPA 58.01.01.322.08, 4/5/00]

Permit Condition 2.9 – Excess Emissions

The permittee shall comply with the procedures and requirements of IDAPA 58.01.01.130-136 for excess emissions. The provisions of IDAPA 58.01.01.130-136 shall govern in the event of conflicts between Permit Condition 2.9 and the regulations of IDAPA 58.01.01.130-136.

MRRR

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

Permit Condition 2.10 – Performance Testing

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

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

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

The permittee shall submit a compliance test report for the respective test to DEQ within 30 days following the date in which a compliance test required by this permit is concluded. The compliance test report shall include all process operating data collected during the test period as well as the test results, raw test data, and associated documentation, including any approved test protocol.

The proposed test date(s), test date rescheduling notice(s), compliance test report, and all other correspondence shall be sent to the following address:

Air Quality Permit Compliance
 Department of Environmental Quality
 Boise Regional Office
 1445 North Orchard
 Boise, ID 83706

Phone: (208) 373-0550 Fax: (208) 373-0287

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

MRRR

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

However, if performance testing is required, it is to be conducted in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.157, including any and all monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements. Emissions-unit specific MRRR will be listed within the permit condition requiring performance testing permit condition.

Permit Condition 2.11 – Monitoring and Recordkeeping

The permittee shall maintain sufficient records to assure compliance with all of the terms and conditions of this operating permit. Records of monitoring information shall include, but not be limited to, the following: (a) the date, place, and times of sampling or measurements; (b) the date analyses were performed; (c) the company or entity that performed the analyses; (d) the analytical techniques or methods used; (e) the results of such analyses; and (f) the operating conditions existing at the time of sampling or measurement. All monitoring records and support information shall be retained for a period of at least five years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Supporting information includes, but is not limited to, all calibration and maintenance records, all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by this permit. All records required to be maintained by this permit shall be made available in either hard copy or electronic format to DEQ representatives upon request.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.07, 5/1/94]

MRRR

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

Permit Condition 2.12 – Reports and Certifications

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 North Orchard
Boise, ID 83706
Phone: (208) 373-0550 Fax: (208) 373-0287

The periodic compliance certification required by General Provision 21 shall also be submitted within 30 days of the end of the specified reporting period to:

EPA Region 10
Air Operating Permits, OAQ-107
1200 Sixth Ave.
Seattle, WA 98101

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

MRRR

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

Permit Condition 2.13 – Fuel Burning Equipment PM Standards

The permittee shall not discharge PM to the atmosphere from any fuel-burning equipment in excess of 0.015 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]

MRRR

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

Permit Condition 2.14 – Distillate Fuel Oil Sulfur Content Limits

The permittee shall not sell, distribute, use, or make available for use any 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.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.728, 5/1/94]

Permit Condition 2.14.1 – Coal Sulfur Content Limit

The permittee shall not sell, distribute, use, or make available for use, any coal containing greater than 1% sulfur by weight.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.729, 5/1/94]

MRRR – (Permit Condition 2.14.2)

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

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 5/1/94]

Permit Condition 2.15 – Open Burning

The permittee shall comply with the *Rules for Control of Open Burning*, IDAPA 58.01.01.600-623.
[IDAPA 58.01.01.600-623, 5/08/09]

MRRR

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

Permit Condition 2.16 – Renovation/Demolition

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

[40 CFR 61, Subpart M]

MRRR

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

Permit Condition 2.17 – Regulated Substances for Accidental Release Prevention

(a)

An owner or operator 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)]

(b)

This facility is subject to 40 CFR Part 68 and shall certify compliance with all requirements of 40 CFR Part 68, including the registration and submission of the RMP, as part of the annual compliance certification required by 40 CFR 70.6(c)(5).

[40 CFR 68.215(a)(2); IDAPA 58.01.01.322.11, 4/6/05; 40 CFR 68.215(a)(ii)]

MRRR

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

Permit Condition 2.18 – Recycling and Emissions Reductions

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

[40 CFR 82, Subpart F]

MRRR

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

Emissions Unit-Specific Emissions Limits and MRR

This section only describes the permit conditions that have been added or changed since the last permit renewal. Modified PTC P-2009.0001 permit conditions have been incorporated into this Tier I Operating Permit.

Hidden Hollow Landfill Cell (HHLF) and North Ravine Cell (NRC)

Permit Condition 4.3

The H₂S (hydrogen sulfide) concentration of the landfill gas being combusted in the flares shall not exceed 600 ppm.

MRRR – (Permit Condition 4.12 through 4.15)

The facility is required to measure, monitor, and record the H₂S concentration.

Permit Condition 4.9

The landfill gas (LFG) to the flares shall not exceed the following limits.

2,320 scfm to Flare 1

2,379 scfm to Flare 2

3,350 scfm to Combined Flares

The Flares shall be operated within the parameter ranges established by the manufacturer:

Gas temperature at outlet = 1400-1800 °F

MRRR – (Permit Condition 4.15, 4.20, 4.25, 4.27, and 4.28)

The facility is required to measure, monitor, and record the flow rate of the LFG and temperature.

Wood Chipper with Generator 1 and Power Screen with Generator 2

Generator 1 and 2 are subject to 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ. Permit conditions have been written to incorporate the applicable provisions.

Permit Condition 5.5

No diesel fuel oil containing sulfur in excess of 15 ppm (0.0015% by weight) shall be burned in the diesel engines.

MRRR – (Permit Condition 5.8)

The facility is required to keep purchase records that show the sulfur content of the fuel oil.

Permit Condition 5.11, Operating Limitations

The emission limits and operating restrictions that apply to Gen 1 are as follows:

- Limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 23 ppmvd at 15 percent O₂ or
- Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.

The emission limits and operating restrictions that apply to Gen 2 are as follows:

- Change oil and filter every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first.
- Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first.
- Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

MRRR – (Permit Conditions 5.16 through 5.38)

The facility is required to operate and maintain Gen 1 and 2 according to the operating limitations. The facility is required to report each instance where the requirements are not met.

Permit Condition 5.12, Fuel Requirements

The permittee shall use diesel fuel that meets the requirements in 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel in Gen 1.

MRRR – (Permit Conditions 5.16 through 5.38)

The facility is required to operate Gen 1 according to the fuel requirements. The facility is required to report each instance where the requirements are not met.

Permit Condition 5.13, General Requirements

The permittee shall, at all times, operate and maintain Gen 1 and 2, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions.

MRRR – (Permit Conditions 5.16 through 5.38)

The facility is required to operate and maintain Gen 1 and 2 according to the general requirements. The facility is required to report each instance where the requirements are not met.

Permit Condition 5.14, Initial Performance Tests

Within 180 days of May 3, 2013, initial performance tests are required to reduce CO emissions.

MRRR – (Permit Conditions 5.16 through 5.38)

The facility is required to conduct initial performance tests on Gen 1. The facility is required to report each instance where the requirements are not met.

Permit Condition 5.15, Subsequent Performance Tests

Subsequent performance tests are required every 8,760 hours or 3 years, which comes first for Gen 1.

MRRR – (Permit Conditions 5.16 through 5.38)

The facility is required to conduct subsequent performance tests on Gen 1. The facility is required to report each instance where the requirements are not met.

Emergency Generators

Generator 3 is subject to 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ. Generator 4 is subject to 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII. Permit conditions have been written to incorporate the applicable provisions.

Permit Condition 6.4, Operating Limitations

The emission limits and operating restrictions that apply to Gen 3 are as follows:

- Change oil and filter every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first.
- Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first.
- Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

MRRR – (Permit Condition 6.6 through 6.20)

The facility is required to operate and maintain Gen 3 according to the operating limitations. The facility is required to report each instance where the requirements are not met.

Permit Condition 6.5, General Requirements

Maintain Gen 3 in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions.

MRRR – (Permit Condition 6.6 through 6.20)

The facility is required to operate and maintain Gen 3 according to the general requirements. The facility is required to report each instance where the requirements are not met.

Permit Condition 6.23, Emission Standards

Certify Gen 4 to the emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in 40 CFR 89.112 and 40 CFR 89.113 for all pollutants.

MRRR – (Permit Condition 6.26 through 6.28)

The facility is required to operate and certify Gen 4 to the emission standards. The facility is required to report each instance where the requirements are not met.

Permit Condition 6.24, General Requirements

Maintain Gen 4 in a manner consistent with the manufacturer's written instructions over the entire life of the engine.

MRRR – (Permit Condition 6.26 through 6.28)

The facility is required to operate and maintain Gen 4 according to the general requirements. The facility is required to report each instance where the requirements are not met.

Permit Condition 6.25, Fuel Requirements

The permittee shall use diesel fuel that meets the requirements in 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel in Gen 4.

MRRR – (Permit Condition 6.26 through 6.28)

The facility is required to operate Gen 4 according to the fuel requirements. The facility is required to report each instance where the requirements are not met.

General Provisions

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

General Provision 1 – General Compliance, Duty to Comply

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

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

General Provision 2 – General Compliance, Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

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

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

General Provision 3 – General Compliance, Duty to Supplement or Correct Application

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

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

General Provision 4 – Reopening, Additional Requirements, Material Mistakes, Etc.

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

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

General Provision 5 – Reopening, Permitting Actions

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

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

General Provision 6 – Property Rights

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

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

General Provision 7 – Information Requests

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

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

General Provision 8 – Information Requests, Confidential Business Information

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

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

General Provision 9 - Severability

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

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

General Provision 10 – Changes Requiring Permit Revision or Notice

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

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

General Provision 11 – Changes Requiring Permit Revision or Notice.

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

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

General Provisions 12 and 13 – Federal and State Enforceability

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

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

General Provision 14 – Inspection and Entry

Upon presentation of credentials, ACL 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)]

General Provision 15 – New Requirements During the Permit Term

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

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

General Provision 16 – Fees

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

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

General Provision 17 – Certification

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

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

General Provision 18 – Renewal

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

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

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

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

General Provision 19 – Permit Shield

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

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

- The ability of EPA to obtain information from a source pursuant to Section 114 of the CAA; or the ability of DEQ to obtain information from a source pursuant to Idaho Code §39-108 and IDAPA 58.01.01.122.

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

General Provision 20 – Compliance Schedule and Progress Reports.

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

**[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.10, 4/5/00; IDAPA 58.01.01.314.9, 5/1/94; IDAPA 58.01.01.314.10, 4/5/00;
40 CFR 70.6(c)(3) and (4)]**

General Provision 21 – Periodic Compliance Certification

- The permittee shall submit compliance certifications during the term of the permit for each emissions unit to DEQ and the EPA as follows:
- The compliance certifications for all emissions units shall be submitted annually from DATE TO DATE or more frequently if specified by the underlying applicable requirement or elsewhere in this permit.
- 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 owner or operator 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 the Department may require to determine the compliance status of the emissions unit.

- 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)]

General Provision 22 – False Statements

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

[IDAPA 58.01.01.125, 3/23/98]

General Provision 23 – No Tampering

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

[IDAPA 58.01.01.126, 3/23/98]

General Provision 24 – Semiannual Monitoring Reports.

In addition to all applicable reporting requirements identified in this permit, the permittee shall submit reports of any required monitoring at least every six months. Semiannual reporting periods shall be from October 1 to March 31 and April 1 to September 30. 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)]

General Provision 25 – Reporting Deviations and Excess Emissions

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

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

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

General Provision 26 – Permit Revision Not Required, Emissions Trading

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

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

General Provision 27 – Emergency

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

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

7. REGULATORY REVIEW

Attainment Designation (40 CFR 81.313)

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

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

The facility is required to obtain a Title V Operating Permit in accordance with permitting requirements in IDAPA 58.01.01.859 – Standards of Performance for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills that Commenced Construction, Reconstruction or Modification on or after May 30, 1991, and 40 CFR 60 Subpart WWW – Standards of Performance for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills.

PSD Classification (40 CFR 52.21)

The facility is not a major facility for the purposes of the federal prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) program as referenced by IDAPA 58.01.01.205 because the facility does not emit or has the potential to emit a regulated criteria air pollutant in amounts greater than or equal to the major threshold criteria of 250 T/yr.

NSPS Applicability (40 CFR 60)

The facility is a landfill and is subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart WWW. A breakdown of Subpart WWW can be found in P-2009.0001 issued XX.

The facility operates two emergency IC engines, one of which is subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII. Generator 4 is a 80 hp diesel CI engine installed in August of 2011. Below is a breakdown of Subpart IIII.

40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII.....Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines

§ 60.4200 *Am I subject to this Subpart?*

(a) *The provisions of this Subpart are applicable to manufacturers, owners, and operators of stationary compression ignition (CI) internal combustion engines (ICE) as specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section. For the purposes of this Subpart, the date that construction commences is the date the engine is ordered by the owner or operator.*

(2) *Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE that commence construction after July 11, 2005 where the stationary CI ICE are:*

(i) *Manufactured after April 1, 2006 and are not fire pump engines, or*

(ii) *Manufactured as a certified National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) fire pump engine after July 1, 2006.*

(3) *Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE that modify or reconstruct their stationary CI ICE after July 11, 2005.*

(b) *The provisions of this Subpart are not applicable to stationary CI ICE being tested at a stationary CI ICE test cell/stand.*

(c) *If you are an owner or operator of an area source subject to this Subpart, you are exempt from the obligation to obtain a permit under 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71, provided you are not required to obtain a permit under 40 CFR 70.3(a) or 40 CFR 71.3(a) for a reason other than your status as an area source under this Subpart. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, you must continue to comply with the provisions of this Subpart applicable to area sources.*

(d) *Stationary CI ICE may be eligible for exemption from the requirements of this Subpart as described in 40 CFR part 1068, Subpart C (or the exemptions described in 40 CFR part 89, Subpart J and 40 CFR part 94, Subpart J, for engines that would need to be certified to standards in those parts), except that owners and operators, as well as manufacturers, may be eligible to request an exemption for national security.*

Generator 4 was constructed, modified or reconstructed on August 2011, which is after July 11, 2005. Therefore the engine is subject to the Subpart.

§ 60.4201 *What emission standards must I meet for non-emergency engines if I am a stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturer?*

The permittee is not the manufacturer of Generator 4 and therefore this requirement is not applicable.

§ 60.4202 *What emission standards must I meet for emergency engines if I am a stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturer?*

The permittee is not the manufacturer of Generator 4. Therefore, this requirement is not applicable.

§ 60.4203 *How long must my engines meet the emission standards if I am a stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturer?*

The permittee is not the manufacturer of Generator 4 and therefore this requirement is not applicable.

§ 60.4204 *What emission standards must I meet for non-emergency engines if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?*

Generator 4 is an emergency engine and therefore this requirement is not applicable.

§ 60.4205 *What emission standards must I meet for emergency engines if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?*

(a) Owners and operators of pre-2007 model year emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines must comply with the emission standards in Table 1 to this subpart. Owners and operators of pre-2007 model year emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines must comply with the emission standards in 40 CFR 94.8(a)(1).

(b) Owners and operators of 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines must comply with the emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in §60.4202, for all pollutants, for the same model year and maximum engine power for their 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE.

Generator 4 must comply with the emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in §60.4202.

The subpart requires that the permittee comply with Table 1 per 40 CFR 89.112.

§ 60.4206 *How long must I meet the emission standards if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?*

Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE must operate and maintain stationary CI ICE that achieve the emission standards as required in §§60.4204 and 60.4205 according to the manufacturer's written instructions or procedures developed by the owner or operator that are approved by the engine manufacturer, over the entire life of the engine.

The permittee must operate Generator 4 for the life of the unit in accordance with manufacturer-approved methods.

§ 60.4207 *What fuel requirements must I meet if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine subject to this Subpart?*

(a) Beginning October 1, 2007, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this Subpart that use diesel fuel must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(a).

(b) Beginning October 1, 2010, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this Subpart with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that use diesel fuel must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(b) for non-road diesel fuel.

The permittee has stated that they will operate Generator 4 in accordance with 40 CFR 80.510(b). The fuel sulfur content cannot exceed 15 ppm or 0.0015% by weight. All emissions calculations assume that percentage.

§ 60.4209 *What are the monitoring requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?*

If you are an owner or operator, you must meet the monitoring requirements of this section. In addition, you must also meet the monitoring requirements specified in §60.4211.

(a) If you are an owner or operator of an emergency stationary CI internal combustion engine that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, you must install a non-resettable hour meter prior to startup of the engine.

A non-resettable hour meter shall be installed on Generator 4.

§ 60.4210 *What are my compliance requirements if I am a stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturer?*

The permittee is not the manufacturer of Generator 4 and therefore this requirement is not applicable.

§ 60.4211 *What are my compliance requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?*

(c) If you are an owner or operator of a 2007 model year and later stationary CI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4204(b) or §60.4205(b), or if you are an owner or operator of a CI fire pump engine that is manufactured during or after the model year that applies to your fire pump engine power rating in table 3 to this Subpart and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4205(c), you must comply by purchasing an engine certified to the emission standards in §60.4204(b), or §60.4205(b) or (c), as applicable, for the same model year and maximum (or in the case of fire pumps, NFPA nameplate) engine power. The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's specifications.

The permittee is subject to 60.4205(b), therefore the engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's specifications.

(f) Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by Federal, State or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Maintenance checks and readiness testing of such units is limited to 100 hours per year. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that Federal, State, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency ICE beyond 100 hours per year. Emergency stationary ICE may operate up to 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations, but those 50 hours are counted towards the 100 hours per year provided for maintenance and testing. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply non-emergency power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity. For owners and operators of emergency engines, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as permitted in this section, is prohibited.

Maintenance and testing of Generator 4 shall not exceed 100 hours per year.

§ 60.4212 *What test methods and other procedures must I use if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder?*

A performance test on Generator 4 is not required and therefore this requirement is not applicable.

§ 60.4213 *What test methods and other procedures must I use if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder?*

A performance test on Generator 4 is not required and the engine is less than 30 liters per cylinder. Therefore this requirement is not applicable.

§ 60.4214 *What are my notification, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?*

(b) If the stationary CI internal combustion engine is an emergency stationary internal combustion engine, the owner or operator is not required to submit an initial notification. Starting with the model years in table 5 to this subpart, if the emergency engine does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines in the applicable model year, the owner or operator must keep records of the operation of the engine in emergency and non-emergency service that are recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner must record the time of operation of the engine and the reason the engine was in operation during that time.

Generator 4 does not meet the criteria set forth in the subpart requiring notification unless it is uncertified.

NESHAP Applicability (40 CFR 61)

The facility is not an affected source subject to NESHAP in 40 CFR 61.

MACT Applicability (40 CFR 63)

The facility is a landfill and is subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart AAAA. A breakdown of Subpart AAAA can be found in P-2009.0001 issued XX.

The facility operates four IC engines, three of which are subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ. Generators 1 and 2, 700 hp and 106 hp respectively, are diesel-fired IC engines used to power the wood chipper and power screen. Generator 3 is a 44 hp diesel-fired emergency IC engine installed in 1998. Below is a breakdown of Subpart ZZZZ.

40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ NESHAP for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines

§ 63.6585 *Am I subject to this subpart?*

You are subject to this Subpart if you own or operate a stationary RICE at a major or area source of HAP emissions, except if the stationary RICE is being tested at a stationary RICE test cell/stand.

(a) A stationary RICE is any internal combustion engine which uses reciprocating motion to convert heat energy into mechanical work and which is not mobile. Stationary RICE differ from mobile RICE in that a stationary RICE is not a non-road engine as defined at 40 CFR 1068.30, and is not used to propel a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition.

(c) An area source of HAP emissions is a source that is not a major source.

The facility does operate two non-emergency engines and one emergency engine which is used periodically throughout the year and is used in emergency situations only. In addition, the facility is an area source for HAPs as they are below the major source threshold of 10 T/yr for any one federally regulated HAP and 25 T/yr for all HAPs combined.

§ 63.6590 *What parts of my plant does this subpart cover?*

This subpart applies to each affected source.

(a) Affected source. An affected source is any existing, new, or reconstructed stationary RICE located at a major or area source of HAP emissions, excluding stationary RICE being tested at a stationary RICE test cell/stand.

(1) Existing stationary RICE.

(iii) For stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, a stationary RICE is existing if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the stationary RICE before June 12, 2006.

The engines located at the facility are considered existing as they were constructed prior to 2006.

§ 63.6595 *When do I have to comply with the subpart?*

(a)(1) If you have an existing stationary RICE, excluding existing non-emergency CI stationary RICE, with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations no later than June 15, 2007. If you have an existing non-emergency CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, an existing stationary CI RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, or an existing stationary CI RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations no later than May 3, 2013. If you have an existing stationary SI RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, or an existing stationary SI RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations no later than October 19, 2013.

Generators 1, 2, and 3 must be in compliance with the Subpart no later than May 3, 2013.

§ 63.6600 *What emission limitations and operating limitations must I meet if I own or operate a stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?*

The applicable IC engines are not operating at a major source for HAP emissions. Therefore there are no applicable emission and operating limitations under this section.

§ 63.6601 *What emission limitations must I meet if I own or operate a 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 brake HP and less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?*

The applicable IC engines are not operating at a major source for HAP emissions and the engines are not 4-stroke lean burn spark ignition between 250 and 500 bhp. Therefore there are no applicable emission and operating limitations under this section.

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

The applicable IC engines are not operating at a major source for HAP emissions. Therefore there are no applicable emission and operating limitations under this section.

§ 63.6603 *What emission limitations and operating limitations must I meet if I own or operate an existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions?*

Compliance with the numerical emission limitations established in this Subpart is based on the results of testing the average of three 1-hour runs using the testing requirements and procedures in §63.6620 and Table 4 to this Subpart.

(a) If you own or operate an existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the requirements in Table 2d to this Subpart and the operating limitations in Table 1b and Table 2b to this Subpart that apply to you.

Table 2b applies to Generator 1 as it refers only to CI non-emergency engines greater than 500 bhp at area source facilities. Table 2d identifies those limitations required by area sources to comply with the Subpart. The specifics of Table 2d require that the permittee perform regular maintenance on the generators. Generator 1 is subject to limiting the concentration of CO in the exhaust to 23 ppmvd at 15 percent O₂ or reducing CO emissions by 70 percent or more. Generator 2 is subject to changing oil and filters every 1,000 operating hours, inspecting spark plugs or air cleaners every 1,000 hours of operation and inspecting all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation. Generator 3 is subject to changing oil and filters every 500 operating hours, inspecting spark plugs or air cleaners every 1,000 hours of operation and inspecting all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation. Each of the maintenance procedures shall occur at the indicated interval or annually, whichever occurs first.

§ 63.6604 *What fuel requirements must I meet if I own or operate an existing stationary CI RICE?*

If you own or operate an existing non-emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 300 brake HP with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that uses diesel fuel, you must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements in 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel. Existing non-emergency CI stationary RICE located in Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or at area sources in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS are exempt from the requirements of this section.

This requirement is applicable to Generator 1.

§ 63.6605 *What are my general requirements for complying with this Subpart?*

(a) You must be in compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations in this Subpart that apply to you at all times.

(b) At all times you must operate and maintain any affected source, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. The general duty to minimize emissions does not require you to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by this standard have been achieved. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

When operating the IC engines, they must be operated in a manner that is consistent with reducing emissions and compliance with appropriate limitations applies at all times.

§ 63.6610 *By what date must I conduct the initial performance tests or other initial compliance demonstrations if I own or operate a stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?*

The IC engines located at the facility are not operating at a major source of HAP emissions.

§ 63.6611 *By what date must I conduct the initial performance tests or other initial compliance demonstrations if I own or operate a new or reconstructed 4SLB SI stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?*

The IC engines located at the facility are not operating at a major source of HAP emissions.

§ 63.6612 *By what date must I conduct the initial performance tests or other initial compliance demonstrations if I own or operate an existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions or an existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions?*

(a) You must conduct any initial performance test or other initial compliance demonstration according to Tables 4 and 5 to this subpart that apply to you within 180 days after the compliance date that is specified for your stationary RICE in §63.6595 and according to the provisions in §63.7(a)(2).

Table 4 requires Generator 1 to reduce CO emissions by measuring the O₂ at the inlet and outlet of the control device using a portable CO and O₂ analyzer. Table 5 requires Generator 1 to comply with the requirement to limit the concentration of CO using an oxidation catalyst and using a CPMS or reduce CO emissions and not use an oxidation catalyst or reduce CO emissions and using a CEMS. All three scenarios are determined from the initial performance test.

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

If you must comply with the emission limitations and operating limitations, you must conduct subsequent performance tests as specified in Table 3 of this subpart.

According to Table 3, all subsequent tests are only necessary for engines greater than 500 bhp. Generator 1 will need subsequent tests every 3 years or 8.760 hours, whichever comes first.

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

(a) You must conduct each performance test in Tables 3 and 4 of this subpart that applies to you.

(b) Each performance test must be conducted according to the requirements that this subpart specifies in Table 4 to this subpart. If you own or operate a non-operational stationary RICE that is subject to performance testing, you do not need to start up the engine solely to conduct the performance test. Owners and operators of a non-operational engine can conduct the performance test when the engine is started up again.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) You must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in §63.7(e)(3). Each test run must last at least 1 hour.

(e)(1) You must use Equation 1 of this section to determine compliance with the percent reduction requirement:

$$\frac{C_i - C_o}{C_i} \times 100 = R \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

Where:

C_i = concentration of CO or formaldehyde at the control device inlet,

C_o = concentration of CO or formaldehyde at the control device outlet, and

R = percent reduction of CO or formaldehyde emissions.

(2) You must normalize the carbon monoxide (CO) or formaldehyde concentrations at the inlet and outlet of the control device to a dry basis and to 15 percent oxygen, or an equivalent percent carbon dioxide (CO₂). If pollutant concentrations are to be corrected to 15 percent oxygen and CO₂ concentration is

measured in lieu of oxygen concentration measurement, a CO₂ correction factor is needed. Calculate the CO₂ correction factor as described in paragraphs (e)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Calculate the fuel-specific F_o value for the fuel burned during the test using values obtained from Method 19, section 5.2, and the following equation:

$$F_o = \frac{0.209 F_d}{F_c} \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

Where:

F_o = Fuel factor based on the ratio of oxygen volume to the ultimate CO₂ volume produced by the fuel at zero percent excess air.

0.209 = Fraction of air that is oxygen, percent/100.

F_d = Ratio of the volume of dry effluent gas to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm³ / J (dscf/10⁶ Btu).

F_c = Ratio of the volume of CO₂ produced to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm³ / J (dscf/10⁶ Btu).

(ii) Calculate the CO₂ correction factor for correcting measurement data to 15 percent oxygen, as follows:

$$X_{co_2} = \frac{5.9}{F_o} \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

Where:

X_{co₂} = CO₂ correction factor, percent.

5.9 = 20.9 percent O₂ - 15 percent O₂, the defined O₂ correction value, percent.

(iii) Calculate the NO_x and SO₂ gas concentrations adjusted to 15 percent O₂ using CO₂ as follows:

$$C_{adj} = C_d \frac{X_{co_2}}{\%CO_2} \quad (\text{Eq. 4})$$

Where:

%CO₂ = Measured CO₂ concentration measured, dry basis, percent.

(f) If you comply with the emission limitation to reduce CO and you are not using an oxidation catalyst, if you comply with the emission limitation to reduce formaldehyde and you are not using NSCR, or if you comply with the emission limitation to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and you are not using an oxidation catalyst or NSCR, you must petition the Administrator for operating limitations to be established during the initial performance test and continuously monitored thereafter; or for approval of no operating limitations. You must not conduct the initial performance test until after the petition has been approved by the Administrator.

(g) If you petition the Administrator for approval of operating limitations, your petition must include the information described in paragraphs (g)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Identification of the specific parameters you propose to use as operating limitations;

(2) A discussion of the relationship between these parameters and HAP emissions, identifying how HAP emissions change with changes in these parameters, and how limitations on these parameters will serve to limit HAP emissions;

(3) A discussion of how you will establish the upper and/or lower values for these parameters which will establish the limits on these parameters in the operating limitations;

(4) A discussion identifying the methods you will use to measure and the instruments you will use to monitor these parameters, as well as the relative accuracy and precision of these methods and instruments; and

(5) A discussion identifying the frequency and methods for recalibrating the instruments you will use for monitoring these parameters.

(h) If you petition the Administrator for approval of no operating limitations, your petition must include the information described in paragraphs (h)(1) through (7) of this section.

(1) Identification of the parameters associated with operation of the stationary RICE and any emission control device which could change intentionally (e.g., operator adjustment, automatic controller adjustment, etc.) or unintentionally (e.g., wear and tear, error, etc.) on a routine basis or over time;

(2) A discussion of the relationship, if any, between changes in the parameters and changes in HAP emissions;

(3) For the parameters which could change in such a way as to increase HAP emissions, a discussion of whether establishing limitations on the parameters would serve to limit HAP emissions;

(4) For the parameters which could change in such a way as to increase HAP emissions, a discussion of how you could establish upper and/or lower values for the parameters which would establish limits on the parameters in operating limitations;

(5) For the parameters, a discussion identifying the methods you could use to measure them and the instruments you could use to monitor them, as well as the relative accuracy and precision of the methods and instruments;

(6) For the parameters, a discussion identifying the frequency and methods for recalibrating the instruments you could use to monitor them; and

(7) A discussion of why, from your point of view, it is infeasible or unreasonable to adopt the parameters as operating limitations.

(i) The engine percent load during a performance test must be determined by documenting the calculations, assumptions, and measurement devices used to measure or estimate the percent load in a specific application. A written report of the average percent load determination must be included in the notification of compliance status. The following information must be included in the written report: the engine model number, the engine manufacturer, the year of purchase, the manufacturer's site-rated brake horsepower, the ambient temperature, pressure, and humidity during the performance test, and all

assumptions that were made to estimate or calculate percent load during the performance test must be clearly explained. If measurement devices such as flow meters, kilowatt meters, beta analyzers, stain gauges, etc. are used, the model number of the measurement device, and an estimate of its accurate in percentage of true value must be provided.

This section lays out the criteria under which each performance test must be conducted for Generator 1.

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

(a) If you elect to install a CEMS as specified in Table 5 of this subpart, you must install, operate, and maintain a CEMS to monitor CO and either oxygen or CO₂ at both the inlet and the outlet of the control device according to the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Each CEMS must be installed, operated, and maintained according to the applicable performance specifications of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B.

(2) You must conduct an initial performance evaluation and an annual relative accuracy test audit (RATA) of each CEMS according to the requirements in §63.8 and according to the applicable performance specifications of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B as well as daily and periodic data quality checks in accordance with 40 CFR part 60, appendix F, procedure 1.

(3) As specified in §63.8(c)(4)(ii), each CEMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period. You must have at least two data points, with each representing a different 15-minute period, to have a valid hour of data.

(4) The CEMS data must be reduced as specified in §63.8(g)(2) and recorded in parts per million or parts per billion (as appropriate for the applicable limitation) at 15 percent oxygen or the equivalent CO₂ concentration.

(b) If you are required to install a continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) as specified in Table 5 of this subpart, you must install, operate, and maintain each CPMS according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section. For an affected source that is complying with the emission limitations and operating limitations on March 9, 2011, the requirements in paragraph (b) of this section are applicable September 6, 2011.

(1) You must prepare a site-specific monitoring plan that addresses the monitoring system design, data collection, and the quality assurance and quality control elements outlined in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (v) of this section and in §63.8(d). As specified in §63.8(f)(4), you may request approval of monitoring system quality assurance and quality control procedures alternative to those specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section in your site-specific monitoring plan.

(i) The performance criteria and design specifications for the monitoring system equipment, including the sample interface, detector signal analyzer, and data acquisition and calculations;

(ii) Sampling interface (e.g., thermocouple) location such that the monitoring system will provide representative measurements;

(iii) Equipment performance evaluations, system accuracy audits, or other audit procedures;

(iv) Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with provisions in §63.8(c)(1) and (c)(3); and

(v) Ongoing reporting and recordkeeping procedures in accordance with provisions in §63.10(c), (e)(1), and (e)(2)(i).

(2) You must install, operate, and maintain each CPMS in continuous operation according to the procedures in your site-specific monitoring plan.

(3) The CPMS must collect data at least once every 15 minutes (see also §63.6635).

(4) For a CPMS for measuring temperature range, the temperature sensor must have a minimum tolerance of 2.8 degrees Celsius (5 degrees Fahrenheit) or 1 percent of the measurement range, whichever is larger.

(5) You must conduct the CPMS equipment performance evaluation, system accuracy audits, or other audit procedures specified in your site-specific monitoring plan at least annually.

(6) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each CPMS in accordance with your site-specific monitoring plan.

This section above outlines the requirements for Generator 1.

(e) If you own or operate any of the following stationary RICE, you must operate and maintain the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or develop your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions:

(3) An existing emergency or black start stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions;

Generator 3 needs to be operated in accordance with manufacturer's specifications or a maintenance plan may be developed that is consistent with good air pollution control practices.

(4) An existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE with a site rating less than or equal to 300 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions;

Generator 2 needs to be operated in accordance with manufacturer's specifications or a maintenance plan may be developed that is consistent with good air pollution control practices.

(f) If you own or operate an existing emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions or an existing emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must install a non-resettable hour meter if one is not already installed.

A non-resettable meter shall be installed if not previously installed on Generator 3.

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

Idle startup time may not exceed 30 minutes. Applicable emissions standards must be met following the allowable 30 minutes.

(i) If you own or operate a stationary CI engine that is subject to the work, operation or management practices in items 1 or 2 of Table 2c to this subpart or in items 1 or 4 of Table 2d to this subpart, you have the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Tables 2c and 2d to this subpart. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in Table 2c or 2d to this subpart. The analysis program must at a

minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Base Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Base Number is less than 30 percent of the Total Base Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the engine owner or operator is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. The owner or operator must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine.

This section allows the facility to develop their own oil analysis program to modify the oil changing frequency if the program meets all criteria set forth in subsection i of the subpart.

§ 63.6630 *How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations?*

(a) You must demonstrate initial compliance with each emission and operating limitation that applies to you according to Table 5 of this subpart.

(b) During the initial performance test, you must establish each operating limitation in Tables 1b and 2b of this subpart that applies to you.

(c) You must submit the Notification of Compliance Status containing the results of the initial compliance demonstration according to the requirements in §63.6645.

This requires the permittee to conduct an initial performance test or compliance demonstration and submit notification of compliance.

§ 63.6635 *How do I monitor and collect data to demonstrate continuous compliance?*

(a) If you must comply with emission and operating limitations, you must monitor and collect data according to this section.

(b) Except for monitor malfunctions, associated repairs, required performance evaluations, and required quality assurance or control activities, you must monitor continuously at all times that the stationary RICE is operating. A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring to provide valid data. Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

(c) You may not use data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities in data averages and calculations used to report emission or operating levels. You must, however, use all the valid data collected during all other periods.

The permittee must monitor and collect data continuously for Generator 1 except in instances included in § 63.6635 (b).

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

(a) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limitation and operating limitation in Tables 1a and 1b, Tables 2a and 2b, Table 2c, and Table 2d to this subpart that apply to you according to methods specified in Table 6 to this subpart.

(b) You must report each instance in which you did not meet each emission limitation or operating limitation in Tables 1a and 1b, Tables 2a and 2b, Table 2c, and Table 2d to this subpart that apply to you. These instances are deviations from the emission and operating limitations in this subpart. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in §63.6650. If you change your catalyst, you must reestablish the values of the operating parameters measured during the initial performance test.

When you reestablish the values of your operating parameters, you must also conduct a performance test to demonstrate that you are meeting the required emission limitation applicable to your stationary RICE.

(e) You must also report each instance in which you did not meet the requirements in Table 8 to this subpart that apply to you.

Table 6 of the subpart lays out the testing schedules and maintenance requirements discussed in previous sections of the subpart. Reporting is also included in the permit under 40 CFR 63.6650.

(f) Requirements for emergency stationary RICE. (1) If you own or operate an existing emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, a new or reconstructed emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that was installed on or after June 12, 2006, or an existing emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must operate the emergency stationary RICE according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section. Any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section, is prohibited. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under this subpart and will need to meet all requirements for non-emergency engines.

(i) There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations.

(ii) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by Federal, State or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Maintenance checks and readiness testing of such units is limited to 100 hours per year. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that Federal, State, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency RICE beyond 100 hours per year.

(iii) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE up to 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations, but those 50 hours are counted towards the 100 hours per year provided for maintenance and testing. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity; except that owners and operators may operate the emergency engine for a maximum of 15 hours per year as part of a demand response program if the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator has determined there are emergency conditions that could lead to a potential electrical blackout, such as unusually low frequency, equipment overload, capacity or energy deficiency, or unacceptable voltage level. The engine may not be operated for more than 30 minutes prior to the time when the emergency condition is expected to occur, and the engine operation must be terminated immediately after the facility is notified that the emergency condition is no longer imminent. The 15 hours per year of demand response operation are counted as part of the 50 hours of operation per year provided for non-emergency situations. The supply of emergency power to another entity or entities pursuant to financial arrangement is not limited by this paragraph (f)(1)(iii), as long as the power provided by the financial arrangement is limited to emergency power.

The above requirements pertain specifically to Generator 3 at the facility.

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

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

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

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

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

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

This section of the subpart is not applicable to Generator 3 because it is designated as emergency. 63.6645(a)(5) explicitly exempts emergency engines from this requirement. A Notification of Intent and a Notification of Compliance Status must be submitted for Generator 1.

§ 63.6650 *What reports must I submit and when?*

(a) You must submit each report in Table 7 of this subpart that applies to you.

(b) Unless the Administrator has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under §63.10(a), you must submit each report by the date in Table 7 of this Subpart and according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(9) of this section.

(1) For semiannual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.6595 and ending on June 30 or December 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for your source in §63.6595.

(2) For semiannual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date follows the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.6595.

(3) For semiannual Compliance reports, each subsequent 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.

(4) For semiannual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the semiannual reporting period.

(5) For each stationary RICE that is subject to permitting regulations pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 71, and if the permitting authority has established dates for submitting semiannual reports pursuant to 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6 (a)(3)(iii)(A), you may submit the first and subsequent Compliance reports according to the dates the permitting authority has established instead of according to the dates in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(4) of this section.

(6) For annual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.6595 and ending on December 31.

(7) For annual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than January 31 following the end of the first calendar year after the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.6595.

(8) For annual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must cover the annual reporting period from January 1 through December 31.

(9) For annual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than January 31.

(c) The Compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (6) of this section.

(1) Company name and address.

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

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

(4) *If you had a startup, shutdown, or malfunction during the reporting period, the compliance report must include the information in §63.10(d)(5)(i).*

(5) *If there are no deviations from any emission or operating limitations that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission or operating limitations during the reporting period.*

The reports that must be maintained in accordance with the Subpart are stated in this section. The permittee is required to submit both semi-annual and annual Compliance reports if the engine is greater than 300 bhp (see Table 7 of the subpart for further details). Specific due dates are stated and the contents of each reports is included.

§ 63.6655 *What records must I keep?*

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

(1) *A copy of each notification and report that you submitted to comply with this Subpart, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status that you submitted.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) *An existing stationary emergency RICE.*

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

The permittee is required to maintain records of all required notifications, each malfunction, all performance test and results, any required maintenance, and any corrective action that was taken.

(f) *If you own or operate any of the stationary RICE in paragraphs (f)(1) or (2) of this section, you must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner or operator must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation. If the engines are used for demand response operation, the owner or operator must keep*

records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the time the engine was operated as part of demand response.

(2) An existing emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines.

The facility needs to maintain records demonstrating that the engines are being operated in accordance with an appropriate maintenance plan. Records of operational hours from the non-resettable meter must also be kept as well as how many hours were spent in emergency situations and demand response.

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

(a) Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review according to §63.10(b)(1).

(b) As specified in §63.10(b)(1), you must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

(c) You must keep each record readily accessible in hard copy or electronic form for at least 5 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to §63.10(b)(1).

All records must be kept by the permittee for a minimum of five (5) years for each record.

CAM Applicability (40 CFR 64)

The flares at the ACL are not subject to enhanced monitoring as found at IDAPA 58.01.01.314.09(iv), later modified to the "Compliance Assurance Monitoring," (CAM) Rule at 40 CFR Part 64. As per this regulation, emission limitations or standards proposed after November 15, 1990, pursuant to Clean Air Act section 111 or 112 are exempt from CAM (40 CFR §64.2(b)(1)). All applicable monitoring requirements from Subpart WWW have been included in the permit. Since Subpart WWW was promulgated on March 1996 under the authority of Clean Air Act Section 111 for New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), ACL is exempt from CAM requirements and no additional monitoring has been incorporated.

Acid Rain Permit (40 CFR 72-75)

The facility is not an affected source subject to the Acid Rain Permit program in 40 CFR 72-75.

8. PUBLIC COMMENT

As required by IDAPA 58.01.01.364, a public comment period was made available to the public.

9. EPA REVIEW OF PROPOSED PERMIT

As required by IDAPA 58.01.01.366, DEQ will provide the proposed permit to EPA Region 10 for its review and comment.

Appendix A – Emissions Inventory

Appendix B – Facility Comments for Draft Permit

The following comments were received from the facility on February 3, 2012:

Facility Comment: Section 3 of the Statement of Basis - change the address to 10300 North Seamans Gulch Road.

DEQ Response: Section 3 has been revised and the address corrected.

Facility Comment: Section 3 of the Statement of Basis – change the chipper generator from 650 hp to 700 hp.

DEQ Response: Section 3 has been revised and the chipper generator changed to 700 hp.