



STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

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

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

February 17, 2017

Bradley Hess, General Manager
Idaho Minerals, LLC
P.O. Box 209
Malad, Idaho 83252

RE: Facility ID No. 071-00008, Idaho Minerals, LLC, Malad
Final Permit Letter

Dear Mr. Brad Hess:

The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is issuing Permit to Construct (PTC) No. P-2017.0005 Project 61840, to Idaho Minerals, LLC, located at Malad, for the initial PTC for an existing perlite processing operation (Tier 2 conversion). This PTC is issued in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.200 through 228 (Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho) and is based on the certified information provided in your PTC application received January 19, 2017.

This permit is effective immediately and replaces Tier 2 Operating Permit number T2-2008.0121, issued on September 5, 2008. This permit does not release Idaho Minerals, LLC from compliance with all other applicable federal, state, or local laws, regulations, permits, or ordinances.

In order to fully understand the compliance requirements of this permit, DEQ highly recommends that you schedule a meeting with Rick Elkins, Inspection/Compliance Coordinator, at (208) 236-6160 to review and discuss the terms and conditions of this permit. Should you choose to schedule this meeting, DEQ recommends that the following representatives attend the meeting: your facility's plant manager, responsible official, environmental contact, and any other staff responsible for day-to-day compliance with permit conditions.

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mike Simon".

Mike Simon
Stationary Source Program Manager
Air Quality Division

MS/tb
Permit No. P-2017.0005 PROJ 61840
Enclosures

Air Quality

PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT

Permittee IDAHO MINERALS LLC
Permit Number P-2017.0005
Project ID 61840
Facility ID 071-00008
Facility Location 456 W 445 N
Malad, ID 83252

Permit Authority

This permit (a) is issued according to the “Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho” (Rules), IDAPA 58.01.01.200–228; (b) pertains only to emissions of air contaminants regulated by the State of Idaho and to the sources specifically allowed to be constructed or modified by this permit; (c) has been granted on the basis of design information presented with the application; (d) does not affect the title of the premises upon which the equipment is to be located; (e) does not release the permittee from any liability for any loss due to damage to person or property caused by, resulting from, or arising out of the design, installation, maintenance, or operation of the proposed equipment; (f) does not release the permittee from compliance with other applicable federal, state, tribal, or local laws, regulations, or ordinances; and (g) in no manner implies or suggests that the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) or its officers, agents, or employees assume any liability, directly or indirectly, for any loss due to damage to person or property caused by, resulting from, or arising out of design, installation, maintenance, or operation of the proposed equipment. Changes in design, equipment, or operations may be considered a modification subject to DEQ review in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.200–228.

Date Issued February 17, 2017


Tom Burnham, Permit Writer


Mike Simon, Stationary Source Manager

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Acronyms, Units, and Chemical Nomenclature

AQCR	Air Quality Control Region
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CO	carbon monoxide
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
gr/dscf	grains (1 lb = 7,000 grains) per dry standard cubic foot
IDAPA	a numbering designation for all administrative rules in Idaho promulgated in accordance with the Idaho Administrative Procedures Act
km	kilometer
lb/hr	pounds per hour
NAICS	North American Industrial Classification System
NO _x	nitrogen oxides
PM	particulate matter
PM ₁₀	particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SIP	State Implementation Plan
T/yr	tons per year
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator

1 Permit Scope

Purpose

1.1 This is a conversion of an existing expired Tier II operating permit to a Permit to Construct (PTC).

1.2 This PTC replaces Tier II Operating Permit No. T2-2008.0121, issued on September 5, 2008.

Regulated Sources

Table 1.1 lists all sources of regulated emissions in this permit.

Table 1.1 Regulated Sources

Permit Section	Source Description	Emissions Control(s)
2	Facility-wide Conditions	
3	<p><u>Ore Unloading System</u> Sized and dried perlite ore is delivered to the facility in covered trucks. The ore is discharged into a hopper where it is fed to an elevating belt conveyor. The elevating belt conveyor discharges the ore on a travelling belt that can be moved so the discharge is located over the proper silo. The different ore grades are stored in six identical silos.</p>	PM emissions are controlled by a baghouse with a control efficiency of 99.9%
4	<p><u>Ore Reclaim and Expanding Systems</u> The ore is reclaimed from the silo using a belt conveyer from the bottom of the silo to a cross conveyor. The cross conveyor discharges on to a reclaim belt delivering the ore to the ore surge bin. The ore is fed to an elevator through a vibratory feeder. The elevator carries the ore to ore distribution pipes at the top of the expander. The expander is fired with propane and maintains a temperature of about 1,700° F. The flame softens the ore and the internal moisture expands the ore 10-20 times the original size. The expanded perlite is air cooled and collected in the primary product collector, which is a cyclone that separates the expanded perlite from the cooler separator that acts as a separator of the fines from the coarse aggregates. The coarse aggregates are collected in the coarse product packer. The fines are carried to the baghouse, which separates the perlite fines from the air stream that is discharged to the atmosphere via the expander baghouse. Fine product passes through a rotary valve then to the fine product packer. Expander baghouse fines are collected in the baghouse fines packer via a rotary airlock.</p>	PM emissions are controlled by the expander baghouse. The baghouse has a control efficiency of 99.9%

2 Facility-wide Conditions

Fugitive Emissions

- 2.1 All reasonable precautions shall be taken to prevent particulate matter (PM) from becoming airborne in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.650–651. In determining what is reasonable, consideration will be given to factors such as the proximity of dust-emitting operations to human habitations and/or activities and atmospheric conditions that might affect the movement of PM. Some of the reasonable precautions include, but are not limited to, the following practices, where practical:
- Use, where practical, of water or chemicals for control of dust in the demolition of existing buildings or structures, construction operations, the grading of roads, or the clearing of lands.
 - Application, where practical, of asphalt, oil, water, or suitable chemicals to, or covering of, dirt roads, material stockpiles, and other surfaces which can create dust;
 - Installation and use, where practical, of hoods, fans, and fabric filters or equivalent systems to enclose and vent the handling of dusty materials. Adequate containment methods should be employed during sandblasting or other operations;
 - Covering, where practical, of open-bodied trucks transporting materials likely to give rise to airborne dusts; and
 - Paving of roadways and their maintenance in a clean condition, where practical.
- 2.2 The permittee shall monitor and maintain records of the frequency and the method(s) used (e.g., water, chemical dust suppressants) to reasonably control fugitive emissions.
- 2.3 The permittee shall maintain records of all fugitive dust complaints received. The permittee shall take appropriate corrective action as expeditiously as practicable after receiving a valid complaint. The records shall include, at a minimum, the date that each complaint was received and a description of the following: the complaint, the permittee's assessment of the validity of the complaint, any corrective action taken, and the date the corrective action was taken.
- 2.4 The permittee shall conduct quarterly facility wide inspection of potential sources of fugitive emissions during daylight hours and under normal operating conditions to ensure that the methods used to reasonably control fugitive emissions are effective. If fugitive emissions are not being reasonably controlled, the permittee shall take corrective action as expeditiously as practicable. The permittee shall maintain records of the results of each fugitive emissions inspection. The records shall include, at a minimum, the date of each inspection and a description of the following: the permittee's assessment of the conditions existing at the time fugitive emissions were present (if observed), any corrective action taken in response to the fugitive emissions, and the date the corrective action was taken.

Odors

- 2.5 The permittee shall not allow, suffer, cause, or permit the emission of odorous gases, liquids, or solids to the atmosphere in such quantities as to cause air pollution.
- 2.6 The permittee shall maintain records of all odor complaints received. If the complaint has merit, the permittee shall take appropriate corrective action as expeditiously as practicable. The records shall include, at a minimum, the date that each complaint was received and a description of the following: the complaint, the permittee's assessment of the validity of the complaint, any corrective action taken, and the date the corrective action was taken.

Visible Emissions

- 2.7 The permittee shall not discharge any air pollutant to the atmosphere from any point of emission for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any 60-minute period which is greater than 20% opacity as determined by procedures contained in IDAPA 58.01.01.625. These provisions shall not apply when the presence of uncombined water, NO_x, and/or chlorine gas is the only reason for the failure of the emission to comply with the requirements of this section.
- 2.8 The permittee shall conduct a quarterly facility-wide inspection of potential sources of visible emissions, during daylight hours and under normal operating conditions. Sources that are monitored using a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) are not required to comply with this permit condition. The inspection shall consist of a see/no see evaluation for each potential source of visible emissions. If any visible emissions are present from any point of emission, the permittee shall either:
- a) take appropriate corrective action as expeditiously as practicable to eliminate the visible emissions. Within 24 hours of the initial see/no see evaluation and after the corrective action, the permittee shall conduct a see/no see evaluation of the emissions point in question. If the visible emissions are not eliminated, the permittee shall comply with b).
 - or
 - b) perform a Method 9 opacity test in accordance with the procedures outlined in IDAPA 58.01.01.625. A minimum of 30 observations shall be recorded when conducting the opacity test. If opacity is greater than 20%, as measured using Method 9, for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any 60-minute period, the permittee shall take all necessary corrective actions and report the period or periods as an excess emission in the annual compliance certification and in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.130–136.
- 2.9 The permittee shall maintain records of the results of each visible emissions inspection and each opacity test, when conducted. The records shall include, at a minimum, the date and results of each inspection and test and a description of the following: the permittee's assessment of the conditions existing at the time visible emissions were present (if observed), any corrective action taken in response to the visible emissions, and the date corrective action was taken.

Open Burning

- 2.10 The permittee shall comply with the “Rules for Control of Open Burning” (IDAPA 58.01.01.600–623).

Reports and Certifications

- 2.11 Any reporting required by this permit—including, but not limited to, records, monitoring data, supporting information, requests for confidential treatment, notifications of intent to test, testing reports, or compliance certifications—shall contain a certification by a responsible official. The certification shall state that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document(s) are true, accurate, and complete. Any reporting required by this permit shall be submitted to the following address:

Air Quality Permit Compliance
Department of Environmental Quality
Pocatello Regional Office
444 Hospital Way, #300
Pocatello, ID 83201
Fax: (208) 236-6168

Obligation to Comply

- 2.12** Receiving a PTC permit shall not relieve any owner or operator of the responsibility to comply with all applicable local, state, and federal rules and regulations.

3 Ore Unloading System

3.1 Process Description

Sized and dried perlite ore is delivered to the facility in covered trucks. The ore is discharged into a hopper where it is fed to an elevating belt conveyor. The elevating belt conveyor discharges the ore on a travelling belt conveyor which can be moved so the discharge is located over the proper silo. The different ore grades are stored in six identical silos.

3.2 Control Device Descriptions

Particulate matter emissions from the ore unloading system are controlled by the ore unloading baghouse.

Table 3.1 Ore Unloading System Description

Emissions Units / Processes	Control Devices
Ore unloading system	Baghouse

Emission Limits

3.3 Emission Limits

The PM and PM₁₀ emissions from the ore unloading system (i.e., loading hopper, No. 1 unloading belt conveyor, No. 2 unloading belt conveyor, and ore storage silos) shall not exceed any corresponding emissions rate limits listed in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2 Ore unloading system Emission Limits

Source Description	PM		PM ₁₀ ^c	
	lb/hr ^a	T/yr ^b	lb/hr ^a	T/yr ^b
Ore unloading system	1.65	1.20	1.65	1.20

^a As determined by a pollutant-specific EPA reference method, Department-approved alternative, or as determined by the Department's emissions estimation methods used in the permit application analysis.

^b As determined by multiplying the actual or allowable (if actual is not available) pound per hour emissions rate by the allowable hours per year that the process(es) may operate(s), or by actual annual production rates.

^c Includes condensables

Operating Requirements

3.4 Ore Throughput Limits

The maximum ore throughput to the ore unloading system shall not exceed 240 tons per day and 4,000 tons per any consecutive 12-month period (T/yr).

3.5 Hours of Operation Limits

The daily hours of operation of the ore unloading system shall not exceed four hours per day.

3.6 Baghouse Operation

The permittee shall install and operate a baghouse to control PM and PM₁₀ emissions from the ore unloading system.

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

3.7 Baghouse Procedures

Within 60 days of permit issuance, the permittee shall have developed a Baghouse Procedures document for the inspection and operation of the baghouses which controls emissions from the ore unloading system. The Baghouse Procedures document shall be a permittee developed document

independent of the manufacturer supplied operating manual but may include summaries of procedures included in the manufacturer supplied operating manual.

The Baghouse Procedures document shall describe the procedures that will be followed to comply with the General Provisions and shall contain requirements for weekly see-no-see visible emissions inspections of the baghouse. The inspection shall occur during daylight hours and under normal operating conditions.

The Baghouse document shall also include a schedule and procedures for corrective action that will be taken if visible emissions are present from the baghouse at any time. At a minimum the document shall include:

- procedures to determine if bags or cartridges are ruptured; and
- procedures to determine if bags or cartridges are not appropriately secured in place.

The Permittee shall maintain records of the results of each baghouse inspections in accordance with the General Provisions of this permit. The records shall include , but not be limited to, the following:

- Date and time of inspection;
- Equipment inspected (e.g. exterior housing of baghouse, fan motor, auger, inlet air ducting);
- Description of whether visible emissions were present, and if visible emissions were present a description of the corrective action that was taken.
- Date corrective action was taken.

The Baghouse Procedures document shall be submitted to DEQ within 60 days of permit issuance and shall contain a certification by a responsible official. Any changes to the Baghouse Procedures document shall be submitted within 15 days of the change.

The Baghouse Procedures document shall also remain on site at all times and shall be made available to DEQ representatives upon request.

[2/17/2017]

3.8 Recordkeeping Requirements

The permittee shall monitor and record the following information:

- The ore throughput to the ore unloading system to demonstrate compliance with Permit Condition 3.4. Throughput shall be recorded as tons per day and tons per year. The throughput for each day may be determined using monthly throughput records.
- The number of hours of operation of the ore unloading system in hours per day to demonstrate compliance with Permit Condition 3.5.

4 Ore Reclaim and Expanding Systems

4.1 Process Description

The ore is reclaimed from one of the silos using the No. 5 belt conveyor from the bottom of the silo to the No. 6 cross conveyor. The No. 6 cross conveyor discharges ore onto a reclaim belt which delivers the ore to the ore surge bin. The ore is fed to an elevator through a vibratory feeder.

The elevator carries the ore to ore distribution pipes at the top of the expander. The expander is fired with propane and maintains a temperature of about 1,700° F. The flame softens the ore and the internal moisture expands the ore 10-20 times the original size. The expanded perlite is air cooled and collected in the primary product collector, which is a cyclone that separates the expanded perlite from the cooler separator which acts as a separator of the fines from the coarse aggregates. The coarse aggregates are collected in the coarse product packer. The fines are carried to the baghouse which separates the perlite fines from the air stream which is discharged to the atmosphere via the expander baghouse. Fine product passes through a rotary valve then to the fine product packer. Expander baghouse fines are collected in the baghouse fines packer via a rotary airlock.

4.2 Control Device Descriptions

Particulate matter emissions from the ore reclaim and expanding systems are controlled by the expander baghouse.

Table 4.1 Ore Reclaim and Expanding Systems Description

Emissions Unit / Process	Control Devices
Ore reclaim and expanding systems	Baghouse

Emission Limits

4.3 Emission Limits

Emissions of PM and PM₁₀ from the ore reclaim and expanding systems (i.e., silo discharge, No. 5 reclaim belt, surge bin, elevator, expander, primary product collector, cooler separator, and product packaging) shall not exceed any corresponding emission rate limits listed in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2 Ore Reclaim and Expanding Systems Emission Limits

Source Description	PM		PM ₁₀ ^c	
	lb/hr ^a	T/yr ^b	lb/hr ^a	T/yr ^b
Ore reclaim and expanding systems	1.15	2.31	1.15	2.31

^a As determined by a pollutant-specific EPA reference method, Department-approved alternative, or as determined by the Department's emissions estimation methods used in the permit application analysis.

^b As determined by multiplying the actual or allowable (if actual is not available) pound per hour emissions rate by the allowable hours per year that the process(es) may operate(s), or by actual annual production rates.

^c Includes condensables

Operating Requirements

4.4 Throughput Limits

The maximum ore throughput to the ore reclaim and expander systems shall not exceed 330 tons per day and 4,000 tons per any consecutive 12-month period (T/yr).

4.5 Fuel Specification

Propane gas shall be used exclusively as fuel for the expanding system.

4.6 Baghouse Operation

The permittee shall install and operate a baghouse to control PM and PM₁₀ emissions from the ore reclaim and expanding systems.

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

4.7 Baghouse Procedures

Within 60 days of permit issuance, the permittee shall have developed a Baghouse Procedures document for the inspection and operation of the baghouses which controls emissions from the ore reclaim and expanding systems. The Baghouse Procedures document shall be a permittee developed document independent of the manufacturer supplied operating manual but may include summaries of procedures included in the manufacturer supplied operating manual.

The Baghouse Procedures document shall describe the procedures that will be followed to comply with the General Provisions and shall contain requirements for weekly see-no-see visible emissions inspections of the baghouse. The inspection shall occur during daylight hours and under normal operating conditions.

The Baghouse document shall also include a schedule and procedures for corrective action that will be taken if visible emissions are present from the baghouse at anytime. At a minimum the document shall include:

- procedures to determine if bags or cartridges are ruptured; and
- procedures to determine if bags or cartridges are not appropriately secured in place.

The Permittee shall maintain records of the results of each baghouse inspections in accordance with the General Provisions of this permit. The records shall include , but not be limited to, the following:

- Date and time of inspection;
- Equipment inspected (e.g. exterior housing of baghouse, fan motor, auger, inlet air ducting);
- Description of whether visible emissions were present, and if visible emissions were present a description of the corrective action that was taken.
- Date corrective action was taken.

The Baghouse Procedures document shall be submitted to DEQ within 60 days of permit issuance and shall contain a certification by a responsible official. Any changes to the Baghouse Procedures document shall be submitted within 15 days of the change.

The Baghouse Procedures document shall also remain on site at all times and shall be made available to DEQ representatives upon request.

[2/17/2017]

4.8 Recordkeeping Requirements

The permittee shall monitor and record the following information:

- The ore throughput to the ore reclaiming system to demonstrate compliance with Permit Condition 4.4. Throughput shall be recorded as tons per day and tons per year. The throughput for each day may be determined using monthly throughput records.

5 General Provisions

General Compliance

5.1 The permittee has a continuing duty to comply with all terms and conditions of this permit. All emissions authorized herein shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit and the “Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho.” The emissions of any pollutant in excess of the limitations specified herein, or noncompliance with any other condition or limitation contained in this permit, shall constitute a violation of this permit, the “Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho,” and the Environmental Protection and Health Act (Idaho Code §39-101, et seq.)

[Idaho Code §39-101, et seq.]

5.2 The permittee shall at all times (except as provided in the “Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho”) maintain in good working order and operate as efficiently as practicable all treatment or control facilities or systems installed or used to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit and other applicable Idaho laws for the control of air pollution.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.211, 5/1/94]

5.3 Nothing in this permit is intended to relieve or exempt the permittee from the responsibility to comply with all applicable local, state, or federal statutes, rules, and regulations.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.212.01, 5/1/94]

Inspection and Entry

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

- Enter upon the permittee’s premises where an emissions source is located, 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]

Construction and Operation Notification

5.5 This permit shall expire if construction has not begun within two years of its issue date, or if construction is suspended for one year.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.211.02, 5/1/94]

5.6 The permittee shall furnish DEQ written notifications as follows:

- A notification of the date of initiation of construction, within five working days after occurrence; except in the case where pre-permit construction approval has been granted then notification shall be made within five working days after occurrence or within five working days after permit issuance whichever is later;

- A notification of the date of any suspension of construction, if such suspension lasts for one year or more;
- A notification of the anticipated date of initial start-up of the stationary source or facility not more than sixty days or less than thirty days prior to such date; and
- A notification of the actual date of initial start-up of the stationary source or facility within fifteen days after such date; and
- A notification of the initial date of achieving the maximum production rate, within five working days after occurrence - production rate and date.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.211.03, 5/1/94]

Performance Testing

- 5.7** If performance testing (air emissions source test) is required by this permit, the permittee shall provide notice of intent to test to DEQ at least 15 days prior to the scheduled test date or shorter time period as approved by DEQ. DEQ may, at its option, have an observer present at any emissions tests conducted on a source. DEQ requests that such testing not be performed on weekends or state holidays.
- 5.8** All performance 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, at least 30 days prior to conducting any performance test, the permittee is encouraged to submit a performance test protocol to DEQ for approval. The written protocol shall include a description of the test method(s) to be used, an explanation of any or unusual circumstances regarding the proposed test, and the proposed test schedule for conducting and reporting the test.
- 5.9** Within 60 days following the date in which a performance test required by this permit is concluded, the permittee shall submit to DEQ a performance test report. The written report shall include a description of the process, identification of the test method(s) used, equipment used, all process operating data collected during the test period, and test results, as well as raw test data and associated documentation, including any approved test protocol.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.157, 4/5/00 and 4/11/15]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping

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

[IDAPA 58.01.01.211, 5/1/94]

Excess Emissions

- 5.11 The permittee shall comply with the procedures and requirements of IDAPA 58.01.01.130–136 for excess emissions due to start-up, shut-down, scheduled maintenance, safety measures, upsets, and breakdowns.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.130–136, 4/5/00]

Certification

- 5.12 All documents submitted to DEQ—including, but not limited to, records, monitoring data, supporting information, requests for confidential treatment, testing reports, or compliance certification—shall contain a certification by a responsible official. The certification shall state that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document(s) are true, accurate, and complete.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.123, 5/1/94]

False Statements

- 5.13 No person shall knowingly make any false statement, representation, or certification in any form, notice, or report required under this permit or any applicable rule or order in force pursuant thereto.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.125, 3/23/98]

Tampering

- 5.14 No person shall knowingly render inaccurate any monitoring device or method required under this permit or any applicable rule or order in force pursuant thereto.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.126, 3/23/98]

Transferability

- 5.15 This permit is transferable in accordance with procedures listed in IDAPA 58.01.01.209.06.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.209.06, 4/11/06]

Severability

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

[IDAPA 58.01.01.211, 5/1/94]