

Air Quality

PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT

Permittee Riverbend Meats, LLC
Permit Number P-2021.0030
Project ID 62655
Facility ID 019-00107
Facility Location 8143 W. Broadway
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

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 December 21, 2021


Aaron Hoberg, Permit Writer


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1 Permit Scope

Purpose

1.1 This is an initial permit to construct (PTC) for a new beef processing facility.

Regulated Sources

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

Table 1.1 Regulated Sources

Permit Section	Source	Control Equipment
1 ^(a)	<u>Air Make-Up Units (20):</u> Total Firing Rate: 16.561 MMBtu/hr Burner Model: Midco 2/2A Fuel: Natural Gas	Low NO _x burners
2	<u>Anaerobic Digester:</u> Max Digester gas generation: 400,000 scf/day Average gas generation: 203,000 scf/day	<u>Varec Biogas Flare:</u> Model: 244W Rated Capacity: 22,250 scf/hr Fuel: Digester Gas
	<u>Boiler #1:</u> Manufacturer: Cleaver-Brooks Model: CBEX Elite Max Rating: 35.7 MMBtu/hr Fuel: Natural Gas/Digester Gas <u>Boiler #2:</u> Manufacturer: Cleaver-Brooks Model: CBEX Elite Rating: 35.7 MMBtu/hr Fuel: Natural Gas/Digester Gas	Low NO _x and Low CO burners Economizers
3	<u>Emergency Engine:</u> Manufacturer: Caterpillar Model: DG-450C or Equivalent Capacity: 450 kW Fuel: Natural Gas	4-Stroke Lean Burn

- a) Air Make-Up units at the facility are permitted assuming a 50% annual duty of the maximum hourly capacity ratings in Table 1.1. No other permit conditions apply for these units.

2 Anaerobic Digesters, Flare, and Process Boilers

2.1 Process Description

The facility uses an anaerobic digester as part of their wastewater treatment system. A byproduct of the anaerobic digester is biogas which is approximately 60% methane and 40% carbon dioxide by dry volume. Biogas also contains hydrogen sulfide resulting from sulfur reactions in the digester. At full operation (600 head per day), average daily biogas production is approximately 203,000 scf. The maximum amount of biogas produced in a day is 400,000 cubic feet of biogas. Biogas can be combusted as fuel in Boiler #1 and/or Boiler #2. A flare serves to combust biogas that is not combusted in the boilers.

Two gas fired boilers will provide steam for plant operations. The boilers are equipped with low NO_x and low CO burners with economizers and may operate on natural gas, digester gas, or a blend of both fuels.

2.2 Control Device Descriptions

Table 2.1 Anaerobic Digesters, Flare, and Process Boilers Description

Emissions Units / Processes	Control Devices	Emission Points
<u>Anaerobic Digester</u> Max Digester gas generation: 400,000 scf/day Average gas generation: 203,000 scf/day	<u>Varec Biogas Flare:</u> Model: 244W Rated Capacity: 22,250 scf/hr Fuel: Digester Gas	<u>Varec Biogas Flare Stack:</u> Height: 15 ft Diameter: 19 inches Temperature: 1,832 °F Flow Rate: 65.6 ft/s Orientation: Vertical
<u>Boiler #1:</u> Manufacturer: Cleaver-Brooks Model: CBEX Elite Max Rating: 35.7 MMBtu/hr Fuel: Natural Gas/Digester Gas	Low NO _x and Low CO burners Economizer	<u>Boiler #1 Stack:</u> Height: 36 ft Diameter: 2.0 ft Temperature: 314 °F Flow Rate: 8,548 acfm Orientation: Vertical
<u>Boiler #2:</u> Manufacturer: Cleaver-Brooks Model: CBEX Elite Rating: 35.7 MMBtu/hr Fuel: Natural Gas/Digester Gas	Low NO _x and Low CO burners Economizer	<u>Boiler #2 Stack:</u> Height: 36 ft Diameter: 2.0 ft Temperature: 314 °F Flow Rate: 8,548 acfm Orientation: Vertical

Emission Limits

2.3 Emission Limits

The emissions from the Flare and Boiler stacks shall not exceed any corresponding emissions rate limits listed in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 Flare and Process Boilers Emission Limits^(a)

Source Description	PM _{2.5} /PM ₁₀ ^(b)		SO ₂ ^(e)		NO _x		CO		VOC	
	lb/hr ^(c)	T/yr ^(d)	lb/hr ^(c)	T/yr ^(d)	lb/hr ^(c)	T/yr ^(d)	lb/hr ^(c)	T/yr ^(d)	lb/hr ^(c)	T/yr ^(d)
Varec Biogas Flare	0.07	0.17	4.64	20.15	0.68	1.51	3.10	6.88	6.60	14.65
Boiler #1	0.18	0.78			0.87	3.79	0.18	0.77	0.13	0.56
Boiler #2	0.18	0.78			0.87	3.79	0.18	0.77	0.13	0.56

- a) In absence of any other credible evidence, compliance is ensured by complying with permit operating, monitoring, and record keeping requirements.
- b) Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal two point five (2.5) and ten (10) micrometers, including condensable particulate as defined in IDAPA 58.01.01.006.
- c) Pounds per hour, as determined by a test method prescribed by IDAPA 58.01.01.157, EPA reference test method, continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) data, or DEQ-approved alternative.
- d) Tons per any consecutive 12-calendar month period.
- e) The SO₂ emission limit is combined for the flare and boilers and is calculated using the maximum daily throughput of biogas, 100% conversion of H₂S to SO₂, and natural gas combustion up to the maximum heat inputs of the flare and boilers.

2.4 Hydrogen Sulfide (H₂S) Emission Limit

The concentration of hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) entering the flare and process boilers from the anaerobic digester shall not exceed 2,400 ppmV of H₂S, based on the most recent consecutive 12-month average of all monitored values obtained by the hydrogen sulfide monitor or Draeger® tube, or equivalent, sampling.

2.5 Biogas Production Limit

Biogas production from the anaerobic digesters shall not exceed 400,000 scf per day, and 74.0 MMscf for any consecutive 12-month period.

2.6 Opacity Limit

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

2.7 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 in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.775.

2.8 Particulate Matter Standards for Gas Fired Boilers

The permittee shall not exceed 0.015 gr/dscf at 3% oxygen for the combustion of natural gas or biogas in the flare and process boilers as required by IDAPA 58.01.01.676.

Operating Requirements

2.9 Fuel Usage

All biogas produced in the anaerobic digester shall be combusted in the process boilers and/or flare.

The permittee shall combust biogas and/or natural gas in Process Boilers #1 and #2. Any biogas not combusted in the process boilers shall be combusted in the flare.

2.10 Pilot Flame

The permittee shall install, maintain, and operate a digester flare that shall be operated with a flame present at all times when biogas is routed to the flare. The flare shall be equipped with an automatic ignition system with a flame detector used to verify ignition prior to initiating the flow of biogas to the flare. The permittee may elect to operate with a pilot flame present at all times when biogas is routed to the flare. In the event of a flame failure, the permittee shall follow a standard operating procedure to reignite the flame as expeditiously as practicable.

2.11 Reasonable Control of Fugitive Emissions

All reasonable precautions shall be taken to prevent particulate matter 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:

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

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

2.12 Pilot Flame Monitoring

The permittee shall install, maintain, and operate a thermocouple or similar device that detects the presence of a flame in the flare prior to initiating the flow of biogas to the flare.

2.13 Fuel Records

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.48c(g)(1), the permittee shall record and maintain records of the amount of natural gas and biogas combusted during each operating day; or in accordance with 40 CFR 60.48c(g)(2), the permittee may elect to record and maintain records of the amount of each fuel combusted during each calendar month; or in accordance with 40 CFR 60.48c(g)(3), the permittee may elect to record and maintain records of the total amount of each steam generating unit fuel delivered to that property during each calendar month.

2.14 Recordkeeping Time Length

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.48c(i), the permittee shall maintain all records required for a period of two years following the date of such record.

2.15 Biogas Flow Rate Monitoring

The permittee shall monitor and record the total biogas flow rate on a daily basis in units of standard cubic feet per day and calculate a rolling 12-month average of standard cubic feet per year.

Unless an alternative monitoring and recordkeeping method is approved by DEQ, the permittee shall comply with the following requirements to determine the quantity of biogas produced by the anaerobic digester:

- The permittee shall calibrate, maintain, and operate biogas flow meters that shall be placed before each combustion source and downstream of the anaerobic digesters. The total biogas flow will be determined by totaling the flow through each meter. The biogas flow meters shall be installed, operated, and maintained in accordance with the O&M manual and the manufacturer specifications.
- Calibration of the biogas flow meters shall be performed and recorded in accordance with the O&M manual.

2.16 Hydrogen Sulfide Monitoring

The permittee shall conduct H₂S monitoring using an inline H₂S gas monitor or Draeger® Tube, or similar sampling tubes from other manufacturers, sampling system. The monitoring shall be conducted downstream of the digester, and upstream of the boilers and biogas flare to measure the H₂S concentration of the biogas produced in the anaerobic digester. The measured H₂S concentrations shall be recorded once per week in units of ppmV.

Monitoring and recordkeeping of H₂S concentrations shall occur during each calendar week of operations. Monthly monitoring may be conducted in lieu of weekly monitoring, provided that 24 consecutive weeks of monitoring do not exceed 90% of the H₂S limit permit condition. If any single measurement during monthly monitoring equals or exceeds 90% of the H₂S limit permit condition, then monitoring frequency shall revert to each calendar week until the 24 consecutive weeks of monitoring do not equal or exceed 90% of the H₂S Limit Permit Condition. Records of this information shall be maintained on site and be made available to DEQ representatives upon request and in accordance with the General Provisions.

If inline H₂S monitoring is used: The permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate the inline H₂S monitor in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. Calibration of the H₂S monitor shall be performed and recorded in accordance with the O&M manual and no less frequently than semi-annually if the meter is in service. If the meter is out of service, the meter must be cleaned and calibrated before being put into service. Gas checks must be conducted weekly for new H₂S analyzers, and an acceptable gas check is an analyzer response that is $\pm 20\%$ of a known concentration. If gas checks are within the $\pm 20\%$ range for four consecutive weeks, then the frequency of gas checks can be reduced to monthly. If four consecutive monthly gas checks are within the acceptable range, then the frequency can be reduced to semi-annually. If any gas check response is outside the $\pm 20\%$ range, then the frequency would start over at weekly.

- A *gas check* is defined as an introduction of a known concentration of gas to the analyzer system prior to any adjustment being made to the analyzer response and recording the system response. A gas check will identify if the analyzer system is maintaining accuracy over time and determine if gas checks and calibration frequency should be increased or decreased.

If Draeger® Tube, or similar sampling tubes from other manufacturers, monitoring is used: The permittee shall install and maintain a sampling port for the Draeger® Tube monitoring. New Draeger® Tubes shall be used for each sampling event. Sampling shall be performed according to the manufacturer's specifications. The Draeger® Tubes must have a calibration range sufficient to show the H₂S concentration of the system. If the H₂S concentration is outside the range on the Draeger® Tube, a new Draeger® Tube with the proper range must be used to determine the correct H₂S concentration of the biogas.

2.17 Operations and Maintenance Manual

The permittee shall keep an operations and maintenance (O&M) manual which discusses the operation of the digesters, flare, and boilers and describes the procedures that will be followed to maintain the anaerobic digester, flare, and boilers in good working order and assure operation as efficiently as practical for the boilers. The procedures and specifications described in the O&M manual shall address, at a minimum, the following topics:

Biogas Flow-rate Monitor

- Standard operational procedure for flow-rate sampling,
- Frequency and method of calibration, and
- Flow rate measurement range

H₂S Monitor

- Standard operational procedure for H₂S concentration sampling,
- Frequency and method of calibration, and
- H₂S concentration measurement range

Pilot Flame Detector or Automatic Ignition System

- Method of ensuring continuous operation when biogas is routed to the flare,
- Procedure for flame re-ignition, and
- Method of gas detection

Requirements to periodically monitor and record the parameters listed above no less frequently than once per calendar month.

The contents of the O&M manual shall be based on manufacturer's specifications for each piece of equipment. A copy of the manufacturer's recommendations shall be included with the O & M manual, and both shall be made available to DEQ representatives upon request.

Any changes to the O&M Manual shall be submitted to DEQ within 15 days of the change.

Incorporation of Federal Requirements by Reference

2.18 Unless expressly provided otherwise, any reference in this permit to any document identified in IDAPA 58.01.01.107.03 shall constitute the full incorporation into this permit of that document for the purposes of the reference, including any notes and appendices therein. Documents include, but are not limited to:

- Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources (NSPS), 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc.

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

3 Emergency Generator

3.1 Process Description

The facility operates a natural gas fired emergency generator to provide backup power during electrical outages.

3.2 Control Device Descriptions

Table 3.1 Emergency Generator Description

Emissions Units / Processes	Control Devices	Emission Points
<u>Emergency Engine:</u> Manufacturer: Caterpillar Model: DG-450C or Equivalent Capacity: 450 kW Fuel: Natural Gas	4-Stroke Lean Burn	<u>Emergency Generator #1 Stack:</u> Height: 10 ft Diameter: 0.8 ft Temperature: 1,326 °F Flow Rate: 3,060 cfm Orientation: Vertical

Emission Limits

3.3 Emission Limits

The emissions from the Emergency Generator stack shall not exceed any corresponding emissions rate limits listed in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2 Emergency Generator Emission Limits^(a)

Source Description	PM _{2.5} /PM ₁₀ ^(b)		SO ₂		NO _x		CO		VOC	
	lb/hr ^(c)	T/yr ^(d)	lb/hr ^(c)	T/yr ^(d)	lb/hr ^(c)	T/yr ^(d)	lb/hr ^(c)	T/yr ^(d)	lb/hr ^(c)	T/yr ^(d)
Caterpillar 450 kW Emergency Generator	0.06	0.003	0.003	0.0002	1.33	0.07	2.66	0.13	0.93	0.05

- a) In absence of any other credible evidence, compliance is ensured by complying with permit operating, monitoring, and record keeping requirements.
- b) Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal two point five (2.5) and ten (10) micrometers, including condensable particulate as defined in IDAPA 58.01.01.006.
- c) Pounds per hour, as determined by a test method prescribed by IDAPA 58.01.01.157, EPA reference test method, continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) data, or DEQ-approved alternative.
- d) Tons per any consecutive 12-calendar month period.

3.4 Emission Standards

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4233, the permittee must comply with the emission standards in Table 1 to the Subpart for the emergency IC engine.

Table 3.3 Table 1 to Subpart JJJJ of Part 60 - NO_x, CO, and VOC Emission Standards

Engine type and fuel	Maximum engine power	Manufacture date	Emission standards ^(a)					
			g/HP-hr			ppmvd at 15% O ₂		
			NO _x	CO	VOC ^(b)	NO _x	CO	VOC ^(b)
Non-Emergency SI Lean Burn Natural Gas and LPG	500≤HP≤1,350	7/1/2010	1.0	2.0	0.7	82	270	60

- a) Owners and operators of stationary non-certified SI engines may choose to comply with the emission standards in units of either g/hp-hr or ppmvd at 15 percent O₂.
- b) For purposes of this subpart, when calculating emissions of volatile organic compounds, emissions of formaldehyde should not be included.

3.5 Opacity Limit

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

Operating Requirements

3.6 Fuel Type

The emergency generator shall be fueled with natural gas exclusively

3.7 Lifetime Operation and Maintenance

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4234, the permittee shall operate and maintain a stationary SI ICE that achieves the emission standards as required in 40 CFR 60.4233(e) over the entire life of the engine.

3.8 Hours of Operation

To demonstrate compliance with the Emissions Limits permit condition, operation of the emergency generator shall not exceed 100 hours per consecutive 12-months.

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4243(d), the permittee shall operate the emergency engine according to the following requirements. In order for the engine to be considered an emergency stationary ICE under the subpart, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, emergency demand response, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year is prohibited. If the permittee does not operate the engines according to the following requirements, the engines will not be considered emergency engines under the subpart and must meet all requirements for non-emergency engines.

- There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations.
- The permittee may operate the emergency stationary ICE for any combination of the purposes specified below for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed below counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed.
 - Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine. The permittee 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 permittee maintains records indicating that federal, state, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency ICE beyond 100 hours per calendar year.
 - Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for emergency demand response for periods in which the Reliability Coordinator under the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standard EOP-002-3, Capacity and Energy Emergencies (incorporated by reference, see §60.17), or other authorized entity as determined by the Reliability Coordinator, has declared an Energy Emergency Alert Level 2 as defined in the NERC Reliability Standard EOP-002-3.

- Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for periods where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency of 5 percent or greater below standard voltage or frequency.
- Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations. The 50 hours of operation in non-emergency situations are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance and testing and emergency demand response. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.

NSPS/NESHAP Applicability

3.9 40 CFR 60 Subpart JJJJ – Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines

The emergency generator commenced construction after July 12, 2006, was manufactured after January 1, 2008, and is a lean burn engine that is greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP. This emergency generator is subject to this subpart in accordance with 40 CFR 60.4230(a)(4)(ii).

3.10 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ – National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines

The emergency generator is a new stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions that commenced construction or reconstruction after June 12, 2006, and subject to this subpart in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(2)(iii).

In accordance with 40 CFR 63.6590(c)(1), this emergency generator is a new stationary RICE located at an area source and meets the requirements of this part by meeting the requirements of 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart JJJJ.

Incorporation of Federal Requirements by Reference

3.11 Unless expressly provided otherwise, any reference in this permit to any document identified in IDAPA 58.01.01.107.03 shall constitute the full incorporation into this permit of that document for the purposes of the reference, including any notes and appendices therein. Documents include, but are not limited to:

- Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources (NSPS), 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ
- National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP), 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ

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

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

3.12 Maintenance Records

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4243(a)(1), the permittee shall install a certified engine and operate and maintain the engine according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions. The permittee must keep records of conducted maintenance, but no performance testing is required.

3.13 Records

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4245(a), the permittee shall keep records of the following information:

- All notifications submitted to comply with the subpart and all documentation supporting any notification
- Maintenance conducted on the engine
- Documentation from the manufacturer that the engine is certified to meet the emission standards and information as required in 40 CFR Parts 90, 1048, 1054, and 1060, as applicable

3.14 Hours of Operation Records

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4245(b), the permittee shall keep records of the hours of operation of the engine.

Reporting Requirements

3.15 General Provisions of 40 CFR 60

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4246, the permittee shall comply with the following applicable General Provisions of 40 CFR 60:

Table 3.4 Table 3 to Subpart JJJJ of Part 60—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart JJJJ

General Provision Citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§60.1	General applicability of the General Provisions	Yes	
§60.2	Definitions	Yes	Additional terms defined in §60.4248.
§60.3	Units and abbreviations	Yes	
§60.4	Address	Yes	
§60.5	Determination of construction or modification	Yes	
§60.6	Review of plans	Yes	
§60.7	Notification and Recordkeeping	Yes	Except that §60.7 only applies as specified in §60.4245.
§60.8	Performance tests	Yes	Except that §60.8 only applies to owners and operators who are subject to performance testing in subpart JJJJ.
§60.9	Availability of information	Yes	
§60.10	State Authority	Yes	
§60.11	Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements	Yes	Requirements are specified in subpart JJJJ.
§60.12	Circumvention	Yes	
§60.13	Monitoring requirements	No	

General Provision Citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§60.14	Modification	Yes	
§60.15	Reconstruction	Yes	
§60.16	Priority list	Yes	
§60.17	Incorporations by reference	Yes	
§60.18	General control device requirements	No	
§60.19	General notification and reporting requirements	Yes	

4 General Provisions

General Compliance

- 4.1 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.]
- 4.2 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, 5/1/1994]
- 4.3 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, 5/1/1994]

Inspection and Entry

- 4.4 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

- 4.5 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, 5/1/1994]
- 4.6 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; and

- A notification of the initial date of achieving the maximum production rate, within five working days after occurrence - production rate and date.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.211.01, 5/1/1994]

- 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.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.211.03, 5/1/1994]

Performance Testing

4.7 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.

4.8 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.

4.9 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 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, 4/5/2000 and 4/11/2015]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping

4.10 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, 5/1/1994]

Excess Emissions

- 4.11 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, 4/5/2000]

Certification

- 4.12 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, 5/1/1994]

False Statements

- 4.13 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, 3/23/1998]

Tampering

- 4.14 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, 3/23/1998]

Transferability

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

[IDAPA 58.01.01.209.06, 4/11/2006]

Severability

- 4.16 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, 5/1/1994]