Air Quality

PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT

Permittee	MG Crest LLC
Permit Number	P-2014.0040
Project ID	62771
Facility ID	039-00029
Facility Location	350 NW Recycle Drive Mayfield, ID 83716

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 27, 2021

Kelli Wetzel

Kelli Wetzel, Permit Writer

Mike Simon, Stationary Source Bureau Chief

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1 Permit Scope

Purpose

1.1 This is a revised permit to construct (PTC) to change the facility's name from Alternative Environmental Systems, Inc. to MG Crest LLC.

[12/27/2021]

1.2 This PTC replaces Permit to Construct No. P-2014.0040, issued on January 31, 2017.

[12/27/2021]

Regulated Sources

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

Table 1.1 Regulated Sources

Permit Section	Source	Control Equipment
2	Two Batch Pyrolysis Retorts Manufacturer: Industrial Fabrication Company Manufacture Date: 2013 Max. Production: 3,000 lb/batch (each) Allowable Fuel: Diesel #2 Fuel Consumption: 15 gal/hr (each)	None
2	Two Continuous Pyrolysis Reactors Manufacturer: Unknown Manufacture Date: 2015 & 2017 Max. Production: 400 lb/hr & 700 lb/hr Allowable Fuel: Diesel #2 Fuel Consumption: 9 gal/hr (combined)	None
3	Flare Manufacturer: Hero Manufacture Date: 2014 Aux. Fuel: Propane Fuel Consumption: 250 scf/hr	Sulfur Scrubber Manufacturer: Proprietary Type: H_2S Scavenging
4	Two Dust Control Baghouses Manufacturer: UAS Model: MERV 15 Type: Cartridge Cartridges: 16 PM_{10} Control Efficiency: 99.99%	N/A
4	Jet Mill Baghouse Manufacturer: MAC Process Model: 24SER4 Style III Type: Cartridge Cartridges: 4 PM_{10} Control Efficiency: 99.99%	N/A
5	Emergency IC Engine Manufacturer: John Deere Model: 6068HF285 Manufacture Date: 2005 Horsepower: 197 Fuel: ULSD	None

[1/31/2017]

2 Batch Pyrolysis Retorts and Continuous Pyrolysis Reactors

2.1 Process Description

Two batch pyrolysis retorts or two continuous pyrolysis reactors are used to convert waste tires or other carbon-based offal into recoverable materials that may include steel, oil, gas, and char material through a pyrolysis process. The retorts and reactors are heated with diesel fueled burners.

2.2 Control Device Descriptions

Table 2.1 Batch Pyrolysis Retorts and Continuous Pyrolysis Reactors Description

Emissions Units / Processes	Control Devices	Emission Points
Two Batch Pyrolysis Retorts	None	Retort Exhaust Stack
Two Continuous Pyrolysis Reactors	None	

[1/31/2017]

Emission Limits

2.3 Emission Limits

The emissions from the pyrolysis retorts stack shall not exceed any corresponding emissions rate limits listed in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 Batch Pyrolysis Retorts and Continuous Pyrolysis Reactors Emission Limits

Source Description	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]
Batch Pyrolysis Retorts	0.07	0.32	1.07	1.94	0.72	1.31	0.15	0.27	0.02	0.07
Continuous Pyrolysis Reactors	0.02	0.09	0.002	0.01	0.22	0.95	0.05	0.20	0.005	0.02

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

[1/31/2017]

2.4 Opacity Limit

Emissions from the pyrolysis retorts stack, or any other stack, vent, or functionally equivalent opening associated with the batch pyrolysis retorts or continuous pyrolysis reactors, 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.

2.5 Grain Loading

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

Operating Requirements

2.6 Batch Pyrolysis Retorts Operating Limits

To demonstrate compliance with the emission limits permit condition, operation of the batch pyrolysis retorts shall not exceed any of the following parameters:

- Two pyrolysis batches per day for each retort
- 6,000 pounds of tires or other carbon-based offal pyrolyzed per calendar day for each retort
- 30 gallons of diesel fuel consumed per hour in the retort burners

2.7 Continuous Pyrolysis Reactors Operating Limits

To demonstrate compliance with the emission limits permit condition, operation of the continuous pyrolysis reactors shall not exceed any of the following parameters:

- 1,100 pounds per hour and 26,400 pounds per day of tires or other carbon-based offal pyrolyzed combined for the continuous pyrolysis reactors.
- 9 gallons of diesel fuel consumed per hour in the reactor burners

[1/31/2017]

2.8 Fuel Requirement

The two batch pyrolysis retorts and two continuous pyrolysis reactors shall be fueled exclusively with ULSD fuel.

[1/31/2017]

2.9 ULSD Fuel Specifications

ULSD fuel oil shall meet ASTM Grades 1 or 2, or a mixture of ASTM Grades 1 and 2, and which has a maximum sulfur content of 0.0015% (15 ppm) by weight.

[1/31/2017]

2.10 Operating Requirement

The batch pyrolysis retorts and the continuous pyrolysis reactors shall not be operated at the same time.

[1/31/2017]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

2.11 Batch Pyrolysis Retorts Operation Recordkeeping

The permittee shall monitor and record batch retort operation in hours per day, description of the type of material being processed in the batch retort, weight of material processed, batches per day, and the type and amount of fuel used each day.

[1/31/2017]

2.12 Continuous Pyrolysis Reactors Operation Recordkeeping

The permittee shall monitor and record the description of the type of material being processed in the reactors, weight of material processed, and the type and amount of fuel used each day.

[1/31/2017]

2.13 Fuel Specifications Recordkeeping

On an as-received basis for each shipment of distillate fuel oil for the boilers, the permittee shall maintain supplier verified and certified information on percent sulfur content by weight of the fuel.

3 Flare

3.1 Process Description

The flare is used for the destruction of syngas that is produced in the pyrolysis process. An induced draft fan is used to pull Syngas from the retorts or reactors through the condensers, storage vessels, and scrubber where it is vented to the flare. Two thermocouple sensors in the flare stack continuously monitor operations. Propane is used to maintain a pilot flame and as auxiliary flare fuel as needed.

3.2 Control Device Descriptions

Table 3.1 Flare Description

Emissions Units / Processes	Control Devices	Emission Points
Flare	Sulfur Scrubber Manufacturer: Proprietary Type: Wet Scrubber with Alkaline Solution and Iron Oxide Bed	Flare Exhaust

Emission Limits

3.3 Opacity Limit

Emissions from the flare stack, or any other stack, vent, or functionally equivalent opening associated with the flare, 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

3.4 Flare and Sulfur Scrubber Operations and Maintenance Manual (O&M)

The permittee shall develop, maintain, and follow an O&M manual for the flare and sulfur scrubber. The O&M manual shall describe the procedures that will be followed to comply with the General Compliance General Provisions of this permit, the manufacturer's specifications, and all other permit requirements for the flare and sulfur scrubber. The manual 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.

At a minimum, the O&M manual shall:

- Be based on manufacturer's information to the extent practical. When the manufacturer's information is not used, other supporting information such as operating parameters measured during a successful performance test shall be included in the manual.
- Include procedures to determine if the sulfur scrubber solution has reached, or is close to reaching, its maximum saturation level for removal of H_2S. These procedures shall include monitoring of the hours of operation on each batch of scrubber solution and the iron oxide bed, monitoring of the specific gravity and pH of the scrubber solution, monitoring of the condition of the iron oxide bed, and monitoring of H_2S concentrations at the flare stack test port. The O&M manual shall specify an acceptable range for the specific gravity and pH of the scrubber solution and an acceptable range for H_2S concentrations at the flare stack test port to indicate that the scrubber solution has not reached its maximum saturation level.

- Include the frequency that the physical inspections are to occur.
- Include a record of the results of each inspection and any corrective action taken in response to the results of the inspection.

3.5 Flare Ignition System

The permittee shall maintain and operate a flare during operation of the batch pyrolysis retorts and continuous pyrolysis reactors. A flame shall be present at all times when combustible gases are vented through the flare. The outlet of the flare shall be equipped with an automatic ignition system, or, shall operate with a pilot flame present at all times when combustible gases are vented through the flare.

[1/31/2017]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

3.6 Opacity Monitoring

The permittee shall conduct a quarterly inspection of visible emissions from the flare during daylight hours and under normal operating conditions. The inspection shall be performed in accordance with Method 9 and the procedures outlined in IDAPA 58.01.01.615. A minimum of 30 observations shall be recorded when conducting the opacity test. If opacity is greater than 20% for a period or periods aggregating more than 3 minutes in any 60-minute period, the permittee shall take all necessary corrective action and report the exceedance in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.130-136.

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 are present (if observed), any corrective action taken in response to the visible emissions, and the date corrective action was taken. The visible emissions inspection is not required when the flare is not in operation. Records of this information shall be kept on site for the most recent two year period and shall be made available to DEQ representatives upon request.

3.7 Flare Ignition System Monitoring

The permittee shall install, maintain, and operate a heat sensing device such as a thermocouple, ultraviolet beam sensor, infrared sensor, or an alternative equivalent device, capable of continuously detecting that the flare flame is present. The permittee shall record, each day that the flare is in operation, the applicable parameters of the heat sensing device that indicate that a flame is present. These records shall be kept on site for the most recent two year period and shall be made available to DEQ representatives upon request.

4 Baghouses

4.1 Process Description

Char material produced in the batch pyrolysis retorts and continuous pyrolysis reactors may be processed in the wire separation unit and then the primary crusher. These units are vented to dust control baghouse No. 1 for control of particulate matter emissions. Dust control baghouse No. 2 collects particulate matter from the pellet mill dryer. Char material may be milled to final specifications in the Jet Mill, which is vented to the Jet Mill baghouse. The Jet Mill baghouse is used for product recovery and particulate matter control.

4.2 Control Device Descriptions

Table 4.1 Baghouses Description

Emissions Units / Processes	Control Devices	Emission Points
Dust Control Baghouse No. 1	N/A	Baghouse outlet
Dust Control Baghouse No. 2	N/A	Baghouse outlet
Jet Mill Baghouse	N/A	Baghouse outlet

[1/31/2017]

Emission Limits

4.3 Opacity Limit

Emissions from the baghouse stack, or any other stack, vent, or functionally equivalent opening associated with the baghouses, 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

4.4 Baghouse Operations and Maintenance Manual

The permittee shall develop and maintain an Operations and Maintenance (O&M) manual for the baghouses, which describes the procedures that will be followed to comply with the General Compliance General Provisions of this permit, the manufacturer's specifications, and all other permit requirements for the process baghouses. The manual 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.

At a minimum, the O&M manual shall:

- Be based on manufacturer's information to the extent practical. When the manufacturer's information is not used, other supporting information such as operating parameters measured during a successful performance test shall be included in the manual.
- Include procedures to determine if bags or cartridges are ruptured and if bags or cartridges are not appropriately secured in place.
- Include the frequency that the physical inspections are to occur.
- Include a record of the results of each inspection and any corrective action taken in response to the results of the inspection.

The manual shall remain on site at all times and shall be made available to DEQ representatives upon request.

4.5 Dust Control Baghouses Filter Requirements

Dust control baghouses No. 1 and No. 2 shall be equipped with filter cartridges which have a collection efficiency equal to or greater than 99.99% for PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$.

[1/31/2017]

4.6 Jet Mill Baghouse Filter Requirements

The Jet Mill baghouse shall be equipped with filter cartridges which have a collection efficiency equal to or greater than 99.99% for PM_{10}.

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

4.7 Recordkeeping Requirement

The permittee shall comply with the requirements of the Monitoring and Recordkeeping General Provision.

5 Emergency IC Engine

5.1 Process Description

An emergency diesel IC engine is used to power an electric generator to provide backup power to the facility in the event of a power interruption. In addition to power outages, the emergency engine is operated weekly for approximately 30 minutes for testing and maintenance. The engine is subject to NESHAP 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII requirements.

5.2 Control Device Descriptions

Table 5.1 Emergency Engine Description

Emissions Units / Processes	Control Devices	Emission Points
Emergency Diesel IC Engine	None	IC Engine Exhaust Stack

Emission Limits

5.3 Opacity Limit

Emissions from the emergency IC engine stack, or any other stack, vent, or functionally equivalent opening associated with the emergency IC engine, 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.

5.4 Emission Standards

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4205 and 60.4206, the permittee must comply with the emission standards in Table 1 to this subpart over the entire life of the engine.

Table 5.2 Table 1 to Subpart IIII of Part 60 – NO_x, CO, PM, and HC Emission Standards

Engine type and fuel	Maximum engine power	Manufacture date	Emission Standards [(a)] g/hp-hr			
			NO_X	CO	PM	HC
Pre-2007 Engine with a Displacements of < 10 L per cylinder	175≤HP<300	Pre-2007	9.2	11.4	0.54	1.3

Operating Requirements

5.5 Fuel Requirements

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4207, the emergency IC engine shall only use ULSD diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel.

5.6 ULSD Fuel Specifications

ULSD fuel oil is fuel which meets ASTM Grades 1 or 2, or a mixture of ASTM Grades 1 and 2, and which has a maximum sulfur content of 0.0015% (15 ppm) by weight.

5.7 Hour Meter

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4209, the permittee shall install a non-resettable hour meter prior to startup of the engine.

5.8 Hours of Operation

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4211(f), the permittee shall operate the emergency stationary ICE according to the following requirements. If the permittee does not operate the engine according to the following requirements, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine 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 engine for any combination of the purposes specified below for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year.
    - The engine may be operated for maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the test 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 engine may be operated for emergency demand response for periods in which an Energy Emergency Alert Level 2 has been declared.
    - The engine may be operated for periods where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency of 5 percent or greater below standard voltage or frequency.
- The engine may be operated for up to 50 hour per calendar year in non-emergency situations.

5.9 Compliance Requirements

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4211(a), the permittee shall:

- Operate and maintain the engine according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions;
- Change only those emission-related settings that are permitted by the manufacturer; and
- Meet the requirements of 40 CFR parts 89, 94 and/or 1068, as they apply.

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4211(b), the permittee shall demonstrate compliance according to one of the following methods:

- Purchasing an engine certified according to 40 CFR part 89 or 40 CFR part 94 for the same model year and maximum engine power. The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's specifications.
- Keeping records of performance test results for each pollutant for a test conducted on a similar engine. The test must have been conducted using the same methods specified in Subpart IIII and these methods must have been followed correctly.
- Keeping records of engine manufacturer data indicating compliance with the standards.
- Keeping records of control device vendor data indicating compliance with the standards.
- Conducting an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards according to the requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.4212, as applicable.

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

5.10 Fuel Specifications Recordkeeping

On an as-received basis for each shipment of distillate fuel oil for the IC engine, the permittee shall maintain supplier verified and certified information on percent sulfur content by weight of the fuel.

5.11 Hours of Operation Recordkeeping

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4214(b), the permittee is not required to submit an initial notification. If the engine does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, the permittee shall keep records of the operation of the engine in emergency and non-emergency service that are recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The permittee must record the time of operation of the engine and the reason the engine was in operation during that time.

5.12 Incorporation of Federal Requirements by Reference

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

- Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources (NSPS), 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII - Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines

For permit conditions referencing or cited in accordance with any document incorporated by reference (including permit conditions identified as NSPS), 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.

6 General Provisions

General Compliance

6.1 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.]

6.2 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]

6.3 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

6.4 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

6.5 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]

6.6 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, 5/1/1994]

Performance Testing

6.7 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.

6.8 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.

6.9 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, 4/5/2000 and 4/11/2015]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping

6.10 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

6.11 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

6.12 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

6.13 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

6.14 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

6.15 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

6.16 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]