STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

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www.deq.idaho.gov

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

May 4, 2018

Gilbert Sanchez, Wastewater Superintendent
City of Jerome Wastewater Treatment Plant
50 North 100 West
Jerome, ID 83338

RE: Facility ID No. 053-00038, City of Jerome Waste Water Treatment Plant, Jerome
Final Permit Letter

Dear Mr. Sanchez:

The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is issuing Permit to Construct (PTC) No. P-2016.0051 Project 61968 to City of Jerome Waste Water Treatment Plant located at Jerome for updating the permitted hydrogen sulfide limit and biogas boiler description, and replacing the flare. 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 December 4, 2017.

This permit is effective immediately and replaces PTC No. P-2016.0051, issued on March 1, 2017. This permit does not release City of Jerome Waste Water Treatment Plant from compliance with all other applicable federal, state, or local laws, regulations, permits, or ordinances.

Pursuant to the Construction and Operation Notification General Provision of your permit, it is required that construction and operation notification be provided. Please provide this information as listed to DEQ's Twin Falls Regional Office, 650 Addison Avenue West, Suite 110, Twin Falls, ID 83301, Fax (208) 736-2194.

In order to fully understand the compliance requirements of this permit, DEQ highly recommends that you schedule a meeting with Bobby Dye, Regional Manager - Air Quality and Remediation Manager, at (208) 736-2190 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 Rakael Pope at (208) 373-0502 or Rakael.Pope@deq.idaho.gov to address any questions or concerns you may have with the enclosed permit.

Sincerely,

Mike Simon
Stationary Source Program Manager
Air Quality Division

MS\rp

Permit No. P-2016.0051 PROJ 61968

Enclosures

Air Quality

PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT

Permittee	City of Jerome Waste Water Treatment Plant
Permit Number	P-2016.0051
Project ID	61968
Facility ID	053-00038
Facility Location	50 North 100 West Jerome, Idaho 83338

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 May 4, 2018

Rakael Pope, Permit Writer

Mike Simon, Stationary Source Manager

Contents

1 Permit Scope

Purpose

1.1 This is a modified permit to construct (PTC) to increase the allowable concentration of hydrogen sulfide (H_2S) entering each boiler and the flare from each anaerobic digester. The permitted flare is also being replaced with a smaller unit.

[5/4/2018]

1.2 Those permit conditions that have been modified or revised by this permitting action are identified by the permit issue date citation located directly under the permit condition and on the right-hand margin.

[5/4/2018]

1.3 This PTC replaces Permit to Construct No. P-2016.0051, issued on March 1, 2017.

[5/4/2018]

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	Anaerobic Digester #1:		Flare, Burnham Dual-Fired Boiler, and Dual-Fired Boiler
	Capacity:	745,000 gallons	
	Construction Date:	2017	
	Anaerobic Digesters #2:		
	Capacity:	745,000 gallons	
	Construction Date:	2017	
	Burnham Dual-Fired Boiler:		N/A
	Manufacturer:	Burnham	
	Model:	4FHW-277A-DG	
	Construction Date:	2016	
	Heat input rating:	2.319 MMBtu/hr	
	Fuel:	Natural gas or biogas	
	Dual-Fired Boiler:		
	Manufacturer:	Burnham	
	Model:	4F-209	
	Construction Date:	2016	
	Heat input rating:	1.95 MMBtu/hr	
	Fuel:	Natural gas or biogas	
	Candlestick Flare:		
	Manufacturer:	Varec	
	Model:	244W	
	Heat input capacity:	6.13 MMBtu/hr	
	Installation date:	2010	
3	GEN1 Emergency IC Engine:		EPA Tier 2 Certification Technologies
	Manufacturer:	Caterpillar	
	Model:	DM8521	
	Manufacture Date:	2016	
	Maximum horsepower:	762 bhp	
	Cylinder Displacement:	3.02 L/cylinder	
	Fuel:	Distillate fuel oil	

Permit Section	Source	Control Equipment
3	GEN2 Emergency IC Engine: Manufacturer: Caterpillar Model: DM8521 Manufacture Date: 2016 Maximum horsepower: 762 bhp Cylinder Displacement: 3.02 L/cylinder Fuel: Distillate fuel oil	EPA Tier 2 Certification Technologies
	GEN3 Emergency IC Engine: Manufacturer: Caterpillar Model: DM8521 Manufacture Date: 2016 Maximum horsepower: 762 bhp Cylinder Displacement: 3.02 L/cylinder Fuel: Distillate fuel oil	
	GEN4 Emergency IC Engine: Manufacturer: Caterpillar Model: DM8521 Manufacture Date: 2016 Maximum horsepower: 762 bhp Cylinder Displacement: 3.02 L/cylinder Fuel: Distillate fuel oil	
	GEN5 Emergency IC Engine: Manufacturer: Caterpillar Model: DM8521 Manufacture Date: 2016 Maximum horsepower: 762 bhp Cylinder Displacement: 3.02 L/cylinder Fuel: Distillate fuel oil	
	GENA Emergency IC Engine: Manufacturer: Generac Model: 826255 Manufacture Date: 2007 Maximum horsepower: 762 bhp Cylinder Displacement: 2.53 L/cylinder Fuel: Distillate fuel oil	EPA Tier 2 Certification Technologies
	GENB Emergency IC Engine: Manufacturer: Generac Model: 826255 Manufacture Date: 2007 Maximum horsepower: 762 bhp Cylinder Displacement: 2.53 L/cylinder Fuel: Distillate fuel oil	
	GENC Emergency IC Engine: Manufacturer: Generac Model: 826255 Manufacture Date: 2007 Maximum horsepower: 762 bhp Cylinder Displacement: 2.53 L/cylinder Fuel: Distillate fuel oil	
N/A	Comfort Heater #1: Manufacturer: Reznor Model: UDBS Construction Date: 2016 Heat input rating: 0.06 MMBtu/hr Fuel: Natural gas	None

Permit Section	Source	Control Equipment
N/A	Comfort Heater #2: Manufacturer: Reznor Model: UDBS Construction Date: 2016 Heat input rating: 0.06 MMBtu/hr Fuel: Natural gas	None
	Comfort Heater #3: Manufacturer: Reznor Model: UDBS Construction Date: 2016 Heat input rating: 0.06 MMBtu/hr Fuel: Natural gas	
	Comfort Heater #4: Manufacturer: Reznor Model: UDBS Construction Date: 2016 Heat input rating: 0.06 MMBtu/hr Fuel: Natural gas	
	Comfort Heater #5: Manufacturer: Reznor Model: UDBS Construction Date: 2016 Heat input rating: 0.06 MMBtu/hr Fuel: Natural gas	
	Comfort Heater #6: Manufacturer: Reznor Model: UDBS Construction Date: 2016 Heat input rating: 0.06 MMBtu/hr Fuel: Natural gas	
	Comfort Heater #7: Manufacturer: Reznor Model: UDBS Construction Date: 2016 Heat input rating: 0.12 MMBtu/hr Fuel: Natural gas	None
	Comfort Heater #8: Manufacturer: Reznor Model: UDBS Construction Date: 2016 Heat input rating: 0.12 MMBtu/hr Fuel: Natural gas	
	Comfort Heater #9: Manufacturer: Reznor Model: UDAS Construction Date: 2016 Heat input rating: 0.045 MMBtu/hr Fuel: Natural gas	None
	Comfort Heater #10: Manufacturer: Reznor Model: UDAS Construction Date: 2016 Heat input rating: 0.105 MMBtu/hr Fuel: Natural gas	None

[5/4/2018]

2 Anaerobic Digesters and Boilers

2.1 Process Description

Two anaerobic digesters are used to decompose organic and inorganic matter. Heat and biogas are produced in the anaerobic digestion process. Biogas collected from the anaerobic digesters is conveyed to the dual fired boilers and combusted to generate heat to maintain the temperature of the sludge in the digesters. If biogas production is not sufficient to fuel the dual fired boilers or if hydrogen sulfide (H_2S) content in the biogas exceeds 100 parts per million by volume (ppmv) and heat is required for the digestion process, the dual-fired boilers will combust natural gas. If biogas generation exceeds the capacity of the dual-fired boilers when heat demand is minimal or if biogas H_2S content exceeds 100 ppmv, biogas will be conveyed to the flare to be combusted.

[5/4/2018]

2.2 Control Device Descriptions

Table 2.1 Anaerobic Digester Description

Emissions Units / Processes	Control Devices	Emission Points
Anaerobic Digesters #1	Boilers and a flare	Boiler and flare stacks
Anaerobic Digesters #2	Boilers and a flare	Boiler and flare stacks

[5/4/2018]

Emission Limits

2.3 Emission Limits

The emissions from the boilers and flare stack shall not exceed any corresponding emissions rate limits listed in the following table.

Table 2.2 Anaerobic Digester and Boilers Emission Limits [a]

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]
Flare with Pilot	0.04	0.17	5.54	24.28	0.52	2.27	0.43	1.91	0.03	0.12
Burnham Dual-Fired Boiler	0.01	0.05	0.002	0.01	0.22	0.98	0.09	0.38	0.02	0.08
Dual-Fired Boiler	0.01	0.04	0.002	0.009	0.19	0.82	0.07	0.32	0.02	0.07

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.

[5/4/2018]

2.4 Biogas Sulfur Compounds Emissions Limits

The concentration of hydrogen sulfide (H_2S) entering the flare from each anaerobic digester shall not exceed 3500 ppmv.

[5/4/2018]

2.5 Opacity Limit

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

2.6 Odors

The permittee shall not allow, suffer, cause or permit the emission of odorous gases, liquids or solids into the atmosphere in such quantities as to cause air pollution in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.776.01.

2.7 Particulate Matter Standards for Gas Fired Boilers

The permittee shall not discharge into the atmosphere, from the two boilers, particulate matter in excess of 0.015 gr/dscf of effluent gas corrected to 3% oxygen in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.677.

Operating Requirements

2.8 Biogas Production Requirements

All biogas produced and collected in both of the anaerobic digesters shall be combusted in the dual-fired boilers or the flare.

[5/4/2018]

2.9 Burnham Dual-Fired Boiler Fuel Usage Requirement

Biogas or Natural gas shall be combusted exclusively. Biogas combusted in the boiler shall contain less than or equal to 100 ppm of H_2S.

[5/4/2018]

2.10 Dual-fired Boiler Fuel Usage Requirement

Biogas or Natural gas shall be combusted exclusively. Biogas combusted in the boiler shall contain less than or equal to 100 ppm of H_2S.

[5/4/2018]

2.11 Flare Pilot Flame Requirements

Prior to first biogas production, the permittee shall install, maintain, and operate according to manufacturer specifications a digester flare. The pilot flame associated with the flare shall be present during operation of the digester. In the event of a flame failure, the permittee shall follow a standard operating procedure to reinitiate the pilot flame as expeditiously as practicable.

2.12 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

2.13 Flare Pilot Flame Monitoring

Prior to first biogas production, the permittee shall install, maintain, and operate a thermocouple or similar device that detects the presence of a flame in the biogas flare.

2.14 Hydrogen Sulfide Monitoring

The permittee shall monitor and record hydrogen sulfide in the biogas produced by each digester. Measurements shall be taken downstream from the digesters and upstream from the boilers and biogas flare. A draegar tube testing device or DEQ approved alternative shall be used to conduct the tests. Upon first production of biogas the permittee shall monitor H_2S at the following frequency:

- Beginning the day of initial biogas production, the Permittee shall measure the H_2S concentration once per day for five consecutive business days.
- If the measured H_2S concentration demonstrates compliance with Biogas Sulfur Compounds Limit after five consecutive business days, then subsequent H_2S monitoring shall occur once per week for four consecutive weeks.
- If the measured H_2S concentration demonstrates compliance with Biogas Sulfur Compounds Limit after four consecutive weeks, then subsequent H_2S monitoring shall occur once every two weeks continuing thereafter.
- If the H_2S concentration dos not demonstrate compliance during any of the monitoring periods, then H_2S monitoring shall revert back to the daily schedule.

2.15 Operations and Maintenance Manual

Within 60 days of start-up notification, the permittee shall develop an operations and maintenance (O&M) manual which discusses the operation of the digesters and flare and describes the procedures that will be followed to maintain the anaerobic digester and flare in good working order and assure operation as efficiently as practical for the boilers. A copy of the document shall be made available to DEQ representative upon request. The procedures and specifications described in the O&M manual shall address, at a minimum, the following topics:

Pilot Flame Detector

- Method of ensuring continuous operation,
- Operational maintenance,
- Procedure for pilot flame re-ignition, and
- Procedures for upset/breakdown conditions and for correcting equipment malfunctions.

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

All records shall be maintained on-site for a period of 5 years, shall be made available to DEQ representatives upon request, and shall be maintained in accordance with the Monitoring and Recordkeeping General Provision.

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.

The O&M manual shall be submitted to DEQ within 60 days of start-up notification and shall contain a certification by a responsible official. Any changes to the O&M Manual shall be submitted within 15 days of the change.

2.16 Manufacturer's Recommendations and Specifications for Boiler Operations

The permittee shall operate and maintain all boilers to manufacturer's emission related recommendations and specifications at all times and shall make the manufacturer's recommendations and specifications available to DEQ representatives upon request.

3 Emergency CI Internal Combustion Engines

3.1 Process Description

Eight emergency generator compression ignition (CI) internal combustion (IC) engines are listed in this permit, all using distillate fuel oil: five Caterpillar emergency IC engines and three Generac IC engines.

[5/4/2018]

3.2 Control Device Descriptions

Table 3.1 Emergency Generator IC Engines Description

Emissions Units / Processes	Control Devices	Emission Points
GEN1 Emergency IC Engine:	EPA Tier 2 Certification Technologies	GEN1 Exhaust
GEN2 Emergency IC Engine:		GEN2 Exhaust
GEN3 Emergency IC Engine:		GEN3 Exhaust
GEN4 Emergency IC Engine:		GEN4 Exhaust
GEN5 Emergency IC Engine:		GEN5 Exhaust
GENA Emergency IC Engine:	EPA Tier 2 Certification Technologies	GENA Exhaust
GENB Emergency IC Engine:		GENB Exhaust
GENC Emergency IC Engine:		GENC Exhaust

[5/4/2018]

Emission Limits

3.3 Opacity Limit

Emissions from the generator engines stack, or any other stack, vent, or functionally equivalent opening associated with the generator engines, 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.

3.4 Sulfur Content

The permittee shall not sell, distribute, use, or make available for use any of distillate fuel oil containing more than the following percentages of sulfur:

- ASTM Grade 1 fuel oil, 0.3% by weight
- ASTM Grade 2 fuel oil, 0.5% by weight

Federal Requirements

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

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

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4205(b), the permittee must comply with the emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in 40 CFR 89.112 and 40 CFR 89.113, for all pollutants, for the same model year and maximum engine power for their 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE. Documentation of size and manufacture date shall be made available to DEQ representatives upon request.

3.6 How long must I meet the emission standards if I am an owner of operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine subject to this subpart?

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4206, the permittee must operate and maintain stationary CI ICE that achieve the emission standards as required in § 60.4205 over the entire life of the engine.

Fuel Requirements for Owners and Operators

3.7 What fuel requirements must I meet if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine subject to this subpart?

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4207(b), the permittee must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel, except that any existing diesel fuel purchased (or otherwise obtained) prior to October 1, 2010, may be used until depleted.

- Sulfur content of a maximum 15 ppm for nonroad diesel fuel.
- Minimum cetane index of 40 or a maximum aromatic content of 35 volume percent.

Other Requirements for Owners and Operators

3.8 What is the deadline for importing or installing stationary CI ICE produced in previous model years?

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4208(a), the permittee may not install stationary CI ICE (excluding fire pump engines) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2007 model year engines.

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4208(h), in addition to the requirements specified in § 60.4205, it is prohibited to import stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that do not meet the applicable requirements specified in paragraphs (a) of this section after the dates specified in paragraphs (a) of this section.

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4208(i), the requirements of this section do not apply to owners or operators of stationary CI ICE that have been modified, reconstructed, and do not apply to engines that were removed from one existing location and reinstalled at a new location.

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

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

Compliance Requirements

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

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4211(a), the permittee must comply with the emission standards specified in this subpart, the permittee must do all of the following, except as permitted under paragraph (g) of this section:

- Operate and maintain the stationary CI internal combustion engine and control device 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 to you.

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4211(c), the permittee must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4205(b).

3.11 Emergency Engine Operating Requirements

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4211(f), the permittee must operate the emergency stationary ICE according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1) through (3) of this section. In order for the engine to be considered an emergency stationary ICE under this subpart, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, emergency demand response, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in paragraphs (f)(1) through (3) of this section, is prohibited. If the permittee does not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1) through (3) of this section, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under this 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 in the following three bullet points for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed by paragraph (f)(3) of this section counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed by this paragraph (f)(2).
    - 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 owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that federal, state, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency ICE beyond 100 hours per 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 provided in paragraph (f)(2) of this section. Except as provided in paragraph (f)(3)(i) of this section, the 50 hours per calendar 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.
    - The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations can be used to supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity if all of the following conditions are met:

- The engine is dispatched by the local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator;
- The dispatch is intended to mitigate local transmission and/or distribution limitations so as to avert potential voltage collapse or line overloads that could lead to the interruption of power supply in a local area or region.
- The dispatch follows reliability, emergency operation or similar protocols that follow specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines.
- The power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local transmission and distribution system.
- The owner or operator identifies and records the entity that dispatches the engine and the specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines that are being followed for dispatching the engine. The local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator may keep these records on behalf of the engine owner or operator.

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4211(g), if the permittee does not install, configure, operate, and maintain the engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or the permittee changes emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer, the permittee must demonstrate compliance as follows:

- The permittee must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, the permittee must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards within 1 year of startup, or within 1 year after an engine and control device is no longer installed, configured, operated, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or within 1 year after the permittee changes emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer. The permittee must conduct subsequent performance testing every 8,760 hours of engine operation or 3 years, whichever comes first, thereafter to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards.

Notification, Reports, and Records for Owners and Operators

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

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

General Provisions

3.13 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4218, the permittee must comply with the following General Provisions.

Table 8 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart IIII

General Provisions 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 §60.4219.
§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 §60.4214(a).
§60.8	Performance tests	Yes	Except that §60.8 only applies to stationary CI ICE with a displacement of (≥30 liters per cylinder and engines that are not certified.
§60.9	Availability of information	Yes	
§60.10	State Authority	Yes	
§60.11	Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements	No	Requirements are specified in subpart IIII.
§60.12	Circumvention	Yes	
§60.13	Monitoring requirements	Yes	Except that §60.13 only applies to stationary CI ICE with a displacement of (≥30 liters per cylinder.
§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, 5/1/94]

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, 5/1/94]

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, 5/1/94]

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, 5/1/94]

- 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, 5/1/94]

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, 4/5/00 and 4/11/15]

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, 5/1/94]

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, 4/5/00]

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, 5/1/94]

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, 3/23/98]

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, 3/23/98]

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, 4/11/06]

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, 5/1/94]