STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

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

Governor Brad Little
Director John H. Tippets

November 22, 2019

Christopher Mahler, Facility Manager
Gayle Manufacturing Co, Inc.
20409 Weitz Road
Caldwell, ID 83607

RE: Facility ID No. 027-00148, Gayle Manufacturing Co, Inc., Caldwell
Final Permit Letter

Dear Mr. Mahler:

The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is issuing Permit to Construct (PTC) No. P-2015.0022 Project 62289 to Gayle Manufacturing Co, Inc. located at Caldwell for installing a make-up air unit and a new building with two roof top heaters and an emergency generator. 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 August 16, 2019.

This permit is effective immediately and replaces PTC No. P-2015.0022, issued on March 16, 2018. This permit does not release Gayle Manufacturing Co, Inc. 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 Boise Regional Office, 1445 N. Orchard Street, Boise, ID 83706, Fax (208) 373-0287.

In order to fully understand the compliance requirements of this permit, DEQ highly recommends that you schedule a permit handoff meeting with David Luft, Air Quality Manager, at (208) 373-0201 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 Shawnee Chen at (208) 373-0502 or Shawnee.chen@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\syc
Permit No. P-2015.0022 PROJ 62289
Enclosures

Printed on Recycled Paper

Air Quality

PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT

Permittee	Gayle Manufacturing Co., Inc.
Permit Number	P-2015.0022
Project ID	62289
Facility ID	027-00148
Facility Location	20409 Weitz Road Caldwell, Idaho 83607

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 November 22, 2019

Shawnee Chen, PE, Permit Writer

Mike Simon, Stationary Source Manager

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1 Permit Scope

Purpose

1.1 This is a modified permit to construct (PTC) to add a new office building with two natural gas-fired roof top heaters and a natural gas-fired emergency generator and to add a natural gas-fired make-up air unit (MAU) in Bay 5.

[11/22/2019]

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.

1.3 This PTC replaces Permit to Construct No. P-2015.0022, issued on March 16, 2018.

[11/22/2019]

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	Structural Steel Welding: Max. production: 2,303,880 lb/yr of welding wire	Filtration Unit: Manufacturer: Robovent or Equivalent[1] Model: DTS-13000-10 Type: Cartridge No. of cartridges: 10 Control efficiency: 99.5% at 0.5 micron
	Plasmarc Cutters (8 units): Manufacturer: FPB 1500/3 or Equivalent[2] Model: Hypertherm HT2000	Dust Collector: Manufacturer: Donaldson or Equivalent[1] Model: DF T2-8 Number of filters: 8 Control efficiency: 99.99% at 0.5 micron
	Abrasive Blasting: Manufacturer: FICEP Shot Blast Machine or Equivalent[3] Abrasive: Steel shot/steel grit	Dust Collector: Manufacturer: Wheelabrator or Equivalent[1] Model: Air-Shoc A40/20-T2-VO-A Type: Cartridge No. of cartridges: 38
	Natural Gas Process Heating and Cutting Torches: Manufacturer: Proprietary Fuel Consumption: 960 scf/hour	None
	Structural Steel Parts Painting: Coating: Sherwin Williams, B66 series, Universal Acrylic Primer or Equivalent[4]	High Transfer Efficiency Application Equipment (65 % or greater)
	Natural Gas Space Heating (28 units): Type: Gas-fired infrared Manufacturer: Detroit Radiant or Equivalent[5] Model: DR160 Rating: 160,000 Btu/Hr	None

Permit Section	Source	Control Equipment
2	Natural gas-fired MAU for heating and cooling Bay 5 Manufacturer: Greenheck Model: DGX-P116-H22-MF Fuel: Natural gas Rating: 0.244 MMBtu/hr Type: Direct fired	None
	Two Natural Gas-fired Roof-top Units for Office Building Manufacturer: Carrier Model: 48HCED17A6A6-0AOGO Fuel: Natural gas Rating: 0.31 MMBtu/hr Type: Direct fired Manufacturer: Carrier Model: 48HCED14A2A6-0AOGO Fuel: Natural gas Rating: 0.24 MMBtu/hr Type: direct fired	None
3	Emergency Fire-Pump Engine: Manufacturer: John Deere Model: JU6H-UFAD98 Fuel: ULSD Engine Model Yr: 2014 Rating: 315 HP	None
	Emergency IC Engine Manufacturer: Kohler Model: 60REZGB Fuel: Natural Gas Rating: 60 KW Model year: 2015	None
	Emergency IC Engine for Office Building Manufacturer: Kohler Model: KG40 Fuel: Natural gas Fuel consumption: 730 ft^3/hr Power Rating: 97.9 HP (72.5 KW) Type: Direct fired Model year: 2018 Cylinder displacement: 0.78 liters/cylinder	None

1. An equivalent filtration unit or dust collector unit shall have the same or greater control efficiency and the same or greater air flow parameters as the specified filtration unit or dust collector unit.
2. An equivalent plasma cutting device shall operate at no greater amperage and have no greater maximum cutting thickness capacity or maximum cutting speed capacity than the specified plasma cutting device.
3. An equivalent abrasive blasting machine shall be of no greater capacity than the specified abrasive blasting machine and must be operated with the same type of abrasive grit as the specified abrasive blasting machine.
4. An equivalent coating shall have no greater VOC content and no greater HAPs and TAPs content for each specific HAP and TAP and for all HAPs and TAPs combine than the specified coating.
5. An equivalent space heating device shall have no greater Btu/Hr rating than the specified space heating device and shall use the same type of fuel as the specified device.

[11/22/2019]

2 Structural Steel Welding, Plasmarc Cutting, Abrasive Blasting, Natural Gas Process Heating, Cutting Torches, Steel Parts Coating, and Natural Gas Space Heating

2.1 Process Description

Gayle Manufacturing Company fabricates structural steel members that are used in the construction of multi-story steel framed buildings. The fabrication process includes the following steps:

- Process raw steel using drilling, cutting, welding, bending, and shearing machines.
- Paint finished structural steel products with a shop coat primer outside on a concrete slab.

The facility consists of the following air emission sources:

- Natural gas space heaters to provide heat to the production area of the facility.
- Abrasive blasting inside an enclosed vessel with a dust collector for control of particulate matter emissions.
- Welding inside a building with a Robovent filtration system for control of particulate matter emissions.
- Plasmarc cutters fitted with dust collectors for control of particulate matter emissions.
- Natural gas process heaters and cutting torches.
- Painting of fabricated steel parts.
- A natural gas-fired make-up air unit (MAU) for heating and cooling Bay 5 of production area
- Two natural gas-fired roof top heaters for heating the separate office building

[11/22/2019]

2.2 Control Device Descriptions

Table 2.1 Structural Steel Welding, Plasmarc Cutting, Abrasive Blasting, Process Heating and Cutting Torches, Steel Parts Coating, and Space Heating Description

Emissions Units / Processes	Control Devices	Emission Points
Structural Steel Welding: Max. production: 2,303,880 lb/yr of welding wire	Filtration Unit: Manufacturer: Robovent or Equivalent[1] Model: DTS-13000-10 Type: Cartridge No. of cartridges: 10 Control efficiency: 99.5% at 0.5 micron	Fan 1, Fan 2 Exit height: 37 ft Exit diameter: 3.7 ft Exit flow velocity: 47.4 ft/sec Exit temperature: ambient
Plasmarc Cutters (8 units): Manufacturer: FPB 1500/3 or Equivalent[2] Model: Hypertherm HT200	Dust Collector: Manufacturer: Donaldson or Equivalent[1] Model: DF T2-8 Number of filters: 8 Control efficiency: 99.99% at 0.5 micron	Fan 1, Fan 2 Exit height: 37 ft Exit diameter: 3.7 ft Exit flow velocity: 47.4 ft/sec Exit temperature: ambient

Emissions Units / Processes	Control Devices	Emission Points
Abrasive Blasting: Manufacturer: FICEP Shot Blast Machine or Equivalent[3] Abrasive: Steel shot/steel grit	Dust Collector: Manufacturer: Wheelabrator or Equivalent[1] Model: Air-Shoc; A40/20-T2-VO-A Type: Cartridge No. of cartridges: 38	Vent 1 Exit height: 36.5 ft Exit diameter: 2.82 ft Exit flow velocity: 0.8 ft/sec Exit temperature: ambient
Natural Gas Process Heating and Cutting Torches: Manufacturer: Proprietary Fuel Consumption: 960 scf/hour	None	Fan 1, Fan 2 Exit height: 37 ft Exit diameter: 3.7 ft Exit flow velocity: 47.4 ft/sec Exit temperature: ambient
Steel Parts Coating: Coating: Sherwin Williams, B66 series, Universal Acrylic Primer or Equivalent[4]	High Transfer Efficiency Application Equipment (65 % or greater)	Unenclosed Outdoor Application
Natural Gas Space Heating (28 units): Type: Gas-fired infrared Manufacturer: Detroit Radiant or Equivalent[5] Model: DR160 Rating: 160,000 Btu/Hr	None	F1, F2, F3, F4, F5, F6, F7, F8 Exit height: 19.3 ft Exit diameter: 0.25 ft Exit flow velocity: 16 ft/sec Exit temperature: ambient
Natural Gas-Fired MAU for Heating and Cooling Bay 5 Manufacturer: Greenheck Model: DGX-P116-H22-MF Fuel: Natural gas Rating: 0.244 MMBtu/hr Type: Direct fired	None	Not available[6]
Two Natural Gas-fired Roof-Top Units for Office Building Manufacturer: Carrier Model: 48HCED17A6A6-0AOGO Fuel: Natural gas Rating: 0.31 MMBtu/hr Type: Direct fired Manufacturer: Carrier Model: 48HCED14A2A6-0AOGO Fuel: Natural gas Rating: 0.24 MMBtu/hr Type: direct fired	None	Not available[6]

1. An equivalent filtration unit or dust collector unit shall have the same or greater control efficiency and the same or greater air flow parameters as the specified filtration unit or dust collector unit.
2. An equivalent plasma cutting device shall operate at no greater amperage and have no greater maximum cutting thickness capacity or maximum cutting speed capacity than the specified plasma cutting device.
3. An equivalent abrasive blasting machine shall be of no greater capacity than the specified abrasive blasting machine and must be operated with the same type of abrasive grit as the specified abrasive blasting machine.
4. An equivalent coating shall have no greater VOC content and no greater HAPs and TAPs content for each specific HAP and TAP and for all HAPs and TAPs combined than the specified coating.
5. An equivalent space heating device shall have no greater Btu/Hr rating than the specified space heating device and shall use the same type of fuel as the specified device.
6. Stack information was not provided in the application as this permitting action does not require modeling.

[11/22/2019]

Emission Limits

2.3 Emission Limits

The emissions from the structural steel welding, plasmarc cutting, abrasive blasting, process

heating and cutting torches, and steel parts coating shall not exceed any corresponding emissions rate limits listed in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 Structural Steel Welding, Plasmarc Cutting, Abrasive Blasting, Process Heating and Cutting Torches, and Steel Parts Coating Emission Limits[a]

Source Description	$PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$ [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]
Welding	0.0199	0.0870	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plasmarc Cutting	0.01	0.04	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Abrasive Blasting	0.03	0.10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Natural Gas Process Heating and Cutting Torches	0.0073	0.0266	0.00057	0.0021	0.0961	0.35	0.0807	0.29	0.0052	0.179
Steel Parts Coating	1.6	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.6	1.6

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 10 or 2.5 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.

2.4 Opacity Limit

Emissions from the welding filtration unit, plasmarc cutting dust collector, or abrasive blasting dust collector stack, or any other stack, vent, or functionally equivalent opening associated with the welding filtration unit, plasmarc cutter dust collector, or abrasive blasting dust collector, 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 Odors

No person shall 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.

Operating Requirements

2.6 Allowable Fuel

To demonstrate compliance with the Emission Limits permit condition the space heaters, process heaters, and cutting torches shall only combust natural gas as fuel.

2.7 Welding Wire Usage Limit

To demonstrate compliance with the Emission Limits permit condition the amount of welding wire used in the welding process shall not exceed 2,304,000 lb/year during any consecutive 12 calendar month period.

2.8 Abrasive Blasting and Dust Collector Requirements

All abrasive blasting at this facility shall be conducted within an enclosed vessel. The permittee shall not conduct abrasive blasting unless the dust collection system is installed and operating and all openings on the vessel are closed.

2.9 Steel Parts Coatings Usage Limit

To demonstrate compliance with the Emission Limits permit condition the total usage of coatings in the steel parts coatings process shall not exceed 60 gallons/day and 10,000 gallons/year.

2.10 Steel Parts Coating Requirements

All steel parts coating shall be conducted with a HVLP spray gun, or equivalent technology, with a minimum 65% transfer efficiency as documented by the spray gun manufacturer.

2.11 40 CFR 63, Subpart XXXXXX – MACT Standards and Management Practices for Metal Fabrication and Finishing, Dry Abrasive Blasting Emissions Management Requirements

On and after the compliance date of July 25, 2011, specified in 40 CFR 63.11515, the permittee shall comply with the applicable emission limitations and requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Nine Metal Fabrication and Finishing Source Categories, 40 CFR 63, Subpart XXXXXX for abrasive blasting operations.

For any totally enclosed and unvented abrasive blasting chamber, as defined in §63.11522, the permittee must implement management practices to minimize emissions of Metal Finishing/Fabricating Hazardous Air Pollutants (MFHAP), in accordance with 40 CFR 63.11516(a)(1). The management practices include minimizing dust generation during emptying of abrasive blasting enclosures and operating all equipment associated with dry abrasive blasting operations according to the manufacturer's instructions.

For any dry abrasive blasting operation which has a vent allowing any air or blast material to escape, the permittee must capture emissions and vent them to a filtration control device. The permittee must operate the filtration control device according to manufacturer's instructions, and the permittee must demonstrate compliance with this requirement by maintaining a record of the manufacturer's specifications for the filtration control device(s).

In addition, the permittee must implement management practices to minimize emissions of MFHAP. These include taking measures necessary, as practicable, to minimize excess dust in the surrounding area to reduce MFHAP emissions; enclosing dusty abrasive material storage areas and holding bins, sealing chutes and conveyors that transport abrasive materials; and operating all equipment associated with dry abrasive blasting operations according to the manufacturer's instructions.

For any dry abrasive blasting operation for which the items to be blasted exceed 8 feet (2.4 meters) in any dimension, the permittee may implement management practices to minimize emissions of MFHAP. These include taking measures, as practicable, necessary to minimize excess dust in the surrounding area to reduce MFHAP emissions; enclosing abrasive material storage areas and holding bins, sealing chutes and conveyors that transport abrasive material; operating all equipment associated with dry abrasive blasting operations according to manufacturer's instructions; not re-using dry abrasive blasting media unless contaminants (i.e., any material other than the base metal, such as paint residue) which have been removed by filtration or screening, and the abrasive material conforms to its original size; and whenever practicable, the permittee must switch from high particulate matter (PM)-emitting blast media (e.g., sand) to low PM-emitting blast media (e.g., crushed glass, specular hematite, steel shot, aluminum oxide).

For abrasive blasting of objects greater than 8 feet (2.4 meters) in any one dimension that is performed outdoors, the permittee must perform visual determinations of fugitive emissions at the fenceline or property border nearest to the outdoor dry abrasive blasting operation.

For abrasive blasting of objects greater than 8 feet (2.4 meters) in any one dimension that is performed indoors, the permittee must perform visual determinations of fugitive emissions at the primary vent, stack, exit, or opening from the building containing the abrasive blasting operations.

The permittee must keep a record of all visual determinations of fugitive emissions along with any corrective action taken in accordance with the requirements in §63.11519(c)(2). If visible fugitive emissions are detected, the permittee must perform corrective actions until the visible fugitive emissions are eliminated. The permittee must perform a follow-up inspection for visible fugitive emissions in accordance with §63.11517(a). The permittee must report all instances where visible emissions are detected, along with any corrective action taken and the results of subsequent follow-up inspections for visible emissions, with the Subpart XXXXXX annual certification and compliance report as required by §63.11519(b)(5).

2.12 40 CFR 63, Subpart XXXXXX – MACT Standards and Management Practices for Metal Fabrication and Finishing, Dry Grinding and Dry Polishing Emissions Management Requirements

On and after the compliance date of July 25, 2011, specified in 40 CFR 63.11515, the permittee shall comply with the applicable emission limitations and requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Nine Metal Fabrication and Finishing Source Categories, 40 CFR 63, Subpart XXXXXX for dry grinding and dry polishing with machines.

The permittee must capture emissions and vent them to a filtration control device. The permittee must demonstrate compliance with this requirement by maintaining a record of the manufacturer's specifications for the filtration control devices, as specified by the requirements in §63.11519(c)(4), "Notification, Recordkeeping, and Reporting Requirements."

The permittee must implement management practices to minimize emissions of MFHAP as specified in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section.

- The permittee must take measures necessary to minimize excess dust in the surrounding area to reduce MFHAP emissions, as practicable.
- The permittee must operate all equipment associated with the operation of dry grinding and dry polishing with machines, including the filtration control device, according to manufacturer's instructions.

2.13 40 CFR 63, Subpart XXXXXX – MACT Standards and Management Practices for Metal Fabrication and Finishing, Welding Emissions Management Requirements

On and after the compliance date of July 25, 2011, specified in 40 CFR 63.11515, the permittee shall comply with the applicable emission limitations and requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Nine Metal Fabrication and Finishing Source Categories, 40 CFR 63, Subpart XXXXXX for welding operations.

The permittee must demonstrate that management practices or fume control measures are being implemented by complying with the following requirements. These requirements do not apply when welding operations are being performed that do not use any materials containing MFHAP or do not have the potential to emit MFHAP.

The Permittee must operate all equipment, capture, and control devices associated with welding operations according to manufacturer's instructions. The Permittee must demonstrate compliance with this requirement by maintaining a record of the manufacturer's specifications for the capture and control devices, as specified by the requirements in §63.11519(c)(4).

The Permittee must implement one or more of the management practices to minimize emissions of MFHAP, as practicable, while maintaining the required welding quality through the application of sound engineering judgment:

- Use welding processes with reduced fume generation capabilities (e.g., gas metal arc welding (GMAW)—also called metal inert gas welding (MIG));

- Use welding process variations (e.g., pulsed current GMAW), which can reduce fume generation rates;
- Use welding filler metals, shielding gases, carrier gases, or other process materials which are capable of reduced welding fume generation;
- Optimize welding process variables (e.g., electrode diameter, voltage, amperage, welding angle, shield gas flow rate, travel speed) to reduce the amount of welding fume generated; and
- Use a welding fume capture and control system, operated according to the manufacturer's specifications.

The permittee must perform visual determinations of welding fugitive emissions as specified in §63.11517(b), at the primary vent, stack, exit, or opening from the building containing the welding operations. The permittee must keep a record of all visual determinations of fugitive emissions along with any corrective action taken in accordance with the requirements in §63.11519(c)(2).

If visible fugitive emissions are detected during any visual determination required of this section, the permittee must comply with additional requirements as follows.

- Perform corrective actions that include, but are not limited to, inspection of welding fume sources and evaluation of the proper operation and effectiveness of the management practices or fume control measures implemented. After completing such corrective actions, the permittee must perform a follow-up inspection for visible fugitive emissions in accordance with §63.11517(a), at the primary vent, stack, exit, or opening from the building containing the welding operations.
- Report all instances where visible emissions are detected, along with any corrective action taken and the results of subsequent follow-up inspections for visible emissions, and submit with the required annual certification and compliance report as required by §63.11519(b)(5).

If visible fugitive emissions are detected more than once during any consecutive 12 month period (notwithstanding the results of any follow-up inspections), the permittee must comply with the following requirements.

- Within 24 hours of the end of the visual determination of fugitive emissions in which visible fugitive emissions were detected, the permittee must conduct a visual determination of emissions opacity, as specified in §63.11517(c), at the primary vent, stack, exit, or opening from the building containing the welding operations.
- In lieu of the requirement to perform visual determinations of fugitive emissions with EPA Method 22, the permittee must perform visual determinations of emissions opacity in accordance with §63.11517(d), using EPA Method 9, at the primary vent, stack, exit, or opening from the building containing the welding operations.
- The permittee must keep a record of each visual determination of emissions opacity performed in accordance the requirements of this section, along with any subsequent corrective action taken, in accordance with the requirements in §63.11519(c)(3).
- The permittee must report the results of all visual determinations of emissions opacity performed in accordance with the requirements of this section, along with any subsequent corrective action taken, and submit with the annual certification and compliance report as required by §63.11519(b)(6).

For each visual determination of emissions opacity performed for which the average of the six-minute average opacities recorded is 20% or less but greater than zero, the permittee must perform corrective actions, including inspection of all welding fume sources, and evaluation of the proper operation and effectiveness of the management practices or fume control measures implemented to comply with these requirements.

For each visual determination of emissions opacity performed for which the average of the six-minute average opacities recorded exceeds 20%, the permittee must comply with the following requirements.

- The permittee must submit a report of exceedance of 20% opacity, along with the required annual certification and compliance report, as specified in §63.11519(b)(8), and according to the requirements of §63.11519(b)(1).
- Within 30 days of the opacity exceedance, the permittee must prepare and implement a Site-Specific Welding Emissions Management Plan, as specified in the Site-Specific Welding Emissions Management Plan requirements. If the permittee has already prepared a Site-Specific Welding Emissions Management Plan in accordance with this requirement, the permittee must prepare and implement a revised Site-Specific Welding Emissions Management Plan within 30 days.
- During the preparation (or revision) of the Site-Specific Welding Emissions Management Plan, the permittee must continue to perform visual determinations of emissions opacity, beginning on a daily schedule as specified in §63.11517(d), using EPA Method 9, at the primary vent, stack, exit, or opening from the building containing the welding operations.
- The permittee must maintain records of daily visual determinations of emissions opacity performed in accordance with the requirements of this permit, during preparation of the Site-Specific Welding Emissions Management Plan, in accordance with the requirements in §63.11519(b)(9).
- The permittee must include these records in the required annual certification and compliance report, according to the requirements of §63.11519(b)(1).

The Site-Specific Welding Emissions Management Plan must comply with the following requirements.

- Company name and address;
- A list and description of all welding operations which currently comprise this facility;
- A description of all management practices and/or fume control methods in place at the time of the opacity exceedance;
- A list and description of all management practices and/or fume control methods currently employed for this facility;
- A description of additional management practices and/or fume control methods to be implemented and the projected date of implementation; and
- Any revisions to a Site-Specific Welding Emissions Management Plan must contain copies of all previous plan entries.

The Site-Specific Welding Emissions Management Plan must be updated annually to contain current information and submitted with the required annual certification and compliance report, according to the requirements of §63.11519(b)(1).

The permittee must maintain a copy of the current Site-Specific Welding Emissions Management Plan in your records in a readily-accessible location for inspector review, in accordance with the requirements in §63.11519(c)(12).

Notification Requirements

2.14 40 CFR 63, Subpart XXXXXX – MACT Standards and Management Practices for Metal Fabrication and Finishing, General Notification Requirements

On and after the compliance date of July 25, 2011, specified in 40 CFR 63.11515, the permittee shall comply with the applicable emission limitations and requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Nine Metal Fabrication and Finishing Source Categories, 40 CFR 63, Subpart XXXXXX for general notification requirements.

Initial Notification. For an existing affected source, the permittee must submit the Initial Notification no later than July 25, 2011. For a new affected source, the permittee must submit the Initial Notification no later than 120 days after the initial startup. The Initial Notification must provide the following information.

- The name, address, phone number and e-mail address of the owner and operator;
- The address (physical location) of the facility;
- An identification that the facility is subject to Subpart XXXXXX; and
- A brief description of the type of operation. For example, a brief characterization of the types of products (e.g., aerospace components, sports equipment, etc.), the number and type of processes, and the number of workers usually employed.

Notification of compliance status. The permittee must submit a notification of compliance status on or before November 22, 2011. The permittee is required to submit the following information:

- The company's name and address;
- A statement by a responsible official with that official's name, title, phone number, e-mail address and signature, certifying the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the notification and a statement of whether the source has complied with all the relevant standards and other requirements of this subpart;
- If you operate any spray painting affected sources, the information required by §63.11516(e)(3)(vi)(C), or §63.11516(e)(4)(ix)(C), as applicable; and
- The date of the notification of compliance status.

Annual certification and compliance reports. The permittee must prepare and submit annual certification and compliance reports for each affected source according to the following requirements. The annual certification and compliance reporting requirements may be satisfied by reports required under other parts of the CAA.

Dates. Unless the Administrator (EPA) has approved or agreed to a different schedule for submission of reports under §63.10(a), "General Provisions," the permittee must prepare and submit each annual certification and compliance report according to the dates specified as follows. Note that the information reported for each of the months in the reporting period will be based on the last 12 months of data prior to the date of each monthly calculation.

- The first annual certification and compliance report must cover the first annual reporting period which begins the day after the compliance date and ends on December 31.

- Each subsequent annual certification and compliance report must cover the subsequent semiannual reporting period from January 1 through December 31.
- Each annual certification and compliance report must be prepared and submitted no later than January 31 and kept in a readily-accessible location for inspector review. If an exceedance has occurred during the year, each annual certification and compliance report must be submitted along with the exceedance reports, and postmarked or delivered no later than January 31.

General requirements. The annual certification and compliance report must contain the information specified as follows, and the information specified in the following requirements for fugitive emissions requirements.

- Company name and address;
- Statement by a responsible official with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the content of the report; and
- Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period. The reporting period is the 12-month period ending on December 31. Note that the information reported for the 12 months in the reporting period will be based on the last 12 months of data prior to the date of each monthly calculation.

Visual determination of fugitive emissions requirements. The annual certification and compliance report must contain the information specified for each facility which performs visual determination of fugitive emissions in accordance with §63.11517(a), "Monitoring requirements."

- The date of every visual determination of fugitive emissions which resulted in detection of visible emissions;
- A description of the corrective actions taken subsequent to the test; and
- The date and results of the follow-up visual determination of fugitive emissions performed after the corrective actions.

Visual determination of emissions opacity requirements. The annual certification and compliance report must contain the information specified for each affected source which performs visual determination of emissions opacity in accordance with §63.11517(c), "Monitoring requirements."

- The date of every visual determination of emissions opacity;
- The average of the six-minute opacities measured by the test; and
- A description of any corrective action taken subsequent to the test.

2.15 40 CFR 63, Subpart XXXXXX – MACT Standards and Management Practices for Metal Fabrication and Finishing, Visible Emissions Monitoring Notification Requirements for Welding Operations

On and after the compliance date of July 25, 2011, specified in 40 CFR 63.11515, the permittee shall comply with the applicable emission limitations and requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Nine Metal Fabrication and Finishing Source Categories, 40 CFR 63, Subpart XXXXXX notification requirements for welding operations.

Site-specific Welding Emissions Management Plan reporting. The permittee must submit a copy of the records of daily visual determinations of emissions recorded in accordance with §63.11516(f)(7)(iv), "Tier 3 requirements for opacities exceeding 20 percent," and a copy of the required Site-Specific Welding Emissions Management Plan and any subsequent revisions to the plan pursuant to §63.11516(f)(8), "Site-specific Welding Emission Management Plan," along with the required annual certification and compliance report.

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

2.16 Material Purchase Records and Safety Data Sheets

For each material used in the welding and steel parts coating processes, including but not limited to welding wire, and all paints, primers, thinners, hardeners, catalysts, and other additives used in the steel parts coating process, the permittee shall record and maintain the following records:

- Material purchase records
- Safety Data Sheets (SDS)

2.17 Welding Wire Usage Records

To demonstrate compliance with the Welding Wire Use Limit Permit Condition the permittee shall monitor and record monthly, in pounds, the usage of all welding wire used in the welding process.

2.18 Steel Parts Coating Usage Records

To demonstrate compliance with the Steel Parts Coating Use Limits permit condition the permittee shall monitor and record daily, in gallons, the usage of all steel parts coatings, including all paints, primers, thinners, hardeners, catalysts, and other additives used in the steel parts coating process.

2.19 VOC Emissions Monitoring Requirements

Using the purchase records, SDSs, and material usage records, the permittee shall monitor and record the monthly and annual VOC emissions, in tons, from the steel parts coating process in order to demonstrate compliance with the Emissions Limits permit condition.

Monthly VOC emissions shall be calculated as follows:

> Total monthly VOC emissions = [VOC content in pounds per gallon (material #1) x monthly usage in gallons (material #1)] ÷ 2,000 pounds per ton + … + [VOC content in pounds per gallon (material #n) x monthly usage in gallons (material #n)] ÷ 2,000 pounds per ton.

Annual VOC emissions shall be determined by summing total monthly VOC emissions over each previous consecutive 12-month period.

[3/16/2018]

2.20 Equivalent Equipment Monitoring Requirements

The permittee shall maintain records substantiating the equivalency of any alternative equipment that is installed in place of the equipment specified in Table 1.1 and Table 2.1. The records shall demonstrate that the alternative equipment meets the terms of equivalency as specified in the footnotes to Table 1.1 and Table 2.1.

2.21 40 CFR 63, Subpart XXXXXX – MACT Standards and Management Practices for Metal Fabrication and Finishing, Visible Emissions Monitoring General Requirements

On and after the compliance date of July 25, 2011, specified in 40 CFR 63.11515, the permittee shall comply with the applicable emission limitations and requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Nine Metal Fabrication and Finishing Source Categories, 40 CFR 63, Subpart XXXXXX for visible emissions monitoring general requirements.

Visual determination of fugitive emissions must be performed according to the procedures of EPA Method 22, of 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A–7. The permittee must conduct the EPA Method 22 test while the affected source is operating under normal conditions. The duration of each EPA Method 22 test must be at least 15 minutes, and visible emissions will be considered to be present if they are detected for more than six minutes of the fifteen minute period.

Visual determinations of fugitive emissions must be performed in accordance with the following requirements:

- *Daily Method 22 Testing.* Perform visual determination of fugitive emissions once per day, on each day the process is in operation, during operation of the process.
- *Weekly Method 22 Testing.* If no visible fugitive emissions are detected in consecutive daily EPA Method 22 tests for 10 days of work day operation of the process, the permittee may decrease the frequency of EPA Method 22 testing to once every five days of operation of the process (one calendar week). If visible fugitive emissions are detected during these tests, the permittee must resume EPA Method 22 testing of that operation once per day during each day that the process is in operation.
- *Monthly Method 22 Testing.* If no visible fugitive emissions are detected in four consecutive weekly EPA Method 22 tests the permittee may decrease the frequency of EPA Method 22 testing to once per 21 days of operation of the process (one calendar month). If visible fugitive emissions are detected during these tests, the permittee must resume weekly EPA Method 22 testing.
- *Quarterly Method 22 Testing.* If no visible fugitive emissions are detected in three consecutive monthly EPA Method 22 tests, the permittee may decrease the frequency of EPA Method 22 testing to once per 60 days of operation of the process (3 calendar months). If visible fugitive emissions are detected during these tests, the permittee must resume monthly EPA Method 22 testing.

2.22 40 CFR 63, Subpart XXXXXX – MACT Standards and Management Practices for Metal Fabrication and Finishing, Visible Emissions Monitoring Requirements for Welding Operations

On and after the compliance date of July 25, 2011, specified in 40 CFR 63.11515, the permittee shall comply with the applicable emission limitations and requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Nine Metal Fabrication and Finishing Source Categories, 40 CFR 63, Subpart XXXXXX.

Visual determination of emissions opacity for welding Tier 2 or 3, general. Visual determination of emissions opacity must be performed in accordance with the procedures of EPA Method 9, of 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A–4, and while the facility is operating under normal conditions. The duration of the EPA Method 9 test shall be thirty minutes.

Visual determination of emissions opacity for welding Tier 2 or 3, graduated schedule. The permittee must perform visual determination of emissions opacity in accordance with the following requirements.

- *Daily Method 9 testing for welding, Tier 2 or 3.* Perform visual determination of emissions opacity once per day during each day that the process is in operation.
- *Weekly Method 9 testing for welding, Tier 2 or 3.* If the average of the six minute opacities recorded during any of the daily consecutive EPA Method 9 tests does not exceed 20% for 10 days of operation of the process, the permittee may decrease the frequency of EPA Method 9 testing to once per five days of consecutive work day operation. If opacity greater than 20% is detected during any of these tests, the permittee must resume testing every day of operation of the process.
- *Monthly Method 9 testing for welding Tier 2 or 3.* If the average of the six minute opacities recorded during any of the consecutive weekly EPA Method 9 tests performed in accordance with paragraph (d)(2) of this section does not exceed 20% for four consecutive weekly tests, the permittee may decrease the frequency of EPA Method 9 testing to once per every 21 days of operation of the process. If visible emissions opacity greater than 20% is detected during any monthly test, the permittee must resume testing every five days of operation of the process according to the requirements of paragraph (d)(2) of this section.
- *Quarterly Method 9 testing for welding Tier 2 or 3.* If the average of the six minute opacities recorded during any of the consecutive weekly EPA Method 9 tests does not exceed 20% for three consecutive monthly tests, the permittee may decrease the frequency of EPA Method 9 testing to once per every 120 days of operation of the process. If visible emissions opacity greater than 20% is detected during any quarterly test, the permittee must resume testing every 21 days (month) of operation of the process.

Return to Method 22 testing for welding, Tier 2 or 3. If, after two consecutive months of testing, the average of the six minute opacities recorded during any of the monthly EPA Method 9 tests performed does not exceed 20%, the permittee may resume EPA Method 22 testing. In lieu of this, the permittee may elect to continue performing EPA Method 9 tests.

2.23 40 CFR 63, Subpart XXXXXX – MACT Standards and Management Practices for Metal Fabrication and Finishing, General Recordkeeping

On and after the compliance date of July 25, 2011, specified in 40 CFR 63.11515, the permittee shall comply with the applicable emission limitations and requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Nine Metal Fabrication and Finishing Source Categories, 40 CFR 63, Subpart XXXXXX for general operations recordkeeping.

General compliance and applicability records. The permittee must collect and keep records of the data and information specified as follows.

- Each notification and report that you submitted to comply with this subpart, and the documentation supporting each notification and report.
- Records of the applicability determinations listing equipment included at the facility, as well as any changes to that and on what date they occurred, must be maintained for 5 years and be made available for inspector review at any time.

Visual determination of fugitive emissions records. The permittee shall maintain a record of the information specified below for each required visual determination of fugitive emissions in accordance with §63.11517(a).

- The date and results of every visual determination of fugitive emissions;

- A description of any corrective action taken subsequent to the test; and
- The date and results of any follow-up visual determination of fugitive emissions performed after the corrective actions.

Visual determination of emissions opacity records. The permittee shall maintain a record of the information specified below for each required visual determination of emissions opacity in accordance with §63.11517(c).

- The date of every visual determination of emissions opacity; and
- The average of the six-minute opacities measured by the test; and
- A description of any corrective action taken subsequent to the test.

The permittee shall maintain a record of the manufacturer's specifications for the control devices used to comply with the requirements of this subpart §63.11516.

The facility general operations records must be maintained according to the following requirements.

- The records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review, according to §63.10(b)(1). Where appropriate, the records may be maintained as electronic spreadsheets or as a database.
- As specified in §63.10(b)(1), the permittee must keep each record for five years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, corrective action, report, or record.
- The permittee must keep each record on-site for at least two years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, corrective action, report, or record according to §63.10(b)(1). The permittee may keep the records off-site for the remaining three years.

2.24 40 CFR 63, Subpart XXXXXX – MACT Standards and Management Practices for Metal Fabrication and Finishing, Recordkeeping for Welding Operations

On and after the compliance date of July 25, 2011, specified in 40 CFR 63.11515, the permittee shall comply with the applicable emission limitations and requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Nine Metal Fabrication and Finishing Source Categories, 40 CFR 63, Subpart XXXXXX for welding operations.

Visual determination of emissions opacity performed during the preparation (or revision) of the Site-Specific Welding Emissions Management Plan. The permittee must maintain a record of each visual determination of emissions opacity performed during the preparation (or revision) of a Site-Specific Welding Emissions Management Plan, in accordance with §63.11516(f)(7)(iii).

Site-Specific Welding Emissions Management Plan. If the facility has been required to prepare a plan in accordance with §63.11516(f)(7)(iii), the permittee must maintain a copy of the current Site-Specific Welding Emissions Management Plan in the facility records and it must be readily available for inspector review.

Manufacturer's instructions. If the facility complies with this subpart by operating any equipment according to manufacturer's instruction, the permittee must keep these instructions readily available for inspector review.

Welding Rod usage. If the facility is not required to comply with the requirements of §63.11516(f)(3) through (8) because it uses less than 2,000 pounds per year of welding rod (on a rolling 12-month basis), the permittee must maintain records demonstrating the facility's welding rod usage on a rolling 12-month basis.

The facility welding operations records must be maintained according to the following requirements.

- The facility records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review, according to §63.10(b)(1). Where appropriate, the records may be maintained as electronic spreadsheets or as a database.
- As specified in §63.10(b)(1), the permittee must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, corrective action, report, or record.
- The permittee must keep each record on-site for at least 2 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, corrective action, report, or record according to §63.10(b)(1). The permittee may keep the records off-site for the remaining 3 years.

2.25 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:

- National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) Area Sources, 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart XXXXXX.

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

2.26 Recordkeeping

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

3 Emergency Engines

3.1 Process Description

The John Deere diesel engine is used to provide emergency power to a fire-pump and The 60 KW natural gas-fired Kohler engine is used to provide power to an emergency generator. The 97.9 HP natural gas-fired Kohler engine is used to supply backup electric power to the office building.

The John Deere engine is subject to requirements in 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII. The Kohler engines are subject to requirements in 40 CFR 60 Subpart JJJJ.

[11/22/2019]

3.2 Control Device Descriptions

Table 3.1 Emergency Engines Description

Emissions Units / Processes	Control Devices	Emission Points
Emergency Fire-Pump Engine: Manufacturer: John Deere Model: JU6H-UFAD98 Fuel: ULSD Engine Model Yr: 2014 Rating: 315 HP	None	FP Exit height: 11 ft Exit diameter: 0.5 ft Exit flow velocity: horizontal Exit temperature: 961 °F
Emergency IC Engine Manufacturer: Kohler Model: 60REZGB Fuel: Natural Gas Power Rating: 60 KW Model year: 2015	None	EG Exit height: 12 ft Exit diameter: 0.5 ft Exit flow velocity: 165 ft/sec Exit temperature: 900 °F
Emergency IC Engine for Office Building Manufacturer: Kohler Model: KG40 Fuel: Natural gas Fuel consumption: 730 ft^3/hr Power Rating: 97.9 HP (72.5 KW) Type: Direct fired Model year: 2018 Cylinder displacement: 0.78 liters/cylinder	None	Exit height: 3.84 ft Exit diameter: 0.25 ft Exit flow rate: 350 acfm Exit temperature: 1227 °F

[11/22/2019]

Emission Limits

3.3 Emission Limits

The emissions from the fire pump engine stack or generator engine stack shall not exceed any corresponding emissions rate limits listed in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2 Emergency Engines 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]
John Deere Engine	4.16E-02	1.04E-02	3.28E-03	8.19E-04	1.87	0.468	0.278	6.94E-02	6.94E-02	1.73E-02
Kohler Engine (60KW)	1.56E-02	3.91E-03	4.74E-04	1.18E-04	1.78	0.445	3.00	0.749	2.39E-02	5.96E-03

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.

[3/16/2018]

3.4 Opacity Limit

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

Operating Requirements

3.5 Fuel Requirements

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4207, the John Deere fire-pump engine shall only use ULSD diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel.

The Kohler emergency engine shall only use natural gas.

[3/16/2018]

3.6 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.

3.7 Hour Meter

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4209, the permittee shall install a non-resettable hour meter on the John Deere fire-pump and Kohler emergency engines prior to startup of the engines.

[3/16/2018]

40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII – Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines – Applicable to the John Deere Fire Pump Engine

3.8 Certification to Emission Standards

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4202(a)(2), the permittee must certify the John Deere fire pump engine to the emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in 40 CFR 89.112 and 40 CFR 89.113 for all pollutants.

3.9 Emergency IC Engine Emission Standards

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4206, the permittee shall operate and maintain the John Deere fire pump engine according to the manufacturer's written instructions or procedures developed by the permittee that are approved by the engine manufacturer, over the entire life of the engine.

3.10 Emergency IC Engine Fuel Requirements

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4207(a), fuel purchased on or after October 1, 2010 for use in the John Deere fire pump engine shall contain a maximum sulfur content of 15 ppm.

3.11 Emergency IC Engine Monitoring Requirements

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4209(a), the permittee shall install a non-resettable hour meter on the John Deere fire pump engine prior to startup.

3.12 Emergency IC Engine Emission Standards

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4211(c), the John Deere fire pump engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's emission-related specifications.

3.13 Emergency IC Engine Compliance Requirements

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4211(f), the permittee must operate the emergency stationary ICE according to the requirements below. 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, is prohibited. If the permittee does not operate the engine according to the requirements, 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 below for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year.
    - 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 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. 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.

3.14 Emergency IC Engine Notification and Recordkeeping Requirements

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4214(b), if the stationary CI internal combustion engine is an emergency stationary internal combustion engine, the permittee is not required to submit an initial notification. Starting with the model years in table 5 to this subpart, if the emergency engine does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines in the applicable model year, the permittee 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 permittee must record the time of operation of the engine and the reason the engine was in operation during that time.

40 CFR 60 Subpart JJJJ – Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines – Applicable to the Two Kohler Emergency Engines

3.15 Emission Standards

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4233(d), the permittee shall comply with the emission standards in Table 1 of 40 CFR 60 Subpart JJJJ.

Table 1 to 40 CFR Subpart JJJJ—NO_X, CO, and VOC Emission Standards for Stationary Emergency SI Engines >25 HP

Engine type and fuel	Maximum engine power	Manufacture date	Emission standards					
			g/HP-hr			ppmvd at 15% O_2		
			NO_X[(a)]	CO	VOC	NO_X	CO	VOC
Emergency Spark Ignition	25≤HP<130	1/1/2009	10	387	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

a) The emission standards applicable to emergency engines between 25 HP and 130 HP are in terms of NOx + HC.

3.16 Compliance Time Frame

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4234, the permittee shall operate and maintain the stationary SI ICE so as to achieve the emission standards as required in 40 CFR 60.4233 over the entire life of the engine.

3.17 Emergency IC Engine Monitoring Requirements

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4237(c), the permittee shall install a non-resettable hour meter upon startup of each emergency engine.

[11/22/2019]

3.18 Compliance Requirements

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4243(d), the permittee shall operate the emergency stationary ICE according to the requirements below. 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, is prohibited. If the permittee does not operate the engine according to the requirements, 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 below for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year.
  - 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 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. 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.

3.19 Emergency IC Engine Notification, Reporting, and Recordkeeping Requirements

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4245, the permittee shall meet the following notification, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements.

- In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4245(a), the permittee shall keep records of the information in paragraphs 40 CFR 60.4245(a)(1) through (4):
  - (1) All notifications submitted to comply with 40 CFR 60 Subpart JJJJ and all documentation supporting any notification.
  - (2) Maintenance conducted on the engine.
  - (3) If the stationary SI internal combustion engine is a certified 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.
  - (4) If the stationary SI internal combustion engine is not a certified engine or is a certified engine operating in a non-certified manner and subject to §60.4243(a)(2), documentation that the engine meets the emission standards.

- In accordance with 40 CFR 60.4245(b), for all stationary spark ignition engines greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP manufactured on or after July 1, 2008, that do not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, the owner or operator must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner or operator must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation.

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

3.20 Fuel Specifications Recordkeeping

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

3.21 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:

- Applicable requirements of Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources (NSPS), 40 CFR Part 60 Subparts IIII and JJJJ
- Applicable requirements of National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP), 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart XXXXXX

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

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

[IDAPA 58.01.01.211.03, 5/1/94]

Performance Testing

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 written report shall include a description of the process, identification of the test method(s) used, equipment used, all process operating data collected during the test period, and test results, as well as raw test data and associated documentation, including any approved test protocol.

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

Monitoring and Recordkeeping

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]