Statement of Basis

Tier I Operating Permit No. T1-2018.0015
Project ID 62007

Idaho Forest Group LLC – Bennett - Grangeville
Grangeville, Idaho

Facility ID 049-00003

Final

April 10, 2020

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The purpose of this Statement of Basis is to set forth the legal and factual basis for the Tier I operating permit terms and conditions, including references to the applicable statutory or regulatory provisions for the terms and conditions, as required by IDAPA 58.01.01.362

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1. ACRONYMS, UNITS, AND CHEMICAL NOMENCLATURE

acfm	actual cubic feet per minute
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
BACT	Best Available Control Technology
BMP	best management practices
Btu	British thermal unit
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAM	Compliance Assurance Monitoring
CEMS	continuous emission monitoring systems
cfm	cubic feet per minute
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CI	compression ignition
CMS	continuous monitoring systems
CO	carbon monoxide
CO_2	carbon dioxide
COMS	continuous opacity monitoring systems
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality
dscf	dry standard cubic feet
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
gph	gallons per hour
gpm	gallons per minute
gr	grains (1 lb = 7,000 grains)
HAP	hazardous air pollutants
HHV	higher heating value
hp	horsepower
hr/yr	hours per consecutive 12 calendar month period
ICE	internal combustion engines
IDAPA	a numbering designation for all administrative rules in Idaho promulgated in accordance with the Idaho Administrative Procedures Act
IFG	Idaho Forest Group
iwg	inches of water gauge
km	kilometers
lb/hr	pounds per hour
m	meters
MACT	Maximum Achievable Control Technology
mg/dscm	milligrams per dry standard cubic meter
MMBf	million board feet of timber
MMBtu	million British thermal units
MMscf	million standard cubic feet
MRRR	Monitoring, Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements
NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NO_2	nitrogen dioxide
NO_x	nitrogen oxides
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
O&M	operation and maintenance
O_2	oxygen
PC	permit condition
PM	particulate matter
$PM_{2.5}$	particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers
PM_{10}	particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers
ppm	parts per million

ppmw	parts per million by weight
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
psig	pounds per square inch gauge
PTC	permit to construct
PTE	potential to emit
PW	process weight rate
RICE	reciprocating internal combustion engines
Rules	*Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho*
scf	standard cubic feet
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SO_2	sulfur dioxide
SO_x	sulfur oxides
SOB	Statement of Basis
T/day	tons per calendar day
T/hr	tons per hour
T/yr	tons per consecutive 12 calendar month period
T1	Tier I operating permit
T2	Tier II operating permit
TAP	toxic air pollutants
T-RACT	Toxic Air Pollutant Reasonably Available Control Technology
ULSD	ultra low sulfur diesel
U.S.C.	United States Code
VOC	volatile organic compound

2. INTRODUCTION AND APPLICABILITY

Idaho Forest Group (IFG) LLC – Bennett - Grangeville is a producer of dimensional lumber products, and is located on 171 Highway 95 North, Grangeville, Idaho 83530. The facility is classified as a major facility, as defined by IDAPA 58.01.01.008.10.c, because it emits or has the potential to emit NO_X, VOC, and CO above the major source threshold of 100 tons-per-year. The facility is classified as a major HAP facility, as defined by Subsection 008.10, because it emits more than 10 tons per year for any single hazardous air pollutant and 25 T/yr for all hazardous air pollutants combined.

IDAPA 58.01.01.362 requires that as part of its review of the Tier I application, DEQ shall prepare a technical memorandum (i.e. statement of basis) that sets forth the legal and factual basis for the draft Tier I operating permit terms and conditions including reference to the applicable statutory provisions or the draft denial. This document provides the basis for the draft Tier I operating permit for IFG LLC – Bennett - Grangeville.

The format of this Statement of Basis (SOB) follows that of the permit. IFG LLC – Bennett - Grangeville Tier I operating permit is organized into sections. They are as follows:

Section 1 – Acronyms, Units, and Chemical Nomenclature

The acronyms, units, and chemical nomenclature used in the permit are defined in this section.

Section 2 - Tier I Operating Permit Scope

The scope describes this permitting action.

Section 3 - Facility-wide Conditions

The Facility-wide Conditions section contains the applicable requirements (permit conditions) that apply facility-wide. Where required, monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements (MRRR) sufficient to assure compliance with a permit condition follows the permit condition.

Sections 4 through 7 - Hog Fuel Boiler, Drying Kilns, Production Equipment, Fire Pump Engine,

and Waste Oil Heater

The emissions unit-specific sections of the permit contain the applicable requirements that specifically apply to each regulated emissions unit. Some requirements that apply to an emissions unit (e.g. opacity limits) may be contained in the Facility-wide Conditions Section. As with the facility-wide conditions, monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements (MRRR) sufficient to assure compliance with an applicable requirement follows the applicable requirement.

Section 8 - Insignificant Activities

This section lists those requirements that the applicant has requested as non-applicable, and DEQ proposes to grant a permit shield in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.325.

This section contains a list of units or activities that are insignificant on the basis of size or production rate. Units and activities listed in this section must be listed in the permit application. The regulatory citation for units and activities that are insignificant on the basis of size or production rate is IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01.b.

Section 9 - General Provisions

The final section of the permit contains standard terms and conditions that apply to all major facilities subject to IDAPA 58.01.01.300. This section is the same for all Tier I facilities. The General Provisions have been reviewed by EPA and contain all terms and conditions required by IDAPA 58.01.01 et al as well as requirements from other air quality laws, rules and regulations. Each general provision has been paraphrased so it is more easily understood by the general public; however, there is no intent to alter the effect of the requirement. Should there be a discrepancy between a paraphrased general provision in this statement of basis and a rule or permit, the rule or permit shall govern.

3. FACILITY INFORMATION

3.1 Facility Description

The IFG LLC – Bennett - Grangeville facility is a lumber processing saw and planer mill with a state of the art sawmill, minimizing wood waste. Except for the log deck, the entire sawmill process is enclosed in a large building and annex. The sawmill includes conveyor systems that bring incoming timber through preliminary processes into the mill. All wood by-products are contained where generated, and transported with minimal loss to processes in the mill. All wood by-products are contained where generated, and transported with minimal loss to processes to separate out saleable products including bark, wood chips, sawdust, hog fuel, and fines. Material is also transported, with minimal loss, and processed as necessary to efficiently fuel the onsite hog fuel boiler. The cut lumber is dried and planed onsite then prepared for final delivery and trucked offsite.

The facility's emission units, as defined in IDAPA 58.01.01.006.35 and Permit T1-2012.0060, are the wood-fired boiler, 5 lumber dry kilns, five cyclones, three baghouses, Fire Pump Engine, and a waste oil heater.

3.2 Facility Permitting History

Tier I Operating Permit History - Previous 5-year permit term July 29, 2013, to July 29, 2018.

The following information is the permitting history of this Tier I facility during the previous five-year permit term which was from July 29, 2013, to July 29, 2018. This information was derived from a review of the permit files available to DEQ. Permit status is noted as active and in effect (A) or superseded (S).

July 29, 2013	T1-2012.0060, Tier I permit renewal, Permit Status (A, will become S upon issuance of this permit.

Underlying Permit History - Includes every underlying permit issued to this facility

The following information is the comprehensive permitting history of all underlying applicable permits

issued to this Tier I facility. This information was derived from a review of the permit files available to DEQ. Permit status is noted as active and in effect (A) or superseded (S).

April 10, 2020	PTC No. P-2008.0204, revision to update the permitted HAP and VOC lumber drying kiln emission factors as well as other associated permit changes (A).
February 16, 2009	PTC No. P-2008.0204, change the facility name and facility contact, Permit Status (S).
July 20, 2006	PTC No. P-05214, PTC modification to install new equipment and increase production, issued July 10, 2006, Permit Status (S).
July 29, 2005	Initial PTC No. P-040214, issued July 29, 2005 (S).

4. APPLICATION SCOPE AND APPLICATION CHRONOLOGY

4.1 Application Scope

7.1 This permit is the renewal of the facility's currently effective Tier I operating permit. The facility requested the removal of cyclone CY74. This process is no longer in production; the cyclone and process were sold, and removed from the facility. The room which housed the cyclone was converted from the Rosebud chipping/horse bedding production room to a carpentry room.

Cyclone 75 was moved from the insignificant activities list to the regulated source list, as this cyclone was in existence since the startup of the sawmill in 1995. Cyclone 75 was overlooked during the original PTC and Tier I Operating Permit term. This cyclone vents to the atmosphere and has been added to the PTE for the facility.

The fuel type for the hog fuel boiler was changed back to wood product only, as this is the specified fuel type in the underlying PTC, emission factor equations for specific wood species were updated and added to the kiln production line, VOC emissions from the pneumatic conveyance of green-wood residue, and VOC emission from the fire water pump and waste oil heater, were added to the facility-wide potential to emit.

The emergency diesel generator was removed from the insignificant activities list because it was never installed.

All initial or one-time compliance items have been verified complete and removed from the T-1 Operating Permit. All applicable federal regulations have been reviewed and revised to the current applicable federal regulation, within the permit and statement of basis.

4.2 Application Chronology

January 29, 2018	DEQ received an application.
April 4, 2018	DEQ received supplemental information from the applicant.
April 4, 2018	DEQ determined that the application was complete.
April 6, 2018	DEQ made available the draft permit and statement of basis for peer and regional office review.
April 18, 2018	DEQ made available the draft permit and statement of basis for applicant review.
July 2, 2019	DEQ made available the draft permit and statement of basis for peer and regional office review a second time after adding most recent PTC modification.
July 11, 2019	DEQ made available the draft permit and statement of basis for applicant review a second time after adding most recent PTC modification.

December 6, 2019	DEQ made available the draft permit and statement of basis for applicant review a third time after adding most recent PTC modification.
December 18 – January 17, 2020	DEQ provided a public comment period on the proposed action.
February 18, 2020	DEQ provided the proposed permit and statement of basis for EPA review.
April 10, 2020	DEQ issued the final permit and statement of basis.

5. EMISSIONS UNITS, PROCESS DESCRIPTION(S), AND EMISSIONS INVENTORY

This section lists the emissions units, describes the production or manufacturing processes, and provides the emissions inventory for this facility. The information presented was provided by the applicant in its permit application. Also listed in this section are the insignificant activities based on size or production rate.

5.1 Process No. 1 – Wellons Boiler

Table 5.1 lists the emissions units and control devices associated with the hog fuel boiler.

Table 5.1 EMISSIONS UNITS, CONTROL DEVICE, AND DISCHARGE POINT INFORMATION

Emissions Unit Description	Control Device (if applicable)	Emission Point
Hog Fuel Boiler	Multiclone and ESP	Boiler Stack

The Wellons wood fired boiler on site burns only wood product. During startup operations or critical maintenance operations, sometimes other residual products such as wood chips or sawdust may be used. The boiler produces steam that is piped to the dry kilns to dry the green lumber, and a small percentage of steam is used to heat the sawmill during the colder months of the year. The boiler is equipped with a multiclone and ESP to separate out particulate matter. Because the boiler is located at a HAP major facility, 40 CFR 63 DDDDD—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial for Institutional, Commercial, and Industrial Boilers and Process Heaters, applies and is presented in Section 4 of the permit.

5.2 Process No. 2 – Sawmill, Planer Mill, Retail Shavings, and Material Handling

Table 5.2 lists the emissions units and control devices associated with the process equipment.

Table 5.2 EMISSIONS UNITS, CONTROL DEVICE, AND DISCHARGE POINT INFORMATION

Emissions Unit Description	Control Device (if applicable)	Emission Point ID No.
BH-1 – Sawmill Sawdust Cyclone with Baghouse	Baghouse Manufacturer: Clarke Sheet Metal Model No. CSM 60-20	Baghouse Exhaust
BH-2 – Planer Shavings Cyclone with Baghouse	Baghouse Manufacturer: Clarke Sheet Metal Model No. 100-20G1	Baghouse Exhaust
BH-3 – Planer Shavings Bin Vent Cyclone with Baghouse	Baghouse Manufacturer: Clarke Sheet Metal Model No. DWG849-0101	Baghouse Exhaust

Log trucks deliver approximately 120 MMbf (log scale) of logs per year to the facility, where they are unloaded from the trucks and stored in the log yard. Rolling stock equipment is used to move the logs from the log yard to the elevated conveyor system at the sawmill annex, where they are run through a de-barker and merchandizer saws, which cut the logs to desired lengths. The bark and sawdust from the de-barker and the merchandizer saws, referred to as “residual wood products,” fall onto the residual line conveyor and are removed from the sawmill annex and transported to the Hog fuel boiler, while the sized logs are sent to the sawmill.

Inside the sawmill, logs are sawed into dimensional lumber. Residual wood products from sawing

operations fall onto a conveyor system that connects to the residual line conveyor. Dust collection systems in the sawmill use cyclones and a baghouse to separate fines from chips and send them to truck bins, from which they are shipped offsite as a saleable product.

The residual line conveyors transport residual wood products from the sawmill and the sawmill annex to the boiler fuel system, where it is combined with a small volume of residual wood – products from the log yard. Other lesser-value residual wood products are routed directly to the boiler fuel silo by conveyors, and a flare chipper is used to reduce the size of the larger residual wood products. The output of the flare chipper conveys material to the boiler fuel silo. Fuel is moved by conveyor from the fuel silo to the boiler. If not needed for boiler operation, the boiler fuel can be routed to hog fuel storage for sale.

The chips, shavings, and sawdust from planing operations are collected and routed through the air system through cyclones and baghouses, which separates the material into chips, shavings, and fines. The chips are routed pneumatically to the chip truck bin, the shavings are taken pneumatically to the shaving truck bin, and the fines are pneumatically transported to the fines truck bin. The exhaust from the planer cyclone is routed through a baghouse.

Ash and a small amount of yard or process residual wood product not suitable as boiler fuel are transported to the Wood Debris Management Area, where they are covered with soil. The ash is covered by a larger volume of soil material containing gravel and wood by-products generated by management of the log yard.

5.3 Process No. 3 – Drying Kilns

Cut lumber from the sawmill is stacked and sent to the kilns for drying.

Table 5.3 lists the emissions units and control devices associated with the kilns.

Table 5.3 EMISSIONS UNITS, CONTROL DEVICE, AND DISCHARGE POINT INFORMATION

Emissions Unit Description	Control Device (if applicable)	Emission Point ID No.
Three Moore Dry Kilns	None	Multiple Vents
Two Wellons Dry Kilns	None	Multiple Vents

5.4 Process No. 4 – Fire Pump Engine

Table 5.4 lists the emissions units and control devices associated with the fire pump engine.

Table 5.4 EMISSIONS UNITS, CONTROL DEVICE, AND DISCHARGE POINT INFORMATION

Emissions Unit Description	Control Device (if applicable)	Emission Point ID No.
Fire Pump Engine Manufacturer: Cummins Model: N-855-F Year of Manufacturer: 1974 Output (hp): 218 Fuel: Diesel	None	Engine Exhaust Pipe

The fire pump engine is classified as an existing stationary engine under 300 hp located at major source of HAP and must comply with the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ as they apply.

5.5 Insignificant Emissions Units Based on Size or Production Rate

This section contains a list of units or activities that are insignificant on the basis of size or production rate. Units and activities listed in this section must be listed in the permit application. Table 5.5 lists the units and activities which have been determined to be insignificant on the basis of size or production rate. The regulatory authority for emissions units and activities that are insignificant on the basis of size or production rate is IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01.b.

Table 5.5 INSIGNIFICANT EMISSION UNITS AND REGULATORY AUTHORITY/JUSTIFICATION

Emissions Unit / Activity	Regulatory Authority / Justification
Boiler relief valve(s)	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01.a.i.77
Boiler blowdown	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01.a.i.80

Emissions Unit / Activity	Regulatory Authority / Justification
All facility fuel and volatile storage and transfer operations One Gasoline Storage Tank 275 gallons	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01.b.i.3
Any on-site welding	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01.b.i.9
Painting and coating operations	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01.b.i.17,25
Kerosene, natural gas, or propane space heaters under 5 MMBtu/hr	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01.b.i.18
Parts Cleaning	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01.b.i.26
All other facility fugitive emission sources, including: Facility vehicle traffic, sawing, conveyors, transfer sources, storage sources, de-barking, screening, hog fuel, log watering system, and associated sources	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01.b.i.30
Flare Chipper	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01.b.i.30

5.6 Non-applicable Requirements for Which a Permit Shield is Requested

This section of the permit lists the regulations for which the facility has requested, and DEQ proposes to grant, a permit shield pursuant to IDAPA 58.01.01.325. The findings on which this shield is based are presented below:

- The facility submitted the renewal application within the required timeframe, therefore a Permit Shield was granted.

5.7 Emissions Inventory

Table 5.6 summarizes the emissions inventory for this major facility. All values are expressed in units of tons-per-year and represent the facility's potential to emit. Potential to emit is defined as the maximum capacity of a facility or stationary source to emit an air pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the facility or source to emit an air pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hour of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored or processed shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation or the effect it would have on emission is state or federally enforceable.

Listed below Table 5.6 are the references for the emission factors used to estimate the emissions. The documentation provided by the applicant for the emissions inventory and emission factors is provided as Appendix A of this statement of basis.

Table 5.6 EMISSIONS INVENTORY[(c)] - POTENTIAL TO EMIT (T/yr)

Source Description	$PM_{2.5}$ (T/yr)	PM_{10} (T/yr)	SO_2 (T/yr)	NO_x (T/yr)	CO (T/yr)	VOC (T/yr)	Lead (T/yr)	HAP[(a)] (T/yr)
Hog Fuel Boiler	28.90	28.90	12.68	248.96	101.60	25.40	0.02	50.57
BH-1 – Sawmill Sawdust Cyclone[(a)]	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
BH-2 – Planer Shavings Cyclone[(a)]	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
BH-3 – Planer Shavings Bin Vent Cyclone	2.80	2.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Other Cyclones Combined[(a)]	1.85	3.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Kilns	24.00	24.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	188.00	0.00	
Fire Pump Engine	2.27E-04	2.29E-04	4.46E-05	5.32E-02	1.65E-03	4.41E-04	0.00	
Waste Oil Heater	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.004	0.002	0.00	
Total Emissions	**58.07**	**59.30**	**12.73**	**249.04**	**101.61**	**249.00[(b)]**	**0.02**	**50.57**

a) The pneumatic conveyance $PM_{2.5/10}$ emissions are listed above under the following units: BH-1, CY-1, BH-2, CY-2, and CY-3.

b) The column totals 224.41T/yr, however the facility wants a cap of 249 T/yr with the ability to flex emissions between the hog fuel boiler, kilns, pneumatic conveyance, fire water pump, and the waste oil heater.

c) Using the worst case scenario, emission factor, and maximum annual throughput for the kilns, the kiln VOC emissions are 371 T/yr, however due to

the facility-wide VOC emission limit, the total potential to emit is presented as 249 T/yr.

Discussion with IDEQ permitting engineers and permitting managers during PTC application preparation and IDEQ's Statement of Basis (SOB), for existing facility PTC(s) verified that IDEQ concurs that as long as transfers from conveyors are quantified as transfer emissions, no emissions will occur or need to be quantified from the conveyors themselves, except those whose sides are insufficient to keep all transported material well away from wind. The emissions from those few conveyors with sides insufficient to eliminate wind erosion of materials being transported are quantified in the emission inventory and included in the summary tables in this section. Storage emissions quantified are limited to the ash hopper, the log yard waste pile and the Wood Debris Management Area. The latter two have no enclosures, but contain mostly large, moist material. All other storage bins are sealed, and have no emissions other than the transfers into and out of them.

All drops onto and from conveyors are identified as transfer points. Emission calculations are provided for the more than 40 transfer points, some of which have little or no emissions because any potential emissions are physically contained.

All facility cyclones are considered process equipment rather than pollution control equipment because they all separate out materials that are directly used as boiler fuel or saleable products, or are subsequently processed into boiler fuel or saleable products.

All emission rates and documentation of the derivation of emission factors, emission calculations, and emission control efficiencies are included in the detailed emission inventory in Appendix A. Manufacturer's specifications for the boiler, including HAP emissions per MMBtu/hr, are also in the Emission Inventory in Appendix A.

PTE emission calculations are based upon a material balance of wood products incorporating mass conservation at full permitted facility capacity (maximum facility input and maximum output volumes balance, with throughput at intermittent processes consistent with the facility-wide balance). PTC permit limits on VOC and NO_X emissions from the dry kilns, boiler, and pneumatic conveyance use a 12-month rolling calendar tracking system to verify emissions of VOC and NO_X limits.

6. EMISSIONS LIMITS AND MRRR

This section contains the applicable requirements for this T1 facility. Where applicable, monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements (MRRR) follow the applicable requirement and state how compliance with the applicable requirement is to be demonstrated.

This section is divided into the following subsections. The first subsection lists the requirements that apply facility wide. The next subsection lists the emissions units – and emissions activities-specific applicable requirements. The final subsection contains the general provisions that apply to all major facilities subject to Idaho DEQ's Tier I operating permit requirements.

- Facility-Wide Conditions;
- Hog Fuel Boiler Emissions Limits;
- Kilns;
- Process Equipment Emissions Limits;
- Fire Water Pump Engine, and Waste Oil Heater Emissions Limits;
- Insignificant Activities
- Tier I Operating Permit General Provisions.

MRRR

Monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements (MRRR) are the means with which compliance with an applicable requirement is demonstrated. In this section, the applicable requirement (permit condition) is provided first followed by the MRRR. Should an applicable requirement not include sufficient MRRR to

satisfy IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 07, and 08, then the permit must establish adequate monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting sufficient to yield reliable data from the relevant time period that are representative of the source's compliance with the permit (i.e. gap filling). In addition to the specific MRRR provided for each applicable requirement, generally applicable facility-wide conditions and general provisions may also be provided, such as performance testing, reporting, and certification requirements.

The legal and factual basis for each permit condition is provided for in this document. If a permit condition was changed due to facility draft comments or public comments, an explanation of the changes is provided.

State Enforceability

An applicable requirement that is not required by the federal CAA and has not been approved by EPA as a SIP-approved requirement is identified as a "State-only" requirement and is enforceable only under state law. State-only requirements are not enforceable by the EPA or citizens under the CAA. State-only requirements are identified in the permit within the citation of the legal authority for the permit condition.

Federal Enforceability

Unless identified as "State-only," all applicable requirements, including MRRR, are state and federally enforceable. It should be noted that while a violation of a MRRR is a violation of the permit, it is not necessarily a violation of the underlying applicable requirement (e.g. emissions limit).

To minimize the length of this document, the following permit conditions and MRRR have been paraphrased. Refer to the permit for the complete requirements.

6.1 Facility-Wide Conditions

Permit Condition 3.1 - Fugitive Dust

All reasonable precautions shall be taken to prevent PM from becoming airborne in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.650-651.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.650-651, 3/30/07]

MRRR (Permit Conditions 3.2 through 3.4)

- Monitor and maintain records of the frequency and the methods used to control fugitive dust emissions;
- Maintain records of all fugitive dust complaints received and the corrective action taken in response to the complaint;
- Conduct facility-wide inspections of all sources of fugitive emissions. If any of the sources of fugitive dust are not being reasonably controlled, corrective action is required.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 07, 08, 4/5/2000]

Permit Condition 3.5 - Odors

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

[IDAPA 58.01.01.775-776 (State-only), 5/1/94]

MRRR (Permit Condition 3.6)

- Maintain records of all odor complaints received and the corrective action taken in response to the complaint;
- Take appropriate corrective action if the complaint has merit, and log the date and corrective action taken.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 07 (State only), 5/1/94]

Permit Condition 3.7 - Visible Emissions

The permittee shall not discharge any air pollutant to the atmosphere from any point of emission for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any 60-minute period which is greater than 20% opacity as determined by procedures contained in IDAPA 58.01.01.625. These provisions shall not apply when the presence of uncombined water, nitrogen oxides, and/or chlorine gas is the only reason for the failure of the

emission to comply with the requirements of this section.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.625, 4/5/00]

MRRR (Permit Condition 3.8 through 3.9)

- Conduct facility-wide inspections of all emissions units subject to the visible emissions standards (or rely on continuous opacity monitoring);
- If visible emissions are observed, take appropriate corrective action and/or perform a Method 9 opacity test;
- Maintain records of the results of each visible emissions inspection.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 07, 5/1/94]

Permit Conditions 3.10 through 3.14 - Excess Emissions

The permittee shall comply with the procedures and requirements of IDAPA 58.01.01.130-136 for excess emissions. The provisions of IDAPA 58.01.01.130-136 shall govern in the event of conflicts between the excess emissions facility wide conditions and the regulations of IDAPA 58.01.01.130-136.

MRRR (Permit Conditions 3.11 through 3.14)

Monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements for excess emissions are provided in Sections 131 through 136.

- Take appropriate action to correct, reduce, and minimize emissions from excess emissions events;
- Prohibit excess emissions during any DEQ Atmospheric Stagnation Advisory or Wood Stove Curtailment Advisory;
- Notify DEQ of each excess emissions events as soon as possible, including information regarding upset, breakdown, or safety events.
- Submit a report for each excess emissions event to DEQ;
- Maintain records of each excess emissions event.

Permit Condition 3.15 – Fuel-Burning Equipment PM Standards

The permittee shall not discharge to the atmosphere from any fuel-burning equipment PM in excess of 0.015 gr/dscf of effluent gas corrected to 3% oxygen by volume for gas, 0.050 gr/dscf of effluent gas corrected to 3% oxygen by volume for liquid, 0.050 gr/dscf of effluent gas corrected to 8% oxygen by volume for coal, and 0.080 gr/dscf of effluent gas corrected to 8% oxygen by volume for wood products.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.676-677, 5/1/94]

MRRR

No specific monitoring is required for this facility-wide condition. As with all permit conditions, the permittee must certify compliance with this condition annually, which includes making a reasonable inquiry to determine if this requirement was met during the reporting period.

Permit Condition 3.16 - Sulfur Content Limits

The permittee shall not sell, distribute, use, or make available for use any of the following:

- 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.
- Coal containing greater than 1.0% sulfur by weight.
- DEQ may approve an exemption from these fuel sulfur content requirements (IDAPA 58.01.01.725.01 725.04) if the permittee demonstrates that, through control measures or other means, SO2 emissions are

equal to or less than those resulting from the combustion of fuels complying with these limitations.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.725, 3/29/10]

MRRR - (Permit Condition 3.17)

The permittee shall maintain documentation of supplier verification of fuel sulfur content on an as received basis.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 5/1/94]

Permit Condition 3.18 - Open Burning

The permittee shall comply with the *Rules for Control of Open Burning*, IDAPA 58.01.01.600-623.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.600-623, 5/08/09]

MRRR

No specific monitoring is required for this facility-wide condition. As with all permit conditions, the permittee must certify compliance with this condition annually, which includes making a reasonable inquiry to determine if this requirement was met during the reporting period.

Permit Condition 3.19 - Asbestos

The permittee shall comply with all applicable requirements of 40 CFR 61, Subpart M—"National Emission Standard for Asbestos."

[40 CFR 61, Subpart M]

MRRR

No specific monitoring is required for this facility-wide condition. As with all permit conditions, the permittee must certify compliance with this condition annually, which includes making a reasonable inquiry to determine if this requirement was met during the reporting period.

Permit Condition 3.20 - Accidental Release Prevention

(a) An owner or operator of a stationary source that has more than a threshold quantity of a regulated substance in a process, as determined under 40 CFR 68.115, shall comply with the requirements of the Chemical Accident Prevention Provisions at 40 CFR 68 no later than the latest of the following dates:

- Three years after the date on which a regulated substance present above a threshold quantity is first listed under 40 CFR 68.130.
- The date on which a regulated substance is first present above a threshold quantity in a process.

[40 CFR 68.10 (a)]

MRRR

No specific monitoring is required for this facility-wide condition. As with all permit conditions, the permittee must certify compliance with this condition annually, which includes making a reasonable inquiry to determine if this requirement was met during the reporting period.

Permit Condition 3.21 - Recycling and Emissions Reductions

The permittee shall comply with applicable standards for recycling and emissions reduction of refrigerants and their substitutes pursuant to 40 CFR 82, Subpart F, Recycling and Emissions Reduction.

[40 CFR 82, Subpart F]

MRRR

No specific monitoring is required for this facility-wide condition. As with all permit conditions, the permittee must certify compliance with this condition annually, which includes making a reasonable inquiry to determine if this requirement was met during the reporting period.

Permit Condition 3.22 through 3.23- NSPS/NESHAP General Provisions

This facility is subject to NSPS/NESHAP Subparts Db, DDDDD, DDDD, and ZZZZ, and is therefore required to comply with applicable General Provisions.

[40 CFR 60/63, Subpart A]

MRRR

No specific monitoring is required for this facility-wide condition. As with all permit conditions, the permittee must certify compliance with this condition annually, which includes making a reasonable inquiry to determine if this requirement was met during the reporting period.

Permit Condition 3.24 - Monitoring and Recordkeeping

The permittee shall maintain sufficient records to assure compliance with all of the terms and conditions of this operating permit. Records of monitoring information 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 58.01.01.322.06, 07, 5/1/94]

MRRR

No specific monitoring is required for this facility-wide condition. As with all permit conditions, the permittee must certify compliance with this condition annually, which includes making a reasonable inquiry to determine if this requirement was met during the reporting period.

Permit Conditions 3.25 through 3.28 - Performance Testing

If performance testing is required, the permittee shall provide notice of intent to test to DEQ at least 15 days prior to the scheduled test or shorter time period as provided in a permit, order, consent decree, or by DEQ approval. DEQ may, at its option, have an observer present at any emissions tests conducted on a source. DEQ requests such testing not be performed on weekends or state holidays.

All 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, prior to conducting any performance test, the permittee is encouraged to submit in writing to DEQ, at least 30 days in advance, the following for approval:

- The type of method to be used
- Any extenuating or unusual circumstances regarding the proposed test
- The proposed schedule for conducting and reporting the test

[IDAPA 58.01.01.157, 4/5/00; IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 08.a, 09, 5/1/94]

MRRR (Permit Conditions 3.26 and 3.28)

The permittee shall submit compliance test report(s) to DEQ following testing.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.157, 4/5/00; IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 08.a, 09, 5/1/94]

Permit Condition 3.29 - Reports and Certifications

This permit condition establishes generally applicable MRRR for submittal of reports, certifications, and notifications to DEQ and/or EPA as specified.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.08, 11, 5/1/94]

MRRR

No specific monitoring is required for this facility-wide condition. As with all permit conditions, the permittee must certify compliance with this condition annually, which includes making a reasonable inquiry to determine if this requirement was met during the reporting period.

Permit Condition 3.30 - 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.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.107, 4/7/11]

MRRR

No specific monitoring is required for this facility-wide condition. As with all permit conditions, the permittee must certify compliance with this condition annually, which includes making a reasonable inquiry to determine if this requirement was met during the reporting period.

Permit Condition 3.31 – Facility-Wide VOC Emission Limit

This permit establishes a facility-wide VOC emission limit of 249 tpy from the combination of the hog fuel boiler, all dry kilns, the pneumatic conveyance of green-wood residue, fire water pump, and the waste oil heater.

[PTC No. P-2008.0204, 4/10/2020]

MRRR – (Permit Conditions 4.10, 5.1, 6.1, and 7.1)

The permittee shall track, monitor, and record all VOC emissions from the boiler, all dry kilns, the pneumatic conveyance of green-wood residue, fire water pump, and the waste oil heater.

6.2 Hog Fuel Boiler-Specific Emissions Limits and MRRR

Permit Condition 4.1

Emissions of PM_{10} from the boiler stack shall not exceed 6.6 pounds per hour (lb/hr).

[PTC No. P-2008.0204, 4/10/2020]

MRRR - (Permit Condition 4.7-4.9 and 4.11-4.15)

This permit condition states the hourly rate of PM_{10} emissions the boiler is permitted to emit. Compliance with this emission limit is demonstrated with performance tests as stated in other conditions of this permit. The boiler shall be operated within the parameters determined during the performance test process. The frequency of performance tests and the results reporting requirements are stated in other conditions of this permit.

Permit Condition 4.2

The NO_X, and CO emissions from the hog fuel boiler shall not exceed the emissions limits listed in Table 3.3 and Permit Condition 3.31.

MRRR – (Permit Condition 4.10 and 4.13)

The permittee shall use the actual steam produced by the boiler in Permit Condition 4.9 and the emission factors in Permit Condition 4.10 to calculate the NO_X, CO, and VOC annual emissions.

Permit Condition 4.3

Particulate matter emissions from the boiler shall not exceed 0.1 pounds per million Btu of heat input in accordance with 40 CFR 60.43b(c)(1). When compliance is determined, this shall be done by conducting a performance test as specified in 40 CFR 60.8. The particulate matter standard applies at all times, except during periods of startup, shutdown or malfunction in accordance with 40 CFR 60.43b(g).

MRRR – (Permit Condition 4.11, 4.12, 4.16, and 4.17)

At least once every five years the permittee shall conduct a performance test to measure the PM and PM_{10} emissions from the boiler ESP stack. The test shall be conducted to demonstrate compliance with the emission rate limits specified by Permit Conditions 4.1 and 4.2. Each performance test conducted to demonstrate compliance shall be performed in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.157.

Permit Condition 4.4

On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under 40 CFR 60.8, whichever date comes first, the boiler shall not discharge into the atmosphere any gases that exhibit greater than 20% opacity (six-minute average), except for one six-minute period per hour of not more than 27% opacity, in accordance with 40 CFR 60.43b(f).

The particulate matter and opacity standards apply at all times, except during periods of startup, shutdown or malfunction in accordance with 40 CFR 60.43b(g).

[40 CFR 60.43b]

The permittee shall not discharge any air pollutant to the atmosphere from the boiler stack for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any 60-minute period which is greater than 20% opacity as determined by procedures contained in IDAPA 58.01.01.625. These provisions shall not apply when the presence of uncombined water, NO_X, and/or chlorine gas is the only reason for the failure of the emission to comply with the requirements of this section.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.625, 4/5/00; PTC No. P-2008.0204, 4/10/2020]

MRRR – (Permit Condition 4.8)

- For the boiler, the permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system for measuring the opacity of emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system in accordance with 40 CFR 60.48b(a) or per EPA – approved alternative.
- The COMS data shall be reduced and recorded in such a manner that compliance with all applicable opacity standards can be demonstrated.

Permit Condition 4.5

The permittee shall fire the boiler exclusively with wood products.

[PTC No. P-2008.0204, 4/10/2020]

MRRR - (Permit Condition 4.9)

For purposes of complying with the requirements under 40 CFR 60.49(b)(d), the permittee is not required to monitor the amount of wood combusted each day or to calculate the annual capacity factor for wood in accordance with the alternative method approved by EPA Region 10 in a letter issued to the facility on October 4, 2005.This permit states the type of fuel the Wellons boiler can combust. This permit changes the term from wood products to biomass which is the new category for wood products. Compliance shall be demonstrated with the monitoring of fuel type and the fuel analysis required from other permit conditions of this permit.

The underlying PTC states wood products only for the hog fuel boiler, however the fuel type for this boiler was changed to biomass during the last T-1 Operating Permit renewal term. The specifications of the boiler have been verified and confirmed that this boiler can only accept any combination of hog bark, hogged wood, sawdust, shavings, or wood chips, not containing materials foreign to natural composition. The one-time energy assessment submitted March 20, 2014, states the boiler is specifically designed to handle hog fuel; unlike a conventional boiler it cannot be retrofitted to fire another fuel.

Permit Condition 4.6

The amount of steam produced by the boiler shall not exceed 1.92 million pounds of steam per day.

MRRR – (Permit Condition 4.9)

The permittee shall monitor and record the total pounds of steam produced by the boiler on a daily basis. Records shall be kept on site for the most recent five-year period and shall be made available to DEQ representatives upon request.

Permit Condition 4.7

A multiclone and an ESP shall be used to control PM and PM_{10} emissions from the boiler. The multiclone and the ESP shall be maintained in good working order and operated as efficiently as practical in accordance with the Operations and Maintenance (O&M) manual specifications required by Permit Condition. 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.

For the ESP, the permittee shall install, maintain, and operate, in accordance with the O&M manual specifications, equipment to measure the secondary voltage, amperage, and power (where power equals the voltage multiplied by the amperage) applied by each transformer/receiver (T/R) set to the discharge electrodes, and the spark rate, to demonstrate compliance with Permit Condition.

The secondary voltage, amperage and power applied by each T/R set to the discharge electrodes, and the spark rate, of the ESP shall be maintained within O&M manual specifications. Documentation of O&M manual voltage, amperage, power input and spark rate specifications shall remain on site all times and shall be made available to DEQ representatives upon request.

[PTC No. P-2008.0204, 4/10/2020]

MRRR – (Permit Conditions 4.8, 4.14, and 4.15)

This permit condition states the control devices that will be controlling the emissions from the Wellons boiler. These conditions state the parameters that will be monitoring the control devices and the O&M manual will be followed to establish good working order and good air pollution control. The recordkeeping of the operational settings demonstrated within the CAM plan stated with the permit shall demonstrate compliance with this and other permit conditions.

When the boiler is operating, the permittee shall monitor and record the secondary voltage, amperage and power applied by each T/R set to the discharge electrodes, and the spark rate at least once every four hours. The units of measure and averaging time of measurements of secondary voltage, amperage, power, and spark rate recorded shall be consistent with O&M manual units of measure. A compilation of the most recent five years of voltage, amperage, power and spark rate records shall be kept at the facility and shall be made available to DEQ representatives upon request.

Permit Condition 4.8

For the boiler, the permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system (COMS) for measuring the opacity of emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system in accordance with 40 CFR 60.48b(a) or per an EPA-approved alternative.

The COMS data shall be reduced and recorded in such a manner that compliance with all applicable opacity standards can be demonstrated.

[PTC No. P-2008.0204, 4/10/2020; 40 CFR 6048b]

MRRR – (Permit Condition 4.8)

This permit condition states the installation of a COMS system that will demonstrate compliance with the opacity limits for the exhaust gases from the Wellons boiler through recorded data that is within the opacity limits of this permit.

(Removed) Permit Condition 4.9

In accordance with 40 CFR 63.11196(a), the permittee must conduct the initial tune-up no later than March 21, 2014.

The initial tune-up was met on March 9, 2014.

[40 CFR 63.11196(a)(1)]

(Removed) MRRR – (Permit Condition 4.9)

IFG has performed its initial tune-up on March 9, 2014, and has submitted a notice of compliance for the boiler.

Permit Condition 4.9

The permittee shall monitor and record the total pounds of steam produced by the boiler on a daily basis.

MRRR – (Permit Condition 4.9)

As with all permit conditions, the permittee must certify compliance with this condition annually, which includes making a reasonable inquiry to determine if this requirement was met during the reporting period.

Permit Condition 4.10

The permittee shall use the actual boiler steam production tracked as per Permit Condition 4.9, and the emission factors in units of lb/1,000 lb-steam from the most recent source test to calculate the annual NO_X, CO, and VOC emissions from the hog fuel boiler.

MRRR – (Permit Condition 4.9 and 4.10)

The permittee shall use the actual boiler steam production tracked as per Permit Condition 4.9, and the emission factors listed in Permit Condition 4.10

Permit Condition 4.11

Within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the boiler will be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial startup of the boiler and at such other times as may be required by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under section 114 of the Act, the permittee shall conduct performance test(s) and furnish the EPA a written report of the results of such performance test(s) in accordance with 40 CFR 60.8 or per an EPA-approved alternative. The permittee shall also provide a copy of the results of any testing done per this permit condition to DEQ in accordance with the PM and PM_{10} Performance Test and Compliance Test Protocol Permit Conditions.

MRRR – (Permit Condition 4.11)

As with all permit conditions, the permittee must certify compliance with this condition, which includes making a reasonable inquiry to determine if this requirement was met during the reporting period.

Permit Condition 4.12

No later than 180 days after initial startup of the boiler the permittee shall conduct a performance test to measure the PM and PM_{10} emissions from the boiler ESP stack. The test shall be conducted to demonstrate compliance with the emission rate limits**.**

[IDAPA 58.01.01.157, 4/5/00; PTC No. P-2008.0204, 4/10/2020]

MRRR – (Permit Condition 4.11, 4.14, 4.15, 4.16, and 4.17)

Each performance test conducted to demonstrate compliance shall be performed in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.157, and the current version of the DEQ Source Test Guidance Manual. The boiler shall be operated at the worst case normal steam production rate during the performance test. A description of how this requirement was met shall be included in the performance test report.

The following information shall be monitored and recorded at least once every 15 minutes during each performance test run unless a totalizing meter is used, in which case recording the beginning and ending totals is acceptable.

- The amount of steam produced in units of pounds of steam per hour.

- The secondary voltage, amperage, and power (where power equals the voltage multiplied by the amperage) applied by each T/R set of the ESP to the discharge electrodes, and the spark rate.

- Visible emissions from the ESP stack shall be observed and recorded using the methods specified in IDAPA 58.01.01.625, or by using the COMS data.

- A wood-waste fuel analysis, including percent moisture and Btu's per pound (Btu/lb), shall be included in the final test report.

The permittee is strongly encouraged to submit a compliance test protocol for approval at least 30 days prior to conducting any compliance test required by this permit. If the permittee fails to obtain prior written approval by DEQ for any testing deviations, DEQ may determine that the test does not satisfy the testing requirements.

The permittee shall submit a report of the results of any compliance test and the results of any fuel analysis required in by this permit, including all required process data, to DEQ within 60 days after the date on which any required compliance test is concluded, in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.157.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.157, 4/11/15; PTC No. P-2008.0204, 4/10/2020]

Permit Conditions 4.18 through 4.22 (including MRRR)

These permit conditions incorporate the emission limits, work practice, monitoring, recordkeeping, reporting, and testing requirements of NSPS Subpart Db - Standards of Performance for Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units. A complete ananlysis of how the subpart applies to this facility is included in the Regulatory section of this SOB.

Permit Conditions 4.23 through 4.39 (including MRRR)

These permit conditions incorporate the emission limits, work practice, monitoring, recordkeeping, reporting, and testing requirements of NESHAP Subpart DDDDD - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Industrial Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters. A complete ananlysis of how the subpart applies to this facility is included in the Regulatory section of this SOB.

6.3 DRY KILNS

Permit Condition 5.1

The VOC emissions from all dry kiln vents combined shall be tracked to demonstrate compliance with the facility-wide VOC emissions limit contained in the Facility-Wide VOC Emission Limit Permit Condition.

[PTC No. P-2008.0204, 4/10/2020]

MRRR – (Permit Conditions 5.3, 5.4 and 5.5)

Dry Kilns Production and Temperature Monitoring

Each month, the permittee shall monitor and record the following kiln production information in units of board feet per month (bf/mo) and board feet per the most recent consecutive 12-month period (bf/yr):

- The quantity of each species of wood processed in all of the kilns; and
- The total sum of all wood species processed in all of the kilns.

For each dry kiln charge, the permittee shall monitor and record the following information:
- Starting and ending date/time of drying;
- All species of wood contained in the kiln charge; and
- The total quantity of lumber present in the kiln charge, in units of board feet (bf); and
- The maximum entering-air temperature for the schedule used to dry the kiln charge, in units of degrees Fahrenheit (°F).

VOC Emissions Calculations

Each month, the permittee shall calculate the tons of VOC emissions from the dry kilns during the previous consecutive 12 month period to demonstrate compliance with the annual facility-wide VOC emission limit.

- VOC emissions from all of the kilns shall be calculated using the Dry Kiln Production and Temperature Monitoring Permit Condition and VOC emission factor equations contained in Table 4.3 (or emission factors approved by IDEQ in writing). The value X in the emission factor equation is the, "Maximum Entering-Air Temperature" as per the Kiln Drying Schedule and Maximum Entering-Air Temperature Determinations Permit Condition.
- When tracking a multiple-species charge, the permittee shall use the highest emission factor for any wood species in the charge.

Table 5.4 VOC Emission Factors

Species	WPP1 VOC[a,b] Emission Factor (lb/mbdft)
Non-Resinous Softwood Species	
Western True Firs[a]	0.00817X-1.02133
Western Hemlock[b]	0.000369X-0.39197
Western Red Cedar[c]	0.00817X-1.02133
Resinous Softwood Species (Non-Pine Family)	
Douglas Fir	0.01460X-1.77130
Engelmann Spruce	0.1769
Larch	0.01460X-1.77130
Resinous Softwood Species (Pine Family)	
Lodgepole Pine	1.1352
Ponderosa Pine	0.02083X-1.30029
Western White Pine	0.02083X-1.30029
Other Species	
Other Species Not Listed	0.02083X-1.30029

a) Western true firs consist of the following seven species classified in the same Abies genus: bristlecone fir, California red fir, grand fir, noble fir, pacific silver fir, subalpine fir, and white fir.
b) Includes western hemlock and mountain hemlock.
c) Includes western red cedar and any other cedar species.

- VOC emission factors are developed using the Maximum Entering-Air Temperature and Table 4.3 following the example below for drying Douglas fir at 220°F:

VOC emission factor = 0.01460*(220)-1.77130 = 1.4407 lb/mbf

- Monthly kiln VOC emissions shall be calculated using the quantity and species for each kiln charge and the VOC emission factor calculated based on the Maximum Entering-Air Temperature for that kiln charge.
- Rolling 12-month total VOC emissions are calculated by adding up the total VOC for 12 consecutive months.

The permittee shall maintain records in accordance with the general provisions of this permit.

[PTC No. P-2008.0204, 4/10/2020]

Kiln Drying Schedules and Maximum Entering-Air Temperature Determinations

The permittee shall maintain records onsite of at least two example control charts ("pen charts") for each drying schedule used over the most recent five-year period, and copies of all control charts used in audits

completed over the most recent five-year period. For the purposes of assessing actual kiln VOC emissions for facility-wide emission limits compliance monitoring, and the maximum entering-air temperature ("Enter Air") determined from at least two example control charts shall be used.

The maximum entering-air temperature for each schedule shall be determined as either the highest instantaneous temperature, or the highest 60-minute average temperature, exhibited in the two or more example control charts evaluated (i.e., the highest maximum exhibited).

At a minimum, the applicable information required under Permit Condition 4.5 shall be identified or recorded on each example control chart evaluated.

[PTC No. P-2008.0204, 4/10/2020]

Kiln Operations and Maintenance Manual Requirement

Within 60 days after permit issuance, the permittee shall develop and submit to DEQ a Kiln Operation and Maintenance (O&M) manual for review and comment at the address provided. Any changes to the O&M manual shall be submitted to DEQ for review and comment within 15 days of the change.

The O&M manual shall describe procedures that will be followed to ensure compliance with facility-wide emission limits; accurate measurement of kiln entering-air, wet bulb, and dry bulb temperatures; and kiln manufacturer's specifications and recommendations. The O&M manual shall be a permittee-developed document based upon, but independent from, the manufacturer-supplied operating manuals. The O&M Manual shall contain, at a minimum, the following:

- Procedures for installation, calibration, and maintenance of kiln temperature controllers and sensors in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
- Procedures and frequency of calibration checks for kiln temperature sensors. Calibration checks for entering-air temperature sensors shall be completed at least once every six months.
- Procedures and frequency for auditing and updating maximum entering-air temperature determinations for each kiln drying schedule. At least once every six months or more frequently when appropriate (e.g., such as when drying schedule parameters are changed), each drying schedule maximum entering-air temperature determination shall be audited by comparing the control chart from the most recent charge processed using that schedule to the control chart used in determining the maximum entering-air temperature for that schedule. The maximum entering-air temperature for the most recent charge processed shall be determined using one of the specified methods, and if this maximum temperature exceeds the previously-determined maximum temperature for that drying schedule, then the most recent maximum temperature shall be used in assessing emissions from the kilns beginning from the starting time that the charge was processed. If schedule parameters are changed, or a new schedule is created, the maximum entering-air temperature shall be established initially using one of the specified methods for the first charge processed using the new parameters, and subsequently audited every six months as described above.
- The permittee shall operate the kilns in accordance with the O&M manual. The procedures specified in the O&M manual are incorporated by reference into this permit and are enforceable permit conditions. The O&M manual and copies of any manufacturer's manual(s) and recommendations shall remain on site at all times and shall be made available to DEQ representatives upon request.

[PTC No. P-2008.0204, 4/10/2020]

Permit Condition 5.2

The total quantity of wood dried in all of the kilns shall not exceed 250 million board feet per any consecutive 12-month period.

[PTC No. P-2008.0204, 4/10/2020]

MRRR– (Permit Condition 5.3)

Each month, the permittee shall monitor and record the following kiln production information in units of board feet per month (bf/mo) and board feet per the most recent consecutive 12-month period (bf/yr):

- The quantity of each species of wood processed in all of the kilns; and

- The total sum of all wood species processed in all of the kilns.

For each dry kiln charge, the permittee shall monitor and record the following information:
- Starting and ending date/time of drying;
- All species of wood contained in the kiln charge; and
- The total quantity of lumber present in the kiln charge, in units of board feet (bf); and
- The maximum entering-air temperature for the schedule used to dry the kiln charge, in units of degrees Fahrenheit (°F).

[PTC No. P-2008.0204, 4/10/2020]

Permit Condition 5.3

Each month, the permittee shall monitor and record the following kiln production information in units of board feet per month (bf/mo) and board feet per the most recent consecutive 12-month period (bf/yr):

MRRR – (Permit Condition 5.3)

As with all permit conditions, the permittee must certify compliance with this condition, which includes making a reasonable inquiry to determine if this requirement was met during the reporting period.

[PTC No. P-2008.0204, 4/10/2020]

Permit Condition 5.4
The permittee shall calculate the tons of VOC emissions from all the dry kilns during the previous consecutive 12 month period to demonstrate compliance with the annual facility-wide VOC emission limit.

[PTC No. P-2008.0204, 4/10/2020]

MRRR – (Permit Condition 5.4)

As with all permit conditions, the permittee must certify compliance with this condition, which includes making a reasonable inquiry to determine if this requirement was met during the reporting period.

[PTC No. P-2008.0204, 4/10/2020]

Permit Condition 5.5

The permittee shall maintain records onsite of at least two example control charts ("pen charts") for each drying schedule used over the most recent five-year period, and copies of all control charts used in audits completed over the most recent five-year period. For the purposes of assessing actual kiln VOC emissions for facility-wide emission limits compliance monitoring, and the maximum entering-air temperature ("Enter Air") determined from at least two example control charts shall be used.

The maximum entering-air temperature for each schedule shall be determined as either the highest instantaneous temperature, or the highest 60-minute average temperature, exhibited in the two or more example control charts evaluated (i.e., the highest maximum exhibited).

At a minimum, the applicable information required under Permit Condition 4.5 shall be identified or recorded on each example control chart evaluated.

[PTC No. P-2008.0204, 4/10/2020]

MRRR – (Permit Condition 5.5)

As with all permit conditions, the permittee must certify compliance with this condition, which includes making a reasonable inquiry to determine if this requirement was met during the reporting period.

Permit Condition 5.6

Within 60 days after permit issuance, the permittee shall develop and submit to DEQ a Kiln Operation and Maintenance (O&M) manual for review and comment at the address provided. Any changes to the O&M manual shall be submitted to DEQ for review and comment within 15 days of the change.

[PTC No. P-2008.0204, 4/10/2020]

MRRR – (Permit Condition 5.6)

As with all permit conditions, the permittee must certify compliance with this condition, which includes making a reasonable inquiry to determine if this requirement was met during the reporting period.

Permit Condition 5.7 - 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDD - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Plywood and Composite Wood Products

The owner or operator of a new or reconstructed major affected source for which an application for approval of construction or reconstruction is required under § 63.5(d) must provide initial notification of the intent to become a major HAPs facility, as well as the actual date of start-up in accordance with 40 CFR 63.9(b)(4).

[40 CFR 63.9(b)(4);PTC No. P-2008.0204, 4/10/2020]

MRRR

No specific monitoring is required for this facility-wide condition. As with all permit conditions, the permittee must certify compliance with this condition annually, which includes making a reasonable inquiry to determine if this requirement was met during the reporting period.

6.4 SAWMILL, PLANER MILL, RETAIL SHAVINGS, AND MATERIAL HANDLING

Permit Condition 6.1

The VOC emissions from all pneumatic conveyance of the green-wood residue shall be tracked to demonstrate compliance with the Facility-Wide VOC Emissions Limit Permit Condition.

MRRR – (Permit Condition 6.6)

Each month, the permittee shall calculate the tons of VOC emissions from the pneumatic conveyance of wood residue during the previous consecutive 12-month period to demonstrate compliance with the facility-wide VOC emission limit contained in Permit Condition 3.31.

When tracking conveyance of green-wood residue involving multiple-species, the permittee shall use the highest emission factor for any wood species in the green-wood residue mix.

The facility shall submit in writing to IDEQ the methodology and all assumptions used to calculate the VOC emissions from the pneumatic conveyance.

Table 6.3 Pneumatic Conveyance VOC Emission Factors as Propane

Wood Residue Type	VOC (as Propane) Emission Factor (lb/bdt)
Species: Non-Resinous Softwood (e.g. White True Fir[a], Western Hemlock[b], and Western Red Cedar[c])	
Sawdust	0.2386
Planer Shavings	0.2692
Chips	0.0734
Species: Resinous Softwood Non-Pine Family (e.g. Douglas Fir, Engelmann Spruce, and Larch)	
Sawdust	0.2386
Planer Shavings	0.2692
Chips	0.0734
Species: Resinous Softwood Pine Family (e.g. Lodgepole Pine, Ponderosa Pine, and Western White Pine)	
Sawdust	0.5017
Planer Shavings	0.5017
Chips	0.5017

a) Western true firs consist of the following seven species classified in the same Abies genus: bristlecone fir, California red fir, grand fir, noble fir, pacific silver fir, subalpine fir, and white fir.

b) Includes western hemlock and mountain hemlock.

c) Includes western red cedar and any other cedar species.

[PTC No. P-2008.0204, 4/10/2020]

Permit Condition 6.2

- The permittee shall install, maintain and operate a baghouse to control PM emissions from sawmill sawdust cyclone, Planer shavings cyclone, and Planer shavings bin vent cyclone. Each baghouse shall be operated at all times that the cyclone is connected to and is operating.

- When in operation, the pressure drop across each baghouse shall be maintained within manufacturers and Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manual specifications. Documentation of the operating pressure drop specifications for each baghouse shall remain onsite at all times and shall be made available to DEQ representatives upon request.

[PTC No. P-2008.0204, 4/10/2020]

MRRR - (Permit Conditions 6.3, 6.4, and 6.5)

The permittee shall install, maintain, and operate, in accordance with manufacturer's specifications, equipment to measure the pressure differential across each baghouse.

The permittee shall develop the O&M manual according to the manufacturer's specifications and recommendations for each baghouse. This manual shall describe the methods and procedures that will be followed to assure that each baghouse is maintained in good working order and operated as efficiently as practical. The O&M manual shall be updated as necessary and shall include, at a minimum, the most recent general descriptions of the equipment, the normal operating conditions, the manufacturer's recommended minimum and maximum pressure drops for each baghouse, maintenance procedures, inspection procedures and inspection frequency, and upset condition guidelines.

When a baghouse is operated, the permittee shall measure and record the pressure drop across the Sawmill sawdust cyclone, Planer shavings cyclone, and Planer shavings bin vent cyclone weekly basis.

[PTC No. P-2008.0204, 4/10/2020]

6.5 FIRE PUMP ENGINE

Permit Condition 7.1 Fire Water Pump and Waste Oil Heater Emission Limit

The VOC emissions from the fire water pump and the waste oil heater shall be tracked to demonstrate compliance with the Faciltiy-Wide VOC Emission Limit Permit Condition.

[PTC No. P-2008.0204, 4/10/2020]

MRRR - (Permit Condition 7.7)

Each month, the permittee shall calculate the tons of VOC emissions from the fire water pump and the waste oil heater during the previous consecutive 12-month period to demonstrate compliance with the Facility-Wide VOC Emission Limit Permit Condition.

Permit Conditions 7.2 through 7.6 (including MRRR)

The facility was inspected and noted by compliance to meet the requirements of NESHAP ZZZZ before May 3, 2013 for this engine. However, since the facility has become a major source, the requirements of NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ - National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines have been re-applied with respect to RICE at a major source and included in this section of the permit. A complete ananlysis of how the subpart applies to this facility is included in the Regulatory section of this SOB.

[40 CFR 63.6580-6675]

6.6 Insignificant Activities

Activities and emission units identified as insignificant under IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01(b) are listed in Table 8.1. There are no monitoring, recordkeeping, or reporting requirements for insignificant emission units or activities beyond those required in the facility-wide permit conditions (Section 3).

Table 8.1 Insignificant Activities.

Description	Insignificant Activities IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01(b)(i) Citation
Boiler relief valve(s)	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01.a.1.77
Boiler blowdown	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01a.i.1,2
All facility fuel and volatile storage and transfer operations	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01.b.i.1,2
Any onsite welding	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01.b.i.9
Painting and coating operations	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01.b.i.17,25
Kerosene, natural gas, or propane space heaters under 5 MMBtu/hr	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01.b.i.18
Parts cleaning	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01.b.i.26
All other facility fugitive emission sources, including: facility vehicle traffic, sawing, conveyors, transfer sources, storage sources, debarking, screening, hog, log watering system, and associated sources	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01b.i.30
Flare Chipper	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01.b.i.30

There are no monitoring, recordkeeping, or reporting requirements for insignificant emission units or activities beyond those required in the Facility-wide Permit Conditions.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01(b)(i), 5/3/03]

6.7 General Provisions

Unless expressly stated, there are no MRRR for the general provisions.

General Compliance, Duty to Comply

The permittee must comply with the terms and conditions of the permit.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.a, 5/1/94; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(i)]

General Compliance, Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

The permittee cannot use the fact that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce an activity as a defense in an enforcement action.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.b, 5/1/94; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(ii)]

General Compliance, Duty to Supplement or Correct Application

The permittee must promptly submit such supplementary facts or corrected information upon becoming aware that any relevant facts were omitted or incorrect information was submitted in the permit application. The permittee must also provide information as necessary to address any new requirements that become applicable after the date a complete application has been filed but prior to the release of a draft permit.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.315.01, 5/1/94; 40 CFR 70.5(b)]

Reopening, Additional Requirements, Material Mistakes, Etc.

This term lists the instances when the permit must be reopened and revised, including times when additional requirements become applicable, when the permit contains mistakes, or when revision or revocation is necessary to assure compliance with applicable requirements.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.c, 5/1/94; IDAPA 58.01.01.386, 3/19/99; 40 CFR 70.7(f)(1), (2); 40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(iii)]

Reopening, Permitting Actions

This term discusses modification, revocation, reopening, and/or reissuance of the permit for cause. If the permittee files a request to modify, revoke, reissue, or terminate the permit, the request does not stay any permit condition, nor does notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.d, 5/1/94; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(iii)]

Property Rights

This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.e, 5/1/94; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(iv)]

Information Requests

The permittee must furnish, within a reasonable time to DEQ, any information, including records required by the permit, that is requested in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating the permit or to determine compliance with the permit.

[Idaho Code §39-108; IDAPA 58.01.01.122, 4/5/00; IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.f, 4/5/00; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(v)]

Information Requests, Confidential Business Information

Upon request, the permittee must furnish to DEQ copies of records required to be kept by this permit. For information claimed to be confidential, the permittee may furnish such records along with a claim of confidentiality in accordance with Idaho Code §9-342A and applicable implementing regulations including IDAPA 58.01.01.128.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.g, 5/1/94; IDAPA 58.01.01.128, 4/5/00; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(v)]

Severability

If any provision of the permit is held to be invalid, all unaffected provisions of the permit will remain in effect and enforceable.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.h, 5/1/94; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(5)]

Changes Requiring Permit Revision or Notice

The permittee may not commence construction or modification of any stationary source, facility, major facility, or major modification without first obtaining all necessary permits to construct or an approval under IDAPA 58.01.01.213, or complying with IDAPA 58.01.01.220 through 223. The permittee must comply with IDAPA 58.01.01.380 through 386 as applicable.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.200-223, 4/2/08; IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.i, 3/19/99; IDAPA 58.01.01.380-386, 7/1/02; 40 CFR 70.4(b)(12), (14), (15), and 70.7(d), (e)]

Changes that are not addressed or prohibited by the Tier I operating permit require a Tier I operating permit revision if such changes are subject to any requirement under Title IV of the CAA, 42 U.S.C. Section 7651 through 7651c, or are modifications under Title I of the CAA, 42 U.S.C. Section 7401 through 7515. Administrative amendments (IDAPA 58.01.01.381), minor permit modifications (IDAPA 58.01.01. 383), and significant permit modifications (IDAPA 58.01.01.382) require a revision to the Tier I operating permit. IDAPA 58.01.01.502(b)(10) changes are authorized in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.384. Off permit changes and required notice are authorized in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.385.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.381-385, 7/1/02; IDAPA 58.01.01.209.05, 4/11/06; 40 CFR 70.4(b)(14) and (15)]

Federal and State Enforceability

All permit conditions are federally enforceable unless specified in the permit as a state or local only requirement. State and local only requirements are not required under the CAA and are not enforceable by EPA or by citizens.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.j, 5/1/94; IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.k, 3/23/98; Idaho Code §39-108; 40 CFR 70.6(b)(1), (2)]

Inspection and Entry

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

- Enter upon the permittee's premises where a Tier I source is located or 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; IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.l, 5/1/94; 40 CFR 70.6(c)(2)]

New Applicable Requirements

The permittee must continue to comply with all applicable requirements and must comply with new requirements on a timely basis.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.10, 4/5/00; IDAPA 58.01.01.314.10.a.ii, 5/1/94; 40 CFR 70.6(c)(3) citing 70.5(c)(8)]

Fees

The owner or operator of a Tier I source shall pay annual registration fees to DEQ in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.387 through IDAPA 58.01.01.397.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.387, 4/2/03; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(7)]

Certification

All documents submitted to DEQ shall be certified in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.123 and comply with IDAPA 58.01.01.124.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.o, 5/1/94; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A); 40 CFR 70.5(d)]

Renewal

The permittee shall submit an application to DEQ for a renewal of this permit at least six months before, but no earlier than 18 months before, the expiration date of this operating permit. To ensure that the term of the operating permit does not expire before the permit is renewed, the owner or operator is encouraged to submit a renewal application nine months prior to the date of expiration.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.313.03, 4/5/00; 40 CFR 70.5(a)(1)(iii)]

If a timely and complete application for a Tier I operating permit renewal is submitted, but DEQ fails to issue or deny the renewal permit before the end of the term of this permit, then all the terms and conditions of this permit including any permit shield that may have been granted pursuant to IDAPA 58.01.01.325 shall remain in effect until the renewal permit has been issued or denied.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.p, 5/1/94; 40 CFR 70.7(b)]

Permit Shield

Compliance with the terms and conditions of the Tier I operating permit, including those applicable to all alternative operating scenarios and trading scenarios, shall be deemed compliance with any applicable requirements as of the date of permit issuance, provided that:

- Such applicable requirements are included and are specifically identified in the Tier I operating permit; or
    - DEQ has determined that other requirements specifically identified are not applicable and all of the criteria set forth in IDAPA 58.01.01.325.01(b) have been met.
- The permit shield shall apply to permit revisions made in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.381.04 (administrative amendments incorporating the terms of a permit to construct), IDAPA 58.01.01.382.04 (significant modifications), and IDAPA 58.01.01.384.03 (trading under an emissions cap).
- Nothing in this permit shall alter or affect the following:
    - Any administrative authority or judicial remedy available to prevent or terminate emergencies or imminent and substantial dangers;

- The liability of an owner or operator of a source for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of permit issuance;
- The applicable requirements of the acid rain program, consistent with 42 U.S.C. Section 7651(g)(a); and
- The ability of EPA to obtain information from a source pursuant to Section 114 of the CAA; or the ability of DEQ to obtain information from a source pursuant to Idaho Code §39-108 and IDAPA 58.01.01.122.

[Idaho Code §39-108 and 112; IDAPA 58.01.01.122, 4/5/00; IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.m, 325.01, 5/1/94; IDAPA 58.01.01.325.02, 3/19/99; IDAPA 58.01.01.381.04, 382.04, 383.05, 384.03, 385.03, 3/19/99; 40 CFR 70.6(f)]

Compliance Schedule and Progress Reports

- For each applicable requirement for which the source is not in compliance, the permittee shall comply with the compliance schedule incorporated in this permit.
- For each applicable requirement that will become effective during the term of this permit and that provides a detailed compliance schedule, the permittee shall comply with such requirements in accordance with the detailed schedule.
- For each applicable requirement that will become effective during the term of this permit that does not contain a more detailed schedule, the permittee shall meet such requirements on a timely basis.
- For each applicable requirement with which the permittee is in compliance, the permittee shall continue to comply with such requirements.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.10, 4/5/00; IDAPA 58.01.01.314.9, 5/1/94; IDAPA 58.01.01.314.10, 4/5/00; 40 CFR 70.6(c)(3) and (4)]

Periodic Compliance Certification

The permittee shall submit compliance certifications during the term of the permit for each emissions unit to DEQ and the EPA as specified.

- Compliance certifications for all emissions units shall be submitted annually unless otherwise specified;
- All original compliance certifications shall be submitted to DEQ and a copy of all compliance certifications shall be submitted to the EPA.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.11, 4/6/05; 40 CFR 70.6(c)(5)(iii) as amended, 62 Fed. Reg. 54900, 54946 (10/22/97); 40 CFR 70.6(c)(5)(iv)]

False Statements

The permittee may not 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]

No Tampering

The permittee may not 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]

Semiannual Monitoring Reports.

In addition to all applicable reporting requirements identified in this permit, the permittee shall submit reports of any required monitoring at least every six months as specified.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.q, 3/23/98; IDAPA 58.01.01.322.08.c, 4/5/00; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)]

Reporting Deviations and Excess Emissions

Each and every applicable requirement, including MRRR, is subject to prompt deviation reporting. Deviations

due to excess emissions must be reported in accordance Sections 130-136. All instances of deviation from Tier I operating permit requirements must be included in the deviation reports. The reports must describe the probable cause of the deviation and any corrective action or preventative measures taken. Deviation reports must be submitted at least every six months unless the permit specifies a different time period as required by IDAPA 58.01.01.322.08.c. Examples of deviations include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Any situation in which an emissions unit fails to meet a permit term or condition
- Emission control device does not meet a required operating condition
- Observations or collected data that demonstrate noncompliance with an emissions standard
- Failure to comply with a permit term that requires a report

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.q, 3/23/98; IDAPA 58.01.01.135, 4/11/06; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)]

Permit Revision Not Required, Emissions Trading

No permit revision will be required, under any approved, economic incentives, marketable permits, emissions trading, and other similar programs or processes, for changes that are provided for in the permit.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.05.b, 4/5/00; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(8)]

Emergency

In accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.332, an "emergency" as defined in IDAPA 58.01.01.008, constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based emissions limitation if the conditions of IDAPA 58.01.01.332.02 are met.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.332.01, 4/5/00; 40 CFR 70.6(g)]

7. REGULATORY REVIEW

7.1 Attainment Designation (40 CFR 81.313)

The facility is located in Idaho which is designated as attainment or unclassifiable for $PM_{10,}$ $PM_{2.5}$, CO, NO_2, SO_X, and Ozone. Reference 40 CFR 81.313.

7.2 Title V Classification (IDAPA 58.01.01.300, 40 CFR Part 70)

Because the facility-wide emissions from this facility have a potential to emit greater than 100 tons per year for PM, NOx, CO, and VOC, 10 tons per year for any one HAP, and 25 tons per year for all HAP combined as demonstrated previously in the Emissions Inventories Section of this analysis. Therefore, this facility is classified as a major facility for criteria and HAP, as defined in IDAPA 58.01.01.008.10.

7.3 PSD Classification (40 CFR 52.21)

The facility is not a major stationary source as defined in 40 CFR 52.21(b)(1). The facility is not a designated facility as defined in 40 CFR 52.21(b)(1)(i)(a) and does not have facility-wide emissions of any criteria pollutant that exceed 250 T/yr.

7.4 NSPS Applicability (40 CFR 60)

40 CFR 60 Subpart Db ..... Standards of Performance for Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units

The Wellons wood-fired boiler is subject to 40 CFR 60 Subpart Db - Standards of Performance for Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units. The following is a breakdown of this subpart as it applies to the Wellons Boiler:
(a) The affected facility to which this subpart applies is each steam generating unit that commences construction, modification, or reconstruction after June 19, 1984, and that has a heat input capacity from fuels combusted in the steam generating unit of greater than 29 megawatts (MW) (100 million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr)).

The Wellons boiler has a heat capacity greater than 100 MMBtu/hr and it was built after June 19, 1984.

Therefore, NSPS Subpart Db applies to this boiler.

(b) Any affected facility meeting the applicability requirements under paragraph (a) of this section and commencing construction, modification, or reconstruction after June 19, 1984, but on or before June 19, 1986, is subject to the following standards:

(1) Coal-fired affected facilities having a heat input capacity between 29 and 73 MW (100 and 250 MMBtu/hr), inclusive, are subject to the particulate matter (PM) and nitrogen oxides (NOX) standards under this subpart.

(2) Coal-fired affected facilities having a heat input capacity greater than 73 MW (250 MMBtu/hr) and meeting the applicability requirements under subpart D (Standards of performance for fossil-fuel-fired steam generators; §60.40) are subject to the PM and NOX standards under this subpart and to the sulfur dioxide (SO2) standards under subpart D (§60.43).

(3) Oil-fired affected facilities having a heat input capacity between 29 and 73 MW (100 and 250 MMBtu/hr), inclusive, are subject to the NOX standards under this subpart.

(4) Oil-fired affected facilities having a heat input capacity greater than 73 MW (250 MMBtu/hr) and meeting the applicability requirements under subpart D (Standards of performance for fossil-fuel-fired steam generators; §60.40) are also subject to the NOX standards under this subpart and the PM and SO2 standards under subpart D (§§60.42 and 60.43).

This does not apply, the Wellons boiler was constructed after June 19, 1984 and after June 19, 1986.

(c) Affected facilities that also meet the applicability requirements under subpart J or subpart Ja of this part are subject to the PM and NO_X standards under this subpart and the SO_2 standards under subpart J or subpart Ja of this part, as applicable.

The Wellons boiler is subject to the PM standards under this subpart. The Wellons boiler is not subject to the NO_X and SO_2 standards under subpart J or Ja of this part because the facility is not a petroleum refinery.

(d) Affected facilities that also meet the applicability requirements under subpart E (Standards of performance for incinerators; §60.50) are subject to the NO_X and PM standards under this subpart.

The subpart does not apply to this facility because the facility does not have an incinerator.

(e) Steam generating units meeting the applicability requirements under subpart Da (Standards of performance for electric utility steam generating units; §60.40Da) are not subject to this subpart.

The subpart does not apply to this facility because the facility does not have an electric utility steam generating unit.

(f) Any change to an existing steam generating unit for the sole purpose of combusting gases containing total reduced sulfur (TRS) as defined under §60.281 is not considered a modification under §60.14 and the steam generating unit is not subject to this subpart.

This subpart does not apply to this facility.

(g) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority to a State under section 111(c) of the Clean Air Act, the following authorities shall be retained by the Administrator and not transferred to a State.

(1) Section 60.44b(f).

(2) Section 60.44b(g).

(3) Section 60.49b(a)(4).

All noted.

(h) Any affected facility that meets the applicability requirements and is subject to subpart Ea, subpart Eb, subpart AAAA, or subpart CCCC of this part is not subject to this subpart.

The subpart does not apply to this facility because the facility does not have any solid waste incinerator units or municipal waste combustion units.

(i) Affected facilities (i.e., heat recovery steam generators) that are associated with stationary combustion turbines and that meet the applicability requirements of subpart KKKK of this part are not subject to this subpart. This subpart will continue to apply to all other affected facilities (i.e. heat recovery steam generators with duct burners) that are capable of combusting more than 29 MW (100 MMBtu/h) heat input of fossil fuel. If the affected facility (i.e. heat recovery steam generator) is subject to this subpart, only emissions resulting from combustion of fuels in the steam generating unit are subject to this subpart. (The stationary combustion turbine emissions are subject to subpart GG or KKKK, as applicable, of this part.)

The subpart does not apply to this facility because the facility does not have any stationary combustion turbines.

(j) Any affected facility meeting the applicability requirements under paragraph (a) of this section and commencing construction, modification, or reconstruction after June 19, 1986 is not subject to subpart D (Standards of Performance for Fossil-Fuel-Fired Steam Generators, §60.40).

The subpart is not applicable to the facility as the Wellons boiler is fueled by biomass consisting of solely wood waste.

(k) Any affected facility that meets the applicability requirements and is subject to an EPA approved State or Federal section 111(d)/129 plan implementing subpart Cb or subpart BBBB of this part is not covered by this subpart.

The subpart is not applicable to the facility as the facility does not have a municipal waste combustor.

(l) Affected facilities that also meet the applicability requirements under subpart BB of this part (Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills) are subject to the SO_2 and NO_X standards under this subpart and the PM standards under subpart BB.

This subpart does not apply to this facility as it is not a Kraft Pulp Mill. The facility sizes and dries dimensional lumber only.

(m) Temporary boilers are not subject to this subpart.

This subpart does not apply as the facility does not have a temporary boiler.

§60.42b ..... Standard for Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b), (c), (d), or (j) of this section, on and after the date on which the performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification on or before February 28, 2005, that combusts coal or oil shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere any gases that contain SO_2 in excess of 87 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) or 10 percent (0.10) of the potential SO_2 emission rate (90 percent reduction) and the emission limit determined according to the following formula:

This subpart does not apply, the Wellons boiler does not combust coal or oil.

§60.43b ..... Standard for Particulate Matter (PM)

(a) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification on or before February 28, 2005 that combusts coal or combusts mixtures of coal with other fuels, shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of the following emission limits:

This subpart does not apply, the Wellons boiler does not combust coal.

(b) On and after the date on which the performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification on or before February 28, 2005, and that combusts oil (or mixtures of oil with other fuels) and uses a conventional or emerging technology to reduce SO_2 emissions shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of 43 ng/J (0.10 lb/MMBtu) heat input.

This subpart does not apply, the Wellons boiler does not combust oil.

(c) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification on or before February 28, 2005, and that combusts wood, or wood with other fuels, except coal, shall cause to be discharged from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of the following emission limits:

(1) 43 ng/J (0.10 lb/MMBtu) heat input if the affected facility has an annual capacity factor greater than 30 percent (0.30) for wood.

(2) 86 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) heat input if (i) The affected facility has an annual capacity factor of 30 percent (0.30) or less for wood;

(ii) Is subject to a federally enforceable requirement limiting operation of the affected facility to an annual capacity factor of 30 percent (0.30) or less for wood; and

(iii) Has a maximum heat input capacity of 73 MW (250 MMBtu/hr) or less.

The construction for the Wellons boiler commenced before February 28, 2005. This subpart applies.

(d) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts municipal-type solid waste or mixtures of municipal-type solid waste with other fuels, shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of the following emission limits:

This subpart does not apply the facility does not combust municipal-type solid waste it mixtures of municipal-type solid waste with other fuels.

(e) For the purposes of this section, the annual capacity factor is determined by dividing the actual heat input to the steam generating unit during the calendar year from the combustion of coal, wood, or municipal-type solid waste, and other fuels, as applicable, by the potential heat input to the steam generating unit if the steam generating unit had been operated for 8,760 hours at the maximum heat input capacity.

The Wellons boiler has an annual capacity factor of 100% for wood.

(f) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts coal, oil, wood, or mixtures of these fuels with any other fuels shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere any gases that exhibit greater than 20 percent opacity (6-minute average), except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent opacity. An owner or operator of an affected facility that elects to install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) for measuring PM emissions according to the requirements of this subpart and is subject to a federally enforceable PM limit of 0.030 lb/MMBtu or less is exempt from the opacity standard specified in this paragraph.

The Wellons boiler is subject to the 20 percent opacity (6-minute average) requirement of NSPS. It is also subject to the Idaho statutory opacity standard and the Boiler MACT opacity standard. The Wellons boiler will become subject to federally enforceable PM limit that is less than 0.030 lb/MMBtu through Boiler MACT but does not operate a continuous emissions monitoring system for measuring PM emissions. The Wellons is equipped with a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS).

(g) The PM and opacity standards apply at all times, except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

(h)(1) Except as provided in paragraphs (h)(2), (h)(3), (h)(4), (h)(5), and (h)(6) of this section, on and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification after February 28, 2005, and that combusts coal, oil, wood, a mixture of these fuels, or a mixture of these fuels with any other fuels shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of 13 ng/J (0.030 lb/MMBtu) heat input,

This subpart does not apply as the construction of the Wellons boiler commenced before February 28, 2005.

(2) As an alternative to meeting the requirements of paragraph (h)(1) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility for which modification commenced after February 28, 2005, may elect to meet the requirements of this paragraph. On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commences modification after February 28, 2005 shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of both:

This subpart does not apply as the construction of the Wellons boiler commenced before February 28, 2005.

(3) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commences modification after February 28, 2005, and that combusts over 30 percent wood (by heat input) on an annual basis and has a maximum heat input capacity of 73 MW (250 MMBtu/h) or less shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of 43 ng/J (0.10 lb/MMBtu) heat input.

The Wellons boiler combusts 100% wood and has max input capacity of 116 MMBtu/hr. The proposed PM emission limit is 0.02 lb/MMBtu for filterable PM, based on Boiler MACT. The proposed emissions comply with the standard.

(4) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commences modification after February 28, 2005, and that combusts over 30 percent wood (by heat input) on an annual basis and has a maximum heat input capacity greater than 73 MW (250 MMBtu/h) shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of 37 ng/J (0.085 lb/MMBtu) heat input.

This subpart does not apply as the construction of the Wellons boiler commenced before February 28, 2005 and the heat capacity is less than 250 MMBtu/hr.

(5) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, an owner or operator of an affected facility not located in a noncontinental area that commences construction, reconstruction, or modification after February 28, 2005, and that combusts only oil that contains no more than 0.30 weight percent sulfur, coke oven gas, a mixture of these fuels, or either fuel (or a mixture of these fuels) in combination with other fuels not subject to a PM standard in §60.43b and not using a post-combustion technology (except a wet scrubber) to reduce SO_2 or PM emissions is not subject to the PM limits in (h)(1) of this section.

This subpart does not apply as the construction of the Wellons boiler commenced before February 28, 2005 and does not combust oil.

(6) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, an owner or operator of an affected facility located in a noncontinental area that commences construction, reconstruction, or modification after February 28, 2005, and that combusts only oil that contains no more than 0.5 weight percent sulfur, coke oven gas, a mixture of these fuels, or either fuel (or a mixture of these fuels) in combination with other fuels not subject to a PM standard in §60.43b and not using a post-combustion technology (except a wet scrubber) to reduce SO_2 or PM emissions is not subject to the PM limits in (h)(1) of this section.

This subpart does not apply as the construction of the Wellons boiler commenced before February 28, 2005 and does not combust oil.

§60.44b ..... Standard for Nitrogen Oxides (NO_X)

(a) Except as provided under paragraphs (k) and (l) of this section, on and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that is subject to the provisions of this section and that combusts only coal, oil, or natural gas shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases

that contain NO_x (expressed as NO_2) in excess of the following emission limits:

The Wellons boiler is not subject to the NO_X standard, as it only combusts wood waste.

§60.45b ..... Compliance and Performance Test Methods and Procedures for Sulfur Dioxide

(a) The SO_2 emission standards in §60.42b apply at all times. Facilities burning coke oven gas alone or in combination with any other gaseous fuels or distillate oil are allowed to exceed the limit 30 operating days per calendar year for SO_2 control system maintenance.

(b) In conducting the performance tests required under §60.8, the owner or operator shall use the methods and procedures in appendix A (including fuel certification and sampling) of this part or the methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in §60.8(b). Section 60.8(f) does not apply to this section. The 30-day notice required in §60.8(d) applies only to the initial performance test unless otherwise specified by the Administrator.

(c) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct performance tests to determine compliance with the percent of potential SO_2 emission rate (% P_s) and the SO_2 emission rate (E_s) pursuant to §60.42b following the procedures listed below, except as provided under paragraph (d) and (k) of this section.

This subpart does not apply as §60.42b does not apply, the Wellons boiler only combusts wood waste.

§60.46b ..... Compliance and Performance Test Methods and Procedures for Particulate Matter and Nitrogen Oxides

(a) The PM emission standards and opacity limits under §60.43b apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction. The NO_x emission standards under §60.44b apply at all times.

(b) Compliance with the PM emission standards under §60.43b shall be determined through performance testing as described in paragraph (d) of this section, except as provided in paragraph (i) of this section.

(c) Compliance with the NO_x emission standards under §60.44b shall be determined through performance testing under paragraph (e) or (f), or under paragraphs (g) and (h) of this section, as applicable.

This subpart does not apply as the Wellons boiler is not subject to the NO_X standard.

(d) To determine compliance with the PM emission limits and opacity limits under §60.43b, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct an initial performance test as required under §60.8, and shall conduct subsequent performance tests as requested by the Administrator, using the following procedures and reference methods:

The Wellons boiler is subject to this subpart.

(1) Method 3A or 3B of appendix A-2 of this part is used for gas analysis when applying Method 5 of appendix A-3 of this part or Method 17 of appendix A-6 of this part.

The Wellons boiler is subject to this subpart.

(2) Method 5, 5B, or 17 of appendix A of this part shall be used to measure the concentration of PM as follows:

(i) Method 5 of appendix A of this part shall be used at affected facilities without wet flue gas desulfurization (FGD) systems; and

(ii) Method 17 of appendix A-6 of this part may be used at facilities with or without wet scrubber systems provided the stack gas temperature does not exceed a temperature of 160 °C (320 °F). The procedures of sections 8.1 and 11.1 of Method 5B of appendix A-3 of this part may be used in Method 17 of appendix A-6 of this part only if it is used after a wet FGD system. Do not use Method 17 of appendix A-6 of this part after wet FGD systems if the effluent is saturated or laden with water droplets.

(iii) Method 5B of appendix A of this part is to be used only after wet FGD systems.

The Wellons boiler is subject to this subpart.

(3) Method 1 of appendix A of this part is used to select the sampling site and the number of traverse sampling points. The sampling time for each run is at least 120 minutes and the minimum sampling volume is 1.7 dscm (60 dscf) except that smaller sampling times or volumes may be approved by the Administrator when necessitated by process variables or other factors.

The Wellons boiler is subject to this subpart.

(4) For Method 5 of appendix A of this part, the temperature of the sample gas in the probe and filter holder is monitored and is maintained at 160±14 °C (320±25 °F).

The Wellons boiler is subject to this subpart.

(5) For determination of PM emissions, the oxygen (O_2) or CO_2 sample is obtained simultaneously with each run of Method 5, 5B, or 17 of appendix A of this part by traversing the duct at the same sampling location.

The Wellons boiler is subject to this subpart.

(6) For each run using Method 5, 5B, or 17 of appendix A of this part, the emission rate expressed in ng/J heat input is determined using:

The Wellons boiler is subject to this subpart.

(i) The O_2 or CO_2 measurements and PM measurements obtained under this section;

(ii) The dry basis F factor; and

(iii) The dry basis emission rate calculation procedure contained in Method 19 of appendix A of this part.

(7) Method 9 of appendix A of this part is used for determining the opacity of stack emissions.

The Wellons boiler is subject to this subpart.

(e) To determine compliance with the emission limits for NO_x required under §60.44b, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct the performance test as required under §60.8 using the continuous system for monitoring NO_x under §60.48(b).

This subpart does not apply as the Wellons boiler is not subject to the NO_X standard.

(f) To determine compliance with the emissions limits for NO_x required by §60.44b(a)(4) or §60.44b(l) for duct burners used in combined cycle systems, either of the procedures described in paragraph (f)(1) or (2) of this section may be used:

This subpart does not apply as the Wellons boiler is not subject to the NO_X standard.

(g) The owner or operator of an affected facility described in §60.44b(j) or §60.44b(k) shall demonstrate the maximum heat input capacity of the steam generating unit by operating the facility at maximum capacity for 24 hours. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall determine the maximum heat input capacity using the heat loss method or the heat input method described in sections 5 and 7.3 of the ASME *Power Test Codes* 4.1 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17). This demonstration of maximum heat input capacity shall be made during the initial performance test for affected facilities that meet the criteria of §60.44b(j). It shall be made within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial start-up of each facility, for affected facilities meeting the criteria of §60.44b(k). Subsequent demonstrations may be required by the Administrator at any other time. If this demonstration indicates that the maximum heat input capacity of the affected facility is less than that stated by the manufacturer of the affected facility, the maximum heat input capacity determined during this demonstration shall be used to determine the capacity utilization rate for the affected facility. Otherwise, the maximum heat input capacity provided by the manufacturer is used.

The Wellons wood-fired is not subject to NOx limits or testing, "Otherwise, the maximum heat input capacity provided by the manufacturer is used." applies.

(h) The owner or operator of an affected facility described in §60.44b(j) that has a heat input capacity greater than 73 MW (250 MMBtu/hr) shall:

This subpart does not apply as the heat input is less than 250 MMBtu/hr and the NO_X standard does not apply to the Wellons boiler.

(i) The owner or operator of an affected facility seeking to demonstrate compliance with the PM limit in paragraphs §60.43b(a)(4) or §60.43b(h)(5) shall follow the applicable procedures in §60.49b(r).

This subpart does not apply as the Wellons boiler does not combust coal or oil.

(j) In place of PM testing with Method 5 or 5B of appendix A-3 of this part, or Method 17 of appendix A-6 of this part, an owner or operator may elect to install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS for monitoring PM emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system. The owner or operator of an affected facility who elects to continuously monitor PM emissions instead of conducting performance testing using Method 5 or 5B of appendix A-3 of this part or Method 17 of appendix A-6 of this part shall comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (j)(1) through (j)(14) of this section.

This subpart does not apply as IFG does not intend to install a continuous PM monitor.

§60.47b ..... Emission Monitoring for Sulfur Dioxide

The Wellons boiler is not subject to the SO_2 limit.

§60.48b ..... Emission Monitoring for Particulate Matter and Nitrogen Oxides

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (j) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the opacity standard under §60.43b shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous opacity monitoring systems (COMS) for measuring the opacity of emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system. The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to an opacity standard under §60.43b and meeting the conditions under paragraphs (j)(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), or (6) of this section who elects not to use a COMS shall conduct a performance test using Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part and the procedures in §60.11 to demonstrate compliance with the applicable limit in §60.43b by April 29, 2011, within 45 days of stopping use of an existing COMS, or within 180 days after initial startup of the facility, whichever is later, and shall comply with either paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2), or (a)(3) of this section. The observation period for Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance tests may be reduced from 3 hours to 60 minutes if all 6-minute averages are less than 10 percent and all individual 15-second observations are less than or equal to 20 percent during the initial 60 minutes of observation.

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (a)(2) and (a)(3) of this section, the owner or operator shall conduct subsequent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance tests using the procedures in paragraph (a) of this section according to the applicable schedule in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (a)(1)(iv) of this section, as determined by the most recent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance test results.

(i) If no visible emissions are observed, a subsequent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance test must be completed within 12 calendar months from the date that the most recent performance test was conducted or within 45 days of the next day that fuel with an opacity standard is combusted, whichever is later;

(ii) If visible emissions are observed but the maximum 6-minute average opacity is less than or equal to 5 percent, a subsequent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance test must be completed within 6 calendar months from the date that the most recent performance test was conducted or within 45 days of the next day that fuel with an opacity standard is combusted, whichever is later;

(iii) If the maximum 6-minute average opacity is greater than 5 percent but less than or equal to 10 percent, a subsequent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance test must be completed within 3 calendar months from the date that the most recent performance test was conducted or within 45 days of the next day that fuel with an opacity standard is combusted, whichever is later; or

(iv) If the maximum 6-minute average opacity is greater than 10 percent, a subsequent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance test must be completed within 45 calendar days from the date that the most recent performance test was conducted.

(2) If the maximum 6-minute opacity is less than 10 percent during the most recent Method 9 of appendix A-4

of this part performance test, the owner or operator may, as an alternative to performing subsequent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance tests, elect to perform subsequent monitoring using Method 22 of appendix A-7 of this part according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) The owner or operator shall conduct 10 minute observations (during normal operation) each operating day the affected facility fires fuel for which an opacity standard is applicable using Method 22 of appendix A-7 of this part and demonstrate that the sum of the occurrences of any visible emissions is not in excess of 5 percent of the observation period (*i.e.,* 30 seconds per 10 minute period). If the sum of the occurrence of any visible emissions is greater than 30 seconds during the initial 10 minute observation, immediately conduct a 30 minute observation. If the sum of the occurrence of visible emissions is greater than 5 percent of the observation period (*i.e.,* 90 seconds per 30 minute period), the owner or operator shall either document and adjust the operation of the facility and demonstrate within 24 hours that the sum of the occurrence of visible emissions is equal to or less than 5 percent during a 30 minute observation (*i.e.,* 90 seconds) or conduct a new Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance test using the procedures in paragraph (a) of this section within 45 calendar days according to the requirements in §60.46d(d)(7).

(ii) If no visible emissions are observed for 10 operating days during which an opacity standard is applicable, observations can be reduced to once every 7 operating days during which an opacity standard is applicable. If any visible emissions are observed, daily observations shall be resumed.

IFG is complying with all applicable opacity monitoring requirements including installation and operation of a COMS.

(3) If the maximum 6-minute opacity is less than 10 percent during the most recent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance test, the owner or operator may, as an alternative to performing subsequent Method 9 of appendix A-4 performance tests, elect to perform subsequent monitoring using a digital opacity compliance system according to a site-specific monitoring plan approved by the Administrator. The observations shall be similar, but not necessarily identical, to the requirements in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. For reference purposes in preparing the monitoring plan, see OAQPS "Determination of Visible Emission Opacity from Stationary Sources Using Computer-Based Photographic Analysis Systems." This document is available from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA); Office of Air Quality and Planning Standards; Sector Policies and Programs Division; Measurement Policy Group (D243-02), Research Triangle Park, NC 27711. This document is also available on the Technology Transfer Network (TTN) under Emission Measurement Center Preliminary Methods.

(b) Except as provided under paragraphs (g), (h), and (i) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility subject to a NO_x standard under §60.44b shall comply with either paragraphs (b)(1) or (b)(2) of this section.

The Wellons boiler is not subject to the NO_X limit, this subpart does not apply.

(c) The CEMS required under paragraph (b) of this section shall be operated and data recorded during all periods of operation of the affected facility except for CEMS breakdowns and repairs. Data is recorded during calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments.

The Wellons boiler is not subject to the NO_X limit, this subpart does not apply.

(d) The 1-hour average NO_x emission rates measured by the continuous NO_x monitor required by paragraph (b) of this section and required under §60.13(h) shall be expressed in ng/J or lb/MMBtu heat input and shall be used to calculate the average emission rates under §60.44b. The 1-hour averages shall be calculated using the data points required under §60.13(h)(2).

The Wellons boiler is not subject to the NO_X limit, this subpart does not apply.

(e) The procedures under §60.13 shall be followed for installation, evaluation, and operation of the continuous monitoring systems.

(1) For affected facilities combusting coal, wood or municipal-type solid waste, the span value for a COMS shall be between 60 and 80 percent.

The Wellons COMS is complying with this requirement.

(2) For affected facilities combusting coal, oil, or natural gas, the span value for NO_x is determined using one of the following procedures:

The Wellons boiler is not subject to the NO_X limit, this subpart does not apply.

(f) When NO_x emission data are not obtained because of CEMS breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks and zero and span adjustments, emission data will be obtained by using standby monitoring systems, Method 7 of appendix A of this part, Method 7A of appendix A of this part, or other approved reference methods to provide emission data for a minimum of 75 percent of the operating hours in each steam generating unit operating day, in at least 22 out of 30 successive steam generating unit operating days.

The Wellons boiler is not subject to the NO_X limit, this subpart does not apply.

(g) The owner or operator of an affected facility that has a heat input capacity of 73 MW (250 MMBtu/hr) or less, and that has an annual capacity factor for residual oil having a nitrogen content of 0.30 weight percent or less, natural gas, distillate oil, gasified coal, or any mixture of these fuels, greater than 10 percent (0.10) shall:

This subpart does not apply as the Wellons boiler only combusts wood waste.

(h) The owner or operator of a duct burner, as described in §60.41b, that is subject to the NO_x standards in §60.44b(a)(4), §60.44b(e), or §60.44b(l) is not required to install or operate a continuous emissions monitoring system to measure NO_x emissions.

The Wellons boiler is not subject to the NO_X limit, this subpart does not apply.

(i) The owner or operator of an affected facility described in §60.44b(j) or §60.44b(k) is not required to install or operate a CEMS for measuring NO_x emissions.

The Wellons boiler is not subject to the NO_X limit, this subpart does not apply.

(j) The owner or operator of an affected facility that meets the conditions in either paragraph (j)(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), or (7) of this section is not required to install or operate a COMS if:

(1) The affected facility uses a PM CEMS to monitor PM emissions; or

(2) The affected facility burns only liquid (excluding residual oil) or gaseous fuels with potential SO_2 emissions rates of 26 ng/J (0.060 lb/MMBtu) or less and does not use a post-combustion technology to reduce SO_2 or PM emissions. The owner or operator must maintain fuel records of the sulfur content of the fuels burned, as described under §60.49b(r); or

(3) The affected facility burns coke oven gas alone or in combination with fuels meeting the criteria in paragraph (j)(2) of this section and does not use a post-combustion technology to reduce SO_2 or PM emissions; or

(4) The affected facility does not use post-combustion technology (except a wet scrubber) for reducing PM, SO_2, or carbon monoxide (CO) emissions, burns only gaseous fuels or fuel oils that contain less than or equal to 0.30 weight percent sulfur, and is operated such that emissions of CO to the atmosphere from the affected facility are maintained at levels less than or equal to 0.15 lb/MMBtu on a steam generating unit operating day average basis. Owners and operators of affected facilities electing to comply with this paragraph must demonstrate compliance according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (j)(4)(i) through (iv) of this section; or

(i) You must monitor CO emissions using a CEMS according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (j)(4)(i)(A) through (D) of this section.

(A) The CO CEMS must be installed, certified, maintained, and operated according to the provisions in §60.58b(i)(3) of subpart Eb of this part.

(B) Each 1-hour CO emissions average is calculated using the data points generated by the CO CEMS expressed in parts per million by volume corrected to 3 percent oxygen (dry basis).

(C) At a minimum, valid 1-hour CO emissions averages must be obtained for at least 90 percent of the

operating hours on a 30-day rolling average basis. The 1-hour averages are calculated using the data points required in §60.13(h)(2).

(D) Quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests for the CO CEMS must be performed in accordance with procedure 1 in appendix F of this part.

(ii) You must calculate the 1-hour average CO emissions levels for each steam generating unit operating day by multiplying the average hourly CO output concentration measured by the CO CEMS times the corresponding average hourly flue gas flow rate and divided by the corresponding average hourly heat input to the affected source. The 24-hour average CO emission level is determined by calculating the arithmetic average of the hourly CO emission levels computed for each steam generating unit operating day.

(iii) You must evaluate the preceding 24-hour average CO emission level each steam generating unit operating day excluding periods of affected source startup, shutdown, or malfunction. If the 24-hour average CO emission level is greater than 0.15 lb/MMBtu, you must initiate investigation of the relevant equipment and control systems within 24 hours of the first discovery of the high emission incident and, take the appropriate corrective action as soon as practicable to adjust control settings or repair equipment to reduce the 24-hour average CO emission level to 0.15 lb/MMBtu or less.

(iv) You must record the CO measurements and calculations performed according to paragraph (j)(4) of this section and any corrective actions taken. The record of corrective action taken must include the date and time during which the 24-hour average CO emission level was greater than 0.15 lb/MMBtu, and the date, time, and description of the corrective action.

(5) The affected facility uses a bag leak detection system to monitor the performance of a fabric filter (baghouse) according to the most current requirements in section §60.48Da of this part; or

(6) The affected facility uses an ESP as the primary PM control device and uses an ESP predictive model to monitor the performance of the ESP developed in accordance and operated according to the most current requirements in section §60.48Da of this part; or

(7) The affected facility burns only gaseous fuels or fuel oils that contain less than or equal to 0.30 weight percent sulfur and operates according to a written site-specific monitoring plan approved by the permitting authority. This monitoring plan must include procedures and criteria for establishing and monitoring specific parameters for the affected facility indicative of compliance with the opacity standard.

IFG plans to install and operate a COMS on the Wellons boiler. The other monitoring methods are not applicable.

(k) Owners or operators complying with the PM emission limit by using a PM CEMS must calibrate, maintain, operate, and record the output of the system for PM emissions discharged to the atmosphere as specified in §60.46b(j). The CEMS specified in paragraph §60.46b(j) shall be operated and data recorded during all periods of operation of the affected facility except for CEMS breakdowns and repairs. Data is recorded during calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments.

IFG does not intend to use a PM CEMS, this subpart is not applicable.

(l) An owner or operator of an affected facility that is subject to an opacity standard under §60.43b(f) is not required to operate a COMS provided that the unit burns only gaseous fuels and/or liquid fuels (excluding residue oil) with a potential SO_2 emissions rate no greater than 26 ng/J (0.060 lb/MMBtu), and the unit operates according to a written site-specific monitoring plan approved by the permitting authority is not required to operate a COMS. This monitoring plan must include procedures and criteria for establishing and monitoring specific parameters for the affected facility indicative of compliance with the opacity standard. For testing performed as part of this site-specific monitoring plan, the permitting authority may require as an alternative to the notification and reporting requirements specified in §§60.8 and 60.11 that the owner or operator submit any deviations with the excess emissions report required under §60.49b(h).

This subpart applies as the Wellons boiler only combusts wood waste.

§60.49b ..... Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements

(a) The owner or operator of each affected facility shall submit notification of the date of initial startup, as provided by §60.7. This notification shall include:

This subpart is applicable to the Wellons boiler.

(1) The design heat input capacity of the affected facility and identification of the fuels to be combusted in the affected facility;

This subpart is applicable to the Wellons boiler.

(2) If applicable, a copy of any federally enforceable requirement that limits the annual capacity factor for any fuel or mixture of fuels under §60.42b(d)(1), §60.43b(a)(2), (a)(3)(iii), (c)(2)(ii), (d)(2)(iii), §60.44b(c), (d), (e), (i), (j), (k), §60.45b(d), (g), §60.46b(h), or §60.48b(i);

This subpart is not applicable to the Wellons boiler.

(3) The annual capacity factor at which the owner or operator anticipates operating the facility based on all fuels fired and based on each individual fuel fired; and

This subpart is applicable to the Wellons boiler.

(4) Notification that an emerging technology will be used for controlling emissions of SO_2. The Administrator will examine the description of the emerging technology and will determine whether the technology qualifies as an emerging technology. In making this determination, the Administrator may require the owner or operator of the affected facility to submit additional information concerning the control device. The affected facility is subject to the provisions of §60.42b(a) unless and until this determination is made by the Administrator.

This subpart is not applicable to the Wellons boiler.

(b) The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to the SO_2, PM, and/or NO_x emission limits under §§60.42b, 60.43b, and 60.44b shall submit to the Administrator the performance test data from the initial performance test and the performance evaluation of the CEMS using the applicable performance specifications in appendix B of this part. The owner or operator of each affected facility described in §60.44b(j) or §60.44b(k) shall submit to the Administrator the maximum heat input capacity data from the demonstration of the maximum heat input capacity of the affected facility.

This subpart applies to the Wellons boiler.

(c) The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to the NO_x standard in §60.44b who seeks to demonstrate compliance with those standards through the monitoring of steam generating unit operating conditions in the provisions of §60.48b(g)(2) shall submit to the Administrator for approval a plan that identifies the operating conditions to be monitored in §60.48b(g)(2) and the records to be maintained in §60.49b(g). This plan shall be submitted to the Administrator for approval within 360 days of the initial startup of the affected facility. An affected facility burning coke oven gas alone or in combination with other gaseous fuels or distillate oil shall submit this plan to the Administrator for approval within 360 days of the initial startup of the affected facility or by November 30, 2009, whichever date comes later. If the plan is approved, the owner or operator shall maintain records of predicted nitrogen oxide emission rates and the monitored operating conditions, including steam generating unit load, identified in the plan. The plan shall:

The subpart is not applicable as the Wellons boiler is not subject to the NO_X limit.

(d) Except as provided in paragraph (d)(2) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall record and maintain records as specified in paragraph (d)(1) of this section.

Applies to the Wellons boiler.

(1) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall record and maintain records of the amounts of each fuel combusted during each day and calculate the annual capacity factor individually for coal, distillate oil, residual oil, natural gas, wood, and municipal-type solid waste for the reporting period. The annual capacity factor is determined on a 12-month rolling average basis with a new annual capacity factor calculated at the

end of each calendar month.

Applies to the Wellons boiler.

(2) As an alternative to meeting the requirements of paragraph (d)(1) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility that is subject to a federally enforceable permit restricting fuel use to a single fuel such that the facility is not required to continuously monitor any emissions (excluding opacity) or parameters indicative of emissions may elect to record and maintain records of the amount of each fuel combusted during each calendar month.

(d), (d)(1),and (d)(2) all apply to the Wellons boiler.

(e) For an affected facility that combusts residual oil and meets the criteria under §60.46b(e)(4), §60.44b(j), or (k), the owner or operator shall maintain records of the nitrogen content of the residual oil combusted in the affected facility and calculate the average fuel nitrogen content for the reporting period. The nitrogen content shall be determined using ASTM Method D4629 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17), or fuel suppliers. If residual oil blends are being combusted, fuel nitrogen specifications may be prorated based on the ratio of residual oils of different nitrogen content in the fuel blend.

This subpart is not applicable as the Wellons boiler does not combust residual oil.

(f) For an affected facility subject to the opacity standard in §60.43b, the owner or operator shall maintain records of opacity. In addition, an owner or operator that elects to monitor emissions according to the requirements in §60.48b(a) shall maintain records according to the requirements specified in paragraphs (f)(1) through (3) of this section, as applicable to the visible emissions monitoring method used.

Applies to the Wellons boiler.

(1) For each performance test conducted using Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part, the owner or operator shall keep the records including the information specified in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section.

Applies to the Wellons boiler.

(i) Dates and time intervals of all opacity observation periods;

(ii) Name, affiliation, and copy of current visible emission reading certification for each visible emission observer participating in the performance test; and

(iii) Copies of all visible emission observer opacity field data sheets;

Applies to the Wellons boiler.

(2) For each performance test conducted using Method 22 of appendix A-4 of this part, the owner or operator shall keep the records including the information specified in paragraphs (f)(2)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) Dates and time intervals of all visible emissions observation periods;

(ii) Name and affiliation for each visible emission observer participating in the performance test;

(iii) Copies of all visible emission observer opacity field data sheets; and

(iv) Documentation of any adjustments made and the time the adjustments were completed to the affected facility operation by the owner or operator to demonstrate compliance with the applicable monitoring requirements.

Applies to the Wellons boiler, however IFG does not plan to use Method 22 for opacity compliance for the Wellons boiler.

(3) For each digital opacity compliance system, the owner or operator shall maintain records and submit reports according to the requirements specified in the site-specific monitoring plan approved by the Administrator.

Applies to the Wellons boiler COMS.

(g) Except as provided under paragraph (p) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility subject

to the NO_x standards under §60.44b shall maintain records of the following information for each steam generating unit operating day:

This subpart is not applicable to the Wellons boiler as the boiler is not subject to the NO_X limit.

(h) The owner or operator of any affected facility in any category listed in paragraphs (h)(1) or (2) of this section is required to submit excess emission reports for any excess emissions that occurred during the reporting period.

This subpart is applicable to IFG.

(1) Any affected facility subject to the opacity standards in §60.43b(f) or to the operating parameter monitoring requirements in §60.13(i)(1).

Applies to the Wellons boiler.

(2) Any affected facility that is subject to the NO_x standard of §60.44b, and that:

This subpart is not applicable as the boiler is not subject to the NO_X limit.

(3) For the purpose of §60.43b, excess emissions are defined as all 6-minute periods during which the average opacity exceeds the opacity standards under §60.43b(f).

Applies to the Wellons boiler.

(4) For purposes of §60.48b(g)(1), excess emissions are defined as any calculated 30-day rolling average NO_x emission rate, as determined under §60.46b(e), that exceeds the applicable emission limits in §60.44b.

This subpart is not applicable as the boiler is not subject to the NO_X limit.

(i) The owner or operator of any affected facility subject to the continuous monitoring requirements for NO_x under §60.48(b) shall submit reports containing the information recorded under paragraph (g) of this section.

This subpart is not applicable as the boiler is not subject to the NO_X limit.

(j) The owner or operator of any affected facility subject to the SO_2 standards under §60.42b shall submit reports.

This subpart is not applicable as the boiler is not subject to the SO_2 limit.

(k) For each affected facility subject to the compliance and performance testing requirements of §60.45b and the reporting requirement in paragraph (j) of this section, the following information shall be reported to the Administrator:

This subpart is not applicable as the boiler is not subject to the SO_2 limit.

(l) For each affected facility subject to the compliance and performance testing requirements of §60.45b(d) and the reporting requirements of paragraph (j) of this section, the following information shall be reported to the Administrator:

This subpart is not applicable as the boiler is not subject to the SO_2 limit.

(m) For each affected facility subject to the SO_2 standards in §60.42(b) for which the minimum amount of data required in §60.47b(c) were not obtained during the reporting period, the following information is reported to the Administrator in addition to that required under paragraph (k) of this section:

This subpart is not applicable as the boiler is not subject to the SO_2 limit.

(n) If a percent removal efficiency by fuel pretreatment (*i.e.*, $\%R_f$) is used to determine the overall percent reduction (*i.e.*, $\%R_o$) under §60.45b, the owner or operator of the affected facility shall submit a signed statement with the report.

This subpart is not applicable as the boiler is not subject to the SO_2 limit.

(o) All records required under this section shall be maintained by the owner or operator of the affected facility for a period of 2 years following the date of such record.

This subpart is applicable to IFG.

(p) The owner or operator of an affected facility described in §60.44b(j) or (k) shall maintain records of the following information for each steam generating unit operating day:

(1) Calendar date;

(2) The number of hours of operation; and

(3) A record of the hourly steam load.

(p), (p)(1), (p)(2), and (p)(3) subparts are all applicable to IFG.

(q) The owner or operator of an affected facility described in §60.44b(j) or §60.44b(k) shall submit to the Administrator a report containing:

This subpart is applicable to IFG.

(1) The annual capacity factor over the previous 12 months;

This subpart is applicable to IFG.

(2) The average fuel nitrogen content during the reporting period, if residual oil was fired; and

This subpart is not applicable to IFG.

(3) If the affected facility meets the criteria described in §60.44b(j), the results of any NO_x emission tests required during the reporting period, the hours of operation during the reporting period, and the hours of operation since the last NO_x emission test.

This subpart is not applicable to IFG.

(r) The owner or operator of an affected facility who elects to use the fuel based compliance alternatives in §60.42b or §60.43b shall either:

This subpart is not applicable to IFG. IFG elected not to use the fuel based compliance alternatives.

(s) Facility specific NO_x standard for Cytec Industries Fortier Plant's C.AOG incinerator located in Westwego, Louisiana:

This subpart is not applicable to IFG.

(t) Facility-specific NO_x standard for Rohm and Haas Kentucky Incorporated's Boiler No. 100 located in Louisville, Kentucky:

This subpart is not applicable to IFG.

(u) *Site-specific standard for Merck & Co., Inc.'s Stonewall Plant in Elkton, Virginia.* (1) This paragraph (u) applies only to the pharmaceutical manufacturing facility, commonly referred to as the Stonewall Plant, located at Route 340 South, in Elkton, Virginia (“site”) and only to the natural gas-fired boilers installed as part of the powerhouse conversion required pursuant to 40 CFR 52.2454(g). The requirements of this paragraph shall apply, and the requirements of §§60.40b through 60.49b(t) shall not apply, to the natural gas-fired boilers installed pursuant to 40 CFR 52.2454(g).

This subpart is not applicable to IFG.

(v) The owner or operator of an affected facility may submit electronic quarterly reports for SO_2 and/or NO_x and/or opacity in lieu of submitting the written reports required under paragraphs (h), (i), (j), (k) or (l) of this section. The format of each quarterly electronic report shall be coordinated with the permitting authority. The electronic report(s) shall be submitted no later than 30 days after the end of the calendar quarter and shall be accompanied by a certification statement from the owner or operator, indicating whether compliance with the applicable emission standards and minimum data requirements of this subpart was achieved during the reporting period. Before submitting reports in the electronic format, the owner or operator shall coordinate with the permitting authority to obtain their agreement to submit reports in this alternative format.

This subpart is not applicable to IFG.

(w) The reporting period for the reports required under this subpart is each 6 month period. All reports shall be submitted to the Administrator and shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of the reporting period.

IFG is subject to this subpart.

(x) Facility-specific NO_x standard for Weyerhaeuser Company's No. 2 Power Boiler located in New Bern, North Carolina:

This subpart is not applicable to IFG.

(y) Facility-specific NO_x standard for INEOS USA's AOGI located in Lima, Ohio:

This subpart is not applicable to IFG.

7.5 NESHAP Applicability (40 CFR 61)

The facility is not subject to any NESHAP requirements in 40 CFR 61.

7.6 MACT Applicability (40 CFR 63)

The facility has proposed to operate as a major source of hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions, and is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDD–National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Plywood and Composite Wood Products, DEQ is delegated this Subpart. 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD–National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters, DEQ is delegated this Subpart. 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ–National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines, DEQ is delegated this Subpart. Refer to the Title V Classification section for additional information.

- 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDD - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Plywood and Composite Wood Products. DEQ is delegated this Subpart.
- 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters. DEQ is delegated this Subpart.
- 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines. DEQ is delegated this Subpart.
- 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDD National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Plywood and Composite Wood Products

§63.2230 ..... What is the purpose of this subpart?

This subpart establishes national compliance options, operating requirements, and work practice requirements for hazardous air pollutants (HAP) emitted from plywood and composite wood products (PCWP) manufacturing facilities. This subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the compliance options, operating requirements, and work practice requirements.

§63.2231 ..... Does this subpart apply to me?

This subpart applies to you if you meet the criteria in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

(a) You own or operate a PCWP manufacturing facility. A PCWP manufacturing facility is a facility that manufactures plywood and/or composite wood products by bonding wood material (fibers, particles, strands, veneers, etc.) or agricultural fiber, generally with resin under heat and pressure, to form a structural panel or engineered wood product. Plywood and composite wood products manufacturing facilities also include facilities that manufacture dry veneer and lumber kilns located at any facility. Plywood and composite wood products include, but are not limited to, plywood, veneer, particleboard, oriented strandboard, hardboard, fiberboard, medium density fiberboard, laminated strand lumber, laminated veneer lumber, wood I-joists, kiln-dried lumber, and glue-laminated beams.

(b) The PCWP manufacturing facility is located at a major source of HAP emissions. A major source of HAP emissions is any stationary source or group of stationary sources within a contiguous area and under common control that emits or has the potential to emit any single HAP at a rate of 9.07 megagrams (10 tons) or more per year or any combination of HAP at a rate of 22.68 megagrams (25 tons) or more per year.

This subpart is applicable to IFG. After the issuance of this permit IFG will become a HAP major source. IFG has five lumber dry kilns on-site and is therefore, affected by this subpart.

§63.2232 ..... What parts of my plant does this subpart cover?

(a) This subpart applies to each new, reconstructed, or existing affected source at a PCWP manufacturing facility.

(b) The affected source is the collection of dryers, refiners, blenders, formers, presses, board coolers, and other process units associated with the manufacturing of plywood and composite wood products. The affected source includes, but is not limited to, green end operations, refining, drying operations (including any combustion unit exhaust stream routinely used to direct fire process unit(s)), resin preparation, blending and forming operations, pressing and board cooling operations, and miscellaneous finishing operations (such as sanding, sawing, patching, edge sealing, and other finishing operations not subject to other national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP)). The affected source also includes onsite storage and preparation of raw materials used in the manufacture of plywood and/or composite wood products, such as resins; onsite wastewater treatment operations specifically associated with plywood and composite wood products manufacturing; and miscellaneous coating operations (§63.2292). The affected source includes lumber kilns at PCWP manufacturing facilities and at any other kind of facility.

This subpart is applicable to IFG.

(c) An affected source is a new affected source if you commenced construction of the affected source after January 9, 2003, and you meet the applicability criteria at the time you commenced construction.

This subpart is applicable to IFG.

(d) An affected source is reconstructed if you meet the criteria as defined in §63.2.

This subpart is not applicable to IFG.

(e) An affected source is existing if it is not new or reconstructed.

This subpart is applicable to IFG.

§63.2233 ..... When do I have to comply with this subpart?

(a) If you have a new or reconstructed affected source, you must comply with this subpart according to paragraph (a)(1) or (2) of this section, whichever is applicable.

This subpart is not applicable to IFG.

(1) If the initial startup of your affected source is before September 28, 2004, then you must comply with the compliance options, operating requirements, and work practice requirements for new and reconstructed sources in this subpart no later than September 28, 2004.

This subpart is not applicable to IFG.

(2) If the initial startup of your affected source is after September 28, 2004, then you must comply with the compliance options, operating requirements, and work practice requirements for new and reconstructed sources in this subpart upon initial startup of your affected source.

This subpart is not applicable to IFG.

(b) If you have an existing affected source, you must comply with the compliance options, operating requirements, and work practice requirements for existing sources no later than October 1, 2007.

This subpart is not applicable to IFG.

(c) If you have an area source that increases its emissions or its potential to emit such that it becomes a major

source of HAP, you must be in compliance with this subpart by October 1, 2007 or upon initial startup of your affected source as a major source, whichever is later.

This subpart is applicable to IFG.

(d) You must meet the notification requirements according to the schedule in §63.2280 and according to 40 CFR part 63, subpart A. Some of the notifications must be submitted before you are required to comply with the compliance options, operating requirements, and work practice requirements in this subpart.

This subpart is not applicable to IFG.

§63.2240 ..... What are the compliance options and operating requirements and how must I meet them?

This subpart is not applicable to IFG.

§63.2252 ..... What are the requirements for process units that have no control or work practice requirements?

For process units not subject to the compliance options or work practice requirements specified in §63.2240 (including, but not limited to, lumber kilns), you are not required to comply with the compliance options, work practice requirements, performance testing, monitoring, SSM plans, and recordkeeping or reporting requirements of this subpart, or any other requirements in subpart A of this part, except for the initial notification requirements in §63.9(b).

This subpart is applicable to IFG.

40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD ..... National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters

§63.7480 ..... What is the purpose of this subpart?

This subpart establishes national emission limitations and work practice standards for hazardous air pollutants (HAP) emitted from industrial, commercial, and institutional boilers and process heaters located at major sources of HAP. This subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the emission limitations and work practice standards.

§63.7485 ..... Am I subject to this subpart?

You are subject to this subpart if you own or operate an industrial, commercial, or institutional boiler or process heater as defined in §63.7575 that is located at, or is part of, a major source of HAP, except as specified in §63.7491. For purposes of this subpart, a major source of HAP is as defined in §63.2, except that for oil and natural gas production facilities, a major source of HAP is as defined in §63.7575.

After the issuance of this permit IFG will be a HAP major source and applicable to this subpart.

§63.7490 ..... What is the affected source of this subpart?

(a) This subpart applies to new, reconstructed, and existing affected sources as described in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

This subpart applies to the Wellons boiler.

(1) The affected source of this subpart is the collection at a major source of all existing industrial, commercial, and institutional boilers and process heaters within a subcategory as defined in §63.7575.

This subpart applies to the Wellons boiler.

(2) The affected source of this subpart is each new or reconstructed industrial, commercial, or institutional boiler or process heater, as defined in §63.7575, located at a major source.

This subpart does not apply to the Wellons boiler.

(b) A boiler or process heater is new if you commence construction of the boiler or process heater after June 4, 2010, and you meet the applicability criteria at the time you commence construction.

This subpart does not apply to the Wellons boiler.

(c) A boiler or process heater is reconstructed if you meet the reconstruction criteria as defined in §63.2, you commence reconstruction after June 4, 2010, and you meet the applicability criteria at the time you commence reconstruction.

This subpart does not apply to the Wellons boiler.

(d) A boiler or process heater is existing if it is not new or reconstructed.

This subpart applies to the Wellons boiler. The Wellons boiler was constructed before June 4, 2010. It is not reconstructed because it has not been re-built. The Wellons boiler is an existing fuel cell boiler for purposes or Subpart DDDDD.

(e) An existing electric utility steam generating unit (EGU) that meets the applicability requirements of this subpart after the effective date of this final rule due to a change (e.g., fuel switch) is considered to be an existing source under this subpart.

This subpart does not apply to the Wellons boiler.

§63.7491 ..... Are any boilers or process heaters not subject to this subpart?

There are no boilers or process heaters located at the IFG – Grangeville facility that are not subject to this subpart.

§63.7495 ..... When do I have to comply with this subpart?

(a) If you have a new or reconstructed boiler or process heater, you must comply with this subpart by April 1, 2013, or upon startup of your boiler or process heater, whichever is later.

This subpart does not apply to the Wellons boiler.

(b) If you have an existing boiler or process heater, you must comply with this subpart no later than January 31, 2016, except as provided in §63.6(i).

This subpart does not apply to the Wellons boiler.

(c) If you have an area source that increases its emissions or its potential to emit such that it becomes a major source of HAP, paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section apply to you.

This subpart does apply to the Wellons boiler.

(1) Any new or reconstructed boiler or process heater at the existing source must be in compliance with this subpart upon startup.

This subpart does not apply to the Wellons boiler.

(2) Any existing boiler or process heater at the existing source must be in compliance with this subpart within 3 years after the source becomes a major source.

This subpart does apply to the Wellons boiler.

(d) You must meet the notification requirements in §63.7545 according to the schedule in §63.7545 and in subpart A of this part. Some of the notifications must be submitted before you are required to comply with the emission limits and work practice standards in this subpart.

This subpart does apply to the Wellons boiler.

(e) If you own or operate an industrial, commercial, or institutional boiler or process heater and would be subject to this subpart except for the exemption in §63.7491(l) for commercial and industrial solid waste incineration units covered by part 60, subpart CCCC or subpart DDDD, and you cease combusting solid waste, you must be in compliance with this subpart and are no longer subject to part 60, subparts CCCC or DDDD beginning on the effective date of the switch as identified under the provisions of §60.2145(a)(2) and (3) or §60.2710(a)(2) and (3).

This subpart does not apply to the Wellons boiler.

(f) If you own or operate an existing EGU that becomes subject to this subpart after January 31, 2016, you must be in compliance with the applicable existing source provisions of this subpart on the effective date such unit becomes subject to this subpart.

This subpart does not apply to the Wellons boiler.

(g) If you own or operate an existing industrial, commercial, or institutional boiler or process heater and would be subject to this subpart except for a exemption in §63.7491(i) that becomes subject to this subpart after January 31, 2013, you must be in compliance with the applicable existing source provisions of this subpart within 3 years after such unit becomes subject to this subpart.

This subpart does not apply to the Wellons boiler.

(h) If you own or operate an existing industrial, commercial, or institutional boiler or process heater and have switched fuels or made a physical change to the boiler or process heater that resulted in the applicability of a different subcategory after the compliance date of this subpart, you must be in compliance with the applicable existing source provisions of this subpart on the effective date of the fuel switch or physical change.

This subpart does not apply to the Wellons boiler.

(i) If you own or operate a new industrial, commercial, or institutional boiler or process heater and have switched fuels or made a physical change to the boiler or process heater that resulted in the applicability of a different subcategory, you must be in compliance with the applicable new source provisions of this subpart on the effective date of the fuel switch or physical change.

This subpart does not apply to the Wellons boiler.

§63.7499 ..... What are the subcategories of boilers and process heaters?

(g) Fuel cells designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid.

This subpart does apply to the Wellons boiler.

§63.7500 ..... What emission limitations, work practice standards, and operating limits must I meet?

(a) You must meet the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section, except as provided in paragraphs (b), through (e) of this section. You must meet these requirements at all times the affected unit is operating, except as provided in paragraph (f) of this section.

(1) You must meet each emission limit and work practice standard in Tables 1 through 3, and 11 through 13 to this subpart that applies to your boiler or process heater, for each boiler or process heater at your source, except as provided under §63.7522. The output-based emission limits, in units of pounds per million Btu of steam output, in Tables 1 or 2 to this subpart are an alternative applicable only to boilers and process heaters that generate either steam, cogenerate steam with electricity, or both. The output-based emission limits, in units of pounds per megawatt-hour, in Tables 1 or 2 to this subpart are an alternative applicable only to boilers that generate only electricity. Boilers that perform multiple functions (cogeneration and electricity generation) or supply steam to common headers would calculate a total steam energy output using equation 21 of §63.7575 to demonstrate compliance with the output-based emission limits, in units of pounds per million Btu of steam output, in Tables 1 or 2 to this subpart. If you operate a new boiler or process heater, you can choose to comply with alternative limits as discussed in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section, but on or after January 31, 2016, you must comply with the emission limits in Table 1 to this subpart.

This subpart does apply to the Wellons boiler.

(i) If your boiler or process heater commenced construction or reconstruction after June 4, 2010, and before May 20, 2011, you may comply with the emission limits in Table 1 or 11 to this subpart until January 31, 2016.

This subpart does not apply to the Wellons boiler.

(ii) If your boiler or process heater commenced construction or reconstruction on or after May 20, 2011, and before December 23, 2011, you may comply with the emission limits in Table 1 or 12 to this subpart until

January 31, 2016.

This subpart does not apply to the Wellons boiler.

(iii) If your boiler or process heater commenced construction or reconstruction on or after December 23, 2011, and before April 1, 2013, you may comply with the emission limits in Table 1 or 13 to this subpart until January 31, 2016.

This subpart does not apply to the Wellons boiler.

(2) You must meet each operating limit in Table 4 to this subpart that applies to your boiler or process heater. If you use a control device or combination of control devices not covered in Table 4 to this subpart, or you wish to establish and monitor an alternative operating limit or an alternative monitoring parameter, you must apply to the EPA Administrator for approval of alternative monitoring under §63.8(f).

This subpart does apply to the Wellons boiler.

(3) At all times, you must operate and maintain any affected source (as defined in §63.7490), including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator that may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

This subpart does apply to the Wellons boiler.

(b) As provided in §63.6(g), EPA may approve use of an alternative to the work practice standards in this section.

This subpart does apply to the Wellons boiler if elected by IFG.

(c) Limited-use boilers and process heaters must complete a tune-up every 5 years as specified in §63.7540. They are not subject to the emission limits in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart, the annual tune-up, or the energy assessment requirements in Table 3 to this subpart, or the operating limits in Table 4 to this subpart.

This subpart does not apply to the Wellons boiler. IFG does not have any limited-use boilers or process heaters.

(d) Boilers and process heaters with a heat input capacity of less than or equal to 5 million Btu per hour in the units designed to burn gas 2 (other) fuels subcategory or units designed to burn light liquid fuels subcategory must complete a tune-up every 5 years as specified in §63.7540.

This subpart does not apply to the Wellons boiler, the heat input capacity is greater than 5 MMBtu/hr and only combusts wood waste.

(e) Boilers and process heaters in the units designed to burn gas 1 fuels subcategory with a heat input capacity of less than or equal to 5 million Btu per hour must complete a tune-up every 5 years as specified in §63.7540. Boilers and process heaters in the units designed to burn gas 1 fuels subcategory with a heat input capacity greater than 5 million Btu per hour and less than 10 million Btu per hour must complete a tune-up every 2 years as specified in §63.7540. Boilers and process heaters in the units designed to burn gas 1 fuels subcategory are not subject to the emission limits in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart, or the operating limits in Table 4 to this subpart.

This subpart does not apply to the Wellons boiler; the heat input capacity is greater than 5 MMBtu/hr.

(f) These standards apply at all times the affected unit is operating, except during periods of startup and shutdown during which time you must comply only with items 5 and 6 of Table 3 to this subpart.

This subpart does apply to the Wellons boiler.

Table 1 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Emission Limits for New or Reconstructed Boilers and Process Heaters

As stated in §63.7500, you must comply with the following applicable emission limits:

[Units with heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater]

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory…	For the following pollutants…	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown…	Or the emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown…	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration…
1. Units in all subcategories designed to burn solid fuel	a. HCl	2.2E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input	2.5E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 0.27 lb per MWh	For M26A, Collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 120 liters per run.
	b. Mercury	5.7E-06 lb per MMBtu of heat input	6.4E-06 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 7.3E-05 lb per MWh	For M29, collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784[(b)]collect a minimum of 3 dscm.
12. Fuel cell units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid	a. CO	1,100 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen	2.4 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 12 lb per MWh	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	2.0E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (5.8E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	5.5E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 2.8E-01 lb per MWh; or (1.6E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 8.1E-02 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.

a) If you are conducting stack tests to demonstrate compliance and your performance tests for this pollutant for at least 2 consecutive years show that your emissions are at or below this limit, you can skip testing according to §63.7515 if all of the other provisions of §63.7515 are met. For all other pollutants that do not contain a footnote a, your performance tests for this pollutant for at least 2 consecutive years must show that your emissions are at or below 75 percent of this limit in order to qualify for skip testing.

Table 3 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Work Practice Standards

As stated in §63.7500, you must comply with the following applicable work practice standards:

If your unit is…	You must comply with the following…
1. A new or existing boiler or process heater with a continuous oxygen trim system that maintains an optimum air to fuel ratio, or a heat input capacity of less than or equal to 5 million Btu per hour in any of the following subcategories: unit designed to burn gas 1; unit designed to burn gas 2 (other); or unit designed to burn light liquid, or a limited use boiler or process heater	Conduct a tune-up of the boiler or process heater every 5 years as specified in §63.7540.
2. A new or existing boiler or process heater without a continuous oxygen trim system and with heat input capacity of less than 10 million Btu per hour in the unit designed to burn heavy liquid or unit designed to burn solid fuel subcategories; or a new or existing boiler or process heater with heat input capacity of less than 10 million Btu per hour, but greater than 5 million Btu per hour, in any of the following subcategories: unit designed to burn gas 1; unit designed to burn gas 2 (other); or unit designed to burn light liquid	Conduct a tune-up of the boiler or process heater biennially as specified in §63.7540.
3. A new or existing boiler or process heater without a continuous oxygen trim system and with heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater	Conduct a tune-up of the boiler or process heater annually as specified in §63.7540. Units in either the Gas 1 or Metal Process Furnace subcategories will conduct this tune-up as a work practice for all regulated emissions under this subpart. Units in all other subcategories will conduct this tune-up as a work practice for dioxins/furans.

If your unit is…	You must comply with the following…
4. An existing boiler or process heater located at a major source facility, not including limited use units	Must have a one-time energy assessment performed by a qualified energy assessor. An energy assessment completed on or after January 1, 2008, that meets or is amended to meet the energy assessment requirements in this table, satisfies the energy assessment requirement. A facility that operated under an energy management program developed according to the ENERGY STAR guidelines for energy management or compatible with ISO 50001 for at least one year between January 1, 2008 and the compliance date specified in §63.7495 that includes the affected units also satisfies the energy assessment requirement. The energy assessment must include the following with extent of the evaluation for items a. to e. appropriate for the on-site technical hours listed in §63.7575: A visual inspection of the boiler or process heater system. b. An evaluation of operating characteristics of the boiler or process heater systems, specifications of energy using systems, operating and maintenance procedures, and unusual operating constraints. c. An inventory of major energy use systems consuming energy from affected boilers and process heaters and which are under the control of the boiler/process heater owner/operator. d. A review of available architectural and engineering plans, facility operation and maintenance procedures and logs, and fuel usage. e. A review of the facility's energy management program and provide recommendations for improvements consistent with the definition of energy management program, if identified. f. A list of cost-effective energy conservation measures that are within the facility's control. g. A list of the energy savings potential of the energy conservation measures identified. h. A comprehensive report detailing the ways to improve efficiency, the cost of specific improvements, benefits, and the time frame for recouping those investments.
5. An existing or new boiler or process heater subject to emission limits in Table 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart during startup	a. You must operate all CMS during startup. b. For startup of a boiler or process heater, you must use one or a combination of the following clean fuels: Natural gas, synthetic natural gas, propane, other Gas 1 fuels, distillate oil, syngas, ultra-low sulfur diesel, fuel oil-soaked rags, kerosene, hydrogen, paper, cardboard, refinery gas, liquefied petroleum gas, clean dry biomass, and any fuels meeting the appropriate HCl, mercury and TSM emission standards by fuel analysis. c. You have the option of complying using either of the following work practice standards. (1) If you choose to comply using definition (1) of “startup” in §63.7575, once you start firing fuels that are not clean fuels, you must vent emissions to the main stack(s) and engage all of the applicable control devices except limestone injection in fluidized bed combustion (FBC) boilers, dry scrubber, fabric filter, and selective catalytic reduction (SCR). You must start your limestone injection in FBC boilers, dry scrubber, fabric filter, and SCR systems as expeditiously as possible. Startup ends when steam or heat is supplied for any purpose, OR (2) If you choose to comply using definition (2) of “startup” in §63.7575, once you start to feed fuels that are not clean fuels, you must vent emissions to the main stack(s) and engage all of the applicable control devices so as to comply with the emission limits within 4 hours of start of supplying useful thermal energy. You must engage and operate PM control within one hour of first feeding fuels that are not clean fuels[(a)]. You must start all applicable control devices as expeditiously as possible, but, in any case, when

If your unit is…	You must comply with the following…
	necessary to comply with other standards applicable to the source by a permit limit or a rule other than this subpart that require operation of the control devices. You must develop and implement a written startup and shutdown plan, as specified in §63.7505(e). d. You must comply with all applicable emission limits at all times except during startup and shutdown periods at which time you must meet this work practice. You must collect monitoring data during periods of startup, as specified in §63.7535(b). You must keep records during periods of startup. You must provide reports concerning activities and periods of startup, as specified in §63.7555.
6. An existing or new boiler or process heater subject to emission limits in Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart during shutdown	You must operate all CMS during shutdown. While firing fuels that are not clean fuels during shutdown, you must vent emissions to the main stack(s) and operate all applicable control devices, except limestone injection in FBC boilers, dry scrubber, fabric filter, and SCR but, in any case, when necessary to comply with other standards applicable to the source that require operation of the control device. If, in addition to the fuel used prior to initiation of shutdown, another fuel must be used to support the shutdown process, that additional fuel must be one or a combination of the following clean fuels: Natural gas, synthetic natural gas, propane, other Gas 1 fuels, distillate oil, syngas, ultra-low sulfur diesel, refinery gas, and liquefied petroleum gas. You must comply with all applicable emissions limits at all times except for startup or shutdown periods conforming with this work practice. You must collect monitoring data during periods of shutdown, as specified in §63.7535(b). You must keep records during periods of shutdown. You must provide reports concerning activities and periods of shutdown, as specified in §63.7555.

a) As specified in §63.7555(d)(13), the source may request an alternative timeframe with the PM controls requirement to the permitting authority (state, local, or tribal agency) that has been delegated authority for this subpart by EPA. The source must provide evidence that (1) it is unable to safely engage and operate the PM control(s) to meet the "fuel firing + 1 hour" requirement and (2) the PM control device is appropriately designed and sized to meet the filterable PM emission limit. It is acknowledged that there may be another control device that has been installed other than ESP that provides additional PM control (*e.g.*, scrubber).

Table 4 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Operating Limits for Boilers and Process Heaters

As stated in §63.7500, you must comply with the applicable operating limits:

When complying with a Table 1, 2, 11, 12, or 13 numerical emission limit using . . .	You must meet these operating limits . . .
4. Electrostatic precipitator control on a boiler or process heater not using a PM CPMS	a. This option is for boilers and process heaters that operate dry control systems (*i.e.*, an ESP without a wet scrubber). Existing and new boilers and process heaters must maintain opacity to less than or equal to 10 percent opacity or the highest hourly average opacity reading measured during the performance test run demonstrating compliance with the PM (or TSM) emission limitation (daily block average).
7. Performance testing	For boilers and process heaters that demonstrate compliance with a performance test, maintain the 30-day rolling average operating load of each unit such that it does not exceed 110 percent of the highest hourly average operating load recorded during the performance test.
8. Oxygen analyzer system	For boilers and process heaters subject to a CO emission limit that demonstrate compliance with an O_2 analyzer system as specified in §63.7525(a), maintain the 30-day rolling average oxygen content at or above the lowest hourly average oxygen concentration measured during the CO performance test, as specified in Table 8. This requirement does not apply to units that install an oxygen trim system since these units will set the trim system to the level specified in §63.7525(a).

§63.7505 ..... What are my general requirements for complying with this subpart?

(a) You must be in compliance with the emission limits, work practice standards, and operating limits in this subpart. These emission and operating limits apply to you at all times the affected unit is operating except for

the periods noted in §63.7500(f).

This subpart does apply to the Wellons boiler.

(c) You must demonstrate compliance with all applicable emission limits using performance stack testing, fuel analysis, or continuous monitoring systems (CMS), including a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS), or particulate matter continuous parameter monitoring system (PM CPMS), where applicable. You may demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for hydrogen chloride (HCl), mercury, or total selected metals (TSM) using fuel analysis if the emission rate calculated according to §63.7530(c) is less than the applicable emission limit. (For gaseous fuels, you may not use fuel analyses to comply with the TSM alternative standard or the HCl standard.) Otherwise, you must demonstrate compliance for HCl, mercury, or TSM using performance stack testing, if subject to an applicable emission limit listed in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart.

This subpart does apply to the Wellons boiler.

(d) If you demonstrate compliance with any applicable emission limit through performance testing and subsequent compliance with operating limits through the use of CPMS, or with a CEMS or COMS, you must develop a site-specific monitoring plan according to the requirements in paragraphs (d)(1) through (4) of this section for the use of any CEMS, COMS, or CPMS. This requirement also applies to you if you petition the EPA Administrator for alternative monitoring parameters under §63.8(f).

This subpart does apply to the Wellons boiler.

(1) For each CMS required in this section (including CEMS, COMS, or CPMS), you must develop, and submit to the Administrator for approval upon request, a site-specific monitoring plan that addresses design, data collection, and the quality assurance and quality control elements outlined in §63.8(d) and the elements described in paragraphs (d)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section. You must submit this site-specific monitoring plan, if requested, at least 60 days before your initial performance evaluation of your CMS. This requirement to develop and submit a site specific monitoring plan does not apply to affected sources with existing CEMS or COMS operated according to the performance specifications under appendix B to part 60 of this chapter and that meet the requirements of §63.7525. Using the process described in §63.8(f)(4), you may request approval of alternative monitoring system quality assurance and quality control procedures in place of those specified in this paragraph and, if approved, include the alternatives in your site-specific monitoring plan.

This subpart does apply to the Wellons boiler.

(i) Installation of the CMS sampling probe or other interface at a measurement location relative to each affected process unit such that the measurement is representative of control of the exhaust emissions (e.g., on or downstream of the last control device);

(ii) Performance and equipment specifications for the sample interface, the pollutant concentration or parametric signal analyzer, and the data collection and reduction systems; and

(iii) Performance evaluation procedures and acceptance criteria (e.g., calibrations, accuracy audits, analytical drift).

This subpart does apply to the Wellons boiler.

(2) In your site-specific monitoring plan, you must also address paragraphs (d)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

This subpart does apply to the Wellons boiler.

(i) Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of §63.8(c)(1)(ii), (c)(3), and (c)(4)(ii);

(ii) Ongoing data quality assurance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of §63.8(d); and

(iii) Ongoing recordkeeping and reporting procedures in accordance with the general requirements of §63.10(c) (as applicable in Table 10 to this subpart), (e)(1), and (e)(2)(i).

This subpart does apply to the Wellons boiler.

(3) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each CMS in accordance with your site-specific monitoring plan.

This subpart does apply to the Wellons boiler.

(4) You must operate and maintain the CMS in continuous operation according to the site-specific monitoring plan.

This subpart does apply to the Wellons boiler.

(e) If you have an applicable emission limit, and you choose to comply using definition (2) of "startup" in §63.7575, you must develop and implement a written startup and shutdown plan (SSP) according to the requirements in Table 3 to this subpart. The SSP must be maintained onsite and available upon request for public inspection.

This subpart does apply to the Wellons boiler.

§63.7510 ..... What are my initial compliance requirements and by what date must I conduct them?

(a) For each boiler or process heater that is required or that you elect to demonstrate compliance with any of the applicable emission limits in Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 of this subpart through performance (stack) testing, your initial compliance requirements include all the following:

This subpart does apply to the Wellons boiler.

(1) Conduct performance tests according to §63.7520 and Table 5 to this subpart.

This subpart does apply to the Wellons boiler.

(2) Conduct a fuel analysis for each type of fuel burned in your boiler or process heater according to §63.7521 and Table 6 to this subpart, except as specified in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

This subpart does apply to the Wellons boiler.

(i) For each boiler or process heater that burns a single type of fuel, you are not required to conduct a fuel analysis for each type of fuel burned in your boiler or process heater according to §63.7521 and Table 6 to this subpart. For purposes of this subpart, units that use a supplemental fuel only for startup, unit shutdown, and transient flame stability purposes still qualify as units that burn a single type of fuel, and the supplemental fuel is not subject to the fuel analysis requirements under §63.7521 and Table 6 to this subpart.

This subpart does apply to the Wellons boiler.

(ii) When natural gas, refinery gas, or other gas 1 fuels are co-fired with other fuels, you are not required to conduct a fuel analysis of those Gas 1 fuels according to §63.7521 and Table 6 to this subpart. If gaseous fuels other than natural gas, refinery gas, or other gas 1 fuels are co-fired with other fuels and those non-Gas 1 gaseous fuels are subject to another subpart of this part, part 60, part 61, or part 65, you are not required to conduct a fuel analysis of those non-Gas 1 fuels according to §63.7521 and Table 6 to this subpart.

This subpart does apply to the Wellons boiler.

(iii) You are not required to conduct a chlorine fuel analysis for any gaseous fuels. You must conduct a fuel analysis for mercury on gaseous fuels unless the fuel is exempted in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section.

This subpart does apply to the Wellons boiler.

(3) Establish operating limits according to §63.7530 and Table 7 to this subpart.

This subpart does apply to the Wellons boiler.

(4) Conduct CMS performance evaluations according to §63.7525.

This subpart does apply to the Wellons boiler.

IFG plans to perform stack testing for PM, CO, HCl and Hg, analyze the hog fuel for heating value, establish

operating limits and conduct CMS performance evaluations for the COMS, oxygen monitor and steam flow monitor.

(b) For each boiler or process heater that you elect to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limits in Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart for HCl, mercury, or TSM through fuel analysis, your initial compliance requirement is to conduct a fuel analysis for each type of fuel burned in your boiler or process heater according to §63.7521 and Table 6 to this subpart and establish operating limits according to §63.7530 and Table 8 to this subpart. The fuels described in paragraph (a)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section are exempt from these fuel analysis and operating limit requirements. The fuels described in paragraph (a)(2)(ii) of this section are exempt from the chloride fuel analysis and operating limit requirements. Boilers and process heaters that use a CEMS for mercury or HCl are exempt from the performance testing and operating limit requirements specified in paragraph (a) of this section for the HAP for which CEMS are used.

This subpart does apply to the Wellons boiler.

If IFG choses to show compliance with HCl, Hg, or TSM through fuel analysis, they will follow these requirements.

(c) If your boiler or process heater is subject to a carbon monoxide (CO) limit, your initial compliance demonstration for CO is to conduct a performance test for CO according to Table 5 to this subpart or conduct a performance evaluation of your continuous CO monitor, if applicable, according to §63.7525(a). Boilers and process heaters that use a CO CEMS to comply with the applicable alternative CO CEMS emission standard listed in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, as specified in §63.7525(a), are exempt from the initial CO performance testing and oxygen concentration operating limit requirements specified in paragraph (a) of this section.

This subpart does apply to the Wellons boiler.

IFG plans to demonstrate CO compliance with source testing. There are no plans for a CO CEMS.

(d) If your boiler or process heater is subject to a PM limit, your initial compliance demonstration for PM is to conduct a performance test in accordance with §63.7520 and Table 5 to this subpart.

This subpart does apply to the Wellons boiler.

IFG plans to conduct a PM source test as required.

(e) For existing affected sources (as defined in §63.7490), you must complete the initial compliance demonstrations, as specified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section, no later than 180 days after the compliance date that is specified for your source in §63.7495 and according to the applicable provisions in §63.7(a)(2) as cited in Table 10 to this subpart, except as specified in paragraph (j) of this section. You must complete an initial tune-up by following the procedures described in §63.7540(a)(10)(i) through (vi) no later than the compliance date specified in §63.7495, except as specified in paragraph (j) of this section. You must complete the one-time energy assessment specified in Table 3 to this subpart no later than the compliance date specified in §63.7495.

This subpart does apply to the Wellons boiler.

IFG will complete the initial compliance demonstrations no later than 180 days after the compliance date, which will be 3 years after the permit is issued.

(f) For new or reconstructed affected sources (as defined in §63.7490), you must complete the initial compliance demonstration with the emission limits no later than July 30, 2013, or within 180 days after startup of the source, whichever is later. If you are demonstrating compliance with an emission limit in Tables 11 through 13 to this subpart that is less stringent (that is, higher) than the applicable emission limit in Table 1 to this subpart, you must demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit in Table 1 no later than July 29, 2016.

This subpart does not apply to the Wellons boiler.

(g) For new or reconstructed affected sources (as defined in §63.7490), you must demonstrate initial

compliance with the applicable work practice standards in Table 3 to this subpart within the applicable annual, biennial, or 5-year schedule as specified in §63.7515(d) following the initial compliance date specified in §63.7495(a). Thereafter, you are required to complete the applicable annual, biennial, or 5-year tune-up as specified in §63.7515(d).

This subpart does not apply to the Wellons boiler.

(h) For affected sources (as defined in §63.7490) that ceased burning solid waste consistent with §63.7495(e) and for which the initial compliance date has passed, you must demonstrate compliance within 60 days of the effective date of the waste-to-fuel switch. If you have not conducted your compliance demonstration for this subpart within the previous 12 months, you must complete all compliance demonstrations for this subpart before you commence or recommence combustion of solid waste.

This subpart does not apply to the Wellons boiler.

(i) For an existing EGU that becomes subject after January 31, 2016, you must demonstrate compliance within 180 days after becoming an affected source.

This subpart does not apply to the Wellons boiler.

(j) For existing affected sources (as defined in §63.7490) that have not operated between the effective date of the rule and the compliance date that is specified for your source in §63.7495, you must complete the initial compliance demonstration, if subject to the emission limits in Table 2 to this subpart, as specified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section, no later than 180 days after the re-start of the affected source and according to the applicable provisions in §63.7(a)(2) as cited in Table 10 to this subpart. You must complete an initial tune-up by following the procedures described in §63.7540(a)(10)(i) through (vi) no later than 30 days after the re-start of the affected source and, if applicable, complete the one-time energy assessment specified in Table 3 to this subpart, no later than the compliance date specified in §63.7495.

This subpart does not apply to the Wellons boiler.

(k) For affected sources, as defined in §63.7490, that switch subcategories consistent with §63.7545(h) after the initial compliance date, you must demonstrate compliance within 60 days of the effective date of the switch, unless you had previously conducted your compliance demonstration for this subcategory within the previous 12 months.

This subpart does not apply to the Wellons boiler.

§63.7515 ..... When must I conduct subsequent performance tests, fuel analyses, or tune-ups?

(a) You must conduct all applicable performance tests according to §63.7520 on an annual basis, except as specified in paragraphs (b) through (e), (g), and (h) of this section. Annual performance tests must be completed no more than 13 months after the previous performance test, except as specified in paragraphs (b) through (e), (g), and (h) of this section.

This subpart does apply to the Wellons boiler. IFG will perform performance tests each of the first two years after the compliance date.

(b) If your performance tests for a given pollutant for at least 2 consecutive years show that your emissions are at or below 75 percent of the emission limit (or, in limited instances as specified in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart, at or below the emission limit) for the pollutant, and if there are no changes in the operation of the individual boiler or process heater or air pollution control equipment that could increase emissions, you may choose to conduct performance tests for the pollutant every third year. Each such performance test must be conducted no more than 37 months after the previous performance test. If you elect to demonstrate compliance using emission averaging under §63.7522, you must continue to conduct performance tests annually. The requirement to test at maximum chloride input level is waived unless the stack test is conducted for HCl. The requirement to test at maximum mercury input level is waived unless the stack test is conducted for mercury. The requirement to test at maximum TSM input level is waived unless the stack test is conducted for TSM.

This subpart does apply to the Wellons boiler. IFG plans to complete subsequent performance tests on the modified schedule if allowed. IFG plans to do stack tests for HCl and Hg. The Wellons boiler will only burn one fuel, so the maximum input level requirements are automatically met.

(c) If a performance test shows emissions exceeded the emission limit or 75 percent of the emission limit (as specified in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart) for a pollutant, you must conduct annual performance tests for that pollutant until all performance tests over a consecutive 2-year period meet the required level (at or below 75 percent of the emission limit, as specified in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart).

This subpart does apply to the Wellons boiler.

(d) If you are required to meet an applicable tune-up work practice standard, you must conduct an annual, biennial, or 5-year performance tune-up according to §63.7540(a)(10), (11), or (12), respectively. Each annual tune-up specified in §63.7540(a)(10) must be no more than 13 months after the previous tune-up. Each biennial tune-up specified in §63.7540(a)(11) must be conducted no more than 25 months after the previous tune-up. Each 5-year tune-up specified in §63.7540(a)(12) must be conducted no more than 61 months after the previous tune-up. For a new or reconstructed affected source (as defined in §63.7490), the first annual, biennial, or 5-year tune-up must be no later than 13 months, 25 months, or 61 months, respectively, after April 1, 2013, or the initial startup of the new or reconstructed affected source, whichever is later.

This subpart does apply to the Wellons boiler. The initial tune-up for the Wellons boiler was completed under the requirements of Subpart JJJJJJ. IFG will modify the tune-up schedule after the Subpart DDDDD compliance date.

(e) If you demonstrate compliance with the mercury, HCl, or TSM based on fuel analysis, you must conduct a monthly fuel analysis according to §63.7521 for each type of fuel burned that is subject to an emission limit in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart. You may comply with this monthly requirement by completing the fuel analysis any time within the calendar month as long as the analysis is separated from the previous analysis by at least 14 calendar days. If you burn a new type of fuel, you must conduct a fuel analysis before burning the new type of fuel in your boiler or process heater. You must still meet all applicable continuous compliance requirements in §63.7540. If each of 12 consecutive monthly fuel analyses demonstrates 75 percent or less of the compliance level, you may decrease the fuel analysis frequency to quarterly for that fuel. If any quarterly sample exceeds 75 percent of the compliance level or you begin burning a new type of fuel, you must return to monthly monitoring for that fuel, until 12 months of fuel analyses are again less than 75 percent of the compliance level. If sampling is conducted on one day per month, samples should be no less than 14 days apart, but if multiple samples are taken per month, the 14-day restriction does not apply.

This subpart does apply to the Wellons boiler. IFG is aware of these requirements and will follow them if they ever decide to use fuel analysis to demonstrate Hg or HCl compliance.

(f) You must report the results of performance tests and the associated fuel analyses within 60 days after the completion of the performance tests. This report must also verify that the operating limits for each boiler or process heater have not changed or provide documentation of revised operating limits established according to §63.7530 and Table 7 to this subpart, as applicable. The reports for all subsequent performance tests must include all applicable information required in §63.7550.

This subpart does apply to the Wellons boiler. IFG will submit the performance test reports within the required timeframe.

(g) For affected sources (as defined in §63.7490) that have not operated since the previous compliance demonstration and more than one year has passed since the previous compliance demonstration, you must complete the subsequent compliance demonstration, if subject to the emission limits in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, no later than 180 days after the re-start of the affected source and according to the applicable provisions in §63.7(a)(2) as cited in Table 10 to this subpart. You must complete a subsequent tune-up by following the procedures described in §63.7540(a)(10)(i) through (vi) and the schedule described in §63.7540(a)(13) for units that are not operating at the time of their scheduled tune-up.

This subpart does not apply to the Wellons boiler.

(h) If your affected boiler or process heater is in the unit designed to burn light liquid subcategory and you combust ultra-low sulfur liquid fuel, you do not need to conduct further performance tests (stack tests or fuel analyses) if the pollutants measured during the initial compliance performance tests meet the emission limits in Tables 1 or 2 of this subpart providing you demonstrate ongoing compliance with the emissions limits by monitoring and recording the type of fuel combusted on a monthly basis. If you intend to use a fuel other than ultra-low sulfur liquid fuel, natural gas, refinery gas, or other gas 1 fuel, you must conduct new performance tests within 60 days of burning the new fuel type.

This subpart does not apply to the Wellons boiler.

(i) If you operate a CO CEMS that meets the Performance Specifications outlined in §63.7525(a)(3) of this subpart to demonstrate compliance with the applicable alternative CO CEMS emission standard listed in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, you are not required to conduct CO performance tests and are not subject to the oxygen concentration operating limit requirement specified in §63.7510(a).

This subpart does not apply to the Wellons boiler.

§63.7520 ..... What stack tests and procedures must I use?

This subpart does apply to the Wellons boiler. IFG will follow all the performance testing requirements as described in this section. The exact requirements will be taken directly from the regulation.

(a) You must conduct all performance tests according to §63.7(c), (d), (f), and (h). You must also develop a site-specific stack test plan according to the requirements in §63.7(c). You shall conduct all performance tests under such conditions as the Administrator specifies to you based on the representative performance of each boiler or process heater for the period being tested. Upon request, you shall make available to the Administrator such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of the performance tests.

(b) You must conduct each performance test according to the requirements in Table 5 to this subpart.

(c) You must conduct each performance test under the specific conditions listed in Tables 5 and 7 to this subpart. You must conduct performance tests at representative operating load conditions while burning the type of fuel or mixture of fuels that has the highest content of chlorine and mercury, and TSM if you are opting to comply with the TSM alternative standard and you must demonstrate initial compliance and establish your operating limits based on these performance tests. These requirements could result in the need to conduct more than one performance test. Following each performance test and until the next performance test, you must comply with the operating limit for operating load conditions specified in Table 4 to this subpart.

(d) You must conduct a minimum of three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in §63.7(e)(3). Each test run must comply with the minimum applicable sampling times or volumes specified in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart.

(e) To determine compliance with the emission limits, you must use the F-Factor methodology and equations in sections 12.2 and 12.3 of EPA Method 19 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7 of this chapter to convert the measured particulate matter (PM) concentrations, the measured HCl concentrations, the measured mercury concentrations, and the measured TSM concentrations that result from the performance test to pounds per million Btu heat input emission rates.

(f) Except for a 30-day rolling average based on CEMS (or sorbent trap monitoring system) data, if measurement results for any pollutant are reported as below the method detection level (e.g., laboratory analytical results for one or more sample components are below the method defined analytical detection level), you must use the method detection level as the measured emissions level for that pollutant in calculating compliance. The measured result for a multiple component analysis (e.g., analytical values for multiple Method 29 fractions both for individual HAP metals and for total HAP metals) may include a combination of method detection level data and analytical data reported above the method detection level.

Table 5 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Performance Testing Requirements

As stated in §63.7520, you must comply with the following requirements for performance testing for existing, new or reconstructed affected sources:

To conduct a performance test for the following pollutant . . .	You must. . .	Using, as appropriate . . .
1. Filterable PM	a. Select sampling ports location and the number of traverse points	Method 1 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 of this chapter.
	b. Determine velocity and volumetric flow-rate of the stack gas	Method 2, 2F, or 2G at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 or A-2 to part 60 of this chapter.
	c. Determine oxygen or carbon dioxide concentration of the stack gas	Method 3A or 3B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2 to part 60 of this chapter, or ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981.[(a)]
	d. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas	Method 4 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3 of this chapter.
	e. Measure the PM emission concentration	Method 5 or 17 (positive pressure fabric filters must use Method 5D) at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3 or A-6 of this chapter.
	f. Convert emissions concentration to lb per MMBtu emission rates	Method 19 F-factor methodology at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7 of this chapter.
2. TSM	a. Select sampling ports location and the number of traverse points	Method 1 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 of this chapter.
	b. Determine velocity and volumetric flow-rate of the stack gas	Method 2, 2F, or 2G at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 or A-2 of this chapter.
	c. Determine oxygen or carbon dioxide concentration of the stack gas	Method 3A or 3B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 of this chapter, or ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981.[(a)]
	d. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas	Method 4 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3 of this chapter.
	e. Measure the TSM emission concentration	Method 29 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-8 of this chapter
	f. Convert emissions concentration to lb per MMBtu emission rates	Method 19 F-factor methodology at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7 of this chapter.
3. Hydrogen chloride	a. Select sampling ports location and the number of traverse points	Method 1 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 of this chapter.
	b. Determine velocity and volumetric flow-rate of the stack gas	Method 2, 2F, or 2G at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2 of this chapter.
	c. Determine oxygen or carbon dioxide concentration of the stack gas	Method 3A or 3B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2 of this chapter, or ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981.[(a)]
	d. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas	Method 4 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3 of this chapter.
	e. Measure the hydrogen chloride emission concentration	Method 26 or 26A (M26 or M26A) at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-8 of this chapter.
	f. Convert emissions concentration to lb per MMBtu emission rates	Method 19 F-factor methodology at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7 of this chapter.
4. Mercury	a. Select sampling ports location and the number of traverse points	Method 1 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 of this chapter.
	b. Determine velocity and volumetric flow-rate of the stack gas	Method 2, 2F, or 2G at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 or A-2 of this chapter.
	c. Determine oxygen or carbon dioxide	Method 3A or 3B at 40 CFR part 60,

To conduct a performance test for the following pollutant . . .	You must. . .	Using, as appropriate . . .
	concentration of the stack gas	appendix A-1 of this chapter, or ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981.[(a)]
	d. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas	Method 4 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3 of this chapter.
	e. Measure the mercury emission concentration	Method 29, 30A, or 30B (M29, M30A, or M30B) at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-8 of this chapter or Method 101A at 40 CFR part 61, appendix B of this chapter, or ASTM Method D6784.[(a)]
	f. Convert emissions concentration to lb per MMBtu emission rates	Method 19 F-factor methodology at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7 of this chapter.
5. CO	a. Select the sampling ports location and the number of traverse points	Method 1 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 of this chapter.
	b. Determine oxygen concentration of the stack gas	Method 3A or 3B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3 of this chapter, or ASTM D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005), or ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981.[(a)]
	c. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas	Method 4 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3 of this chapter.
	d. Measure the CO emission concentration	Method 10 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4 of this chapter. Use a measurement span value of 2 times the concentration of the applicable emission limit.

a) Incorporated by reference, see §63.14.

Table 7 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Establishing Operating Limits[ab]

As stated in §63.7520, you must comply with the following requirements for establishing operating limits:

If you have an applicable emission limit for . . .	And your operating limits are based on . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements
1. PM, TSM, or mercury	c. Opacity	i. Establish a site-specific maximum opacity level	(1) Data from the opacity monitoring system during the PM performance test	(a) You must collect opacity readings every 15 minutes during the entire period of the performance tests. (b) Determine the average hourly opacity reading for each performance test run by computing the hourly averages using all of the 15-minute readings taken during each performance test run. (c) Determine the highest hourly average opacity reading measured during the test run demonstrating compliance with the PM (or TSM) emission limitation.
4. Carbon monoxide for which compliance is demonstrated by a performance test	a. Oxygen	i. Establish a unit-specific limit for minimum oxygen level according to §63.7530(b)	(1) Data from the oxygen analyzer system specified in §63.7525(a)	(a) You must collect oxygen data every 15 minutes during the entire period of the

If you have an applicable emission limit for . . .	And your operating limits are based on . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements
				performance tests. (b) Determine the hourly average oxygen concentration by computing the hourly averages using all of the 15-minute readings taken during each performance test. (c) Determine the lowest hourly average established during the performance test as your minimum operating limit.
5. Any pollutant for which compliance is demonstrated by a performance test	a. Boiler or process heater operating load	i. Establish a unit specific limit for maximum operating load according to §63.7520(c)	(1) Data from the operating load monitors or from steam generation monitors	(a) You must collect operating load or steam generation data every 15 minutes during the entire period of the performance test. (b) Determine the average operating load by computing the hourly averages using all of the 15-minute readings taken during each performance test. (c) Determine the highest hourly average of the three test run averages during the performance test, and multiply this by 1.1 (110 percent) as your operating limit.

a) Operating limits must be confirmed or reestablished during performance tests.
b) If you conduct multiple performance tests, you must set the minimum liquid flow rate and pressure drop operating limits at the higher of the minimum values established during the performance tests. For a minimum oxygen level, if you conduct multiple performance tests, you must set the minimum oxygen level at the lower of the minimum values established during the performance tests.

§63.7521 ..... What fuel analyses, fuel specification, and procedures must I use?

This subpart does apply to the Wellons boiler. IFG does not intend to use fuel analyses to demonstrate compliance. If this plan changes, IFG will follow the requirements of this section directly from the regulation.

Table 6 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Fuel Analysis Requirements

As stated in §63.7521, you must comply with the following requirements for fuel analysis testing for existing, new or reconstructed affected sources. However, equivalent methods (as defined in §63.7575) may be used in lieu of the prescribed methods at the discretion of the source owner or operator:

To conduct a fuel analysis for the following pollutant . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .
1. Mercury	a. Collect fuel samples	Procedure in §63.7521(c) or ASTM D5192[a], or ASTM D7430[a], or ASTM D6883[a], or ASTM D2234/D2234M[a] (for coal) or EPA 1631 or EPA 1631E or ASTM D6323[a] (for solid), or EPA 821-R-01-013 (for liquid or solid), or ASTM D4177[a] (for liquid), or ASTM D4057[a] (for liquid), or equivalent.

To conduct a fuel analysis for the following pollutant . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .
	b. Composite fuel samples	Procedure in §63.7521(d) or equivalent.
	c. Prepare composited fuel samples	EPA SW-846-3050B[a] (for solid samples), ASTM D2013/D2013M[a] (for coal), ASTM D5198[a] (for biomass), or EPA 3050[a] (for solid fuel), or EPA 821-R-01-013[a] (for liquid or solid), or equivalent.
	d. Determine heat content of the fuel type	ASTM D5865[a] (for coal) or ASTM E711[a] (for biomass), or ASTM D5864[a] for liquids and other solids, or ASTM D240[a] or equivalent.
	e. Determine moisture content of the fuel type	ASTM D3173[a], ASTM E871[a], or ASTM D5864[a], or ASTM D240[a], or ASTM D95[a] (for liquid fuels), or ASTM D4006[a] (for liquid fuels), or equivalent.
	f. Measure mercury concentration in fuel sample	ASTM D6722[a] (for coal), EPA SW-846-7471B[a] or EPA 1631 or EPA 1631E[a] (for solid samples), or EPA SW-846-7470A[a] or EPA SW-846-7471B[a] (for liquid samples), or EPA 821-R-01-013[a] (for liquid or solid), or equivalent.
	g. Convert concentration into units of pounds of mercury per MMBtu of heat content	For fuel mixtures use Equation 8 in §63.7530.
2. HCl	a. Collect fuel samples	Procedure in §63.7521(c) or ASTM D5192[a], or ASTM D7430[a], or ASTM D6883[a], or ASTM D2234/D2234M[a] (for coal) or ASTM D6323[a] (for coal or biomass), ASTM D4177[a] (for liquid fuels) or ASTM D4057[a] (for liquid fuels), or equivalent.
	b. Composite fuel samples	Procedure in §63.7521(d) or equivalent.
	c. Prepare composited fuel samples	EPA SW-846-3050B[a] (for solid samples), ASTM D2013/D2013M[a] (for coal), or ASTM D5198[a] (for biomass), or EPA 3050[a] or equivalent.
	d. Determine heat content of the fuel type	ASTM D5865[a] (for coal) or ASTM E711[a] (for biomass), ASTM D5864[a], ASTM D240[a] or equivalent.
	e. Determine moisture content of the fuel type	ASTM D3173[a] or ASTM E871[a], or D5864[a], or ASTM D240[a], or ASTM D95[a] (for liquid fuels), or ASTM D4006[a] (for liquid fuels), or equivalent.
	f. Measure chlorine concentration in fuel sample	EPA SW-846-9250[a], ASTM D6721[a], ASTM D4208[a] (for coal), or EPA SW-846-5050[a] or ASTM E776[a] (for solid fuel), or EPA SW-846-9056[a] or SW-846-9076[a] (for solids or liquids) or equivalent.
	g. Convert concentrations into units of pounds of HCl per MMBtu of heat content	For fuel mixtures use Equation 7 in §63.7530 and convert from chlorine to HCl by multiplying by 1.028.
4. TSM	a. Collect fuel samples	Procedure in §63.7521(c) or ASTM D5192[a], or ASTM D7430[a], or ASTM D6883[a], or ASTM D2234/D2234M[a] (for coal) or ASTM D6323[a] (for coal or biomass), or

To conduct a fuel analysis for the following pollutant . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .
		ASTM D4177[a], (for liquid fuels), or ASTM D4057[a] (for liquid fuels), or equivalent.
	b. Composite fuel samples	Procedure in §63.7521(d) or equivalent.
	c. Prepare composited fuel samples	EPA SW-846-3050B[a] (for solid samples), ASTM D2013/D2013M[a] (for coal), ASTM D5198[a] or TAPPI T266[a] (for biomass), or EPA 3050[a] or equivalent.
	d. Determine heat content of the fuel type	ASTM D5865[a] (for coal) or ASTM E711[a] (for biomass), or ASTM D5864[a] for liquids and other solids, or ASTM D240[a] or equivalent.
	e. Determine moisture content of the fuel type	ASTM D3173[a] or ASTM E871[a], or D5864[a], or ASTM D240[a], or ASTM D95[a] (for liquid fuels), or ASTM D4006[a] (for liquid fuels), or ASTM D4177[a] (for liquid fuels) or ASTM D4057[a] (for liquid fuels), or equivalent.
	f. Measure TSM concentration in fuel sample	ASTM D3683[a], or ASTM D4606[a], or ASTM D6357[a] or EPA 200.8[a] or EPA SW-846-6020[a], or EPA SW-846-6020A[a], or EPA SW-846-6010C[a], EPA 7060[a] or EPA 7060A[a] (for arsenic only), or EPA SW-846-7740[a] (for selenium only).
	g. Convert concentrations into units of pounds of TSM per MMBtu of heat content	For fuel mixtures use Equation 9 in §63.7530.

a) Incorporated by reference, see §63.14.

§63.7522 ..... Can I use emissions averaging to comply with this subpart?

This subpart does apply to the Wellons boiler, however IFG only has one boiler, so averaging is not relevant.

§63.7525 ..... What are my monitoring, installation, operation, and maintenance requirements?

(a) If your boiler or process heater is subject to a CO emission limit in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, you must install, operate, and maintain an oxygen analyzer system, as defined in §63.7575, or install, certify, operate and maintain continuous emission monitoring systems for CO and oxygen (or carbon dioxide (CO_2)) according to the procedures in paragraphs (a)(1) through (6) of this section.

This subpart does apply to the Wellons boiler. IFG plans to demonstrate CO compliance through performance testing and to install and operate an oxygen analyzer system on the Wellons boiler. The procedures in (a)(1) through (6) of this section do not apply.

(1) Install the CO CEMS and oxygen (or CO_2) analyzer by the compliance date specified in §63.7495. The CO and oxygen (or CO_2) levels shall be monitored at the same location at the outlet of the boiler or process heater. An owner or operator may request an alternative test method under §63.7 of this chapter, in order that compliance with the CO emissions limit be determined using CO_2 as a diluent correction in place of oxygen at 3 percent. EPA Method 19 F-factors and EPA Method 19 equations must be used to generate the appropriate CO_2 correction percentage for the fuel type burned in the unit, and must also take into account that the 3 percent oxygen correction is to be done on a dry basis. The alternative test method request must account for any CO_2 being added to, or removed from, the emissions gas stream as a result of limestone injection, scrubber media, etc.

(2) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable alternative CO CEMS emission standard listed in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, you must install, certify, operate, and maintain a CO CEMS and an oxygen analyzer according to the applicable procedures under Performance Specification 4, 4A, or 4B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix B; part 75 of this chapter (if an CO_2 analyzer is used); the site-specific monitoring plan

developed according to §63.7505(d); and the requirements in §63.7540(a)(8) and paragraph (a) of this section. Any boiler or process heater that has a CO CEMS that is compliant with Performance Specification 4, 4A, or 4B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, a site-specific monitoring plan developed according to §63.7505(d), and the requirements in §63.7540(a)(8) and paragraph (a) of this section must use the CO CEMS to comply with the applicable alternative CO CEMS emission standard listed in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart.

(i) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each CO CEMS according to the requirements in §63.8(e) and according to Performance Specification 4, 4A, or 4B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix B.

(ii) During each relative accuracy test run of the CO CEMS, you must be collect emission data for CO concurrently (or within a 30- to 60-minute period) by both the CO CEMS and by Method 10, 10A, or 10B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4. The relative accuracy testing must be at representative operating conditions.

(iii) You must follow the quality assurance procedures (e.g., quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests) of Procedure 1 of appendix F to part 60. The measurement span value of the CO CEMS must be two times the applicable CO emission limit, expressed as a concentration.

(iv) Any CO CEMS that does not comply with §63.7525(a) cannot be used to meet any requirement in this subpart to demonstrate compliance with a CO emission limit listed in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart.

(v) For a new unit, complete the initial performance evaluation no later than July 30, 2013, or 180 days after the date of initial startup, whichever is later. For an existing unit, complete the initial performance evaluation no later than July 29, 2016.

(vi) When CO_2 is used to correct CO emissions and CO_2 is measured on a wet basis, correct for moisture as follows: Install, operate, maintain, and quality assure a continuous moisture monitoring system for measuring and recording the moisture content of the flue gases, in order to correct the measured hourly volumetric flow rates for moisture when calculating CO concentrations. The following continuous moisture monitoring systems are acceptable: A continuous moisture sensor; an oxygen analyzer (or analyzers) capable of measuring O_2 both on a wet basis and on a dry basis; or a stack temperature sensor and a moisture look-up table, *i.e.,* a psychrometric chart (for saturated gas streams following wet scrubbers or other demonstrably saturated gas streams, only). The moisture monitoring system shall include as a component the automated data acquisition and handling system (DAHS) for recording and reporting both the raw data (*e.g.,* hourly average wet-and dry basis O_2 values) and the hourly average values of the stack gas moisture content derived from those data. When a moisture look-up table is used, the moisture monitoring system shall be represented as a single component, the certified DAHS, in the monitoring plan for the unit or common stack.

(3) Complete a minimum of one cycle of CO and oxygen (or CO_2) CEMS operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period. Collect CO and oxygen (or CO_2) data concurrently. Collect at least four CO and oxygen (or CO_2) CEMS data values representing the four 15-minute periods in an hour, or at least two 15-minute data values during an hour when CEMS calibration, quality assurance, or maintenance activities are being performed.

(4) Reduce the CO CEMS data as specified in §63.8(g)(2).

(5) Calculate one-hour arithmetic averages, corrected to 3 percent oxygen (or corrected to an CO_2 percentage determined to be equivalent to 3 percent oxygen) from each hour of CO CEMS data in parts per million CO concentration. The one-hour arithmetic averages required shall be used to calculate the 30-day or 10-day rolling average emissions. Use Equation 19-19 in section 12.4.1 of Method 19 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7 for calculating the average CO concentration from the hourly values.

(6) For purposes of collecting CO data, operate the CO CEMS as specified in §63.7535(b). You must use all the data collected during all periods in calculating data averages and assessing compliance, except that you must exclude certain data as specified in §63.7535(c). Periods when CO data are unavailable may constitute monitoring deviations as specified in §63.7535(d).

(7) Operate an oxygen trim system with the oxygen level set no lower than the lowest hourly average oxygen concentration measured during the most recent CO performance test as the operating limit for oxygen

according to Table 7 to this subpart.

This subpart does apply to the Wellons boiler. If IFG installs a trim system, they will comply.

(b) If your boiler or process heater is in the unit designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel subcategory or the unit designed to burn heavy liquid subcategory and has an average annual heat input rate greater than 250 MMBtu per hour from solid fossil fuel and/or heavy liquid, and you demonstrate compliance with the PM limit instead of the alternative TSM limit, you must install, maintain, and operate a PM CPMS monitoring emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system as specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section. As an alternative to use of a PM CPMS to demonstrate compliance with the PM limit, you may choose to use a PM CEMS. If you choose to use a PM CEMS to demonstrate compliance with the PM limit instead of the alternative TSM limit, you must install, certify, maintain, and operate a PM CEMS monitoring emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system as specified in paragraph (b)(5) through (8) of this section. For other boilers or process heaters, you may elect to use a PM CPMS or PM CEMS operated in accordance with this section in lieu of using other CMS for monitoring PM compliance (*e.g.*, bag leak detectors, ESP secondary power, and PM scrubber pressure). Owners of boilers and process heaters who elect to comply with the alternative TSM limit are not required to install a PM CPMS.

This subpart does not apply to the Wellons boiler

(1) Install, operate, and maintain your PM CPMS according to the procedures in your approved site-specific monitoring plan developed in accordance with §63.7505(d), the requirements in §63.7540(a)(9), and paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) The operating principle of the PM CPMS must be based on in-stack or extractive light scatter, light scintillation, beta attenuation, or mass accumulation detection of PM in the exhaust gas or representative exhaust gas sample. The reportable measurement output from the PM CPMS must be expressed as milliamps.

(ii) The PM CPMS must have a cycle time (i.e., period required to complete sampling, measurement, and reporting for each measurement) no longer than 60 minutes.

(iii) The PM CPMS must have a documented detection limit of 0.5 milligram per actual cubic meter, or less.

(2) For a new unit, complete the initial performance evaluation no later than July 30, 2013, or 180 days after the date of initial startup, whichever is later. For an existing unit, complete the initial performance evaluation no later than July 29, 2016.

(3) Collect PM CPMS hourly average output data for all boiler or process heater operating hours except as indicated in §63.7535(a) through (d). Express the PM CPMS output as milliamps.

(4) Calculate the arithmetic 30-day rolling average of all of the hourly average PM CPMS output data collected during all boiler or process heater operating hours (milliamps).

(5) Install, certify, operate, and maintain your PM CEMS according to the procedures in your approved site-specific monitoring plan developed in accordance with §63.7505(d), the requirements in §63.7540(a)(9), and paragraphs (b)(5)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) You shall conduct a performance evaluation of the PM CEMS according to the applicable requirements of §60.8(e), and Performance Specification 11 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix B of this chapter.

(ii) During each PM correlation testing run of the CEMS required by Performance Specification 11 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix B of this chapter, you shall collect PM and oxygen (or carbon dioxide) data concurrently (or within a 30-to 60-minute period) by both the CEMS and conducting performance tests using Method 5 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3 or Method 17 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-6 of this chapter.

(iii) You shall perform quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests in accordance with Procedure 2 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix F of this chapter. You must perform Relative Response Audits annually and perform Response Correlation Audits every 3 years.

(iv) Within 60 days after the date of completing each CEMS relative accuracy test audit or performance test

conducted to demonstrate compliance with this subpart, you must submit the relative accuracy test audit data and performance test data to the EPA by successfully submitting the data electronically into the EPA's Central Data Exchange by using the Electronic Reporting Tool (see *http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ert/erttool.html/*).

(6) For a new unit, complete the initial performance evaluation no later than July 30, 2013, or 180 days after the date of initial startup, whichever is later. For an existing unit, complete the initial performance evaluation no later than July 29, 2016.

(7) Collect PM CEMS hourly average output data for all boiler or process heater operating hours except as indicated in §63.7535(a) through (d).

(8) Calculate the arithmetic 30-day rolling average of all of the hourly average PM CEMS output data collected during all boiler or process heater operating hours.

(c) If you have an applicable opacity operating limit in this rule, and are not otherwise required or elect to install and operate a PM CPMS, PM CEMS, or a bag leak detection system, you must install, operate, certify and maintain each COMS according to the procedures in paragraphs (c)(1) through (7) of this section by the compliance date specified in §63.7495.

This subpart does apply to the Wellons boiler. IFG operates a COMS on the Wellons boiler stack as required by NSPS Subpart Db, which also complies with this section.

(1) Each COMS must be installed, operated, and maintained according to Performance Specification 1 at appendix B to part 60 of this chapter.

(2) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each COMS according to the requirements in §63.8(e) and according to Performance Specification 1 at appendix B to part 60 of this chapter.

(3) As specified in §63.8(c)(4)(i), each COMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of sampling and analyzing for each successive 10-second period and one cycle of data recording for each successive 6-minute period.

(4) The COMS data must be reduced as specified in §63.8(g)(2).

(5) You must include in your site-specific monitoring plan procedures and acceptance criteria for operating and maintaining each COMS according to the requirements in §63.8(d). At a minimum, the monitoring plan must include a daily calibration drift assessment, a quarterly performance audit, and an annual zero alignment audit of each COMS.

(6) You must operate and maintain each COMS according to the requirements in the monitoring plan and the requirements of §63.8(e). You must identify periods the COMS is out of control including any periods that the COMS fails to pass a daily calibration drift assessment, a quarterly performance audit, or an annual zero alignment audit. Any 6-minute period for which the monitoring system is out of control and data are not available for a required calculation constitutes a deviation from the monitoring requirements.

(7) You must determine and record all the 6-minute averages (and daily block averages as applicable) collected for periods during which the COMS is not out of control.

(d) If you have an operating limit that requires the use of a CMS other than a PM CPMS or COMS, you must install, operate, and maintain each CMS according to the procedures in paragraphs (d)(1) through (5) of this section by the compliance date specified in §63.7495.

This subpart does not apply to the Wellons boiler

(1) The CPMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation every 15-minutes. You must have a minimum of four successive cycles of operation, one representing each of the four 15-minute periods in an hour, to have a valid hour of data.

(2) You must operate the monitoring system as specified in §63.7535(b), and comply with the data calculation requirements specified in §63.7535(c).

(3) Any 15-minute period for which the monitoring system is out-of-control and data are not available for a required calculation constitutes a deviation from the monitoring requirements. Other situations that constitute

a monitoring deviation are specified in §63.7535(d).

(4) You must determine the 30-day rolling average of all recorded readings, except as provided in §63.7535(c).

(5) You must record the results of each inspection, calibration, and validation check.

(e) If you have an operating limit that requires the use of a flow monitoring system, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (d) and (e)(1) through (4) of this section.

This subpart does not apply to the Wellons boiler. IFG will not use a stack flow monitoring system.

(1) You must install the flow sensor and other necessary equipment in a position that provides a representative flow.

(2) You must use a flow sensor with a measurement sensitivity of no greater than 2 percent of the design flow rate.

(3) You must minimize, consistent with good engineering practices, the effects of swirling flow or abnormal velocity distributions due to upstream and downstream disturbances.

(4) You must conduct a flow monitoring system performance evaluation in accordance with your monitoring plan at the time of each performance test but no less frequently than annually.

(f) If you have an operating limit that requires the use of a pressure monitoring system, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (d) and (f)(1) through (6) of this section.

This subpart does not apply to the Wellons boiler

(1) Install the pressure sensor(s) in a position that provides a representative measurement of the pressure (*e.g.*, PM scrubber pressure drop).

(2) Minimize or eliminate pulsating pressure, vibration, and internal and external corrosion consistent with good engineering practices.

(3) Use a pressure sensor with a minimum tolerance of 1.27 centimeters of water or a minimum tolerance of 1 percent of the pressure monitoring system operating range, whichever is less.

(4) Perform checks at least once each process operating day to ensure pressure measurements are not obstructed (*e.g.*, check for pressure tap pluggage daily).

(5) Conduct a performance evaluation of the pressure monitoring system in accordance with your monitoring plan at the time of each performance test but no less frequently than annually.

(6) If at any time the measured pressure exceeds the manufacturer's specified maximum operating pressure range, conduct a performance evaluation of the pressure monitoring system in accordance with your monitoring plan and confirm that the pressure monitoring system continues to meet the performance requirements in you monitoring plan. Alternatively, install and verify the operation of a new pressure sensor.

(g) If you have an operating limit that requires a pH monitoring system, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (d) and (g)(1) through (4) of this section.

This subpart does not apply to the Wellons boiler

(1) Install the pH sensor in a position that provides a representative measurement of scrubber effluent pH.

(2) Ensure the sample is properly mixed and representative of the fluid to be measured.

(3) Calibrate the pH monitoring system in accordance with your monitoring plan and according to the manufacturer's instructions. Clean the pH probe at least once each process operating day. Maintain on-site documentation that your calibration frequency is sufficient to maintain the specified accuracy of your device.

(4) Conduct a performance evaluation (including a two-point calibration with one of the two buffer solutions having a pH within 1 of the pH of the operating limit) of the pH monitoring system in accordance with your monitoring plan at the time of each performance test but no less frequently than annually.

(h) If you have an operating limit that requires a secondary electric power monitoring system for an electrostatic precipitator (ESP) operated with a wet scrubber, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (h)(1) and (2) of this section.

This subpart does not apply to the Wellons boiler. The Wellons boiler has an ESP but not a wet scrubber.

(1) Install sensors to measure (secondary) voltage and current to the precipitator collection plates.

(2) Conduct a performance evaluation of the electric power monitoring system in accordance with your monitoring plan at the time of each performance test but no less frequently than annually.

(i) If you have an operating limit that requires the use of a monitoring system to measure sorbent injection rate (e.g., weigh belt, weigh hopper, or hopper flow measurement device), you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (d) and (i)(1) through (2) of this section.

This subpart does not apply to the Wellons boiler

(1) Install the system in a position(s) that provides a representative measurement of the total sorbent injection rate.

(2) Conduct a performance evaluation of the sorbent injection rate monitoring system in accordance with your monitoring plan at the time of each performance test but no less frequently than annually.

(j) If you are not required to use a PM CPMS and elect to use a fabric filter bag leak detection system to comply with the requirements of this subpart, you must install, calibrate, maintain, and continuously operate the bag leak detection system as specified in paragraphs (j)(1) through (6) of this section.

This subpart does not apply to the Wellons boiler

(1) You must install a bag leak detection sensor(s) in a position(s) that will be representative of the relative or absolute PM loadings for each exhaust stack, roof vent, or compartment (e.g., for a positive pressure fabric filter) of the fabric filter.

(2) Conduct a performance evaluation of the bag leak detection system in accordance with your monitoring plan and consistent with the guidance provided in EPA-454/R-98-015 (incorporated by reference, see §63.14).

(3) Use a bag leak detection system certified by the manufacturer to be capable of detecting PM emissions at concentrations of 10 milligrams per actual cubic meter or less.

(4) Use a bag leak detection system equipped with a device to record continuously the output signal from the sensor.

(5) Use a bag leak detection system equipped with a system that will alert plant operating personnel when an increase in relative PM emissions over a preset level is detected. The alert must easily recognizable (e.g., heard or seen) by plant operating personnel.

(6) Where multiple bag leak detectors are required, the system's instrumentation and alert may be shared among detectors.

(k) For each unit that meets the definition of limited-use boiler or process heater, you must keep fuel use records for the days the boiler or process heater was operating.

This subpart does not apply to the Wellons boiler

(l) For each unit for which you decide to demonstrate compliance with the mercury or HCl emissions limits in Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 of this subpart by use of a CEMS for mercury or HCl, you must install, certify, maintain, and operate a CEMS measuring emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system as specified in paragraphs (l)(1) through (8) of this section. For HCl, this option for an affected unit takes effect on the date a final performance specification for a HCl CEMS is published in the FEDERAL REGISTER or the date of approval of a site-specific monitoring plan.

This subpart does not apply to the Wellons boiler

(1) Notify the Administrator one month before starting use of the CEMS, and notify the Administrator one

month before stopping use of the CEMS.

(2) Each CEMS shall be installed, certified, operated, and maintained according to the requirements in §63.7540(a)(14) for a mercury CEMS and §63.7540(a)(15) for a HCl CEMS.

(3) For a new unit, you must complete the initial performance evaluation of the CEMS by the latest of the dates specified in paragraph (l)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) No later than July 30, 2013.

(ii) No later 180 days after the date of initial startup.

(iii) No later 180 days after notifying the Administrator before starting to use the CEMS in place of performance testing or fuel analysis to demonstrate compliance.

(4) For an existing unit, you must complete the initial performance evaluation by the latter of the two dates specified in paragraph (l)(4)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) No later than July 29, 2016.

(ii) No later 180 days after notifying the Administrator before starting to use the CEMS in place of performance testing or fuel analysis to demonstrate compliance.

(5) Compliance with the applicable emissions limit shall be determined based on the 30-day rolling average of the hourly arithmetic average emissions rates using the continuous monitoring system outlet data. The 30-day rolling arithmetic average emission rate (lb/MMBtu) shall be calculated using the equations in EPA Reference Method 19 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7, but substituting the mercury or HCl concentration for the pollutant concentrations normally used in Method 19.

(6) Collect CEMS hourly averages for all operating hours on a 30-day rolling average basis. Collect at least four CMS data values representing the four 15-minute periods in an hour, or at least two 15-minute data values during an hour when CMS calibration, quality assurance, or maintenance activities are being performed.

(7) The one-hour arithmetic averages required shall be expressed in lb/MMBtu and shall be used to calculate the boiler 30-day and 10-day rolling average emissions.

(8) You are allowed to substitute the use of the PM, mercury or HCl CEMS for the applicable fuel analysis, annual performance test, and operating limits specified in Table 4 to this subpart to demonstrate compliance with the PM, mercury or HCl emissions limit, and if you are using an acid gas wet scrubber or dry sorbent injection control technology to comply with the HCl emission limit, you are allowed to substitute the use of a sulfur dioxide (SO_2) CEMS for the applicable fuel analysis, annual performance test, and operating limits specified in Table 4 to this subpart to demonstrate compliance with HCl emissions limit.

(m) If your unit is subject to a HCl emission limit in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 of this subpart and you have an acid gas wet scrubber or dry sorbent injection control technology and you elect to use an SO_2 CEMS to demonstrate continuous compliance with the HCl emission limit, you must install the monitor at the outlet of the boiler or process heater, downstream of all emission control devices, and you must install, certify, operate, and maintain the CEMS according to either part 60 or part 75 of this chapter.

This subpart does not apply to the Wellons boiler

(1) The SO_2 CEMS must be installed by the compliance date specified in §63.7495.

(2) For on-going quality assurance (QA), the SO_2 CEMS must meet either the applicable daily and quarterly requirements in Procedure 1 of appendix F of part 60 or the applicable daily, quarterly, and semiannual or annual requirements in sections 2.1 through 2.3 of appendix B to part 75 of this chapter, with the following addition: You must perform the linearity checks required in section 2.2 of appendix B to part 75 of this chapter if the SO_2 CEMS has a span value of 30 ppm or less.

(3) For a new unit, the initial performance evaluation shall be completed no later than July 30, 2013, or 180 days after the date of initial startup, whichever is later. For an existing unit, the initial performance evaluation shall be completed no later than July 29, 2016.

(4) For purposes of collecting SO_2 data, you must operate the SO_2 CEMS as specified in §63.7535(b). You must use all the data collected during all periods in calculating data averages and assessing compliance, except that you must exclude certain data as specified in §63.7535(c). Periods when SO_2 data are unavailable may constitute monitoring deviations as specified in §63.7535(d).

(5) Collect CEMS hourly averages for all operating hours on a 30-day rolling average basis.

(6) Use only unadjusted, quality-assured SO_2 concentration values in the emissions calculations; do not apply bias adjustment factors to the part 75 SO_2 data and do not use part 75 substitute data values.

§63.7530 ..... How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limitations, fuel specifications and work practice standards?

This entire section is applicable to IFG. IFG will meet the requirements of this section §63.7530 and all subparts within.

(a) You must demonstrate initial compliance with each emission limit that applies to you by conducting initial performance tests and fuel analyses and establishing operating limits, as applicable, according to §63.7520, paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, and Tables 5 and 7 to this subpart. The requirement to conduct a fuel analysis is not applicable for units that burn a single type of fuel, as specified by §63.7510(a)(2). If applicable, you must also install, operate, and maintain all applicable CMS (including CEMS, COMS, and CPMS) according to §63.7525.

(b) If you demonstrate compliance through performance stack testing, you must establish each site-specific operating limit in Table 4 to this subpart that applies to you according to the requirements in §63.7520, Table 7 to this subpart, and paragraph (b)(4) of this section, as applicable. You must also conduct fuel analyses according to §63.7521 and establish maximum fuel pollutant input levels according to paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section, as applicable, and as specified in §63.7510(a)(2). (Note that §63.7510(a)(2) exempts certain fuels from the fuel analysis requirements.) However, if you switch fuel(s) and cannot show that the new fuel(s) does (do) not increase the chlorine, mercury, or TSM input into the unit through the results of fuel analysis, then you must repeat the performance test to demonstrate compliance while burning the new fuel(s).

(1) You must establish the maximum chlorine fuel input (Clinput) during the initial fuel analysis according to the procedures in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) You must determine the fuel type or fuel mixture that you could burn in your boiler or process heater that has the highest content of chlorine.

(ii) During the fuel analysis for hydrogen chloride, you must determine the fraction of the total heat input for each fuel type burned (Qi) based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of chlorine, and the average chlorine concentration of each fuel type burned (Ci).

(iii) You must establish a maximum chlorine input level using Equation 7 of this section.

$$Clinput = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (Ci \times Qi) \quad \text{(Eq. 7)}$$

Where:

Clinput = Maximum amount of chlorine entering the boiler or process heater through fuels burned in units of pounds per million Btu.

Ci = Arithmetic average concentration of chlorine in fuel type, i, analyzed according to §63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

Qi = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of chlorine during the initial compliance test. If you do not burn multiple fuel types during the performance testing, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of “1” for Qi. For continuous compliance demonstration, the actual fraction of the fuel burned during the month should be used.

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest

content of chlorine.

(2) You must establish the maximum mercury fuel input level (Mercury input) during the initial fuel analysis using the procedures in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) You must determine the fuel type or fuel mixture that you could burn in your boiler or process heater that has the highest content of mercury.

(ii) During the compliance demonstration for mercury, you must determine the fraction of total heat input for each fuel burned (Qi) based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of mercury, and the average mercury concentration of each fuel type burned (HGi).

(iii) You must establish a maximum mercury input level using Equation 8 of this section.

$$Mercuryinput = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (HGi \times Qi) \quad \text{(Eq. 8)}$$

Where:

Mercuryinput = Maximum amount of mercury entering the boiler or process heater through fuels burned in units of pounds per million Btu.

HGi = Arithmetic average concentration of mercury in fuel type, i, analyzed according to §63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

Qi = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest mercury content during the initial compliance test. If you do not burn multiple fuel types during the performance test, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of “1” for Qi. For continuous compliance demonstration, the actual fraction of the fuel burned during the month should be used.

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest content of mercury.

(3) If you opt to comply with the alternative TSM limit, you must establish the maximum TSM fuel input (TSMinput) for solid or liquid fuels during the initial fuel analysis according to the procedures in paragraphs (b)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) You must determine the fuel type or fuel mixture that you could burn in your boiler or process heater that has the highest content of TSM.

(ii) During the fuel analysis for TSM, you must determine the fraction of the total heat input for each fuel type burned (Qi) based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of TSM, and the average TSM concentration of each fuel type burned (TSMi).

(iii) You must establish a maximum TSM input level using Equation 9 of this section.

$$TSMinput = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (TSMi \times Qi) \quad \text{(Eq. 9)}$$

Where:

TSMinput = Maximum amount of TSM entering the boiler or process heater through fuels burned in units of pounds per million Btu.

TSMi = Arithmetic average concentration of TSM in fuel type, i, analyzed according to §63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

Qi = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of TSM during the initial compliance test. If you do not burn multiple fuel types during the performance testing, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of “1” for Qi. For continuous compliance demonstration, the actual fraction of the fuel burned during the month should be used.

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest content of TSM.

(4) You must establish parameter operating limits according to paragraphs (b)(4)(i) through (ix) of this section. As indicated in Table 4 to this subpart, you are not required to establish and comply with the operating parameter limits when you are using a CEMS to monitor and demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for that control device parameter.

(i) For a wet acid gas scrubber, you must establish the minimum scrubber effluent pH and liquid flow rate as defined in §63.7575, as your operating limits during the performance test during which you demonstrate compliance with your applicable limit. If you use a wet scrubber and you conduct separate performance tests for HCl and mercury emissions, you must establish one set of minimum scrubber effluent pH, liquid flow rate, and pressure drop operating limits. The minimum scrubber effluent pH operating limit must be established during the HCl performance test. If you conduct multiple performance tests, you must set the minimum liquid flow rate operating limit at the higher of the minimum values established during the performance tests.

(ii) For any particulate control device (e.g., ESP, particulate wet scrubber, fabric filter) for which you use a PM CPMS, you must establish your PM CPMS operating limit and determine compliance with it according to paragraphs (b)(4)(ii)(A) through (F) of this section.

(A) Determine your operating limit as the average PM CPMS output value recorded during the most recent performance test run demonstrating compliance with the filterable PM emission limit or at the PM CPMS output value corresponding to 75 percent of the emission limit if your PM performance test demonstrates compliance below 75 percent of the emission limit. You must verify an existing or establish a new operating limit after each repeated performance test. You must repeat the performance test annually and reassess and adjust the site-specific operating limit in accordance with the results of the performance test.

(*1*) Your PM CPMS must provide a 4-20 milliamp output and the establishment of its relationship to manual reference method measurements must be determined in units of milliamps.

(*2*) Your PM CPMS operating range must be capable of reading PM concentrations from zero to a level equivalent to at least two times your allowable emission limit. If your PM CPMS is an auto-ranging instrument capable of multiple scales, the primary range of the instrument must be capable of reading PM concentration from zero to a level equivalent to two times your allowable emission limit.

(*3*) During the initial performance test or any such subsequent performance test that demonstrates compliance with the PM limit, record and average all milliamp output values from the PM CPMS for the periods corresponding to the compliance test runs (e.g., average all your PM CPMS output values for three corresponding 2-hour Method 5I test runs).

(B) If the average of your three PM performance test runs are below 75 percent of your PM emission limit, you must calculate an operating limit by establishing a relationship of PM CPMS signal to PM concentration using the PM CPMS instrument zero, the average PM CPMS values corresponding to the three compliance test runs, and the average PM concentration from the Method 5 or performance test with the procedures in paragraphs (b)(4)(ii)(B)(*1*) through (*4*) of this section.

(*1*) Determine your instrument zero output with one of the following procedures:

(*i*) Zero point data for *in-situ* instruments should be obtained by removing the instrument from the stack and monitoring ambient air on a test bench.

(*ii*) Zero point data for *extractive* instruments should be obtained by removing the extractive probe from the stack and drawing in clean ambient air.

(*iii*) The zero point may also be established by performing manual reference method measurements when the flue gas is free of PM emissions or contains very low PM concentrations (e.g., when your process is not operating, but the fans are operating or your source is combusting only natural gas) and plotting these with the compliance data to find the zero intercept.

(*iv*) If none of the steps in paragraphs (b)(4)(ii)(B)(*1*)(*i*) through (*iii*) of this section are possible, you must use a zero output value provided by the manufacturer.

(*2*) Determine your PM CPMS instrument average in milliamps, and the average of your corresponding three PM compliance test runs, using equation 10.

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i, \bar{y} = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} Y_i \qquad \text{(Eq. 10)}$$

Where:

X_i = the PM CPMS data points for the three runs constituting the performance test,

Y_i = the PM concentration value for the three runs constituting the performance test, and

n = the number of data points.

(*3*) With your instrument zero expressed in milliamps, your three run average PM CPMS milliamp value, and your three run average PM concentration from your three compliance tests, determine a relationship of lb/MMBtu per milliamp with equation 11.

$$R = \frac{Y_i}{(X_i - z)} \qquad \text{(Eq. 11)}$$

Where:

R = the relative lb/MMBtu per milliamp for your PM CPMS,

Y_i = the three run average lb/MMBtu PM concentration,

X_i = the three run average milliamp output from you PM CPMS, and

z = the milliamp equivalent of your instrument zero determined from (B)(i).

(*4*) Determine your source specific 30-day rolling average operating limit using the lb/MMBtu per milliamp value from Equation 11 in equation 12, below. This sets your operating limit at the PM CPMS output value corresponding to 75 percent of your emission limit.

$$O_i = z + \frac{0.75(L)}{R} \qquad \text{(Eq. 12)}$$

Where:

O_i = the operating limit for your PM CPMS on a 30-day rolling average, in milliamps.

L = your source emission limit expressed in lb/MMBtu,

z = your instrument zero in milliamps, determined from (B)(i), and

R = the relative lb/MMBtu per milliamp for your PM CPMS, from Equation 11.

(C) If the average of your three PM compliance test runs is at or above 75 percent of your PM emission limit you must determine your 30-day rolling average operating limit by averaging the PM CPMS milliamp output corresponding to your three PM performance test runs that demonstrate compliance with the emission limit using equation 13 and you must submit all compliance test and PM CPMS data according to the reporting requirements in paragraph (b)(4)(ii)(F) of this section.

$$O_h = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i \qquad \text{(Eq. 13)}$$

Where:

X_i = the PM CPMS data points for all runs i,

n = the number of data points, and

O_h = your site specific operating limit, in milliamps.

(D) To determine continuous compliance, you must record the PM CPMS output data for all periods when the process is operating and the PM CPMS is not out-of-control. You must demonstrate continuous compliance by using all quality-assured hourly average data collected by the PM CPMS for all operating hours to

calculate the arithmetic average operating parameter in units of the operating limit (milliamps) on a 30-day rolling average basis, updated at the end of each new operating hour. Use Equation 14 to determine the 30-day rolling average.

$$30-\text{day} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Hpvi}{n} \qquad \text{(Eq. 14)}$$

Where:

30-day = 30-day average.

Hpvi = is the hourly parameter value for hour i

n = is the number of valid hourly parameter values collected over the previous 30 operating days.

(E) Use EPA Method 5 of appendix A to part 60 of this chapter to determine PM emissions. For each performance test, conduct three separate runs under the conditions that exist when the affected source is operating at the highest load or capacity level reasonably expected to occur. Conduct each test run to collect a minimum sample volume specified in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, as applicable, for determining compliance with a new source limit or an existing source limit. Calculate the average of the results from three runs to determine compliance. You need not determine the PM collected in the impingers ("back half") of the Method 5 particulate sampling train to demonstrate compliance with the PM standards of this subpart. This shall not preclude the permitting authority from requiring a determination of the "back half" for other purposes.

(F) For PM performance test reports used to set a PM CPMS operating limit, the electronic submission of the test report must also include the make and model of the PM CPMS instrument, serial number of the instrument, analytical principle of the instrument (*e.g.* beta attenuation), span of the instruments primary analytical range, milliamp value equivalent to the instrument zero output, technique by which this zero value was determined, and the average milliamp signals corresponding to each PM compliance test run.

(iii) For a particulate wet scrubber, you must establish the minimum pressure drop and liquid flow rate as defined in §63.7575, as your operating limits during the three-run performance test during which you demonstrate compliance with your applicable limit. If you use a wet scrubber and you conduct separate performance tests for PM and TSM emissions, you must establish one set of minimum scrubber liquid flow rate and pressure drop operating limits. The minimum scrubber effluent pH operating limit must be established during the HCl performance test. If you conduct multiple performance tests, you must set the minimum liquid flow rate and pressure drop operating limits at the higher of the minimum values established during the performance tests.

(iv) For an electrostatic precipitator (ESP) operated with a wet scrubber, you must establish the minimum total secondary electric power input, as defined in §63.7575, as your operating limit during the three-run performance test during which you demonstrate compliance with your applicable limit. (These operating limits do not apply to ESP that are operated as dry controls without a wet scrubber.)

(v) For a dry scrubber, you must establish the minimum sorbent injection rate for each sorbent, as defined in §63.7575, as your operating limit during the three-run performance test during which you demonstrate compliance with your applicable limit.

(vi) For activated carbon injection, you must establish the minimum activated carbon injection rate, as defined in §63.7575, as your operating limit during the three-run performance test during which you demonstrate compliance with your applicable limit.

(vii) The operating limit for boilers or process heaters with fabric filters that demonstrate continuous compliance through bag leak detection systems is that a bag leak detection system be installed according to the requirements in §63.7525, and that each fabric filter must be operated such that the bag leak detection system alert is not activated more than 5 percent of the operating time during a 6-month period.

(viii) For a minimum oxygen level, if you conduct multiple performance tests, you must set the minimum

oxygen level at the lower of the minimum values established during the performance tests.

(ix) The operating limit for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate continuous compliance with the HCl emission limit using a SO_2 CEMS is to install and operate the SO_2 according to the requirements in §63.7525(m) establish a maximum SO_2 emission rate equal to the highest hourly average SO_2 measurement during the most recent three-run performance test for HCl.

(c) If you elect to demonstrate compliance with an applicable emission limit through fuel analysis, you must conduct fuel analyses according to §63.7521 and follow the procedures in paragraphs (c)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) If you burn more than one fuel type, you must determine the fuel mixture you could burn in your boiler or process heater that would result in the maximum emission rates of the pollutants that you elect to demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis.

(2) You must determine the 90th percentile confidence level fuel pollutant concentration of the composite samples analyzed for each fuel type using the one-sided t-statistic test described in Equation 15 of this section.

$$P90 = mean + (SD \times t) \quad \text{(Eq. 15)}$$

Where:

P90 = 90th percentile confidence level pollutant concentration, in pounds per million Btu.

Mean = Arithmetic average of the fuel pollutant concentration in the fuel samples analyzed according to §63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

SD = Standard deviation of the mean of pollutant concentration in the fuel samples analyzed according to §63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu. SD is calculated as the sample standard deviation divided by the square root of the number of samples.

t = t distribution critical value for 90th percentile ($t_{0.1}$) probability for the appropriate degrees of freedom (number of samples minus one) as obtained from a t-Distribution Critical Value Table.

(3) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for HCl, the HCl emission rate that you calculate for your boiler or process heater using Equation 16 of this section must not exceed the applicable emission limit for HCl.

$$HCl = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (Ci90 \times Qi \times 1.028) \quad \text{(Eq. 16)}$$

Where:

HCl = HCl emission rate from the boiler or process heater in units of pounds per million Btu.

Ci90 = 90th percentile confidence level concentration of chlorine in fuel type, i, in units of pounds per million Btu as calculated according to Equation 15 of this section.

Qi = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of chlorine. If you do not burn multiple fuel types, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of “1” for Qi. For continuous compliance demonstration, the actual fraction of the fuel burned during the month should be used.

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest content of chlorine.

1.028 = Molecular weight ratio of HCl to chlorine.

(4) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for mercury, the mercury emission rate that you calculate for your boiler or process heater using Equation 17 of this section must not exceed the applicable emission limit for mercury.

$$Mercury = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (Hgi90 \times Qi) \quad \text{(Eq. 17)}$$

Where:

Mercury = Mercury emission rate from the boiler or process heater in units of pounds per million Btu.

Hgi90 = 90th percentile confidence level concentration of mercury in fuel, i, in units of pounds per million Btu as calculated according to Equation 15 of this section.

Qi = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest mercury content. If you do not burn multiple fuel types, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of "1" for Qi. For continuous compliance demonstration, the actual fraction of the fuel burned during the month should be used.

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest mercury content.

(5) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for TSM for solid or liquid fuels, the TSM emission rate that you calculate for your boiler or process heater from solid fuels using Equation 18 of this section must not exceed the applicable emission limit for TSM.

$$Metals = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (TSM90i \times Qi) \quad \text{(Eq. 18)}$$

Where:

Metals = TSM emission rate from the boiler or process heater in units of pounds per million Btu.

TSMi90 = 90th percentile confidence level concentration of TSM in fuel, i, in units of pounds per million Btu as calculated according to Equation 15 of this section.

Qi = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest TSM content. If you do not burn multiple fuel types, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of "1" for Qi. For continuous compliance demonstration, the actual fraction of the fuel burned during the month should be used.

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest TSM content.

(d)[Reserved]

(e) You must include with the Notification of Compliance Status a signed certification that either the energy assessment was completed according to Table 3 to this subpart, and that the assessment is an accurate depiction of your facility at the time of the assessment, or that the maximum number of on-site technical hours specified in the definition of energy assessment applicable to the facility has been expended.

(f) You must submit the Notification of Compliance Status containing the results of the initial compliance demonstration according to the requirements in §63.7545(e).

(g) If you elect to demonstrate that a gaseous fuel meets the specifications of another gas 1 fuel as defined in §63.7575, you must conduct an initial fuel specification analyses according to §63.7521(f) through (i) and according to the frequency listed in §63.7540(c) and maintain records of the results of the testing as outlined in §63.7555(g). For samples where the initial mercury specification has not been exceeded, you will include a signed certification with the Notification of Compliance Status that the initial fuel specification test meets the gas specification outlined in the definition of other gas 1 fuels.

(h) If you own or operate a unit subject to emission limits in Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart, you must meet the work practice standard according to Table 3 of this subpart. During startup and shutdown, you must only follow the work practice standards according to items 5 and 6 of Table 3 of this subpart.

(i) If you opt to comply with the alternative SO_2 CEMS operating limit in Tables 4 and 8 to this subpart, you may do so only if your affected boiler or process heater:

(1) Has a system using wet scrubber or dry sorbent injection and SO_2 CEMS installed on the unit; and

(2) At all times, you operate the wet scrubber or dry sorbent injection for acid gas control on the unit consistent with §63.7500(a)(3); and

(3) You establish a unit-specific maximum SO_2 operating limit by collecting the maximum hourly SO_2 emission rate on the SO_2 CEMS during the paired 3-run test for HCl. The maximum SO_2 operating limit is equal to the highest hourly average SO_2 concentration measured during the HCl performance test.

§63.7533 ..... Can I use efficiency credits earned from implementation of energy conservation measures to comply with this subpart?

This subpart applies to IFG, however IFG does not plan to use energy credits.

§63.7535 ..... Is there a minimum amount of monitoring data I must obtain?

This entire subpart applies to IFG. IFG will collect and maintain the required monitoring data as described in this section.

(a) You must monitor and collect data according to this section and the site-specific monitoring plan required by §63.7505(d).

(b) You must operate the monitoring system and collect data at all required intervals at all times that each boiler or process heater is operating and compliance is required, except for periods of monitoring system malfunctions or out of control periods (see §63.8(c)(7) of this part), and required monitoring system quality assurance or control activities, including, as applicable, calibration checks, required zero and span adjustments, and scheduled CMS maintenance as defined in your site-specific monitoring plan. A monitoring system malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring system to provide valid data. Monitoring system failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions. You are required to complete monitoring system repairs in response to monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods and to return the monitoring system to operation as expeditiously as practicable.

(c) You may not use data recorded during periods of startup and shutdown, monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods, or required monitoring system quality assurance or control activities in data averages and calculations used to report emissions or operating levels. You must record and make available upon request results of CMS performance audits and dates and duration of periods when the CMS is out of control to completion of the corrective actions necessary to return the CMS to operation consistent with your site-specific monitoring plan. You must use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing compliance and the operation of the control device and associated control system.

(d) Except for periods of monitoring system malfunctions, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions, and required monitoring system quality assurance or quality control activities (including, as applicable, system accuracy audits, calibration checks, and required zero and span adjustments), failure to collect required data is a deviation of the monitoring requirements. In calculating monitoring results, do not use any data collected during periods of startup and shutdown, when the monitoring system is out of control as specified in your site-specific monitoring plan, while conducting repairs associated with periods when the monitoring system is out of control, or while conducting required monitoring system quality assurance or quality control activities. You must calculate monitoring results using all other monitoring data collected while the process is operating. You must report all periods when the monitoring system is out of control in your semi-annual report.

§63.7540 ..... How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations, fuel specifications, and work practice standards?

(a) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limit in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart, the work practice standards in Table 3 to this subpart, and the operating limits in Table 4 to this subpart that applies to you according to the methods specified in Table 8 to this subpart and paragraphs (a)(1) through (19) of this section.

This subpart applies to IFG. IFG will comply with the applicable portions of this section, as detailed in the regulation.

(1) Following the date on which the initial compliance demonstration is completed or is required to be completed under §§63.7 and 63.7510, whichever date comes first, operation above the established maximum or below the established minimum operating limits shall constitute a deviation of established operating limits listed in Table 4 of this subpart except during performance tests conducted to determine compliance with the emission limits or to establish new operating limits. Operating limits must be confirmed or reestablished during performance tests.

(2) As specified in §63.7555(d), you must keep records of the type and amount of all fuels burned in each boiler or process heater during the reporting period to demonstrate that all fuel types and mixtures of fuels burned would result in either of the following:

(i) Equal to or lower emissions of HCl, mercury, and TSM than the applicable emission limit for each pollutant, if you demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis.

(ii) Equal to or lower fuel input of chlorine, mercury, and TSM than the maximum values calculated during the last performance test, if you demonstrate compliance through performance testing.

(3) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable HCl emission limit through fuel analysis for a solid or liquid fuel and you plan to burn a new type of solid or liquid fuel, you must recalculate the HCl emission rate using Equation 16 of §63.7530 according to paragraphs (a)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section. You are not required to conduct fuel analyses for the fuels described in §63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii). You may exclude the fuels described in §63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) when recalculating the HCl emission rate.

(i) You must determine the chlorine concentration for any new fuel type in units of pounds per million Btu, based on supplier data or your own fuel analysis, according to the provisions in your site-specific fuel analysis plan developed according to §63.7521(b).

(ii) You must determine the new mixture of fuels that will have the highest content of chlorine.

(iii) Recalculate the HCl emission rate from your boiler or process heater under these new conditions using Equation 16 of §63.7530. The recalculated HCl emission rate must be less than the applicable emission limit.

(4) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable HCl emission limit through performance testing and you plan to burn a new type of fuel or a new mixture of fuels, you must recalculate the maximum chlorine input using Equation 7 of §63.7530. If the results of recalculating the maximum chlorine input using Equation 7 of §63.7530 are greater than the maximum chlorine input level established during the previous performance test, then you must conduct a new performance test within 60 days of burning the new fuel type or fuel mixture according to the procedures in §63.7520 to demonstrate that the HCl emissions do not exceed the emission limit. You must also establish new operating limits based on this performance test according to the procedures in §63.7530(b). In recalculating the maximum chlorine input and establishing the new operating limits, you are not required to conduct fuel analyses for and include the fuels described in §63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii).

(5) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable mercury emission limit through fuel analysis, and you plan to burn a new type of fuel, you must recalculate the mercury emission rate using Equation 17 of §63.7530 according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (a)(5)(i) through (iii) of this section. You are not required to conduct fuel analyses for the fuels described in §63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii). You may exclude the fuels described in §63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) when recalculating the mercury emission rate.

(i) You must determine the mercury concentration for any new fuel type in units of pounds per million Btu, based on supplier data or your own fuel analysis, according to the provisions in your site-specific fuel analysis plan developed according to §63.7521(b).

(ii) You must determine the new mixture of fuels that will have the highest content of mercury.

(iii) Recalculate the mercury emission rate from your boiler or process heater under these new conditions using Equation 17 of §63.7530. The recalculated mercury emission rate must be less than the applicable

emission limit.

(6) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable mercury emission limit through performance testing, and you plan to burn a new type of fuel or a new mixture of fuels, you must recalculate the maximum mercury input using Equation 8 of §63.7530. If the results of recalculating the maximum mercury input using Equation 8 of §63.7530 are higher than the maximum mercury input level established during the previous performance test, then you must conduct a new performance test within 60 days of burning the new fuel type or fuel mixture according to the procedures in §63.7520 to demonstrate that the mercury emissions do not exceed the emission limit. You must also establish new operating limits based on this performance test according to the procedures in §63.7530(b). You are not required to conduct fuel analyses for the fuels described in §63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii). You may exclude the fuels described in §63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) when recalculating the mercury emission rate.

(7) If your unit is controlled with a fabric filter, and you demonstrate continuous compliance using a bag leak detection system, you must initiate corrective action within 1 hour of a bag leak detection system alert and complete corrective actions as soon as practical, and operate and maintain the fabric filter system such that the periods which would cause an alert are no more than 5 percent of the operating time during a 6-month period. You must also keep records of the date, time, and duration of each alert, the time corrective action was initiated and completed, and a brief description of the cause of the alert and the corrective action taken. You must also record the percent of the operating time during each 6-month period that the conditions exist for an alert. In calculating this operating time percentage, if inspection of the fabric filter demonstrates that no corrective action is required, no alert time is counted. If corrective action is required, each alert shall be counted as a minimum of 1 hour. If you take longer than 1 hour to initiate corrective action, the alert time shall be counted as the actual amount of time taken to initiate corrective action.

(8) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable alternative CO CEMS emission limit listed in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (a)(8)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) Continuously monitor CO according to §§63.7525(a) and 63.7535.

(ii) Maintain a CO emission level below or at your applicable alternative CO CEMS-based standard in Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart at all times the affected unit is subject to numeric emission limits.

(iii) Keep records of CO levels according to §63.7555(b).

(iv) You must record and make available upon request results of CO CEMS performance audits, dates and duration of periods when the CO CEMS is out of control to completion of the corrective actions necessary to return the CO CEMS to operation consistent with your site-specific monitoring plan.

(9) The owner or operator of a boiler or process heater using a PM CPMS or a PM CEMS to meet requirements of this subpart shall install, certify, operate, and maintain the PM CPMS or PM CEMS in accordance with your site-specific monitoring plan as required in §63.7505(d).

(10) If your boiler or process heater has a heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater, you must conduct an annual tune-up of the boiler or process heater to demonstrate continuous compliance as specified in paragraphs (a)(10)(i) through (vi) of this section. You must conduct the tune-up while burning the type of fuel (or fuels in case of units that routinely burn a mixture) that provided the majority of the heat input to the boiler or process heater over the 12 months prior to the tune-up. This frequency does not apply to limited-use boilers and process heaters, as defined in §63.7575, or units with continuous oxygen trim systems that maintain an optimum air to fuel ratio.

(i) As applicable, inspect the burner, and clean or replace any components of the burner as necessary (you may perform the burner inspection any time prior to the tune-up or delay the burner inspection until the next scheduled unit shutdown). Units that produce electricity for sale may delay the burner inspection until the first outage, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection. At units where entry into a piece of process equipment or into a storage vessel is required to complete the tune-up inspections, inspections are required only during planned entries into the storage vessel or process equipment;

(ii) Inspect the flame pattern, as applicable, and adjust the burner as necessary to optimize the flame pattern. The adjustment should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available;

(iii) Inspect the system controlling the air-to-fuel ratio, as applicable, and ensure that it is correctly calibrated and functioning properly (you may delay the inspection until the next scheduled unit shutdown). Units that produce electricity for sale may delay the inspection until the first outage, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection;

(iv) Optimize total emissions of CO. This optimization should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available, and with any NO_x requirement to which the unit is subject;

(v) Measure the concentrations in the effluent stream of CO in parts per million, by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, before and after the adjustments are made (measurements may be either on a dry or wet basis, as long as it is the same basis before and after the adjustments are made). Measurements may be taken using a portable CO analyzer; and

(vi) Maintain on-site and submit, if requested by the Administrator, a report containing the information in paragraphs (a)(10)(vi)(A) through (C) of this section,

(A) The concentrations of CO in the effluent stream in parts per million by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, measured at high fire or typical operating load, before and after the tune-up of the boiler or process heater;

(B) A description of any corrective actions taken as a part of the tune-up; and

(C) The type and amount of fuel used over the 12 months prior to the tune-up, but only if the unit was physically and legally capable of using more than one type of fuel during that period. Units sharing a fuel meter may estimate the fuel used by each unit.

(11) If your boiler or process heater has a heat input capacity of less than 10 million Btu per hour (except as specified in paragraph (a)(12) of this section), you must conduct a biennial tune-up of the boiler or process heater as specified in paragraphs (a)(10)(i) through (vi) of this section to demonstrate continuous compliance.

(12) If your boiler or process heater has a continuous oxygen trim system that maintains an optimum air to fuel ratio, or a heat input capacity of less than or equal to 5 million Btu per hour and the unit is in the units designed to burn gas 1; units designed to burn gas 2 (other); or units designed to burn light liquid subcategories, or meets the definition of limited-use boiler or process heater in §63.7575, you must conduct a tune-up of the boiler or process heater every 5 years as specified in paragraphs (a)(10)(i) through (vi) of this section to demonstrate continuous compliance. You may delay the burner inspection specified in paragraph (a)(10)(i) of this section until the next scheduled or unscheduled unit shutdown, but you must inspect each burner at least once every 72 months. If an oxygen trim system is utilized on a unit without emission standards to reduce the tune-up frequency to once every 5 years, set the oxygen level no lower than the oxygen concentration measured during the most recent tune-up.

(13) If the unit is not operating on the required date for a tune-up, the tune-up must be conducted within 30 calendar days of startup.

(14) If you are using a CEMS measuring mercury emissions to meet requirements of this subpart you must install, certify, operate, and maintain the mercury CEMS as specified in paragraphs (a)(14)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) Operate the mercury CEMS in accordance with performance specification 12A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B or operate a sorbent trap based integrated monitor in accordance with performance specification 12B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B. The duration of the performance test must be 30 operating days if you specified a 30 operating day basis in §63.7545(e)(2)(iii) for mercury CEMS or it must be 720 hours if you specified a 720 hour basis in §63.7545(e)(2)(iii) for mercury CEMS. For each day in which the unit operates, you must obtain hourly mercury concentration data, and stack gas volumetric flow rate data.

(ii) If you are using a mercury CEMS, you must install, operate, calibrate, and maintain an instrument for continuously measuring and recording the mercury mass emissions rate to the atmosphere according to the

requirements of performance specifications 6 and 12A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, and quality assurance procedure 6 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix F.

(15) If you are using a CEMS to measure HCl emissions to meet requirements of this subpart, you must install, certify, operate, and maintain the HCl CEMS as specified in paragraphs (a)(15)(i) and (ii) of this section. This option for an affected unit takes effect on the date a final performance specification for an HCl CEMS is published in the FEDERAL REGISTER or the date of approval of a site-specific monitoring plan.

(i) Operate the continuous emissions monitoring system in accordance with the applicable performance specification in 40 CFR part 60, appendix B. The duration of the performance test must be 30 operating days if you specified a 30 operating day basis in §63.7545(e)(2)(iii) for HCl CEMS or it must be 720 hours if you specified a 720 hour basis in §63.7545(e)(2)(iii) for HCl CEMS. For each day in which the unit operates, you must obtain hourly HCl concentration data, and stack gas volumetric flow rate data.

(ii) If you are using a HCl CEMS, you must install, operate, calibrate, and maintain an instrument for continuously measuring and recording the HCl mass emissions rate to the atmosphere according to the requirements of the applicable performance specification of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, and the quality assurance procedures of 40 CFR part 60, appendix F.

(16) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable TSM emission limit through performance testing, and you plan to burn a new type of fuel or a new mixture of fuels, you must recalculate the maximum TSM input using Equation 9 of §63.7530. If the results of recalculating the maximum TSM input using Equation 9 of §63.7530 are higher than the maximum total selected input level established during the previous performance test, then you must conduct a new performance test within 60 days of burning the new fuel type or fuel mixture according to the procedures in §63.7520 to demonstrate that the TSM emissions do not exceed the emission limit. You must also establish new operating limits based on this performance test according to the procedures in §63.7530(b). You are not required to conduct fuel analyses for the fuels described in §63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii). You may exclude the fuels described in §63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) when recalculating the TSM emission rate.

(17) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable TSM emission limit through fuel analysis for solid or liquid fuels, and you plan to burn a new type of fuel, you must recalculate the TSM emission rate using Equation 18 of §63.7530 according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (a)(5)(i) through (iii) of this section. You are not required to conduct fuel analyses for the fuels described in §63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii). You may exclude the fuels described in §63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) when recalculating the TSM emission rate.

(i) You must determine the TSM concentration for any new fuel type in units of pounds per million Btu, based on supplier data or your own fuel analysis, according to the provisions in your site-specific fuel analysis plan developed according to §63.7521(b).

(ii) You must determine the new mixture of fuels that will have the highest content of TSM.

(iii) Recalculate the TSM emission rate from your boiler or process heater under these new conditions using Equation 18 of §63.7530. The recalculated TSM emission rate must be less than the applicable emission limit.

(18) If you demonstrate continuous PM emissions compliance with a PM CPMS you will use a PM CPMS to establish a site-specific operating limit corresponding to the results of the performance test demonstrating compliance with the PM limit. You will conduct your performance test using the test method criteria in Table 5 of this subpart. You will use the PM CPMS to demonstrate continuous compliance with this operating limit. You must repeat the performance test annually and reassess and adjust the site-specific operating limit in accordance with the results of the performance test.

(i) To determine continuous compliance, you must record the PM CPMS output data for all periods when the process is operating and the PM CPMS is not out-of-control. You must demonstrate continuous compliance by using all quality-assured hourly average data collected by the PM CPMS for all operating hours to calculate the arithmetic average operating parameter in units of the operating limit (milliamps) on a 30-day rolling average basis.

(ii) For any deviation of the 30-day rolling PM CPMS average value from the established operating parameter limit, you must:

(A) Within 48 hours of the deviation, visually inspect the air pollution control device (APCD);

(B) If inspection of the APCD identifies the cause of the deviation, take corrective action as soon as possible and return the PM CPMS measurement to within the established value; and

(C) Within 30 days of the deviation or at the time of the annual compliance test, whichever comes first, conduct a PM emissions compliance test to determine compliance with the PM emissions limit and to verify or re-establish the CPMS operating limit. You are not required to conduct additional testing for any deviations that occur between the time of the original deviation and the PM emissions compliance test required under this paragraph.

(iii) PM CPMS deviations from the operating limit leading to more than four required performance tests in a 12-month operating period constitute a separate violation of this subpart.

(19) If you choose to comply with the PM filterable emissions limit by using PM CEMS you must install, certify, operate, and maintain a PM CEMS and record the output of the PM CEMS as specified in paragraphs (a)(19)(i) through (vii) of this section. The compliance limit will be expressed as a 30-day rolling average of the numerical emissions limit value applicable for your unit in Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 of this subpart.

(i) Install and certify your PM CEMS according to the procedures and requirements in Performance Specification 11—Specifications and Test Procedures for Particulate Matter Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems at Stationary Sources in Appendix B to part 60 of this chapter, using test criteria outlined in Table V of this rule. The reportable measurement output from the PM CEMS must be expressed in units of the applicable emissions limit (e.g., lb/MMBtu, lb/MWh).

(ii) Operate and maintain your PM CEMS according to the procedures and requirements in Procedure 2—Quality Assurance Requirements for Particulate Matter Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems at Stationary Sources in Appendix F to part 60 of this chapter.

(A) You must conduct the relative response audit (RRA) for your PM CEMS at least once annually.

(B) You must conduct the relative correlation audit (RCA) for your PM CEMS at least once every 3 years.

(iii) Collect PM CEMS hourly average output data for all boiler operating hours except as indicated in paragraph (v) of this section.

(iv) Calculate the arithmetic 30-day rolling average of all of the hourly average PM CEMS output data collected during all nonexempt boiler or process heater operating hours.

(v) You must collect data using the PM CEMS at all times the unit is operating and at the intervals specified this paragraph (a), except for periods of monitoring system malfunctions, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions, and required monitoring system quality assurance or quality control activities.

(vi) You must use all the data collected during all boiler or process heater operating hours in assessing the compliance with your operating limit except:

(A) Any data collected during monitoring system malfunctions, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions, or required monitoring system quality assurance or control activities conducted during monitoring system malfunctions in calculations and report any such periods in your annual deviation report;

(B) Any data collected during periods when the monitoring system is out of control as specified in your site-specific monitoring plan, repairs associated with periods when the monitoring system is out of control, or required monitoring system quality assurance or control activities conducted during out of control periods in calculations used to report emissions or operating levels and report any such periods in your annual deviation report;

(C) Any data recorded during periods of startup or shutdown.

(vii) You must record and make available upon request results of PM CEMS system performance audits, dates and duration of periods when the PM CEMS is out of control to completion of the corrective actions

necessary to return the PM CEMS to operation consistent with your site-specific monitoring plan.

(b) You must report each instance in which you did not meet each emission limit and operating limit in Tables 1 through 4 or 11 through 13 to this subpart that apply to you. These instances are deviations from the emission limits or operating limits, respectively, in this subpart. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in §63.7550.

This subpart applies to IFG. IFG will report any deviations as required.

(c) If you elected to demonstrate that the unit meets the specification for mercury for the unit designed to burn gas 1 subcategory, you must follow the sampling frequency specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section and conduct this sampling according to the procedures in §63.7521(f) through (i).

This subpart does not apply.

(1) If the initial mercury constituents in the gaseous fuels are measured to be equal to or less than half of the mercury specification as defined in §63.7575, you do not need to conduct further sampling.

(2) If the initial mercury constituents are greater than half but equal to or less than 75 percent of the mercury specification as defined in §63.7575, you will conduct semi-annual sampling. If 6 consecutive semi-annual fuel analyses demonstrate 50 percent or less of the mercury specification, you do not need to conduct further sampling. If any semi-annual sample exceeds 75 percent of the mercury specification, you must return to monthly sampling for that fuel, until 12 months of fuel analyses again are less than 75 percent of the compliance level.

(d) For startup and shutdown, you must meet the work practice standards according to items 5 and 6 of Table 3 of this subpart.

This subpart does apply, IFG will meet the practice standards as required.

Table 8 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Demonstrating Continuous Compliance

As stated in §63.7540, you must show continuous compliance with the emission limitations for each boiler or process heater according to the following:

If you must meet the following operating limits or work practice standards . . .	**You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .**
1. Opacity	a. Collecting the opacity monitoring system data according to §63.7525(c) and §63.7535; and
	b. Reducing the opacity monitoring data to 6-minute averages; and
	c. Maintaining daily block average opacity to less than or equal to 10 percent or the highest hourly average opacity reading measured during the performance test run demonstrating compliance with the PM (or TSM) emission limitation.
8. Emission limits using fuel analysis	a. Conduct monthly fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM according to Table 6 to this subpart; and
	b. Reduce the data to 12-month rolling averages; and
	c. Maintain the 12-month rolling average at or below the applicable emission limit for HCl or mercury or TSM in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart.
	d. Calculate the HCI, mercury, and/or TSM emission rate from the boiler or process heater in units of lb/MMBtu using Equation 15 and Equations 17, 18, and/or 19 in §63.7530.
9. Oxygen content	a. Continuously monitor the oxygen content using an oxygen analyzer system according to §63.7525(a). This requirement does not apply to units that install an oxygen trim system since these units will set the trim system to the level specified in §63.7525(a)(7).
	b. Reducing the data to 30-day rolling averages; and

If you must meet the following operating limits or work practice standards . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
	c. Maintain the 30-day rolling average oxygen content at or above the lowest hourly average oxygen level measured during the CO performance test.
10. Boiler or process heater operating load	a. Collecting operating load data or steam generation data every 15 minutes. b. Reducing the data to 30-day rolling averages; and
	c. Maintaining the 30-day rolling average operating load such that it does not exceed 110 percent of the highest hourly average operating load recorded during the performance test according to §63.7520(c).
11. SO_2 emissions using SO_2 CEMS	a. Collecting the SO_2 CEMS output data according to §63.7525;
	b. Reducing the data to 30-day rolling averages; and
	c. Maintaining the 30-day rolling average SO_2 CEMS emission rate to a level at or below the highest hourly SO_2 rate measured during the HCl performance test according to §63.7530.

§63.7541 ..... How do I demonstrate continuous compliance under the emissions averaging provision?

This subpart applies, however IFG does not intend to use emissions averaging provisions as there is only one boiler at the facility.

§63.7545 ..... What notifications must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit to the Administrator all of the notifications in §§63.7(b) and (c), 63.8(e), (f)(4) and (6), and 63.9(b) through (h) that apply to you by the dates specified.

(b) As specified in §63.9(b)(2), if you startup your affected source before January 31, 2013, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 120 days after January 31, 2013.

This subpart applies. IFG plans to submit the initial notification for the Wellons boiler within 120 days after issuance of the revised Tier I permit.

(c) As specified in §63.9(b)(4) and (5), if you startup your new or reconstructed affected source on or after January 31, 2013, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 15 days after the actual date of startup of the affected source.

This subpart does not apply.

(d) If you are required to conduct a performance test you must submit a Notification of Intent to conduct a performance test at least 60 days before the performance test is scheduled to begin.

This subpart applies. IFG will provide the required notifications for each performance test as required.

(e) If you are required to conduct an initial compliance demonstration as specified in §63.7530, you must submit a Notification of Compliance Status according to §63.9(h)(2)(ii). For the initial compliance demonstration for each boiler or process heater, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status, including all performance test results and fuel analyses, before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of all performance test and/or other initial compliance demonstrations for all boiler or process heaters at the facility according to §63.10(d)(2). The Notification of Compliance Status report must contain all the information specified in paragraphs (e)(1) through (8) of this section, as applicable. If you are not required to conduct an initial compliance demonstration as specified in §63.7530(a), the Notification of Compliance Status must only contain the information specified in paragraphs (e)(1) and (8) of this section and must be submitted within 60 days of the compliance date specified at §63.7495(b).

This subpart applies. IFG will submit the notifications of compliance status as required. Details of the submittal are listed in the regulation.

(1) A description of the affected unit(s) including identification of which subcategories the unit is in, the design heat input capacity of the unit, a description of the add-on controls used on the unit to comply with this subpart, description of the fuel(s) burned, including whether the fuel(s) were a secondary material determined by you or the EPA through a petition process to be a non-waste under §241.3 of this chapter, whether the fuel(s) were a secondary material processed from discarded non-hazardous secondary materials within the meaning of §241.3 of this chapter, and justification for the selection of fuel(s) burned during the compliance demonstration.

(2) Summary of the results of all performance tests and fuel analyses, and calculations conducted to demonstrate initial compliance including all established operating limits, and including:

(i) Identification of whether you are complying with the PM emission limit or the alternative TSM emission limit.

(ii) Identification of whether you are complying with the output-based emission limits or the heat input-based (i.e., lb/MMBtu or ppm) emission limits,

(iii) Identification of whether you are complying the arithmetic mean of all valid hours of data from the previous 30 operating days or of the previous 720 hours. This identification shall be specified separately for each operating parameter.

(3) A summary of the maximum CO emission levels recorded during the performance test to show that you have met any applicable emission standard in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, if you are not using a CO CEMS to demonstrate compliance.

(4) Identification of whether you plan to demonstrate compliance with each applicable emission limit through performance testing, a CEMS, or fuel analysis.

(5) Identification of whether you plan to demonstrate compliance by emissions averaging and identification of whether you plan to demonstrate compliance by using efficiency credits through energy conservation:

(i) If you plan to demonstrate compliance by emission averaging, report the emission level that was being achieved or the control technology employed on January 31, 2013.

(ii) [Reserved]

(6) A signed certification that you have met all applicable emission limits and work practice standards.

(7) If you had a deviation from any emission limit, work practice standard, or operating limit, you must also submit a description of the deviation, the duration of the deviation, and the corrective action taken in the Notification of Compliance Status report.

(8) In addition to the information required in §63.9(h)(2), your notification of compliance status must include the following certification(s) of compliance, as applicable, and signed by a responsible official:

(i) “This facility completed the required initial tune-up for all of the boilers and process heaters covered by 40 CFR part 63 subpart DDDDD at this site according to the procedures in §63.7540(a)(10)(i) through (vi).”

(ii) “This facility has had an energy assessment performed according to §63.7530(e).”

(iii) Except for units that burn only natural gas, refinery gas, or other gas 1 fuel, or units that qualify for a statutory exemption as provided in section 129(g)(1) of the Clean Air Act, include the following: “No secondary materials that are solid waste were combusted in any affected unit.”

(f) If you operate a unit designed to burn natural gas, refinery gas, or other gas 1 fuels that is subject to this subpart, and you intend to use a fuel other than natural gas, refinery gas, gaseous fuel subject to another subpart of this part, part 60, 61, or 65, or other gas 1 fuel to fire the affected unit during a period of natural gas curtailment or supply interruption, as defined in §63.7575, you must submit a notification of alternative fuel use within 48 hours of the declaration of each period of natural gas curtailment or supply interruption, as defined in §63.7575. The notification must include the information specified in paragraphs (f)(1) through (5) of this section.

This subpart does not apply.

(1) Company name and address.

(2) Identification of the affected unit.

(3) Reason you are unable to use natural gas or equivalent fuel, including the date when the natural gas curtailment was declared or the natural gas supply interruption began.

(4) Type of alternative fuel that you intend to use.

(5) Dates when the alternative fuel use is expected to begin and end.

(g) If you intend to commence or recommence combustion of solid waste, you must provide 30 days prior notice of the date upon which you will commence or recommence combustion of solid waste. The notification must identify:

This subpart does not apply.

(1) The name of the owner or operator of the affected source, as defined in §63.7490, the location of the source, the boiler(s) or process heater(s) that will commence burning solid waste, and the date of the notice.

(2) The currently applicable subcategories under this subpart.

(3) The date on which you became subject to the currently applicable emission limits.

(4) The date upon which you will commence combusting solid waste.

(h) If you have switched fuels or made a physical change to the boiler or process heater and the fuel switch or physical change resulted in the applicability of a different subcategory, you must provide notice of the date upon which you switched fuels or made the physical change within 30 days of the switch/change. The notification must identify:

This subpart applies, however IFG has no reason to think a physical change or fuel switch would ever occur at the Wellons boiler. If a physical change or fuel switch does occur the regulation will be followed directly.

(1) The name of the owner or operator of the affected source, as defined in §63.7490, the location of the source, the boiler(s) and process heater(s) that have switched fuels, were physically changed, and the date of the notice.

(2) The currently applicable subcategory under this subpart.

(3) The date upon which the fuel switch or physical change occurred.

§63.7550 ..... What reports must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit each report in Table 9 to this subpart that applies to you.

This subpart applies. The only required report in Table 9 is the compliance report. The boiler MACT compliance report will be submitted with the Idaho Tier I Air Operating Permit annual and semi-annual reports, as required.

(b) Unless the EPA Administrator has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under §63.10(a), you must submit each report, according to paragraph (h) of this section, by the date in Table 9 to this subpart and according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section. For units that are subject only to a requirement to conduct subsequent annual, biennial, or 5-year tune-up according to §63.7540(a)(10), (11), or (12), respectively, and not subject to emission limits or Table 4 operating limits, you may submit only an annual, biennial, or 5-year compliance report, as applicable, as specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section, instead of a semi-annual compliance report.

This subpart applies; IFG has applicable requirements and will be submitting semi-annual reports with the Tier I permit reports. The DEQ semi-annual reports are due by July 30 and January 30, so there will be no change to the reporting dates.

(1) The first semi-annual compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for each boiler or process heater in §63.7495 and ending on June 30 or December 31, whichever date is the first date that occurs at least 180 days after the compliance date that is specified for your source in

§63.7495. If submitting an annual, biennial, or 5-year compliance report, the first compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for each boiler or process heater in §63.7495 and ending on December 31 within 1, 2, or 5 years, as applicable, after the compliance date that is specified for your source in §63.7495.

(2) The first semi-annual compliance report must be postmarked or submitted no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for each boiler or process heater in §63.7495. The first annual, biennial, or 5-year compliance report must be postmarked or submitted no later than January 31.

(3) Each subsequent semi-annual compliance report must cover the semiannual reporting period from January 1 through June 30 or the semiannual reporting period from July 1 through December 31. Annual, biennial, and 5-year compliance reports must cover the applicable 1-, 2-, or 5-year periods from January 1 to December 31.

(4) Each subsequent semi-annual compliance report must be postmarked or submitted no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the semiannual reporting period. Annual, biennial, and 5-year compliance reports must be postmarked or submitted no later than January 31.

(5) For each affected source that is subject to permitting regulations pursuant to part 70 or part 71 of this chapter, and if the permitting authority has established dates for submitting semiannual reports pursuant to 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), you may submit the first and subsequent compliance reports according to the dates the permitting authority has established in the permit instead of according to the dates in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section.

(c) A compliance report must contain the following information depending on how the facility chooses to comply with the limits set in this rule.

This subpart applies.

(1) If the facility is subject to the requirements of a tune up you must submit a compliance report with the information in paragraphs (c)(5)(i) through (iii) of this section, (xiv) and (xvii) of this section, and paragraph (c)(5)(iv) of this section for limited-use boiler or process heater.

(2) If you are complying with the fuel analysis you must submit a compliance report with the information in paragraphs (c)(5)(i) through (iii), (vi), (x), (xi), (xiii), (xv), (xvii), (xviii) and paragraph (d) of this section.

(3) If you are complying with the applicable emissions limit with performance testing you must submit a compliance report with the information in (c)(5)(i) through (iii), (vi), (vii), (viii), (ix), (xi), (xiii), (xv), (xvii), (xviii) and paragraph (d) of this section.

(4) If you are complying with an emissions limit using a CMS the compliance report must contain the information required in paragraphs (c)(5)(i) through (iii), (v), (vi), (xi) through (xiii), (xv) through (xviii), and paragraph (e) of this section.

(5)(i) Company and Facility name and address.

(ii) Process unit information, emissions limitations, and operating parameter limitations.

(iii) Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.

(iv) The total operating time during the reporting period.

(v) If you use a CMS, including CEMS, COMS, or CPMS, you must include the monitoring equipment manufacturer(s) and model numbers and the date of the last CMS certification or audit.

(vi) The total fuel use by each individual boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit within the reporting period, including, but not limited to, a description of the fuel, whether the fuel has received a non-waste determination by the EPA or your basis for concluding that the fuel is not a waste, and the total fuel usage amount with units of measure.

(vii) If you are conducting performance tests once every 3 years consistent with §63.7515(b) or (c), the date of the last 2 performance tests and a statement as to whether there have been any operational changes since

the last performance test that could increase emissions.

(viii) A statement indicating that you burned no new types of fuel in an individual boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit. Or, if you did burn a new type of fuel and are subject to a HCl emission limit, you must submit the calculation of chlorine input, using Equation 7 of §63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum chlorine input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing) or you must submit the calculation of HCl emission rate using Equation 16 of §63.7530 that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for HCl emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis). If you burned a new type of fuel and are subject to a mercury emission limit, you must submit the calculation of mercury input, using Equation 8 of §63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum mercury input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing), or you must submit the calculation of mercury emission rate using Equation 17 of §63.7530 that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for mercury emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis). If you burned a new type of fuel and are subject to a TSM emission limit, you must submit the calculation of TSM input, using Equation 9 of §63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum TSM input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing), or you must submit the calculation of TSM emission rate, using Equation 18 of §63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for TSM emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis).

(ix) If you wish to burn a new type of fuel in an individual boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit and you cannot demonstrate compliance with the maximum chlorine input operating limit using Equation 7 of §63.7530 or the maximum mercury input operating limit using Equation 8 of §63.7530, or the maximum TSM input operating limit using Equation 9 of §63.7530 you must include in the compliance report a statement indicating the intent to conduct a new performance test within 60 days of starting to burn the new fuel.

(x) A summary of any monthly fuel analyses conducted to demonstrate compliance according to §§63.7521 and 63.7530 for individual boilers or process heaters subject to emission limits, and any fuel specification analyses conducted according to §§63.7521(f) and 63.7530(g).

(xi) If there are no deviations from any emission limits or operating limits in this subpart that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limits or operating limits during the reporting period.

(xii) If there were no deviations from the monitoring requirements including no periods during which the CMSs, including CEMS, COMS, and CPMS, were out of control as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were no deviations and no periods during which the CMS were out of control during the reporting period.

(xiii) If a malfunction occurred during the reporting period, the report must include the number, duration, and a brief description for each type of malfunction which occurred during the reporting period and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded. The report must also include a description of actions taken by you during a malfunction of a boiler, process heater, or associated air pollution control device or CMS to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.7500(a)(3), including actions taken to correct the malfunction.

(xiv) Include the date of the most recent tune-up for each unit subject to only the requirement to conduct an annual, biennial, or 5-year tune-up according to §63.7540(a)(10), (11), or (12) respectively. Include the date of the most recent burner inspection if it was not done annually, biennially, or on a 5-year period and was delayed until the next scheduled or unscheduled unit shutdown.

(xv) If you plan to demonstrate compliance by emission averaging, certify the emission level achieved or the control technology employed is no less stringent than the level or control technology contained in the notification of compliance status in §63.7545(e)(5)(i).

(xvi) For each reporting period, the compliance reports must include all of the calculated 30 day rolling average values for CEMS (CO, HCl, SO_2, and mercury), 10 day rolling average values for CO CEMS when the limit is expressed as a 10 day instead of 30 day rolling average, and the PM CPMS data.

(xvii) 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.

(xviii) For each instance of startup or shutdown include the information required to be monitored, collected, or recorded according to the requirements of §63.7555(d).

(d) For each deviation from an emission limit or operating limit in this subpart that occurs at an individual boiler or process heater where you are not using a CMS to comply with that emission limit or operating limit, or from the work practice standards for periods if startup and shutdown, the compliance report must additionally contain the information required in paragraphs (d)(1) through (3) of this section.

This subpart applies.

(1) A description of the deviation and which emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard from which you deviated.

(2) Information on the number, duration, and cause of deviations (including unknown cause), as applicable, and the corrective action taken.

(3) If the deviation occurred during an annual performance test, provide the date the annual performance test was completed.

(e) For each deviation from an emission limit, operating limit, and monitoring requirement in this subpart occurring at an individual boiler or process heater where you are using a CMS to comply with that emission limit or operating limit, the compliance report must additionally contain the information required in paragraphs (e)(1) through (9) of this section. This includes any deviations from your site-specific monitoring plan as required in §63.7505(d).

This subpart applies.

(1) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped and description of the nature of the deviation (i.e., what you deviated from).

(2) The date and time that each CMS was inoperative, except for zero (low-level) and high-level checks.

(3) The date, time, and duration that each CMS was out of control, including the information in §63.8(c)(8).

(4) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped.

(5) A summary of the total duration of the deviation during the reporting period and the total duration as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(6) A characterization of the total duration of the deviations during the reporting period into those that are due to control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and other unknown causes.

(7) A summary of the total duration of CMS's downtime during the reporting period and the total duration of CMS downtime as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(8) A brief description of the source for which there was a deviation.

(9) A description of any changes in CMSs, processes, or controls since the last reporting period for the source for which there was a deviation.

(h) You must submit the reports according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (h)(1) through (3) of this section.

This subpart applies.

(1) Within 60 days after the date of completing each performance test (as defined in §63.2) required by this subpart, you must submit the results of the performance tests, including any fuel analyses, following the procedure specified in either paragraph (h)(1)(i) or (ii) of this section.

(i) For data collected using test methods supported by the EPA's Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT) as listed on the EPA's ERT Web site (*http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ert/index.html*), you must submit the results of the performance test to the EPA via the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI). (CEDRI can be accessed through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (*https://cdx.epa.gov/*).) Performance test data must be submitted in a file format generated through use of the EPA's ERT or an electronic file format consistent with the extensible markup language (XML) schema listed on the EPA's ERT Web site. If you claim that some of the performance test information being submitted is confidential business information (CBI), you must submit a complete file generated through the use of the EPA's ERT or an alternate electronic file consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA's ERT Web site, including information claimed to be CBI, on a compact disc, flash drive, or other commonly used electronic storage media to the EPA. The electronic media must be clearly marked as CBI and mailed to U.S. EPA/OAPQS/CORE CBI Office, Attention: Group Leader, Measurement Policy Group, MD C404-02, 4930 Old Page Rd., Durham, NC 27703. The same ERT or alternate file with the CBI omitted must be submitted to the EPA via the EPA's CDX as described earlier in this paragraph.

(ii) For data collected using test methods that are not supported by the EPA's ERT as listed on the EPA's ERT Web site at the time of the test, you must submit the results of the performance test to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in §63.13.

(2) Within 60 days after the date of completing each CEMS performance evaluation (as defined in 63.2), you must submit the results of the performance evaluation following the procedure specified in either paragraph (h)(2)(i) or (ii) of this section.

(i) For performance evaluations of continuous monitoring systems measuring relative accuracy test audit (RATA) pollutants that are supported by the EPA's ERT as listed on the EPA's ERT Web site at the time of the evaluation, you must submit the results of the performance evaluation to the EPA via the CEDRI. (CEDRI can be accessed through the EPA's CDX.) Performance evaluation data must be submitted in a file format generated through the use of the EPA's ERT or an alternate file format consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA's ERT Web site. If you claim that some of the performance evaluation information being transmitted is CBI, you must submit a complete file generated through the use of the EPA's ERT or an alternate electronic file consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA's ERT Web site, including information claimed to be CBI, on a compact disc, flash drive, or other commonly used electronic storage media to the EPA. The electronic media must be clearly marked as CBI and mailed to U.S. EPA/OAPQS/CORE CBI Office, Attention: Group Leader, Measurement Policy Group, MD C404-02, 4930 Old Page Rd., Durham, NC 27703. The same ERT or alternate file with the CBI omitted must be submitted to the EPA via the EPA's CDX as described earlier in this paragraph.

(ii) For any performance evaluations of continuous monitoring systems measuring RATA pollutants that are not supported by the EPA's ERT as listed on the ERT Web site at the time of the evaluation, you must submit the results of the performance evaluation to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in §63.13.

(3) You must submit all reports required by Table 9 of this subpart electronically to the EPA via the CEDRI. (CEDRI can be accessed through the EPA's CDX.) You must use the appropriate electronic report in CEDRI for this subpart. Instead of using the electronic report in CEDRI for this subpart, you may submit an alternate electronic file consistent with the XML schema listed on the CEDRI Web site (*http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/cedri/index.html*), once the XML schema is available. If the reporting form specific to this subpart is not available in CEDRI at the time that the report is due, you must submit the report to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in §63.13. You must begin submitting reports via CEDRI no later than 90 days after the form becomes available in CEDRI.

Table 9 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Reporting Requirements

As stated in §63.7550, you must comply with the following requirements for reports:

You must submit a(n)	The report must contain . . .	You must submit the report . . .
1. Compliance report	a. Information required in §63.7550(c)(1) through (5); and	Semiannually, annually, biennially, or every 5 years according to the requirements in §63.7550(b).
	b. If there are no deviations from any emission limitation (emission limit and operating limit) that applies to you and there are no deviations from the requirements for work practice standards for periods of startup and shutdown in Table 3 to this subpart that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limitations and work practice standards during the reporting period. If there were no periods during which the CMSs, including continuous emissions monitoring system, continuous opacity monitoring system, and operating parameter monitoring systems, were out-of-control as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were no periods during which the CMSs were out-of-control during the reporting period; and	
	c. If you have a deviation from any emission limitation (emission limit and operating limit) where you are not using a CMS to comply with that emission limit or operating limit, or a deviation from a work practice standard for periods of startup and shutdown, during the reporting period, the report must contain the information in §63.7550(d); and	
	d. If there were periods during which the CMSs, including continuous emissions monitoring system, continuous opacity monitoring system, and operating parameter monitoring systems, were out-of-control as specified in §63.8(c)(7), or otherwise not operating, the report must contain the information in §63.7550(e)	

§63.7555 ..... What records must I keep?

(a) You must keep records according to paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

This subpart applies.

(1) A copy of each notification and report that you submitted to comply with this subpart, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status or semiannual compliance report that you submitted, according to the requirements in §63.10(b)(2)(xiv).

(2) Records of performance tests, fuel analyses, or other compliance demonstrations and performance evaluations as required in §63.10(b)(2)(viii).

(3) For units in the limited use subcategory, you must keep a copy of the federally enforceable permit that limits the annual capacity factor to less than or equal to 10 percent and fuel use records for the days the boiler or process heater was operating.

(b) For each CEMS, COMS, and continuous monitoring system you must keep records according to paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section.

This subpart applies.

(1) Records described in §63.10(b)(2)(vii) through (xi).

(2) Monitoring data for continuous opacity monitoring system during a performance evaluation as required in §63.6(h)(7)(i) and (ii).

(3) Previous (*i.e.*, superseded) versions of the performance evaluation plan as required in §63.8(d)(3).

(4) Request for alternatives to relative accuracy test for CEMS as required in §63.8(f)(6)(i).

(5) Records of the date and time that each deviation started and stopped.

(c) You must keep the records required in Table 8 to this subpart including records of all monitoring data and calculated averages for applicable operating limits, such as opacity, pressure drop, pH, and operating load, to show continuous compliance with each emission limit and operating limit that applies to you.

This subpart applies.

(d) For each boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, you must also keep the applicable records in paragraphs (d)(1) through (11) of this section.

This subpart applies.

(1) You must keep records of monthly fuel use by each boiler or process heater, including the type(s) of fuel and amount(s) used.

(2) If you combust non-hazardous secondary materials that have been determined not to be solid waste pursuant to §241.3(b)(1) and (2) of this chapter, you must keep a record that documents how the secondary material meets each of the legitimacy criteria under §241.3(d)(1) of this chapter. If you combust a fuel that has been processed from a discarded non-hazardous secondary material pursuant to §241.3(b)(4) of this chapter, you must keep records as to how the operations that produced the fuel satisfy the definition of processing in §241.2 of this chapter. If the fuel received a non-waste determination pursuant to the petition process submitted under §241.3(c) of this chapter, you must keep a record that documents how the fuel satisfies the requirements of the petition process. For operating units that combust non-hazardous secondary materials as fuel per §241.4 of this chapter, you must keep records documenting that the material is listed as a non-waste under §241.4(a) of this chapter. Units exempt from the incinerator standards under section 129(g)(1) of the Clean Air Act because they are qualifying facilities burning a homogeneous waste stream do not need to maintain the records described in this paragraph (d)(2).

(3) A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum chlorine fuel input, using Equation 7 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the HCl emission limit, for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of HCl emission rates, using Equation 16 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate compliance with the HCl emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum chlorine fuel input or HCl emission rates. You can use the results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers and process heaters provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, you must calculate chlorine fuel input, or HCl emission rate, for each boiler and process heater.

(4) A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum mercury fuel input, using Equation 8 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the mercury emission limit for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of mercury emission rates, using Equation 17 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate compliance with the mercury emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum mercury fuel input or mercury emission rates. You can use the results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers and process heaters provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, you must calculate mercury fuel input, or mercury emission rates, for each boiler and process heater.

(5) If, consistent with §63.7515(b), you choose to stack test less frequently than annually, you must keep a record that documents that your emissions in the previous stack test(s) were less than 75 percent of the applicable emission limit (or, in specific instances noted in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart, less than the applicable emission limit), and document that there was no change in source operations including fuel composition and operation of air pollution control equipment that would cause emissions of the relevant pollutant to increase within the past year.

(6) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of the boiler or process heater, or of the associated air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(7) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with the general duty to minimize emissions in §63.7500(a)(3), including corrective actions to restore the

malfunctioning boiler or process heater, air pollution control, or monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

(8) A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum TSM fuel input, using Equation 9 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the TSM emission limit for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of TSM emission rates, using Equation 18 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate compliance with the TSM emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum TSM fuel input or TSM emission rates. You can use the results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers and process heaters provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, you must calculate TSM fuel input, or TSM emission rates, for each boiler and process heater.

(9) You must maintain records of the calendar date, time, occurrence and duration of each startup and shutdown.

(10) You must maintain records of the type(s) and amount(s) of fuels used during each startup and shutdown.

(11) For each startup period, for units selecting paragraph (2) of the definition of “startup” in §63.7575 you must maintain records of the time that clean fuel combustion begins; the time when you start feeding fuels that are not clean fuels; the time when useful thermal energy is first supplied; and the time when the PM controls are engaged.

(12) If you choose to rely on paragraph (2) of the definition of “startup” in §63.7575, for each startup period, you must maintain records of the hourly steam temperature, hourly steam pressure, hourly steam flow, hourly flue gas temperature, and all hourly average CMS data (*e.g.*, CEMS, PM CPMS, COMS, ESP total secondary electric power input, scrubber pressure drop, scrubber liquid flow rate) collected during each startup period to confirm that the control devices are engaged. In addition, if compliance with the PM emission limit is demonstrated using a PM control device, you must maintain records as specified in paragraphs (d)(12)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) For a boiler or process heater with an electrostatic precipitator, record the number of fields in service, as well as each field's secondary voltage and secondary current during each hour of startup.

(ii) For a boiler or process heater with a fabric filter, record the number of compartments in service, as well as the differential pressure across the baghouse during each hour of startup.

(iii) For a boiler or process heater with a wet scrubber needed for filterable PM control, record the scrubber's liquid flow rate and the pressure drop during each hour of startup.

(13) If you choose to use paragraph (2) of the definition of “startup” in §63.7575 and you find that you are unable to safely engage and operate your PM control(s) within 1 hour of first firing of non-clean fuels, you may choose to rely on paragraph (1) of definition of “startup” in §63.7575 or you may submit to the delegated permitting authority a request for a variance with the PM controls requirement, as described below.

(i) The request shall provide evidence of a documented manufacturer-identified safety issue.

(ii) The request shall provide information to document that the PM control device is adequately designed and sized to meet the applicable PM emission limit.

(iii) In addition, the request shall contain documentation that:

(A) The unit is using clean fuels to the maximum extent possible to bring the unit and PM control device up to the temperature necessary to alleviate or prevent the identified safety issues prior to the combustion of primary fuel;

(B) The unit has explicitly followed the manufacturer's procedures to alleviate or prevent the identified safety issue; and

(C) Identifies with specificity the details of the manufacturer's statement of concern.

(iv) You must comply with all other work practice requirements, including but not limited to data collection,

recordkeeping, and reporting requirements.

(e) If you elect to average emissions consistent with §63.7522, you must additionally keep a copy of the emission averaging implementation plan required in §63.7522(g), all calculations required under §63.7522, including monthly records of heat input or steam generation, as applicable, and monitoring records consistent with §63.7541.

This subpart applies, however IFG is not currently electing to average emissions as there is only one boiler.

(f) If you elect to use efficiency credits from energy conservation measures to demonstrate compliance according to §63.7533, you must keep a copy of the Implementation Plan required in §63.7533(d) and copies of all data and calculations used to establish credits according to §63.7533(b), (c), and (f).

This subpart applies, however IFG is not currently electing to use energy credit.

(g) If you elected to demonstrate that the unit meets the specification for mercury for the unit designed to burn gas 1 subcategory, you must maintain monthly records (or at the frequency required by §63.7540(c)) of the calculations and results of the fuel specification for mercury in Table 6.

This subpart does not apply.

(h) If you operate a unit in the unit designed to burn gas 1 subcategory that is subject to this subpart, and you use an alternative fuel other than natural gas, refinery gas, gaseous fuel subject to another subpart under this part, other gas 1 fuel, or gaseous fuel subject to another subpart of this part or part 60, 61, or 65, you must keep records of the total hours per calendar year that alternative fuel is burned and the total hours per calendar year that the unit operated during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply emergencies.

This subpart does not apply.

§63.7560 ..... In what form and how long must I keep my records?

This section §63.7560 and all of the subparts within this section apply.

(a) Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review, according to §63.10(b)(1).

(b) As specified in §63.10(b)(1), you must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

(c) You must keep each record on site, or they must be accessible from on site (for example, through a computer network), for at least 2 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to §63.10(b)(1). You can keep the records off site for the remaining 3 years.

§63.7565 ..... What part of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 10 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§63.1 through 63.15 apply to you.

Table 10 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart DDDDD

As stated in §63.7565, you must comply with the applicable General Provisions according to the following:

Citation	Subject	Applies to subpart DDDDD
§63.1	Applicability	Yes.
§63.2	Definitions	Yes. Additional terms defined in §63.7575
§63.3	Units and Abbreviations	Yes.
§63.4	Prohibited Activities and Circumvention	Yes.
§63.5	Preconstruction Review and Notification Requirements	Yes.
§63.6(a), (b)(1)-(b)(5),	Compliance with Standards and Maintenance Requirements	Yes.

Citation	Subject	Applies to subpart DDDDD
(b)(7), (c)		
§63.6(e)(1)(i)	General duty to minimize emissions.	No. See §63.7500(a)(3) for the general duty requirement.
§63.6(e)(1)(ii)	Requirement to correct malfunctions as soon as practicable.	No.
§63.6(e)(3)	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan requirements.	No.
§63.6(f)(1)	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction exemptions for compliance with non-opacity emission standards.	No.
§63.6(f)(2) and (3)	Compliance with non-opacity emission standards.	Yes.
§63.6(g)	Use of alternative standards	Yes, except §63.7555(d)(13) specifies the procedure for application and approval of an alternative timeframe with the PM controls requirement in the startup work practice (2).
§63.6(h)(1)	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction exemptions to opacity standards.	No. See §63.7500(a).
§63.6(h)(2) to (h)(9)	Determining compliance with opacity emission standards	No. Subpart DDDDD specifies opacity as an operating limit not an emission standard.
§63.6(i)	Extension of compliance	Yes. Note: Facilities may also request extensions of compliance for the installation of combined heat and power, waste heat recovery, or gas pipeline or fuel feeding infrastructure as a means of complying with this subpart.
§63.6(j)	Presidential exemption.	Yes.
§63.7(a), (b), (c), and (d)	Performance Testing Requirements	Yes.
§63.7(e)(1)	Conditions for conducting performance tests	No. Subpart DDDDD specifies conditions for conducting performance tests at §63.7520(a) to (c).
§63.7(e)(2)-(e)(9), (f), (g), and (h)	Performance Testing Requirements	Yes.
§63.8(a) and (b)	Applicability and Conduct of Monitoring	Yes.
§63.8(c)(1)	Operation and maintenance of CMS	Yes.
§63.8(c)(1)(i)	General duty to minimize emissions and CMS operation	No. See §63.7500(a)(3).
§63.8(c)(1)(ii)	Operation and maintenance of CMS	Yes.
§63.8(c)(1)(iii)	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction plans for CMS	No.
§63.8(c)(2) to (c)(9)	Operation and maintenance of CMS	Yes.
§63.8(d)(1) and (2)	Monitoring Requirements, Quality Control Program	Yes.
§63.8(d)(3)	Written procedures for CMS	Yes, except for the last sentence, which refers to a startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan. Startup, shutdown, and malfunction plans are not required.
§63.8(e)	Performance evaluation of a CMS	Yes.
§63.8(f)	Use of an alternative monitoring method.	Yes.

Citation	Subject	Applies to subpart DDDDD
§63.8(g)	Reduction of monitoring data	Yes.
§63.9	Notification Requirements	Yes.
§63.10(a), (b)(1)	Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements	Yes.
§63.10(b)(2)(i)	Recordkeeping of occurrence and duration of startups or shutdowns	Yes.
§63.10(b)(2)(ii)	Recordkeeping of malfunctions	No. See §63.7555(d)(7) for recordkeeping of occurrence and duration and §63.7555(d)(8) for actions taken during malfunctions.
§63.10(b)(2)(iii)	Maintenance records	Yes.
§63.10(b)(2)(iv) and (v)	Actions taken to minimize emissions during startup, shutdown, or malfunction	No.
§63.10(b)(2)(vi)	Recordkeeping for CMS malfunctions	Yes.
§63.10(b)(2)(vii) to (xiv)	Other CMS requirements	Yes.
§63.10(b)(3)	Recordkeeping requirements for applicability determinations	No.
§63.10(c)(1) to (9)	Recordkeeping for sources with CMS	Yes.
§63.10(c)(10) and (11)	Recording nature and cause of malfunctions, and corrective actions	No. See §63.7555(d)(7) for recordkeeping of occurrence and duration and §63.7555(d)(8) for actions taken during malfunctions.
§63.10(c)(12) and (13)	Recordkeeping for sources with CMS	Yes.
§63.10(c)(15)	Use of startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan	No.
§63.10(d)(1) and (2)	General reporting requirements	Yes.
§63.10(d)(3)	Reporting opacity or visible emission observation results	No.
§63.10(d)(4)	Progress reports under an extension of compliance	Yes.
§63.10(d)(5)	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports	No. See §63.7550(c)(11) for malfunction reporting requirements.
§63.10(e)	Additional reporting requirements for sources with CMS	Yes.
§63.10(f)	Waiver of recordkeeping or reporting requirements	Yes.
§63.11	Control Device Requirements	No.
§63.12	State Authority and Delegation	Yes.
§63.13-63.16	Addresses, Incorporation by Reference, Availability of Information, Performance Track Provisions	Yes.

§63.7570 ..... Who implements and enforces this subpart?

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality has been delegated this subpart.

§63.7575 ..... What definitions apply to this subpart?

Key definitions are listed below, refer to the regulation for other definitions as they have been omitted here for clarity.

Biomass or bio-based solid fuel means any biomass-based solid fuel that is not a solid waste. This includes, but is not limited to, wood residue; wood products (*e.g.*, trees, tree stumps, tree limbs, bark, lumber, sawdust, sander dust, chips, scraps, slabs, millings, and shavings); animal manure, including litter and other bedding materials; vegetative agricultural and silvicultural materials, such as logging residues (slash), nut and grain hulls and chaff (*e.g.*, almond, walnut, peanut, rice, and wheat), bagasse, orchard prunings, corn stalks, coffee

bean hulls and grounds. This definition of biomass is not intended to suggest that these materials are or are not solid waste.

Clean dry biomass means any biomass-based solid fuel that have not been painted, pigment-stained, or pressure treated, does not contain contaminants at concentrations not normally associated with virgin biomass materials and has a moisture content of less than 20 percent and is not a solid waste.

Energy assessment means the following for the emission units covered by this subpart:

(1) The energy assessment for facilities with affected boilers and process heaters with a combined heat input capacity of less than 0.3 trillion Btu (TBtu) per year will be 8 on-site technical labor hours in length maximum, but may be longer at the discretion of the owner or operator of the affected source. The boiler system(s), process heater(s), and any on-site energy use system(s) accounting for at least 50 percent of the affected boiler(s) energy (*e.g.*, steam, hot water, process heat, or electricity) production, as applicable, will be evaluated to identify energy savings opportunities, within the limit of performing an 8-hour on-site energy assessment.

(2) The energy assessment for facilities with affected boilers and process heaters with a combined heat input capacity of 0.3 to 1.0 TBtu/year will be 24 on-site technical labor hours in length maximum, but may be longer at the discretion of the owner or operator of the affected source. The boiler system(s), process heater(s), and any on-site energy use system(s) accounting for at least 33 percent of the energy (*e.g.*, steam, hot water, process heat, or electricity) production, as applicable, will be evaluated to identify energy savings opportunities, within the limit of performing a 24-hour on-site energy assessment.

(3) The energy assessment for facilities with affected boilers and process heaters with a combined heat input capacity greater than 1.0 TBtu/year will be up to 24 on-site technical labor hours in length for the first TBtu/yr plus 8 on-site technical labor hours for every additional 1.0 TBtu/yr not to exceed 160 on-site technical hours, but may be longer at the discretion of the owner or operator of the affected source. The boiler system(s), process heater(s), and any on-site energy use system(s) accounting for at least 20 percent of the energy (*e.g.*, steam, process heat, hot water, or electricity) production, as applicable, will be evaluated to identify energy savings opportunities.

(4) The on-site energy use systems serving as the basis for the percent of affected boiler(s) and process heater(s) energy production in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of this definition may be segmented by production area or energy use area as most logical and applicable to the specific facility being assessed (*e.g.*, product X manufacturing area; product Y drying area; Building Z).

Fuel cell means a boiler type in which the fuel is dropped onto suspended fixed grates and is fired in a pile. The refractory-lined fuel cell uses combustion air preheating and positioning of secondary and tertiary air injection ports to improve boiler efficiency. Fluidized bed, dutch oven, pile burner, hybrid suspension grate, and suspension burners are not part of the fuel cell subcategory.

Oxygen analyzer system means all equipment required to determine the oxygen content of a gas stream and used to monitor oxygen in the boiler or process heater flue gas, boiler or process heater, firebox, or other appropriate location. This definition includes oxygen trim systems. The source owner or operator must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate the oxygen analyzer system in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

Oxygen trim system means a system of monitors that is used to maintain excess air at the desired level in a combustion device over its operating load range. A typical system consists of a flue gas oxygen and/or CO monitor that automatically provides a feedback signal to the combustion air controller or draft controller.

Startup means:

(1) Either the first-ever firing of fuel in a boiler or process heater for the purpose of supplying useful thermal energy for heating and/or producing electricity, or for any other purpose, or the firing of fuel in a boiler after a shutdown event for any purpose. Startup ends when any of the useful thermal energy from the boiler or process heater is supplied for heating, and/or producing electricity, or for any other purpose, or

(2) The period in which operation of a boiler or process heater is initiated for any purpose. Startup begins with either the first-ever firing of fuel in a boiler or process heater for the purpose of supplying useful thermal

energy (such as steam or heat) for heating, cooling or process purposes, or producing electricity, or the firing of fuel in a boiler or process heater for any purpose after a shutdown event. Startup ends four hours after when the boiler or process heater supplies useful thermal energy (such as heat or steam) for heating, cooling, or process purposes, or generates electricity, whichever is earlier.

40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ..... National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines

§63.6580 ..... What is the purpose of this subpart?

Subpart ZZZZ establishes national emission limitations and operating limitations for hazardous air pollutants (HAP) emitted from stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) located at major and area sources of HAP emissions. This subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations.

§63.6580 ..... Am I subject to this subpart?

You are subject to this subpart if you own or operate a stationary RICE at a major or area source of HAP emissions, except if the stationary RICE is being tested at a stationary RICE test cell/stand.

The Grangeville fire-water pump engine is a diesel-fired (compression ignition) RICE. Upon issuance of this permit, IFG's Grangeville facility will be subject to this subpart.

§63.6590 ..... What parts of my plant does this subpart cover?

This subpart applies to each affected source.

(a) *Affected source.* An affected source is any existing, new, or reconstructed stationary RICE located at a major or area source of HAP emissions, excluding stationary RICE being tested at a stationary RICE test cell/stand.

(1) Existing stationary RICE.

(i) For stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake horsepower (HP) located at a major source of HAP emissions, a stationary RICE is existing if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the stationary RICE before December 19, 2002.

The Grangeville fire-water pump engine is an affected source. It is an existing stationary RICE with a site rating of 218 brake HP and was installed in 1974. This subpart applies.

§63.6595 ..... When do I have to comply with this subpart?

(a) Affected sources. (1) If you have an existing stationary RICE, excluding existing non-emergency CI stationary RICE, with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations, operating limitations and other requirements no later than June 15, 2007. If you have an existing non-emergency CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, an existing stationary CI RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, or an existing stationary CI RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements no later than May 3, 2013. If you have an existing stationary SI RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, or an existing stationary SI RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements no later than October 19, 2013.

IFG Grangeville mill complied with the requirements prior to May 3, 2013.

§63.6602 ..... What emission limitations and other requirements must I meet if I own or operate an existing stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?

If you own or operate an existing stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the emission limitations and other

requirements in Table 2c to this subpart which apply to you. Compliance with the numerical emission limitations established in this subpart is based on the results of testing the average of three 1-hour runs using the testing requirements and procedures in §63.6620 and Table 4 to this subpart.

Table 2c to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Existing Compression Ignition Stationary RICE Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions and Existing Spark Ignition Stationary RICE ≤500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§63.6600, 63.6602, and 63.6640, you must comply with the following requirements for existing compression ignition stationary RICE located at a major source of HAP emissions and existing spark ignition stationary RICE ≤500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions:

For Each…	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup…	During periods of startup you must….
1. Emergency stationary CI RICE and black start stationary CI RICE[a]	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first. [b] b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. [c]	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply. [c]

a) If an emergency engine is operating during an emergency and it is not possible to shut down the engine in order to perform the work practice requirements on the schedule required in Table 2c of this subpart, or if performing the work practice on the required schedule would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law, the work practice can be delayed until the emergency is over or the unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law has abated. The work practice should be performed as soon as practicable after the emergency has ended or the unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law has abated. Sources must report any failure to perform the work practice on the schedule required and the federal, state or local law under which the risk was deemed unacceptable.

This subpart applies.

§63.6605 ..... What are my general requirements for complying with this subpart?

(a) You must be in compliance with the emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements in this subpart that apply to you at all times.

(b) At all times you must operate and maintain any affected source, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. The general duty to minimize emissions does not require you to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by this standard have been achieved. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

This subpart applies.

§63.6612 ..... By what date must I conduct the initial performance tests or other initial compliance demonstrations if I own or operate an existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions or an existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions?

If you own or operate an existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions or an existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions you are subject to the requirements of this section.

(a) You must conduct any initial performance test or other initial compliance demonstration according to Tables 4 and 5 to this subpart that apply to you within 180 days after the compliance date that is specified for your stationary RICE in §63.6595 and according to the provisions in §63.7(a)(2).

(b) An owner or operator is not required to conduct an initial performance test on a unit for which a performance test has been previously conducted, but the test must meet all of the conditions described in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) The test must have been conducted using the same methods specified in this subpart, and these methods must have been followed correctly.

(2) The test must not be older than 2 years.

(3) The test must be reviewed and accepted by the Administrator.

(4) Either no process or equipment changes must have been made since the test was performed, or the owner or operator must be able to demonstrate that the results of the performance test, with or without adjustments, reliably demonstrate compliance despite process or equipment changes.

This subpart applies.

§63.6615 ..... When must I conduct subsequent performance tests?

If you must comply with the emission limitations and operating limitations, you must conduct subsequent performance tests as specified in Table 3 of this subpart.

This subpart applies.

§63.6620 ..... What performance tests and other procedures must I use?

(a) You must conduct each performance test in Tables 3 and 4 of this subpart that applies to you.

(b) Each performance test must be conducted according to the requirements that this subpart specifies in Table 4 to this subpart. If you own or operate a non-operational stationary RICE that is subject to performance testing, you do not need to start up the engine solely to conduct the performance test. Owners and operators of a non-operational engine can conduct the performance test when the engine is started up again. The test must be conducted at any load condition within plus or minus 10 percent of 100 percent load for the stationary RICE listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(2) New non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(3) New non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(4) New non-emergency CI stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) You must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in §63.7(e)(3). Each test run must last at least 1 hour, unless otherwise specified in this subpart.

(e)(1) You must use Equation 1 of this section to determine compliance with the percent reduction requirement:

$$\frac{C_i - C_o}{C_i} \times 100 = R \quad (Eq.\ 1)$$

Where:

C_i = concentration of carbon monoxide (CO), total hydrocarbons (THC), or formaldehyde at the control device inlet,

C_o = concentration of CO, THC, or formaldehyde at the control device outlet, and

R = percent reduction of CO, THC, or formaldehyde emissions.

(2) You must normalize the CO, THC, or formaldehyde concentrations at the inlet and outlet of the control device to a dry basis and to 15 percent oxygen, or an equivalent percent carbon dioxide (CO_2). If pollutant concentrations are to be corrected to 15 percent oxygen and CO_2 concentration is measured in lieu of oxygen concentration measurement, a CO_2 correction factor is needed. Calculate the CO_2 correction factor as described in paragraphs (e)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Calculate the fuel-specific F_o value for the fuel burned during the test using values obtained from Method 19, Section 5.2, and the following equation:

$$F_o = \frac{0.209\ F_d}{F_c} \quad (Eq.\ 2)$$

Where:

F_o = Fuel factor based on the ratio of oxygen volume to the ultimate CO_2 volume produced by the fuel at zero percent excess air.

0.209 = Fraction of air that is oxygen, percent/100.

F_d = Ratio of the volume of dry effluent gas to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm^3/J ($dscf/10^6$ Btu).

F_c = Ratio of the volume of CO_2 produced to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm^3/J ($dscf/10^6$ Btu)

(ii) Calculate the CO_2 correction factor for correcting measurement data to 15 percent O_2, as follows:

$$X_{CO2} = \frac{5.9}{F_o} \quad (Eq.\ 3)$$

Where:

X_{CO2} = CO_2 correction factor, percent.

5.9 = 20.9 percent O_2—15 percent O_2, the defined O_2 correction value, percent.

(iii) Calculate the CO, THC, and formaldehyde gas concentrations adjusted to 15 percent O_2 using CO_2 as follows:

$$C_{adj} = C_d \frac{X_{CO2}}{\%CO_2} \quad (Eq.\ 4)$$

Where:

C_{adj} = Calculated concentration of CO, THC, or formaldehyde adjusted to 15 percent O_2.

C_d = Measured concentration of CO, THC, or formaldehyde, uncorrected.

X_{CO2} = CO_2 correction factor, percent.

$\%CO_2$ = Measured CO_2 concentration measured, dry basis, percent.

(f) If you comply with the emission limitation to reduce CO and you are not using an oxidation catalyst, if you comply with the emission limitation to reduce formaldehyde and you are not using NSCR, or if you comply with the emission limitation to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and you are not using an oxidation catalyst or NSCR, you must petition the Administrator for operating limitations to be established during the initial performance test and continuously monitored thereafter; or for approval of no operating limitations. You must not conduct the initial performance test until after the petition has been approved by the Administrator.

(g) If you petition the Administrator for approval of operating limitations, your petition must include the information described in paragraphs (g)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Identification of the specific parameters you propose to use as operating limitations;

(2) A discussion of the relationship between these parameters and HAP emissions, identifying how HAP emissions change with changes in these parameters, and how limitations on these parameters will serve to

limit HAP emissions;

(3) A discussion of how you will establish the upper and/or lower values for these parameters which will establish the limits on these parameters in the operating limitations;

(4) A discussion identifying the methods you will use to measure and the instruments you will use to monitor these parameters, as well as the relative accuracy and precision of these methods and instruments; and

(5) A discussion identifying the frequency and methods for recalibrating the instruments you will use for monitoring these parameters.

(h) If you petition the Administrator for approval of no operating limitations, your petition must include the information described in paragraphs (h)(1) through (7) of this section.

(1) Identification of the parameters associated with operation of the stationary RICE and any emission control device which could change intentionally (*e.g.*, operator adjustment, automatic controller adjustment, etc.) or unintentionally (*e.g.*, wear and tear, error, etc.) on a routine basis or over time;

(2) A discussion of the relationship, if any, between changes in the parameters and changes in HAP emissions;

(3) For the parameters which could change in such a way as to increase HAP emissions, a discussion of whether establishing limitations on the parameters would serve to limit HAP emissions;

(4) For the parameters which could change in such a way as to increase HAP emissions, a discussion of how you could establish upper and/or lower values for the parameters which would establish limits on the parameters in operating limitations;

(5) For the parameters, a discussion identifying the methods you could use to measure them and the instruments you could use to monitor them, as well as the relative accuracy and precision of the methods and instruments;

(6) For the parameters, a discussion identifying the frequency and methods for recalibrating the instruments you could use to monitor them; and

(7) A discussion of why, from your point of view, it is infeasible or unreasonable to adopt the parameters as operating limitations.

(i) The engine percent load during a performance test must be determined by documenting the calculations, assumptions, and measurement devices used to measure or estimate the percent load in a specific application. A written report of the average percent load determination must be included in the notification of compliance status. The following information must be included in the written report: the engine model number, the engine manufacturer, the year of purchase, the manufacturer's site-rated brake horsepower, the ambient temperature, pressure, and humidity during the performance test, and all assumptions that were made to estimate or calculate percent load during the performance test must be clearly explained. If measurement devices such as flow meters, kilowatt meters, beta analyzers, stain gauges, etc. are used, the model number of the measurement device, and an estimate of its accurate in percentage of true value must be provided.

This subpart applies.

§63.6625 ..... What are my monitoring, installation, collection, operation, and maintenance requirements?

(a) If you elect to install a CEMS as specified in Table 5 of this subpart, you must install, operate, and maintain a CEMS to monitor CO and either O_2 or CO_2 according to the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section. If you are meeting a requirement to reduce CO emissions, the CEMS must be installed at both the inlet and outlet of the control device. If you are meeting a requirement to limit the concentration of CO, the CEMS must be installed at the outlet of the control device.

(1) Each CEMS must be installed, operated, and maintained according to the applicable performance specifications of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B.

(2) You must conduct an initial performance evaluation and an annual relative accuracy test audit (RATA) of

each CEMS according to the requirements in §63.8 and according to the applicable performance specifications of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B as well as daily and periodic data quality checks in accordance with 40 CFR part 60, appendix F, procedure 1.

(3) As specified in §63.8(c)(4)(ii), each CEMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period. You must have at least two data points, with each representing a different 15-minute period, to have a valid hour of data.

(4) The CEMS data must be reduced as specified in §63.8(g)(2) and recorded in parts per million or parts per billion (as appropriate for the applicable limitation) at 15 percent oxygen or the equivalent CO_2 concentration.

(b) If you are required to install a continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) as specified in Table 5 of this subpart, you must install, operate, and maintain each CPMS according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (6) of this section. For an affected source that is complying with the emission limitations and operating limitations on March 9, 2011, the requirements in paragraph (b) of this section are applicable September 6, 2011.

(1) You must prepare a site-specific monitoring plan that addresses the monitoring system design, data collection, and the quality assurance and quality control elements outlined in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (v) of this section and in §63.8(d). As specified in §63.8(f)(4), you may request approval of monitoring system quality assurance and quality control procedures alternative to those specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section in your site-specific monitoring plan.

(i) The performance criteria and design specifications for the monitoring system equipment, including the sample interface, detector signal analyzer, and data acquisition and calculations;

(ii) Sampling interface (*e.g.*, thermocouple) location such that the monitoring system will provide representative measurements;

(iii) Equipment performance evaluations, system accuracy audits, or other audit procedures;

(iv) Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with provisions in §63.8(c)(1)(ii) and (c)(3); and

(v) Ongoing reporting and recordkeeping procedures in accordance with provisions in §63.10(c), (e)(1), and (e)(2)(i).

(2) You must install, operate, and maintain each CPMS in continuous operation according to the procedures in your site-specific monitoring plan.

(3) The CPMS must collect data at least once every 15 minutes (see also §63.6635).

(4) For a CPMS for measuring temperature range, the temperature sensor must have a minimum tolerance of 2.8 degrees Celsius (5 degrees Fahrenheit) or 1 percent of the measurement range, whichever is larger.

(5) You must conduct the CPMS equipment performance evaluation, system accuracy audits, or other audit procedures specified in your site-specific monitoring plan at least annually.

(6) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each CPMS in accordance with your site-specific monitoring plan.

(c) If you are operating a new or reconstructed stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, you must monitor and record your fuel usage daily with separate fuel meters to measure the volumetric flow rate of each fuel. In addition, you must operate your stationary RICE in a manner which reasonably minimizes HAP emissions.

(d) If you are operating a new or reconstructed emergency 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must install a non-resettable hour meter prior to the startup of the engine.

(e) If you own or operate any of the following stationary RICE, you must operate and maintain the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or develop your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the

maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions:

(1) An existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than 100 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(2) An existing emergency or black start stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(3) An existing emergency or black start stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(4) An existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE with a site rating less than or equal to 300 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(5) An existing non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(6) An existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis.

(7) An existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating less than or equal to 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(8) An existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating less than or equal to 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(9) An existing, non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating greater than 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that is operated 24 hours or less per calendar year; and

(10) An existing, non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating greater than 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that is operated 24 hours or less per calendar year.

(f) If you own or operate an existing emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions or an existing emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must install a non-resettable hour meter if one is not already installed.

(g) If you own or operate an existing non-emergency, non-black start CI engine greater than or equal to 300 HP that is not equipped with a closed crankcase ventilation system, you must comply with either paragraph (g)(1) or paragraph (2) of this section. Owners and operators must follow the manufacturer's specified maintenance requirements for operating and maintaining the open or closed crankcase ventilation systems and replacing the crankcase filters, or can request the Administrator to approve different maintenance requirements that are as protective as manufacturer requirements. Existing CI engines located at area sources in areas of Alaska that meet either §63.6603(b)(1) or §63.6603(b)(2) do not have to meet the requirements of this paragraph (g). Existing CI engines located on offshore vessels that meet §63.6603(c) do not have to meet the requirements of this paragraph (g).

(1) Install a closed crankcase ventilation system that prevents crankcase emissions from being emitted to the atmosphere, or

(2) Install an open crankcase filtration emission control system that reduces emissions from the crankcase by filtering the exhaust stream to remove oil mist, particulates and metals.

(h) If you operate a new, reconstructed, or existing stationary engine, you must minimize the engine's time spent at idle during startup and minimize the engine's startup time to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the emission standards applicable to all times other than startup in Tables 1a, 2a, 2c, and 2d to this subpart apply.

(i) If you own or operate a stationary CI engine that is subject to the work, operation or management practices in items 1 or 2 of Table 2c to this subpart or in items 1 or 4 of Table 2d to this subpart, you have the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Tables 2c and 2d to this subpart. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in Table

2c or 2d to this subpart. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Base Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Base Number is less than 30 percent of the Total Base Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the engine owner or operator is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 business days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 business days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. The owner or operator must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine.

(j) If you own or operate a stationary SI engine that is subject to the work, operation or management practices in items 6, 7, or 8 of Table 2c to this subpart or in items 5, 6, 7, 9, or 11 of Table 2d to this subpart, you have the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Tables 2c and 2d to this subpart. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in Table 2c or 2d to this subpart. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Acid Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Acid Number increases by more than 3.0 milligrams of potassium hydroxide (KOH) per gram from Total Acid Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the engine owner or operator is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 business days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 business days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. The owner or operator must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine.

This subpart may apply.

§63.6630 ..... How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements?

(a) You must demonstrate initial compliance with each emission limitation, operating limitation, and other requirement that applies to you according to Table 5 of this subpart.

(b) During the initial performance test, you must establish each operating limitation in Tables 1b and 2b of this subpart that applies to you.

(c) You must submit the Notification of Compliance Status containing the results of the initial compliance demonstration according to the requirements in §63.6645.

(d) Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more can demonstrate initial compliance with the formaldehyde emission limit by testing for THC instead of formaldehyde. The testing must be conducted according to the requirements in Table 4 of this subpart. The average reduction of emissions of THC determined from the performance test must be equal to or greater than 30 percent.

(e) The initial compliance demonstration required for existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year must be conducted according to the following requirements:

(1) The compliance demonstration must consist of at least three test runs.

(2) Each test run must be of at least 15 minute duration, except that each test conducted using the method in appendix A to this subpart must consist of at least one measurement cycle and include at least 2 minutes of test data phase measurement.

(3) If you are demonstrating compliance with the CO concentration or CO percent reduction requirement, you must measure CO emissions using one of the CO measurement methods specified in Table 4 of this subpart, or using appendix A to this subpart.

(4) If you are demonstrating compliance with the THC percent reduction requirement, you must measure THC emissions using Method 25A, reported as propane, of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.

(5) You must measure O_2 using one of the O_2 measurement methods specified in Table 4 of this subpart. Measurements to determine O_2 concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for CO or THC concentration.

(6) If you are demonstrating compliance with the CO or THC percent reduction requirement, you must measure CO or THC emissions and O_2 emissions simultaneously at the inlet and outlet of the control device.

This subpart applies.

§63.6635 ..... How do I monitor and collect data to demonstrate continuous compliance?

(a) If you must comply with emission and operating limitations, you must monitor and collect data according to this section.

(b) Except for monitor malfunctions, associated repairs, required performance evaluations, and required quality assurance or control activities, you must monitor continuously at all times that the stationary RICE is operating. A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring to provide valid data. Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

(c) You may not use data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities in data averages and calculations used to report emission or operating levels. You must, however, use all the valid data collected during all other periods.

This subpart applies.

§63.6640 ..... How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements?

(a) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limitation, operating limitation, and other requirements in Tables 1a and 1b, Tables 2a and 2b, Table 2c, and Table 2d to this subpart that apply to you according to methods specified in Table 6 to this subpart.

(b) You must report each instance in which you did not meet each emission limitation or operating limitation in Tables 1a and 1b, Tables 2a and 2b, Table 2c, and Table 2d to this subpart that apply to you. These instances are deviations from the emission and operating limitations in this subpart. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in §63.6650. If you change your catalyst, you must reestablish the values of the operating parameters measured during the initial performance test. When you reestablish the values of your operating parameters, you must also conduct a performance test to demonstrate that you are meeting the required emission limitation applicable to your stationary RICE.

(c) The annual compliance demonstration required for existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year must be conducted according to the following requirements:

(1) The compliance demonstration must consist of at least one test run.

(2) Each test run must be of at least 15 minute duration, except that each test conducted using the method in appendix A to this subpart must consist of at least one measurement cycle and include at least 2 minutes of test data phase measurement.

(3) If you are demonstrating compliance with the CO concentration or CO percent reduction requirement, you must measure CO emissions using one of the CO measurement methods specified in Table 4 of this subpart,

or using appendix A to this subpart.

(4) If you are demonstrating compliance with the THC percent reduction requirement, you must measure THC emissions using Method 25A, reported as propane, of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.

(5) You must measure O_2 using one of the O_2 measurement methods specified in Table 4 of this subpart. Measurements to determine O_2 concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for CO or THC concentration.

(6) If you are demonstrating compliance with the CO or THC percent reduction requirement, you must measure CO or THC emissions and O_2 emissions simultaneously at the inlet and outlet of the control device.

(7) If the results of the annual compliance demonstration show that the emissions exceed the levels specified in Table 6 of this subpart, the stationary RICE must be shut down as soon as safely possible, and appropriate corrective action must be taken (e.g., repairs, catalyst cleaning, catalyst replacement). The stationary RICE must be retested within 7 days of being restarted and the emissions must meet the levels specified in Table 6 of this subpart. If the retest shows that the emissions continue to exceed the specified levels, the stationary RICE must again be shut down as soon as safely possible, and the stationary RICE may not operate, except for purposes of startup and testing, until the owner/operator demonstrates through testing that the emissions do not exceed the levels specified in Table 6 of this subpart.

(d) For new, reconstructed, and rebuilt stationary RICE, deviations from the emission or operating limitations that occur during the first 200 hours of operation from engine startup (engine burn-in period) are not violations. Rebuilt stationary RICE means a stationary RICE that has been rebuilt as that term is defined in 40 CFR 94.11(a).

(e) You must also report each instance in which you did not meet the requirements in Table 8 to this subpart that apply to you. If you own or operate a new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions (except new or reconstructed 4SLB engines greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP), a new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, or any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the requirements in Table 8 to this subpart: An existing 2SLB stationary RICE, an existing 4SLB stationary RICE, an existing emergency stationary RICE, an existing limited use stationary RICE, or an existing stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis. If you own or operate any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the requirements in Table 8 to this subpart, except for the initial notification requirements: a new or reconstructed stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, a new or reconstructed emergency stationary RICE, or a new or reconstructed limited use stationary RICE.

(f) If you own or operate an emergency stationary RICE, you must operate the emergency stationary RICE according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1) through (4) of this section. In order for the engine to be considered an emergency stationary RICE 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 (4) of this section, is prohibited. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1) through (4) of this section, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under this subpart and must meet all requirements for non-emergency engines.

(1) There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations.

(2) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE for any combination of the purposes specified in paragraphs (f)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed by paragraphs (f)(3) and (4) of this section counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed by this paragraph (f)(2).

(i) Emergency stationary RICE 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 RICE beyond 100 hours per calendar year.

(ii) Emergency stationary RICE 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 §63.14), 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.

(iii) Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for periods where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency of 5 percent or greater below standard voltage or frequency.

(3) Emergency stationary RICE located at major sources of HAP 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. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.

(4) Emergency stationary RICE located at area sources of HAP 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 paragraphs (f)(4)(i) and (ii) of this section, the 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.

(i) Prior to May 3, 2014, the 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations can be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response to generate income for a facility, or to otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity if the engine is operated as part of a peak shaving (load management program) with the local distribution system operator and the power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local distribution system.

(ii) 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:

(A) The engine is dispatched by the local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator.

(B) 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.

(C) The dispatch follows reliability, emergency operation or similar protocols that follow specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines.

(D) The power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local transmission and distribution system.

(E) 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.

This subpart applies.

§63.6645 ..... What notifications must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit all of the notifications in §§63.7(b) and (c), 63.8(e), (f)(4) and (f)(6), 63.9(b) through (e), and (g) and (h) that apply to you by the dates specified if you own or operate any of the following;

(1) An existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(2) An existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions.

(3) A stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(4) A new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(5) This requirement does not apply if you own or operate an existing stationary RICE less than 100 HP, an existing stationary emergency RICE, or an existing stationary RICE that is not subject to any numerical emission standards.

(b) As specified in §63.9(b)(2), if you start up your stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before the effective date of this subpart, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than December 13, 2004.

(c) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions on or after August 16, 2004, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 120 days after you become subject to this subpart.

(d) As specified in §63.9(b)(2), if you start up your stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before the effective date of this subpart and you are required to submit an initial notification, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than July 16, 2008.

(e) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions on or after March 18, 2008 and you are required to submit an initial notification, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 120 days after you become subject to this subpart.

(f) If you are required to submit an Initial Notification but are otherwise not affected by the requirements of this subpart, in accordance with §63.6590(b), your notification should include the information in §63.9(b)(2)(i) through (v), and a statement that your stationary RICE has no additional requirements and explain the basis of the exclusion (for example, that it operates exclusively as an emergency stationary RICE if it has a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions).

(g) If you are required to conduct a performance test, you must submit a Notification of Intent to conduct a performance test at least 60 days before the performance test is scheduled to begin as required in §63.7(b)(1).

(h) If you are required to conduct a performance test or other initial compliance demonstration as specified in Tables 4 and 5 to this subpart, you must submit a Notification of Compliance Status according to §63.9(h)(2)(ii).

(1) For each initial compliance demonstration required in Table 5 to this subpart that does not include a performance test, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status before the close of business on the 30th day following the completion of the initial compliance demonstration.

(2) For each initial compliance demonstration required in Table 5 to this subpart that includes a performance test conducted according to the requirements in Table 3 to this subpart, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status, including the performance test results, before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of the performance test according to §63.10(d)(2).

(i) If you own or operate an existing non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that is certified to the Tier 1 or Tier 2 emission standards in Table 1 of 40 CFR 89.112 and subject to an enforceable state or local standard requiring engine replacement and you intend

to meet management practices rather than emission limits, as specified in §63.6603(d), you must submit a notification by March 3, 2013, stating that you intend to use the provision in §63.6603(d) and identifying the state or local regulation that the engine is subject to.

This subpart applies.

§63.6650 ..... What reports must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit each report in Table 7 of this subpart that applies to you.

(b) Unless the Administrator has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under §63.10(a), you must submit each report by the date in Table 7 of this subpart and according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(9) of this section.

(1) For semiannual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.6595 and ending on June 30 or December 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for your source in §63.6595.

(2) For semiannual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date follows the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.6595.

(3) For semiannual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must cover the semiannual reporting period from January 1 through June 30 or the semiannual reporting period from July 1 through December 31.

(4) For semiannual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the semiannual reporting period.

(5) For each stationary RICE that is subject to permitting regulations pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 71, and if the permitting authority has established dates for submitting semiannual reports pursuant to 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6 (a)(3)(iii)(A), you may submit the first and subsequent Compliance reports according to the dates the permitting authority has established instead of according to the dates in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(4) of this section.

(6) For annual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.6595 and ending on December 31.

(7) For annual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than January 31 following the end of the first calendar year after the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.6595.

(8) For annual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must cover the annual reporting period from January 1 through December 31.

(9) For annual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than January 31.

(c) The Compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (6) of this section.

(1) Company name and address.

(2) Statement by a responsible official, with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the accuracy of the content of the report.

(3) Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.

(4) If you had a malfunction during the reporting period, the compliance report must include the number, duration, and a brief description for each type of malfunction which occurred during the reporting period and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded. The report must also include a description of actions taken by an owner or operator during a malfunction of an affected source to

minimize emissions in accordance with §63.6605(b), including actions taken to correct a malfunction.

(5) If there are no deviations from any emission or operating limitations that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission or operating limitations during the reporting period.

(6) If there were no periods during which the continuous monitoring system (CMS), including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were no periods during which the CMS was out-of-control during the reporting period.

(d) For each deviation from an emission or operating limitation that occurs for a stationary RICE where you are not using a CMS to comply with the emission or operating limitations in this subpart, the Compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section and the information in paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) The total operating time of the stationary RICE at which the deviation occurred during the reporting period.

(2) Information on the number, duration, and cause of deviations (including unknown cause, if applicable), as applicable, and the corrective action taken.

(e) For each deviation from an emission or operating limitation occurring for a stationary RICE where you are using a CMS to comply with the emission and operating limitations in this subpart, you must include information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) and (e)(1) through (12) of this section.

(1) The date and time that each malfunction started and stopped.

(2) The date, time, and duration that each CMS was inoperative, except for zero (low-level) and high-level checks.

(3) The date, time, and duration that each CMS was out-of-control, including the information in §63.8(c)(8).

(4) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped, and whether each deviation occurred during a period of malfunction or during another period.

(5) A summary of the total duration of the deviation during the reporting period, and the total duration as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(6) A breakdown of the total duration of the deviations during the reporting period into those that are due to control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and other unknown causes.

(7) A summary of the total duration of CMS downtime during the reporting period, and the total duration of CMS downtime as a percent of the total operating time of the stationary RICE at which the CMS downtime occurred during that reporting period.

(8) An identification of each parameter and pollutant (CO or formaldehyde) that was monitored at the stationary RICE.

(9) A brief description of the stationary RICE.

(10) A brief description of the CMS.

(11) The date of the latest CMS certification or audit.

(12) A description of any changes in CMS, processes, or controls since the last reporting period.

(f) Each affected source that has obtained a title V operating permit pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 71 must report all deviations as defined in this subpart in the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6 (a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A). If an affected source submits a Compliance report pursuant to Table 7 of this subpart along with, or as part of, the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), and the Compliance report includes all required information concerning deviations from any emission or operating limitation in this subpart, submission of the Compliance report shall be deemed to satisfy any obligation to report the same deviations in the semiannual monitoring report. However, submission of a Compliance report shall not otherwise affect any obligation the affected source may have to report deviations from permit requirements to the permit authority.

(g) If you are operating as a new or reconstructed stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, you must submit an annual report according to Table 7 of this subpart by the date specified unless the Administrator has approved a different schedule, according to the information described in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(5) of this section. You must report the data specified in (g)(1) through (g)(3) of this section.

(1) Fuel flow rate of each fuel and the heating values that were used in your calculations. You must also demonstrate that the percentage of heat input provided by landfill gas or digester gas is equivalent to 10 percent or more of the total fuel consumption on an annual basis.

(2) The operating limits provided in your federally enforceable permit, and any deviations from these limits.

(3) Any problems or errors suspected with the meters.

(h) If you own or operate an emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 100 brake HP that operates or is contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) or that operates for the purpose specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii), you must submit an annual report according to the requirements in paragraphs (h)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) The report must contain the following information:

(i) Company name and address where the engine is located.

(ii) Date of the report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.

(iii) Engine site rating and model year.

(iv) Latitude and longitude of the engine in decimal degrees reported to the fifth decimal place.

(v) Hours operated for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii), including the date, start time, and end time for engine operation for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii).

(vi) Number of hours the engine is contractually obligated to be available for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii).

(vii) Hours spent for operation for the purpose specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii), including the date, start time, and end time for engine operation for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii). The report must also identify the entity that dispatched the engine and the situation that necessitated the dispatch of the engine.

(viii) If there were no deviations from the fuel requirements in §63.6604 that apply to the engine (if any), a statement that there were no deviations from the fuel requirements during the reporting period.

(ix) If there were deviations from the fuel requirements in §63.6604 that apply to the engine (if any), information on the number, duration, and cause of deviations, and the corrective action taken.

(2) The first annual report must cover the calendar year 2015 and must be submitted no later than March 31, 2016. Subsequent annual reports for each calendar year must be submitted no later than March 31 of the following calendar year.

(3) The annual report must be submitted electronically using the subpart specific reporting form in the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) that is accessed through EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (*www.epa.gov/cdx*). However, if the reporting form specific to this subpart is not available in CEDRI at the time that the report is due, the written report must be submitted to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in §63.13.

This subpart applies.

§63.6655 ..... What records must I keep?

(a) If you must comply with the emission and operating limitations, you must keep the records described in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(5), (b)(1) through (b)(3) and (c) of this section.

(1) A copy of each notification and report that you submitted to comply with this subpart, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status that you submitted,

according to the requirement in §63.10(b)(2)(xiv).

(2) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation (*i.e.*, process equipment) or the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(3) Records of performance tests and performance evaluations as required in §63.10(b)(2)(viii).

(4) Records of all required maintenance performed on the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(5) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.6605(b), including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

(b) For each CEMS or CPMS, you must keep the records listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Records described in §63.10(b)(2)(vi) through (xi).

(2) Previous (*i.e.*, superseded) versions of the performance evaluation plan as required in §63.8(d)(3).

(3) Requests for alternatives to the relative accuracy test for CEMS or CPMS as required in §63.8(f)(6)(i), if applicable.

(c) If you are operating a new or reconstructed stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, you must keep the records of your daily fuel usage monitors.

(d) You must keep the records required in Table 6 of this subpart to show continuous compliance with each emission or operating limitation that applies to you.

(e) You must keep records of the maintenance conducted on the stationary RICE in order to demonstrate that you operated and maintained the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to your own maintenance plan if you own or operate any of the following stationary RICE;

(1) An existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than 100 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(2) An existing stationary emergency RICE.

(3) An existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions subject to management practices as shown in Table 2d to this subpart.

(f) If you own or operate any of the stationary RICE in paragraphs (f)(1) through (2) of this section, you 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. If the engine is used for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) or (iii) or §63.6640(f)(4)(ii), the owner or operator must keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the date, start time, and end time of engine operation for these purposes.

(1) An existing emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines.

(2) An existing emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines.

This subpart applies.

§63.6660 ..... In what form and how long must I keep my records?

(a) Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review according to §63.10(b)(1).

(b) As specified in §63.10(b)(1), you must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

(c) You must keep each record readily accessible in hard copy or electronic form for at least 5 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to §63.10(b)(1).

This subpart applies.

§63.6665 ..... What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 8 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§63.1 through 63.15 apply to you. If you own or operate a new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions (except new or reconstructed 4SLB engines greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP), a new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, or any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with any of the requirements of the General Provisions specified in Table 8: An existing 2SLB stationary RICE, an existing 4SLB stationary RICE, an existing stationary RICE that combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, an existing emergency stationary RICE, or an existing limited use stationary RICE. If you own or operate any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the requirements in the General Provisions specified in Table 8 except for the initial notification requirements: A new stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, a new emergency stationary RICE, or a new limited use stationary RICE.

This subpart applies.

§63.6670 ..... Who implements and enforces this subpart?

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality is delegated this subpart.

7.7 CAM Applicability (40 CFR 64)

Individual permit units at facilities that are subject to Title V permitting requirements (Tier I Permits) may be subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 64, Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM). 40 CFR 64 requires CAM for units that meet the following three criteria:

1) The unit must have an emission limit for the pollutant;
2) The unit must have add-on controls for the pollutant; these are devices such as flue gas recirculation (FGR), baghouses, and catalytic oxidizers; and
3) The unit must have a pre-control potential to emit of greater than the major source thresholds.

At this facility the Hog Fuel Boiler, has an emissions limit as well as add-on controls for PM_{10} emissions. As part of this project the facility will become a HAP major source, thereby becoming applicable to 40 CFR 63 DDDDD, which is more stringent than 40 CFR 64. The CAM requirements are replaced by 40 CFR 64 DDDDD requirements.

7.8 Acid Rain Permit (40 CFR 72-75)

This facility is not an affected facility as defined in 40 CFR 72 through 75; therefore, acid rain permit requirements do not apply.

8. PUBLIC COMMENT

As required by IDAPA 58.01.01.364, a public comment period was made available to the public from July 10, 2019 through August 9, 2019, and December 18, 2019 through January 17, 2020. During this time, comments WERE submitted in response to DEQ's proposed action. A response to public comments document has been crafted by DEQ based on comments submitted during the public comment period. That document is part of the final permit package for this permitting action.

9. EPA REVIEW OF PROPOSED PERMIT

As required by IDAPA 58.01.01.366, DEQ provided the proposed permit to EPA Region 10 for its review and comment on February 18, 2020, via e-mail. No comments were received.

Appendix A - Emissions Inventory

IDAHO FOREST GROUP - GRANGEVILLE, IDAHO

Idaho State ID Number 049-00003. Current Tier I Permit T1-2012.0060, under renewal. Current PTC P-2008.0204, incorporated in Tier I.

Emission Inventory using Updated Emission Factors from November 25, 2019

	PM10 (ton/yr)	PM2.5 (ton/yr)	SO_2 (ton/yr)	NOx (ton/yr)	VOCs (ton/yr)	CO (ton/yr)	HAPs (ton/yr)
Point Sources							
WELLONS FUEL CELL BOILER WITH ESP	28.91	28.91	12.70	249.0	25.40	102	21.2
LUMBER DRY KILNS	4.75	4.13	---	---	192.89	---	29.4
SAWDUST CYCLONE BAGHOUSE, BH-1	0.110	0.074	---	---	---	---	---
SHAVINGS CYCLONE BAGHOUSE, BH-2	0.500	0.335	---	---	---	---	---
SHAVINGS BIN VENT CYCLONE BAGHOUSE, BH-3	0.500	0.335	---	---	---	---	---
SAWMILL SAWDUST CYCLONE, CY-1	5.500	2.750	---	---	---	---	---
PLANER CHIPPING ROOM CYCLONE, CY-2	0.575	0.288	---	---	---	---	---
PLANER CHIP CYCLONE, CY-3	0.575	0.288	---	---	---	---	---
FILING ROOM CYCLONE, CY-4	4.0E-04	2.0E-04	---	---	---	---	---
RETAIL SHAVINGS CYCLONE, CY-5	0.500	0.250	---	---	---	---	---
WASTE OIL HEATER	0.042	0.031	0.0482	0.0288	0.0018	0.0038	1.28E-02
FIRE WATER PUMP	2.29E-04	2.27E-04	4.46E-05	5.32E-02	4.41E-04	1.65E-03	1.63E-02
Point Source Total Emissions	**41.96**	**37.38**	**12.75**	**249.04**	**218.29**	**101.62**	**50.57**
Process Fugitive Sources							
END FLARE REDUCER, PF-1	0.032	0.006	---	---	---	---	---
DEBARKER, PF-2	0.099	0.018	---	---	---	---	---
MERCHANDIZER, PF-3	0.150	0.027	---	---	---	---	---
BARK HOG, PF-4	0.0083	0.0015	---	---	---	---	---
DISC SCREEN, 60% OF FUEL, PF-5	0.188	0.033	---	---	---	---	---
SAWDUST BIN TRUCK LOADOUT, PF-6	0.0019	0.0003	---	---	---	---	---
CHIP TRUCK BIN TOP VENT, PF-7	0.0038	0.0005	---	---	---	---	---
CHIP BIN TRUCK LOADOUT, PF-8	0.0075	0.0011	---	---	---	---	---
PLANER SHAVINGS BIN TRUCK LOADOUT, PF-9	0.0018	0.0003	---	---	---	---	---
PLANER CHIPS LOADOUT, PF-10	0.0004	0.0001	---	---	---	---	---
SAWMILL SAWING INDOORS, PF-11	0.066	0.0115					
PNEUMATIC CONVEYING OF WOOD RESIDUALS	---	---	---	---	11.39	---	---
Process Fugitive Total Emissions	**0.5574**	**0.0980**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**11.3885**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**
Fugitive Sources							
CONVEYORS	0.0012	0.0002	---	---	---	---	---
TRANSFERS	0.0124	0.0019	---	---	---	---	---
STORAGE SOURCE EMISSIONS	0.1741	0.0971	---	---	---	---	---
FUGITIVE DUST - UNPAVED ROADS	4.5017	0.4502	---	---	---	---	---
FUGITIVE DUST - PAVED ROADS	0.3488	0.0856	---	---	---	---	---
Fugitive Total Emissions	**5.04**	**0.63**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Plantwide Total	**47.56**	**38.12**	**12.75**	**249.04**	**229.68**	**101.62**	**50.57**

IDAHO FOREST GROUP - GRANGEVILLE, IDAHO

Idaho State ID Number 049-00003. Current Tier I Permit T1-2012.0060, under renewal. Current PTC P-2008.0204, incorporated in Tier I. Emission Inventory/Calculations

Proposed PTE with Wellons Boiler

	PM10 (lb/hr)	PM2.5 (lb/hr)	SO_2 (lb/hr)	NOx (lb/hr)	VOCs (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)
Point Sources						
WELLONS FUEL CELL BOILER WITH ESP	6.60	6.60	2.90	56.8	5.80	23.2
LUMBER DRY KILNS	2.75	2.75	---	---	44.04	---
SAWDUST CYCLONE BAGHOUSE, BH-1	0.07	0.05	---	---	---	---
SHAVINGS CYCLONE BAGHOUSE, BH-2	0.33	0.22	---	---	---	---
SHAVINGS BIN VENT CYCLONE BAGHOUSE, BH-3	0.33	0.22	---	---	---	---
SAWMILL SAWDUST CYCLONE, CY-1	3.67	1.83	---	---	---	---
PLANER CHIPPING ROOM CYCLONE, CY-2	0.38	0.19	---	---	---	---
PLANER CHIP CYCLONE, CY-3	0.38	0.19	---	---	---	---
FILING ROOM CYCLONE, CY-4	1.3E-04	6.4E-05	---	---	---	---
RETAIL SHAVINGS CYCLONE, CY-5	0.16	0.08	---	---	---	---
WASTE OIL HEATER	0.08	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.10	0.01
FIRE WATER PUMP	4.58E-03	4.54E-03	8.92E-04	1.06	8.82E-03	3.31E-02
Point Source Total Emissions	**14.77**	**12.21**	**2.90**	**57.96**	**49.94**	**23.24**
Process Fugitive Sources						
END FLARE REDUCER, PF-1	2.11E-02	3.74E-03	---	---	---	---
DEBARKER, PF-2	6.60E-02	1.17E-02	---	---	---	---
MERCHANDIZER, PF-3	1.00E-01	1.77E-02	---	---	---	---
BARK HOG, PF-4	5.50E-03	9.74E-04	---	---	---	---
DISC SCREEN, 60% OF FUEL, PF-5	1.25E-01	2.21E-02	---	---	---	---
SAWDUST BIN TRUCK LOADOUT, PF-6	1.28E-03	1.83E-04	---	---	---	---
CHIP TRUCK BIN TOP VENT, PF-7	2.51E-03	3.58E-04	---	---	---	---
CHIP BIN TRUCK LOADOUT, PF-8	5.02E-03	7.17E-04	---	---	---	---
PLANER SHAVINGS BIN TRUCK LOADOUT, PF-9	1.17E-03	1.67E-04	---	---	---	---
PLANER CHIPS LOADOUT, PF-10	2.68E-04	3.83E-05	---	---	---	---
SAWMILL SAWING INDOORS, PF-11	4.38E-02	7.66E-03				
PNEUMATIC CONVEYING OF WOOD RESIDUALS	---	---	---	---	2.60	---
Process Fugitive Total Emissions	**0.3716**	**0.0653**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**2.6001**	**0.0000**
Fugitive Sources						
CONVEYORS	Hourly emissions not used for modeling.					
STORAGE SOURCE EMISSIONS	Hourly emissions not used for modeling.					
FUGITIVE DUST - UNPAVED ROADS	Hourly emissions not used for modeling.					
FUGITIVE DUST - PAVED ROADS	Hourly emissions not used for modeling.					
Fugitive Totals	**NA**	**NA**	**---**	**---**	**---**	**---**
Plantwide Total	**15.14**	**12.27**	**2.90**	**57.96**	**52.54**	**23.24**

IDAHO FOREST GROUP, GRANGEVILLE
Production Information for Emissions Calculations

Lumber Production

Process	Annual Production Rate		Daily Production Rate		Comments:
Sawmill	250,000	mbf/year	2,000	mbf/day	Maximum sawmill physical capacity
Dry Kilns	250,000	mbf/year	2,000	mbf/day	Maximum kiln physical capacity
Planer	250,000	mbf/year	2,000	mbf/day	Maximum planer physical capacity
Logs Used	900,000	tons/yr, green	7,200	tons/day, green	Tons estimated based on 3.6 tons logs/mbf.
Sawmill Hours	7,488	hours/year	24	hrs/day	6 days/week, 52 weeks
Planer Hours	7,488	hours/year	24	hrs/day	6 days/week, 52 weeks
Kiln Hours	8,760	hours/year	24	hrs/day	365 days/year

Steam Plant Information			Comments:
Boiler Steam Capacity	80,000	pounds of steam per hour (pph)	As described in Tier I permit Section 4.
Boiler Heat Input	116	MMBtu/hr, design heat input	As described in Tier I permit Section 4.
Boiler Hours	8,760	hours/year, potential	
Boiler Annual Steam	700,800	thousand pounds/yr, steam production potential	
Boiler Annual Heat Input	1,016,160	MMBtu/yr, heat input potential	

Residuals Production, Based on IFG Records

	BDT/yr	BDT/day	Estimation Factor		
Sawmill Chips	107,500	860	0.43	BDT/mbf sawmill	Based on Grangeville records
Sawdust	55,000	440	0.22	BDT/mbf sawmill	Based on Grangeville records
Hog Bark	75,000	600	0.30	BDT/mbf sawmill	Based on Grangeville records
Planer Chips	5,750	46	0.023	BDT/mbf planer	Based on Grangeville records
Shavings	25,000	200	0.10	BDT/mbf planer	Based on Grangeville records

	Moisture Content	Green Wt. ton/year	ton/day
Sawmill Chips	50%	215,000	1,720
Sawdust	50%	110,000	880
Hog Bark	50%	150,000	1,200
Planer Chips	15%	6,765	54
Shavings	15%	29,412	235
	Moisture Content	**Dry Wt. BDT/yr**	**BDT/day**
Logs	50%	450,000	3,600

WELLONS FUEL CELL BOILER WITH ESP

Boiler Production	8,760	Hours/Year	Max Potential Hours
	80,000	lb steam/hour	Peak 1-hour steam rate
	116	MMBtu/hr, design	Design heat input
	700,800	klb steam/yr	PTE annual steam production
	1,016,160	MMBtu/yr	PTE annual heat input

CRITERIA POLLUTANT EMISSIONS

PM/PM10/PM2.5 are considered equal for a well-controlled combustion source.

Filterable PM (controlled), MACT Limit			
Emission Factor:	0.02	lb/MMBtu	Boiler MACT Limit for Fuel Cell Boilers
Emissions:	10.16	tons/year	Filterable PM only.
	2.32	lbs/hr	
PM10/PM2.5 (controlled), Permit Limit			
Emissions:	28.9	tons/year	T1-2012.0060 permit limit for PM10, no change.
	6.6	lbs/hr	T1-2012.0060 permit limit for PM10, no change.
Sulfur Dioxide:			
Emission Factor:	0.025	lb/MMBtu	(AP-42 TABLE 1.6-2, Rev 9/03)
Emissions:	12.70	tons/year	
	2.90	lbs/hr	
Nitrogen Oxides (NOx)			
Emission Factor:	0.49	lb/MMBtu	(AP-42 TABLE 1.6-2, Rev 9/03, ef for dry wood)
Emissions:	248.96	tons/year	In response to EPA suggestion in Aug. 9, 2019 letter
	56.84	lbs/hr	to Idaho DEQ.
Carbon Monoxide (CO)			
Emission Factor:	0.20	lb/MMBtu	Wellons specified emission rate.
Emissions:	101.62	tons/year	See emissions report.
	23.20	lbs/hr	
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)			
Emission Factor:	0.05	lb/MMBtu	Wellons boiler emission guarantee
Emissions:	25.40	tons/year	Tracking value: 0.072 lb/klb steam
	5.80	lbs/hr	

MACT Emission Limits, based on January 31, 2015 version of Boiler MACT. Effective 3-years after permit is changed to HAPS major

Particulate Matter, filterable			
Emission Factor:	0.020	lb/MMBtu heat input	Table 2 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63
Emissions:	10.16	tons/year	Boiler type 12 - fuel cell boilers/biomass
	2.32	lbs/hr	
Carbon Monoxide (CO)			
MACT Emission Limit:	1100	ppm @ 3% oxygen	Table 2 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63
Flue Gas flowrate at 0% oxygen:	1,113,600	dscf/hr, flue gas @ 0% oxygen	Based on F-Factor for wood bark
Flue Gas flowrate at 3% oxygen:	1,300,237	dscf/hr, flue gas @ 3% oxygen	Adjusted to 3% oxygen
Gas emitted in lbmol:	3,427	lbmol/hr, flue gas @ 3% oxygen	379.4 dscf/lbmol At 60°F and 1 atm.
CO emitted in lbmol:	3.77	lbmol/hr CO	1500 ppm CO
Molecular Weight CO:	28.01	lb/lbmol	M.W. = 28.01 lb/lbmol
Allowable CO Emissions:	105.6	lb/hr CO	MACT allowable, higher than proposed limit
	462	tpy CO	MACT allowable, higher than proposed limit

Biomass Combustion on Boiler Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions

Boiler Heat Input	1,016,160	MMBtu/year	
Based on 40CFR98 - Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting, current as of August 30, 2018			
40CFR98.2(b)(2) says to exclude CO2 emissions from biomass combustion but include CH4 and N2O from biomass combustion in GHG calculation.			
Carbon Dioxide (CO2) (not actually a greenhouse gas when emitted from biomass burning)			
Emission Factor (SI Units):	93.8	kg/MMBtu	Table C-1 to Subpart C of Part 98.
Emission Factor (English Units):	206.36	lb/MMBtu	
Potential Emissions:	104,847	tpy CO2	Short tons
Methane			
Emission Factor (SI Units):	7.20E-03	kg/MMBtu	Table C-2 to Subpart C of Part 98
Emission Factor (English Units):	1.58E-02	lb/MMBtu	
Potential Emissions:	8.05	tpy CH4	Short tons per year
	7.32	MT per year	Metric tons per year
Nitrous Oxide			
Emission Factor:	3.60E-03	lb/MMBtu	Table C-2 to Subpart C of Part 98
Emissions:	1.83	tpy N2O	Short tons
	3.66	MT per year	Metric Tons
Total	**104,857**	**tpy GHG**	**Short tons per year**

Calculated Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO2e)

Compound	**GWP**	**Calculated GHG**		
Carbon Dioxide	NA	0		CO2 excluded as per 40CFR98.2(b)(2)
Methane	25	183	MT CO2e	Table A-1 , Subpart A, Part 98, GWP updated 1/1/14
Nitrous Oxide	298	1,090	MT CO2e	Table A-1 , Subpart A, Part 98, GWP updated 1/1/14
Total GHG		**1,273**	**MT CO2e**	

WELLONS HOG FUEL BOILER

HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS (HAPS) Wellons Boiler

Operating Parameters:

Actual Hours of Operation	hours/yr	8,760
Max Heat Input	MMBtu / hr	116.0
Annual Boiler Heat Input	MMBtu / yr	1,016,160

Emission Factors:

AP-42 Ch.1.6, Tables 1.6-3 and 1.6-4 (9/03) *Boiler MACT Limit	CAS Number	HAP?	TAP Class (A/B)[1]	Emission Factor (lb/MMBtu)	Annual Emissions (tons/yr)	HAP Emissions (tons/yr)	
Acenaphthene		N	NA	9.1E-07	4.62E-04		
Acenaphthylene		N	NA	5.0E-06	2.54E-03		
Acetaldehyde	75070	Y	A	8.3E-04	4.22E-01	4.22E-01	4.97170640
Acetone		N	B	1.9E-04	9.65E-02		
Acetophenone	98862	Y	NA	3.2E-09	1.63E-06	1.63E-06	
Acrolein	107028	Y	B	4.0E-03	2.03E+00	2.03E+00	2.147320
Anthracene		N	NA	3.0E-06	1.52E-03		
Benzaldehyde		N	NA	8.5E-07	4.32E-04		
Benzene	71432	Y	A	4.2E-03	2.13E+00	2.13E+00	
Benzoic acid		N	NA	4.7E-08	2.39E-05		
bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)	117817	Y	A	4.7E-08	2.39E-05	2.39E-05	
Bromomethane (methyl bromide)	74839	Y	B	1.5E-05	7.62E-03	7.62E-03	
2-Butanone (MEK) - Removed from HAPS	78933	N	B	5.4E-06	2.74E-03		
Carbazole		N	NA	1.8E-06	9.15E-04		
Carbon tetrachloride	56235	Y	A	4.5E-05	2.29E-02	2.29E-02	
Chlorine	7782505	Y	B	7.9E-04	4.01E-01	4.01E-01	
Chlorobenzene	108907	Y	B	3.3E-05	1.68E-02	1.68E-02	
Chloroform	67663	Y	A	2.8E-05	1.42E-02	1.42E-02	
Chloromethane (Methyl Chloride)	74873	Y	B	2.3E-05	1.17E-02	1.17E-02	
2-Chloronaphthalene		N	NA	2.4E-09	1.22E-06		
2-Chlorophenol		N	NA	2.4E-08	1.22E-05		
Crotonaldehyde	123739	N	B	9.9E-06	5.03E-03		
Decachlorobiphenyl		N	NA	2.7E-10	1.37E-07		
1,2-Dibromoethene		N	NA	5.5E-05	2.79E-02		
Dichlorobiphenyl		N	NA	7.4E-10	3.76E-07		
1,2-Dichloroethane (Ethylene Dichloride)	107062	Y	A	2.9E-05	1.47E-02	1.47E-02	
Dichloromethane (Methylene chloride)	75092	Y	A	2.9E-04	1.47E-01	1.47E-01	
1,2-Dichloropropane (Propylene dichloride)	78875	Y	B	3.3E-05	1.68E-02	1.68E-02	
2,4 Dinitrophenol	51285	Y	NA	1.8E-07	9.15E-05	9.15E-05	
Dioxins and Furans, Not TCDD		N	NA	1.7E-06	8.49E-04		
Heptachlor dibenzo-p-dioxins		N	NA	*2.0E-09*			
Heptachlor dibenzo-p-furans		N	NA	*2.4E-10*			
Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins		N	NA	*1.6E-06*			
Hexachlorodibenzo-p-furans		N	NA	*2.8E-10*			
Octachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins		N	NA	*6.6E-08*			
Octachlorodibenzo-p-furans		N	NA	*8.8E-11*			
Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins		N	NA	*1.5E-09*			
Pentachlorodibenzo-p-furans		N	NA	*4.2E-10*			
Dioxins and Furans, TCDD		Y	A	1.3E-09	6.70E-07		
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins	1746016	Y	A	*8.6E-12*			
Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins		Y	A	*4.7E-10*			
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-furans		Y	A	*9.0E-11*			
Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-furans		Y	A	*7.5E-10*			
Ethylbenzene	100414	Y	B	3.1E-05	1.58E-02	1.58E-02	
Formaldehyde	50000	Y	A	4.4E-03	2.24E+00	2.24E+00	2.9259645
Heptachlorobiphenyl		N	NA	6.6E-11	3.35E-08		
Hexachlorobiphenyl		N	NA	5.5E-10	2.79E-07		
Hexanal		N	NA	7.0E-06	3.56E-03		
Hydrogen chloride (Hydrochloric Acid)*	7647010	Y	B	2.2E-02	1.12E+01	1.12E+01	Boiler MACT Limit
Isobutyraldehyde		N	NA	1.2E-05	6.10E-03		was 9.6 tpy
Methane		N	NA	2.1E-02	1.07E+01		
2-Methylnaphthalene		N	NA	1.6E-07	8.13E-05		
Monochlorobiphenyl		N	NA	2.2E-10	1.12E-07		
Naphthalene	91203	Y	B	9.7E-05	4.93E-02	4.93E-02	
2-Nitrophenol		N	NA	2.4E-07	1.22E-04		
4-Nitrophenol	100027	Y	NA	1.1E-07	5.59E-05	5.59E-05	
Pentachloropbiphenyl		N	NA	1.2E-09	6.10E-07		
Pentachlorophenol	87865	Y	B	5.1E-08	2.59E-05	2.59E-05	
Perylene		N	NA	5.2E-10	2.64E-07		
Phenanthrene		N	NA	7.0E-06	3.56E-03		
Phenol	108952	Y	B	5.1E-05	2.59E-02	2.59E-02	
Propanal = Propionaldehyde	123386	Y	B	6.1E-05	3.10E-02	3.10E-02	
Polyaromatic Hydrocarbons (except 7-PAH group)		N	A	5.3E-06	2.67E-03		
Benzo(e)pyrene				*2.6E-09*			
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene				*9.3E-08*			
Benzo(j,k)fluoranthene				*1.6E-07*			
Fluoranthene				*1.6E-06*			
Fluorene				*3.4E-06*			
Polycyclic Organic Matter (POM) = 7-PAH Group		Y	A	2.9E-06	1.49E-03	1.49E-03	
Benzo(a)anthracene		Y	A	*6.5E-08*			
Benzo(a)pyrene		Y	A	*2.6E-06*	1.32E-03		
Benzo(b)fluoranthene		Y	A	*1.0E-07*			
Benzo(k)fluoranthene		Y	A	*3.6E-08*			
Indeno(1,2,3,cd)pyrene		Y	A	*8.7E-08*			
Chrysene		Y	A	*3.8E-08*			
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene		Y	A	*9.1E-09*			
Pyrene		N	NA	3.7E-06	1.88E-03		
Styrene	100425	Y	B	1.9E-03	9.65E-01	9.65E-01	
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins	1746016	Y	A	8.6E-12	4.37E-09	4.37E-09	
Tetrachlorobiphenyl		N	NA	2.5E-09	1.27E-06		
Tetrachloroethene		N	NA	3.8E-05	1.93E-02		
o-Tolualdehyde		N	NA	7.2E-06	3.66E-03		
p-Tolualdehyde		N	NA	1.1E-05	5.59E-03		
Toluene	108883	Y	B	9.2E-04	4.67E-01	4.67E-01	
Trichlorobiphenyl		N	NA	2.6E-09	1.32E-06		
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (Methyl Chloroform)	71556	Y	B	3.1E-05	1.58E-02	1.58E-02	
Trichloroethene (Trichloroethylene)	79016	Y	A	3.0E-05	1.52E-02	1.52E-02	
Trichlorofluoromethane	75694	Y	NA	4.1E-05	2.08E-02	2.08E-02	
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88062	Y	A	2.2E-08	1.12E-05	1.12E-05	
Vinyl Chloride	75014	Y	A	1.8E-05	9.15E-03	9.15E-03	
o-Xylene	95476	Y	B	2.5E-05	1.27E-02	1.27E-02	
Antimony	7440-36-0	Y	B	7.9E-06	4.01E-03	4.01E-03	
Arsenic	7440-38-2	Y	A	2.2E-05	1.12E-02	1.12E-02	
Barium	7440-39-3	N	B	1.7E-04	8.64E-02		
Beryllium	7440-41-7	Y	A	1.1E-06	5.59E-04	5.59E-04	
Cadmium	7440-43-9	Y	A	4.1E-06	2.08E-03	2.08E-03	
Chromium, total	16065-83-1	Y	B	2.1E-05	1.07E-02	1.07E-02	
Chromium, hexavalent	18540-29-9	Y	A	3.5E-06	1.78E-03	1.78E-03	
Cobalt	7440-48-4	Y	B	6.5E-06	3.30E-03	3.30E-03	
Copper	7440-50-8	N	B	4.9E-05	2.49E-02		
Iron		N	NA	9.9E-04	5.03E-01		
Lead	7439-92-1	Y	NA	4.8E-05	2.44E-02	2.44E-02	
Manganese	7439-96-5	Y	B	1.6E-03	8.13E-01	8.13E-01	
Mercury (removed from TAPs)*	7439-97-6	Y	NA	5.7E-06	2.90E-03	2.90E-03	Boiler MACT Limit
Molybdenum	7439-98-7	N	B	2.1E-06	1.07E-03		
Nickel	7440-02-0	Y	A	3.3E-05	1.68E-02	1.68E-02	
Phosphorus	7223-14-0	Y	B	2.7E-05	1.37E-02	1.37E-02	
Potassium		N	NA	3.9E-02	1.98E+01		
Selenium	7782-49-2	Y	B	2.8E-06	1.42E-03	1.42E-03	
Silver	7440-22-4	N	B	1.7E-03	8.64E-01		
Sodium		N	NA	3.6E-04	1.83E-01		
Strontium		N	NA	1.0E-05	5.08E-03		
Tin	7440-31-5	N	B	2.3E-05	1.17E-02		
Titanium		N	NA	2.0E-05	1.02E-02		
Vanadium	1314-62-1	N	B	9.8E-07	4.98E-04		
Yttrium		N	NA	3.0E-07	1.52E-04		
Zinc		N	NA	4.2E-04	2.13E-01		
					TOTAL HAPS	**21.19**	

(1) TAP Class A is regulated under IDAPA 58.01.01.586 and TAP Class B is regulated under IDAPA 58.01.01.585.

LUMBER DRY KILNS

Using EPA November 2019 Emission Factors

250,000 mbf/yr, lumber dried
2,000 mbf/day, physical max potential

CRITERIA POLLUTANTS

PM10 :

Emission Factor:	0.038	lbs/mbf	Willamette Ind. 1998 Source Tests
Emissions:	4.75	tons/year	Douglas fir and Hemlock
	76.00	lbs/day	Factor negotiated between IFG and DEQ
	3.17	lb/hr	

PM2.5 :

Emission Factor:	0.033	lbs/mbf	Willamette Ind. 1998 Source Tests
Emissions:	4.13	tons/year	Douglas fir and Hemlock
	66.00	lbs/day	Factor negotiated between IFG and DEQ
	2.75	lb/hr	

VOC:

Emission Factor:	1.54	lbs/mbf	Species-dependent emission factor
Emissions:	192.89	tons/year	VOC Emissions based on values below
	44.04	lbs/hr	

Based on species mix shown as an example.

Wood Species, representative:	% of Total	Drying Temp (^{o}F)	VOC (lb/Mbf)	Weighted (lb/Mbf)	PCWR Factor (lb/MBF)	PCWR Emissions (tpy)
White Fir	30.0%	245	0.98032	0.294	0.0811	3.04
Western Hemlock	0.0%	245	0.51208	0.000	0.0811	0.00
Western Red Cedar	0.0%	180	0.44927	0.000	0.0811	0.00
Douglas Fir	60.0%	230	1.5867	0.952	0.0811	6.08
Engelmann Spruce	0.0%	215	0.1769	0.000	0.0811	0.00
Larch	0.0%	230	1.5867	0.000	0.0811	0.00
Lodgepole Pine	0.0%	245	1.135	0.000	0.1721	0.00
Ponderosa Pine	10.0%	205	2.970	0.297	0.1721	2.15
Western White Pine	0.0%	205	2.970	0.000	0.1721	0.00
Douglas fir and larch (DFL)	0.0%	230	1.587	0.000	0.0811	0.00
Hemlock and fir (HF)	0.0%	245	0.980	0.000	0.0811	0.00
Spruce and lodgepole (ESLP)	0.0%	245	1.135	0.000	0.0811	0.00
Other Species not listed	0.0%	205	2.970	0.000	0.1721	0.00
Total	100.0%			**1.54**		**11.28**

HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS

EMISSION FACTORS:	Emission factors discussed in Emissions Report					
Pollutant	Total HAP	Methanol	Formal-dehyde	Acetal-dehyde	Propionaldehyde	Acrolein
White Fir	0.4738	0.4057	0.0116	0.0550	*0.0004*	*0.0012*
Western Hemlock	0.2855	0.2126	0.0036	0.0677	0.0004	0.0012
Western Red Cedar	0.1739	0.1034	0.0012	0.0677	0.0004	0.0012
Douglas Fir	0.1322	0.1013	0.0026	0.0275	0.0003	0.0005
Engelmann Spruce	0.0772	0.0539	0.0025	0.0201	0.0002	0.0005
Larch	0.1322	0.1013	0.0026	0.0275	0.0003	0.0005
Lodgepole Pine	0.0956	0.0550	0.0030	*0.0340*	*0.0010*	*0.0026*
Ponderosa Pine	0.1334	0.0911	0.0047	0.0340	0.0010	0.0026
Western White Pine	0.1334	0.0911	0.0047	0.0340	0.0010	0.0026
Douglas fir and larch (DFL)	0.1322	0.1013	0.0026	0.0275	0.0003	0.0005
Hemlock and fir (HF)	0.4738	0.4057	0.0116	0.0677	0.0004	0.0012
Spruce and lodgepole (ESLP)	0.0956	0.0550	0.0030	0.0340	0.0010	0.0026
Other Species not listed	0.1334	0.4057	0.0116	0.0677	0.0010	0.0026

EMISSIONS

Species	Total HAP	Methanol	Formal-dehyde	Acetal-dehyde	Propionaldehyde	Acrolein
White Fir	35,536	30,424	867	4,125	30	90
Western Hemlock	0	0	0	0	0	0
Western Red Cedar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas Fir	19,836	15,195	396	4,125	45	75
Engelmann Spruce	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larch	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lodgepole Pine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ponderosa Pine	3,334	2,277	118	850	25	65
Western White Pine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas fir and larch (DFL)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hemlock and fir (HF)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spruce and lodgepole (ESLP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Species not listed	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL, lb/yr	58,706	47,895	1,381	9,100	100	230
TOTAL, ton/yr	29.35	23.95	0.69	4.55	0.05	0.12

Italicised values are assumed because EPA reference had no data.

CYCLONE AND BAGHOUSE PTE EMISSIONS

Source	PM10 ef (lb/BDT)	reference	PM2.5 ef (lb/BDT)	reference			
SAWDUST CYCLONE BAGHOUSE, BH-1	0.04	AQ-EF02, CY w/BH, dry mat'l	0.027	67% of PM10(1)	Gets up to 10% of sawdust	Formerly CY11BH	
SHAVINGS CYCLONE BAGHOUSE, BH-2	0.04	AQ-EF02, CY w/BH, dry mat'l	0.027	67% of PM10(1)		Formerly CY72BH	
SHAVINGS BIN VENT CYCLONE BAGHOUSE, BH-3	0.04	AQ-EF02, CY w/BH, dry mat'l	0.027	67% of PM10(1)		Formerly CY73	
SAWMILL SAWDUST CYCLONE, CY-1	0.2	AQ-EF02, CY green or large mat'l	0.1	50% of PM10(1)	Gets up to 100% of sawdust	Formerly CY12	
PLANER CHIPPING ROOM CYCLONE, CY-2	0.2	AQ-EF02, CY green or large mat'l	0.1	50% of PM10(1)		Formerly CY75	Emissons Control
PLANER CHIP CYCLONE, CY-3	0.2	AQ-EF02, CY green or large mat'l	0.1	50% of PM10(1)		Formerly CY71	Process Equp
SHAVINGS BIN VENT CYCLONE	0.2	Bin vent, not bulk loaded.	0.1	50% of PM10(1)		Formerly CY73	Emissons Control, will be replaced with BH
FILING ROOM CYCLONE, CY-4	0.2	AQ-EF02, CY green or large mat'l	0.1	50% of PM10(1)	Collects Saw filings.	Formerly CY41	Process Equp
RETAIL SHAVINGS CYCLONE, CY-5	0.2	AQ-EF02, CY green or large mat'l	0.1	50% of PM10(1)		Formerly CY74	Not used now, could be used again

(1) DEQ determined that baghouse PM2.5 should be calculated as 67% of PM10 and cyclone PM2.5 should be calculated as 50% of PM10.

Source	Basis	Production Units	Current PTE				
			PM10 (ton/yr)	Daily PM10 (lb/hr)	PM2.5 (ton/yr)	PM2.5 (lb/hr)	
SAWDUST CYCLONE BAGHOUSE, BH-1	5,500	BDT/yr	0.1100		0.0737		
	44	BDT/day		0.0733		0.0491	
SHAVINGS CYCLONE BAGHOUSE, BH-2	25,000	BDT/yr	0.5000		0.3350		
	200	BDT/day		0.3333		0.2233	
SHAVINGS BIN VENT CYCLONE BAGHOUSE, BH-3	25,000	BDT/yr	0.5000		0.3350		
	200	BDT/day		0.3333		0.2233	
SAWMILL SAWDUST CYCLONE, CY-1	55,000	BDT/yr	5.5000		2.7500		
	440	BDT/day		3.6667		1.8333	
PLANER CHIPPING ROOM CYCLONE, CY-2	5,750	BDT/yr	0.5750		0.2875		
	46	BDT/day		0.38333		0.19167	
PLANER CHIP CYCLONE, CY-3	5,750	BDT/yr	0.5750		0.2875		
	46	BDT/day		0.3833		0.1917	
SHAVINGS BIN VENT CYCLONE	Controlled by newly added baghouse.						
FILING ROOM CYCLONE, CY-4	4	BDT/yr	0.0004		0.0002		Throughput Estimated
	0.015	BDT/day		0.0001		0.0001	
RETAIL SHAVINGS CYCLONE, CY-5	5,000	BDT/yr	0.5000		0.2500		Could be restarted if market available.
	19	BDT/day		0.1603		0.0801	

Conversion of minutes to hours	60	min/hr
Conversion of grains to lbs	7000	gr/lb

MILL FUGITIVE SOURCES

Production Information Used in Fugitive Emission Calculations

Logs Used	900,000	tons/yr, green	7,200	tons/day, green
Logs to Reducer	28,800	tons/yr, green	230	tons/day, green
Hogged Bark	150,000	tons/yr, green	1,200	tons/day, green
	75,000	BDT/yr	600	BDT/day
Logs without Bark	750,000	tons/yr, green	6,000	tons/day, green
Sawdust	55,000	BDT/yr	440	BDT/day
Sawmill Chips	215,000	BDT/yr	1720	BDT/day
Shavings	25,000	BDT/yr	200	BDT/day
Planer Chips	5,750	BDT/yr	46	BDT/day

Emission Factors						**PM10**	**PM10**	**PM2.5**	**PM2.5**	
Fugitive Emissions Source	**PM10 ef**	**PM2.5 ef**	**Units**	**Control Eff.**	**Emission Factor Reference**	**tpy**	**lb/hr (daily)**	**tpy**	**lb/hr (daily)**	
END FLARE REDUCER, PF-1	0.011	0.001947	lb/ton logs, green	80%	AIRS 3-07-008-01, NCASI for PM2.5%. 80% control for partial enclosure.	3.17E-02	2.11E-02	5.61E-03	3.74E-03	Formerly P12
DEBARKER, PF-2	0.011	0.001947	lb/ton logs, green	98%	AIRS 3-07-008-01, NCASI for PM2.5%. 98% control for partial enclosure.	9.90E-02	6.60E-02	1.75E-02	1.17E-02	Formerly P13
MERCHANDIZER, PF-3	0.2	0.0354	lb/ton logs, green	98%	AIRS 3-07-008-01, NCASI for PM2.5%. 98% control for full enclosure.	1.50E-01	1.00E-01	2.66E-02	1.77E-02	Formerly P14
BARK HOG, PF-4	0.011	0.001947	lb/BDT bark	98%	AIRS 3-07-008-01, NCASI for PM2.5%. 98% control for enclosure.	8.25E-03	5.50E-03	1.46E-03	9.74E-04	Formerly P15
DISC SCREEN, 60% OF FUEL, PF-5	0.05	0.00885	lb/BDT bark	90%	General Material Handling, NCASI for PM2.5%. 90% control for partial enclosure.	1.88E-01	1.25E-01	3.32E-02	2.21E-02	Formerly P22
SAWDUST BIN TRUCK LOADOUT, PF-6	0.00035	0.00005	lb/BDT sawdust	80%	FARR drop factor "wet", 80% control for side panels	1.93E-03	1.28E-03	2.75E-04	1.83E-04	
CHIP TRUCK BIN TOP VENT, PF-7	0.00035	0.00005	lb/BDT chips	90%	FARR drop factor "wet", 90% control enclosure	3.76E-03	2.51E-03	5.38E-04	3.58E-04	
CHIP BIN TRUCK LOADOUT, PF-8	0.00035	0.00005	lb/BDT chips	80%	FARR drop factor "wet", 80% control for side panels	7.53E-03	5.02E-03	1.08E-03	7.17E-04	
PLANER SHAVINGS BIN TRUCK LOADOUT, PF-9	0.0007	0.0001	lb/BDT shavings	80%	FARR drop factor "dry", 80% control for sides panels	1.75E-03	1.17E-03	2.50E-04	1.67E-04	
PLANER CHIPS LOADOUT, PF-10	0.0007	0.0001	lb/BDT planer chips	80%	FARR drop factor "dry", 80% control for sides panels	4.03E-04	2.68E-04	5.75E-05	3.83E-05	
SAWMILL SAWING INDOORS, PF-11	0.175	0.031	lb/BDT peeled logs	99.9%	FARR PM10 sawing factor, NCASI PM2.5%, 99.9% control indoors (FARR uses 100%),	6.56E-02	4.38E-02	1.15E-02	7.66E-03	

NCASI Special Report No. 15-01, Table 6.1 Average Total Potential Filterable PM10 and PM2.5 for Chips and Bark

Fresh Wood Chips	17.5%	PM2.5 portion of PM10 emissions
Fresh Bark	17.7%	PM2.5 portion of PM10 emissions
Hogged Bark	15.4%	PM2.5 portion of PM10 emissions

P16-P17 quantified elsewhere. P18-21, 26 are kilns. P23 and p25 not found. P24 was with Rosebud process.

PNEUMATIC CONVEYING OF WOOD RESIDUALS

Production Information Used in Fugitive Emission Calculations

Logs Used	900,000	tons/yr, green	7,200	tons/day, green
Logs to Reducer	28,800	tons/yr, green	230	tons/day, green
Hogged Bark	150,000	tons/yr, green	1,200	tons/day, green
	75,000	BDT/yr	600	BDT/day
Logs without Bark	750,000	tons/yr, green	6,000	tons/day, green
Sawdust	55,000	BDT/yr	440	BDT/day
Sawmill Chips	215,000	tons/yr, green	1720	tons/day, green
Shavings	25,000	BDT/yr	200	BDT/day
Planer Chips	5,750	BDT/yr	46	BDT/day

	Emission Factors from EPA Potlatch Permit					VOC as Propane	Methanol
Fugitive Emissions Source	**VOC as Propane**	**Methanol**	**Units**	**% of Kiln**	**Emission Factor Reference**	**tpy**	**tpy**
Non-pine Sawdust Pneumatic	0.2386	0.0016	lb/odt(1)	89%	EPA's Potlatch Permit	5.84	3.92E-02
Non-pine Planer Shavings Pneumatic	0.2692	0.0016	lb/odt(1)	89%	EPA's Potlatch Permit	2.99	1.78E-02
Non-pine Planer Chip Pneumatic	0.0734	0.0016	lb/odt(1)	89%	EPA's Potlatch Permit	0.19	4.09E-03
Non-pine Green Chip - Not Pneumatic	0.0734	0.0016	lb/odt(1)	89%	EPA's Potlatch Permit		
Pine Sawdust Pneumatic	0.5017	0.0016	lb/odt(1)	11%	EPA's Potlatch Permit	1.52	4.84E-03
Pine Planer Shavings Pneumatic	0.5017	0.0016	lb/odt(1)	11%	EPA's Potlatch Permit	0.69	2.20E-03
Pine Planer Chip Pneumatic	0.5017	0.0016	lb/odt(1)	11%	EPA's Potlatch Permit	0.16	5.06E-04
Pine Green Chip - Not Pneumatic	0.5017	0.0016	lb/odt(1)	11%	EPA's Potlatch Permit		
						11.39	0.07

(1) ODT not defined by EPA. Assume it equals BDT.

FUGITIVE DUST - UNPAVED ROADS
Calculations based on AP-42 Section 13.2.2, rev. 12/06

Source	Class	Number Trips Per Year	Distance per Trip (miles)	VMT per Year	Avg. Vehicle Weight W	Weighted Vehicle Weight
Log Trucks	Unpaved, Loaded	45,000	0.8	36,000	36	9.82
	Unpaved, Empty	45,000	0.8	36,000	16	4.36
Log Yard Loaders	Unpaved, Loaded	300,000	0.1	30,000	4	0.91
	Unpaved, Empty	300,000	0.1	30,000	1	0.23
			TOTAL	**132,000**		**15**

E = [k(s/12)^a*(w/3)^b]

		PM	PM10	PM2.5		
	k =	4.9	1.5	0.15		
	Composite s=	0.7	0.7	0.7	Log trucks drive ~0.7 miles on gravel road	
	W =	15.32	15.32	15.32	(s=0.10%) and ~0.1 miles on logyard (s=4.8%).	
	a=	0.7	0.9	0.9	Table 13.2.2-1, B13s02.2.	
	b=	0.45	0.45	0.45		
Uncontrolled	E=	1.38 lb/VMT	0.24 lb/VMT	0.02 lb/VMT		
Uncontrolled	Eext=	0.79 lb/VMT	0.14 lb/VMT	0.01 lb/VMT	P=	156
					N=	365
Controlled	E=	0.39 lb/VMT	0.07 lb/VMT	0.01 lb/VMT	Watering provides 50% control	

Total PM Emissions:	**26.05**	**tpy**
Total PM10 Emissions:	**4.50**	**tpy**
Total PM2.5 Emissions:	**0.45**	**tpy**

FUGITIVE DUST - PAVED ROADS

Calculations based on AP-42 Section 13.2.1.3, rev. 1/11

Source	Class	Number Trips Per Year	Distance per Trip (miles)	VMT per Year	Avg. Vehicle Weight W	Particle Size Multiplier k	Weighted Vehicle Weight
Fork Lifts	Paved, Loaded	13,889	0.10	1,389	4.2	0.082	0.11
	Paved, Empty	13,889	0.10	1,389	1	0.082	0.03
LumberTrucks	Paved, Loaded	13,889	0.70	9,722	33	0.082	6.08
	Paved, Empty	13,889	0.70	9,722	13	0.082	2.40
dust, Shavings and Chip Tr	Paved, Loaded	18,059	0.50	9,029	33	0.082	5.65
	Paved, Empty	18,059	0.50	9,029	13	0.082	2.22
Misc. Vehicles incl employee	Paved	62,400	0.20	12,480	3	0.082	0.71
				52,761			17.20

E=k(sL)^0.91(W)^1.02 *[1-1.2*P/N]

	PM	PM10	PM2.5		
				P=	120
k =	0.011	0	0.00	N=	365
sL=	1.1	1	1.10		
W =	17.2	17.2	17.2		
E=	0.1	0.0	0.0		
	lb/VMT	lb/VMT	lb/VMT		
% control from washing/sw	50%	50%	50%		

Total PM Emissions:	**1.74**	**tpy**
Total PM10 Emissions:	**0.35**	**tpy**
Total PM2.5 Emissions:	**0.09**	**tpy**

Mobile Sources Fugitive Dust - SUMMARY
Based on Production, for Emissions Estimation Only

Truck Schedule

Log Trucks	900,000	tons logs/yr
	20	tons/truck
	45,000	log trucks/yr
Log Yard	900,000	tons logs/yr
Loaders	3	tons/load
	300,000	loads/yr
Sawdust/S	361,176	tons /yr
Trucks	20	tons/load
	18,059	loads/yr
Lumber Tr	250,000	mbdft/yr
	18,000	bdft/truck
	13,889	lumber trucks/yr
Fork Lifts,	250,000	mbdft/yr
	3	tons/load
	83,333	fork lift trips/yr

TRANSFER AND CONVEYOR CALCULATIONS

Transfer and conveyor points are not shown on process flow diagram.

Total Emissions	PM (tons/year)	PM10 (tons/year)	PM25 (tons/year)
CONVEYORS	0.0034	0.0012	0.0002
TRANSFERS	0.0355	0.0124	0.0019
Total	**0.0389**	**0.0136**	**0.0021**

Emission Factor Calculations

* Use AP 42 13.2.4 Aggregate Handling

E=k(.0032)*((u/5)**1.3)/((M/2)**1.4)

average wind speed = 9 mph

moisture content for green wood and bark is estimated at 47%

moisture content for lumber after dry kiln estimated at 19%

particulate matter multiplier

Species	k
PM	1
PM10	0.35
PM2.5	0.053

at 47% moisture content	PM EF =	8.27E-05	lbs/ton	PM-10 EF =	2.89E-05	lbs/ton	PM-2.5 EF =	4.38E-06	lbs/ton
at 25% moisture content (Debr Area soils)	PM EF =	2.00E-04	lbs/ton	PM-10 EF =	7.00E-05	lbs/ton	PM-2.5 EF =	1.06E-05	lbs/ton
at 22% moisture content	PM EF =	2.39E-04	lbs/ton	PM-10 EF =	8.38E-05	lbs/ton	PM-2.5 EF =	1.27E-05	lbs/ton
at 19% moisture content	PM EF =	2.94E-04	lbs/ton	PM-10 EF =	1.03E-04	lbs/ton	PM-2.5 EF =	1.56E-05	lbs/ton
at 3% moisture content	PM EF =	3.89E-03	lbs/ton	PM-10 EF =	1.36E-03	lbs/ton	PM-2.5 EF =	2.06E-04	lbs/ton

Conveyors

Name	Code	Conveyors included	# drops	Moisture Content %	PM Em. Factor (lb/ton)	PM-10 Em. Factor (lb/ton)	PM-2.5 Em. Factor (lb/ton)	Annual Throughput (BDT)	PM Emissions (tons/yr)	PM-10 Emissions (tons/yr)	PM-2.5 Emissions (tons/yr)	Moisture Content	Material Transferred	Emission Control Methodology	Emission Control %	Oper hours
Incoming log conveyors	Cinf	11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18 or 19, 20 or 21, 22	9	47%	0.0001	0.000029	0.000004	450,000	0.003	0.00117	0.00018	47%	whole logs	building or surrounding equipment	98%	4,000
Refuse line under incoming log, canter lines	Cref	45	1	47%	0.0001	0.000083	0.000004	1,000	0.000	0.00002	0.00000	47%	pieces off whole logs	building or surrounding equipment	50%	4,000

Most facility conveyors have sides at least 2' high, many considerably higher, that are at least twice as high as the material being carried, eliminating the chance for wind erosion emissions. All drops are addressed below as transfer points.

The few listed below carry whole logs, with few fines, in areas partially or nearly enclosed (Ca), or two initial debris lines below initial log infeed lines (c41 or Cb).

Control efficiencies are %s based upon protection of material on conveyor from open release or wind. Because EFs are based upon an aggregate mix of medium and fine size materials, emission control % were increased for transfers of very large materials (like whole logs)

Transfers

All transfers are to or from conveyors except the truck bin drops and the Rosebud bldg load in / out

All conveyors carrying anything other than whole logs (except for 2 in the sawmill infeed line) have at least 23" high sides for emission controls

Control efficiencies are %s based upon enclosures and protection from open release or wind. Because EFs are based upon an aggregate mix of medium and fine size materials, emission control % were increased for transfers of very large materials (like whole logs)

Throughput volumes are from material balance or very conservatively estimated for lower volume side lines

Name	Modeling Code	Transfer Point #s included	# drops	Material Transferred	Moisture Content %	PM Em. Factor (lb/ton)	PM-10 Em. Factor (lb/ton)	PM-2.5 Em. Factor (lb/ton)	Emission Control Methodology	Emission Control %	Oper hours	Throughput (BDT)	PM Emissions (tons/yr)	PM-10 Emissions (tons/yr)	PM-2.5 Emissions (tons/yr)
LOG INFEED LINE		*this line moves whole logs only from the log yard to the sawmill. Control efficiency accounts for low amt of fines and silt coming off whole logs*													
Log Infeed system outside	Tinf	11 or 12,13,14,16,17, 19 0r 21, 20 or 22, 23 or 24, 25	9	whole logs	47%	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	building and surrounding equipment	98%	4,000	450,000	0.00	0.00117	0.00018
drop to reject log bunk (est.)	Tinf	15, 18, 26	2	whole logs	47%	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	building and surrounding equipment	98%	2,000	40	0.00	0.00000	0.00000
Log infeed line (incoming log wood waste) (est)	Trefin	41,42	2	pieces off whole logs	47%	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	surrounding equipment	50%	4,000	40	0.00	0.00000	0.00000
Main refuge volume (saw waste)	Trefline	43,46, 48	3	bark, sawdust, woodwaste	47%	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	2' high conv sides, taller sheeted sides	50%	4,000	55,000	0.00	0.00119	0.00018
Canter,A21 DLI Line (mill waste wood) (est.)	Trefin	44, 45	2	sawdust, chips, wood waste	47%	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	2' high conv sides, taller sheeted sides	50%	4,000	1400	0.00	0.00002	0.00000
Yard waste (log yard wood waste manually) (est)	Trefyard	47	1	wood waste	47%	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	none	0%	4,000	2800	0.00	0.00004	0.00001
Hog reject line (est)	Trefrej	49, 50	2	wood waste, metal contam.	47%	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	none	0%	4,000	70	0.00	0.00000	0.00000
Sawmill cyclone to dust bin (est)	Trefrej	62	1	sawdust, fines	47%	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	booted (enclosed) drop	90%	4,000	20	0.00	0.00000	0.00000
SAWMILL PRODUCT OUTFLOW		These lines take sawdust to truck bins and chips to chip bins. Emission controls applied for chips only due to high sided conveyors and controlled drops to trucks with walled sides													
Dust coll cycl		inside building, emissions quantified elsewhere as part of material balance													
Dust coll cycl to sawdust trucks. Process Fugitive	Toutsawd	30, 31	2	sawdust	47%										
Sawmill sawdust - Cycl	Trefrej	32	1	sawdust	47%	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	(enclosed) drop	90%	4,000	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chip system to chip trucks. Process Fugitive	Toutchip	33,34,35	3	chips	47%										
FUEL TO BOILER (from Disc Screen)		*this line transfers bark to a bin for shipping, takes fine fuel to the boiler on conveyors with 2' high side walls, and hogs (chops up) larger wood waste before sending it to the boiler in totally enclosed conveyors with covered drops*													
Fines to Hog Outfeed (est.)	Tboihog	65, 54	2	fines	47%	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	tall sheeted sides onto walled conv	75%	4,000	3000	0.00	0.00002	0.00000
Hogged Wood to Hog Outfeed (est.)	Tboihog	53, 57, 66	3	chopped wood waste	47%	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	tall sheeted sides onto walled conv	75%	4,000	42000	0.00	0.00046	0.00007
Hog Outfeed to Boiler	Tboifeed	56, 58 or 59	2	fines, chopped wood waste	47%	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	sheeted sides, drop into conv inside pipe	90%	4,000	75,000	0.00	0.00022	0.00003
Enclosed lines to fuel silo		60, 61							**fully enclosed**	**100%**					
Filing rm dust, defect sawfeed (est.)	Tboihog	62, 63	2	fines, sawdust	47%	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	sheeted drop	80%	4,000	48	0.00	0.00000	0.00000
Ash into ash bins	Tboifeed	67	1	ash	3%	0.0039	0.0014	0.0002	mostly enclosed trasfer area into ash bin	90%	4,000	75,000	0.01	0.00511	0.00077
Deco bark to bark trucks (est.)	Tboibrk	64, 51, 52	3	bark	22%	0.0002	0.0001	0.0000	semi covered drops to bin, 2 full sheeted sides tight enclosure elsewhere at bin	75%	4,000	14000	0.00	0.00044	0.00007
PLANER OUTFLOW		*shavings, chips, and fines from planed, dried lumber, all to be processed as saleable material to trucks. Most of the material is pneumatically transferred in enclosed tubes, drops to trucks walled on 2 sides, tightly fit on the other 2. 50% control efficiency conservatively applied*													
Chips to Chip trucks. Process Fugitive.	Tplnchp	71, 72	2	chips	19%										
Retail shavings operation	Trosebud	75	1	planer shavings	19%	0.0003	0.0001	0.0000	building around shavings pile	75%	500	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fines to fines truck. Process fugitive	Tplnfin	73, 74	2	fines	19%										
WOOD DEBRIS MANAGEMENT		management of wood waste													
Load yard waste materials to go to Debris Management Area	STDMA	91	1	soils	25%	0.0002	0.0001	0.0000	none	0%	4,000	14000	0.00	0.00049	0.00007
Ash removal (ash bins to truck for transport to WDMA) (est.)	Tboifeed	69	1	ash	3%	0.0039	0.0014	0.0002	none	0%	1,000	2400	0.00	0.00164	0.00025
Drop ash in Debris Management Area (est.)	STDMA	92	1	ash	3%	0.0039	0.0014	0.0002	none	0%	2,000	2400	0.00	0.00164	0.00025
Drop waste materials in Debris Management Area (est.)	STDMA	93	1	soils	25%	0.0002	0.0001	0.0000	none	0%	4,000	14000	0.00	0.00049	0.00007
											TRANSFER TOTALS		**0.04**	**0.01**	**0.00**

STORAGE SOURCE EMISSIONS

all emissions from all storage bins, all truck bins and fuel silos are quantified under transfers, which include transfers into and out of all those storage units.
The storage units themselves are covered and sealed. Therefore, no new storage bins (except the ash bin) future will have emissions in this category

Reference: yard waste storage Use AP 42 13.2.4 Aggregate Handling and Storage Piles
E=k(.0032)*((u/5)**1.3)/((M/2)**1.4)
particulate matter multiplier (k) = .35 for pm 10 and (k) = 0.053 for PM2.5
average wind speed = 9 mph

at 47% moisture content	PM EF =	0.0001	lbs/ton	PM-10 EF =	0.00003	lbs/ton	PM-2.5 EF =	0.000004 lbs/ton
at 25% moisture content	PM EF =	0.0002	lbs/ton	PM-10 EF =	0.0001	lbs/ton	PM-2.5 EF =	0.000011 lbs/ton

STORAGE BINS AND STORAGE

Name	ST #	Modeling Code	Thrput (tons/yr)	PM EF (lb/ton)	PM 10 EF (lb/ton)	PM 2.5 EF (lb/ton)	% control	Operat. Hrs/yr	PM (tons/yr)	PM10 (tons/yr)	PM2.5 (tons/yr)
Enclosed ash hopper (est.)	S 44	STash	2,400	1	0.58	0.32344045	75%	2,000	0.300	0.174	0.097
Yard waste pile (est.)	S 76	Trefyard	2,800	0.0001	0.000029	0.000004	90%	4,000	0.0000116	0.0000041	0.0000006
Debris Management Area (est)	S 91	STDMA	20,000	0.0001	0.00003	0.000004	50%	4,000	0.0004	0.0001	0.00002
								Total	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.1**

VOC emissions from the two diesel tanks (calculated using EPA TANKS 4.09)

diesel tank	**V1**	combined breathing and working loss		3.47	lbs/yr
diesel tank	**V2**	combined breathing and working loss		5.10	lbs/yr
Oil drums	**V3**	*air emssions negligible*			
		TOTAL VOC emissions from diesel tanks		8.57	lbs/yr
				0.004	**tons/yr**

STORAGE BINS WITH NO EMISSIONS

Fuel Silo #1	S 1	**Enclosed container with no emissions**, transfer emissions in and out accounted for under Transfers
Fuel Silo #2	S 2	**Enclosed container with no emissions**, transfer emissions in and out accounted for under Transfers
Sawmill Sawdust Truck Bin	S 11	**Enclosed container with no emissions**, transfer emissions in and out accounted for under Transfers
Sawmill Chip Truck Bin	S 12	**Enclosed container with no emissions**, transfer emissions in and out accounted for under Transfers
Bark Truck Bin	S 43	**Enclosed container with no emissions**, transfer emissions in and out accounted for under Transfers
Green Lumer Storage Area	S 71	**Negligible emissions from cut dimensional lumber**, transfer and transporting vehicle emissions accounted for elsewhere
Dry Lumer Storage Area	S 72	**Negligible emissions from dried dimensional lumber**, transfer and transporting vehicle emissions accounted for elsewhere
Fines Truck Bin	S 73	**Enclosed container with no emissions**, transfer emissions in and out accounted for under Transfers
Planer Chip Truck Bin	S 74	**Enclosed container with no emissions**, transfer emissions in and out accounted for under Transfers
Finished Lumber Storage Area	S 75	**Negligible emissions from dried dimensional lumber**, transfer and transporting vehicle emissions accounted for elsewhere
Log Storage Area	S 77	**Negligible emissions from watered log piles**, transfer and transporting vehicle emissions and yard waste pile accounted for elsewhere

Ref for Ash Storage emissions: IDEQ EF's for the Wood Industry, sawdust pile
Ref: IDEQ EF's for the Wood Industry

IFG Grangeville - Atomizing Waste Oil Heater
WASTE OIL HEATER
PTE Emission and Calculations Supporting Level II Permitting Exemption for Waste Oil Burner
IDAPA 58.01.01.220, 58.01.01.222(h)(i thru v), and 58.01.01.223

Required info for calculations:

		A= % ash by weight in fuel	0.46 % Ash by weight for diesel oil
		L = % Lead by weight in fuel	0.0057 % Lead by weight for diesel oil
		S=% Sulfur by weight in fuel	0.25 % Sulfur by weight for diesel oil
		% chlorine by weight	0.1 % chlorine by weight
gal fuel/hr	PTE hrs/yr	PTE gal fuel/yr	
3.6	8760	31,536	
	Operational hr/yr	Operational gal fuel/yr	
	1000	3,600	

Tons/yr emissions from Waste Oil Heater
Criteria Pollutant Emission factors AP-42 section 1-11, in lbs/1000 gallons

AP-42 table 1.11-1 (lbs/1000 gal)				AP-42 table 1.11-2			AP-42 Table 1.11-3	
PM	**PM-10**	**PM-25**	**Lead**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**TOC**	**HCl**
64A	51A		55L		107S			66S
29.44	23.46	17.18	0.3135	16	26.75	2.1	1	6.60
	0.084	0.062	0.001	0.058	0.096	0.008	0.004	Lb/hr
0.05	0.042	0.031	0.001	0.029	0.048	0.004	0.002	**Operational PTE**
0.46	0.37	0.27	0.00	0.25	0.42	0.03	0.02	**Exemption PTE**
25	15	10	0.6	40	40	100	100	Significant Emissions Level
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Exempt?

Vermont Used Oil Analysis and Waste oil Furnace Emission Study, revised 1996
showed mean ash % by wt of 0.54% for gas engines, 0.46% for diesel engines, and 0.55% for No. 2 fuel
mean lead content was 47.23 ppm for gas engines, 57.00 for diesel engines, and ,10.00 ppm for No. 2 fuel

HAP Emission factors AP-42 section 1-11, in lbs/1000 gallons for all listed EPA regulated HAPs

	HAP	EF (lb/1000 gal)	Emissions (ton/year)	Emissions (lb/hr)	EL (lb/hr)	
AP-42 Table 1.11-3	Hydrogen Chloride	6.60	1.19E-02	2.38E-02	0.05	under
AP-42 Table 1.11-4	Antimony	4.50E-03	8.10E-06	1.62E-05	0.033	under
	Arsenic	0.06	1.08E-04	2.16E-04	1.50E-06	over
	Beryllium	0.0018	3.24E-06	6.48E-06	2.80E-05	under
	Cadmium	0.012	2.16E-05	4.32E-05	3.70E-06	over
	Chromium	0.18	3.24E-04	6.48E-04	0.033	under
	Cobalt	0.0052	9.36E-06	1.87E-05	0.333	under
	Manganese	0.05	9.00E-05	1.80E-04	0.333	under
	Nickel	0.16	2.88E-04	5.76E-04	2.70E-05	over
	Phosphorus	3.60E-02	6.48E-05	1.30E-04	0.007	under
AP-42 Table 1.11-5	Phenol	2.80E-05	5.04E-08	1.01E-07	1.27	under
	Napthalene	9.20E-05	1.66E-07	3.31E-07	3.33	under
		TOTAL	1.28E-02			

Toxic Impact Analysis
AERSCREEN Modeling Results, based on an emission rate of 1 g/s

1-hr peak	61.03	(ug/m3)/(g/s)
3-hr peak	42.72	(ug/m3)/(g/s)
8-hr peak	42.72	(ug/m3)/(g/s)
24-hr peak	24.41	(ug/m3)/(g/s)
Annual peak	4.88	(ug/m3)/(g/s)

Compound	Total Annual Emissions (lb/yr)	AACC Cancer Annual (ug/m3)	Emission Rate (g/s)	Modeled Annual Impact ug/m3	Passes Screening
Arsenic	2.16E-01	2.3E-04	2.72E-05	1.33E-04	yes
Cadmium	4.32E-02	5.6E-04	5.45E-06	2.66E-05	yes
Nickel	5.76E-01	4.2E-03	7.26E-05	3.55E-04	yes

FIRE WATER PUMP

Subpart ZZZZ apply.

218 horsepower 100 hours of operation

Emission factors from Manufacturer's specifications as per Subpart ZZZZ

Criteria Pollutants

Pollutant	EF	Units	Convert EF to lbs/hp/hr	lb/hr	tons/yr @ 100 hrs/yr
CO	0.15	g/hp-hr	3.31E-04	3.31E-02	1.65E-03
PM	0.021	g/hp-hr	4.63E-05	4.63E-03	2.31E-04
PM10	0.021	g/hp-hr	4.58E-05	4.58E-03	2.29E-04
PM2.5	0.021	g/hp-hr	4.54E-05	4.54E-03	2.27E-04
VOC *	0.04	g/hp-hr	8.82E-05	8.82E-03	4.41E-04
NOx	4.83	g/hp-hr	1.06E-02	1.06E+00	5.32E-02
SOx	0.004	lb/hp-hr	8.92E-06	8.92E-04	4.46E-05

SOx emissions from AP-42 Section 3, Table 3.4-1 given as 0.00809 * S1, where S1 is the sulfur % in fuel.
VOC emission rate listed is for "HC" on manufacturer's specs

Hazardous Air Pollutants

Pollutant	EF	Units	lb/yr	tons/yr	EPA regulated HAPs tons/yr
Benzene	7.76E-04	lbs/hp-hr	17	**0.008**	**0.008**
Toluene	2.81E-04	lbs/hp-hr	6	**0.003**	**0.003**
o-Xylene	1.93E-04	lbs/hp-hr	4	**0.002**	**0.002**
Propylene	2.79E-03	lbs/hp-hr	61	**0.030**	
Formaldehyde	7.89E-05	lbs/hp-hr	2	**0.001**	**0.001**
Acetaldehyde	2.52E-05	lbs/hp-hr	1	**0.000**	**0.0003**
Acrolein	7.88E-06	lbs/hp-hr	0	**0.000**	**0.0001**
Napthalene	1.30E-04	lbs/hp-hr	3	**0.001**	**0.001**
Acenaphthylene	9.23E-06	lbs/hp-hr	0	**0.000**	
Acenaphthene	4.68E-06	lbs/hp-hr	0	**0.000**	
Fluorene	1.28E-05	lbs/hp-hr	0	**0.000**	
Phenanthrene	4.08E-05	lbs/hp-hr	1	**0.000**	
Anthracene	1.23E-06	lbs/hp-hr	0	**0.000**	
Fluoranthene	4.03E-06	lbs/hp-hr	0	**0.000**	
Pyrene	3.71E-06	lbs/hp-hr	0	**0.000**	
Benz(a)anthracene	6.22E-07	lbs/hp-hr	0	**0.000**	
Chrysene	1.53E-06	lbs/hp-hr	0	**0.000**	
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	1.11E-06	lbs/hp-hr	0	**0.000**	
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	2.18E-07	lbs/hp-hr	0	**0.000**	
Benzo(a)pyrene	2.57E-07	lbs/hp-hr	0	**0.000**	
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyren	4.14E-07	lbs/hp-hr	0	**0.000**	
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	3.46E-07	lbs/hp-hr	0	**0.000**	
Benzo(g,h,I)perylene	5.56E-07	lbs/hp-hr	0	**0.000**	
Total PAH	2.12E-04	lbs/hp-hr	5	**0.002**	
			Total EPA Regulated HAPS		**0.016**

Emission factors from AP-42 Section 3.4, Table 3.4-3 and 4

Appendix B - Facility Comments on Draft Permit

IFG Comments on Grangeville Tier I Facility Draft Comments Received April 29, 2019

Permit:

Facility Comments:	Page 1 change facility location from Highway 95 North to 171 Highway 95 North.
DEQ's Response:	Facility location changed.
Facility Comments:	Table 2.1 Regulated Sources, change section 2 to 3, section 3 to 4, and section 4 to 5.
DEQ's Response:	The sections have been changed per facility request.
Facility Comments:	Please Q/A all of the permit section number references in table 3.1.
DEQ's Response:	Table 3.1 has been Q/A and is correct.
Facility Comments:	Permit Condition 3.15 change, "wood products" to "wood product".
DEQ's Response:	"wood products" has been changed to "wood product".
Facility Comments:	Table 3.3. NSPS 40 CFR 63 Subpart A Section 63.7; remove performance testing requirements section. No performance testing is required under NSPS; remove from Section 6 in S.O.B.
DEQ's Response:	NESHAP 40 CFR 63 Subpart A General Provisions Section 63.7 Performance Testing Requirements shall remain in this table and Section 6 of the S.O.B. as the boiler is subject to this requirement.
Facility Comments:	Table 3.3 NSPS 40 CFR 63 Subpart A Section 63.9, Notification requirements; remove one time requirements permanently complied with.
DEQ's Response:	Table 3.3 NESHAP 40 CFR 63 Subpart A General Provisions Section 63.9 is a General Provision summary from the Federal Regulation. One time requirements that have been permanently complied with have been removed. However, per section 3.23 NESHAP 40 CFR 63 Subpart A General Provisions of the permit, "These summaries do not relieve the permittee from the responsibility to comply with all applicable requirements".
Facility Comments:	Table 3.3 NESHAP 40 CFR 63 Section 63.10, the last bullet item, first two words, if "a", not if "an".
DEQ's Response:	The word an has been changed to a.
Facility Comments:	Section 3.24 title says ZZZZ, but text includes JJJJJJ as well.
DEQ's Response:	Section 3.24 is not ZZZZ and section 3.25 is JJJJJJ, the general provisions have been separated for the appropriate subparts.
Facility Comments:	Tables 4 and 5 in sections 3.24 and 3.25 should be relabeled Table 3.4 and 3.5.
DEQ's Response:	The tables are now labeled Table 3.4 and Table 3.5.
Facility Comments:	Sections 3.24 and 3.25 are redundant with Table 3.3, IFG suggests the NESHAPs subparts can be included by reference as was done in the recent IFG Laclede Tier I permit.
DEQ's Response:	Table 3.3 was removed, leaving section 3.22, 3.23, and 3.24.
Facility Comments:	Permit Condition 3.30 refers to Reports and Certifications in 3.29 should be 3.31.
DEQ's Response:	Permit Condition 3.30 was changed to 3.29 and now refers to Reports and Certifications in Permit Condition 3.30.
Facility Comments:	Inconsistencies between Permit Condition 3.31, 4.27; and S.O.B. Section 4.27, source

test reports should be within 60 days (as in 4.27), not 30 days (as in 3.31 and S.O.B. section 4.27). The back half analysis takes close to 30 days, need time for writing, review, and Q/A. Regs. Aren't specific on timing, should allow this consistency change in Title V renewal.

DEQ's Response: Permit Condition 4.27 Compliance Test Report IDAPA 58.01.01.157 allows for 60 days within the completion of the test. Permit Condition 3.31, allows for 30 days from the end of the specified reporting period as per the requirement from the July 2014 Compliance Monitoring Strategy program with the EPA. The stated times frames of 60 days and 30 days for the permit conditions shall remain.

Facility Comments: Section 4 Table 4.2, reference for source testing should be IDAPA 58.01.01.157 and PTC P-2008.0204. not JJJJJJ which has no applicable source test requirement.

DEQ's Response: 40 CFR 63 Subpart JJJJJJ is applicable to the Notification Requirements; however IDAPA 58.01.01.157 and PTC P-2008.0204 was added to the table.

Facility Comments: Section 4.4, 4.5, 4.7, and anywhere else permit reference should be P-2008.0204, not 0201. Permit Condition 4.5 change, "wood products" to "wood product".

DEQ's Response: Changed to P-2008.0204, and "wood products" has been changed to "wood product".

Facility Comments: Sections 4.6, 4.16, 4.17, S.O.B. section for 4.17, any other occurrence, why do we have to track ESP spark rate. It has little to do with ESP performance, just a remnant of first IDEQ permit writer not heeding this exact same comment then.

DEQ's Response: The ESP spark rate is a measure of the operating voltage field, which causes reduced or increased particle charging and migration velocities towards the collection electrode. This is a measure of the resistivity of the particle and collection efficiency of the system. The permit conditions shall remain.

Facility Comments: Permit Condition 4.16, reference to specific DEQ Source Test Guidance Manual "Version 2.0" should be generalized to "the current" DEQ Source Test Guidance Manual.

DEQ's Response: DEQ's Technical Service Department concurs with this request. Changed to "the current".

Facility Comments: Permit Condition 4.19, second bullet point requiring "conformance with the work practices, emission reduction measures, and management practices required by 40 CFR 63.11214 and 11213" should provide information on what those requirements entail.

DEQ's Response: The bullet point lists the specific regulation section to be referred to and followed, "§63.11214 and §63.11223 as specified in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (vi) of this section".

Facility Comments: Permit Condition 4.19, bullet documenting requirements for combusting non-hazardous secondary materials not solid waste should be eliminated because permit condition 4.5 requires fuel type that is not non-hazardous secondary material.

DEQ's Response: This permit condition shall remain as regulation 241.3 and 241.4 are applicable to wood products.

Facility Comments: Permit Condition 4.26 – References should be JJJJJJ

DEQ's Response: 40 CFR 63.11225(b) was added as a reference.

Facility Comments: Section 5, change planning to planing as, planing is appropriate for the lumber mill process. Change Pm to PM.

DEQ's Response: Planning has been changed to planing, and Pm has been changed to PM.

Facility Comments: Permit Condition 5.4 change OM to PM, and Cyclone 22 to Cyclone 11, not non-existent.

DEQ's Response: OM has been changed to PM, and Cyclone 22 has been changed to Cyclone 11.

Facility Comments: Permit Condition 5.1 change Idaho Forest Group to IFG.

DEQ's Response: Idaho Forest Group changed to IFG.

Facility Comments: Permit Condition 5.6, change 5.1.1 to 5.1.

DEQ's Response: 5.1.1 has been changed to 5.1.

Facility Comments: Permit Condition 5.6, kiln emission factor Table 5.3:

- Would be cleaner to remove MEK and phenol columns, replace them with total HAP column.
    - HAP total would be sum of EF's in existing table, as in the reference for that table.
    - New references have clearly documented Total HAP emission factors.
    - That would require a simplifying change to Permit Condition 5.7, as in our Track Changes markup version.
- Larch and Spruce have been added from "EPA Region 10 HAP and VOC Emission Factors for Lumber Drying, December 2012" kiln emission factor spreadsheet.
    - That spreadsheet includes Total as 0.1409 for larch and 0.0640 for spruce.
    - We've recommended Cedar be added from IDEQ approved cedar EF's from IFG Moyie Springs (Idaho Forest Group, Moyie Springs Evaluation of Dry Kiln VOC and HAP Emission Factors) are 0.092 for total HAPs, 0.054 for methanol, 0.0013 for formaldehyde, and 0.0360 for acetaldehyde.
    - Recommended updates require corresponding changes to the S.O.B. Section 4.1.

DEQ's Response: Per PTC P-2008.0204 revised February 17, 2009 MEK and Phenol requirements and emission factors shall remain the same and within this Tier I Permit Renewal for the existing wood species from PTC P-2008.0204.

Permit Condition 5.7 shall remain unchanged as this permit requirement was established in the governing PTC P-2008.0204 revised February 17, 2009.

Cedar, Larch, and Spruce have been added, however the individual emission factors for listed TAPs and HAPs from PTC P-2008.0204 revised February 17, 2009 shall be incorporated into this Tier I permit renewal to be monitored and recorded in the same manner as this Tier I permit and PTC P-2008.0204 requires.

Facility Comments: Permit Condition 5.7, page 36 recommended changes to the formula and table references. Change 5.1.2 to 5.1.

DEQ's Response: The formula and definition for the variables within the formula in Permit Condition 5.7 shall remain unchanged as this permit requirement was established in the governing PTC P-2008.0204 revised February 17, 2009. The reference from 5.1.2 has been changed to 5.1.

Facility Comments: Permit Condition 5.9, page 37, "wood" not "woof".

DEQ's Response: "woof" has been changed to "wood".

Facility Comments: Section 6, change Idaho Forest Group to IFG.

DEQ's Response: This change has been made.

Facility Comments: Permit Condition 6.4 change "replaces" to "replace".

DEQ's Response: This change has been made.

Facility Comments: Permit Condition 7.8, Table "4.2" not "4.1".

DEQ's Response: The emissions unit is listed in Table 4.1, this is correct. No changes shall be made.

Facility Comments: Section 8:

- Table “8.1” not “13.1”
- Table 8.1, check IDAPA citation reference number on the 58.01.01.317.01b.i (2vs3) on fuel and volatile storage and transfer operations.
- List of significant sources should be changed per markup in draft permit and Statement of Basis.

DEQ’s Response: In the body of the paragraph Table 13.1 has been changed to 8.1.

58.01.01.317.01.b.i.3 is correct for gasoline tanks less than ten thousand (10,000) gallons which is what was reported to DEQ. The description for 58.01.01.317.01.a.i.1,2 is, “Mobile transport tanks on vehicles except for those containing asphalt and not including loading and unloading operations” and “Blacksmith forges”, which is incorrect for gasoline storage tanks. This Tier I permit has been revised to show this correction.

Per the function and description of the boiler blow-down tank, “Blowdown tanks for boilers are used as an alternative system for cooling the bottom boiler blowdown. These large tanks retain the blowdown water volume from one blow after the flash steam has been vented to the atmosphere.” This shall remain as an insignificant activity as per IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01.a.i.80.

<u>Statement of Basis:</u>

Facility Comments: Section 2 paragraph one add IFG after the full name, revise the greenhouse gas sentence by removing PM10 and adding NOx, VOC, and CO. Remove the greenhouse gas sentence. Add 171 before Highway. Section 2 paragraph 2 and 3 replace full name with IFG.

DEQ’s Response: IFG was added, and PM10 was removed. CO, NOX, and VOC were added. The emission inventory submitted with the application confirms over 100,000 tons/yr of greenhouse gas calculations, this shall remain in the S.O.B. 171 was added before Highway. Section 2 paragraph 2 and 3 Idaho Forest Group was replaced with IFG.

Facility Comments: Section 4 – 6 recommend Hog Fuel Boiler replace Wellons, (not a major change, doesn’t need to happen).

DEQ’s Response: For consistency with the permit and throughout the statement of basis, this change has been made.

Facility Comments: Section 8, “Non-applicable requirements” might be able to be removed.

DEQ’s Response: This has been removed as the facility does not have any items that have been requested to be non-applicable and the facility has not requested a permit shield.

Facility Comments: Permit Condition 3.1 change full facility name to IFG, change into to “to”, change biomass to wood, add “without controls” to the five cyclones, add two cyclones to the two baghouses.

DEQ’s Response: Full facility name was changed to IFG, into was changed to “to”, biomass was changed to wood, “without controls” and the two cyclones were not added to the cyclone and baghouse description, as the permit and statement of basis which list the regulated emission units also account for any control devices to be listed with the units. This would be duplication.

Facility Comments: Permit Condition 4.1 change “wood products” to “wood product”, change new to additional, and clarification on additional species.

DEQ’s Response: “wood products” was changed to “wood product”, the word “new” was changed to “additional”, and clarification to the three additional wood species was added.

Facility Comments: Permit Condition 5.1 paragraph after Table 5.1 replace “wood products”, and next sentence with “wood derived products including bark, chips, sawdust, and shavings”.

	Change the startup and critical operations fuel from wood chips and sawdust to derived products including bark, chips, sawdust, and shavings. Provide clarification on wood product.
DEQ's Response:	The governing PTC P-2008.0204 which defines the fuel type as wood product shall remain and remain as a permit condition listed in permit condition 5.1 of this Tier I renewal. No changes to this permit condition shall be made. Please refer to the federal regulation for this emissions unit and the applicable fuel source, as well as IDEQ's regional office and/or compliance to help with clarification of this Tier I permit and the PTC for this facility.
Facility Comments:	Permit Condition 5.2 remove log scale number and replace with "harvested logs".
DEQ's Response:	120 MMbf (log scale) is a PTC P-2008.0204 throughput limits and shall remain in this permit condition.
Facility Comments:	Permit Condition 5.2 second paragraph replace ":planeing" with "planing".
DEQ's Response:	"Planeing" has been replaced with "Planing".
Facility Comments:	Permit Condition 5.4 Table 5.4 boiler blowdown are water sources.
DEQ's Response:	Per the function and description of the boiler blow-down tank, "Blowdown tanks for boilers are used as an alternative system for cooling the bottom boiler blowdown. These large tanks retain the blowdown water volume from one blow after the flash steam has been vented to the atmosphere." This shall remain as an insignificant activity as per IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01.a.i.80. No changes shall be made.
Facility Comments:	Table 5.5 GHG CO2 equivalent should be corrected to 1273 tons; biomass fuel does not count toward regulatory CO2 equivalent count.
DEQ's Response:	As greenhouses gases are not regulated outside of a PSD source the CO2 equivalent has been removed.
Facility Comments:	Section 6.1 relating to Permit Condition 3.15 – change "wood products" to "wood product".
DEQ's Response:	The change has been made.
Facility Comments:	Permit Condition 4.16 "PM" not "Pm".
DEQ's Response:	The change has been made.
Facility Comments:	Permit Condition 4.27 "60" days not "30" for consistency with permit, and because back half (condensable) particulate analysis takes close to a month.
DEQ's Response:	Per a policy agreement with the EPA and the SIP, source tests shall have 60 days and compliance certifications shall have 30 days to submit, within completion of said test. No change shall be made.
Facility Comments:	Permit Condition 5.1 "operate" not "operate".
DEQ's Response:	This change has been made.
Facility Comments:	Changes on page 29/30 corresponding to the kiln emission factor comments on permit section 5.6 and 5.7.
DEQ's Response:	Per PTC P-2008.0204 revised February 17, 2009 MEK and Phenol requirements and emission factors shall remain the same and within this Tier I Permit Renewal for the existing wood species from PTC P-2008.0204. Permit Condition 5.7 shall remain unchanged as this permit requirement was established in the governing PTC P-2008.0204 revised February 17, 2009.

Cedar, Larch, and Spruce have been added, however the individual emission factors for listed TAPs and HAPs from PTC P-2008.0204 revised February 17, 2009 shall be incorporated into this Tier I permit renewal to be monitored and recorded in the same manner as this Tier I permit and PTC P-2008.0204 requires.

Facility Comments: Should large section 7.6, MACT applicability, be moved to an appendix to make the S.O.B. more readable?

DEQ's Response: The MACT placement under Permit Condition 7.6 is a standard DEQ template and shall remain unchanged.

Facility Comments: Page 50 – Our boiler was built in 2005, not 1986 as stated in a couple spots listed in comments on S.O.B. draft.

DEQ's Response: Per the Federal Regulation Analysis submitted by the facility on January 29, 2018, 1986 was listed as the construction date for the boiler. However, upon receipt of the facility draft comments, DEQ reviewed the Federal Regulations applicable to the boiler with the revised submitted construction date of 2005. The construction date of the boiler has been changed to 2005 per the facilities request.

IFG Comments on Grangeville Tier I Facility Draft Comments Received July 22, 2019

Facility Comments: Table 2.1, Hog fuel Boiler. Add degree symbol - 350 ^{o}F

DEQ's Response: The facilities requested change has been made; the degree symbol has been added.

Facility Comments: Table 2.1, Fire Water Pump. Reference permit condition 3.16 for distillate parameters. The emissions estimates were done using 0.5% sulfur by weight, so that is the only limit. The 15 ppm limit does not apply.

DEQ's Response: The facilities requested change has been made; the ppm limit has been replaced with the 0.5% sulfur by weight requirement.

Facility Comments: Condition 3.30. CAM no longer applies.

DEQ's Response: CAM shall remain in the permit as there are other limits which must be met through CAM.

Facility Comments: Table 3.2, NSPS requirements for initial notification and initial source test have been completed, and can be removed if they are not in the PTC. IFG would like DEQ to verify that these items can be removed (or not).

DEQ's Response: This is a standard general provision requirement, if IFG can submit documentation this requirement has been met, this permit requirement can be removed.

Facility Comments: Table 3.3, 63.10, last bullet item, first two words, if "a", not If "an"

DEQ's Response: The facilities requested change has been made; "an" has been changed to "a".

Facility Comments: Table 4.2, Permit condition 4.1. Suggest not including conditions 4.16, 4.17 and 4.18 in the Operating Requirements for the PM10 limit.

DEQ's Response: Permit Condition 4.16, 4.17, and 4.18 pertain to the testing to ensure compliance with Permit Condition 4.1, and shall remain under the Operating, Mnitoring, and Recordkeeping Requirements of Table 4.2.

Facility Comments: Permit condition 4.2, PM. The limit/Standard should say "0.10 lb/MMBtu heat input", for clarity. Suggest referencing condition 4.10 in the Operating Requirements.

DEQ's Response: This permit Condition has been changed to Permit Condition 4.3, and the wording shall remain unchanged as this is directly from Federal Regulation 40 CFR 60.43(b)(c)(1).

Facility Comments: Permit condition 4.3, the first opacity. The applicable requirements should not reference 58.01.01.625. Should reference permit condition 4.7.

DEQ's Response: This permit condition shall remain unchanged as this is a federal and state requirement.

Facility Comments: Permit condition 4.3, the second opacity. This condition should reference 58.01.01.625. The Grangeville permit has specific conditions 4.11 and 4.12 related to ESP parameter monitoring. The monitoring requirements should include conditions 4.11 and 4.12, but not the phrase "and ESP related requirements from 40 CFR 63 DDDDD".

DEQ's Response: This permit condition has been changed to reference 58.01.01.625.

Facility Comments: Permit condition 4.5. The steaming rate limit should reference condition 4.8.

DEQ's Response: Table 4.2 Permit Condition 4.5 has been revised to reference Permit Condition 4.5.

Facility Comments: Permit condition 4.23: The tune-up should not say every five years because this boiler does not have oxygen trim. This is explained below in these comments.

DEQ's Response: Table 3 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD lists the requirements for tune-ups with and without an oxygen trim system.

Facility Comments: Permit condition 4.23: IFG discussed removing the one-time energy assessment requirement from the permit. The energy assessment has been completed for Subpart JJJJJJ, but not for Subpart DDDDD. IFG is not sure if this requirement can be removed because we are changing from one MACT standard to another.

DEQ's Response: Table 3 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD lists specific requirements and dates to satisfy this requirements, this shall remain in the permit as it is unclear if IFG has met these requirements to date.

Facility Comments: Permit condition 4.23: Should the emission limits for HCl, Hg and CO also be listed in this section?

DEQ's Response: These requirements have been listed under Table 2 to 40 CFR 63 DDDDD.

Facility Comments: Permit condition 4.17. No need to include "and nitrogen oxides" in the title.

DEQ's Response: This was taken directly from the federal regulation and the wording shall reamin unchanged.

Facility Comments: Table 3 to subpart DDDDD. Please add back item (3.) from the original table in the rule. This boiler does not currently have oxygen trim, so item 3 applies. Please refer to the IFG Moyie Springs T1 permit for an example. Also, please remove the one-time energy assessment because that has been completed.

DEQ's Response: Item 3 has been added back into Table 3.

Facility Comments: Condition 4.25, fourth bullet. Please remove the one-time energy assessment requirement because it has already been completed.

DEQ's Response: Table 3 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD lists specific requirements and dates to satisfy this requirements, this shall remain in the permit as it is unclear if IFG has met these requirements to date.

Facility Comments: Condition 4.26, fourth bullet. This requirement should reflect the possible schedules for the tune-up. The following language was in the FRA:

(d) If you are required to meet an applicable tune-up work practice standard, you must conduct an annual, biennial, or 5-year performance tune-up according to §63.7540(a)(10), (11), or (12), respectively. Each annual tune-up specified in §63.7540(a)(10) must be no more than 13 months after the previous tune-up. Each biennial tune-up specified in §63.7540(a)(11) must be conducted no more than 25 months after the previous tune-up. Each 5-year tune-up specified in §63.7540(a)(12) must be conducted no more than 61 months after the previous tune-up. For a new or reconstructed affected source (as defined in §63.7490), the first annual, biennial, or 5-year tune-up must be no later than 13 months, 25 months, or 61 months, respectively, after April 1, 2013 or the initial startup of the new or reconstructed affected source, whichever is later. The initial tune-up for the Wellons boiler

was completed under the requirements of Subpart JJJJJJ. IFG will modify the tune-up schedule after the Subpart DDDDD compliance date.

DEQ's Response: Noted

Facility Comments: Condition 4.28, second bullet. Please remove this paragraph. This boiler does not have oxygen trim. Refer to IFG Moyie Springs permit for example.

DEQ's Response: The facilities request has been made, the second bullet has been removed.

Facility Comments: Condition 4.31. Suggest adding in 40CFR63.7540(a)(10) as was done in the IFG Moyie Springs permit. See below:

(10) If your boiler or process heater has a heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater, you must conduct an annual tune-up of the boiler or process heater to demonstrate continuous compliance as specified in paragraphs (a)(l 0)(i) through (vi) of this section. You must conduct the tune-up while burning the type of fuel (or fuels in case of units that routinely burn a mixture) that provided the majority of the heat input to the boiler or process heater over the 12 months prior to the tune-up. This frequency does not apply to limited-use boilers and process heaters, as defined in §63.7575, or units with continuous oxygen trim systems that maintain an optimum air to fuel ratio.

DEQ's Response: The facilities requested change has been made, 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10) has been added.

Facility Comments: Table 8: Suggest only including items 1, 9 and 10 (as per IFG Moyie Springs)

DEQ's Response: The facilities requested change has been made, only sections 1, 9, and 10 are included in Table 8.

Facility Comments: Condition 5.2, Table 5.1: BH-3 should be "Planer shavings bin vent cyclone with baghouse".

DEQ's Response: This condition was moved to Table 6.1,, however the facilities requested change has been made, BH-3 reads, "Planer shavings bin vent cyclone with baghouse".

Facility Comments: Table 6.2, Permit Condition 6.1. Please make baghouses plural: "Install, maintain and operate baghouses to control PM within O&M manual specifications

DEQ's Response: This condition has been revised to reflect the facilities requested change. It now reads, "Install, maintain and operate baghouses to control PM within O&M manual specifications".

Facility Comments: Permit condition 6.1: Some suggested clarifying changes –

The permittee shall install, maintain and operate a baghouses to control PM emissions from sawmill sawdust cyclone, planer shavings cyclone, and planer shavings bin vent cyclone. Each baghouse shall be operated at all times that the cyclone it is connected to and is operating.

DEQ's Response: This permit condition shall remain unchanged to be consistent with the underlying governing PTC.

Facility Comments: Permit condition 6.4, please change to match condition 5.6 in the PTC. The pressure drop is measured across the baghouses not the cyclones.

DEQ's Response: The facilities requested change has been made, the pressure drop shall be measured across the baghouses and not the cyclones.

Facility Comments: Table 7.2: change permit condition numbers to 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5.

DEQ's Response: The facilities requested change has been made, Table 7.2 has been revised to reference permit conditions 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, and 7.5.

Facility Comments: Condition 7.1, Table 2c to Subpart ZZZZ. Superscript the footer numbers.

DEQ's Response: The facilities requested changed have been made, the footer numbers have been revised to be superscripts.

Facility Comments: Section 8. First paragraph, remove 9.1. Table 8.1 (not 9.1).

DEQ's Response: The facilities requested change has been made, Section 8 first paragraph lists 8.1 in place of 9.1, and Table 8.1 instead of Table 9.1.

IFG Comments on Grangeville Tier I Facility Draft Comments Received December 13, 2019

Facility Comments: Condition 3.31, page 20. Reference Permit Condition 6.6 (not 6.5)

DEQ's Response: The facilities requested change has been made; Permit Condition 6.6 is now references in place of Permit Condition 6.5.

Facility Comments: Table 4.2, page 21. The reference to ESP related requirements form 40 CFR 63 DDDDD likely belongs under condition 4.23 but not under condition 4.4.

DEQ's Response: The facilities requested change has been made; the ESP related requirements form 40 CFR 63 DDDDD are listed under Permit Condition 4.23, not Permit Condition 4.4.

Facility Comments: Conditions 4.10 and 4.13 on pages 24 and 25. Plurals in the headers, same as PTC.

DEQ's Response: The facilities requested change has been made; "factor" has been changed to "factors".

Facility Comments: Condition 4.25, page 28. Friendly reminder to fill in the date.

DEQ's Response: Thank you, this date will be filled in with the PTC issue date.

Facility Comments: Table 3 to Subpart DDDDD, page 29. Please include the requirement in line 3 of the original table referencing the requirement for annual tune-ups if the oxygen trim isn't used. The Oxygen trim is allowed but not required, so the permit should cover all cases.

DEQ's Response: The facilities requested change has been made; The requirements in line 3 of the original table referencing the requirement for annual tune-ups if the oxygen trim system is not used has been added.

Facility Comments: Condition 5.4, first bulleted paragraph. Some capitalization issues, tried to match the PTC.

DEQ's Response: The facilities requested changes have been mad, the Tier One Permit has been matched to the PTC.

Facility Comments: Condition 5.5, page 50. Need to reference Permit condition 5.3 (not 4.5).

DEQ's Response: The facilities requested change has been made; Permit Condition 5.3 is now referenced in place of Permit Condition 4.5.

Facility Comments: Condition 5.6, same comment about the comma as in the PTC.

DEQ's Response: The facilities requested change has been made, the comma has been removed.

Facility Comments: Condition 7 in the Tier I and 6.1 in the PTC - change the engine testing frequency to weekly. The regulations allow weekly testing and the insurance carrier requires it.

DEQ's Response: The facilities requested change has been made, the testing frequency has been changed from monthly to weekly.

Facility Comments: We do not have comments on the Tier I SOB except that Table 5.6 does not list PCWR as a permitted item.

DEQ's Response: Footnote (a) states: "The pneumatic conveyance $PM_{2.5/10}$ emissions are listed above under the following units: BH-1, CY-1, BH-2, CY-2, and CY-3. This footnote includes the PCWR emissions into the facility-wide emission limits.