

Air Quality

TIER I OPERATING PERMIT

Permittee Rathdrum Power, LLC
Permit Number T1-2019.0036
Project ID 63148
Facility ID 055-00045
Facility Location 9924 W. Lancaster Road
Rathdrum, Idaho 83858

Permit Authority

This permit (a) is issued according to the “Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho” (Rules) (IDAPA 58.01.01.300–386) (b) incorporates all applicable terms and conditions of prior air quality permits issued by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) for the permitted source, unless the permittee emits toxic pollutants subject to state-only requirements pursuant to IDAPA 58.01.01.210 and the permittee elects not to incorporate those terms and conditions into this operating permit.

The permittee shall comply with the terms and conditions of this permit. The effective date of this permit is the date of signature by DEQ on this cover page.

Date Issued October 26, 2023

Date Expires February 27, 2025



Shawnee Chen, PE., Permit Writer



Mike Simon, Stationary Source Manager

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1 Acronyms, Units, and Chemical Nomenclature

AASP	accredited audit sample provider
acfm	actual cubic feet per minute
AQCR	Air Quality Control Region
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
BACT	Best Available Control Technology
BMP	best management practices
Btu	British thermal unit
CAA	Clean Air Act
CDX	EPA's Central Data Exchange
CAM	Compliance Assurance Monitoring
CEDRI	Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface
CEMS	continuous emission monitoring systems
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CO	carbon monoxide
DEQ	Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
dscf	dry standard cubic feet
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
°F	degrees Fahrenheit
GE	General Electric
gpm	gallons per minute
gr	grains (1 lb = 7,000 grains)
HAP	hazardous air pollutants
hp	horsepower
HRSG	heat recovery steam generator
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
km	kilometers
lb/hr	pounds per hour
m	meters
MACT	Maximum Achievable Control Technology
MMBtu	million British thermal units
MW	megawatt
NAICS	North American Industry Classification System
NERC	North American Electric Reliability Corporation
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
PA	test method performance audit
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
PTC	permit to construct
PTE	potential to emit
RICE	reciprocating internal combustion engines
Rules	Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho
scf	standard cubic feet
SCR	Selective Catalytic Reduction
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SM	synthetic minor
SO ₂	sulfur dioxide
SO _X	sulfur oxides
T/yr	tons per consecutive 12 calendar-month period
TAP	toxic air pollutants
T1	Tier I operating permit
U.S.C.	United States Code
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
VOC	volatile organic compound
ug/m ³	micrograms per cubic meter

2 Permit Scope

Purpose

- 2.1 This Tier I operating permit establishes facility-wide requirements in accordance with the Idaho State Implementation Plan control strategy and the Rules.
- 2.2 This Tier I operating permit incorporates the following permit(s):
- Permit to Construct No. P-2014.0014, issued October 5, 2023
- 2.3 This Tier I operating permit replaces the following permit(s):
- Tier I Operating Permit No. T1-2019.0036, issued February 27, 2020

Regulated Sources

Table 2.1 lists all sources of regulated emissions in this permit.

Table 2.1 Regulated Sources

Permit Section	Source	Control Equipment
4	<u>Gas Turbine with Duct Burners</u> Manufacturer: General Electric, Model PG7241FA, with advanced dry low-NO _x combustors (DLN III) Typical operation: base load (70-100% load range) Nominal output from the turbine alone: 168 MW at base load and 50 °F Nominal output from the turbine with duct burners: 278 MW at base load and 50 °F Turbine rated heat input: 1,682 MMBtu/hr at base load and 50 °F Duct burners rated heat input: 230 MMBtu/hr Fuels: natural gas exclusively	<u>Selective catalytic reduction (SCR) with aqueous ammonia injection:</u> Manufacturer: Umicore <u>Catalytic oxidation:</u> Manufacturer: Engelhard
5	<u>Auxiliary Boiler (startup boiler):</u> Manufacturer: Vapor Power, Model TG5905AHK500LN, with low-NO _x burners Rated output: 17,200 lb/hr of steam, 500 horsepower Rated heat input: 21.5 MMBtu/hr Fuel: natural gas	<u>Dry Low NO_x (DLN) Burner</u>
5	<u>Fuel Pre-Heater:</u> Manufacturer: NATCO, Model 2E789 with low-NO _x burners Rated heat input: 4.0 MMBtu/hr Fuel: natural gas	
6	<u>Diesel-Fired Emergency Generator:</u> Manufacturer: Detroit Diesel, Model 6063-TK35 Rated capacity: 550 horsepower Installed date: July 2001 Internal combustion (IC) engine cylinder displacement: 2.1 liters per cylinder	None
6	<u>Diesel-Fired Emergency Fire Pump:</u> Manufacturer: Clark-Detroit Diesel, Model PDFP06YR Rated capacity: 185 horsepower Installed date: July 2001 IC Engine cylinder displacement: 1.0 liters per cylinder	

Permit Section	Source	Control Equipment
7	<u>Cooling Tower:</u> Manufacturer: GEA Model: 484834-S1-32-FCF Flow Rate: 57,000 GPM Total Dissolved Solids: 18,000 mg/L	<u>Drift Eliminators:</u> Manufacturer: Brentwood Model: CF150Max Control Efficiency: 0.001%. Manufacturer: Marley Model: 453-202 Control Efficiency: 0.01%.
	<u>Evaporative Tower:</u> Manufacturer: Marley Model: 453-202 Capacity: 3,380 GPM Total Dissolved Solids: 70,000 mg/L	

[P-2014.0014, 10/5/2023]

3 Facility-Wide Conditions

Table 3.1 contains a summary of requirements that apply generally to emissions units at the facility.

Table 3.1 Applicable Requirements Summary

Permit Conditions	Parameter	Limit/Standard Summary	Applicable Requirements Reference	Monitoring, Recordkeeping, and Reporting Requirements
3.1-3.4	Fugitive Dust	Reasonable control	IDAPA 58.01.01.650–651	3.2–3.4, 3.19, 3.20
3.7	Visible Emissions	20% opacity for no more than 3 minutes in any 60-minute period	IDAPA 58.01.01.625	3.8, 3.9, 3.19, 3.20, 3.25
3.10-3.14	Excess Emissions	Compliance with IDAPA 58.01.01.130-136	IDAPA 58.01.01.130–136	3.10-3.14, 3.19, 3.20
3.15-3.18	PM	Performance Testing	IDAPA 58.01.01.676–677	3.15-3.18, 3.19, 3.20
3.21	Open Burning	Compliance with IDAPA 58.01.01.600-623	IDAPA 58.01.01.600–623	3.19, 3.20, 3.21
3.19	Monitoring and Recordkeeping	Maintenance of required records	IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06	3.24, 3.29
3.20	Reports and Certifications	Submittal of required reports, notifications, and certifications	IDAPA 58.01.01.322.08	3.19, 3.20
3.22	Asbestos	Compliance with 40 CFR 61, Subpart M	40 CFR 61, Subpart M	3.19, 3.20, 3.22
3.23	Accidental Release Prevention	Compliance with 40 CFR 68	40 CFR 68	3.19, 3.20, 3.23
3.24	Recycling and Emissions Reductions	Compliance with 40 CFR 82, Subpart F	40 CFR 82, Subpart F	3.19, 3.20, 3.24
3.25-3.27	NSPS/NESHAP /PTC General Provisions	Compliance with 40 CFR 60/63, Subpart A	IDAPA 58.01.01.107.03	3.19, 3.20, 3.25-3.27
3.28	Incorporation of Federal Requirements by Reference	Compliance with applicable federal requirements referenced	IDAPA 58.01.01.107	3.19, 3.20, 3.28

Fugitive Dust

- 3.1** All reasonable precautions shall be taken to prevent particulate matter (PM) from becoming airborne in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.650–651.
[IDAPA 58.01.01.650–651]
- 3.2** The permittee shall monitor and maintain records of the frequency and the method(s) used (e.g., water, chemical dust suppressants) to reasonably control fugitive emissions.
[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 07]
- 3.3** The permittee shall maintain records of all fugitive dust complaints received. The permittee shall take appropriate corrective action as expeditiously as practicable after receiving a valid complaint. The records shall include, at a minimum, the date that each complaint was received and a description of the following: the complaint, the permittee’s assessment of the validity of the complaint, any corrective action taken, and the date the corrective action was taken.
[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 07]

- 3.4 The permittee shall conduct a quarterly facility-wide inspection of potential sources of fugitive emissions during daylight hours and under normal operating conditions to ensure that the methods used to reasonably control fugitive emissions are effective. If fugitive emissions are not being reasonably controlled, the permittee shall take corrective action as expeditiously as practicable. The permittee shall maintain records of the results of each fugitive emissions inspection. The records shall include, at a minimum, the date of each inspection and a description of the following: the permittee's assessment of the conditions existing at the time fugitive emissions were present (if observed), any corrective action taken in response to the fugitive emissions, and the date the corrective action was taken.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 07]

Odors

- 3.5 Reserved

- 3.6 Reserved

Visible Emissions

- 3.7 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, 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]

- 3.8 The permittee shall conduct a monthly facility-wide inspection of potential sources of visible emissions, during daylight hours and under normal operating conditions. Sources that are monitored using a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) are not required to comply with this permit condition. The inspection shall consist of a see/no see evaluation for each potential source of visible emissions. If any visible emissions are present from any point of emission, the permittee shall either:

- a) Take appropriate corrective action as expeditiously as practicable to eliminate the visible emissions. Within 24 hours of the initial see/no see evaluation and after the corrective action, the permittee shall conduct a see/no see evaluation of the emissions point in question. If the visible emissions are not eliminated, the permittee shall comply with b).

or

- b) Perform a Method 9 opacity test in accordance with the procedures outlined in IDAPA 58.01.01.625. A minimum of 30 observations shall be recorded when conducting the opacity test. If opacity is greater than 20%, as measured using Method 9, for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any 60-minute period, the permittee shall take all necessary corrective actions and report the period or periods as an excess emission in the annual compliance certification and in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.130–136.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06]

- 3.9 The permittee shall maintain records of the results of each visible emission inspection and each opacity test when conducted. The records shall include, at a minimum, the date and results of each inspection and test and a description of the following: the permittee's assessment of the conditions existing at the time visible emissions are present (if observed), any corrective action taken in response to the visible emissions, and the date corrective action was taken.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.07]

Excess Emissions

Excess Emissions-General

- 3.10** 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 (Permit Conditions 3.10 through 3.14) and the regulations of IDAPA 58.01.01.130–136.

During an excess emissions event the permittee shall, with all practicable speed, initiate and complete appropriate and reasonable action to correct the conditions causing the excess emissions event; to reduce the frequency of occurrence of such events; to minimize the amount by which the emission standard is exceeded; and shall, as provided below or upon request of DEQ, submit a full report of such occurrence, including a statement of all known causes, and of the scheduling and nature of the actions to be taken.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.132]

Excess Emissions-Startup, Shutdown, and Scheduled Maintenance

- 3.11** In all cases where startup, shutdown, or scheduled maintenance of any equipment or emission unit is expected to result or results in an excess emissions event, the permittee shall demonstrate compliance with IDAPA 58.01.01.133.01(a) through (d), including, but not limited to, the following:

- Prohibiting any scheduled startup, shutdown, or maintenance resulting in excess emissions shall occur during any period in which an Atmospheric Stagnation Advisory or a Wood Stove Curtailment Advisory has been declared by DEQ.
- Notifying DEQ of the excess emissions event as soon as reasonably possible, but no later than two hours prior to, the start of the event, unless the permittee demonstrates to DEQ's satisfaction that a shorter advance notice was necessary.
- Reporting and recording the information required pursuant to the excess emissions reporting and recordkeeping requirements (Permit Conditions 3.13 and 3.14) and IDAPA 58.01.01.135 and 136 for each excess emissions event due to startup, shutdown, or scheduled maintenance.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.133]

Excess Emissions-Upset, Breakdown, or Safety Measures

- 3.12** In all cases where upset or breakdown of equipment or an emissions unit, or the initiation of safety measures, results or may result in an excess emissions event, the permittee shall demonstrate compliance with IDAPA 58.01.01.134.01(a) and (b) and the following:

- Immediately undertake all appropriate measures to reduce and, to the extent possible, eliminate excess emissions resulting from the event and to minimize the impact of such excess emissions on the ambient air quality and public health.
- Notify DEQ of any upset, breakdown, or safety event that results in excess emissions. Such notification shall identify the time, specific location, equipment or emissions unit involved, and (to the extent known) the cause(s) of the occurrence. The notification shall be given as soon as reasonably possible, but no later than 24 hours after the event, unless the permittee demonstrates to DEQ's satisfaction that the longer reporting period was necessary.
- Report and record the information required pursuant to the excess emissions reporting and recordkeeping facility wide conditions (Permit Conditions 3.13 and 3.14) and IDAPA 58.01.01.135 and 136 for each excess emissions event caused by an upset, breakdown, or safety measure.
- During any period of excess emissions caused by upset, breakdown, or operation under facility safety measures, DEQ may require the permittee to immediately reduce or cease

operation of the equipment or emissions unit causing the period until such time as the condition causing the excess has been corrected or brought under control. Such action by DEQ shall be taken upon consideration of the factors listed in IDAPA 58.01.01.134.03 and after consultation with the permittee.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.134]

Excess Emissions-Reporting and Recordkeeping

3.13 The permittee shall submit a written report to DEQ for each excess emissions event, no later than 15 days after the beginning of such an event. Each report shall contain the information specified in IDAPA 58.01.01.135.02.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.135]

3.14 The permittee shall maintain excess emissions records at the facility for the most recent five calendar-year period. The excess emissions records shall be made available to DEQ upon request and shall include the information requested by IDAPA 58.01.01.136.03(a) and (b) as summarized in the following:

- An excess emissions log book for each emissions unit or piece of equipment containing copies of all reports that have been submitted to DEQ pursuant to IDAPA 58.01.01.135 for the particular emissions unit or equipment; and
- Copies of all startup, shutdown, and scheduled maintenance procedures and upset, breakdown, or safety preventative maintenance plans that have been developed by the permittee in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.133 and 134, and facility records as necessary to demonstrate compliance with such procedures and plans.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.136]

Performance Testing

3.15 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.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.157; IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 08.a, 09]

3.16 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; IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 08.a, 09]

3.17 Within 60 days following the date in which a performance test required by this permit is concluded, the permittee must submit to DEQ a performance test report. The report must include a description of the process, identification of the test method(s) used, equipment used, all process operating data collected during the test period, and test results, as well as raw test data and associated documentation, including any approved test protocol.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.157; IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 08.a, 09]

- 3.18** The proposed test date(s), test date rescheduling notice(s), compliance test report, and all other correspondence shall be sent to the DEQ address specified in the “Reports and Certifications” facility wide condition.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.157; IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 08.a, 09]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping

- 3.19** 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 58.01.01.322.07]

Reports and Certifications

- 3.20** All periodic reports and certifications required by this permit shall be submitted to DEQ within 30 days of the end of each specified reporting period. Excess emissions reports and notifications shall be submitted in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.130-136. Reports, certifications, and notifications shall be submitted to:

Air Quality Permit Compliance
Department of Environmental Quality
Coeur d’Alene Regional Office
2110 Ironwood Parkway
Coeur d’Alene, ID 83814
Phone: (208) 769-1422
Fax: (208) 769-1404

The periodic compliance certification required by General Provision 10.22 shall also be submitted within 30 days of the end of the specified reporting period to:

Part 70 Operating Permit Program
U.S. EPA Region 10, Mail Stop: OAW-150
1200 Sixth Ave., Suite 155
Seattle, WA 98101

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.08, 11]

Open Burning

- 3.21** The permittee shall comply with the “Rules for Control of Open Burning” (IDAPA 58.01.01.600–623).

[IDAPA 58.01.01.600–623]

Asbestos

3.22 NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart M—National Emission Standard for 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]

Accidental Release Prevention

3.23 A permittee 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)]

Recycling and Emissions Reductions

3.24 40 CFR Part 82—Protection of Stratospheric Ozone

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]

PTC General Provisions

3.25 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.

[P-2014.0014, 10/5/2023]

Incorporation of Federal Requirements by Reference

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

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

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

[IDAPA 58.01.01.107]

4 Gas Turbine and Duct Burners

Summary Description

The following is a narrative description of the combined-cycle gas turbine regulated in this Tier I operating permit and is included for informational purposes.

The project includes one General Electric (GE) advanced gas turbine engine with dry low-NO_x combustion technology and supplemental firing capability in the form of “duct burners”. The project operates in combined-cycle mode such that the hot turbine exhaust gases will be discharged to the heat recovery steam generator (HRSG) to create steam that will be used to drive the steam turbine. The turbine and duct burners are fired only with natural gas and turbine emissions are exhausted through a 150 feet high, 18 feet diameter stack. The rated heat input is 1,682 MMBtu/hr at base load and 50 °F for the turbine and 230 MMBtu/hr for the duct burners, and the project is designed to produce approximately 278 MW at base load and 50 °F. To minimize NO_x emissions, the GE gas turbine is equipped with dry low-NO_x combustion technology. Within the HRSG, a Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) system using ammonia injection is installed to further control NO_x emissions, and an oxidation catalyst is installed to control CO, VOC, and HAP emissions. An integrated, microprocessor-based distributed control system is installed for plant control, data acquisition, and data analysis. The OpFlex Advantage Cold Day Performance Software and the OpFlex Balance Autotune Software were installed in 2014, which will result in increased performance on days where the temperature is 50 degrees Fahrenheit or less.

The gas turbine includes two air conditioning systems for controlling the temperature of the inlet air to the turbine. The inlet air heating system is used to warm cold, wet air, and the inlet air cooling system, or fogger, is used to cool hot air to simulate cold conditions.

Table 4.1 describes the devices used to control emissions from the gas turbine and duct burners.

Table 4.1 Gas Turbine and Duct Burner Description

Emissions Units / Processes	Control Devices
Gas Turbine and Duct Firing	SCR
	Catalytic Oxidation

Table 4.2 contains only a summary of the requirements that apply to the gas turbine and duct burners. Specific permit requirements are listed below.

Table 4.2 Applicable Requirements Summary

Permit Conditions	Affected Unit	Parameter	Limit/Standard Summary	Applicable Requirements Reference	Operating, Monitoring, and Recordkeeping Requirements	
4.1.1	Gas Turbine when Duct Burners are firing	NO _x	4.5 ppmvd @ 15% O ₂	95.4 T/yr	PTC No. P-2014.0014	4.7, 4.8, 4.9, 4.11, 4.12, 4.21, 4.23, 4.24
	Gas Turbine when Duct Burners are not operating		3.4 ppmvd @ 15% O ₂			
4.1.2	Gas Turbine only	NO _x	109 ppmvd @ 15% O ₂	40 CFR 60.332(a)(1)	4.7, 4.9, 4.16, 4.23, 4.25, 3.26	
4.2	Duct Burners	NO _x , expressed as NO ₂	NO _x - 0.20 lb/MMBtu	PTC No. P-2014.0014; 40 CFR 60.44b(a)	4.7, 4.9, 4.17, 4.20, 4.23, 4.24, 3.26	
4.3	Gas Turbine and Duct Burners	CO PM ₁₀ SO ₂ VOCs	CO – 32.6 lb/hr, 95.5 T/yr PM ₁₀ - 10.7 lb/hr, 40.1 T/yr SO ₂ - 2.70 lb/hr, 10.7 T/yr VOCs - 1.5 lb/hr, 5.3 T/yr	PTC No. P-2014.0014	4.6, 4.7, 4.8, 4.10, 4.15, 4.18, 4.19, 4.22	

Permit Conditions	Affected Unit	Parameter	Limit/Standard Summary	Applicable Requirements Reference	Operating, Monitoring, and Recordkeeping Requirements
4.4	Gas Turbine and Duct Burners	Ammonia	Ammonia - 20.6 lb/hr	PTC No. P-2014.0014 (State-only)	4.7, 4.11, 4.12, 4.13, and 4.19
4.5	Duct Burners only	PM standard, fuel-burning equipment	PM at no more than 0.015 gr/dscf corrected to 3% oxygen	IDAPA 58.01.01.676-677	4.7
4.6	Gas Turbine	Fuel sulfur	Fuel sulfur content must not exceed 0.8% by weight	40 CFR 60.333(b)	4.16, 4.18, 4.25, and 3.26

Permit Limits / Standard Summary

4.1 NO_x Emissions

4.1.1 During normal operation of the turbine with duct firing, emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) shall not exceed 4.5 parts per million by volume on a dry basis (4.5 ppmvd) at 15% oxygen from the gas turbine stack. When the duct burners are not operating, emissions of NO_x shall not exceed 3.4 ppmvd at 15% oxygen from the gas turbine stack. The emission limits expressed in ppmvd shall be based on an hourly average and shall apply at all times except during startup or shutdown of the turbine. Emissions of NO_x from the gas turbine stack shall not exceed 95.4 tons per year, based on each consecutive 12-month period, and the annual limit shall include emissions during startup, shutdown, and malfunction of the turbine.

[PTC No. P-2014.0014, 10/5/2023]

4.1.2 On and after December 6, 2001, the date the performance test required by 40 CFR 60.8 was completed, the owner or operator shall not cause to be discharged to the atmosphere from the stationary gas turbine, any gases which contain NO_x in excess of 109 ppmvd at 15% oxygen in accordance with 40 CFR 60.332(a)(1). Any emissions which exceed this standard as a result of startup and shutdown shall be addressed in accordance with Permit Condition 4.25.

[P-2014.0014, 10/5/2023; 40 CFR 60.332]

4.2 NSPS Subpart Db Duct Burner NO_x Emissions

On and after December 6, 2001, the date the initial performance test was completed under 40 CFR 60.44b(a), the permittee shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the duct burner any gases that contain NO_x (expressed as NO₂) in excess of 86 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) of heat input to the duct burner. The NO_x emission standards under 40 CFR 60.44b apply at all times when the duct burner is operated.

[P-2014.0014, 10/5/2023; 40 CFR 60.44b(a)(4)(i), 60.44b(l)(1), and 60.46b(a)]

4.3 Criteria Pollutant Emissions Limits

The emissions of CO, PM₁₀, SO₂, and VOCs from the gas turbine stack shall not exceed any corresponding emission rate limit listed in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3 Criteria Pollutant Emission Limits ^(a)

Source Description	CO		PM ₁₀ ^(b)		SO ₂		VOC	
	lb/hr ^(c)	T/yr ^(d)	lb/hr ^(c)	T/yr ^(d)	lb/hr ^(c)	T/yr ^(d)	lb/hr ^(c)	T/yr ^(d)
Gas turbine w/duct firing	32.60	95.50	10.70	40.10	2.70	10.66	1.50	5.30

- a) In absence of any other credible evidence, compliance is ensured by complying with permit operating, monitoring, and record keeping requirements.
- b) Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal ten (10) micrometers, including condensable particulate as defined in IDAPA 58.01.01.006.
- c) As determined by pollutant specific U.S. EPA Reference Method, DEQ-approved alternative, or as determined by DEQ's emission estimation methods used in the permit analysis.
- d) Tons per any consecutive 12-calendar month period. The annual limit shall include emissions during startup, shutdown, and malfunction of the turbine.

[P-2014.0014, 10/5/2023]

4.4 Ammonia Emissions Limit

Emissions of ammonia from the gas turbine stack shall not exceed 20.6 lb/hr, based on 24-hour average.

[P-2014.0014, 10/5/2023 (state-only)]

4.5 Fuel Burning Equipment – PM

The PM emissions from the duct firing shall not exceed the grain-loading emission limits of 0.015 gr/dscf of effluent gas corrected to 3% oxygen by volume for natural gas.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.676]

Operating Requirements

4.6 Fuel Sulfur Content

No fuel containing sulfur in excess of 0.8% by weight (800 ppmw) shall be burned in the gas turbine in accordance with 40 CFR 60.333(b).

[P-2014.0014, 10/5/2023; 40 CFR 60.333(b)]

4.7 Fuel Type

The turbine and duct burners shall be exclusively fired by pipeline natural gas.

[P-2014.0014, 10/5/2023]

4.8 Turbine and Duct Burners Heat Input Limit

The total heat input of the gas turbine and duct burners combined must not exceed 13,511,467 MMBtu/yr, based on 12-month rolling average.

[P-2014.0014, 10/5/2023]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

4.9 NO_x Monitoring Using CEMS

The permittee shall fully comply with all monitoring requirements established by 40 CFR 72.9(b). In particular, the permittee shall install, certify, operate, and maintain, in accordance with all the requirements of 40 CFR 75, a NO_x continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) (consisting of a NO_x pollutant concentration monitor and an oxygen (O₂) or carbon dioxide (CO₂) diluent gas monitor) with an automated data acquisition and handling system for measuring and recording the NO_x concentration (in ppm) and the NO_x emission rate (in lb/MMBtu) discharged to the atmosphere from the gas turbine stack, except as provided in 40 CFR 75, Subpart E.

The permittee shall fully comply with all recordkeeping requirements set forth in 40 CFR 75, Subpart F. All such records shall be maintained on site in accordance with Section 3 of this permit and shall be made available to DEQ representatives upon request.

[P-2014.0014, 10/5/2023]

4.10 CO Monitoring Using CEMS

4.10.1 CO Emissions Monitoring Equipment Requirements – Installation and Operation

The permittee shall install, certify, operate, and maintain a CO CEMS (consisting of a CO pollutant concentration monitor and an oxygen diluent gas monitor.) The CEMS shall be equipped with an Automated Data Acquisition and Handling System (DAHS) for measuring and recording the CO concentration, in ppmv, and CO emissions rate, in pounds per hour, discharged to the atmosphere from the combustion turbine stack.

- The procedures of 40 CFR 60.13 shall be followed for installation, evaluation, and operation of the CEMS.
- Initial certification of the CO CEMS will be conducted consistent with 40 CFR 60 Appendix B Performance Specification 4 and 4A.
- The permittee shall comply with applicable requirements set forth in 40 CFR 60, Appendices B and F for CO. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the requirements of Appendix B to 40 CFR 60 using the method given by Performance Specification 4 or 4A (as appropriate), unless otherwise approved by DEQ.
- The CEMS shall be capable of monitoring CO concentrations and CO emissions at all times, including during startup and shutdown.

4.10.2 CO Relative Accuracy Test Audit Requirement

The permittee shall perform relative accuracy test audits (RATAs) on the CO CEMS, in accordance with 40 CFR 60, Appendix F. The permittee shall perform RATAs and cylinder gas audits (CGAs) on the CEMS except as noted below, unless otherwise approved by DEQ:

- A CO CGA is not required during any calendar quarter in which the unit operates less than 168 hours. A CGA shall be conducted at least once every four calendar quarters, regardless of operation.
- A CO RATA is required once every four operating quarters (quarter with more than 168 hours of operation), and at least once every eight calendar quarters regardless of operation. A CO RATA is required no later than 180 days of the issuance of this permit.
- A CO CGA and 7-day calibration drift are not required on any span of less than 30 ppmv.
- Stratification testing results may be considered valid for up to five years when the stack gas source and source operation remain unchanged. Reference method sampling location shall be determined based on the most recent stratification test.

All records shall be kept onsite for a minimum of five years and shall be made available to DEQ representatives upon request.

[P-2014.0014, 10/5/2023]

4.11 NO_x and CO Emissions Rates Monitoring

4.11.1 NO_x and CO Monitoring Requirements

Each calendar month, the permittee shall monitor and record the information listed below for the gas turbine stack.

For NO_x:

- The concentration of NO_x, in ppmvd at 15% O₂ to demonstrate compliance with the concentration emissions standards in NO_x Emissions permit condition
Concentration data, as recorded by the NO_x CEMS shall be reduced to a block hourly average.
- The total NO_x emissions rate from turbine stack in tons per each calendar month (T/mo)
- The total NO_x emissions rate from turbine stack in tons per year for the previous consecutive 12-month period

For CO:

- The CO emissions rate from the turbine stack in pounds per hour, on a block hourly average
- The total CO emissions rate from turbine stack in tons per each calendar month
- The total CO emissions rate from turbine stack in tons per year for the previous consecutive 12-month period

In addition, the following data shall be recorded for the purpose of calculating NO_x and CO emissions rates.

- The flow rate of natural gas combusted in the gas turbine and duct burners.
- Purchase contracts or supplier verifications specifying fuel heat content for any natural gas combusted in the gas turbine and duct burners and records of the time period during which the natural gas covered under each purchase contract or supplier verification was combusted.

All data shall be kept on site for a minimum of five years and shall be made available to DEQ representatives upon request.

4.11.2 NO_x and CO Hourly Emissions Rates Calculation Methodology

The permittee must calculate hourly NO_x and CO emission rates according to the following formula.

$$E \left[\frac{\text{lb}}{\text{hr}} \right] = C[\text{ppmvd}] * F_c \left[\frac{\text{lb}}{\text{dscf} * \text{ppmvd}} \right] * Q \left[\frac{\text{scf}}{\text{hr}} \right] * H \left[\frac{\text{mmBtu}}{\text{scf}} \right] * F_d \left[\frac{\text{dscf}}{\text{mmBtu}} \right]$$

Where

- C is stack concentration of NO_x or CO, reduced to a block hourly average, determined by NO_x CEMS and CO CEMS specified in NO_x Monitoring Using CEMS permit condition and CO Monitoring Using CEMS permit condition, respectively.

- F_c is a conversion factor. It is equal to $1.194E-7$ (lb/dscf)/ppmdv for NO_x in Table 19-1 of EPA Reference Method 19 and $7.27E-8$ (lb/dscf)/ppmdv for CO.
- Q is the natural gas consumption rate of the gas turbine in scf/hr, as measured by a flow sensor placed in the fuel line supplying natural gas to the gas turbine and duct burners.
- H is the heat content of the natural gas combusted in the gas turbine and duct burners, as published by the fuel supplier or specified in a purchase contract with the fuel supplier.
- F_d is a fuel factor representing the volume of combustion components per unit fuel heat content for natural gas in Table 19-2 of EPA Reference Method 19. This factor is equal to 8,710 dscf/mmBtu for natural gas.

4.11.3 Calculating NO_x and CO Annual Emissions Rates

Every calendar month, the permittee must calculate monthly NO_x and CO emissions rates using the above hourly NO_x and CO emissions rates for the previous month in tons per month according to the following methodology:

$$E_{month} \left[\frac{T}{mo} \right] = \left(\sum E \left[\frac{lb}{hr} \right] \text{ of the month} \right) / \left(2000 \frac{lb}{T} \right)$$

Where

- E is a block hourly average emissions rate calculated in NO_x and CO Hourly Emissions Rates Calculation Methodology permit condition
- E_{month} is the monthly emissions rate in tons per month (T/mo)

The annual NO_x and CO emissions rates must be determined by summing the monthly NO_x and CO emissions rates over the previous consecutive 12-month period to demonstrate compliance with the annual NO_x and CO emissions limits in NO_x Emission permit condition and Criteria Pollutant Emissions Limits permit condition, respectively.

[P-2014.0014, 10/5/2023]

4.12 Ammonia Feed Rate Monitoring

The permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system to monitor and record the rate of ammonia fed to the SCR unit. All data, calibration reports, and maintenance logs shall be maintained on site in accordance with Section 3 of this permit and shall be made available to DEQ representatives upon request.

[P-2014.0014, 10/5/2023]

4.13 Ammonia Slip Monitoring

At the time of initial construction, the permittee was required to install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS to monitor and record the rate of ammonia discharged to the atmosphere from the gas turbine stack. If the ammonia CEMS demonstrates compliance with the ammonia emission limit in Ammonia Emissions Limit permit condition for a period of two consecutive years, then this CEMS may be removed from service. However, if any subsequent ammonia performance test conducted in accordance with Ammonia Performance Test permit condition indicates that ammonia emissions are greater than 80% of the ammonia emissions limit in

Ammonia Emissions Limit permit condition, then DEQ may require that the ammonia CEMS be re-installed.

- 4.13.1 If DEQ issues a requirement to re-install the ammonia CEMS, the permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS to monitor and record the rate of ammonia discharged to the atmosphere from the gas turbine stack to demonstrate compliance with Permit Condition 4.4. If the ammonia CEMS demonstrates compliance with the ammonia emission limit in Permit Condition 4.4 for a period of 12 consecutive months, then this CEMS may be removed from service. However, if any subsequent ammonia performance test conducted in accordance with Permit Condition 4.13 indicates that ammonia emissions are greater than 80% of the ammonia emission limit in Permit Condition 4.4, then DEQ may require that the ammonia CEMS be re-installed. All CEMS data, calibration reports, and maintenance logs shall be maintained on site in accordance with Section 3 of this permit and shall be made available to DEQ representatives upon request.
- 4.13.2 When the ammonia CEMS is required to be operated, the following actions shall be taken. The permittee shall record:
- a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) in at least 95% of each successive 15-minute interval of turbine operation;
 - the pound per hour ammonia emission rate calculated as a block one-hour arithmetic mean from all valid one minute average data points collected during the hour;
 - the tons per consecutive 12-month period ammonia emission rate calculated as a sum of the previous 8,760 hours of available data (recorded at least once per month);
 - results of all daily CEMS calibrations; and
 - quarterly cylinder gas audits.

Cylinder gas audits shall be performed at least quarterly, unless a relative accuracy test audit is performed within that quarter. Relative accuracy test audits (or DEQ approved alternative testing) shall be performed at least once every four quarters. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix F, using the method given by Performance Specification 2 of Appendix B and by substituting ammonia in place of NO_x. The relative accuracy test audit shall be acceptable if the absolute value of the mean difference between the reference method results and the CEMS readings is less than 2 ppm. Daily calibration results shall be acceptable if they are ± 2 ppm of the reference gas.

[P-2014.0014, 10/5/2023]

4.14 Ammonia Performance Test

When an ammonia CEMS is not installed, the permittee shall conduct a performance test to measure ammonia emissions from the gas turbine stack at least once every 12 months, or per a DEQ-approved alternative schedule, to demonstrate compliance with the ammonia emission requirements specified in Ammonia Emissions Limit permit condition. The flow rate of ammonia to the SCR system and the amount of natural gas combusted in the turbine and duct burners shall be monitored and recorded during the test. Each performance test conducted to demonstrate compliance shall be performed in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.157 and Section 3 of this permit.

[P-2014.0014, 10/5/2023]

4.15 PM₁₀ Performance Test

The permittee must conduct performance testing for PM₁₀ emissions from the gas turbine with duct burners to demonstrate compliance with the hourly emissions limit in the Criteria Pollutant

Emissions Limits permit condition.

The emission rate should be in units of lb/hr and the averaging period determined by source test methods prescribed by IDAPA 58.01.01.157. The permittee is encouraged to submit a source testing protocol for approval 30 days prior to conducting the performance test. The permittee must test in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.157 and the conditions of this permit including the operating requirements for the gas turbine with duct burners and in accordance with Section 3 of this permit which contain notification, testing procedures and reporting requirements.

After the initial performance test, future testing must be performed according to the following schedule. If the PM₁₀ emission rate measured in the most recent test is less than or equal to 75% of the emission standard in the Criteria Pollutant Emissions Limits permit condition, the next test must be conducted within five years of the test date. If the PM₁₀ emission rate measured during the most recent performance test is greater than 75%, but less than or equal to 90%, of the emission standard in the Criteria Pollutant Emissions Limits permit condition, the next test must be conducted within two years of the test date. If the PM₁₀ emission rate measured during the most recent performance test is greater than 90% of the emission standard in the Criteria Pollutant Emissions Limits permit condition, the next test must be conducted within one year of the test date.

The source test must be conducted under “worst case normal” conditions as required by IDAPA 58.01.01.157, Section 3 of this permit, and the source test report must contain documentation that the test was conducted under these conditions. The permittee must monitor and record the combined natural gas usage rate of the combustion turbine and duct burners for the duration of each test.

[P-2014.0014, 10/5/2023]

4.16 NSPS Subpart GG Performance Tests

When required by the Administrator under Section 114 of the Clean Air Act, the permittee shall conduct a performance test using the test methods and procedures in 40 CFR 60.335 and 60.8, or using an alternative approved by the EPA. The performance tests conducted to demonstrate compliance shall be performed in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.157 and Section 3 of this Permit. During the performance test, the amount of natural gas used shall be recorded.

[P-2014.0014, 10/5/2023; 40 CFR 60.335]

4.17 NSPS Subpart Db NO_x Performance Test for Duct Firing

When required by the administrator, under section 114 of the clean air act, the permittee shall conduct a performance test to measure duct burner NOX emissions from the gas turbine emissions stack to demonstrate compliance with the emission limits of 40 CFR 60.44b. Compliance shall be determined through performance testing under 40 CFR 60.46b(f), and in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.157 and Section 3 of this permit. During the performance test, the amount of natural gas used shall be recorded.

[P-2014.0014, 10/5/2023; 40 CFR 60.46b(f)]

4.18 Fuel Sulfur Content Monitoring

The permittee shall monitor and record the total sulfur content of the fuel being fired in the turbine in accordance with 40 CFR 60.334(h)(1), except as provided in 40 CFR 60.334(h)(3).

- 4.18.1 In accordance with 40 CFR 60.334(h)(3), the permittee may elect not to monitor the total sulfur content of the gaseous fuel combusted in the turbine, if the gaseous fuel is demonstrated to meet the definition of natural gas in 40 CFR 60.331(u), regardless of whether an existing custom schedule approved by the administrator for subpart GG requires such monitoring. The owner or operator shall use one of the following sources of information to make the required

demonstration:

- The gas quality characteristics in a current, valid purchase contract, tariff sheet or transportation contract for the gaseous fuel, specifying that the maximum total sulfur content of the fuel is 20.0 grains/100 scf or less; or
- Representative fuel sampling data which show that the sulfur content of the gaseous fuel does not exceed 20 grains/100 scf. At a minimum, the amount of fuel sampling data specified in section 2.3.1.4 or 2.3.2.4 of appendix D to part 75 of this chapter is required.

4.18.2 With regard to the custom fuel monitoring schedule approved by the EPA in the July 12, 2001 letter addressed to DEQ, the permittee may, without submitting a special petition to the Administrator, continue monitoring on this schedule in accordance with 40 CFR 60.334(h)(4). The following requirements are specified in the EPA letter addressed to DEQ and dated July 12, 2001:

- Nitrogen monitoring shall be waived for pipeline natural gas.
- Rathdrum power shall comply with documentation requirements that the fuel is pipeline natural gas in 2.3.1.4 of Appendix D to 40 CFR Part 75, and the procedures for sulfur content determination in 2.3.3.1 of Appendix D to 40 CFR Part 75.
- Rathdrum Power shall provide annual reports to EPA Region 10 and DEQ with documentation that the fuel is pipeline natural gas, as specified in 2.3.1.4 of Appendix D to 40 CFR Part 75 and the results of the procedures for sulfur content determination in 2.3.3.1 of Appendix D to 40 CFR Part 75.
- In the event that the turbine would no longer have to comply with the Acid Rain Program, then this alternative monitoring plan would be void and Rathdrum Power would have to comply with the monitoring requirements specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG.

4.18.3 The frequency of determining the sulfur content of the fuel shall be as specified in 40 CFR 60.334(i).

[P-2014.0014, 10/5/2023]

4.19 Turbine and Duct Burners Heat Input Monitoring

Each month, the permittee shall monitor and record the total heat input of the gas turbine and duct burners combined to demonstrate compliance with Turbine and Duct Burners Heat Input Limit permit condition. Annual total heat input of the gas turbine and duct burners combined shall be determined by monitoring and recording total heat input of the gas turbine and duct burners combined monthly, and then summing the monthly total heat input of the gas turbine and duct burners combined over the previous consecutive 12-month period. All such records shall be maintained onsite for the most recent five-year period and shall be made available to DEQ representatives upon request.

[P-2014.0014, 10/5/2023]

4.20 NSPS Subpart Db NO_x Recordkeeping and Reporting for the Duct Burner

The permittee shall comply with the recordkeeping and reporting requirements established by 40 CFR 60.49b as follows:

[40 CFR 60.49b]

4.20.1 The owner or operator of an affected facility shall record and maintain records of fuel amounts combusted during each day and shall calculate the annual capacity factor for natural gas 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.

[40 CFR 60.49b(d)]

4.20.2 All records required under 40 CFR 60.49b shall be maintained by the owner or operator of the affected facility for a period of at least five years following the date of such record.

[40 CFR 60.49b(o)]

4.21 Selective Catalytic Reduction

The SCR unit shall be installed, operated, and maintained consistent with manufacturer's recommendations, which includes replacement of the catalyst in a timely manner. All documentation and recommendations from the SCR unit manufacturer, including recommended catalyst replacement schedules, shall be kept on site and shall be made available to DEQ representatives upon request for as long as the SCR unit is utilized.

[P-2014.0014, 10/5/2023]

4.22 Catalytic Oxidation

The catalytic oxidation unit shall be installed, operated, and maintained consistent with manufacturer's recommendations, which includes replacement of the catalyst in a timely manner. All documentation and recommendations from the Catalytic Oxidation unit manufacturer, including recommended catalyst replacement schedules, shall be kept on site and shall be made available to DEQ representatives upon request for as long as the Catalytic Oxidation unit is utilized.

[P-2014.0014, 10/5/2023]

Reporting Requirements

4.23 Test Protocols for NO_x and CO CEMS Certification/Recertification Tests

The permittee shall submit to DEQ for approval a test protocol for each certification and recertification test of the NO_x and CO CEMS required in NO_x Monitoring Using CEMS permit condition and CO Monitoring Using CEMS permit condition, respectively. Each test protocol shall be submitted to DEQ for approval at least 30 days prior to the respective test date.

[P-2014.0014, 10/5/2023]

4.24 Required NO_x and CO CEMS Information

For NO_x, the permittee shall fully comply with the reporting requirements set forth in 40 CFR 75, Subpart G. In accordance with 40 CFR 75.60(b)(2), copies of all certification or recertification notifications, certification or recertification applications, and monitoring plans shall be submitted to DEQ and EPA Region 10 no later than the respective date specified in 40 CFR 75, Subpart G.

Further, the permittee shall submit to DEQ a written report (including all raw field data, etc.) for each certification or recertification test required by NO_x Monitoring Using CEMS permit condition and CO Monitoring Using CEMS permit condition, respectively. Each report shall be submitted to DEQ within 60 days of the date on which the respective test was completed.

[P-2014.0014, 10/5/2023]

4.25 NSPS Subpart GG, Turbine Excess Emissions

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.334(j), for each affected unit that elects to continuously monitor parameters or emissions, or to periodically determine the fuel sulfur content or fuel nitrogen content under 40 CFR 60 Subpart GG, the owner or operator shall submit reports of excess emissions and monitor downtime in accordance with 40 CFR 60.7(c). Excess emissions shall be

reported for all periods of unit operation, including startup, shutdown and malfunction. For the purpose of reports required under 40 CFR 60.7(c), periods of excess emissions and monitor downtime that shall be reported are defined as follows:

4.25.1 With regard to NO_x for turbines using NO_x and diluent CEMS, in accordance with 40 CFR 60.334(j)(1)(iii):

- An hour of excess emissions shall be any unit operating hour in which the 4-hour rolling average NO_x concentration exceeds 109 ppmvd at 15% oxygen [the applicable emission limit in 40 CFR 60.332(a)(1)]. For the purposes of this requirement, a “4-hour rolling average NO_x concentration” is the arithmetic average of the average NO_x concentration measured by the CEMS for a given hour (corrected to 15% O₂ and, if required under 40 CFR 60.335(b)(1), to ISO standard conditions) and the three-unit operating hour average NO_x concentrations immediately preceding that unit operating hour.
- A period of monitor downtime shall be any unit operating hour in which sufficient data are not obtained to validate the hour, for either NO_x concentration or diluent (or both).
- Each report shall include the ambient conditions (temperature, pressure, and humidity) at the time of the excess emission period. You do not have to report ambient conditions if you opt to use the worst case ISO correction factor as specified in 40 CFR 60.334(b)(3)(ii), or if you are not using the ISO correction equation under the provisions of 40 CFR 60.335(b)(1).
- The permittee may, for purposes of determining excess NO_x emissions, use a CEMS that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 60.334(b), in accordance with 40 CFR 60.334(c).

4.25.2 With regard to SO₂, in accordance with 40 CFR 60.334(j)(2)(i):

For samples of gaseous fuel obtained using daily sampling, flow proportional sampling, or sampling from the unit's storage tank, an excess emission occurs each unit operating hour included in the period beginning on the date and hour of any sample for which the sulfur content of the fuel being fired in the gas turbine exceeds 0.8 weight percent and ending on the date and hour that a subsequent sample is taken that demonstrates compliance with the sulfur limit.

4.25.3 All reports required under 40 CFR 60.7(c) shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each 6-month period in accordance with 40 CFR 60.334(j)(5).

[P-2014.0014, 2/27/2020, 40 CFR 60.332, 40 CFR 60.334, 40 CFR 60.335]

NSPS General Provisions

4.26 The permittee shall comply with the following applicable NSPS General Provisions with regard to the gas turbine and duct firing, pursuant to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A. Copies of applicable requirements specified in 40 CFR Part 60 have been included throughout this permit, which were current at the time of issuance. Where DEQ has provided a reprint of an applicable federal regulation, in the case of any discrepancy or conflict between the reprint and the CFR, the requirements in the CFR shall control.

4.27 Applicability

- (a) Except as provided in 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts B and C, the provisions of this part apply to the owner or operator of any stationary source that contains an affected facility, the construction or modification of which is commenced after the date of publication in this part of any standard (or, if earlier, the date of publication of any proposed standard) applicable to that facility.
- (b) Any new or revised standard of performance promulgated pursuant to Section 111(b) of the Clean Air Act shall apply to the owner or operator of any stationary source that contains an

affected facility, the construction or modification of which is commenced after the date of publication in this part of such new or revised standard (or, if earlier, the date of publication of any proposed standard) applicable to that facility.

[40 CFR 60.1]

4.28 Definitions, Units and Abbreviations

The definitions, units and abbreviations given in 40 CFR 60.2 and 40 CFR 60.3 for the terms used in 40 CFR Part 60 shall apply.

[40 CFR 60.2 and 60.3]

4.29 Address

All requests, reports, applications, submittals, and other communications to the Administrator pursuant to 40 CFR 60 shall be submitted to DEQ's Regional Office at the address listed in the facility-wide requirements of this permit.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.08, 4/5/00; 40 CFR 60.4]

4.30 Determination of Construction or Modification

- (a) When requested to do so by an owner or operator, the Administrator will make a determination of whether action taken or intended to be taken by such owner or operator constitutes construction (including reconstruction) or modification or the commencement thereof within the meaning of this part.
- (b) The Administrator will respond to any request for a determination under paragraph (a) of this section within 30 days of receipt of such request.

[40 CFR 60.5]

4.31 Review of Plans

- (a) When requested to do so by an owner or operator, the Administrator will review plans for construction or modification for the purpose of providing technical advice to the owner or operator.
- b) (1) A separate request shall be submitted for each construction or modification project. (2) Each request shall identify the location of such project and be accompanied by technical information describing the proposed nature, size, design, and method of operation of each affected facility involved in such project, including information on any equipment to be used for measurement or control of emissions.
- (c) Neither a request for plans review nor advice furnished by the Administrator in response to such request shall (1) relieve an owner or operator of legal responsibility for compliance with any provision of this part or of any applicable State or local requirement, or (2) prevent the Administrator from implementing or enforcing any provision of this part or taking any other action authorized by the Act.

[40 CFR 60.6]

4.32 Notification and Recordkeeping

- (a) Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60 shall furnish the Administrator with written notification or, if acceptable to both the Administrator and the owner or operator of a source, electronic notification, as follows:
 - (1) A notification of the date construction (or reconstruction as defined under 40 CFR 60.15) of an affected facility is commenced, postmarked no later than 30 days after such date. This requirement shall not apply in the case of mass-produced facilities purchased in completed form.

- (2) Reserved
- (3) A notification of the actual date of initial startup of an affected facility, postmarked within 15 days after such date.
- (4) A notification of any physical or operational change to an existing facility that may increase the emissions rate of any air pollutant to which a standard applies, unless this change is specifically exempted under an applicable subpart or in 40 CFR 60.14(e). This notice shall be postmarked 60 days, or as soon as practicable, before the change is commenced and shall include the following: information describing the precise nature of the change, present and proposed emissions control systems, productive capacity of the facility before and after the change, and the expected completion date of the change. The Administrator may request additional relevant information subsequent to this notice.
- (5-7) The requirements of 40 CFR 60.7(a)(5) through 60.7(a)(7) are not applicable to this facility.
- (b) Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60 shall maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility, and any malfunction of the air pollution control equipment.
- (c-e) The requirements of 40 CFR 60.7(c) through 60.7(e) are not applicable to this facility.
- (f) Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60 shall maintain a file of all measurements, including performance testing measurements and all other information required by 40 CFR 60, recorded in a permanent form suitable for inspection. The requirements in 40 CFR 60.7 regarding continuous monitoring systems do not apply to the facility. The file shall be retained for at least [five] years following the date of such measurements, maintenance, reports, and records.
- (g) If notification substantially similar to that in paragraph (a) of this section is required by any other State or local agency, sending the Administrator a copy of that notification will satisfy the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section.
- (h) Individual subparts of this part may include specific provisions which clarify or make inapplicable the provisions set forth in this section.

[40 CFR 60.7]

4.33 Performance Tests

- (a) 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 startup and at such other times as may be required by the Administrator under Section 114 of the Clean Air Act, the owner or operator of such facility shall conduct performance test(s) and furnish the Administrator a written report of the results of such performance test(s).
- (b) Performance tests shall be conducted and data reduced in accordance with the test methods and procedures contained in each applicable subpart, unless the Administrator does the following:
 - (1) Specifies or approves, in specific cases, the use of a reference method with minor changes in methodology.
 - (2) Approves the use of an equivalent method.
 - (3) Approves the use of an alternative method, the results of which are determined to be adequate for indicating whether a specific source is in compliance.

- (4) Waives the requirement for performance tests because the owner or operator of a source has demonstrated by other means to the Administrator's satisfaction that the affected facility is in compliance with the standard.
- (5) Approves shorter sampling times and smaller sample volumes when necessitated by process variables or other factors.

Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to abrogate the Administrator's authority to require testing under Section 114 of the Clean Air Act.

- (c) Performance tests shall be conducted under conditions based on representative performance of the affected facility, as specified to the plant operator by the administrator. The owner operator shall make available to the Administrator such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of the performance tests. Operations during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction shall not constitute representative conditions for the purpose of a performance test, nor shall emissions in excess of the level of the applicable emissions limit during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction be considered a violation of the applicable emissions limit, unless otherwise specified in the applicable standard.
- (d) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall provide the Administrator at least 30 days prior notice of any performance test, except as specified under other subparts, to afford the Administrator the opportunity to have an observer present. If after 30 days' notice for an initially scheduled performance test, there is a delay (due to operational problems, etc.) in conducting the test, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall notify the Administrator (or delegated state or local agency) as soon as possible by providing at least seven days prior notice of the rescheduled date of the performance test or by arranging a rescheduled date with the Administrator (or delegated state or local agency) by mutual agreement.
- (e) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall provide performance testing facilities as follows:
 - (1) Sampling ports adequate for test methods applicable to such facility. This includes (i) constructing the air pollution control system such that volumetric flow rates and pollutant emissions rates can be accurately determined by applicable test methods and procedures and (ii) providing a stack or duct free of cyclonic flow during performance tests, as demonstrated by applicable test methods and procedures.
 - (2) Safe sampling platform(s).
 - (3) Safe access to sampling platform(s).
 - (4) Utilities for sampling and testing equipment.
- (f) Unless otherwise specified in the applicable subpart, each performance test shall consist of three separate runs using the applicable test method. Each run shall be conducted for the time and under the conditions specified in the applicable standard. For the purpose of determining compliance with an applicable standard, the arithmetic means of results of the three runs shall apply. In the event that a sample is accidentally lost or conditions occur in which one of the three runs must be discontinued because of forced shutdown, failure of an irreplaceable portion of the sample train, extreme meteorological conditions, or other circumstances, beyond the owner or operator's control, compliance may, upon the Administrator's approval, be determined using the arithmetic mean of the results of the two other runs.
- (g) The performance testing shall include a test method performance audit (PA) during the performance test. The PAs consist of blind audit samples supplied by an accredited audit sample provider and analyzed during the performance test in order to provide a measure of test data bias. Gaseous audit samples are designed to audit the performance of the sampling

system as well as the analytical system and must be collected by the sampling system during the compliance test just as the compliance samples are collected. If a liquid or solid audit sample is designed to audit the sampling system, it must also be collected by the sampling system during the compliance test. If multiple sampling systems or sampling trains are used during the compliance test for any of the test methods, the tester is only required to use one of the sampling systems per method to collect the audit sample. The audit sample must be analyzed by the same analyst using the same analytical reagents and analytical system and at the same time as the compliance samples. Retests are required when there is a failure to produce acceptable results for an audit sample. However, if the audit results do not affect the compliance or noncompliance status of the affected facility, the compliance authority may waive the reanalysis requirement, further audits, or retests and accept the results of the compliance test. Acceptance of the test results shall constitute a waiver of the reanalysis requirement, further audits, or retests. The compliance authority may also use the audit sample failure and the compliance test results as evidence to determine the compliance or noncompliance status of the affected facility. A blind audit sample is a sample whose value is known only to the sample provider and is not revealed to the tested facility until after they report the measured value of the audit sample. For pollutants that exist in the gas phase at ambient temperature, the audit sample shall consist of an appropriate concentration of the pollutant in air or nitrogen that can be introduced into the sampling system of the test method at or near the same entry point as a sample from the emission source. If no gas phase audit samples are available, an acceptable alternative is a sample of the pollutant in the same matrix that would be produced when the sample is recovered from the sampling system as required by the test method. For samples that exist only in a liquid or solid form at ambient temperature, the audit sample shall consist of an appropriate concentration of the pollutant in the same matrix that would be produced when the sample is recovered from the sampling system as required by the test method. An accredited audit sample provider (AASP) is an organization that has been accredited to prepare audit samples by an independent, third party accrediting body. Refer to CFR for more details.

- (h) Unless otherwise specified in the applicable subpart, each test location must be verified to be free of cyclonic flow and evaluated for the existence of emission gas stratification and the required number of sampling traverse points. If other procedures are not specified in the applicable subpart to the regulations, use the appropriate procedures in Method 1 to check for cyclonic flow and Method 7E to evaluate emission gas stratification and selection of sampling points.
- (i) Whenever the use of multiple calibration gases is required by a test method, performance specification, or quality assurance procedure in a part 60 standard or appendix, Method 205 of 40 CFR part 51, appendix M of this chapter, "Verification of Gas Dilution Systems for Field Instrument Calibrations," may be used.

[40 CFR 60.8]

4.34 Availability of Information

The availability to the public of information provided to or otherwise obtained by the EPA Administrator under this part shall be governed by 40 CFR Part 2. (Information submitted voluntarily to the Administrator for the purposes of 60.5 and 60.6 is governed by 40 CFR 2.201 through 2.213 and not by 2.301).

[40 CFR 60.9]

4.35 State Authority

The provisions of this part shall not be construed in any manner to preclude any state or political subdivision thereof from the following:

- (a) Adopting and enforcing any emission standard or limitation applicable to an affected facility, provided such emission standard or limitation is not less stringent than the standard applicable to such facility.
- (b) Requiring the owner or operator of an affected facility to obtain permits, licenses, or approvals prior to initiating construction, modification, or operation of such facility.

[40 CFR 60.10]

4.36 Compliance with Standards and Maintenance Requirements

- (a) Compliance with standards in 40 CFR 60, other than opacity standards, shall be determined in accordance with performance tests established by 40 CFR 60.8, unless otherwise specified in the applicable standard.
- (b-c) The requirements of 40 CFR 60.11(b) and 60.11(c) are not applicable to this facility.
- (d) At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, owners and operators shall, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate any affected facility including associated air pollution control equipment in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether acceptable operating 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, opacity observations, review of operating and maintenance procedures, and inspection of the source.
- (e) The requirements of 40 CFR 60.11(e) are not applicable to this facility.
- (f) Special provisions set forth under an applicable subpart shall supersede any conflicting provisions in paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section.
- (g) For the purpose of submitting compliance certifications or establishing whether or not a facility has violated or is in violation of any standard in 40 CFR 60, nothing in 40 CFR 60 shall preclude the use, including the exclusive use, of any credible evidence or information relevant to whether a source would have been in compliance with applicable requirements if the appropriate performance or compliance test or procedure had been performed.

[40 CFR 60.11]

4.37 Circumvention

No owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60 shall build, erect, install, or use any article, machine, equipment or process, the use of which conceals emissions which would otherwise constitute a violation of an applicable standard. Such concealment includes, but is not limited to, the use of gaseous diluents to achieve compliance with an opacity standard or with a standard that is based on the concentration of a pollutant in the gases discharged to the atmosphere.

[40 CFR 60.12]

4.38 Modification

- (a) Except as provided under Paragraphs (e) and (f) of this section, any physical or operational change to an existing facility that results in an increase in the emissions rate to the atmosphere of any pollutant to which a standard applies shall be considered a modification within the meaning of Section 111 of the Clean Air Act. Upon modification, an existing facility shall become an affected facility for each pollutant to which a standard applies and for which there is an increase in the emissions rate to the atmosphere.
- (b) Emission rate shall be expressed as kilograms per hour (kg/hr) of any pollutant discharged to the atmosphere for which a standard is applicable. The Administrator shall use the following to determine emissions rate:

- (1) Emission factors specified in the latest issue of "Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors," EPA Publication No. AP-42, or other emissions factors determined by the Administrator to be superior to AP42 in cases where utilization of emissions factors demonstrates that the emissions level resulting from the physical or operational change will either clearly increase or not increase.
- (2) Material balances, continuous monitor data, or manual emissions tests in cases where utilization of emissions factors, as referenced in Paragraph (b)(1) of this section, do not demonstrate to the Administrator's satisfaction whether the emissions level resulting from the physical or operational change will either clearly increase or not increase, or where an owner or operator demonstrates to the Administrator's satisfaction that there are reasonable grounds to dispute the result obtained by the Administrator utilizing emissions factors as referenced in Paragraph (b)(1) of this section. When the emissions rate is based on results from manual emissions tests or continuous monitoring systems, the procedures specified in Appendix C of 40 CFR 60 shall be used to determine whether an increase in emissions rate has occurred. Tests shall be conducted under such conditions as the Administrator specifies to the owner or operator based on representative performance of the facility. At least three valid test runs must be conducted before and at least three after the physical or operational change. All operating parameters that may affect emissions must be held constant to the maximum feasible degree for all test runs.
- (c) The addition of an affected facility to a stationary source as an expansion to that source or as a replacement for an existing facility shall not, by itself, bring the applicability of 40 CFR 60 to any other facility within that source.
- (d) (Reserved).
- (e) The following shall not, by themselves, be considered modifications under 40 CFR 60:
 - (1) Maintenance, repair, and replacement which the Administrator determines to be routine for a source category, subject to the provisions of Paragraph (c) of this section and 40 CFR 60.15.
 - (2) An increase in production rate of an existing facility, if the increase can be accomplished without a capital expenditure on that facility.
 - (3) An increase in the hours of operation.
 - (4) Use of an alternative fuel or raw material if the existing facility was designed to accommodate that alternative use and it is prior to the date any standard under 40 CFR 60 becomes applicable to that source type, as provided by 40 CFR 60.1. A facility shall be considered designed to accommodate an alternative fuel or raw material if that use could be accomplished under the facility's construction specifications as amended prior to the change. Conversion to coal required for energy considerations, as specified in Section 111(a)(8) of the Clean Air Act, shall not be considered a modification.
 - (5) The addition or use of any system or device with the primary function to reduce air pollutants, except when an emissions control system is removed or is replaced by a system that the Administrator determines to be less environmentally beneficial.
 - (6) The relocation or change in ownership of an existing facility.
 - (f) Special provisions set forth under an applicable subpart of 40 CFR 60 shall supersede any conflicting provisions of this section.
 - (g) Within 180 days of the completion of any physical or operational change subject to the control measures specified in Paragraph (a) of this section, compliance with all applicable standards must be achieved.

(h) No physical change, or change in the method of operation, at an existing electric utility steam- generating unit shall be treated as a modification for the purposes of this section, provided that such change does not increase the maximum hourly emissions of any pollutant regulated under this section above the maximum hourly emissions achievable at that unit during the five years prior to the change.

(i-l) The requirements of 40 CFR 60.14 (i) through 60.14(l) are not applicable to this facility.

[40 CFR 60.14]

4.39 Reconstruction

(a) An existing facility, upon reconstruction, becomes an affected facility, irrespective of any change in emission rate.

(b) Reconstruction" means the replacement of components of an existing facility to such an extent that:

(1) The fixed capital cost of the new components exceeds 50% of the fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable entirely new facility, and

(2) It is technologically and economically feasible to meet the applicable standards set forth in this part.

(c) Fixed capital cost" means the capital needed to provide all the depreciable components.

(d) If an owner or operator of an existing facility proposes to replace components, and the fixed capital cost of the new components exceeds 50% of the fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable entirely new facility, he shall notify the Administrator of the proposed replacements. The notice must be postmarked 60 days (or as soon as practicable) before construction of the replacements is commenced and must include the following information:

(1) Name and address of the owner or operator.

(2) The location of the existing facility.

(3) A brief description of the existing facility and the components which are to be replaced.

(4) A description of the existing air pollution control equipment and the proposed air pollution control equipment.

(5) An estimate of the fixed capital cost of the replacements and of constructing a comparable entirely new facility.

(6) The estimated life of the existing facility after the replacements.

(7) A discussion of any economic or technical limitations the facility may have in complying with the applicable standards of performance after the proposed replacements.

(e) The Administrator will determine, within 30 days of the receipt of the notice required by paragraph (d) of this section and any additional information he may reasonably require, whether the proposed replacement constitutes reconstruction.

(f) The Administrator's determination under paragraph (e) shall be based on:

(1) The fixed capital cost of the replacements in comparison to the fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable entirely new facility;

(2) The estimated life of the facility after the replacements compared to the life of a comparable entirely new facility;

- (3) The extent to which the components being replaced cause or contribute to the emissions from the facility; and
- (4) Any economic or technical limitations on compliance with applicable standards of performance which are inherent in the proposed replacements.
- (g) Individual subparts of this part may include specific provisions which refine and delimit the concept of reconstruction set forth in this section.

[40 CFR 60.15]

4.40 Incorporation by Reference

The materials listed in 40 CFR 60.17 are incorporated by reference in the corresponding sections noted. These incorporations by reference were approved by the Director of the Federal Register on the date listed.

These materials are incorporated as they exist on the date of the approval, and a notice of any change in these materials will be published in the Federal Register. The materials are available for purchase at the corresponding address noted in 40 CFR 60.17, and all are available for inspection at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, DC and at the Library (MD-35), U.S. EPA, Research Triangle Park, NC.

[40 CFR 60.17]

4.41 General Notification and Reporting Requirements

- (a) For the purposes of this part, time periods specified in days shall be measured in calendar days, even if the word “calendar” is absent, unless otherwise specified in an applicable requirement.
- (b) For the purposes of this part, if an explicit postmark deadline is not specified in an applicable requirement for the submittal of a notification, application, report, or other written communication to the Administrator, the owner or operator shall postmark the submittal on or before the number of days specified in the applicable requirement. For example, if a notification must be submitted 15 days before a particular event is scheduled to take place, the notification shall be postmarked on or before 15 days preceding the event; likewise, if a notification must be submitted 15 days after a particular event takes place, the notification shall be delivered or postmarked on or before 15 days following the end of the event. The use of reliable non-Government mail carriers that provide indications of verifiable delivery of information required to be submitted to the Administrator, similar to the postmark provided by the U.S. Postal Service, or alternative means of delivery, including the use of electronic media, agreed to by the permitting authority, is acceptable.
- (c) Notwithstanding time periods or postmark deadlines specified in this part for the submittal of information to the Administrator by an owner or operator, or the review of such information by the Administrator, such time periods or deadlines may be changed by mutual agreement between the owner or operator and the Administrator. Procedures governing the implementation of this provision are specified in paragraph (f) of this section.
- (d) If an owner or operator of an affected facility in a State with delegated authority is required to submit periodic reports under this part to the State, and if the State has an established timeline for the submission of periodic reports that is consistent with the reporting frequency(ies) specified for such facility under this part, the owner or operator may change the dates by which periodic reports under this part shall be submitted (without changing the frequency of reporting) to be consistent with the State's schedule by mutual agreement between the owner or operator and the State. The allowance in the previous sentence applies in each State beginning one year after the affected facility is required to be in compliance with the

applicable subpart in this part. Procedures governing the implementation of this provision are specified in paragraph (f) of this section.

- (e) If an owner or operator supervises one or more stationary sources affected by standards set under this part and standards set under part 61, part 63, or both such parts of this chapter, he/she may arrange by mutual agreement between the owner or operator and the Administrator (or the State with an approved permit program) a common schedule on which periodic reports required by each applicable standard shall be submitted throughout the year. The allowance in the previous sentence applies in each State beginning one year after the stationary source is required to be in compliance with the applicable subpart in this part, or one year after the stationary source is required to be in compliance with the applicable 40 CFR part 61 or part 63 of this chapter standard, whichever is latest. Procedures governing the implementation of this provision are specified in paragraph (f) of this section.
- (f) (1) (i) Until an adjustment of a time period or postmark deadline has been approved by the Administrator under paragraphs (f)(2) and (f)(3) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility remains strictly subject to the requirements of this part. (ii) An owner or operator shall request the adjustment provided in paragraphs (f)(2) and (f)(3) of this section each time he or she wishes to change an applicable time period or postmark deadline specified in this part.
- (2) Notwithstanding time periods or postmark deadlines specified in this part for the submittal of information to the Administrator by an owner or operator, or the review of such information by the Administrator, such time periods or deadlines may be changed by mutual agreement between the owner or operator and the Administrator. An owner or operator who wishes to request a change in a time period or postmark deadline for a particular requirement shall request the adjustment in writing as soon as practicable before the subject activity is required to take place. The owner or operator shall include in the request whatever information he or she considers useful to convince the Administrator that an adjustment is warranted.
- (3) If, in the Administrator's judgment, an owner or operator's request for an adjustment to a particular time period or postmark deadline is warranted, the Administrator will approve the adjustment. The Administrator will notify the owner or operator in writing of approval or disapproval of the request for an adjustment within 15 calendar days of receiving sufficient information to evaluate the request.
- (4) If the Administrator is unable to meet a specified deadline, he or she will notify the owner or operator of any significant delay and inform the owner or operator of the amended schedule.

[40 CFR 60.19]

5 Auxiliary Boiler and Fuel Heater

Summary Description

The following is a narrative description of the auxiliary boiler and fuel heater regulated in this Tier I operating permit and is included for informational purposes.

The auxiliary boiler, also referred to as the startup boiler, was manufactured by Vapor Power with a rated heat input of 21.5 MMBtu/hr. It provides steam to the steam-turbine gland seals during preheating and turbine startup operations and is equipped with low-NO_x burners. The boiler is fired exclusively on natural gas, and combustion gasses are exhausted through a 70 feet high, 4 feet diameter stack.

The fuel heater, also referred to as the gas heater, is an indirect water-bath heater, manufactured by NATCO with a rated heat input of 4 MMBtu/hr. The unit is used to heat a water and anti-freeze solution that heats the natural gas to 70 °F before it enters the main turbine. The heater is equipped with low-NO_x burners, fired exclusively on natural gas, and exhausts through 20 feet high, 2 feet diameter stack.

Table 5.1 describes the devices used to control emissions from the auxiliary boiler and fuel heater.

Table 5.1 Auxiliary Boiler and Fuel Heater Description

Emissions Units / Processes	Control Devices
Auxiliary Boiler	Low-NO _x Burners
Fuel heater	Low-NO _x Burners

Table 5.2 contains only a summary of the requirements that apply to the auxiliary boiler and fuel heater. Specific permit requirements are listed below.

Table 5.2 Applicable Requirements Summary

Permit Conditions	Parameter	Limit/Standard Summary	Applicable Requirements Reference	Operating, Monitoring, and Recordkeeping Requirements
5.1	PM ₁₀	Refer to Table 5.3	PTC No. P-2014.0014	5.3, 5.4, 5.5
	SO ₂			
	NO _x			
	CO			
	VOC			
5.2	Fuel-burning equipment PM standard	PM no more than 0.015 gr/dscf corrected to 3% oxygen	IDAPA 58.01.01.676	5.3
5.6	NSPS fuel monitoring	Record the amount of fuel combusted during each day	40 CFR 60.48c(g) and 60.48c(i)	5.6

Permit Limits/Standard Summary

5.1 Emission Limits

The emissions from the auxiliary boiler and fuel pre-heater stacks must not exceed any corresponding emissions rate limits listed in Table 5.3.

Table 5.3 Auxiliary Boiler and Fuel Heater Emission Limits^(a)

Source Description	PM ₁₀ ^(b)		SO ₂		NO _x	CO		VOC	
	lb/hr ^(c)	T/yr ^(d)	lb/hr ^(c)	T/yr ^(d)	T/yr ^(d)	lb/hr ^(c)	T/yr ^(d)	lb/hr ^(c)	T/yr ^(d)
Auxiliary Boiler	0.16	0.04	0.012	0.003	0.40	1.6	0.40	0.04	0.01
Fuel Pre-Heater	0.05	0.22	0.0025	0.01	1.75	0.4	1.75	0.01	0.04

- a) In absence of any other credible evidence, compliance is ensured by complying with permit operating, monitoring, and record keeping requirements.
- b) Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal ten (10) micrometers, including condensable particulate as defined in IDAPA 58.01.01.006.
- c) As determined by pollutant specific U.S. EPA Reference Method, DEQ-approved alternative, or as determined by DEQ's emission estimation methods used in the permit analysis.
- d) Tons per any consecutive 12-calendar month period.

[P-2014.0014, 10/5/2023]

5.2 Fuel-Burning Equipment - PM

The PM emissions shall not exceed the grain-loading limit of 0.015 gr/dscf of effluent gas corrected to 3% oxygen by volume for natural gas. This emission limit applies to both the auxiliary boiler and to the fuel heater.

[P-2014.0014, 10/5/2023; IDAPA 58.01.01.676]

Operating Requirements

5.3 Fuel Type

The auxiliary boiler and the fuel heater shall be fired exclusively by pipeline natural gas.

[P-2014.0014, 10/5/2023]

5.4 Hours of Operation

The auxiliary boiler shall not be operated more than 500 hours per any consecutive 12-month period.

[P-2014.0014, 10/5/2023]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

5.5 Hours of Operation

The permittee shall monitor and record the hours of operation for the auxiliary boiler to demonstrate compliance with Hours of Operation permit condition. Annual hours of operations shall be determined by monitoring and recording the hours of operation monthly, and then summing the monthly hours of operation over the previous consecutive 12-month period. All such records shall be maintained on site in accordance with Section 3 of this permit and shall be made available to DEQ representatives upon request.

[P-2014.0014, 10/5/2023]

5.6 NSPS Fuel Monitoring

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

[P-2014.0014, 10/5/2023; 40 CFR 60.48c(g)]

6 Diesel-Fired Emergency Generator and Fire Pump

Summary Description

The following is a narrative description of the diesel-fired emergency generator and fire pump regulated in this Tier I operating permit and is included for informational purposes.

A diesel-fired, standby electric emergency generator is used to provide vital power to devices needed to ensure the main turbine is protected on a complete loss of power to the plant during a plant shutdown. The generator is 550 hp. A 185-hp, diesel-fired, emergency fire pump supplies pressurized water to the fire protection sprinkler systems. Both the generator and fire pump are operated approximately 30 minutes each week for testing purposes.

Table 6.1 describes the devices used to control emissions from sources regulated in this permit.

Table 6.1 Diesel Generator and Fire Pump Description

Emissions Units / Processes	Control Devices
Emergency Diesel Generator	None
Emergency Diesel Fire Pump	None

Table 6.2 contains only a summary of the requirements that apply to the diesel-fired emergency generator and fire pump. Specific permit requirements are listed below.

Table 6.2 Applicable Requirements Summary

Permit Conditions	Parameter	Limit/Standard Summary	Applicable Requirements Reference	Operating, Monitoring, and Recordkeeping Requirements
6.1	PM ₁₀	Refer to Table 6.3	PTC No. P-2014.0014	6.2, 6.3
	SO ₂			
	NO _x			
	CO			
	VOC			
6.2	Operating Hours	Generator – 500 hr/yr Fire Pump – 500 hr/yr	PTC No. P-2014.0014	6.3

Permit Limits/Standard Summary

6.1 Emission Limits

The emissions from the diesel-fired emergency generator and fire pump stacks must not exceed any corresponding emissions rate limits listed in Table 6.3.

Table 6.3 Diesel-Fired Emergency Generator and Fire Pump Emission Limits ^(a)

Source Description	PM ₁₀ ^(b)	SO ₂	NO _x	CO	VOC
	T/yr ^(c,d)	T/yr ^(d)	T/yr ^(d)	T/yr ^(d)	T/yr ^(d)
Diesel-fired emergency generator, 550 hp	0.07	0.06	0.90	0.20	0.08
Diesel-fired emergency fire pump, 185 hp	0.02	0.02	0.30	0.20	0.03

- a) In absence of any other credible evidence, compliance is ensured by complying with permit operating, monitoring, and record keeping requirements.
- b) Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal ten (10) micrometers, including condensable particulate as defined in IDAPA 58.01.01.006.
- c) As determined by pollutant specific U.S. EPA Reference Method, DEQ-approved alternative, or as determined by DEQ's emission estimation methods used in the permit analysis.
- d) Tons per any consecutive 12-calendar month period.

[P-2014.0014, 10/5/2023]

Operating Requirements

6.2 Hours of Operation

The diesel generator and fire pump shall not be operated for more than the corresponding allowable hours of operation listed below per any consecutive 12-month period. Operation hours under emergency conditions do not count towards these annual operation limitations:

- Diesel generator: 500 hr/yr
- Diesel fire pump: 500 hr/yr

[P-2014.0014, 10/5/2023]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

6.3 Hours of Operation

The permittee shall monitor and record the hours of operation for each source listed in Permit Condition 6.1 to demonstrate compliance with Permit Condition 6.1. Annual hours of operations shall be determined by monitoring and recording the hours of operation monthly, and then summing the monthly hours of operation over the previous consecutive 12-month period. All such records shall be maintained on site in accordance with Section 3 of this permit and shall be made available to DEQ representatives upon request.

[P-2014.0014, 10/5/2023]

40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ - National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE)

6.4 Applicability

The permittee is subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ because the permittee owns or operates a stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) located at an area source of HAP emissions.

[40 CFR 63.6585]

6.5 Compliance Date

The permittee shall comply with applicable operating limitations and other requirements no later than May 3, 2013 unless otherwise specified in the subpart.

[40 CFR 63. 6595(a)]

6.6 Affected Source - Emergency Stationary RICE

The existing diesel-fired emergency generator and diesel-fired emergency fire pump are affected sources of 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ. They are required to meet the following emergency stationary RICE definition to be emergency generators for 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

Emergency stationary RICE means any stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine that meets all of the criteria in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this definition. All emergency stationary RICE must comply with the requirements specified in 40 CFR 63.6640(f) in order to be considered emergency stationary RICE. If the engine does not comply with the requirements specified in 40 CFR 63.6640(f), then it is not considered to be an emergency stationary RICE under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ and required to comply with limits for non-emergency stationary RICE.

- (1) The stationary RICE is operated to provide electrical power or mechanical work during an emergency situation. Examples include stationary RICE used to produce power for critical networks or equipment (including power supplied to portions of a facility) when electric power from the local utility (or the normal power source, if the facility runs on its own power production) is interrupted, or stationary RICE used to pump water in the case of fire or flood, etc.
- (2) The stationary RICE is operated under limited circumstances for situations not included in paragraph (1) of this definition, as specified in §63.6640(f).
- (3) The stationary RICE operates as part of a financial arrangement with another entity in situations not included in paragraph (1) of this definition only as allowed in 40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)(ii) or (iii) and 40 CFR 63.6640(f)(4)(i) or (ii).

[40 CFR 63. 6590(a), 63.6675]

6.7 Emissions and Operating Limitations

The permittee shall meet the applicable requirements specified in Table 2d to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

Summary of Table 2d to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ

For each...	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup...
Emergency stationary CI RICE ^(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;^(b) • Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and • Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

a) Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in 40 CFR 63.6625(i) for CI engine in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Table 2d of 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

b) If an emergency engine is operating during an emergency and it is not possible to shut down the engine in order to perform the management practice requirements on the schedule required in Table 2d of 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, or if performing the management practice on the required schedule would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law, the management practice can be delayed until the emergency is over or the unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law has abated. The management 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 management practice on the schedule required and the federal, state or local law under which the risk was deemed unacceptable.

[40 CFR 63.6603(a); Table 2d to 40 CFR, Subpart ZZZZ]

6.9 Fuel Requirements

Beginning January 1, 2015, each emergency generator that operate or is contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in 40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) or that operates for the purpose specified in 40 CFR 63.6640(f)(4)(ii) must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements in 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel, except that any existing diesel fuel purchased (or otherwise obtained) prior to January 1, 2015, may be used until depleted.

Requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel per gallon standards:

- Sulfur content
 - 15 ppm maximum.

- Cetane index or aromatic content, as follows:
 - A minimum cetane index of 40; or
 - A maximum aromatic content of 35 volume percent.

[40 CFR 63.6604(b)]

6.10 General Compliance Requirements

The permittee shall be in compliance with the operating limitations and other requirements in 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ that apply to the permittee at all times.

At all times the permittee shall 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 the permittee to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ 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.

[40 CFR 63.6605(a), (b)]

Monitoring, Recordkeeping, and Reporting Requirements

6.11 Operation and Monitoring Requirements

The permittee shall meet the monitoring, installation, collection, operation, and maintenance requirements specified in 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6625. The permittee shall:

- Operate and maintain each emergency CI engine and after-treatment control device (if any) according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or develop a 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, in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6625(e)(3).
- Install a non-resettable hour meter if one is not already installed, in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6625(f).
- 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 in Table 2d to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ apply, in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6625(h).
- The permittee has the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Table 2d to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in Table 2d to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ. 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 permittee is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the permittee 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 permittee must change the oil within 2 business days or before

commencing operation, whichever is later. The permittee 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 in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6625(i).

[40 CFR 63.6625(e)(3), (f), (h), (i)]

6.12 Continuous Compliance Requirements

The permittee shall demonstrate continuous compliance with each applicable emission limitation and operating limitation in Table 2d to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ according to methods specified in Table 6 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6640(a).

Summary of Table 6 to Subpart ZZZZ of 40 CFR Part 63

For each...	Complying with the requirement to...	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by...
Existing emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP	Work or Management practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operating and maintaining the stationary RICE according to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions; or • Develop and follow 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.

- The permittee shall report each instance in which each applicable emission limitation or operating limitation in Table 2d to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ was not met in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6640(b). These instances are deviations from the emission and operating limitations. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.6650.
- The permittee shall also report each instance in which the applicable requirements in Table 8 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ were not met in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6640(e).
- The permittee shall operate the emergency stationary RICE according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.6640(f)(1) through (4). In order for the engine to be considered an emergency stationary RICE under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, 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 40 CFR 63.6640(f)(1) through (4), is prohibited. If the permittee does not operate the engine according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.6640(f)(1) through (4), the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ and must meet all requirements for non-emergency engines, in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6640(f).
 - There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations per 40 CFR 63.6640(f)(1).
 - The permittee may operate each emergency generator for any combination of the purposes specified in 40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)(i) through (iii) as follows for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year per 40 CFR 63.6640(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.
- Per 40 CFR 63.6640(f)(4), each emergency generator 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 40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2). Except as provided in 40 CFR 63.6640(f)(4)(ii) as followed, 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.
 - 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 North American Electric Reliability Corporation (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.

[40 CFR 63.6640(a), (b), (e), (f)]

6.13 Reporting Requirements

In accordance with 40 CFR 63.6650(h), each 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 40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) or that operates for the purpose specified in 40 CFR 63.6640(f)(4)(ii), the permittee shall submit an annual report according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.6650(h)(1) through (3).

- (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 40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii), including the date, start time, and end time for engine operation for the purposes specified in 40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii).
 - (vi) Number of hours the engine is contractually obligated to be available for the purposes specified in 40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii).
 - (vii) Hours spent for operation for the purpose specified in 40 CFR 63.6640(f)(4)(ii), including the date, start time, and end time for engine operation for the purposes specified in 40 CFR 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 40 CFR 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 40 CFR 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 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ 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 40 CFR 63.13.

[40 CFR 63.6650(h)]

6.14 Recordkeeping Requirements

The permittee shall keep the records described in 40 CFR 63.6655 in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6655 and 40 CFR 63.6660.

- Records required in Table 6 of 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ to show continuous compliance with each operating limitation that applies to the permittee in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6655(d).
- Records of the maintenance conducted on the stationary RICE in order to demonstrate that the permittee operated and maintained the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to the permittee's own maintenance plan in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6655(e).
- Records of the hours of operation of each engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The permittee shall 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 40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)(ii) or (iii) or 40 CFR 63.6640(f)(4)(ii), the permittee shall keep records of the

notification of the emergency situation, and the date, start time, and end time of engine operation for these purposes in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6655(f).

- Records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review according to 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1) in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6660(a).
- The permittee shall keep each record for five years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6660(b).
- The permittee shall keep each record readily accessible in hard copy or electronic form for at least five years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6660(c).

[40 CFR 63.6655(d), (e), (f); 63.6660 (a), (b), (c)]

6.15 Other Requirements and Information

The permittee shall comply with the applicable general provisions in Table 8 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6665.

[40 CFR 63.6665]

7 Cooling and Evaporative Towers

Summary Description

The cooling and evaporative towers are used in the electric power generation process at the facility.

Table 7.1 describes the devices used to control emissions from cooling and evaporative towers.

Table 7.1 Cooling and Evaporative Towers Description

Emissions Units / Processes	Control Devices
Cooling Tower	<u>Drift Eliminators</u> Manufacturer: Brentwood Model: CF150Max Control Efficiency: 0.001%.
Evaporative Tower	Manufacturer: Marley Model: 453-202 Control Efficiency: 0.01%.

[P-2014.0014, 10/5/2023]

Table 7.2 contains only a summary of the requirements that apply to the cooling and evaporative towers. Specific permit requirements are listed below.

Table 7.2 Applicable Requirements Summary

Permit Conditions	Parameter	Limit/Standard Summary	Applicable Requirements Reference	Operating, Monitoring, and Recordkeeping Requirements
7.3	Cooling Tower PM ₁₀	Refer to Table 7.3 Drift Eliminator with Control Efficiency 0.001% Maximum Total Dissolved Solids 18,000 mg/L Maximum Circulating Flow Rate 57,000 gallons per minute	PTC No. P-2014.0014	7.5
7.4	Evaporative Tower PM ₁₀	Drift Eliminator with Control Efficiency 0.01% Maximum Total Dissolved Solids 70,000 mg/L Maximum Circulating Flow Rate 3,380 gallons per minute	PTC No. P-2014.0014	7.6

[P-2014.0014, 10/5/2023]

Emission Limits

7.1 Emissions Limits

The emissions from the cooling tower and evaporative tower stacks shall not exceed any corresponding emissions rate limits listed in Table 7.3.

Table 7.3 Cooling and Evaporative Towers Emission Limits^(a)

Source Description	PM ₁₀ ^(b)	
	lb/hr ^(c)	T/yr ^(d)
Cooling Tower	0.17	0.77
Evaporative Tower	0.04	0.18

- a) In absence of any other credible evidence, compliance is ensured by complying with permit operating, monitoring, and record keeping requirements.
- b) Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal two point five (2.5) and ten (10) micrometers, including condensable particulate as defined in IDAPA 58.01.01.006.
- c) As determined by pollutant specific U.S. EPA Reference Method, DEQ-approved alternative, or as determined by DEQ's emission estimation methods used in the permit analysis.
- d) Tons per any consecutive 12-calendar month period.

[P-2014.0014, 10/5/2023]

7.2 Opacity Limit

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

[P-2014.0014, 10/5/2023]

Operating Requirements

7.3 Cooling Tower

- The permittee shall operate the respective drift eliminator at all times when a cooling tower cell is operated to ensure compliance with the PM₁₀ emission limits.
- The total dissolved solids content of the cooling tower water shall not exceed 18,000 milligrams per liter (mg/L).

[P-2014.0014, 10/5/2023]

7.4 Evaporative Tower

- The permittee shall operate the respective drift eliminator at all times when an evaporative tower cell is operated to ensure compliance with the PM₁₀ emission limits.
- The total dissolved solids content of the evaporative tower shall not exceed 70,000 milligrams per liter (mg/L).

[P-2014.0014, 10/5/2023]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

7.5 Cooling Tower Total Dissolved Solids Content and Flow Rate Monitoring

Each calendar day that the cooling tower is operated, the permittee shall monitor and record the total dissolved solids content. The maximum design circulating flow rate of the cooling tower water will be used to demonstrate compliance with the total dissolved solids content and circulating flow rate requirements of the permit, and to ensure compliance with the PM₁₀ emission limits. Electronic archives are an acceptable form of documentation for recordkeeping.

[P-2014.0014, 10/5/2023]

7.6 Evaporative Tower Total Dissolved Solids Content and Flow Rate Monitoring

Each calendar day that the evaporative tower is operated, the permittee shall monitor and record the total dissolved solids content. The maximum design circulating flow rate of the evaporative

tower water will be used to demonstrate compliance with the total dissolved solids content and circulating flow rate requirements of the permit, and to ensure compliance with the PM₁₀ emission limits. Electronic archives are an acceptable form of documentation for recordkeeping.

[P-2014.0014, 10/5/2023]

8 Title IV Acid Rain Permit For The General Electric Combustion Turbine

SO₂ Allowance Allocations and NO_x Requirements

8.1 Rathdrum Power, LLC is required to obtain SO₂ allowances (after deductions under 40 CFR 73.34(c)) not less than the total annual emissions of SO₂ for the previous calendar year from the unit, in accordance with 40 CFR 72.9(c). The source is not subject to NO_x emission limitations under 40 CFR Part 76. In addition, the following requirements apply:

- Emissions from the facility shall not exceed any allowances that the source lawfully holds.
- No limit is placed on the number of allowances held by the source and no permit revisions shall be required for increases in emissions that are authorized by allowances acquired pursuant to the acid rain program, provided such increases do not require a permit revision under any other applicable requirement.
- The source may not, however, use allowances as a defense for noncompliance with any other applicable requirement.
- Any such allowance shall be accounted for according to the procedures established in 40 CFR Part 72 and 40 CFR Part 73.

[40 CFR 72.9(c), 72.40(a), 72.50(a)(2), 72.50(a)(3), 76.1; IDAPA 58.01.01.322.12]

Comments, Notes, and Justifications

8.2 The Acid Rain Permit incorporates by reference the definitions and terms under 40 CFR 72.2.

[40 CFR 72.50(b)]

Compliance with Permit Application

8.3 The owners and operators of Rathdrum Power, LLC shall comply with all elements required for a complete acid rain permit application as set forth in Rathdrum Power, LLC's EPA Phase II Acid Rain Permit Application, EPA Form 7610-16, which was signed and dated July 2, 1999. A copy of the acid rain permit application requirements is provided below. Copies of applicable requirements specified in 40 CFR Parts 72 through 78, which are included throughout this permit, were current as of the time of issuance. Where DEQ has provided a reprint of an applicable federal regulation, in the case of any discrepancy or conflict between the reprint and the CFR, the requirement in the CFR shall control.

[40 CFR 72.9, 72.31(d), 72.50(a)(1)]

8.4 Standard Requirements

(a) Permit Requirements

- (1) The designated representative of each affected source and each affected unit at the source shall do the following:
 - (i) Submit a complete acid rain permit application (including a compliance plan) under this part in accordance with the deadlines specified in 40 CFR 72.30.
 - (ii) Submit, in a timely manner, a complete reduced-utilization plan if required under 40 CFR 72.43.
 - (iii) Submit, in a timely manner, any supplemental information that the permitting authority determines is necessary in order to review an acid rain permit application and issue or deny an acid rain permit.
- (2) The owners and operators of each affected source and each affected unit at the source shall do the following:

- (i) Operate the unit in compliance with a complete acid rain permit application or a superseding acid rain permit issued by the permitting authority.
- (ii) Have an acid rain permit.
- (b) Monitoring Requirements.
 - (1) The owners and operators and, to the extent applicable, designated representative of each affected source and each affected unit at the source shall comply with the monitoring requirements as provided in Part 75 of this chapter.
 - (2) The emissions measurements recorded and reported in accordance with Part 75 of this chapter shall be used to determine compliance by the unit with the acid rain emissions limitations and emissions reduction requirements for SO₂ and NO_x under the Acid Rain Program.
 - (3) The requirements of Part 75 of this chapter shall not affect the responsibility of the owners and operators to monitor emissions of other pollutants or other emissions characteristics that fall under other applicable requirements of the Clean Air Act and other provisions of the operating permit for the source.
- (c) Sulfur Dioxide Requirements.
 - (1) The owners and operators of each source and each affected unit at the source shall do the following:
 - (i) Hold allowances, as of the allowance transfer deadline, in the unit's compliance subaccount (after deductions under 40 CFR 73.34(c) of this chapter) not less than the total annual emissions of SO₂ for the previous calendar year from the unit.
 - (ii) Comply with the applicable acid rain emissions limitation for SO₂.
 - (2) Each ton of SO₂ emitted in excess of the acid rain emissions limitations for SO₂ shall constitute a separate violation of the Clean Air Act.
 - (3) An affected unit shall be subject to the requirements under Paragraph (c)(1) of this section as follows:
 - (i) Starting January 1, 1995, an affected unit under 40 CFR 72.6(a)(1)
 - (ii) Starting on or after January 1, 1995, in accordance with 40 CFR 72.41 and 72.43, an affected unit under 40 CFR 72.6(a)(2) or (3) that is a substitution or compensating unit
 - (iii) Starting January 1, 2000, an affected unit under 40 CFR 72.6(a)(2) that is not a substitution or compensating unit
 - (iv) Starting on the later of January 1, 2000, or the deadline for monitor certification under Part 75 of this chapter, an affected unit under 40 CFR 72.6(a)(3) that is not a substitution or compensating unit
 - (4) Allowances shall be held in, deducted from, or transferred among Allowance Tracking System accounts in accordance with the Acid Rain Program.
 - (5) An allowance shall not be deducted, in order to comply with the requirements under Paragraph (c)(1)(i) of this section, prior to the calendar year for which the allowance was allocated.
 - (6) An allowance allocated by the Administrator under the Acid Rain Program is a limited authorization to emit SO₂ in accordance with the Acid Rain Program. No provision of the Acid Rain Program, the acid rain permit application, the acid rain permit, an exemption under 40 CFR 72.7 or 40 CFR 72.8, and no provision of law shall be construed to limit the authority of the United States to terminate or limit such authorization.
 - (7) An allowance allocated by the Administrator under the Acid Rain Program does not constitute a property right.

(d) NO_x Requirements.

The owners and operators of the source and each affected unit at the source shall comply with the applicable Acid Rain emissions limitation for nitrogen oxides.

(e) Excess Emissions Requirements.

(1) The designated representative of an affected unit that has excess emissions in any calendar year shall submit a proposed offset plan, as required under Part 77 of this chapter.

(2) The owners and operators of an affected unit that has excess emissions in any calendar year shall do the following:

(i) Pay the penalty required without demand, and pay the interest on that penalty upon demand, as required by Part 77 of this chapter.

(ii) Comply with the terms of an approved offset plan, as required by Part 77 of this chapter.

(f) Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements.

(1) Unless otherwise provided, the owners and operators of the source and each affected unit at the source shall keep on site each of the following documents for a period of five years from the date the document is created. This period may be extended for cause any time prior to the end of five years, in writing, by the Administrator or permitting authority.

(i) The certificate of representation for the designated representative for the source and each affected unit at the source and all documents that demonstrate the truth of the statements in the certificate of representation, in accordance with 40 CFR 72.24, provided that the certificate and documents shall be retained on site at the source beyond such five-year period until such documents are superseded because of the submission of a new certificate of representation changing the designated representative.

(ii) All emissions monitoring information, in accordance with Part 75 of this chapter, provided that to the extent Part 75 provides for a three-year period for recordkeeping, the three-year period shall apply.

(iii) Copies of all reports, compliance certifications, and other submissions and all records made or required under the Acid Rain Program.

(iv) Copies of all documents used to complete an acid rain permit application and any other submission under the Acid Rain Program or to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the Acid Rain Program.

(2) The designated representative of an affected source and each affected unit at the source shall submit the reports and compliance certifications required under the Acid Rain Program, including those under Subpart I of this part and Part 75 of this chapter.

(g) Liability

(1) Any person who knowingly violates any requirement or prohibition of the Acid Rain Program, a complete acid rain permit application, an acid rain permit, or an exemption under 40 CFR 72.7 or 40 CFR 72.8, including any requirement for the payment of any penalty owed to the United States, shall be subject to enforcement pursuant to Section 113(c) of the Clean Air Act.

(2) Any person who knowingly makes a false, material statement in any record, submission, or report under the Acid Rain Program shall be subject to criminal enforcement pursuant to Section 113(c) of the Clean Air Act and 18 U.S.C. 1001.

(3) No permit revision shall excuse any violation of the requirements of the Acid Rain Program that occurs prior to the date that the revision takes effect.

- (4) Each affected source and each affected unit shall meet the requirements of the Acid Rain Program.
- (5) Any provision of the Acid Rain Program that applies to an affected source (including a provision applicable to the designated representative of an affected source) shall also apply to the owners and operators of such source and of the affected units at the source.
- (6) Any provision of the Acid Rain Program that applies to an affected unit (including a provision applicable to the designated representative of an affected unit) shall also apply to the owners and operators of such unit. Except as provided under 40 CFR 72.41 (substitution plans), 40 CFR 72.42 (Phase I extension plans), 40 CFR 72.43 (reduced utilization plans), 40 CFR 72.44 (Phase II repowering extension plans), 40 CFR 74.47 of this chapter (thermal energy plans), and 40 CFR 76.11 of this chapter (NO_x averaging plans), and except with regard to the requirements applicable to units with a common stack under Part 75 of this chapter (including 40 CFR 75.16, 75.17, and 75.18 of this chapter), the owners and operators and the designated representative of one affected unit shall not be liable for any violation by any other affected unit of which they are not owners or operators or the designated representative and that is located at a source of which they are not owners or operators or the designated representative.
- (7) Each violation of a provision of this part; Parts 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, and 78 of this chapter; by an affected source or affected unit; or by an owner or operator or designated representative of such source or unit; shall be a separate violation of the Clean Air Act.

(h) Effect on Other Authorities.

No provision of the Acid Rain Program, an acid rain permit application, an acid rain permit, or an exemption under 40 CFR 72.7 or 40 CFR 72.8 shall be construed as the following:

- (1) Except as expressly provided in Title IV of the Clean Air Act, exempting or excluding the owners and operators and, to the extent applicable, the designated representative of an affected source or affected unit from compliance with any other provision of the Clean Air Act, including the provisions of Title I of the Act relating to applicable National Ambient Air Quality Standards or SIPs.
- (2) Limiting the number of allowances a unit can hold; provided, that the number of allowances held by the unit shall not affect the source's obligation to comply with any other provisions of the Clean Air Act.
- (3) Requiring a change of any kind in any state law regulating electric utility rates and charges, affecting any state law regarding such state regulation, or limiting such state regulation, including any prudence review requirements under such state law.
- (4) Modifying the Federal Power Act or affecting the authority of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission under the Federal Power Act.
- (5) Interfering with or impairing any program for competitive bidding for power supply in a State in which such program is established.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.12; 40 CFR 72.9]

9 Insignificant Activities

- 9.1 Table 9.1 lists the units or activities that are insignificant on the basis of size or production rate as provided by the permittee. 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. There are no monitoring, recordkeeping, or reporting requirements for insignificant emission units or activities. No emission unit or activity subject to an applicable requirement shall qualify as an insignificant emission unit or activity.

Table 9.1 Insignificant Activities

Description	Insignificant Activities IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01(b)(i) Citation
Portable Kerosene Space Heaters Qty (4) @ 350,000 Btu/hr each	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01.b.i(18)
Propane Space Heater Qty (1) @ 150,000 Btu/hr	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01.b.i.(18)
Propane Chase Heater Qty (1) @ 200,000 Btu/hr	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01.b.i(18)
LP Pressure Washer Qty (1) @ 200,000 Btu/hr	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01.b.i(18)
Diesel Fire Pump Diesel Fuel Tank Qty (1) @ 300 Gallons	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.b.i(2)
Emergency Generator Diesel Fuel Tank Qty (1) @ 250 Gallons	IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01.b.i(2)

[IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01(b)(i)]

10 General Provisions

General Compliance

- 10.1** The permittee shall comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or revision; or for denial of a permit renewal application.
[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.a; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(i)]
- 10.2** It shall not be a defense in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit.
[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.b; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(ii)]
- 10.3** Any permittee who fails to submit any relevant facts or who has submitted incorrect information in a permit application shall, upon becoming aware of such failure or incorrect submittal, promptly submit such supplementary facts or corrected information.
[IDAPA 58.01.01.315.01; 40 CFR 70.5(b)]

Reopening

- 10.4** This permit may be revised, reopened, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. Cause for reopening exists under any of the circumstances listed in IDAPA 58.01.01.386. Proceedings to reopen and reissue a permit shall follow the same procedures as apply to initial permit issuance and shall affect only those parts of the permit for which cause to reopen exists. Such reopening shall be made as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.360 through 369.
[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.c; IDAPA 58.01.01.386; 40 CFR 70.7(f)(1), (2); 40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(iii)]
- 10.5** The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit revision, revocation and reissuance, or termination or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.
[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.d; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(iii)]

Property Rights

- 10.6** This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privilege.
[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.e; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(iv)]

Information Requests

- 10.7** The permittee shall furnish all information requested by DEQ, within a reasonable time, that DEQ may request 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; IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.f;
40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(v)]
- 10.8** Upon request, the permittee shall 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; IDAPA 58.01.01.128; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(v)]

Severability

- 10.9** The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit to any circumstance is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances and the remainder of this permit shall not be affected thereby.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.h; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(5)]

Changes Requiring Permit Revision or Notice

- 10.10** 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 shall comply with IDAPA 58.01.01.380 through 386 as applicable.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.200–223; IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.i; IDAPA 58.01.01.380–386; 40 CFR 70.4(b)(12), (14), (15); 40 CFR 70.7(d), (e)]

- 10.11** 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 Clean Air Act (CAA), 42 United States Code (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; IDAPA 58.01.01.209.05; 40 CFR 70.4(b)(14), (15)]

Federal and State Enforceability

- 10.12** Unless specifically identified as a "state-only" provision, all terms and conditions in this permit, including any terms and conditions designed to limit a source's potential to emit, are enforceable: (i) by DEQ in accordance with state law; and (ii) by the United States or any other person in accordance with federal law.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.j; 40 CFR 70.6(b)(1), (2)]

- 10.13** Provisions specifically identified as a "state-only" provision are enforceable only in accordance with state law. "State-only" provisions are those that are not required under the Federal Clean Air Act or under any of its applicable requirements or those provisions adopted by the state prior to federal approval.

[Idaho Code §39-108; IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.k]

Inspection and Entry

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

- Enter upon the permittee's premises where 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; 40 CFR 70.6(c)(2)]

New Applicable Requirements

10.15 The permittee shall comply with applicable requirements that become effective during the permit term on a timely basis.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.10; IDAPA 58.01.01.314.10.a.ii;

40 CFR 70.6(c)(3) citing 70.5(c)(8)]

Fees

10.16 The permittee 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; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(7)]

Certification

10.17 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; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A); 40 CFR 70.5(d)]

Renewal

10.18 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 permittee is encouraged to submit a renewal application nine months prior to the date of expiration.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.313.03; 40 CFR 70.5(a)(1)(iii)]

10.19 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; 40 CFR 70.7(b)]

Permit Shield

10.20 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 a permittee 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;

IDAPA 58.01.01.325; IDAPA 58.01.01.381.04, 382.04, 383.05, 384.03, 385.03;

40 CFR 70.6(f)]

Compliance Schedule and Progress Reports

10.21 The permittee shall comply with the following:

- 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; IDAPA 58.01.01.314.9; IDAPA 58.01.01.314.10;

40 CFR 70.6(c)(3) and (4)]

Periodic Compliance Certification

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

- The compliance certifications for all emissions units shall be submitted annually from January 1 to December 31 or more frequently if specified by the underlying applicable requirement or elsewhere in this permit by DEQ.
- The initial compliance certification for each emissions unit shall address all of the terms and conditions contained in the Tier I operating permit that are applicable to such emissions unit, including emissions limitations, standards, and work practices;
- The compliance certification shall be in an itemized form providing the following information (provided that the identification of applicable information may cross-reference the permit or previous reports as applicable):
 - The identification of each term or condition of the Tier I operating permit that is the basis of the certification;
 - The identification of the method(s) or other means used by the permittee for determining the compliance status with each term and condition during the certification period. Such methods and other means shall include, at a minimum, the methods and means required under Subsections 322.06, 322.07, and 322.08;
 - The status of compliance with the terms and conditions of the Tier I operating permit for the period covered by the certification, including whether compliance during the period was continuous or intermittent. The certification shall be based on the method or means designated in Subsection 322.11.c.ii above. The certification shall identify each deviation and take it into account in the compliance certification. The certification shall also identify as possible exceptions to compliance any periods during which compliance is required and in which an excursion or exceedance as defined under 40 CFR Part 64 occurred; and
 - Such information as DEQ may require to determine the compliance status of the emissions unit.

10.23 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; 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

10.24 No person shall knowingly make any false statement, representation, or certification in any form, notice, or report required under this permit or any applicable rule or order in force pursuant thereto.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.125]

No Tampering

10.25 No person shall knowingly render inaccurate any monitoring device or method required under this permit or any applicable rule or order in force pursuant thereto.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.126]

Semiannual Monitoring Reports

10.26 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. The permittee's semiannual reporting periods shall be from January 1 to June 30 and July 1 to December 31. All instances of deviations from this operating permit's requirements must be clearly identified in the report. The semiannual reports shall be submitted to DEQ within 30 days of the end of the specified reporting period.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.q; IDAPA 58.01.01.322.08.c; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)]

Reporting Deviations and Excess Emissions

10.27 The permittee shall promptly report all deviations from permit requirements including upset conditions, their probable cause, and any corrective actions or preventive measures taken. For excess emissions, the report shall be made in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.130–136. For all other deviations, the report shall be made in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.322.08.c, unless otherwise specified in this permit.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.q; IDAPA 58.01.01.135; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)]

Permit Revision Not Required

10.28 No permit revision shall 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; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(8)]

Emergency

10.29 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; 40 CFR 70.6(g)]