



Construction/Modification Permit Application Forms

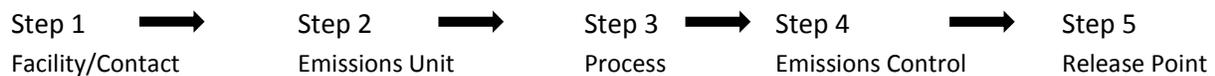
Wyoming Air Quality Standards and Regulations Chapter 6, Sections 2 and 4 Forms

New Forms

The Wyoming Air Quality Division (Division) is in the final stages of development of the electronic Inventory, Monitoring, Permitting, And Compliance Tracking (IMPACT) data system. Beginning September 2, 2014, the New Source Review (NSR) group will process air quality permit applications through the IMPACT system. To facilitate the timely processing of permit applications during the transition to IMPACT, the Division developed new Excel-based NSR permit application forms. These new forms are similar to past forms in the type of data they collect, however the look and feel of the new forms are notably different. The Division designed these forms to follow a similar data entry process as that used in the upcoming IMPACT system so when the new system is available for electronic application submission, the process is familiar.

New Organizational Structure

In the past, the Division concentrated on collecting permit-related information for each equipment type. The deployment of IMPACT will create additional data entry during the permitting process in order to capture more descriptive data and operational data that will be used by the Division's compliance and inventory programs. IMPACT's data entry requirements necessitate data entry be done in a specific order according to the overall hierarchy shown below:



Facility and Contact information is only required once per application. Information for emissions unit, process, release point, and emissions control is repeated and required for each piece of equipment. In some cases equipment can be combined under one emissions unit; combining equipment is typically limited to complex operations such as refineries. In other words, Step 1 is completed once per application and Steps 2 through 5 are repeated for each piece of equipment.

Facility/Contact

General information regarding the location and operation of the facility, contact information for the company responsible for the facility, and contact information for staff who represent the company in air quality-related matters. More than one company representative may be entered.

Emissions Unit

Federal regulations define an emissions unit as any part of a source which emits or would have the potential to emit any pollutant subject to regulation under the Clean Air Act. The State of Wyoming applies the definition of "air contaminant" contained in Chapter 1, Section 3 of the Wyoming Air Quality Standards and Regulations when defining emissions subject to permitting. Examples of common emissions units include internal combustion engines, boilers/heaters, tanks, and dehydration units. An emission unit may contain one or more emission processes or release points. For example, a boiler fired on two different fuels which require multiple SCC codes is one emission unit. Emissions are entered at the emissions unit level.



Process

A process is a subset of an emissions unit and consists of an industrial activity, industrial equipment, or grouping of similar or interconnected equipment that can generate the same set of air pollutants and whose emissions are controlled by a common air pollution control measure or have no control measure. For example, a natural gas fired compressor engine is typically one process, while a storage tank may have multiple processes such as working loss and breathing loss. In general, a separate process is needed for each different Source Classification Code (SCC) associated with a particular emission unit.

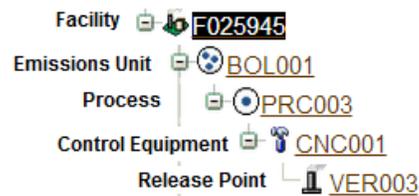
Release Point

A release point is a physical location where emissions are released into the atmosphere. Emission may be released through a physical stack or from a general area (fugitive). Emissions from each process must be allocated to one or more release point(s). This is called release point apportionment.

Control Equipment

Emissions control equipment is a device or measure used to control air pollution emissions at the facility. An emissions control can be a device, such as a scrubber or baghouse, or a practice, such as submerged filling. Please note that a control measure is not tied to a specific process, therefore, multiple processes can use the same control measure. For example, one baghouse can control multiple processes in a bentonite plant.

Example of a boiler



Contact information

The Division welcomes your feedback on the new NSR permit application forms. Please send your comments or questions via email to deg-air-impact@wyo.gov or call the Division's mainline at [307-777-7391](tel:307-777-7391) and ask to speak with someone in the New Source Review (NSR) permitting group. The Division will be drafting additional versions of the new NSR permit application forms and will consider all feedback when doing so. A new version of the forms may be ready as soon as September 2, 2014.