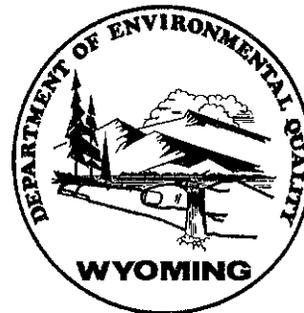


**AIR QUALITY DIVISION**  
**CHAPTER 6, SECTION 3**  
**OPERATING PERMIT**

**WYOMING DEPARTMENT OF  
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY**  
**AIR QUALITY DIVISION**  
122 West 25th Street  
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82002



**PERMIT NO. 3-2-148**

Issue Date: **September 2, 2008**  
Expiration Date: **September 2, 2013**  
Effective Date: **September 2, 2008**  
Replaces Permit No.: **31-148-1**

In accordance with the provisions of W.S. §35-11-203 through W.S. §35-11-212 and Chapter 6, Section 3 of the Wyoming Air Quality Standards and Regulations,

**PacifiCorp Energy**  
**Dave Johnston Plant**  
**Sections 7 and 18, Township 33 North, Range 74 West**  
**Converse County, Wyoming**

is authorized to operate a stationary source of air contaminants consisting of emission units described in this permit. The units described are subject to the terms and conditions specified in this permit. All terms and conditions of the permit are enforceable by the State of Wyoming. All terms and conditions of the permit, except those designated as not federally enforceable, are enforceable by EPA and citizens under the Act. A copy of this permit shall be kept on-site at the above named facility.

\_\_\_\_\_  
David A. Finley, Administrator  
Air Quality Division

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
John V. Corra, Director  
Department of Environmental Quality

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

# WAQSR CHAPTER 6, SECTION 3 OPERATING PERMIT

## WYOMING DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AIR QUALITY DIVISION

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**GENERAL INFORMATION**

Company Name: **PacifiCorp Energy**

Mailing Address: **1407 West North Temple**

City: **Salt Lake City**                      State: **Utah**                      Zip: **84116**

Plant Name: **Dave Johnston Plant**

Plant Location: **Sections 7 and 18, Township 33 North, Range 74 West, Converse County,  
Wyoming (approximately five miles east-southeast of Glenrock)**

Plant Mailing Address: **1591 Tank Farm Road**

City: **Glenrock**                                      State: **Wyoming**                      Zip: **82637**

Name of Owner: **PacifiCorp**                                      Phone: **(307) 436-2007**

Responsible Official: ***Richard W. Parker***                                      Phone: ***(307) 995-5001***  
***(Amended March 19, 2013)***

Designated Representative: ***Dana M. Ralston***                                      Phone: ***(801) 220-4017***  
***(Amended July 6, 2010)***

Alternate Designated Representative: ***Richard W. Parker***                                      Phone: ***(307) 995-5001***  
***(Amended March 19, 2013)***

Plant Manager/Contact: ***Richard W. Parker***                                      Phone: ***(307) 995-5001***  
***(Amended March 19, 2013)***

DEQ Air Quality Contact: **District Two Engineer**                                      Phone: **(307) 473-3455**  
**152 N. Durbin St., Suite 100**  
**Casper, WY 82601**

SIC Code: **4911**

Description of Process: **Dave Johnston is a coal-fired steam-electric power generating facility.**

### SOURCE EMISSION POINTS

This table may not include any or all insignificant activities at this facility.

SOURCE ID#	SOURCE DESCRIPTION	SIZE	CH. 6, SEC. 2 PERMITS
1	Electric Utility Steam Generating Unit NADB #BW41 <sup>a</sup>	1270 MMBtu/hr	None
2	Electric Utility Steam Generating Unit NADB #BW42 <sup>a</sup>	1270 MMBtu/hr	None
3	Electric Utility Steam Generating Unit NADB #BW43 <sup>a</sup>	2464 MMBtu/hr	None
4	Electric Utility Steam Generating Unit NADB #BW44 <sup>b</sup>	4100 MMBtu/hr	None
6A	Unit 1 – 1A Tripper Deck Cyclone Dust Collector	560 TPH	MD-682
6B	Unit 1 – 1B Tripper Deck Cyclone Dust Collector	560 TPH	MD-682
6C	Unit 2 – 2A Tripper Deck Cyclone Dust Collector	560 TPH	MD-682
6D	Unit 2 – 2B Tripper Deck Cyclone Dust Collector	560 TPH	MD-682
7A	Unit 3 – Tripper Deck Cyclone Dust Collector	900 TPH	MD-682
7B	Unit 3 – Tripper Deck Baghouse Dust Collector	900 TPH	June 10, 1993 Waiver
7C	Unit 4 – 4A Tripper Deck Cyclone Dust Collector	375 TPH	MD-682
7D	Unit 4 – 4B Tripper Deck Cyclone Dust Collector	375 TPH	MD-682
7E	Unit 4 – 4A Tripper Deck Baghouse Dust Collector	750 TPH	June 10, 1993 Waiver
7F	East Railcar Load-In Baghouse	70,000 DSCFM	MD-377
7G	West Railcar Load-In Baghouse	70,000 DSCFM	MD-377
7H	Drop from Overland Conveyor Baghouse (water spray control)	6000 DSCFM	MD-377
7I	Drop to Radial Stacker Baghouse (water spray control)	6000 DSCFM	MD-377
8	Coal Conveyors & Transfer Fugitives	1350 TPH	None
9	Coal Pile Fugitives	24 acres	None
10	Ash Haul & Landfill Operation Fugitives	460,000 Tons	None
11	Cooling Towers, Units #1, #2, & #3	150,000 gpm	None
12	Cooling Tower, Unit #4	114,000 gpm	None
13	Unit #4 Lime Silo Baghouse	12,000 TPY	October 3, 1996 Waiver
14	Units 1-3 Emergency Diesel Generator Engine	519 hp	None
15	Unit 4 Emergency Diesel Generator Engine	420 hp	None
17	Diesel Fire Water Booster Pump Engine	210 hp	None
18	Emergency Diesel Fire Pump Engine <sup>c</sup>	424 hp	Waiver AP-7225
None	On-Line Coal Analyzer	N/A	Waiver AP-1116

<sup>a</sup> Particulate emissions are controlled by electrostatic precipitators (ESP)

<sup>b</sup> Particulate emissions are controlled by a wet Venturi scrubber

<sup>c</sup> Engine not installed as of April 11, 2008

**TOTAL FACILITY ESTIMATED EMISSIONS**

For informational purposes only. These emissions are not to be assumed as permit limits.

<b>POLLUTANT</b>	<b>EMISSIONS (TPY)</b>
<b>CRITERIA POLLUTANT EMISSIONS</b>	
Particulate Matter	10,142
PM <sub>10</sub> Particulate Matter	7,164
Sulfur Dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> )*	35,280
Nitrogen Oxides (NO <sub>x</sub> )	19,641
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	988
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)	79
<b>HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT (HAP) EMISSIONS</b>	<b>109</b>

Emission estimates are from the operating permit application.

- \* Estimated emissions of SO<sub>2</sub> are from Ch 3, Sec 4 allowable emissions from the boilers at the maximum firing rate. These SO<sub>2</sub> emission levels exceed the SO<sub>2</sub> allowance allocations shown in the acid rain permit that begins on Page 28, however, the permittee may obtain additional SO<sub>2</sub> allowances under the trading program. As stated in condition F3, the permittee must hold allowances for all actual SO<sub>2</sub> emitted during the calendar year.

## FACILITY-SPECIFIC PERMIT CONDITIONS

### Facility-Wide Permit Conditions

- (F1) PERMIT SHIELD [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(k)]  
Compliance with the conditions of this permit shall be deemed compliance with any applicable requirements as of the date of permit issuance.
- (F2) ACID RAIN [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3 (h)(i)(A)(II) and W.S. 35-11-212 (a)]  
Where an applicable requirement of this operating permit is more stringent than an applicable requirement of the Acid Rain portion of this permit, both shall apply to the permittee and are enforceable by EPA and the Division.
- (F3) TITLE IV ALLOWANCES [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3 (h)(i)(D) and W.S. 35-11-212 (a)]  
Emissions from this facility shall not exceed any allowances that the permittee lawfully holds under title IV of the Clean Air Act or the regulations promulgated thereunder.
- (F4) SULFUR DIOXIDE EMISSIONS INVENTORY [WAQSR Ch 14, Sec 3]  
The permittee is subject to the WAQSR Ch 14, Sec 3 Sulfur Dioxide Milestone Inventory requirements.

### Source-Specific Permit Conditions

- (F5) VISIBLE EMISSIONS [WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 2; Ch 6, Sec 2 Permits MD-377, MD-682; waivers 6/10/93 and AP-5781; 40 CFR 60 Subpart Y]
- (a) Visible emissions from each emission unit which commenced construction before February 10, 1970, (including units 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, and 10) shall not exceed 40 percent opacity.
  - (b) Visible emissions from each diesel-fired emergency generator and fire pump engine shall not exceed 30 percent opacity except for periods not exceeding ten consecutive seconds. This limitation shall not apply during a reasonable period of warmup following a cold start or where undergoing repairs and adjustment following a malfunction.
  - (c) Visible emissions from units 6A, 6B, 6C, 6D, 7A, 7B, 7C, 7D, and 7E shall not exceed 20 percent opacity.
  - (d) Visible emissions from units 7F, 7G, 7H, and 7I shall be limited to less than 20 percent.
  - (e) Fugitive visible emissions from the 31 and 32 conveyors and 31 feeder at the #1 ready pile; and 35 conveyor and 35 feeder at the #3 ready pile shall be limited to no visible emissions except for periods not to exceed a total of five minutes during any two consecutive hours as determined by 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 22.
  - (f) The coal conveyors and associated dust suppression spray systems (33 and 34 conveyors, and 33A, 33B, and 34 feeders at the #2 ready pile), shall exhibit no visible emissions.
  - (g) Visible emissions of any contaminant discharged into the atmosphere from any other single source of emission shall not exhibit greater than 20 percent opacity except for one period or periods aggregating not more than six minutes in any one hour of not more than 40 percent opacity.
- (F6) PARTICULATE MATTER EMISSIONS [WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 2; Ch 6, Sec 2 Permits MD-377 and MD-682, and waivers 6/10/93 and 10/3/96]
- (a) Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed the limits specified in Table I, for the units listed.
  - (b) Particulate matter emissions from each boiler stack (units 1, 2, 3, and 4) shall not exceed  $0.8963/I^{0.1743}$  lb/MMBtu heat input, where I = boiler heat input in MMBtu/hr from 10 to 10,000 MMBtu/hr.

<b>TABLE I: Particulate Matter Emission Limits</b>				
<b>Source ID Number</b>	<b>Source Description</b>	<b>(gr/dscf)</b>	<b>(lb/hr)</b>	<b>(TPY)</b>
6A	Unit 1 – 1A Tripper Deck Cyclone Dust Collector	0.025	0.5	
6B	Unit 1 – 1B Tripper Deck Cyclone Dust Collector	0.025	0.5	
6C	Unit 2 – 2A Tripper Deck Cyclone Dust Collector	0.025	0.5	
6D	Unit 2 – 2B Tripper Deck Cyclone Dust Collector	0.025	0.5	
7A	Unit 3 – Tripper Deck Cyclone Dust Collector	0.025	1.1	
7B	Unit 3 – Tripper Deck Baghouse Dust Collector	0.02	4.46	19.5
7C	Unit 4 – 4A Tripper Deck Cyclone Dust Collector	0.025	1.5	
7D	Unit 4 – 4B Tripper Deck Cyclone Dust Collector	0.025	1.8	
7E	Unit 4 – 4A Tripper Deck Baghouse Dust Collector	0.02	5.43	23.8
7F	East Railcar Load-In Baghouse	0.01	6.0	3.6
7G	West Railcar Load-In Baghouse	0.01	6.0	3.6
7H	Drop from Overland Conveyor Baghouse	0.01	0.5	1.0
7I	Drop to Radial Stacker Baghouse	0.01	0.5	1.0
13	Unit #4 Lime Silo Baghouse		0.2	

**(F7) COAL AND LIME HANDLING FACILITIES**

[WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 2 Permits MD-377 and MD-682, waiver AP-5781]

- (a) The maximum throughput of the coal unloading facility shall not exceed 4.5 million tons per calendar year.
- (b) During all operating hours, the two insertable dust collectors or water/surfactant sprays at the transfer from the overland conveyor to the radial stacker and at the edge of the radial stacker shall be used as necessary to reduce fugitive emissions. The permittee shall apply additional water or chemical surfactant to the ready piles as necessary to reduce fugitive emissions from wind erosion.
- (c) The foam dust suppression system shall be utilized during all periods of coal handling activity to maintain adequate emissions control.
- (d) Daily inspections shall be conducted at each of the coal conveyor enclosures and transfer points according to the Daily Visible Emission Form attached as Appendix A. The permittee shall also operate and maintain the coal conveyor enclosures and dust suppression spray systems in accordance with the Operation and Maintenance Plan attached as Appendix A.

**(F8) OTHER BOILER EMISSIONS [WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 3]**

NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from each boiler stack (units 1, 2, 3, and 4) shall not exceed 0.75 lb/MMBtu of heat input. (Additional NO<sub>x</sub> requirements are contained in the "Acid Rain" portion of this permit. SO<sub>2</sub> emission limits and requirements for boilers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are listed under the "State Only" and "Acid Rain" sections of this permit.)

**(F9) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3 (h)(i)(A)]**

The permittee shall conduct preventative maintenance and inspections on each baghouse and cyclone dust collector not regulated under CAM (units 6A, 6B, 6C, 6D, 7A, 7C, 7D, 7H, 7I, and 13), and on each diesel-fired generator and fire pump engine in accordance with the Operation and Maintenance Plan in Appendix A.

**(F10) BURNING OF HAZARDOUS WASTE AND WASTE OIL**

[WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 2 April 12, 1993 Waiver; and Waiver AP-4646]

- (a) Hazardous waste shall only be burned in unit 3, and shall only be burned while unit 3 is operating at or near the design firing rate.
  - (i) Any hazardous waste burned in the boiler shall be generated at the Dave Johnston Plant and shall be limited to Resource Conservation and Recovery Act types F001 and F003 hazardous waste.
  - (ii) The maximum hazardous waste firing rate shall not exceed, at any time, one percent of the total fuel requirements for the device (hazardous waste plus other fuel) on a volume basis.
  - (iii) The hazardous waste shall have a minimum heating value of 5,000 Btu/lb as generated.

- (iv) The maximum quantity of hazardous waste burned in unit 3 shall not exceed 400 gallons per month.
- (b) Only plant generated used oil, grease and petroleum sorbent materials shall be burned in unit 3. The permittee shall follow the applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 266.108, attached as Appendix B.

#### Testing Requirements

##### (F11) EMISSIONS TESTING [W.S. 35-11-110]

- (a) The Division reserves the right to require additional testing as provided under condition G1 of this permit. Should testing be required, test methods found at 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, shall be used as follows:
  - (i) For visible emissions, Method 9 shall be used. Method 22 shall be used for no visible emissions.
  - (ii) For particulate emissions, Methods 1-4 and 5 shall be used.
  - (iii) For NO<sub>x</sub> emissions, Methods 1-4 and 7 or 7E shall be used.
  - (iv) For SO<sub>2</sub> emissions, Methods 1-4 and 6 or 6C shall be used.
  - (v) For alternative test methods, or methods used for other pollutants, the approval of the Administrator must be obtained prior to using the test method to measure emissions.
- (b) Unless otherwise specified, testing shall be conducted in accordance with WAQSR Ch 5, Sec 2(h).

#### Monitoring Requirements

##### (F12) BOILER EMISSIONS MONITORING [WAQSR Ch 7, Sec 2; Ch 6, Sec 3 (h)(i)(C)(I); & Ch 7, Sec 3(c)(ii)]

- (a) The permittee shall adhere to the compliance assurance monitoring (CAM) plan, attached as Appendix C, for particulate emissions from each boiler (units 1, 2, 3, and 4) and shall conduct monitoring as follows:
  - (i) For ESP controlled boilers 1, 2, and 3 the permittee shall measure opacity with the continuous opacity monitoring system specified in the CAM plan for each unit.
  - (ii) For boiler 4, the permittee shall monitor scrubber recycle pump electrical current demand (amperage) on a continuous basis (every 15 minutes).
  - (iii) An indicator measurement outside the range specified in the CAM plan shall prompt immediate inspection, corrective actions and if necessary, reporting.
  - (iv) The permittee shall follow all other applicable requirements under conditions CAM-1 through CAM-4 of this permit.
- (b) The permittee shall perform testing for particulate emissions, annually at minimum, for each boiler stack, for comparison with the emission limits specified in condition F6, and to verify the correlation between parameters in the CAM plan and particulate emissions.
  - (i) The permittee shall measure the CAM indicators during the tests. Following each annual test, the permittee shall evaluate the data from the test, together with data from previous testing, to determine if the indicator ranges in the CAM plan should be revised.
  - (ii) The methods specified in condition F11 shall be used to measure particulate emissions. A Division approved method, shall be used to calculate the heat content of the coal.
- (c) For boilers 1, 2 and 3, the permittee shall calibrate, maintain, and operate continuous monitoring systems for measuring the opacity of emissions as required by 40 CFR Part 75.
- (d) For the wet venturi scrubber controlled boiler stack (unit 4), the permittee shall perform quarterly Method 9 observations, in addition to daily observations for visible emissions to assess compliance with the opacity limit under condition F5. The daily observations shall be conducted by personnel certified to perform Method 9 observations.
  - (i) If the opacity of visible emissions, as determined by a certified observer during the observations, approaches the limit under condition F5, a Method 9 observation shall be performed.
  - (ii) If visibility or weather conditions prevent the daily opacity observation from being conducted, the daily observation shall be rescheduled to as soon after the visibility or weather conditions improve as possible. The visible emissions observer shall determine visibility or other conditions which prevent the opacity observations from being made in accordance with the procedures in Method 9, as contained in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A. The permittee shall document weather conditions which hamper observations.
- (e) The NO<sub>x</sub> emissions monitoring requirements of 40 CFR Part 75 shall serve as periodic monitoring for emissions of this pollutant.

(F13) BAGHOUSE AND CYCLONE VISIBLE AND PARTICULATE EMISSIONS MONITORING  
[WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(h)(i)(C)(I) and Ch 7, Sec 3(c)(ii)]

- (a) The permittee shall adhere to the compliance assurance monitoring (CAM) plan, attached as Appendix C, for particulate emissions from the baghouse and cyclone controlled equipment (units 7B, 7E, 7F, and 7G) and shall conduct monitoring as follows:
  - (i) The permittee shall conduct, at minimum, once daily Method 22-like visual observations of each baghouse controlled unit to determine the presence of visible emissions.
  - (ii) The visual observations shall be conducted by a person who is educated on the general procedures for determining the presence of visible emissions, but not necessarily certified to perform Method 9 observations.
  - (iii) Observation of visible emissions from any unit shall prompt immediate inspection, corrective actions and if necessary, reporting.
  - (iv) The permittee shall follow all other applicable requirements of conditions CAM-1 through CAM-4.
- (b) The permittee shall conduct monitoring for the baghouse and cyclone controlled sources not regulated under CAM (units 6A, 6B, 6C, 6D, 7A, 7C, 7D, 7H, 7I, and 13) as follows:
  - (i) The permittee shall conduct, at minimum, weekly Method 22-like observations of visible emissions from the baghouses, and cyclone dust collectors. The visual observations shall be conducted by a person who is educated on the general procedures for determining the presence of visible emissions, but not necessarily certified to perform Method 9 observations.
  - (ii) Observation of visible emissions from a baghouse or cyclone dust collector shall prompt immediate corrective action.
  - (iii) In addition, the permittee shall adhere to the Operation and Maintenance Plan for Material Handling Dust Collectors, attached as Appendix A.
  - (iv) Visual emissions monitoring combined with adherence to the Operation and Maintenance Plan shall serve as periodic monitoring for particulate emissions from these sources.

(F14) ADDITIONAL VISIBLE EMISSIONS MONITORING [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(h)(i)(C)(I), Ch 6, Sec 2]

- (a) The permittee shall conduct Method 9 observations of visible emissions from each diesel-fired emergency generator and fire pump engine during periodic availability assurance tests of these sources, no less than annually, to assess compliance with the opacity limit under condition F5(b) and to identify maintenance needs. The visual observations shall be conducted by personnel certified to perform Method 9 observations. Observation of visible emissions which exceed the limit specified in condition F5 shall trigger maintenance procedures specified in the Operation and Maintenance Plan for Diesel-Fired Equipment attached as Appendix A.
- (b) The permittee shall perform, at minimum, weekly Method 22 tests of the 31 & 32 conveyors and 31 feeder at the #1 ready pile; and 35 conveyor and 35 feeder at the #3 ready pile, to assess compliance with the opacity limit under condition F5(e). The Method 22 tests shall be performed for a period of six consecutive minutes. If any visible emissions are observed during the six minute period, the test shall continue for two consecutive hours.
- (c) For the coal conveyor enclosures and transfer points (33 and 34 conveyors, and 33A, 33B, and 34 feeders at the #2 ready pile), daily inspections and maintenance in accordance with condition F7(d), will be used to assess compliance with the opacity limit under condition F5(f).

Recordkeeping Requirements

(F15) SULFUR DIOXIDE EMISSIONS INVENTORY RECORDS [WAQSR Ch 14, Sec 3(b)]

- (a) The permittee shall maintain all records used in the calculation of SO<sub>2</sub> emissions for the inventory required by condition F4, including but not limited to the following:
  - (i) Amount of fuel consumed;
  - (ii) Percent sulfur content of fuel and how the content was determined;
  - (iii) Quantity of product produced;
  - (iv) Emissions monitoring data;
  - (v) Operating data; and
  - (vi) How the emissions are calculated, including monitoring/estimation methodology with a demonstration that the selected methodology is acceptable under Ch 14, Sec 3.
- (b) The permittee shall maintain records of any physical changes to facility operations or equipment, or any other changes (e.g. raw material or feed) that may affect emissions projections of SO<sub>2</sub>.

- (c) The permittee shall retain all records and support information for compliance with this condition and with the reporting requirements of condition F23 at the facility, for a period of **at least ten (10) years** from the date of establishment, or if the record was the basis for an adjustment to the milestone, five years after the date of an implementation plan revision, whichever is longer.
- (F16) EMISSIONS TESTING AND MONITORING RECORDS [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3 (h)(i)(C)(II)]
- (a) For any testing or monitoring required under conditions F11, and F12(a) and (b), other than Method 9 and Method 22 observations, the permittee shall record, as applicable:
    - (i) The date, place, and time of sampling or measurements;
    - (ii) The date(s) the analyses were performed;
    - (iii) The company or entity that performed the analyses;
    - (iv) The analytical techniques or methods used;
    - (v) The results of such analyses; and
    - (vi) The operating conditions as they existed at the time of sampling or measurement.
    - (vii) The permittee shall maintain records of any corrective actions taken.
    - (viii) For the particulate emissions testing required by condition F12(b), as applicable, the opacity or amperage of the scrubber as measured during particulate sampling, as well as the evaluation of indicator ranges required by condition F12(b).
  - (b) For Method 9 observations required under condition F11, the permittee shall keep field records in accordance with Section 2.2 of Method 9.
  - (c) For Method 22 observations required under condition F11, the permittee shall keep field records in accordance with Section 11.2 and 11.5 of Method 22.
  - (d) The permittee shall retain on-site at the facility the record of each test, measurement, or observation and support information for a period of at least five years from the date of the test, measurement, or observation.
- (F17) VISIBLE EMISSIONS MONITORING RECORDS [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3 (h)(i)(C)(II)]
- (a) For any Method 9 visible emissions monitoring required under conditions F12(d), F14(a) and F32(b), the permittee shall keep field records in accordance with Section 2.2 of Method 9 and record any corrective actions taken upon detecting noncompliance with the opacity limit.
  - (b) For the Method 22 observations required by the Division under condition F14(b), the permittee shall keep field records in accordance with Sections 11.2 and 11.5 of Method 22.
  - (c) For the daily or weekly visible emissions monitoring required under conditions F12(d) and F13, the permittee shall record, as applicable, the following:
    - (i) The date, place, and time of the observation;
    - (ii) The company or entity that performed the observation;
    - (iii) The observation techniques or methods used;
    - (iv) The observation results;
    - (v) The operating conditions as they existed at the time of the observation; and
    - (vi) Any corrective actions taken upon observing visible emissions or upon detecting noncompliance with opacity limitations.
  - (d) The permittee shall retain on-site at the facility records of observations and any corrective actions taken for a period of at least five years from the date such records are generated.
- (F18) BOILER STACK CONTINUOUS NO<sub>x</sub> EMISSIONS & OPACITY MONITORING RECORDS  
[WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3 (h)(i)(C)(II)]
- (a) For boilers 1, 2, 3 and 4 the NO<sub>x</sub> emissions recordkeeping provisions of 40 CFR Part 75, Subpart F are sufficient to meet the recordkeeping requirements of WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(h)(i)(C)(II).
  - (b) For boilers 1, 2 and 3 the opacity recordkeeping provisions of 40 CFR Part 75, Subpart F are sufficient to meet the recordkeeping requirements of WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(h)(i)(C)(II).
  - (c) The permittee shall retain on-site at the facility all records kept in accordance with this condition for a period of at least five years from the date such records are generated.
- (F19) ADDITIONAL CAM RECORDS [WAQSR Ch 7, Sec 3]
- (a) The permittee shall maintain records of corrective actions taken, any written Quality Improvement Plan pursuant to WAQSR Ch 7, Sec 3(h), any activities undertaken to implement a Quality Improvement Plan, and other supporting information required to be maintained under WAQSR Ch 7, Sec 3.

- (b) The permittee shall retain on-site at the facility, the records of each test, measurement, observation and support information for a period of at least five years from the date of the test, measurement, or observation.
- (F20) COAL HANDLING RECORDS [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3 (h)(i)(C)(II)]
- (a) The permittee shall maintain records, on a monthly basis, of coal throughput such that compliance with the throughput limit under condition F7 may be assessed.
  - (b) The permittee shall record all dates and times when the foam dust suppression system required under condition F7 is inoperable.
  - (c) The permittee shall retain on-site at the facility all records kept in accordance with this condition for a period of at least five years from the date such records are generated.
- (F21) ADDITIONAL MONITORING AND MAINTENANCE RECORDS [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3 (h)(i)(C)(II)]
- (a) The permittee shall maintain records of all inspection activities and all corrective and preventative maintenance performed on the coal conveyors and associated dust suppression systems, the material handling dust collectors, and diesel-fired emergency equipment specified in conditions F7(d) and F9, and shall include, as applicable:
    - (i) The activity performed;
    - (ii) The date, place, and time the activity was performed;
    - (iii) The company and individual(s) that performed the activity;
    - (iv) The purpose of the activity; and
    - (v) An explanation for any deviation from the daily check form and operation and maintenance plan attached as Appendix A.
  - (b) The permittee shall retain on-site at the facility all records kept in accordance with this condition for a period of at least five years from the date such records are generated.
- (F22) HAZARDOUS WASTE AND WASTE OIL BURNING RECORDS  
[WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 2 Waivers April 12, 1993 and AP-4646]
- (a) The permittee shall maintain records of hazardous waste burning in boiler 3 as described by condition F10(a). At a minimum, the records shall include the following:
    - (i) The date the hazardous waste was burned;
    - (ii) The quantity of hazardous waste burned and the cumulative total burned for the month;
    - (iii) The hazardous waste feed rate;
    - (iv) The boiler firing rate (coal feed rate and coal heat content);
    - (v) The heating value of hazardous waste (Btu/lb);
    - (vi) The type of waste burned; and
    - (vii) The source of the hazardous waste.
  - (b) The permittee shall keep records noting time, date and amount of used oil, grease and/or petroleum sorbent materials burned in boiler 3, as described in condition F10(b).
  - (c) The permittee shall retain on-site at the facility all records kept in accordance with this condition for a period of at least five years from the date such records are generated.

Reporting Requirements

- (F23) SULFUR DIOXIDE EMISSIONS INVENTORY REPORTS [WAQSR Ch 14, Sec 3(b) and (c)]
- (a) The permittee shall report calendar year SO<sub>2</sub> emissions by April 15<sup>th</sup> of the following year. The inventory shall be submitted in the format specified by the Division.
  - (b) Emissions from startup, shutdown, and upset conditions shall be included in the inventory.
  - (c) If the permittee uses a different emission monitoring or calculation method than was used to report SO<sub>2</sub> emissions in 1998, the permittee shall adjust reported SO<sub>2</sub> emissions to be comparable to the emission monitoring or calculation method that was used in 1998. The calculations that are used to make this adjustment shall be included with the annual emission report.
  - (d) For acid rain sources, the permittee shall submit a summary report of annual SO<sub>2</sub> emissions that were reported to the EPA under 40 CFR Part 75.
  - (e) The permittee shall use 40 CFR Part 75 methodology for reporting emissions for all sources subject to the federal acid rain program.

- (f) If 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Test Methods 2F, 2G, or 2H are used to measure stack flow rate, the permittee shall adjust reported SO<sub>2</sub> emissions to ensure they are comparable to 1999 emissions. The adjustment may be calculated using the methods in Ch 14 Sec 3(c)(i)(A) through (C). The calculations that are used to make this adjustment shall be included with the annual emission report.
  - (g) The annual reports shall be submitted in accordance with condition G4 of this permit.
- (F24) EMISSIONS TESTING AND MONITORING REPORTS [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3 (h)(i)(C)(III)]
- (a) The permittee shall report the results of the particulate emissions tests required under condition F12(b) and any testing that may be required under condition F11 within 45 days of conducting the tests.
  - (b) The reports shall include the information specified under condition F16 and shall be submitted to the Division in accordance with condition G4.
- (F25) EXCESS EMISSIONS AND MONITORING SYSTEM PERFORMANCE REPORTS FOR OPACITY & NO<sub>x</sub> EMISSIONS [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3 (h)(i)(C)(III)]
- (a) The permittee shall submit an excess emissions and monitoring systems performance report for opacity from boilers 1, 2 and 3 and for NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from boilers 1, 2, 3 and 4 (excess emissions are defined in paragraph (b) of this condition) and/or a summary report form (see paragraph (a)(v) of this condition) to the Administrator quarterly. All reports shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each calendar quarter. Written reports of excess emissions shall include the following information:
    - (i) The magnitude of excess emissions computed in accordance with WAQSR Ch 5, Sec 2(j)(viii), any conversion factor(s) used, and the date and time of commencement and completion of each time period of excess emissions, and the process operating time during the reporting period.
    - (ii) Specific identification of each period of excess emissions that occurs during start ups, shutdowns, malfunctions of the boilers. The nature and cause of any malfunction (if known), the corrective action taken or preventative measures adopted.
    - (iii) The date and time identifying each period during which the continuous monitoring system was inoperative except for zero and span checks and the nature of the system repairs or adjustments.
    - (iv) When no excess emissions have occurred or the continuous monitoring system(s) have not been in operative, repaired, or adjusted, such information shall be stated in the report.
    - (v) One summary report form for each pollutant monitored at each affected facility in a format approved by the Division.
      - (A) If the total duration of excess emissions for the reporting period is less than one percent of the total operating time for the reporting period and continuous monitoring system downtime for the reporting period is less than five percent of the total operating time for the reporting period, only the summary report form shall be submitted and the excess emission report described in paragraph (a) of this condition need not be submitted unless requested by the Administrator.
      - (B) If the total duration of excess emissions for the reporting period is one percent or greater of the total operating time for the reporting period or the total continuous monitoring system downtime for the reporting period is five percent or greater of the total operating time for the reporting period, the summary report form and the excess emission report described in paragraph (a) of this condition shall both be submitted.
  - (b) For the purpose of reporting under this condition, excess emissions are defined as follows:
    - (i) Any three-hour period during which the average NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from boilers 1, 2, 3 or 4 exceed 0.75 lb/MMBtu of heat input.
    - (ii) Any six-minute period during which the average opacity of emissions from boilers 1, 2 or 3 exceeds 40 percent.
  - (c) Notwithstanding the frequency of reporting requirements specified in paragraph (a) of this condition, a permittee who is required to submit excess emissions and monitoring systems performance reports (and summary reports) on a quarterly (or more frequent) basis may reduce the frequency of reporting for that standard to semiannual as described in WAQSR Ch 5, Sec 2(g)(iv). Any reduction in reporting frequency requires a significant modification to this operating permit pursuant to WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(d)(vi)(C).
  - (d) The reports shall be submitted to the Division in accordance with condition G4 of this permit.

- (F26) **VISIBLE EMISSIONS MONITORING REPORTS** [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3 (h)(i)(C)(III)]
- (a) The following shall be reported to the Division by January 31 and July 31 each year:
    - (i) Summary results of the visible emissions monitoring required under conditions F12(d), F13(b), F14(a) and (b) and F32(b), based on records kept in accordance with condition F17, and a summary of corrective action(s) taken upon detection(s) of noncompliance with the opacity limit.
    - (ii) If no visible emissions are observed during the reporting period, this shall be stated in the report.
    - (iii) All instances of deviations from the conditions of this permit must be clearly identified.
  - (b) The reports shall be submitted to the Division in accordance with condition G4 of this permit.
- (F27) **CAM MONITORING REPORTS** [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3 (h)(i)(C)(III) and Ch 7, Sec 3 (i)(i)]
- (a) The results of Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) required under conditions F12(a) and F13(a) for the ESP, wet scrubber, baghouse and cyclone controlled equipment shall be reported to the Division by January 31 and July 31 each year, and shall include the following:
    - (i) Summary information on the number, duration, and cause of excursions, as applicable, and the corrective actions taken;
    - (ii) Summary information on the number, duration, and cause for monitor downtime incidents; and
    - (iii) A description of the action taken to implement a QIP (if required) during the reporting period as specified in Ch 7, Sec 3(h). Upon completion of a QIP, the permittee shall include in the next summary report documentation that the implementation of the plan has reduced the likelihood of similar excursions.
  - (b) All instances of deviations from the conditions of this permit must be clearly identified in each report.
  - (c) The semiannual and annual reports shall be submitted in accordance with condition G4 of this permit.
- (F28) **COAL HANDLING REPORTS** [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3 (h)(i)(C)(III)]
- (a) The permittee shall report to the Division by January 31 each year, a summary of the throughput of coal at the coal unloading facility to assess compliance with condition F7.
  - (b) The permittee shall report to the Division by January 31 and July 31 each year, a summary of any dates and times when the foam dust suppression system required by condition F7 was inoperable during periods of coal handling activity.
  - (c) All instances of deviations from the conditions of this permit must be clearly identified in each report.
  - (d) The reports shall be submitted to the Division in accordance with condition G4 of this permit.
- (F29) **MAINTENANCE REPORTS** [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3 (h)(i)(C)(III)]
- (a) The permittee shall report to the Division by January 31 and July 31 each year whether the permittee has adhered to the Operation and Maintenance Plan attached as Appendix A, as required by condition F9.
  - (b) Any deviations from the operation and maintenance plan must be clearly identified in each report.
  - (c) If the permittee has adhered to the operation and maintenance plan during the reporting period, this shall be stated in the report.
  - (d)
- (F30) **HAZARDOUS WASTE AND WASTE OIL BURNING REPORTS** [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 2 Waiver 4/12/93]  
A copy of the records maintained in accordance with condition F22 shall be submitted with the annual emissions inventory required under condition G9.
- (F31) **REPORTING EXCESS EMISSIONS & DEVIATIONS FROM PERMIT REQUIREMENTS**  
[WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3 (h)(i)(C)(III)]
- (a) Reporting requirements for excess opacity (for boilers 1, 2 and 3) and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions (for boilers 1, 2, 3 and 4) are described under condition F25.
  - (b) General reporting requirements are described under the General Conditions of this permit. The Division reserves the right to require reports as provided under condition G1 of this permit.
  - (c) Emissions which exceed limits specified in this permit and that are not reported to the Division under a different condition of this permit, shall be reported annually with the emission inventory unless specifically superseded by condition G17, condition G19, or other condition(s) of this permit. The probable cause of such exceedance, the duration of the exceedance, the magnitude of the exceedance, and any corrective actions or preventative measures taken shall be included in this annual report. For sources and pollutants which are not continuously monitored, if at any time emissions exceed the limits specified in this permit by 100 percent, or if a single episode of emission limit exceedance spans a period

of 24 hours or more, such exceedance shall be reported to the Division within one working day of the exceedance. (Excess emissions due to an emergency shall be reported as specified in condition G17. Excess emissions due to abnormal conditions or equipment malfunction shall be reported as specified in condition G19.)

- (d) Any other deviation from the conditions of this permit shall be reported to the Division in writing within 30 days of the deviation or discovery of the deviation.

#### New Equipment Requirements

##### (F32) EMERGENCY DIESEL FIRE PUMP REQUIREMENTS

[WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 2 Waiver AP-7225; Ch 3, Sec 2; and Ch 6, Sec 3(h)(i)(C)(I)-(III)]

- (a) Once the 424 hp emergency diesel fire pump engine (unit 18) is installed, the permittee shall comply with the following:
  - (i) The engine shall be U.S. EPA Tier 2 certified;
  - (ii) Operation of the engine shall be limited to 200 hours per year;
  - (iii) The permittee shall equip the engine with an hour meter or equivalent device; and
  - (iv) The diesel fire pump engine shall comply with the opacity limits specified in condition F5(b).
- (b) After installation of the engine (unit 18), the permittee shall monitor the dates and hours of operation and conduct visible emissions monitoring in accordance with condition F14(a).
- (c) The permittee shall maintain the following records on-site at the facility for a period of at least 5 years from the date such records are generated:
  - (i) Records of the engine's Tier 2 certification;
  - (ii) Documentation of the dates and hours of operation of the engine; and
  - (iii) Visible emissions records in accordance with condition F17(a).
- (d) Once the engine (unit 18) is installed, the permittee shall report the annual operating hours with the emission inventory for the facility required by condition G9, and visible emission reports shall be submitted in accordance with condition F26(a).

#### Mercury Requirements

##### (F33) MERCURY EMISSIONS MONITORING [WAQSR Ch 14, Sec 4]

The permittee shall install and certify continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS) on the boilers for mercury emissions, in accordance with 40 CFR 60, Subpart HHHH, as adopted in WAQSR Chapter 14, Section 4(a).

##### (F34) MERCURY EMISSIONS MONITORING REPORTS [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(h)(i)(C)(III)]

- (a) The permittee shall report to the Division by January 31 and July 31 each year a summary report of mercury emissions and CEMS performance for each unit.
- (b) The reports shall be submitted to the Division in accordance with condition G4 of this permit.

**WAQSR CHAPTER 7, SECTION 3**  
**COMPLIANCE ASSURANCE MONITORING (CAM) REQUIREMENTS**

(Chapter 7, Section 3 is attached as Appendix D)

- (CAM-1) **COMPLIANCE ASSURANCE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS [WAQSR Ch 7, Sec 3(b) and (c)]**  
The permittee shall follow the CAM plan attached as Appendix C of this permit and meet all CAM requirements of WAQSR Chapter 7, Section 3 as they apply to the scrubber, baghouse and ESP controlled equipment as identified in conditions F12 and F13. Compliance with the source specific monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements of this permit meets the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements of WAQSR Ch 7, Sec 3, except for additional requirements specified under conditions CAM-2 through CAM-4.
- (CAM-2) **OPERATION OF APPROVED MONITORING [WAQSR Ch 7, Sec 3(g)]**
- (a) At all times, the permittee shall maintain the monitoring under this section, including but not limited to, maintaining necessary parts for routine repairs of the monitoring equipment.
  - (b) Except for monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities, the permittee shall conduct all monitoring in continuous operation (or at all required intervals) at all times that the pollutant specific emissions unit is operating.
  - (c) Upon detecting an excursion, the permittee shall restore operation of the pollutant-specific emission unit to its normal or usual manner of operation as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices. The response shall include minimizing the period of any start-up, shutdown or malfunction and taking any corrective actions to restore normal operation and prevent the likely recurrence of the cause of an excursion.
  - (d) If the permittee identifies a failure to achieve compliance with an emission limit for which the monitoring did not provide an indication of an excursion while providing valid data, or the results of compliance or performance testing documents a need to modify the existing indicator ranges, the permittee shall promptly notify the Division and, if necessary, submit a proposed modification to this permit to address the necessary monitoring changes.
- (CAM-3) **QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PLAN (QIP) REQUIREMENTS [WAQSR Ch 7, Sec 3(h)]**
- (a) If the Division or the EPA Administrator determines, based on available information, that the permittee has used unacceptable procedures in response to an excursion or exceedance, the permittee may be required to develop and implement a Quality Improvement Plan (QIP).
  - (b) If required, the permittee shall maintain a written Quality Improvement Plan (QIP) and have it available for inspection.
  - (c) The plan shall include procedures for conducting one or more of the following:
    - (i) Improved preventative maintenance practices.
    - (ii) Process operation changes.
    - (iii) Appropriate improvements to control methods.
    - (iv) Other steps appropriate to correct control.
    - (v) More frequent or improved monitoring (in conjunction with (i) - (iv) above).
  - (d) If a QIP is required, the permittee shall develop and implement a QIP as expeditiously as practicable and shall notify the Division if the period for completing the QIP exceeds 180 days from the date on which the need to implement the QIP was determined.
  - (e) Following implementation of a QIP, upon any subsequent determination under paragraph (a) above, the Division may require the permittee to make reasonable changes to the QIP if the QIP failed to address the cause of control device problems, or failed to provide adequate procedures for correcting control device problems as expeditiously as practicable.
  - (f) Implementation of a QIP shall not excuse the permittee from compliance with any existing emission limit(s) or any existing monitoring, testing, reporting, or recordkeeping requirements that may be applicable to the facility.
- (CAM-4) **SAVINGS PROVISIONS [WAQSR Ch 7, Sec 3(j)]**  
Nothing in the CAM regulations shall excuse the permittee from compliance with any existing emission limit or standard, or any existing monitoring, testing, reporting or recordkeeping requirement that may be applicable to the facility.

**WAQSR CHAPTER 5, SECTION 2 NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS (NSPS)**  
**AND 40 CFR 60 SUBPART Y REQUIREMENTS**

(Subpart Y is attached as Appendix F)

- (P60-Y1)      **SUBPART Y REQUIREMENTS [40 CFR 60 Subpart Y]**
- (a)      The permittee shall meet all requirements of 40 CFR 60 Subpart Y as they apply to the facility coal preparation plant including the 31 and 32 conveyors, 31 feeder (#1 ready pile); the 33 and 34 conveyors, 33A, 33B, and 34 feeders (#2 ready pile); the 35 conveyor, 35 feeder (#3 ready pile); the east and west railcar load-in dust collectors (units 7F & 7G); the drop from overland conveyor dust collector (unit 7H); and the drop to the radial stacker dust collector (unit 7I).
  - (b)      The permittee shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any coal processing and conveying equipment, coal storage system, or coal transfer and loading system processing coal (including the sources listed in paragraph (a) of this condition) gases which exhibit 20 percent opacity or greater as specified in §60.252(c).
  - (c)      If emissions testing is required to demonstrate compliance with this subpart, the permittee shall follow all test methods and procedures specified in §60.254.
- (P60-Y2)      **RECORDKEEPING [WAQSR Ch 5, Sec 2(g)(ii) and (g)(v)]**
- (a)      The permittee shall maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of the coal processing and conveying equipment (including breakers and crushers), coal storage systems, and coal transfer and loading systems; any malfunction of the air pollution control equipment; or any periods during which a continuous monitoring system or monitoring device is inoperative. These records shall be retained on-site at the facility for a period of at least five years from the date of such occurrences.
  - (b)      The permittee shall maintain records of all measurements, reports, and other information required by the NSPS conditions of this permit recorded in a permanent form suitable for inspection. These records shall be retained on-site at the facility for a period of at least five years from the date such records are generated.
- (P60-Y3)      **GOOD AIR POLLUTION CONTROL PRACTICE [WAQSR Ch 5, Sec 2(i)(iv)]**
- At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, the permittee shall, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the coal preparation plants including the 31 and 32 conveyors, 31 feeder (#1 ready pile); the 33 and 34 conveyors, 33A, 33B, and 34 feeders (#2 ready pile); the 35 conveyor, 35 feeder (#3 ready pile); the east and west railcar load-in dust collectors (units 7F & 7G); the drop from overland conveyor dust collector (unit 7H); and the drop to the radial stacker dust collector (unit 7I) and associated air pollution control equipment in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.

**WAQSR CHAPTER 5, SECTION 3**  
**NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS (NESHAPS)**  
**40 CFR 63 SUBPART ZZZZ REQUIREMENTS**  
(Subpart ZZZZ is attached as Appendix F)

- (P63-ZZZZ1) EMISSION STANDARDS [40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ and WAQSR Ch 5, Sec 3]
- (a) The permittee shall meet all requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ and WAQSR Chapter 5, Section 3 as they apply to reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) at the Dave Johnston Plant. An affected source is any existing, new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site-rating of more than 500 brake horsepower located at a major stationary source of HAP emissions as specified in §63.6590. The affected source at this facility is the emergency diesel generator engine (unit 14).
  - (b) Existing RICE of the following types do not have to meet the requirements of Subpart ZZZZ and of WAQSR Chapter 5, Section 3; no initial notification is necessary.
    - (i) Spark ignition 2 stroke lean burn stationary RICE;
    - (ii) Spark ignition 4 stroke lean burn stationary RICE;
    - (iii) Compression ignition stationary RICE;
    - (iv) Emergency stationary RICE, including the emergency diesel generator engine (unit 14); or
    - (v) Limited use stationary RICE.

## COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATION AND SCHEDULE

### Compliance Certification [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(h)(iii)(E)]

- (C1) (a) The permittee shall submit by January 31 each year a certification addressing compliance with the requirements of this permit. The certification shall be submitted as a stand-alone document separate from any monitoring reports required under this permit.
- (b) (i) For visible and particulate emissions from units 1, 2, 3 and 4 the permittee shall assess compliance with conditions F5 and F6 by conducting testing and monitoring required by condition F12.
- (ii) For visible and particulate emissions from baghouses not regulated under CAM (units 6A, 6B, 6C, 6D, 7A, 7C, 7D, 7H, 7I, and 13), the permittee shall assess compliance with conditions F5 and F6 by conducting monitoring required under condition F13(b).
- (iii) For visible and particulate emissions from baghouses regulated under CAM (units 7B, 7E, 7F, and 7G), the permittee shall assess compliance with the limits under conditions F5 and F6 by conducting monitoring required under condition F13(a).
- (iv) For visible emissions from the conveyors and feeders associated with the #1, #2 and #3 ready piles, the permittee shall assess compliance with condition F5 by conducting monitoring required by condition F14(b) and (c).
- (v) For visible emissions from diesel-fired emergency equipment, the permittee shall assess compliance with condition F5 by conducting monitoring required under condition F14(a).
- (vi) For the coal throughput limit for the coal unloading facility, the permittee shall assess compliance with condition F7 by reviewing records kept in accordance with condition F20.
- (vii) For the foam dust suppression system requirements the permittee shall assess compliance with condition F7 by reviewing the records kept in accordance with condition F20.
- (viii) For the inspections and maintenance of coal conveyor enclosures and transfer points, the permittee shall assess compliance with condition F7 by conducting monitoring required by condition F14(c).
- (ix) For NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from units 1, 2, 3 and 4, the permittee shall assess compliance with conditions F8 and AR-2 by conducting monitoring required under 40 CFR Part 75.
- (x) For the operation and maintenance requirements, the permittee shall assess compliance with condition F9 by reviewing records kept in accordance with condition F21.
- (xi) For burning of hazardous waste and waste oil, the permittee shall assess compliance with condition F10 by reviewing records kept in accordance with condition F22.
- (xii) For SO<sub>2</sub> emissions from units 1, 2, 3 and 4, the permittee shall assess compliance with the limits under condition S4 by conducting monitoring required under conditions S6 and S7. (This is a state only requirement.)
- (xiii) For SO<sub>2</sub> emissions from units 1, 2, 3 and 4, the permittee shall assess compliance with the limits under condition AR-2 by conducting the monitoring required under 40 CFR Part 75.
- (xiv) For the sulfur dioxide emissions inventory, the permittee shall assess compliance with condition F4 by reviewing records kept in accordance with condition F15 and verifying reports were submitted in accordance with condition F23.
- (xv) For the 424 hp emergency diesel fire pump (unit 18), once installed, the permittee shall assess compliance with condition F32(a) by conducting the monitoring required by condition F32(b).
- (xvi) The permittee shall assess compliance with condition F33 by submitting the reports required by condition F34.
- (c) The compliance certification shall include:
- (i) The permit condition or applicable requirement that is the basis of the certification;
- (ii) The current compliance status;
- (iii) Whether compliance was continuous or intermittent; and
- (iv) The methods used for determining compliance.
- (d) For any permit conditions or applicable requirements for which the source is not in compliance, the permittee shall submit with the compliance certification a proposed compliance plan and schedule for Division approval.
- (e) The compliance certification shall be submitted to the Division in accordance with condition G4 of this permit and to the Assistant Regional Administrator, Office of Enforcement, Compliance, and Environmental Justice (8ENF-T), U.S. EPA - Region VIII, 1595 Wynkoop Street, Denver, CO 80202-1129.

- (f) Determinations of compliance or violations of this permit are not restricted to the monitoring requirements listed in paragraph (b) of this condition; other credible evidence may be used.

Compliance Schedule [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(h)(iii)(C) and (D)]

- (C2) The permittee shall continue to comply with the applicable requirements with which the permittee has certified that it is already in compliance.
- (C3) The permittee shall comply in a timely manner with applicable requirements that become effective during the term of this permit.

## GENERAL PERMIT CONDITIONS

Powers of the Administrator: [W.S. 35-11-110]

- (G1) (a) The Administrator may require the owner or operator of any point source to complete plans and specifications for any application for a permit required by the Wyoming Environmental Quality Act or regulations made pursuant thereto and require the submission of such reports regarding actual or potential violations of the Wyoming Environmental Quality Act or regulations thereunder.
- (b) The Administrator may require the owner or operator of any point source to establish and maintain records; make reports; install, use and maintain monitoring equipment or methods; sample emissions, or provide such other information as may be reasonably required and specified.

Permit Renewal and Expiration: [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(c)(i)(C), (d)(ii), (d)(iv)(B), and (h)(i)(B)] [W.S. 35-11-206(f)]

- (G2) This permit is issued for a fixed term of five years. Permit expiration terminates the permittee's right to operate unless a timely and complete renewal application is submitted at least six months prior to the date of permit expiration. If the permittee submits a timely and complete application for renewal, the permittee's failure to have an operating permit is not a violation of WAQSR Chapter 6, Section 3 until the Division takes final action on the renewal application. This protection shall cease to apply after a completeness determination if the applicant fails to submit by the deadline specified in writing by the Division any additional information identified as being needed to process the application.

Duty to Supplement: [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(c)(iii)]

- (G3) The permittee, upon becoming aware that any relevant facts were omitted or incorrect information was submitted in the permit application, shall promptly submit such supplementary facts or corrected information. The permittee shall also provide additional information as necessary to address any requirements that become applicable to the facility after this permit is issued.

Submissions: [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(c)(iv)] [W.S. 35-11-206(c)]

- (G4) Any document submitted shall be certified as being true, accurate, and complete by a responsible official.
- (a) Submissions to the Division.
- (i) Any submissions to the Division including reports, certifications, and emission inventories required under this permit shall be submitted as separate, stand-alone documents and shall be sent to:  
Administrator, Air Quality Division  
122 West 25th Street  
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82002
- (ii) A copy of each submission to the Administrator under paragraph (a)(i) of this condition shall be sent to the DEQ Air Quality Contact listed on page 3 of this permit.
- (b) Submissions to EPA.
- (i) Each certification required under condition C1 of this permit shall also be sent to:  
Assistant Regional Administrator  
Office of Enforcement, Compliance, and Environmental Justice (8ENF-T)  
U.S. EPA - Region VIII  
1595 Wynkoop Street  
Denver, CO 80202-1129.
- (ii) All other required submissions to EPA shall be sent to:  
Office of Partnerships and Regulatory Assistance  
Air and Radiation Program (8P-AR)  
U.S. EPA - Region VIII  
1595 Wynkoop Street  
Denver, CO 80202-1129

Changes for Which No Permit Revision Is Required: [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(d)(iii)]

- (G5) The permittee may change operations without a permit revision provided that:
- (a) The change is not a modification under any provision of title I of the Clean Air Act;
  - (b) The change has met the requirements of Chapter 6, Section 2 of the WAQSR and is not a modification under Chapter 5, Section 2 or Chapter 6, Section 4 of the WAQSR and the changes do not exceed the emissions allowed under the permit (whether expressed therein as a rate of emissions or in terms of total emissions); and
  - (c) The permittee provides EPA and the Division with written notification at least 14 days in advance of the proposed change. The permittee, EPA, and the Division shall attach such notice to their copy of the relevant permit. For each such change, the written notification required shall include a brief description of the change within the permitted facility, the date on which the change will occur, any change in emissions, and any permit term or condition that is no longer applicable as a result of the change. The permit shield, if one exists for this permit, shall not apply to any such change made.

Transfer of Ownership or Operation: [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(d)(v)(A)(IV)]

- (G6) A change in ownership or operational control of this facility is treated as an administrative permit amendment if no other change in this permit is necessary and provided that a written agreement containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between the current and new permittee has been submitted to the Division.

Reopening for Cause: [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(d)(vii)] [W.S. 35-11-206(f)(ii) and (iv)]

- (G7) The Division will reopen and revise this permit as necessary to remedy deficiencies in the following circumstances:
- (a) Additional applicable requirements under the Clean Air Act or the WAQSR that become applicable to this source if the remaining permit term is three or more years. Such reopening shall be completed not later than 18 months after promulgation of the applicable requirement. No reopening is required if the effective date of the requirement is later than the date on which the permit is due to expire, unless the original permit or any of its terms and conditions have been extended.
  - (b) Additional requirements (including excess emissions requirements) become applicable to an affected source under the acid rain program. Upon approval by EPA, excess emissions offset plans shall be deemed to be incorporated into the permit.
  - (c) The Division or EPA determines that the permit contains a material mistake or that inaccurate statements were made in establishing the emissions standards or other terms or conditions of the permit.
  - (d) The Division or EPA determines that the permit must be revised or revoked to assure compliance with applicable requirements.

Annual Fee Payment: [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(f)(i), (ii), and (vi)] [W.S. 35-11-211]

- (G8) The permittee shall, as a condition of continued operations, submit an annual fee to the Division as established in Chapter 6, Section 3 (f) of the WAQSR. The Division shall give written notice of the amount of fee to be assessed and the basis for such fee assessment annually. The assessed fee is due on receipt of the notice unless the fee assessment is appealed pursuant to W.S. 35-11-211(d). If any part of the fee assessment is not appealed it shall be paid to the Division on receipt of the written notice. Any remaining fee which may be due after completion of the appeal is immediately due and payable upon issuance of the Council's decision. Failure to pay fees owed the Division is a violation of Chapter 6, Section 3 (f) and W.S. 35-11-203 and may be cause for the revocation of this permit.

Annual Emissions Inventories: [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(f)(v)(G)]

- (G9) The permittee shall submit an annual emission inventory for this facility to the Division for fee assessment and compliance determinations within 60 days following the end of the calendar year. The emissions inventory shall be in a format specified by the Division.

Severability Clause: [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(h)(i)(E)]

(G10) The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of 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.

Compliance: [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(h)(i)(F)(I) and (II)] [W.S. 35-11-203(b)]

(G11) The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Air Act, Article 2 of the Wyoming Environmental Quality Act, and the WAQSR and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

Permit Actions: [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(h)(i)(F)(III)] [W.S. 35-11-206(f)]

(G12) This permit may be modified, revoked, reopened, and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

Property Rights: [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(h)(i)(F)(IV)]

(G13) This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

Duty to Provide Information: [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(h)(i)(F)(V)]

(G14) The permittee shall furnish to the Division, within a reasonable time, any information that the Division 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. Upon request, the permittee shall also furnish to the Division copies of records required to be kept by the permit, including information claimed and shown to be confidential under W.S. 35-11-1101 (a) of the Wyoming Environmental Quality Act. Upon request by the Division, the permittee shall also furnish confidential information directly to EPA along with a claim of confidentiality.

Emissions Trading: [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(h)(i)(H)]

(G15) No permit revision is required, under any approved economic incentives, marketable permits, emissions trading and other similar programs or processes for changes that are provided for in this permit.

Inspection and Entry: [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(h)(iii)(B)] [W.S. 35-11-206(c)]

(G16) Authorized representatives of the Division, upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, shall be given permission to:

- (a) enter upon the permittee's premises where a source is located or emissions related activity is conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- (b) have access to and copy at reasonable times any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- (c) inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit;
- (d) sample or monitor any substances or parameters at any location, during operating hours, for the purpose of assuring compliance with this permit or applicable requirements.

Excess Emissions Due to an Emergency: [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(l)]

(G17) The permittee may seek to establish that noncompliance with a technology-based emission limitation under this permit was due to an emergency, as defined in Ch 6, Sec 3(l)(i) of the WAQSR. To do so, the permittee shall demonstrate the affirmative defense of emergency through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

- (a) an emergency occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the emergency;
- (b) the permitted facility was, at the time, being properly operated;
- (c) during the period of the emergency the permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emissions standards, or other requirements in this permit;

- (d) The permittee submitted notice of the emergency to the Division within one working day of the time when emission limitations were exceeded due to the emergency. This notice must contain a description of the emergency, any steps taken to mitigate emissions, and corrective actions taken.

Diluting and Concealing Emissions: [WAQSR Ch 1, Sec 4]

- (G18) No person shall cause or permit the installation or use of any device, contrivance, or operational schedule which, without resulting in reduction of the total amount of air contaminant released to the atmosphere, shall dilute or conceal an emission from a source. This condition shall not apply to the control of odors.

Unavoidable Equipment Malfunction: [WAQSR Ch 1, Sec 5]

- (G19) (a) Any source believing that any emissions in excess of established regulation limits or standards resulted from an unavoidable equipment malfunction, shall notify the Division within 24 hours of the incident via telephone, electronic mail, fax, or other similar method. A detailed description of the circumstances of the incident as described in paragraph 5(a)(i)(A) Chapter 1, including a corrective program directed at preventing future such incidents, must be submitted within 14 days of the onset of the incident. The Administrator may extend this 14-day time period for cause.
- (b) The burden of proof is on the owner or operator of the source to provide sufficient information to demonstrate that an unavoidable equipment malfunction occurred.

Fugitive Dust: [WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 2(f)]

- (G20) The permittee shall minimize fugitive dust in compliance with standards in Ch 3, Sec 2(f) of WAQSR for construction/demolition activities, handling and transportation of materials, and agricultural practices.

Carbon Monoxide: [WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 5]

- (G21) The emission of carbon monoxide in stack gases from any stationary source shall be limited as may be necessary to prevent ambient standards from being exceeded.

Asbestos: [WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 8]

- (G22) The permittee shall comply with emission standards for asbestos during abatement, demolition, renovation, manufacturing, spraying and fabricating activities.
  - (a) No owner or operator shall build, erect, install, or use any article, machine, equipment, process, or method, the use of which conceals an emission which would otherwise constitute a violation of an applicable standard. Such concealment includes, but is not limited to, the use of gaseous dilutants to achieve compliance with a visible emissions standard, and the piecemeal carrying out of an operation to avoid coverage by a standard that applies only to operations larger than a specified size.
  - (b) All owners and operators conducting an asbestos abatement project, including an abatement project on a residential building, shall be responsible for complying with Federal requirements and State standards for packaging, transportation, and delivery to an approved waste disposal facility as provided in paragraph (m) of Ch 3, Sec 8.
  - (c) The permittee shall follow State and Federal standards for any demolition and renovation activities conducted at this facility, including:
    - (i) A thorough inspection of the affected facility or part of the facility where the demolition or renovation activity will occur shall be conducted to determine the presence of asbestos, including Category I and Category II non-friable asbestos containing material. The results of the inspection will determine which notification and asbestos abatement procedures are applicable to the activity.
    - (ii) The owner or operator shall follow the appropriate notification requirements of Ch 3, Sec 8(i)(ii).
    - (iii) The owner or operator shall follow the appropriate procedures for asbestos emissions control, as specified in Chapter 3, Section 8(i)(iii).
  - (d) No owner or operator of a facility may install or reinstall on a facility component any insulating materials that contain commercial asbestos if the materials are either molded and friable or wet-applied and friable after drying. The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to spray-applied insulating materials regulated under paragraph (j) of Ch 3, Sec 8.
  - (e) The permittee shall comply with all other requirements of WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 8.

Open Burning Restrictions: [WAQSR Ch 10, Sec 2]

- (G23) The permittee conducting an open burn shall comply with all rules and regulations of the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Air Quality, and with the Wyoming Environmental Quality Act.
- (a) No person shall burn prohibited materials using an open burning method, except as may be authorized by permit. ***“Prohibited materials”*** means substances including, but not limited to; natural or synthetic rubber products, including tires; waste petroleum products, such as oil or used oil filters; insulated wire; plastic products, including polyvinyl chloride (“PVC”) pipe, tubing and connectors; tar, asphalt, asphalt shingles, or tar paper; railroad ties; wood, wood waste, or lumber that is painted or chemically treated; explosives or ammunition; batteries; hazardous waste products; asbestos or asbestos containing materials; or materials which cause dense smoke discharges, excluding refuse and flaring associated with oil and gas well testing, completions and well workovers.
  - (b) No person or organization shall conduct or cause or permit open burning for the disposal of trade wastes, for a salvage operation, for the destruction of fire hazards if so designated by a jurisdictional fire authority, or for fire fighting training, except when it can be shown by a person or organization that such open burning is absolutely necessary and in the public interest. Any person or organization intending to engage in such open burning shall file a request to do so with the Division.

Sulfur Dioxide Emission Trading and Inventory Program: [WAQSR Ch 14]

- (G24) Any BART (Best Available Retrofit Technology) eligible facility, or facility which has actual emissions of SO<sub>2</sub> greater than 100 tpy in calendar year 2000 or any subsequent year, shall comply with the applicable requirements of WAQSR Ch 14, Sections 1 through 3, with the exceptions described in sections 2(c) and 3(a).

Stratospheric Ozone Protection Requirements: [40 CFR Part 82]

- (G25) The permittee shall comply with all applicable Stratospheric Ozone Protection Requirements, including but not limited to:
- (a) *Standards for Appliances* [40 CFR Part 82, Subpart F]  
The permittee shall comply with the standards for recycling and emission reduction pursuant to 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart F - Recycling and Emissions Reduction, except as provided for motor vehicle air conditioners (MVACs) in Subpart B:
    - (i) Persons opening appliances for maintenance, service, repair, or disposal must comply with the required practices pursuant to §82.156.
    - (ii) Equipment used during the maintenance, service, repair, or disposal of appliances must comply with the standards for recycling and recovery equipment pursuant to §82.158.
    - (iii) Persons performing maintenance, service, repair, or disposal of appliances must be certified by an approved technician certification program pursuant to §82.161.
    - (iv) Persons disposing of small appliances, MVACs and MVAC-like appliances must comply with record keeping requirements pursuant to §82.166. (“MVAC-like appliance” as defined at §82.152).
    - (v) Persons owning commercial or industrial process refrigeration equipment must comply with the leak repair requirements pursuant to §82.166.
    - (vi) Owners/operators of appliances normally containing 50 or more pounds of refrigerant must keep records of refrigerant purchased and added to such appliances pursuant to §82.166.
    - (vii) The permittee shall comply with all other requirements of Subpart F.
  - (b) *Standards for Motor Vehicle Air Conditioners* [40 CFR Part 82, Subpart B]  
If the permittee performs a service on motor (fleet) vehicles when this service involves ozone-depleting substance refrigerant in the motor vehicle air conditioner (MVAC), the permittee is subject to all the applicable requirements as specified in 40 CFR part 82, Subpart B, Servicing of Motor Vehicle Air Conditioners. The term “motor vehicle” as used in Subpart B does not include a vehicle in which final assembly of the vehicle has not been completed. The term “MVAC” as used in Subpart B does not include the air-tight sealed refrigeration system used as refrigerated cargo, or the system used on passenger buses using HCFC-22 refrigerant.

**STATE ONLY PERMIT CONDITIONS**

The conditions listed in this section are State only requirements and are not federally enforceable.

Ambient Standards

(S1) The permittee shall operate the emission units described in this permit such that the following ambient standards are not exceeded:

<b>POLLUTANT</b>	<b>STANDARD</b>	<b>CONDITION</b>	<b>WAQSR CH. 2, SEC.</b>
PM <sub>10</sub> particulate matter	50 micrograms per cubic meter	annual arithmetic mean	2 (a)
	150 micrograms per cubic meter	24-hr average concentration with not more than one exceedance per year	
PM <sub>2.5</sub> particulate matter	15 micrograms per cubic meter	annual arithmetic mean	2 (b)
	65 micrograms per cubic meter	98 <sup>th</sup> percentile 24-hour average concentration	
Nitrogen dioxide	100 micrograms per cubic meter	annual arithmetic mean	3
Sulfur oxides	60 micrograms per cubic meter	annual arithmetic mean	4
	260 micrograms per cubic meter	max 24-hr concentration with not more than one exceedance per year	
	1300 micrograms per cubic meter	max 3-hr concentration with not more than one exceedance per year	
Carbon monoxide	10 milligrams per cubic meter	max 8-hr concentration with not more than one exceedance per year	5
	40 milligrams per cubic meter	max 1-hr concentration with not more than one exceedance per year	
Ozone	0.08 parts per million	daily maximum 8-hour average	6
Hydrogen sulfide	70 micrograms per cubic meter	½ hour average not to be exceeded more than two times per year	7
	40 micrograms per cubic meter	½ hour average not to be exceeded more than two times in any five consecutive days	
Suspended sulfate	0.25 milligrams SO <sub>3</sub> per 100 square centimeters per day	maximum annual average	8
	0.50 milligrams SO <sub>3</sub> per 100 square centimeters per day	maximum 30-day value	
Lead and its compounds	1.5 micrograms per cubic meter	maximum arithmetic mean averaged over a calendar quarter	10

Hydrogen Sulfide: [WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 7]

(S2) Any exit process gas stream containing hydrogen sulfide which is discharged to the atmosphere from any source shall be vented, incinerated, flared or otherwise disposed of in such a manner that ambient sulfur dioxide and hydrogen sulfide standards are not exceeded.

Odors: [WAQSR Ch 2, Sec 11]

(S3) (a) The ambient air standard for odors from any source shall be limited to an odor emission at the property line which is undetectable at seven dilutions with odor free air as determined by a scentometer as manufactured by the Barnebey Cheney Company or any other instrument, device, or technique designated by the Division as producing equivalent results. The occurrence of odors shall be measured so that at least two measurements can be made within a period of one hour, these determinations being separated by at least 15 minutes.

- (b) Odor producing materials shall be stored, transported, and handled in a manner that odors produced from such materials are confined and that accumulation of such materials resulting from spillage or other escape is prevented.

Sulfur Oxides: [WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 4]

Source Specific Permit Conditions

- (S4) SO<sub>2</sub> EMISSIONS [WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 4]
  - (a) SO<sub>2</sub> emissions from boilers 1, 2 and 3 shall be limited to 1.2 lb/MMBtu of heat input calculated on the basis of two-hour averages.
  - (b) SO<sub>2</sub> emissions from boiler 4 shall be limited to:
    - (i) 0.5 lb/MMBtu of heat input on a 30-day rolling average basis; and
    - (ii) 1.2 lb/MMBtu of heat input on a fixed three-hour basis, not to be exceeded more than once per year.

Testing Requirements

- (S5) SO<sub>2</sub> EMISSIONS TESTING [W.S. 35-11-110]
  - (a) The Division reserves the right to require SO<sub>2</sub> emissions testing as provided under condition G1 of this permit. Should testing be required Method 6 or an alternative method approved by the Administrator shall be used.
  - (b) Testing shall be conducted in accordance with WAQSR Chapter 5, Section 2 (h).
  - (c) For Unit 4, compliance is determined by using emissions data obtained from the SO<sub>2</sub> continuous emission monitoring system.

Monitoring Requirements

- (S6) SO<sub>2</sub> EMISSIONS MONITORING [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3 (h)(i)(C)(I)]

The SO<sub>2</sub> and either oxygen or carbon dioxide emissions monitoring requirements of 40 CFR Part 75 shall serve as periodic monitoring for SO<sub>2</sub> emissions. The SO<sub>2</sub> pollutant and either oxygen or carbon dioxide concentrations monitored under 40 CFR Part 75 may be used to calculate SO<sub>2</sub> emissions in lb/MMBtu for excess emissions reporting under condition S12 of this permit.
- (S7) BOILER HEAT INPUT MONITORING [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3 (h)(i)(C)(I)]

The permittee shall determine the monthly average heat input for each boiler (unit 1 through 4) based on the amount and Btu content of the coal fired in each boiler to assure compliance with the SO<sub>2</sub> emission limits of WAQSR Chapter 3, Section 4.

Recordkeeping Requirements

- (S8) SO<sub>2</sub> EMISSIONS TEST RECORDS [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3 (h)(i)(C)(II)]
  - (a) For any testing required by the Division under condition S5, the permittee shall record, as applicable:
    - (i) The date, place, and time of sampling or measurements;
    - (ii) The date(s) the analyses were performed;
    - (iii) The company or entity that performed the analyses;
    - (iv) The results of such analyses; and
    - (v) The operating conditions as they existed at the time of sampling or measurement.
  - (b) The permittee shall retain on-site at the facility the record of each test and support information for a period of at least five years from the date of the test.
- (S9) SO<sub>2</sub> EMISSIONS MONITORING RECORDS [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3 (h)(i)(C)(II)]
  - (a) The SO<sub>2</sub> emissions recordkeeping provisions of 40 CFR Part 75, Subpart F are sufficient to meet the recordkeeping requirements of WAQSR Chapter 6, Section 3 (h)(i)(C)(II).
  - (b) The permittee shall retain on-site at the facility all records kept in accordance with this condition for a period of at least five years from the date such records are generated.
- (S10) BOILER HEAT INPUT RECORDS [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3 (h)(i)(C)(II)]
  - (a) The permittee shall record the coal usage, coal Btu content, and monthly average heat input for each boiler as determined under condition S7 of this permit.
  - (b) The permittee shall retain on-site at the facility all records kept in accordance with this condition for a period of at least five years from the date such records are generated.

## Reporting Requirements

- (S11) SO<sub>2</sub> EMISSIONS TEST REPORTS [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3 (h)(i)(C)(III)]  
The permittee shall report the results of any testing required by the Division under condition S5 of this permit within 45 days of conducting the tests. The reports shall include the information specified under condition S8 (a) and shall be submitted to the Division in accordance with condition G4 of this permit.
- (S12) EXCESS EMISSIONS AND MONITORING SYSTEM PERFORMANCE REPORTS FOR SO<sub>2</sub> EMISSIONS [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3 (h)(i)(C)(III)]
- (a) The permittee shall submit an excess emissions and monitoring systems performance report for SO<sub>2</sub> emissions from boilers 1, 2, 3, and 4 (excess emissions are defined in paragraph (b) of this condition) and/or a summary report form (see paragraph (a)(v) of this condition) to the Administrator quarterly. All reports shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each calendar quarter. Written reports of excess emissions shall include the following information:
    - (i) The magnitude of excess emissions computed in accordance with WAQSR Chapter 5, Section 2 (j)(viii), any conversion factor(s) used, and the date and time of commencement and completion of each time period of excess emissions. The process operating time during the reporting period.
    - (ii) Specific identification of each period of excess emissions that occurs during start ups, shutdowns, malfunctions of the boilers. The nature and cause of any malfunction (if known), the corrective action taken or preventative measures adopted.
    - (iii) The date and time identifying each period during which the continuous monitoring system was inoperative except for zero and span checks and the nature of the system repairs or adjustments.
    - (iv) When no excess emissions have occurred or the continuous monitoring system(s) have not been inoperative, repaired, or adjusted, such information shall be stated in the report.
    - (v) One summary report form for each pollutant monitored at each affected facility in a format approved by the Division.
      - (A) If the total duration of excess emissions for the reporting period is less than one percent of the total operating time for the reporting period and continuous monitoring system downtime for the reporting period is less than five percent of the total operating time for the reporting period, only the summary report form shall be submitted and the excess emission report described in paragraph (a) of this condition need not be submitted unless requested by the Administrator.
      - (B) If the total duration of excess emissions for the reporting period is one percent or greater of the total operating time for the reporting period or the total continuous monitoring system downtime for the reporting period is five percent or greater of the total operating time for the reporting period, the summary report form and the excess emission report described in paragraph (a) of this condition shall both be submitted.
  - (b) For the purpose of reporting under this condition, excess emissions are defined as follows:
    - (i) Any two-hour period during which the average SO<sub>2</sub> emissions from boilers 1, 2, or 3 exceed 1.2 lb/MMBtu of heat input.
    - (ii) Any 30-day rolling period during which the average SO<sub>2</sub> emissions from boiler 4 exceed 0.5 lb/MMBtu of heat input and any fixed three-hour period during which the SO<sub>2</sub> emissions from boiler 4 exceed 1.2 lb/MMBtu of heat input.
  - (c) Notwithstanding the frequency of reporting requirements specified in paragraph (a) of this condition, a permittee who is required to submit excess emissions and monitoring systems performance reports (and summary reports) on a quarterly (or more frequent) basis may reduce the frequency of reporting for that standard to semiannual as described in WAQSR Ch 5, Sec 2(g)(iv). Any reduction in reporting frequency requires a significant modification to this operating permit pursuant to WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(d)(vi)(C).
  - (d) The reports shall be submitted to the Division in accordance with condition G4 of this permit.
- (S13) BOILER HEAT INPUT REPORTS [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3 (h)(i)(C)(III)]
- (a) The permittee shall report to the Division by January 31 and July 31 each year the monthly average heat input for each boiler as determined under condition S7 of this permit. The reports shall list for each boiler the heat input for each month of the previous calendar half.
  - (b) The reports shall be submitted to the Division in accordance with condition G4 of this permit.

**ACID RAIN PERMIT CONDITIONS**  
**ACID RAIN PORTION OF THE OPERATING PERMIT**

Issued to: Dave Johnston Plant  
 Operated by: PacifiCorp  
 ORIS code: 4158  
 Effective: Same as operating permit

**Acid Rain Permit Contents**

- AR-1)** Statement of Basis.
- AR-2)** SO<sub>2</sub> allowances allocated under this permit and NO<sub>x</sub> requirements for each affected unit.
- AR-3)** Comments, notes and justifications regarding permit decisions and changes made to the permit application forms during the review process, and any additional requirements or conditions.
- AR-4)** The permit application submitted for this source, as corrected by the Division. The owners and operators of the source must comply with the standard requirements and special provisions set forth in the application.

**AR-1) Statement of Basis**

Statutory and Regulatory Authorities: In accordance with Chapter 11, Section 2 of the Wyoming Air Quality Standards and Regulations and Titles IV and V of the Clean Air Act, this permit is issued by the Division.

**AR-2) SO<sub>2</sub> Allowance Allocations & NO<sub>x</sub> Requirements for affected units**

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Unit 1</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> allowances under Table 2 of 40 CFR part 73	4705*	4705*	4519*	4519*	4519*
	NO <sub>x</sub> limit	<p>Pursuant to 40 CFR 76.11, the Division approves a NO<sub>x</sub> emissions averaging plan for this unit, effective from calendar years 2008 through 2012. Under the plan this unit's NO<sub>x</sub> emissions shall not exceed the annual average alternative contemporaneous emission limitation of 0.50 lb/MMBtu. In addition, this unit shall not have an annual heat input greater than 11,549,948 MMBtu.</p> <p>Under the plan, the actual Btu-weighted annual average NO<sub>x</sub> emission rate for the units in the plan shall be less than or equal to the Btu-weighted annual average NO<sub>x</sub> emission rate for the same units had they each been operated, during the same period of time, in compliance with the applicable emission limitations under 40 CFR 76.5, 76.6, or 76.7, except that for any early election units, the applicable emission limitations shall be under 40 CFR 76.7. If the designated representative demonstrates that the requirement of the prior sentence (as set forth in 40CFR 76.11(d)(1)(ii)(A)) is met for a year under the plan, then this unit shall be deemed to be in compliance for that year with its alternative contemporaneous annual emission limitation and annual heat input limit.</p> <p>In accordance with 40 CFR 72.40(b)(2), approval of the averaging plan shall be final only when the Utah Division of Air Quality has also approved this averaging plan.</p> <p>In addition to the described NO<sub>x</sub> compliance plan, this unit shall comply with all other applicable requirements of 40 CFR part 76, including the duty to reapply for a NO<sub>x</sub> compliance plan and requirements covering excess emissions.</p>				

\* The number of allowances actually held by an affected source in a unit account may differ from the number allocated by U.S. EPA. The aforementioned condition does not necessitate a revision to the unit SO<sub>2</sub> allowance allocations identified in this permit (See 40 CFR 72.84).

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Unit 2	SO <sub>2</sub> allowances under Table 2 of 40 CFR part 73	4571*	4571*	4396*	4396*	4396*
	NO <sub>x</sub> limit	<p>Pursuant to 40 CFR 76.11, the Division approves a NO<sub>x</sub> emissions averaging plan for this unit, effective from calendar years 2008 through 2012. Under the plan this unit's NO<sub>x</sub> emissions shall not exceed the annual average alternative contemporaneous emission limitation of 0.50 lb/MMBtu. In addition, this unit shall not have an annual heat input greater than 11,324,966 MMBtu.</p> <p>Under the plan, the actual Btu-weighted annual average NO<sub>x</sub> emission rate for the units in the plan shall be less than or equal to the Btu-weighted annual average NO<sub>x</sub> emission rate for the same units had they each been operated, during the same period of time, in compliance with the applicable emission limitations under 40 CFR 76.5, 76.6, or 76.7, except that for any early election units, the applicable emission limitations shall be under 40 CFR 76.7. If the designated representative demonstrates that the requirement of the prior sentence (as set forth in 40CFR 76.11(d)(1)(ii)(A)) is met for a year under the plan, then this unit shall be deemed to be in compliance for that year with its alternative contemporaneous annual emission limitation and annual heat input limit.</p> <p>In accordance with 40 CFR 72.40(b)(2), approval of the averaging plan shall be final only when the Utah Division of Air Quality has also approved this averaging plan.</p> <p>In addition to the described NO<sub>x</sub> compliance plan, this unit shall comply with all other applicable requirements of 40 CFR part 76, including the duty to reapply for a NO<sub>x</sub> compliance plan and requirements covering excess emissions.</p>				

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Unit 3	SO <sub>2</sub> allowances under Table 2 of 40 CFR part 73	8827*	8827*	8513*	8513*	8513*
	NO <sub>x</sub> limit	<p>Pursuant to 40 CFR 76.11, the Division approves a NO<sub>x</sub> emissions averaging plan for this unit, effective from calendar years 2008 through 2012. Under the plan this unit's NO<sub>x</sub> emissions shall not exceed the annual average alternative contemporaneous emission limitation of 0.60 lb/MMBtu. In addition, this unit shall not have an annual heat input less than 17,861,947 MMBtu.</p> <p>Under the plan, the actual Btu-weighted annual average NO<sub>x</sub> emission rate for the units in the plan shall be less than or equal to the Btu-weighted annual average NO<sub>x</sub> emission rate for the same units had they each been operated, during the same period of time, in compliance with the applicable emission limitations under 40 CFR 76.5, 76.6, or 76.7, except that for any early election units, the applicable emission limitations shall be under 40 CFR 76.7. If the designated representative demonstrates that the requirement of the prior sentence (as set forth in 40 CFR 76.11(d)(1)(ii)(A)) is met for a year under the plan, then this unit shall be deemed to be in compliance for that year with its alternative contemporaneous annual emission limitation and annual heat input limit.</p> <p>In accordance with 40 CFR 72.40(b)(2), approval of the averaging plan shall be final only when the Utah Division of Air Quality has also approved this averaging plan.</p> <p>In addition to the described NO<sub>x</sub> compliance plan, this unit shall comply with all other applicable requirements of 40 CFR part 76, including the duty to reapply for a NO<sub>x</sub> compliance plan and requirements covering excess emissions.</p>				

\* The number of allowances actually held by an affected source in a unit account may differ from the number allocated by U.S. EPA. The aforementioned condition does not necessitate a revision to the unit SO<sub>2</sub> allowance allocations identified in this permit (See 40 CFR 72.84).

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Unit 4</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> allowances under Table 2 of 40 CFR part 73	6802*	6802*	6381*	6381*	6381*
	NO <sub>x</sub> limit	<p>Pursuant to 40 CFR 76.11, the Division approves a NO<sub>x</sub> emissions averaging plan for this unit, effective from calendar years 2008 through 2012. Under the plan this unit's NO<sub>x</sub> emissions shall not exceed the annual average alternative contemporaneous emission limitation of 0.45 lb/MMBtu. In addition, this unit shall not have an annual heat input greater than 37,651,633 MMBtu.</p> <p>Under the plan, the actual Btu-weighted annual average NO<sub>x</sub> emission rate for the units in the plan shall be less than or equal to the Btu-weighted annual average NO<sub>x</sub> emission rate for the same units had they each been operated, during the same period of time, in compliance with the applicable emission limitations under 40 CFR 76.5, 76.6, or 76.7, except that for any early election units, the applicable emission limitations shall be under 40 CFR 76.7. If the designated representative demonstrates that the requirement of the prior sentence (as set forth in 40 CFR 76.11(d)(1)(ii)(A)) is met for a year under the plan, then this unit shall be deemed to be in compliance for that year with its alternative contemporaneous annual emission limitation and annual heat input limit.</p> <p>In accordance with 40 CFR 72.40(b)(2), approval of the averaging plan shall be final only when the Utah Division of Air Quality has also approved this averaging plan.</p> <p>In addition to the described NO<sub>x</sub> compliance plan, this unit shall comply with all other applicable requirements of 40 CFR part 76, including the duty to reapply for a NO<sub>x</sub> compliance plan and requirements covering excess emissions.</p>				

\* The number of allowances actually held by an affected source in a unit account may differ from the number allocated by U.S. EPA. The aforementioned condition does not necessitate a revision to the unit SO<sub>2</sub> allowance allocations identified in this permit (See 40 CFR 72.84).

**AR-3) Comments, Notes and Justifications:** None.

**AR-4) Permit Application:** See Appendix G of this operating permit.

## SUMMARY OF SOURCE EMISSION LIMITS AND REQUIREMENTS

Source ID#: 1 (NADB #BW41) Source Description: Electric Utility Steam Generating Unit

Pollutant	Emissions Limit / Work Practice Standard	Corresponding Regulation(s)	Testing Requirements	Monitoring Requirements	Recordkeeping Requirements	Reporting Requirements
Particulate	40% opacity [F5] 0.8963/l <sup>0.1743</sup> lb/MMBtu of heat input where I=boiler heat input in MMBtu/hr [F6]	WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 2	Additional testing if required [F11]	Continuous opacity monitoring; measure emissions annually [F12]	Monitoring records [F16] COM records [F18] CAM records [F19]	Monitoring report [F24] Excess emissions & monitoring system reports [F25] CAM report [F27] Report excess emissions and permit deviations[F31]
SO <sub>2</sub>	1.2 lb/MMBtu of heat input (2-hour average basis) [S4]	WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 4	Additional testing if required [S5]	Continuous emissions monitoring [S6] Heat input monitoring [S7]	Test records [S8] Monitoring records [S9] Heat input records [S10]	Test reports [S11] Excess emissions & monitoring system reports [S12] Heat input reports [S13] Report excess emissions and permit deviations[F31]
	Title IV Allowances [F3] 4,705 TPY (2008-2009); 4519 TPY (2010-2012) [AR-2]	WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3 (h)(i)(D) W.S. 35-11-212(a) 40 CFR 73	None	Appendix G	Appendix G	Appendix G
NO <sub>x</sub>	0.75 lb/MMBtu of heat input [F8]	WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 3	Additional testing if required [F11]	Continuous emissions monitoring [F12]	Monitoring records [F18]	Monitoring report [F24] Excess emissions & monitoring system reports [F25] Report excess emissions and permit deviations[F31]
	0.50 lb/MMBtu and ≤11,549,948 MMBtu/yr [AR-2]	40 CFR 76	None	Appendix G	Appendix G	Appendix G

These tables are intended only to highlight and summarize applicable requirements for each source. The corresponding permit conditions, listed in brackets, contain detailed descriptions of the compliance requirements. Compliance with the summary conditions in these tables may not be sufficient to meet permit requirements. These tables may not reflect all emission sources at this facility.

Source ID#: 2 (NADB #BW42) Source Description: Electric Utility Steam Generating Unit

Pollutant	Emissions Limit / Work Practice Standard	Corresponding Regulation(s)	Testing Requirements	Monitoring Requirements	Recordkeeping Requirements	Reporting Requirements
Particulate	40% opacity [F5] 0.8963/I <sup>0.1743</sup> lb/MMBtu of heat input where I=boiler heat input in MMBtu/hr [F6]	WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 2	Additional testing if required [F11]	Continuous opacity monitoring; measure emissions annually [F12]	Monitoring records [F16] COM records [F18] CAM records [F19]	Monitoring report [F24] Excess emissions & monitoring system reports [F25] CAM Report [F27] Report excess emissions and permit deviations[F31]
SO <sub>2</sub>	1.2 lb/MMBtu of heat input (2-hour average basis) [S4]	WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 4	Additional testing if required [S5]	Continuous emissions monitoring [S6] Heat input monitoring [S7]	Test records [S8] Monitoring records [S9] Heat input records [S10]	Test reports [S11] Excess emissions & monitoring system reports [S12] Heat input reports [S13] Report excess emissions and permit deviations[F31]
	Title IV Allowances [F3] 4,571 TPY (2008-2009); 4396 TPY (2010-2012) [AR-2]	WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3 (h)(i)(D) W.S. 35-11-212(a) 40 CFR 73	None	Appendix G	Appendix G	Appendix G
NO <sub>x</sub>	0.75 lb/MMBtu of heat input [F8]	WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 3	Additional testing if required [F11]	Continuous emissions monitoring [F12]	Monitoring records [F18]	Monitoring report [F24] Excess emissions & monitoring system reports [F25] Report excess emissions and permit deviations[F31]
	0.50 lb/MMBtu and ≤11,324,966 MMBtu/yr [AR-2]	40 CFR 76	None	Appendix G	Appendix G	Appendix G

These tables are intended only to highlight and summarize applicable requirements for each source. The corresponding permit conditions, listed in brackets, contain detailed descriptions of the compliance requirements. Compliance with the summary conditions in these tables may not be sufficient to meet permit requirements. These tables may not reflect all emission sources at this facility.

Source ID#: 3 (NADB #BW43) Source Description: Electric Utility Steam Generating Unit

Pollutant	Emissions Limit / Work Practice Standard	Corresponding Regulation(s)	Testing Requirements	Monitoring Requirements	Recordkeeping Requirements	Reporting Requirements
Particulate	40% opacity [F5] 0.8963/l <sup>0.1743</sup> lb/MMBtu of heat input where I=boiler heat input in MMBtu/hr [F6]	WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 2	Additional testing if required [F11]	Continuous opacity monitoring; measure emissions annually [F12]	Monitoring records [F16] COM records [F18] CAM records [F19]	Monitoring report [F24] Excess emissions & monitoring system reports [F25] CAM report [F27] Report excess emissions and permit deviations [F31]
SO <sub>2</sub>	1.2 lb/MMBtu of heat input (2-hour average basis) [S4]	WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 4	Additional testing if required [S5]	Continuous emissions monitoring [S6] Heat input Monitoring [S7]	Test records [S8] Monitoring records [S9] Heat input records [S10]	Test reports [S11] Excess emissions & monitoring system reports [S12] Heat input reports [S13] Report excess emissions and permit deviations [F31]
	Title IV Allowances [F3] 8827 TPY (2008-2009); 8513 TPY (2010-2012) [AR-2]	WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3 (h)(i)(D) W.S. 35-11-212(a) 40 CFR 73	None	Appendix G	Appendix G	Appendix G
NO <sub>x</sub>	0.75 lb/MMBtu of heat input [F8]	WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 3	Additional testing if required [F11]	Continuous emissions monitoring [F12]	Monitoring records [F18]	Monitoring report [F24] Excess emissions & monitoring system reports [F25] Report excess emissions and permit deviations[F31]
	0.60 lb/MMBtu and ≥17,861,947 MMBtu/yr[AR-2]	40 CFR 76	None	Appendix G	Appendix G	Appendix G
HAPS	Burning of hazardous waste or waste oil [F10]	WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 2 Waivers 4/12/93 and AP-4646	Additional testing if required [F11]	None	Burn records [F22]	Burn reports [F30]

These tables are intended only to highlight and summarize applicable requirements for each source. The corresponding permit conditions, listed in brackets, contain detailed descriptions of the compliance requirements. Compliance with the summary conditions in these tables may not be sufficient to meet permit requirements. These tables may not reflect all emission sources at this facility.

Source ID#: 4 (NADB #BW44) Source Description: Electric Utility Steam Generating Unit

Pollutant	Emissions Limit / Work Practice Standard	Corresponding Regulation(s)	Testing Requirements	Monitoring Requirements	Recordkeeping Requirements	Reporting Requirements
Particulate	40% opacity [F5]  0.8963/I <sup>0.1743</sup> lb/MMBtu of heat input where I=boiler heat input in MMBtu/hr [F6]	WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 2	Additional testing if required [F11]	Continuous parameter monitoring; measure emissions annually; quarterly Method 9; and daily observations [F12]	Monitoring records [F16]  Visible emission records [F17]  CAM records [F19]	Monitoring report [F24]  CAM report [F27]  Visible emissions report [F26]  Report excess emissions and permit deviations [F31]
SO <sub>2</sub>	1.2 lb/MMBtu of heat input (3-hour fixed average).  0.5 lb/MMBtu of heat input (30-day rolling average) [S4]	WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 4	Additional testing if required [S5]	Continuous emissions monitoring [S6]  Heat input monitoring [S7]	Test records [S8]  Monitoring records [S9]  Heat input records [S10]	Test reports [S11]  Excess emissions & monitoring system reports [S12]  Heat input reports [S13]  Report excess emissions and permit deviations [F31]
	Title IV Allowances [F3]  6802TPY (2008-2009); 6381 TPY (2010-2012) [AR-2]	WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3 (h)(i)(D)  W.S. 35-11-212(a)  40 CFR 73	None	Appendix G	Appendix G	Appendix G
NO <sub>x</sub>	0.75 lb/MMBtu of heat input [F7]	WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 3	Additional testing if required [F11]	Continuous emissions monitoring [F12]	Monitoring records [F18]	Monitoring report [F24]  Excess emissions & monitoring system reports [F25]  Report excess emissions and permit deviations [F31]
	0.45 lb/MMBtu and ≤37,651,633 MMBtu/yr [AR-2]	40 CFR 76	None	Appendix G	Appendix G	Appendix G

These tables are intended only to highlight and summarize applicable requirements for each source. The corresponding permit conditions, listed in brackets, contain detailed descriptions of the compliance requirements. Compliance with the summary conditions in these tables may not be sufficient to meet permit requirements. These tables may not reflect all emission sources at this facility.

Source ID#: **Units 7B, 7E, 7F, and 7G** Source Description: **Various Baghouses and Dust Collectors subject to CAM**

Pollutant	Emissions Limit / Work Practice Standard	Corresponding Regulation(s)	Testing Requirements	Monitoring Requirements	Recordkeeping Requirements	Reporting Requirements
Particulate	Opacity Limits [F5]  lb/hr and TPY limits (See Table I) [F6]	WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 2 Permits MD-377 and 6/10/93 Waiver  WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 2,  WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 2 Permits MD-377  40 CFR 60 Subpart Y *	Additional testing if required [F11]	Daily observations CAM [F13]	Visible emissions records [F17]  CAM records [F19]	CAM reports [F27]  Visible emissions report [F26]  Report excess emissions and permit deviations[F31]

Source ID#: **Units 6A, 6B, 6D, 7A, 7D, 7H, 7I, and 13** Source Description: **Various Baghouses and Dust Collectors not subject to CAM**

Pollutant	Emissions Limit / Work Practice Standard	Corresponding Regulation(s)	Testing Requirements	Monitoring Requirements	Recordkeeping Requirements	Reporting Requirements
Particulate	Opacity Limits [F5]  lb/hr and TPY limits (See Table I) [F6]  O & M Plan [F9]	WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 2  WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 2 Permits MD-377 and MD-682  WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(h)(i)(A)  40 CFR 60 Subpart Y *	Additional testing if required [F11]	Weekly observations [F13]	Visible emissions records [F17]  Monitoring and maintenance records [F21]	Visible emissions report [F26]  Maintenance reports [F29]  Report excess emissions and permit deviations[F31]

\*Sources 7F, 7G, 7H, and 7I are Subpart Y sources.

These tables are intended only to highlight and summarize applicable requirements for each source. The corresponding permit conditions, listed in brackets, contain detailed descriptions of the compliance requirements. Compliance with the summary conditions in these tables may not be sufficient to meet permit requirements. These tables may not reflect all emission sources at this facility.

Source ID: N/A Source Description: **Units 31 and 32 Conveyors and 31 Feeder at the #1 Ready Pile; 33 and 34 Conveyors and 33A, 33B, and 34 Feeders at the #2 Ready Pile; and 35 Conveyor and 35 Feeder at the #3 Ready Pile**

Pollutant	Emissions Limit / Work Practice Standard	Corresponding Regulation(s)	Testing Requirements	Monitoring Requirements	Recordkeeping Requirements	Reporting Requirements
Fugitive Emissions	No visible emissions [F5]  Daily checks and preventative maintenance [F7]	WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 2 Permit MD-682 and Waiver AP-5781	Additional testing if required [F11]	Weekly Method 22 [F14]	Visible emissions records [F17]  Monitoring and maintenance records [F21]	Visible emissions reports [F26]  Coal handling reports [F28]  Report excess emissions and permit deviations [F31]

Source ID#: **Units 14, 15, 17, and 18** Source Description: **Diesel-Fired Emergency Equipment**

Pollutant	Emissions Limit / Work Practice Standard	Corresponding Regulation(s)	Testing Requirements	Monitoring Requirements	Recordkeeping Requirements	Reporting Requirements
Particulate	30% Opacity [F5]  O & M Plan (units 14, 15 & 17) [F9]  200 hours limit (unit 18) [F32]	WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 2  WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3 (h)(i)(A)  WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 2 Waiver AP-7225	Additional testing if required [F11]	Annual Method 9 [F14]  Monitor operating hours (unit 18) [F32]	Visible emissions records [F17]  Monitoring and Maintenance Records (units 14, 15 & 17)[F21]  Operating hours records (unit18) [F32]	Visible emissions reports [F26]  Maintenance reports (units 14, 15, &17) [F29]  Report excess emissions and permit deviations [F31]  Report operating hours (unit 18) [F32]
HAPs	Unit 14 only: Comply with 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ [P63-ZZZZ1]	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	None	None	None	None

These tables are intended only to highlight and summarize applicable requirements for each source. The corresponding permit conditions, listed in brackets, contain detailed descriptions of the compliance requirements. Compliance with the summary conditions in these tables may not be sufficient to meet permit requirements. These tables may not reflect all emission sources at this facility.

## ABBREVIATIONS

AQD	Air Quality Division
BACT	Best available control technology (see Definitions)
Btu	British Thermal Unit
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAM	Compliance Assurance Monitoring
C.F.R.	Code of Federal Regulations
CO	Carbon monoxide
°F	Degrees Fahrenheit
DEQ	Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency (see Definitions)
g	Gram(s)
g-cal/hr	Gram-calorie(s) per hour
g/hp-hr	Gram(s) per horsepower hour
gal	Gallon(s)
gr	Grain(s)
H <sub>2</sub> S	Hydrogen sulfide
HAP(s)	Hazardous air pollutant(s)
hp	Horsepower
hr	Hour(s)
ID#	Identification number
lb	Pound(s)
M	Thousand
MACT	Maximum available control technology (see Definitions)
mfr	Manufacturer
mg	Milligram(s)
MM	Million
NMHC(s)	Non-methane hydrocarbon(s)
MVACs	Motor vehicle air conditioners
N/A	Not applicable
NO <sub>x</sub>	Oxides of nitrogen
O <sub>2</sub>	Oxygen
OPP	Operating Permit Program
PM	Particulate matter
PM <sub>10</sub>	Particulate matter less than or equal to a nominal diameter of 10 micrometers
ppmv	Parts per million (by volume)
ppmw	Parts per million (by weight)
QIP	Quality Improvement Plan
RVP	Reid Vapor Pressure
SCF	Standard cubic foot (feet)
SCFD	Standard cubic foot (feet) per day
SCM	Standard cubic meter(s)
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SO <sub>2</sub>	Sulfur dioxide
SO <sub>3</sub>	Sulfur trioxide
SO <sub>x</sub>	Oxides of sulfur
TBD	To be determined
TPY	Tons per year
U.S.C.	United States Code
µg	Microgram(s)
VOC(s)	Volatile organic compound(s)
W.S.	Wyoming Statute
WAQSR	Wyoming Air Quality Standards & Regulations (see Definitions)

## DEFINITIONS

*"Act"* means the Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 7401, *et seq.*

*"Administrator"* means Administrator of the Air Quality Division, Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality.

*"Applicable requirement"* means all of the following as they apply to emissions units at a source subject to Chapter 6, Section 3 of the WAQSR (including requirements with future effective compliance dates that have been promulgated or approved by the EPA or the State through rulemaking at the time of issuance of the operating permit):

- (a) Any standard or other requirement provided for in the Wyoming implementation plan approved or promulgated by EPA under title I of the Act that implements the relevant requirements of the Act, including any revisions to the plan promulgated in 40 C.F.R. Part 52;
- (b) Any standards or requirements in the WAQSR which are not a part of the approved Wyoming implementation plan and are not federally enforceable;
- (c) Any term or condition of any preconstruction permits issued pursuant to regulations approved or promulgated through rulemaking under title I, including parts C or D of the Act and including Chapter 5, Section 2 and Chapter 6, Sections 2 and 4 of the WAQSR;
- (d) Any standard or other requirement promulgated under Section 111 of the Act, including Section 111(d) and Chapter 5, Section 2 of the WAQSR;
- (e) Any standard or other requirement under Section 112 of the Act, including any requirement concerning accident prevention under Section 112(r)(7) of the Act and including any regulations promulgated by EPA and the State pursuant to Section 112 of the Act;
- (f) Any standard or other requirement of the acid rain program under title IV of the Act or the regulations promulgated thereunder;
- (g) Any requirements established pursuant to Section 504(b) or Section 114(a)(3) of the Act concerning enhanced monitoring and compliance certifications;
- (h) Any standard or other requirement governing solid waste incineration, under Section 129 of the Act;
- (i) Any standard or other requirement for consumer and commercial products, under Section 183(e) of the Act (having to do with the release of volatile organic compounds under ozone control requirements);
- (j) Any standard or other requirement of the regulations promulgated to protect stratospheric ozone under title VI of the Act, unless the EPA has determined that such requirements need not be contained in a title V permit;
- (k) Any national ambient air quality standard or increment or visibility requirement under part C of title I of the Act, but only as it would apply to temporary sources permitted pursuant to Section 504(e) of the Act; and
- (l) Any state ambient air quality standard or increment or visibility requirement of the WAQSR.
- (m) Nothing under paragraphs (A) through (L) above shall be construed as affecting the allowance program and Phase II compliance schedule under the acid rain provision of Title IV of the Act.

**"BACT" or "Best available control technology"** means an emission limitation (including a visible emission standard) based on the maximum degree of reduction of each pollutant subject to regulation under the WAQSR or regulation under the Federal Clean Air Act, which would be emitted from or which results for any proposed major emitting facility or major modification which the Administrator, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy, environmental, and economic impacts and other costs, determines is achievable for such source or modification through application or production processes and available methods, systems, and techniques, including fuel cleaning or treatment or innovative fuel combustion techniques for control of such pollutant. If the Administrator determines that technological or economic limitations on the application of measurement methodology to a particular class of sources would make the imposition of an emission standard infeasible, he may instead prescribe a design, equipment, work practice or operational standard or combination thereof to satisfy the requirement of Best Available Control Technology. Such standard shall, to the degree possible, set forth the emission reduction achievable by implementation of such design, equipment, work practice, or operation and shall provide for compliance by means which achieve equivalent results. Application of BACT shall not result in emissions in excess of those allowed under Chapter 5, Section 2 of the WAQSR and any other new source performance standard or national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants promulgated by EPA but not yet adopted by the state.

**"Department"** means the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality or its Director.

**"Director"** means the Director of the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality.

**"Division"** means the Air Quality Division of the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality or its Administrator.

**"Emergency"** means any situation arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source, including acts of God, which situation requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation, and that causes the source to exceed a technology-based emission limitation under the permit, due to unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the emergency. An emergency shall not include noncompliance to the extent caused by improperly designed equipment, lack of preventative maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error.

**"EPA"** means the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or the Administrator's designee.

**"Fuel-burning equipment"** means any furnace, boiler apparatus, stack, or appurtenances thereto used in the process of burning fuel or other combustible material for the purpose of producing heat or power by indirect heat transfer.

**"Fugitive emissions"** means those emissions which could not reasonably pass through a stack chimney, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening.

**"Insignificant activities"** means those activities which are incidental to the facility's primary business activity and which result in emissions of less than one ton per year of a regulated pollutant not included in the Section 112(b) list of hazardous air pollutants or emissions less than 1000 pounds per year of a pollutant regulated pursuant to listing under Section 112(b) of the Act provided, however, such emission levels of hazardous air pollutants do not exceed exemptions based on insignificant emission levels established by EPA through rulemaking for modification under Section 112(g) of the Act.

**"MACT" or "Maximum achievable control technology"** means the maximum degree of reduction in emissions that is deemed achievable for new sources in a category or subcategory that shall not be less stringent than the emission control that is achieved in practice by the best controlled similar source, as determined by the Administrator. Emission standards promulgated for existing sources in a category or subcategory may be less stringent than standards for new sources in the same category or subcategory but shall not be less stringent, and may be more stringent than:

- (a) the average emission limitation achieved by the best performing 12 percent of the existing sources (for which the Administrator has emission information), excluding those sources that have, within 18 months before the emission standard is proposed or within 30 months before such standard is promulgated, whichever is later, first achieved a level of emission rate or emission reduction which complies, or would comply if the source is not subject to such standard, with the lowest achievable emission rate applicable to the source category and prevailing at the time, in the category or subcategory for categories and subcategories with 30 or more sources, or

- (b) the average emission limitation achieved by the best performing five sources (for which the Administrator has or could reasonably obtain emissions information) in the category or subcategory for categories or subcategories with fewer than 30 sources.

**"Modification"** means any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, an affected facility which increases the amount of any air pollutant (to which any state standards applies) emitted by such facility or which results in the emission of any such air pollutant not previously emitted.

**"Permittee"** means the person or entity to whom a Chapter 6, Section 3 permit is issued.

**"Potential to emit"** means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit any air pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of a source to emit an air pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation is enforceable by EPA and the Division. This term does not alter or affect the use of this term for any other purposes under the Act, or the term "capacity factor" as used in title IV of the Act or the regulations promulgated thereunder.

**"Regulated air pollutant"** means the following:

- (a) Nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) or any volatile organic compound;
- (b) Any pollutant for which a national ambient air quality standard has been promulgated;
- (c) Any pollutant that is subject to any standard established in Chapter 5, Section 2 of the WAQSR or Section 111 of the Act;
- (d) Any Class I or II substance subject to a standard promulgated under or established by title VI of the Act; or
- (e) Any pollutant subject to a standard promulgated under Section 112 or other requirements established under Section 112 of the Act, including Sections 112(g), (j), and (r) of the Act, including the following:
  - (i) Any pollutant subject to requirements under Section 112(j) of the Act. If EPA fails to promulgate a standard by the date established pursuant to Section 112(e) of the Act, any pollutant for which a subject source would be major shall be considered to be regulated on the date 18 months after the applicable date established pursuant to Section 112(e) of the Act; and
  - (ii) Any pollutant for which the requirements of Section 112(g)(2) of the Act have been met, but only with respect to the individual source subject to Section 112(g)(2) requirement.
- (f) Pollutants regulated solely under Section 112(r) of the Act are to be regulated only with respect to the requirements of Section 112(r) for permits issued under this Chapter 6, Section 3 of the WAQSR.

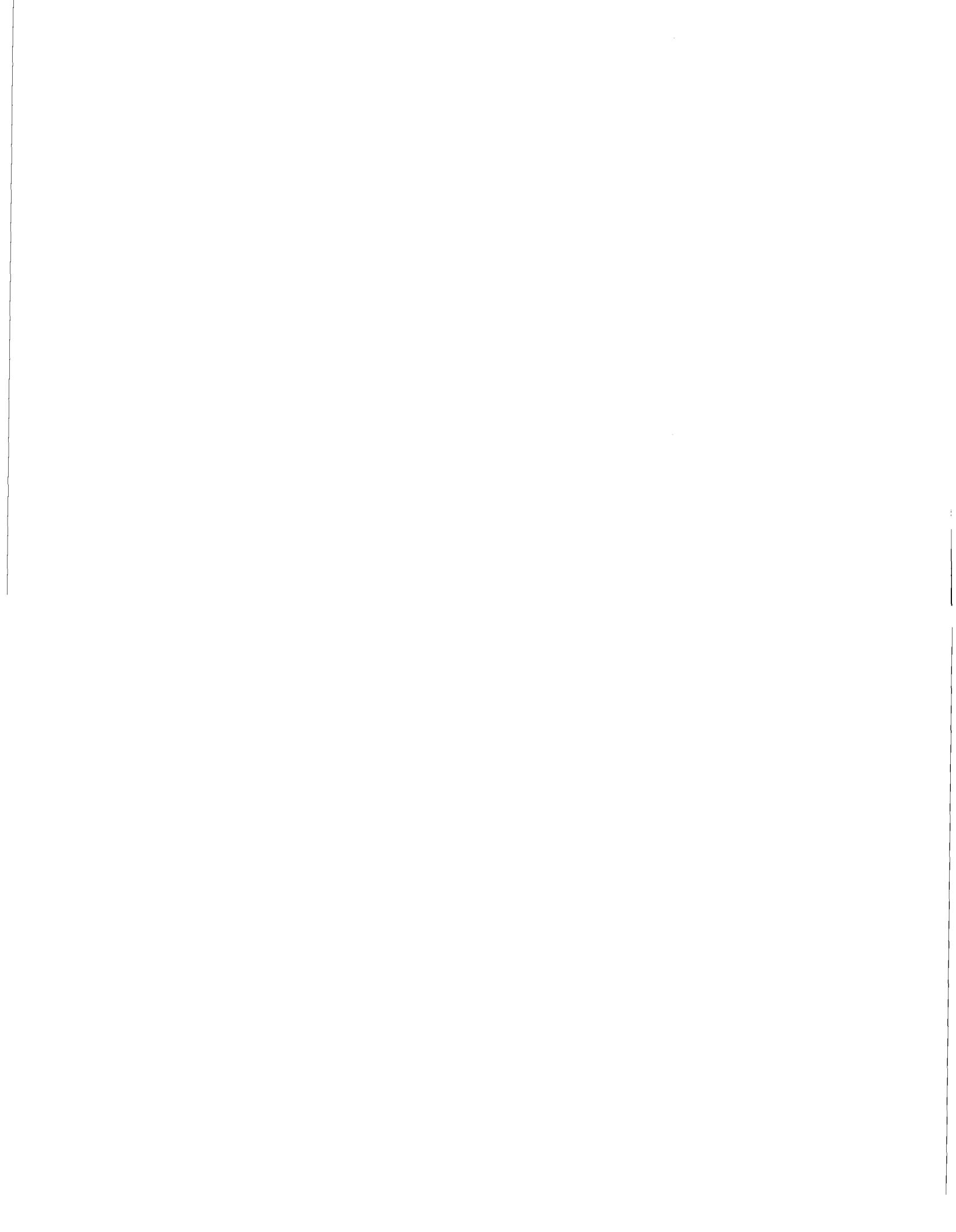
**"Renewal"** means the process by which a permit is reissued at the end of its term.

**"Responsible official"** means one of the following:

- (a) For a corporation:
  - (i) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or

- (ii) A duly authorized representative of such person if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities applying for or subject to a permit and either:
  - (A) the facilities employ more than 250 persons or have gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding \$25 million (in second quarter 1980 dollars); or
  - (B) the delegation of authority to such representative is approved in advance by the Division;
- (b) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or the proprietor, respectively;
- (c) For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: Either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For the purposes of this part, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes the chief executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency; or
- (d) For affected sources:
  - (i) The designated representative or alternate designated representative in so far as actions, standards, requirements, or prohibitions under title IV of the Act or the regulations promulgated thereunder are concerned; and
  - (ii) The designated representative, alternate designated representative, or responsible official under Chapter 6, Section 3(b)(xxvi) of the WAQSR for all other purposes under this section.

**"WAQSR"** means the Wyoming Air Quality Standards and Regulations promulgated under the Wyoming Environmental Quality Act, W.S. §35-11-101, *et seq.*



**APPENDIX A**

Operation and Maintenance Plan for Material Handling Dust Collectors, Material Handling Dust  
Suppression Systems, and Diesel Engines  
*Daily Visible Emission Form (Amended May 9, 2013)*



**Air Compliance Demonstration Operation and Maintenance Plan  
For Material Handling Dust Collectors, Material Handling Dust Suppression Systems,  
and Diesel Engines  
Dave Johnston Plant**

1. **Material Handling Dust Collectors for coal, lime, and flyash:**

Emission Limit/Standard - Not to exceed opacity limits as identified in Permit Condition (F6).

- Maintain and operate each unit in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations and/or operational and maintenance practices (such as regularly scheduled preventative maintenance) that have demonstrated through periodic inspections that the dust collector is consistently operating in a manner that maintains compliance with the opacity limits.
- During the periodic inspection of each material handling system, a "qualified observer" will make visual observation of equipment performance.
- If a visual emission or significant accumulation of dust is observed in the vicinity of the dust collector, the specific dust collector will be inspected for damage and repaired as needed. The corrective action taken will be documented in the maintenance records.
- A summary of the visible emissions monitoring and a summary of corrective actions taken will be submitted to the Division by January 31 and July 31 of each year.

2. **Material Handling Dust Suppression Systems:**

Emission Limit/Standard - Not to exceed opacity limits.

- Maintain and operate each system in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations and/or operational and maintenance practices (such as regularly scheduled preventative maintenance) that have demonstrated through periodic inspections that the dust suppression system is consistently operating in a manner that maintains compliance with the opacity limits. **Dust suppression spray systems and coal conveyor enclosures are inspected daily during visual observations and comprehensively inspected at least monthly.**
- During the periodic inspection of each material handling dust suppression system, a "qualified observer" will make visual observation of spray system performance.
- If a significant visual emission is observed at the material handling dust suppression system, the specific material handling dust suppression system will be inspected for damage and repaired as needed. The corrective action taken will be documented in the maintenance records.
- A summary of the visible emissions monitoring and a summary of corrective actions taken will be submitted to the Division by January 31 and July 31 of each year.

3. **Emergency Diesel Generators and Diesel Fire Pump:**

Emission Limit/Standard - Not to exceed 30% opacity limit as identified in Permit Condition (F7).

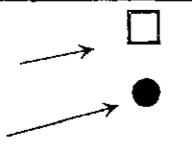
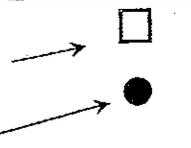
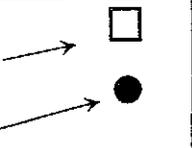
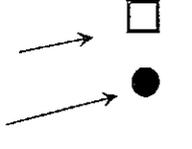
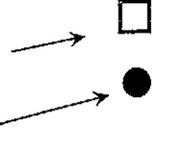
- Maintain and operate each system in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations and/or operational and maintenance practices (such as regularly scheduled preventative maintenance) that have demonstrated through periodic inspections that the diesel equipment is consistently operating in a manner that maintains compliance with the opacity limits.
- During the periodic operational tests of the units to ensure availability, a "qualified observer" will make visual observation of equipment performance.
- Conduct an EPA Method 9 opacity test at least once every six months.
- A summary of the visible emissions monitoring and a summary of corrective actions taken will be submitted to the Division by January 31 and July 31 of each year.

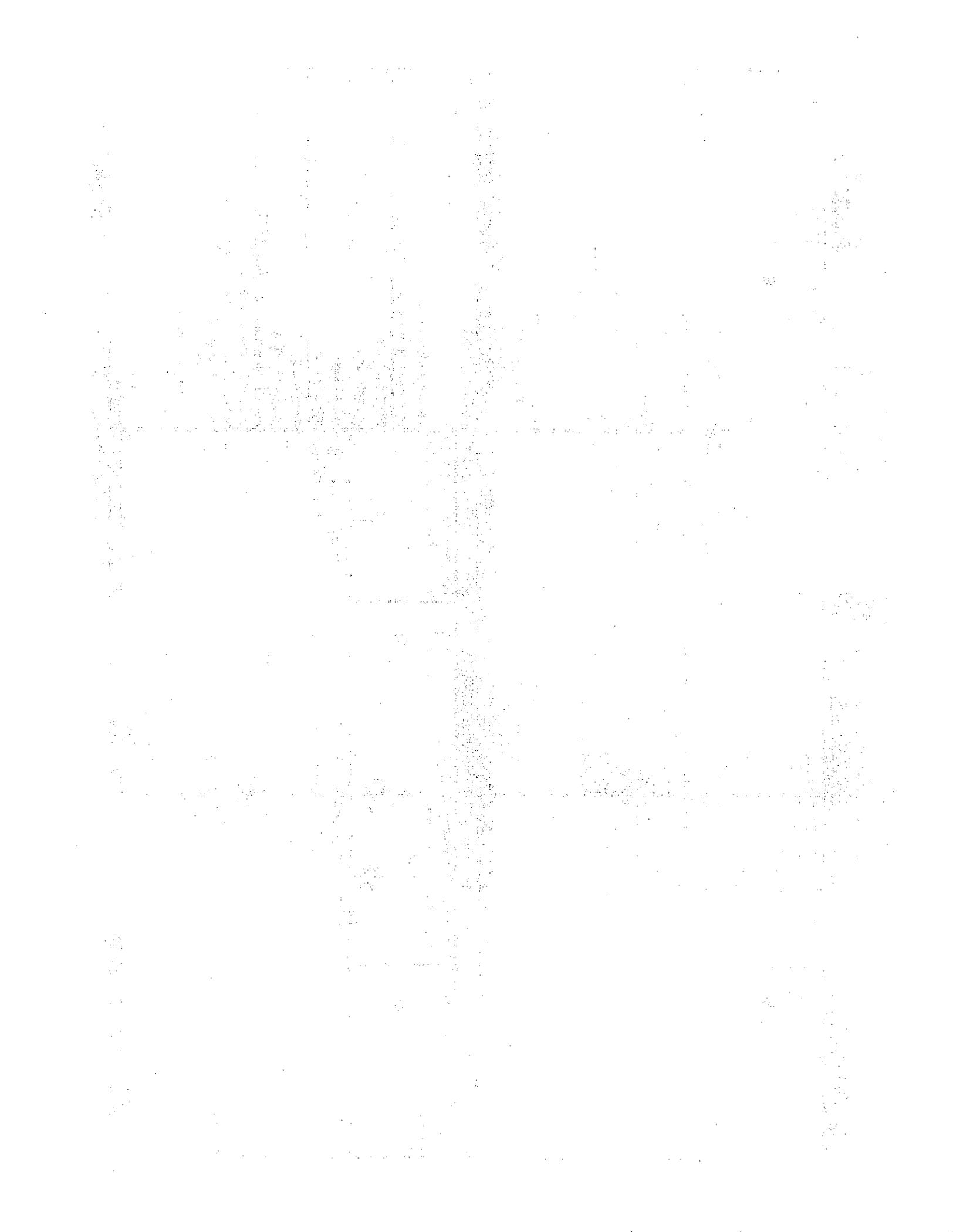


DAVE JOHNSTON PLANT - METHOD 22 VISIBLE EMISSION FORM

COAL YARD BAGHOUSES

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

33: CONV/ENCL/TRSFR		In Service (circle one) OOS	U3 TRIPPER DECK		In Service (circle one) OOS	U4 TRIPPER DECK		In Service (circle one) OOS			
Baghouse Exhaust 	Note: Indicate the location of the sun relative to the position of the observer		Baghouse Exhaust 	Note: Indicate the location of the sun relative to the position of the observer		Baghouse Exhaust 	Note: Indicate the location of the sun relative to the position of the observer				
Observation      Clock Time Hours:Minutes:Seconds Begin _____ End _____ Period _____ Duration (Minutes:Seconds) _____ _____ _____ Accumulated Emission Observation Time _____ * (Min:Sec)      *Sum of Emission Observations			Emission Observation Duration (Min:Sec) _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ Accumulated Emission Observation Time _____ * (Min:Sec)      *Sum of Emission Observations			Observation      Clock Time Hours:Minutes:Seconds Begin _____ End _____ Period _____ Duration (Minutes:Seconds) _____ _____ _____ Accumulated Emission Observation Time _____ * (Min:Sec)      *Sum of Emission Observations			Emission Observation Duration (Min:Sec) _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ Accumulated Emission Observation Time _____ * (Min:Sec)      *Sum of Emission Observations		
E: RAILCAR LOAD-IN		In Service (circle one) OOS	W: RAILCAR LOAD-IN		In Service (circle one) OOS	Observer (print) _____ Observer (signature) _____ Affiliation (circle one) Pacificorp      Other Sky Conditions _____ Precipitation _____ Wind Direction _____ Wind Velocity _____ Accepted By: _____ (Pacifcorp Rep) NOTE: 1. Completed visual observation forms are to be signed and accepted by on-duty Shift Supervisor. 2. The Shift Supervisor is to be notified of any monitored baghouse visual emission observations. 3. If visual emissions are observed, inspection and corrective actions shall be performed immediately. 4. Each baghouse observation period must be a minimum of 6 minutes in duration. 5. Completed visual forms are to be delivered to Env. Analyst for recordkeeping.					
Baghouse Exhaust 	Note: Indicate the location of the sun relative to the position of the observer		Baghouse Exhaust 	Note: Indicate the location of the sun relative to the position of the observer							
Observation      Clock Time Hours:Minutes:Seconds Begin _____ End _____ Period _____ Duration (Minutes:Seconds) _____ _____ _____ Accumulated Emission Observation Time _____ * (Min:Sec)      *Sum of Emission Observations			Emission Observation Duration (Min:Sec) _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ Accumulated Emission Observation Time _____ * (Min:Sec)      *Sum of Emission Observations								



**APPENDIX B**  
40 CFR 266.108 Small Quantity On-Site Burner Exemption



**PART 266 - STANDARDS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF SPECIFIC HAZARDOUS WASTES AND  
SPECIFIC TYPES OF HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES**

**§266.108 Small quantity on-site burner exemption.**

(a) *Exempt quantities.* Owners and operators of facilities that burn hazardous waste in an on-site boiler or industrial furnace are exempt from the requirements of this subpart provided that:

(1) The quantity of hazardous waste burned in a device for a calendar month does not exceed the limits provided in the following table based on the terrain-adjusted effective stack height as defined in §266.106(b)(3):

Exempt Quantities for Small Quantity Burner Exemption

Terrain-adjusted effective stack height of device (meters)	Allowable hazardous waste burning rate (gallons/ month)	Terrain-adjusted effective stack height of device (meters)	Allowable hazardous waste burning rate (gallons/ month)
0 to 3.9	0	40.0 to 44.9	210
4.0 to 5.9	13	45.0 to 49.9	260
6.0 to 7.9	18	50.0 to 54.9	330
8.0 to 9.9	27	55.0 to 59.9	400
10.0 to 11.9	40	60.0 to 64.9	490
12.0 to 13.9	48	65.0 to 69.9	610
14.0 to 15.9	59	70.0 to 74.9	680
16.0 to 17.9	69	75.0 to 79.9	760
18.0 to 19.9	76	80.0 to 84.9	850
20.0 to 21.9	84	85.0 to 89.9	960
22.0 to 23.9	93	90.0 to 94.9	1,100
24.0 to 25.9	100	95.0 to 99.9	1,200
26.0 to 27.9	110	100.0 to 104.9	1,300
28.0 to 29.9	130	105.0 to 109.9	1,500
30.0 to 34.9	140	110.0 to 114.9	1,700
35.0 to 39.9	170	115.0 or greater	1,900

(2) The maximum hazardous waste firing rate does not exceed at any time 1 percent of the total fuel requirements for the device (hazardous waste plus other fuel) on a total heat input or mass input basis, whichever results in the lower mass feed rate of hazardous waste.

(3) The hazardous waste has a minimum heating value of 5,000 Btu/lb, as generated; and

(4) The hazardous waste fuel does not contain (and is not derived from) EPA Hazardous Waste Nos. F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or F027.

(b) *Mixing with nonhazardous fuels.* If hazardous waste fuel is mixed with a nonhazardous fuel, the quantity of hazardous waste before such mixing is used to comply with paragraph (a).

- (c) *Multiple stacks.* If an owner or operator burns hazardous waste in more than one on-site boiler or industrial furnace exempt under this section, the quantity limits provided by paragraph (a)(1) of this section are implemented according to the following equation:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\text{ActualQuantityBurned}_{(i)}}{\text{AllowableQuantityBurned}_{(i)}} \leq 1.0$$

where:

n means the number of stacks;

Actual Quantity Burned means the waste quantity burned per month in device "i";

Allowable Quantity Burned means the maximum allowable exempt quantity for stack "i" from the table in (a)(1) above.

NOTE: Hazardous wastes that are subject to the special requirements for small quantity generators under §261.5 of this chapter may be burned in an off-site device under the exemption provided by §266.108, but must be included in the quantity determination for the exemption.

- (d) *Notification requirements.* The owner or operator of facilities qualifying for the small quantity burner exemption under this section must provide a one-time signed, written notice to EPA indicating the following:
- (1) The combustion unit is operating as a small quantity burner of hazardous waste;
  - (2) The owner and operator are in compliance with the requirements of this section; and
  - (3) The maximum quantity of hazardous waste that the facility may burn per month as provided by §266.108(a)(1).
- (e) *Recordkeeping requirements.* The owner or operator must maintain at the facility for at least three years sufficient records documenting compliance with the hazardous waste quantity, firing rate, and heating value limits of this section. At a minimum, these records must indicate the quantity of hazardous waste and other fuel burned in each unit per calendar month, and the heating value of the hazardous waste.

[56 FR 7208, Feb. 21, 1991; 56 FR 32690, July 17, 1991, as amended at 56 FR 42515, Aug. 27, 1991; 57 FR 38566, Aug. 25, 1992]

**APPENDIX C**  
Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Plan



Compliance Assurance Monitoring Plan:  
 Electrostatic Precipitator for Particulate Matter Control  
 Dave Johnston Plant  
 Electric Utility Steam Generating Unit NADB #BW41

I. Background

A. Emissions Unit	NADB #BW41
Description:	Coal-Fired Boiler
Identification:	Source ID #1
Facility:	Dave Johnston Plant

B. Applicable Regulation and Emission Limit and Monitoring Requirements

Regulation Nos.:	WAQSR Chapter 3, Section 2
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Emission Limits:	
Particulate Matter:	0.26 lb/mmBTU of heat input

Monitoring Requirements:	40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 5, or an alternate method approved by the Executive Secretary (Annual Stack Monitoring)
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C. Control Technology

Electrostatic Precipitator

II. Monitoring Approach

The key elements of the monitoring approach are presented in Table B-1. Exhaust stack opacity is monitored as the indicator of particulate collection and equipment performance.

Table B-1 Monitoring Approach

	Indicator
I. Indicator Measurement Approach	Opacity emissions from the boiler stack are monitored as the indicator of particulate emissions compliance.
II. Indicator Range	Opacity is measured directly by a continuous opacity monitor installed in the exhaust stack.  An excursion is defined as a 3-hour fixed block average opacity value greater than 30% opacity. Excursions trigger a precipitator inspection, corrective actions and a reporting requirement.

Table B-1 Monitoring Approach (continued)

	Indicator
III. Performance Criteria	
A. Data Representativeness	Opacity is measured in the exhaust stack prior to discharge to atmosphere.
B. Verification of Operational Status	Not Applicable
C. QA/QC Practices and Criteria	The opacity monitor is installed and operated in compliance with 40 CFR 60 Appendix B, Performance Specification 1
D. Monitoring Frequency	Opacity is monitored continuously
Data Collection Procedures	Opacity is monitored and recorded by a data acquisition system.
Averaging Period	3 hours, fixed block
Reporting Period	

## Monitoring Approach Justification

### III. Background

The pollutant-specific emission unit at this source is the Dave Johnston Unit 1 boiler (Source ID #1). The emissions source is a coal-fired boiler that is used to generate steam to produce electricity. Flue gas from the combustion process is discharged from the boiler, through an electrostatic precipitator (ESP) and is discharged to the atmosphere via a tall stack. The electrostatic precipitator is a pollution control device used to remove particulate matter and fly ash entrained in the flue gas. An opacity monitor is installed in the Unit 1 stack to measure flue gas opacity prior to discharge to the atmosphere.

### IV. Rationale for Selection of Performance Indicators

Opacity is an indirect indicator of particulate emissions. Continuous opacity monitoring is utilized as an indicator of particulate matter emissions. In general, an increase in visible emissions (opacity) indicates reduced performance of the pollution control equipment (electrostatic precipitator).

### V. Rationale for Selection of Indicator Ranges

The indicator range for opacity is a 3-hour fixed block average opacity value of less than or equal to 30% opacity. This indicator range was selected following particulate matter testing performed on Dave Johnston Source ID Nos. 1 and 2.

Units 1 and 2 are identical in design and utilize similar pollution control equipment. As such, particulate test data for Units 1 and 2 was combined to determine a common indicator range value for Units 1 and 2.

Particulate matter testing was performed on Units 1 and 2 on October 7 and 8, 2002 to correlate particulate matter emissions with exhaust stack opacity values. Additionally, data from particulate matter emission testing performed on February 27, 2001, March 1, 2001, August 5 and 8, 2002, February 25 and 26, 2004, February 15 and 16, 2005, March 14 and 15, 2006, and February 20, 2007, was also utilized to determine the indicator range value.

The 3-hour fixed block average opacity utilized for the indicator range value is calculated from exhaust stack opacity measurements obtained at interval periods specified in 40 CFR 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification 1.

Particulate test result data was utilized to determine a third-order polynomial curve equation that correlates particulate emissions to measured opacity values. An equation in the following format was generated for Dave Johnston Units 1 and 2:

$$y = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx$$

Where:

- y = the calculated particulate emissions in Lb/MMBtu
- x = the stack opacity value as measured in percent opacity
- a = 0.0000001
- b = 0.0001
- c = 0.0048

The equation for Dave Johnston Units 1 and 2 that is used to correlate measured opacity to calculated particulate emissions is:

$$y = 0.0000001x^3 + 0.0001x^2 + 0.0048x$$

The indicator range value of 30% opacity was determined at the point where the measured opacity corresponds to 95% of the particulate emissions limitation. For Dave Johnston Units 1 and 2, the particulate emission limitation is 0.2579 Lb/MMBtu. Ninety-five percent of the particulate emissions limitation is 0.2450 Lb/MMBtu. The Units 1 and 2 indicator range value was determined at the opacity value corresponding to the 95% particulate emissions limitation value of 0.2450 Lb/MMBtu.

$$0.2450 = 0.0000001x^3 + 0.0001x^2 + 0.0048x$$

From the equation and solving for x it can be determined that a stack opacity value of 30.74% opacity corresponds to a particulate matter emission rate of 0.2450 Lb/MMBtu (95% of the standard).

The calculated opacity value of 31.88% that corresponds to particulate emissions of 0.2450 Lb/MMBtu was rounded down to the 30% opacity value utilized for the Units 1 and 2 indicator range value.

The following tables contain summaries of the particulate test results for Dave Johnston Units 1 and 2 that were utilized to determine the indicator range value of 30 percent opacity:

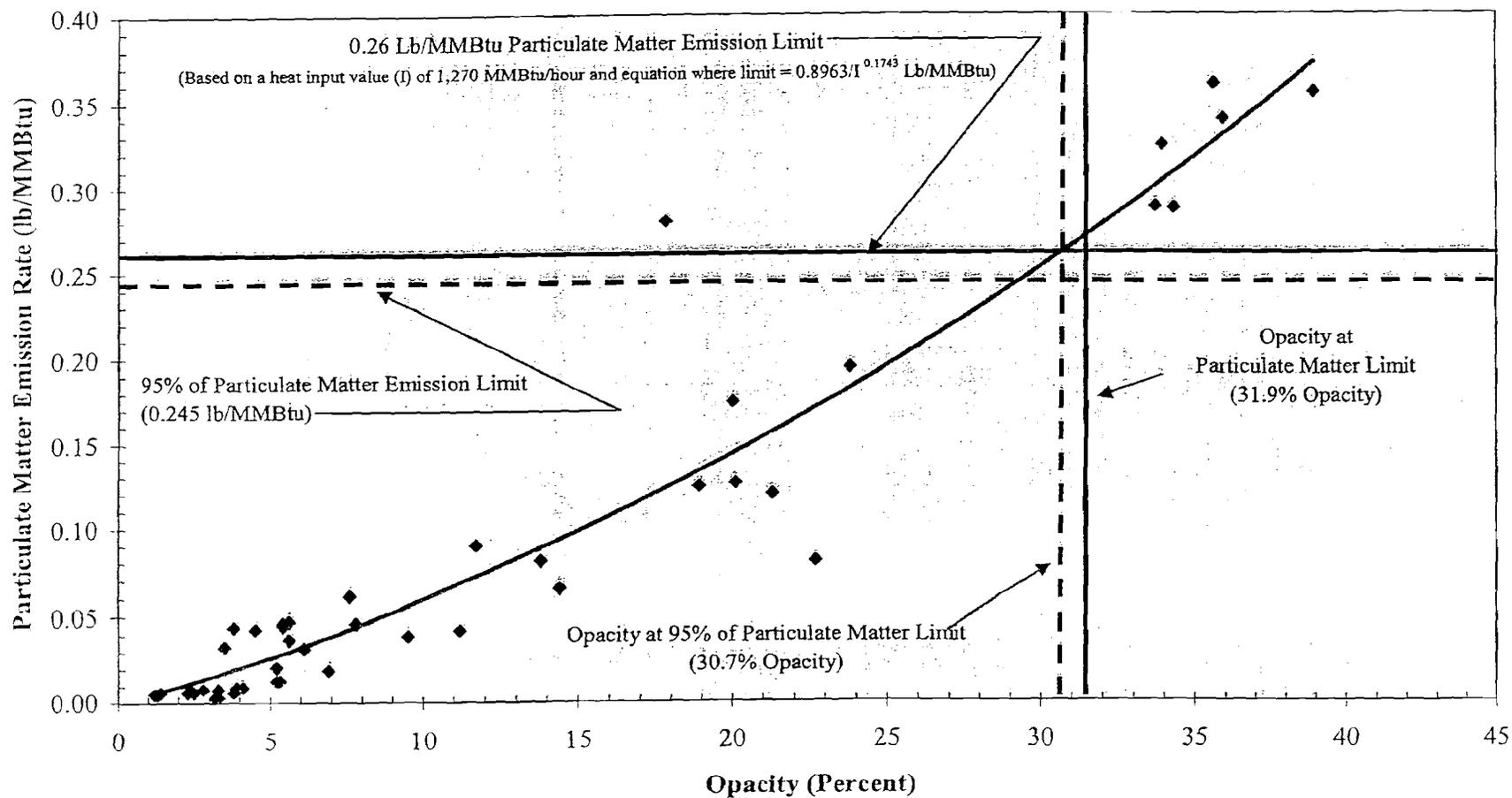
Dave Johnston Unit 1		
Date of Test	Particulate Test Results Lb/MMBtu	Average Opacity Percent
March 1, 2001	0.021	5.2
March 1, 2001	0.009	4.1
March 1, 2001	0.019	6.9
August 8, 2002	0.032	6.1
August 8, 2002	0.061	7.6
August 8, 2002	0.090	11.7
October 7, 2002	0.174	20.0
October 8, 2002	0.124	18.9
October 8, 2002	0.126	20.1
October 8, 2002	0.339	35.9
October 8, 2002	0.324	33.9
October 8, 2002	0.288	33.7
October 26, 2004	0.046	7.8
October 26, 2004	0.280	17.8
October 26, 2004	0.081	13.8
February 15, 2005	0.065	14.4
February 16, 2005	0.039	9.5
February 16, 2005	0.042	11.2
March 14, 2006	0.006	3.8
March 14, 2006	0.009	3.9
March 15, 2006	0.008	2.8
February 20, 2007	0.008	3.3
February 20, 2007	0.003	3.3
February 20, 2007	0.003	3.2

Dave Johnston Unit 2		
Date of Test	Particulate Test Results Lb/MMBtu	Average Opacity Percent
February 27, 2001	0.013	5.2
February 27, 2001	0.013	5.3
February 27, 2001	0.046	5.4
August 5, 2002	0.044	3.8
August 5, 2002	0.043	4.5
August 5, 2002	0.033	3.5
October 7, 2002	0.1198	21.3
October 8, 2002	0.0802	22.7
October 8, 2002	0.1941	23.8
October 8, 2002	0.3549	38.9
October 8, 2002	0.3598	35.6
October 8, 2002	0.2871	34.3
February 24, 2004	0.047	5.6
February 24, 2004	0.045	5.4
February 24, 2004	0.037	5.6
February 15, 2005	0.008	2.4
February 15, 2005	0.006	2.3
February 15, 2005	0.006	2.5
March 15, 2006	0.005	1.3
March 15, 2006	0.005	1.2
March 15, 2006	0.006	1.4

The following chart shows Unit 1 particulate emissions graphed against corresponding measured opacity values:

### Dave Johnston Units 1 and 2 CAM Plan Particulate Matter Emissions vs. Opacity (Third Order Polynomial Curve Fit)

$$y = 1E-07x^3 + 0.0001x^2 + 0.0048x$$



07-02-2007 320146

Compliance Assurance Monitoring Plan:  
 Electrostatic Precipitator for Particulate Matter Control  
 Dave Johnston Plant  
 Electric Utility Steam Generating Unit NADB #B W42

I. Background

A. Emissions Unit	NADB #BW42
Description:	Coal-Fired Boiler
Identification:	Source ID #2
Facility:	Dave Johnston Plant

B. Applicable Regulation and Emission Limit and Monitoring Requirements

Regulation Nos.:	WAQSR Chapter 3, Section 2
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Emission Limits:	
Particulate Matter:	0.26 lb/mmBTU of heat input

Monitoring Requirements:	40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 5, or an alternate method approved by the Executive Secretary (Annual Stack Monitoring)
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C. Control Technology

Electrostatic Precipitator

II. Monitoring Approach

The key elements of the monitoring approach are presented in Table B-2. Exhaust stack opacity is monitored as the indicator of particulate collection and equipment performance.

Table B-2 Monitoring Approach

	Indicator
<p>I. Indicator Measurement Approach</p>	<p>Opacity emissions from the boiler stack are monitored as the indicator of particulate emissions compliance.</p> <p>Opacity is measured directly by a continuous opacity monitor installed in the exhaust stack.</p>
<p>II. Indicator Range</p>	<p>An excursion is defined as a 3-hour fixed block average opacity value greater than 30% opacity. Excursions trigger a precipitator inspection, corrective actions and a reporting requirement.</p>

Table B-2 Monitoring Approach (continued)

	Indicator
III. Performance Criteria	
A. Data Representativeness	Opacity is measured in the exhaust stack prior to discharge to atmosphere.
B. Verification of Operational Status	Not Applicable
C. QA/QC Practices and Criteria	The opacity monitor is installed and operated in compliance with 40 CFR 60 Appendix B, Performance Specification 1
D. Monitoring Frequency	Opacity is monitored continuously
Data Collection Procedures	Opacity is monitored and recorded by a data acquisition system.
Averaging Period	3 hours, fixed block
Reporting Period	

## Monitoring Approach Justification

### III. Background

The pollutant-specific emission unit at this source is the Dave Johnston Unit 2 boiler (Source ID #2). The emissions source is a coal-fired boiler that is used to generate steam to produce electricity. Flue gas from the combustion process is discharged from the boiler, through an electrostatic precipitator (ESP) and is discharged to the atmosphere via a tall stack. The electrostatic precipitator is a pollution control device used to remove particulate matter and fly ash entrained in the flue gas. An opacity monitor is installed in the Unit 2 stack to measure flue gas opacity prior to discharge to the atmosphere.

### IV. Rationale for Selection of Performance Indicators

Opacity is an indirect indicator of particulate emissions. Continuous opacity monitoring is utilized as an indicator of particulate matter emissions. In general, an increase in visible emissions (opacity) indicates reduced performance of the pollution control equipment (electrostatic precipitator).

### V. Rationale for Selection of Indicator Ranges

The indicator range for opacity is a 3-hour fixed block average opacity value of less than or equal to 30% opacity. This indicator range was selected following particulate matter testing performed on Dave Johnston Source ID Nos. 1 and 2.

Units 1 and 2 are identical in design and utilize similar pollution control equipment. As such, particulate test data for Units 1 and 2 was combined to determine a common indicator range value for Units 1 and 2.

Particulate matter testing was performed on Units 1 and 2 on October 7 and 8, 2002 to correlate particulate matter emissions with exhaust stack opacity values. Additionally, data from particulate matter emission testing performed on February 27, 2001, March 1, 2001, August 5 and 8, 2002, February 25 and 26, 2004, February 15 and 16, 2005, March 14 and 15, 2006, and February 20, 2007, was also utilized to determine the indicator range value.

The 3-hour fixed block average opacity utilized for the indicator range value is calculated from exhaust stack opacity measurements obtained at interval periods specified in 40 CFR 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification 1.

Particulate test result data was utilized to determine a third-order polynomial curve equation that correlates particulate emissions to measured opacity values. An equation in the following format was generated for Dave Johnston Units 1 and 2:

$$y = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx$$

Where:      y = the calculated particulate emissions in Lb/MMBtu  
               x = the stack opacity value as measured in percent opacity  
               a =     0.0000001  
               b =     0.0001  
               c =     0.0048

The equation for Dave Johnston Units 1 and 2 that is used to correlate measured opacity to calculated particulate emissions is:

$$y = 0.0000001x^3 + 0.0001x^2 + 0.0048x$$

The indicator range value of 30% opacity was determined at the point where the measured opacity corresponds to 95% of the particulate emissions limitation. For Dave Johnston Units 1 and 2, the particulate emission limitation is 0.2579 Lb/MMBtu. Ninety-five percent of the particulate emissions limitation is 0.2450 Lb/MMBtu. The Units 1 and 2 indicator range value was determined at the opacity value corresponding to the 95% particulate emissions limitation value of 0.2450 Lb/MMBtu.

$$0.2450 = 0.0000001x^3 + 0.0001x^2 + 0.0048x$$

From the equation and solving for x it can be determined that a stack opacity value of 30.74% opacity corresponds to a particulate matter emission rate of 0.2450 Lb/MMBtu (95% of the standard).

The calculated opacity value of 31.88% that corresponds to particulate emissions of 0.2450 Lb/MMBtu was rounded down to the 30% opacity value utilized for the Units 1 and 2 indicator range value.

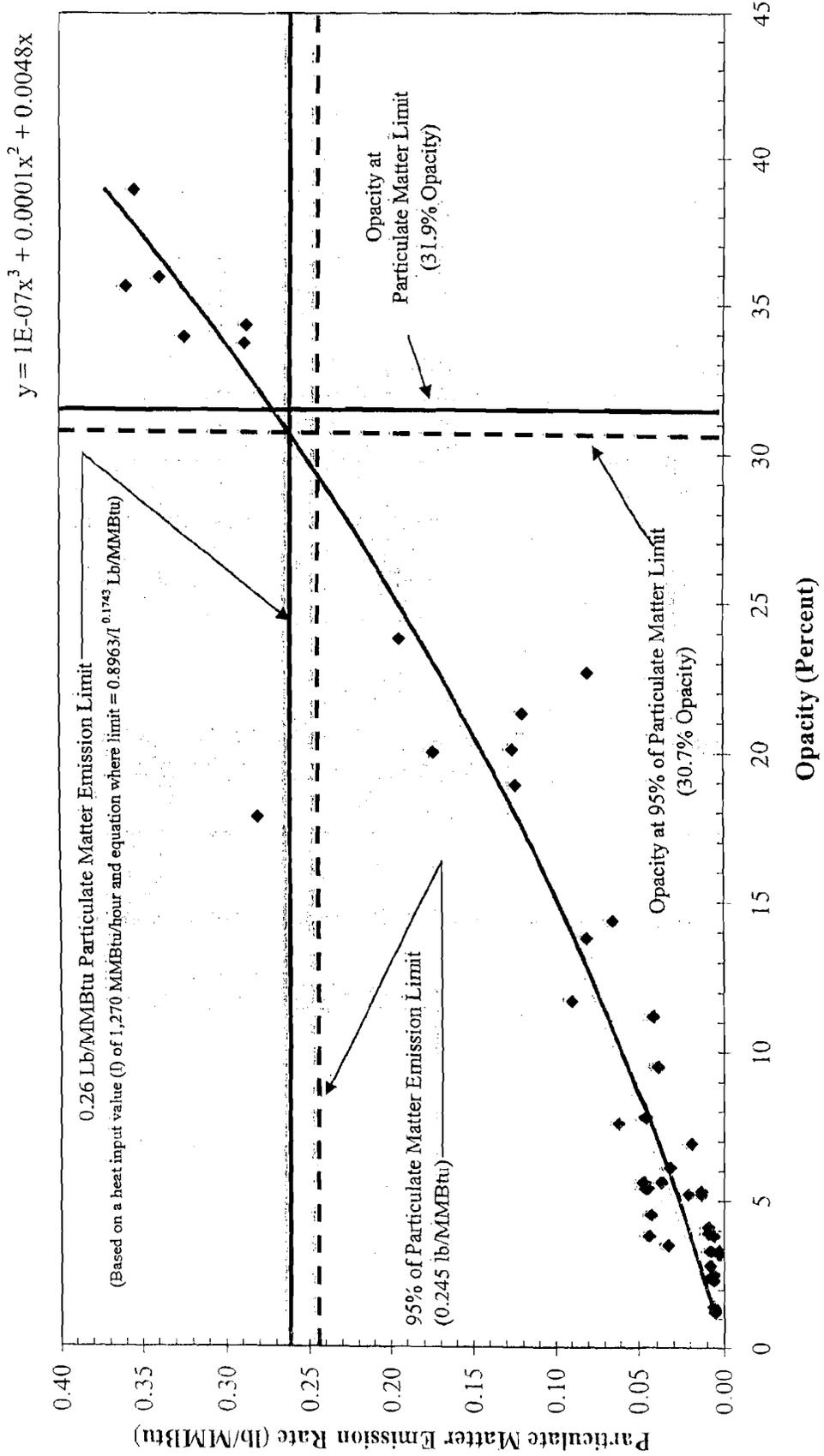
The following tables contain summaries of the particulate test results for Dave Johnston Units 1 and 2 that were utilized to determine the indicator range value of 30 percent opacity:

Dave Johnston Unit 1		
Date of Test	Particulate Test Results Lb/MMBtu	Average Opacity Percent
March 1, 2001	0.021	5.2
March 1, 2001	0.009	4.1
March 1, 2001	0.019	6.9
August 8, 2002	0.032	6.1
August 8, 2002	0.061	7.6
August 8, 2002	0.090	11.7
October 7, 2002	0.174	20.0
October 8, 2002	0.124	18.9
October 8, 2002	0.126	20.1
October 8, 2002	0.339	35.9
October 8, 2002	0.324	33.9
October 8, 2002	0.288	33.7
October 26, 2004	0.046	7.8
October 26, 2004	0.280	17.8
October 26, 2004	0.081	13.8
February 15, 2005	0.065	14.4
February 16, 2005	0.039	9.5
February 16, 2005	0.042	11.2
March 14, 2006	0.006	3.8
March 14, 2006	0.009	3.9
March 15, 2006	0.008	2.8
February 20, 2007	0.008	3.3
February 20, 2007	0.003	3.3
February 20, 2007	0.003	3.2

Dave Johnston Unit 2		
Date of Test	Particulate Test Results Lb/MMBtu	Average Opacity Percent
February 27, 2001	0.013	5.2
February 27, 2001	0.013	5.3
February 27, 2001	0.046	5.4
August 5, 2002	0.044	3.8
August 5, 2002	0.043	4.5
August 5, 2002	0.033	3.5
October 7, 2002	0.1198	21.3
October 8, 2002	0.0802	22.7
October 8, 2002	0.1941	23.8
October 8, 2002	0.3549	38.9
October 8, 2002	0.3598	35.6
October 8, 2002	0.2871	34.3
February 24, 2004	0.047	5.6
February 24, 2004	0.045	5.4
February 24, 2004	0.037	5.6
February 15, 2005	0.008	2.4
February 15, 2005	0.006	2.3
February 15, 2005	0.006	2.5
March 15, 2006	0.005	1.3
March 15, 2006	0.005	1.2
March 15, 2006	0.006	1.4

The following chart shows Unit 2 particulate emissions graphed against corresponding measured opacity values:

### Dave Johnston Units 1 and 2 CAM Plan Particulate Matter Emissions vs. Opacity (Third Order Polynomial Curve Fit)



Compliance Assurance Monitoring Plan:  
 Electrostatic Precipitator for Particulate Matter Control  
 Dave Johnston Plant  
 Electric Utility Steam Generating Unit NADB #BW43

I. Background

A. Emissions Unit	NADB #BW43
Description:	Coal-Fired Boiler
Identification:	Source ID #3
Facility:	Dave Johnston Plant

B. Applicable Regulation and Emission Limit and Monitoring Requirements

Regulation Nos.:	WAQSR Chapter 3, Section 2
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Emission Limits:	
Particulate Matter:	0.23 lb/mmBTU of heat input

Monitoring Requirements:	40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 5, or an alternate method approved by the Executive Secretary (Annual Stack Monitoring)
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C. Control Technology

Electrostatic Precipitator

II. Monitoring Approach

The key elements of the monitoring approach are presented in Table B-3. Exhaust stack opacity is monitored as the indicator of particulate collection and equipment performance.

Table B-3 Monitoring Approach

	Indicator
<p>I. Indicator Measurement Approach</p>	<p>Opacity emissions from the boiler stack are monitored as the indicator of particulate emissions compliance.</p> <p>Opacity is measured directly by a continuous opacity monitor installed in the exhaust stack.</p>
<p>II. Indicator Range</p>	<p>An excursion is defined as a 3-hour fixed block average opacity value greater than 33% opacity. Excursions trigger a precipitator inspection, corrective actions and a reporting requirement.</p>

Table B-3 Monitoring Approach (continued)

	Indicator
III. Performance Criteria A. Data Representativeness	Opacity is measured in the exhaust stack prior to discharge to atmosphere.
B. Verification of Operational Status	Not Applicable
C. QA/QC Practices and Criteria	The opacity monitor is installed and operated in compliance with 40 CFR 60 Appendix B, Performance Specification 1
D. Monitoring Frequency	Opacity is monitored continuously
Data Collection Procedures	Opacity is monitored and recorded by a data acquisition system.
Averaging Period Averaging Period	3 hours, fixed block

## Monitoring Approach Justification

### III. Background

The pollutant-specific emission unit at this source is the Dave Johnston Unit 3 boiler (Source ID #3). The emissions source is a coal-fired boiler that is used to generate steam to produce electricity. Flue gas from the combustion process is discharged from the boiler, through an electrostatic precipitator (ESP) and is discharged to the atmosphere via a tall stack. The electrostatic precipitator is a pollution control device used to remove particulate matter and fly ash entrained in the flue gas. An opacity monitor is installed in the Unit 3 stack to measure flue gas opacity prior to discharge to the atmosphere.

### IV. Rationale for Selection of Performance Indicators

Opacity is an indirect indicator of particulate emissions. Continuous opacity monitoring is utilized as an indicator of particulate matter emissions. In general, an increase in visible emissions (opacity) indicates reduced performance of the pollution control equipment (electrostatic precipitator).

### V. Rationale for Selection of Indicator Ranges

The indicator range for opacity is a 3-hour fixed block average opacity value of less than or equal to 33% opacity. This indicator range was selected following particulate matter testing performed on Dave Johnston Source ID No. 3.

Particulate matter testing was performed on Unit 3 on October 9, 10 and 11, 2002 to correlate particulate matter emissions with exhaust stack opacity values. Additionally, data from particulate testing performed on February 28, 2001, August 6, 2002, February 25, 2004, February 16, 2005, and March 14, 2006, was also utilized to determine the indicator range value.

The 3-hour fixed block average opacity utilized for the indicator range value is calculated from exhaust stack opacity measurements obtained at interval periods specified in 40 CFR 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification 1.



Dave Johnston Unit 3		
Date of Test	Particulate Test Results Lb/MMBtu	Average Opacity Percent
February 28, 2001	0.017	7.4
February 28, 2001	0.010	6.1
February 28, 2001	0.005	6.3
August 6, 2002	0.048	7.0
August 6, 2002	0.035	6.7
August 6, 2002	0.049	11.1
October 9, 2002	0.1322	20.8
October 9, 2002	0.1137	21.3
October 9, 2002	0.0829	19.8
October 10, 2002	0.3176	39.8
October 10, 2002	0.2475	39.7
October 11, 2002	0.3190	41.9
February 25, 2004	0.057	10.1
February 25, 2004	0.055	10.4
February 25, 2004	0.050	10.3
February 16, 2005	0.015	5.2
February 16, 2005	0.013	5.4
February 16, 2005	0.013	5.3
March 14, 2006	0.005	0.8
March 14, 2006	0.004	1.0
March 14, 2006	0.006	0.8

The following chart shows Unit 3 particulate emissions graphed against corresponding measured opacity values:

### Dave Johnston Unit 3 CAM Plan Particulate Matter Emissions vs. Opacity (Third Order Polynomial Curve Fit)

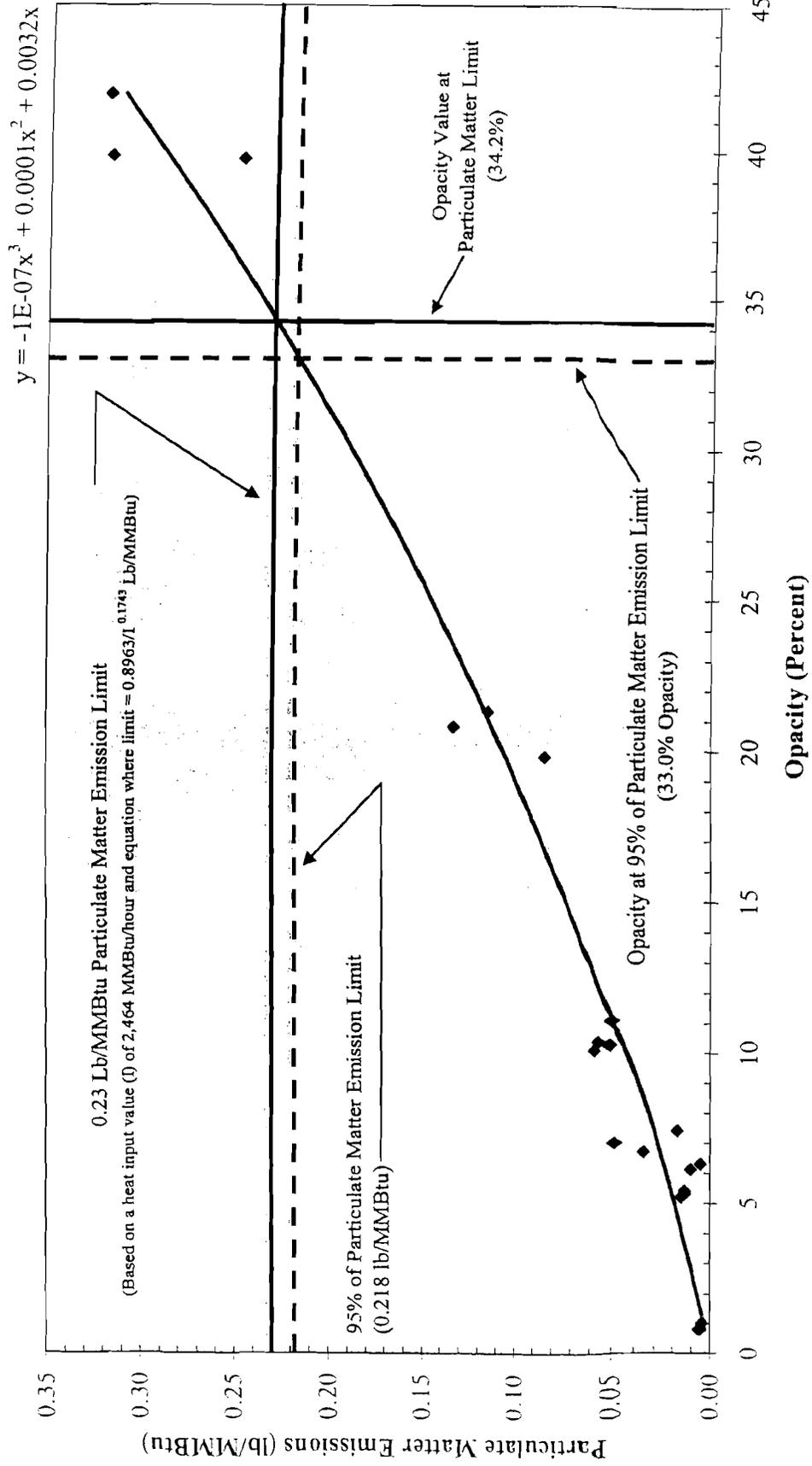






Table B-4 Monitoring Approach

	Indicator
<p>I. Indicator</p> <p>Measurement Approach</p>	<p>The total Unit 4 scrubber recycle pump electrical current demand (amperage) is monitored as the indicator of scrubber operation and particulate matter emission compliance.</p>
<p>II. Indicator Range</p>	<p>An excursion is defined as a scrubber recycle pump electrical current demand of less than 435 amps, based on a 3-hour fixed block average.<sup>1</sup> Excursions trigger a scrubber inspection, corrective actions and a reporting requirement.</p>
<p>III. Performance Criteria</p> <p>A. Data Representativeness</p> <p>B. Verification of Operational Status</p>	<p>Water sprays in the scrubber vessels are used to remove particulate matter entrained in the flue gas stream. Increased scrubber water flow, to a point, increases particulate matter removal. Testing performed on Dave Johnston Unit 4 has verified a correlation between total scrubber recycle water flow and particulate matter emissions. Scrubber recycle pump electrical current demand (amperage) is a direct indicator of the amc work performed and volume of water being pumped by the recycle pump system.</p> <p>The total scrubber recycle pump electrical current demand (amperage) is continuously monitored by the Dave Johnston Plant's data acquisition system.</p>

<sup>1</sup> Except during periods of start-up, shutdown, maintenance/planned outage, or malfunction.

The 435 amp indicator range value corresponds solely to in-service scrubber vessels, with a minimum of one in-service recycle pump per operational scrubber vessel.

Table B-4 Monitoring Approach (continued)

	Indicator
III. Performance Criteria C. QA/QC Practices	Individual recycle pump electrical current demand is continuously monitored. The individual recycle pumps have 145 amp alarm points that are used as indicators of equipment performance.
D. Monitoring Frequency	The scrubber recycle pump electrical current demand (amperage) is monitored at a minimum frequency of once every fifteen minutes.
Data Collection Procedure	The scrubber recycle pump electrical current demand (amperage) is monitored and recorded by a data acquisition system.
Averaging Period	3 hours, fixed block

0  
1  
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## I. Background

The pollutant-specific emission unit at this source is the Dave Johnston Unit No. 4 boiler (Source ID #4). Dave Johnston Unit No. 4 is a coal-fired boiler that is used to generate steam to produce electricity. Flue gas from the combustion process is exhausted from the boiler, through a wet particulate venturi scrubber, and is discharged to the atmosphere via a 250-foot tall stack. The wet particulate venturi scrubber is a pollution control device that is used to remove particulate matter and fly ash entrained in the combustion flue gas.

After exiting the Unit 4 boiler's two air preheaters, flue gas from the combustion process is split into three separate ducts. A scrubber vessel is located in each duct and is sited between the air preheater outlet duct and the respective induced draft (I.D.) fan. The scrubber vessels are used to remove particulate matter (fly ash) entrained in the flue gas stream. The flue gas enters the top of each scrubber vessel and flows downward past the scrubber plumb bob arrangement to an area near the bottom of the scrubber vessel. The flue gas then turns upward and flows through the vessel's mist eliminator section and then through the associated I.D. fan. The restriction of the plumb bob in each of the three scrubber vessels increases the velocity of the flue gas, resulting in the atomization of the spray water into fine droplets which entrap the suspended particulate matter. The ash laden water then descends to the conical bottom section of the scrubber vessel. The mist eliminators contained in each scrubber vessel assist in removing the remaining moisture and ash from the flue gas stream before it exits the wet venturi scrubber. Water sprays at the top and bottom surfaces of the mist eliminators keep the ash buildup to a minimum, thus allowing unrestricted flue gas flow through the mist eliminator sections.

Several sources are used to supply spray water to the Unit 4 wet venturi scrubber. Fresh makeup water to each scrubber vessel is furnished in part by the circulating water (cooling tower) system. The fresh water makeup system is used to replace water that is lost through evaporative and blowdown losses that occur during normal operation of the wet venturi scrubber. Some of the ash laden water produced during the particulate matter removal process is collected in the bottom sections of the scrubber vessels and is recycled back to the respective scrubber vessel by the associated scrubber recycle pumping system. The scrubber recycle water supply system is the operational parameter that is continuously monitored and used to assure compliance with the Unit 4 particulate matter emission standard.

There are a total of nine scrubber recycle pumps in the Unit 4 wet venturi scrubber system, with each of the three scrubber vessels utilizing three individual recycle pumps. Each of the scrubber recycle pumps is rated at 50% of required capacity. As such only two recycle pumps per scrubber vessel are required to maintain full capacity recycle fluid flow to the respective scrubber absorber vessels. There is one redundant scrubber recycle pump per absorber vessel.

The nine scrubber recycle pumps are of an identical design and rating. The recycle pumps are of an end-suction, centrifugal design and were manufactured by the Goulds Pump Corporation. Each pump is rated at 3,600 gpm with a total dynamic head of 110 feet. Each of the nine scrubber recycle pumps is powered by a 200 horsepower, 1180 rpm 480 volt Allis-Chalmers electric motor.

The recycle water flow rate to the wet particulate venturi scrubber was selected as the indicator of pollution control equipment performance because it is indicative of scrubber operation and particulate matter removal. As described in Section I, water is sprayed into the scrubber vessels and mixes with the flue gas to remove particulate matter entrained in the exhaust stream. When the water flow through the scrubber is sufficient, contact between the exhaust (flue) gas and the water sprays result in particulate matter removal from the flue gas stream.

Particulate matter removal resulting from operation of the wet venturi scrubber is proportional, to a degree, to the amount of water sprayed into the flue gas stream during the operation of the scrubber. Each of the three Unit 4 wet venturi scrubber vessels operates by the injection of water into the high velocity flue gas stream. The water injection is accomplished through a water distribution system that establishes an evenly distributed water curtain across the entire scrubber vessel throat area. The flue gas breaks up the water into fine droplets which collide with the suspended particulate matter and traps the particles in the water droplets. Water droplets containing the captured particulate matter flow out of the venturi to a recycle reservoir located at the bottom of each scrubber vessel.

During the particulate matter testing performed in conjunction with the development of the Unit 4 CAM Plan, total recycle flow to the three scrubber absorber vessels was monitored via three portable ultrasonic flow meters. One flow meter was installed in each of the recycle pump discharge headers that supplies recycle spray water to the three scrubber absorber vessels. Concurrently, during the particulate matter testing the electrical current demand (amperage) of the in-service recycle pumps was monitored and recorded.

The recycle pumps' electrical current demand is analogous to the volume of water being pumped by the units. As shown on a typical centrifugal pump curve, a recycle pump's horsepower requirements increase as a direct result of pump flow output, irrespective of downstream obstructions and restrictions. As the recycle pump water flow to the scrubber vessels increases, the pumps' total electrical current demand also increases. Conversely, as the amount of water being pumped by the equipment decreases due to degradation or wear of the pumps, or is restricted because of pipe scaling or other obstructions, the electrical current demand (amperage) of the affected pumps will decrease accordingly. As such, monitoring the recycle pumps' total electrical current demand requirements is analogous to monitoring the pumping system's total volumetric flow output.

The scrubber recycle pump system total electrical current demand is utilized as the indicator of scrubber operation and particulate matter emissions. The recycle pumps are used to supply water and reagent to the scrubber vessels. Particulate matter testing conducted in October 2003 indicated that a relationship exists between the total recycle pump electrical current demand (amperage) and particulate matter emissions.

The indicator range value used in this CAM Plan is a minimum electrical current demand of 435 amps, based on a 3-hour fixed block average. This indicator range was selected following testing performed on Dave Johnston Source ID No. 4 on October 21, 22 and 23, 2003.

The following table contains the results of the October 2003 particulate matter testing:

Table B-5: Particulate Matter Test Results

Dave Johnston Unit 4				
Date of Test	Particulate Test Results Lb./MMBtu	Number of In-Service Scrubber Recycle Pumps	Recycle Pump Electrical Current Demand Amps	Water Flow to Scrubber (Gallons per Minute)
October 21, 2003	0.046	6	1020	23919
October 21, 2003	0.056	6	1026	24768
October 21, 2003	0.054	6	995	24014
October 22, 2003	0.067	3	549	15456
October 22, 2003	0.083	3	546	15321
October 22, 2003	0.082	3	545	15200
October 23, 2003	0.412	0	41	826
October 23, 2003	0.452	0	0	2
October 23, 2003	0.730	0	0	3

The first column of data contained in Table B-5 identifies the date of the particulate matter test. The second column lists the results of the particulate matter emission testing in units of pounds per million BTUs. The third column identifies the number of scrubber recycle pumps that were operational during the test period, the fourth column identifies total recycle pump electrical current demand, and the fifth column shows the total recycle water flow to the Unit 4 scrubber in units of gallons per minute. Note that the water flow rate to the scrubber and electrical current demand are averaged values with averaging time periods that correspond to the start and stop times of the individual particulate matter test runs.

During the October 2003 particulate matter testing the Unit 4 boiler was at full load and all three scrubber vessels were in service. The three normal particulate matter test runs – test runs 1, 2 and 3 – were conducted at normal boiler operation with two scrubber recycle pumps in operation per scrubber vessel. (There were a total of six recycle pumps in operation during the normal flow test conditions.) Test runs 4, 5 and 6 were conducted at reduced scrubber recycle flow conditions with one recycle pump in service per vessel. (There were a total of three recycle pumps in operation during the reduced flow test conditions.) And test runs 7, 8 and 9 were conducted at minimal scrubber recycle flow conditions with no recycle pumps in service. (There were zero recycle pumps in operation during the minimal flow test conditions.)

As the data shows, particulate matter emissions were well below the calculated emission standard of 0.21 Lb/MMBtu during the first six test runs. (The particulate matter emission standard was calculated utilizing a boiler heat input rate of 4,100 MMBtu/hr.) As indicated in Table B-5, the total recycle pump electrical current demand corresponds to the recycle water flow rate being supplied to the Unit 4 wet venturi scrubber. The chart shown on page B-46i illustrates the results of the particulate matter testing with particulate matter emissions, in units of Lb/MMBtu, graphed against scrubber recycle pump total electrical current demand (amperage). Note that temporarily installed ultrasonic flow meters were used to monitor scrubber recycle flow during the test period. The test data was used to develop a relationship between the electrical current demand and particulate matter emissions.

The three “normal flow” test run data were averaged, the three “reduced flow” data were averaged and the three “minimal flow” data were averaged. It is these three averaged data points, shown in table B-6, that are plotted on the chart contained on page B-46i.

Table B-6: Averaged Particulate Matter Test Data

Dave Johnston Unit 4 Averaged Data				
Date of Test Runs	Averaged Particulate Matter Test Results Lb./MMBtu	Number of In-Service Scrubber Recycle Pumps	Average Recycle Pump Electrical Current Demand Amps	Average Water Flow to Scrubber (Gallons per Minute)
October 21, 2003 (Normal Flow)	0.052	6	1014	24234
October 22, 2003 (Reduced Flow)	0.077	3	547	15326
October 23, 2003 (Minimal Flow)	0.531	0	14	277

The results of the particulate matter testing indicate that the emission source did not reach its particulate matter emission limit until all scrubber recycle pumps were removed from service. Particulate matter emission testing with three recycle pumps in-service – one in-service pump per scrubber absorber vessel – resulted in an average particulate matter emission rate of 0.077 Lb/MMBtu which is well below the calculated emission standard of 0.21 Lb/MMBtu.

The results of the particulate matter emission testing was used to derive the following equation that correlates particulate matter emissions to total scrubber recycle pump electrical current demand:

$$y = 2.1653x^{-0.5343}$$

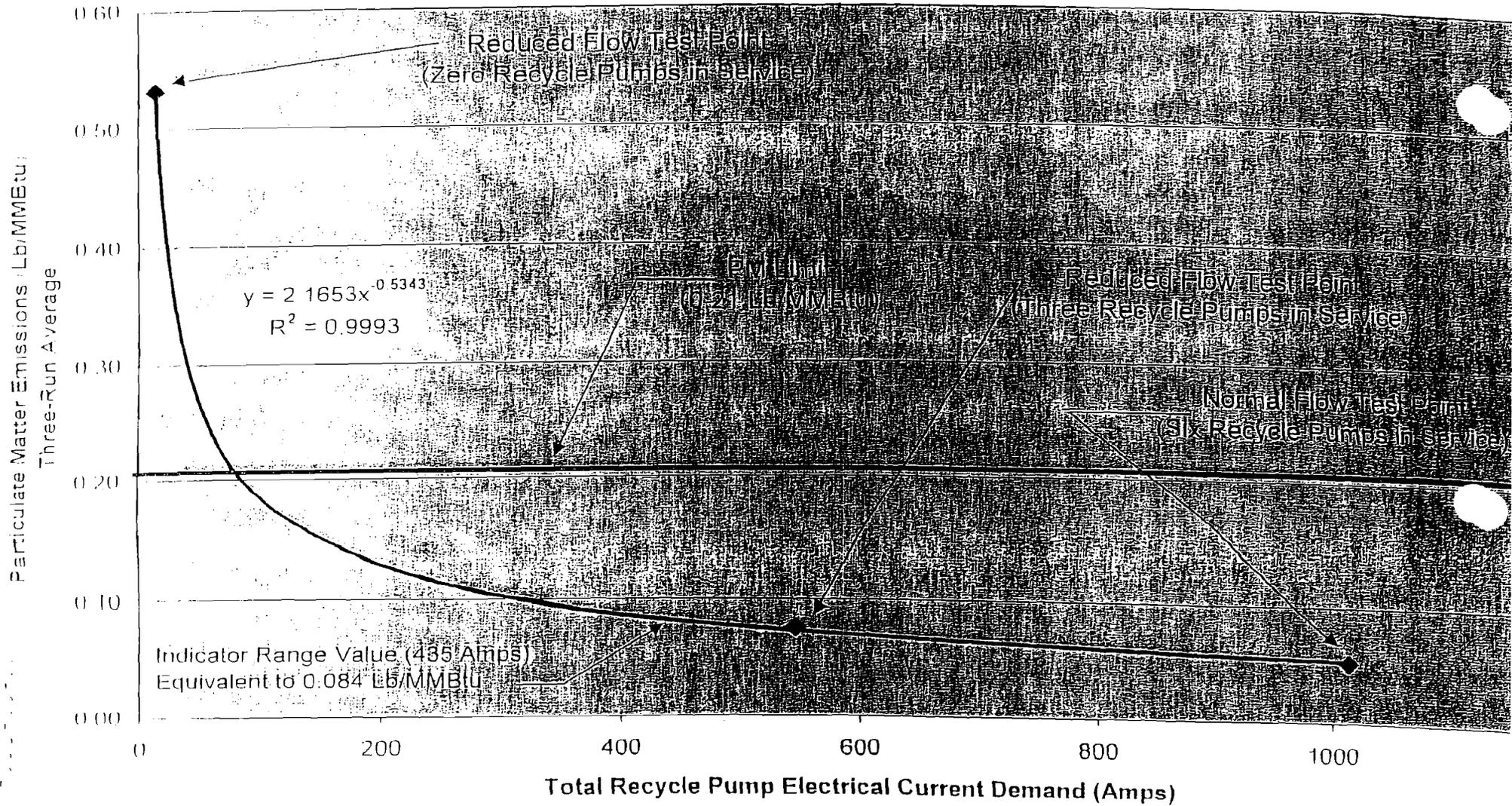
Where: y is particulate matter emissions in Lb/MMBtu  
and  
x is recycle pump electrical current demand in amps

Note that the above equation has an R<sup>2</sup> value of 0.9993 when applied to the three averaged data sets contained in Table B-6.

As the October 2003 testing indicated, the average recycle pump electrical current demand with three pumps in operation was 547 amps, which is equivalent to an average electrical current demand of 182 amps per pump. The Unit 4 wet venturi scrubber control system has a minimum amperage alarm point assigned to each in-service recycle pump. Whenever an in-service pump's electrical current demand falls below 145 amps the system goes into alarm to alert the equipment operators that there may be a problem with the recycle pump system. Following an alarm event the equipment is inspected and corrective actions are performed as required to correct any observed problems. Since each scrubber vessel incorporates one redundant recycle pump, the corrective actions may include removing the alarmed recycle pump from service and placing the spare unit into operation. It is the individual pump's 145 amp alarm point, which is equivalent to 435 amps for three in-service pumps, that is used as the CAM Plan's indicator range value.

As stated above, this CAM Plan's indicator range value is a total recycle pump electrical current demand of greater-than-or-equal-to 435 amps, based on a 3-hour fixed block average. During the three October 22, 2003 individual test runs at reduced flow conditions there were a total of three in-service scrubber recycle pumps. (There was one in-service recycle pump per scrubber absorber vessel during the three reduced flow test runs.) During the three reduced flow test runs the average total scrubber recycle pump electrical current demand was measured at 547 amps. However, the indicator range value of 435 amps is utilized in this CAM Plan and is determined by the scrubber control system's existing recycle pump alarm set points. Solving the derived equation stated at the top of this page indicates that the indicator range value of 435 amps is equivalent to a particulate matter emission rate of 0.084 Lb/MMBtu which is equivalent to 40% of the existing 0.21 Lb/MMBtu emission limit.

# Dave Johnston Unit 4 Particulate Matter Testing for CAM Three-Run Average Data



Page B-46k includes a schematic diagram of the Unit wet venturi scrubber that identifies how the system is designed and operated. Note that the scrubber recycle pumps supply spray water to the individual scrubber absorber vessels. The schematic diagram does not illustrate the other scrubber water supply and spray systems.

As shown on the diagram there are three recycle pumps per vessel, with each pump having a 50% capacity rating. Also, note that the flow meters that were temporarily installed and monitored during the October 2003 particulate matter testing were located in the recycle water supply headers to each of the three scrubber absorber vessels. Simultaneous monitoring of the recycle pumps' electrical current demand (amperage), the recycle pumps' volumetric flow rate (gallons per minute), the stack-measured particulate matter emissions, and the individual recycle pumps' existing 145 amp alarm points were used to establish and validate the CAM Plan indicator range value of 435 amps.

There are no control valves, recirculation systems or any other equipment or obstructions located downstream of the recycle pump discharge points that can affect fluid flow in the recycle water supply system. As such, all recycle pump fluid flow is discharged into the wet venturi scrubber absorber vessels. Additionally, each scrubber vessel utilizes one spare recycle pump that can be placed into operation as required.

Under normal Unit 4 boiler operating conditions all three scrubber vessels are in service and operational. However, periodic maintenance may be required on any of the three scrubber vessels. If maintenance is required, guillotine dampers located on the inlet side of the scrubber vessels are used to isolate the scrubber vessels and prevent flue gas flow through the equipment. If maintenance or cleaning of a scrubber vessel is required and it is removed from service, the Unit 4 boiler load is reduced from between 80 to 100 megawatts from full unit load operating conditions to prevent particulate matter overloading of the remaining two in-service scrubber vessels. During maintenance activities the scrubber vessel is inspected and corrective actions are performed as required. A maximum of one scrubber vessel can be isolated and removed from service at a time.

As previously stated, the nine scrubber recycle pumps are individually monitored by the plant's data acquisition system. If an in-service recycle pump's electrical current load (amperage) falls below 145 amps, which may be indicative of equipment malfunction, the pump goes into alarm and corrective actions are performed as required to maintain equipment availability. Additionally, the nine scrubber recycle pumps are inspected monthly to check equipment condition.

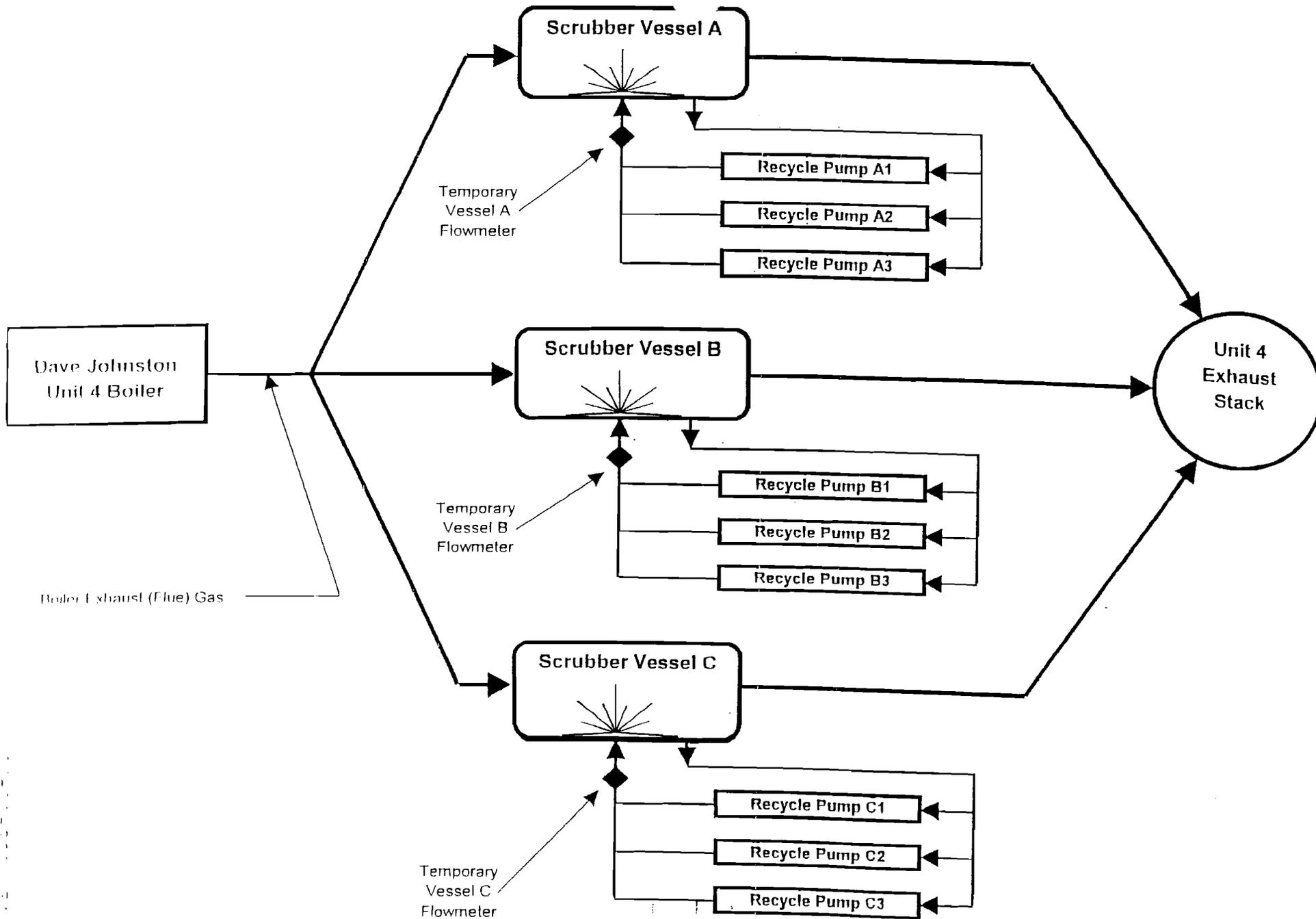


Table B-7 contains data from the October 2003 particulate matter testing that correlates total scrubber recycle pump volumetric flow to total scrubber recycle pump electrical current demand. Note that the volumetric flow rate and the electrical current demand are averaged values. The average flow rate values were obtained by observing the three scrubber recycle supply line flow meter values at the beginning and end of the individual particulate matter test runs. The observed beginning and end data were then used to determine the total flow of water during the test run. The total volumetric scrubber recycle flow, in gallons, was then divided by the test run time interval, in minutes, to determine the average scrubber recycle pump flow rate. The scrubber electrical current demand is monitored continuously by the Dave Johnston Plant's data acquisition system. The nine individual particulate matter test run time interval periods were then used to calculate the total average scrubber recycle pump electrical current demand (amperage) values.

Table B-7: Total Average Recycle Pump Amperage and Flow

Dave Johnston Unit 4 Wet Venturi Scrubber	
Scrubber Recycle Pump Average Electrical Current Demand (Amps)	Scrubber Recycle Pump Average Volumetric Flow Rate (Gallons per Minute)
1020.3	23918
1025.8	24768
995.0	24014
549.1	15458
545.7	15322
544.5	15200
41.2	826
0.0	2
0.0	3

As the chart on page B-46m indicates, a linear relationship exists between the total scrubber recycle pump volumetric flow and the total recycle pump electrical current demand. The following equation was derived that correlates total scrubber recycle pump flow output, in gallons per minute, to total scrubber recycle pump electrical current demand, in amperes:

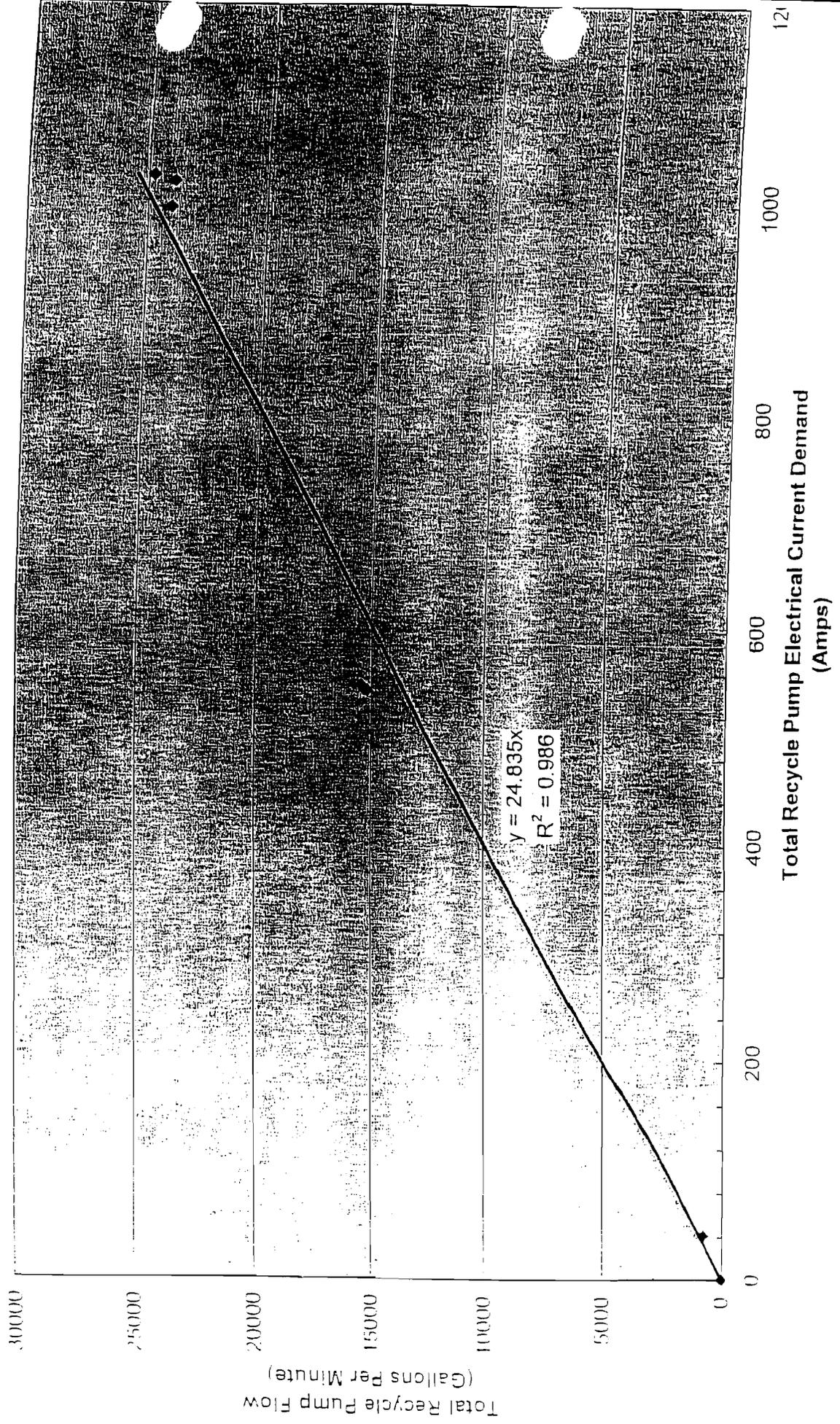
$$y = 24.835x$$

Where: y is total recycle pump flow in gallons per minute  
and  
x is recycle flow electrical current demand in amps

Note that the above equation has an R<sup>2</sup> value of 0.986 when applied to the nine data sets contained in Table B-7.

# Dave Johnston Unit 4

## Recycle Pump Flow vs. Electrical Current Demand







D. Performance Criteria

Data Representativeness:

Measurements are conducted at the emission point.

Verification of Operational Status:

Not applicable.

QA/QC Practices and Criteria:

The observer will be a Method 22 trained observer and will follow Method 22-like procedures.

Monitoring Frequency and Data Collection Procedure:

A one-minute Method 22-like observation will be performed daily.

III. Justification

A. Background

This facility is an electricity-generating power plant. The pollutant-specific emission unit is the Units #3 and #4 (3 Tripper Deck), Conveyor 43 Discharge and Conveyor 53 Baghouse, emission source ID No. 7B. The baghouse is used to reduce fugitive emissions resulting from coal handling operations at the Dave Johnston Plant. The 3 Tripper Deck Baghouse filters approximately 31,300 ft<sup>3</sup> of air per minute from the coal handling conveying system.

B. Rationale for Selection of Performance Indicator

Visible emissions was selected as the performance indicator because it is indicative of operation of the baghouse in a manner necessary to comply with the particulate emission standard. When the baghouse is operating properly, there will not be any visible emissions from the baghouse exhaust. Any increase in visible emissions indicates reduced performance of a particulate control device; therefore the presence of visible emissions is used as a performance indicator.

C. Rationale for Selection of Indicator Level

The selected indicator range is no visible emissions. When an excursion occurs, corrective actions will be initiated, beginning with an evaluation of the occurrence to determine the action required to correct the situation. All excursions will be documented and reported. An indicator range of no visible emissions was selected because: (1) an increase in visible emissions is indicative of an increase in particulate emissions; and (2) a monitoring technique which does not require a Method 9 certified observer is desired. Although Reference Method 22 applies to fugitive emissions sources, the visible/not visible emissions observation technique of RM-22 can be applied to ducted emissions; i.e., Method 22-like observations.

Compliance Assurance Monitoring Plan:  
Fabric Filter Baghouse for Particulate Matter Control  
Dave Johnston Plant

I. Background

A. Emissions Unit            Units #3 and #4 - 4 Tripper Deck, Feeders and Conveyors 54A,  
54B and 55A Baghouse  
Description:                    Fabric Filter Baghouse  
Identification:                 Source ID #7E  
Facility:                         Dave Johnston Plant

B. Applicable Regulation and Emission Limit and Monitoring Requirements

Regulation Nos.:                WAQSR Chapter 3, Section 2

Emission Limits:

    Particulate Matter:        5.43 lbs. per hour

Monitoring Requirements:    Daily Observations

C. Control Technology

Fabric Filter Baghouse

II. Monitoring Approach

The key elements of the monitoring approach are presented below.

A. Indicator

Visible emissions will be used as an indicator.

B. Measurement Approach

Visible emissions from the source ID No. 7E baghouse exhaust will be monitored daily using EPA Reference Method 22-like procedures.

C. Indicator Range

The indicator range is no visible emissions.

D. Performance Criteria

Data Representativeness:

Measurements are conducted at the emission point.

Verification of Operational Status:

Not applicable.

QA/QC Practices and Criteria:

The observer will be a Method 22 trained observer and will follow Method 22-like procedures.

Monitoring Frequency and Data Collection Procedure:

A one-minute Method 22-like observation will be performed daily.

III. Justification

A. Background

This facility is an electricity-generating power plant. The pollutant-specific emission unit is the Units #3 and #4 - 4 Tripper Deck, Feeders and Conveyors 54A, 54B and 55A Baghouse, emission source ID No. 7E. The baghouse is used to reduce fugitive emissions resulting from coal handling operations at the Dave Johnston Plant. The 4 Tripper Deck Baghouse filters approximately 38,150 ft<sup>3</sup> of air per minute from the coal handling conveying system.

B. Rationale for Selection of Performance Indicator

Visible emissions was selected as the performance indicator because it is indicative of operation of the baghouse in a manner necessary to comply with the particulate emission standard. When the baghouse is operating properly, there will not be any visible emissions from the baghouse exhaust. Any increase in visible emissions indicates reduced performance of a particulate control device; therefore the presence of visible emissions is used as a performance indicator.

C. Rationale for Selection of Indicator Level

The selected indicator range is no visible emissions. When an excursion occurs, corrective actions will be initiated, beginning with an evaluation of the occurrence to determine the action required to correct the situation. All excursions will be documented and reported. An indicator range of no visible emissions was selected because: (1) an increase in visible emissions is indicative of an increase in particulate emissions; and (2) a monitoring technique which does not require a Method 9 certified observer is desired. Although Reference Method 22 applies to fugitive emissions sources, the visible/not visible emissions observation technique of RM-22 can be applied to ducted emissions; i.e., Method 22-like observations.

Compliance Assurance Monitoring Plan:  
Fabric Filter Baghouse for Particulate Matter Control  
Dave Johnston Plant

I. Background

A. Emissions Unit            East Railcar Load-In Baghouse  
Description:                Fabric Filter Baghouse  
Identification:              Source ID #7F  
Facility:                      Dave Johnston Plant

B. Applicable Regulation and Emission Limit and Monitoring Requirements

Regulation Nos.:              WAQSR Chapter 3, Section 2

Emission Limits:  
    Particulate Matter:      6.0 lbs. per hour

Monitoring Requirements:    Daily Observations

C. Control Technology

Fabric Filter Baghouse

II. Monitoring Approach

The key elements of the monitoring approach are presented below.

A. Indicator

Visible emissions will be used as an indicator.

B. Measurement Approach

Visible emissions from the source ID No. 7F baghouse exhaust will be monitored daily using EPA Reference Method 22-like procedures.

C. Indicator Range

The indicator range is no visible emissions.

D. Performance Criteria

Data Representativeness:

Measurements are conducted at the emission point.

Verification of Operational Status:

Not applicable.

QA/QC Practices and Criteria:

The observer will be a Method 22 trained observer and will follow Method 22-like procedures.

Monitoring Frequency and Data Collection Procedure:

A one-minute Method 22-like observation will be performed daily.

III. Justification

A. Background

This facility is an electricity-generating power plant. The pollutant-specific emission unit is the East Railcar Load-In Baghouse, emission source ID No. 7F. The baghouse is used to reduce fugitive emissions resulting from coal handling operations at the Dave Johnston Plant. The East Railcar Load-In Baghouse filters approximately 70,000 ft<sup>3</sup> of air per minute from the coal handling unloading and conveying system.

B. Rationale for Selection of Performance Indicator

Visible emissions was selected as the performance indicator because it is indicative of operation of the baghouse in a manner necessary to comply with the particulate emission standard. When the baghouse is operating properly, there will not be any visible emissions from the baghouse exhaust. Any increase in visible emissions indicates reduced performance of a particulate control device; therefore the presence of visible emissions is used as a performance indicator.

C. Rationale for Selection of Indicator Level

The selected indicator range is no visible emissions. When an excursion occurs, corrective actions will be initiated, beginning with an evaluation of the occurrence to determine the action required to correct the situation. All excursions will be documented and reported. An indicator range of no visible emissions was selected because: (1) an increase in visible emissions is indicative of an increase in particulate emissions; and (2) a monitoring technique which does not require a Method 9 certified observer is desired. Although Reference Method 22 applies to fugitive emissions sources, the visible/not visible emissions observation technique of RM-22 can be applied to ducted emissions; i.e., Method 22-like observations.

Compliance Assurance Monitoring Plan:  
Fabric Filter Baghouse for Particulate Matter Control  
Dave Johnston Plant

I. Background

A. Emissions Unit            West Railcar Load-In Baghouse  
Description:                Fabric Filter Baghouse  
Identification:              Source ID #7G  
Facility:                      Dave Johnston Plant

B. Applicable Regulation and Emission Limit and Monitoring Requirements

Regulation Nos.:              WAQSR Chapter 3, Section 2

Emission Limits:  
Particulate Matter:        6.0 lbs. per hour

Monitoring Requirements:    Daily Observations

C. Control Technology

Fabric Filter Baghouse

II. Monitoring Approach

The key elements of the monitoring approach are presented below.

A. Indicator

Visible emissions will be used as an indicator.

B. Measurement Approach

Visible emissions from the source ID No. 7G baghouse exhaust will be monitored daily using EPA Reference Method 22-like procedures.

C. Indicator Range

The indicator range is no visible emissions.

#### D. Performance Criteria

##### Data Representativeness:

Measurements are conducted at the emission point.

##### Verification of Operational Status:

Not applicable.

##### QA/QC Practices and Criteria:

The observer will be a Method 22 trained observer and will follow Method 22-like procedures.

##### Monitoring Frequency and Data Collection Procedure:

A one-minute Method 22-like observation will be performed daily.

### III. Justification

#### A. Background

This facility is an electricity-generating power plant. The pollutant-specific emission unit is the West Railcar Load-In Baghouse, emission source ID No. 7G. The baghouse is used to reduce fugitive emissions resulting from coal handling operations at the Dave Johnston Plant. The West Railcar Load-In Baghouse filters approximately 70,000 ft<sup>3</sup> of air per minute from the coal handling unloading and conveying system.

#### B. Rationale for Selection of Performance Indicator

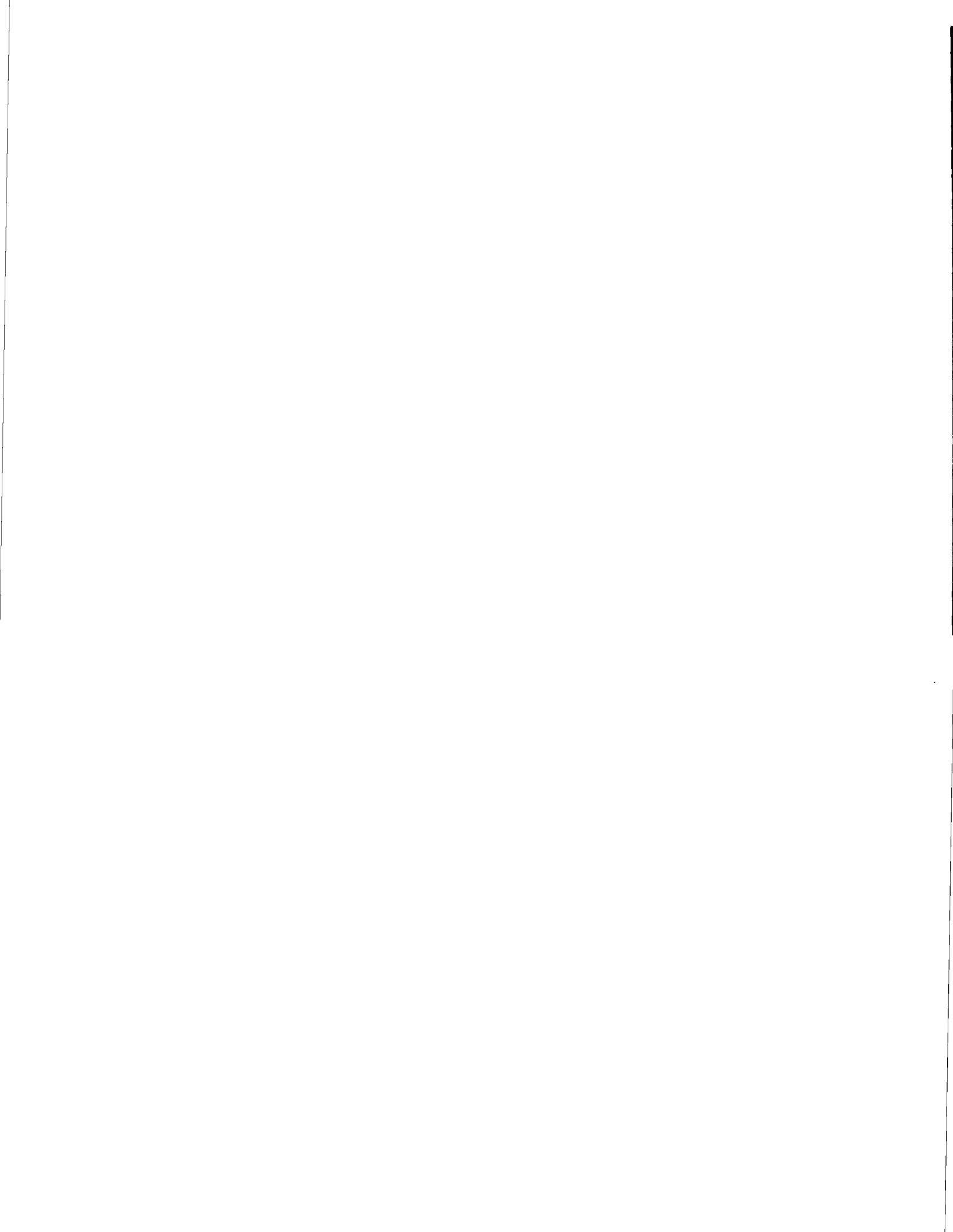
Visible emissions was selected as the performance indicator because it is indicative of operation of the baghouse in a manner necessary to comply with the particulate emission standard. When the baghouse is operating properly, there will not be any visible emissions from the baghouse exhaust. Any increase in visible emissions indicates reduced performance of a particulate control device; therefore the presence of visible emissions is used as a performance indicator.

#### C. Rationale for Selection of Indicator Level

The selected indicator range is no visible emissions. When an excursion occurs, corrective actions will be initiated, beginning with an evaluation of the occurrence to determine the action required to correct the situation. All excursions will be documented and reported. An indicator range of no visible emissions was selected because: (1) an increase in visible emissions is indicative of an increase in particulate emissions; and (2) a monitoring technique which does not require a Method 9 certified observer is desired. Although Reference Method 22 applies to fugitive emissions sources, the visible/not visible emissions observation technique of RM-22 can be applied to ducted emissions; i.e., Method 22-like observations.

**APPENDIX D**

WAQSR Chapter 7, Section 3 Compliance Assurance Monitoring



### WAQSR Chapter 7, Section 3 Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)

**(a) Definitions.** For purposes of this section: *"Act"* means the Clean Air Act, as amended by Pub.L. 101-549, 42 U.S.C. 7401, et seq.

*"Applicable requirement"* means all of the following as they apply to emissions units at a source subject to this section (including requirements with future effective compliance dates that have been promulgated or approved by the EPA or the State through rulemaking at the time of issuance of the operating permit):

(i) Any standard or other requirement provided for in the Wyoming implementation plan approved or promulgated by the EPA under title I of the Act that implements the relevant requirements of the Act, including any revisions to the plan promulgated in 40 CFR part 52;

(ii) Any standards or requirements in the WAQSR which are not a part of the approved Wyoming implementation plan and are not federally enforceable;

(iii) Any term or condition of any preconstruction permits issued pursuant to regulations approved or promulgated through rulemaking under title I, including parts C or D of the Act and including Chapter 5, Section 2 and Chapter 6, Sections 2 and 4 of the WAQSR;

(iv) Any standard or other requirement promulgated under section 111 of the Act, including section 111(d) and Chapter 5, Section 2 of the WAQSR;

(v) Any standard or other requirement under section 112 of the Act, including any requirement concerning accident prevention under section 112(r)(7) of the Act and including any regulations promulgated by the EPA and the State pursuant to section 112 of the Act;

(vi) Any standard or other requirement of the acid rain program under title IV of the Act or the regulations promulgated thereunder;

(vii) Any requirements established pursuant to section 504(b) or section 114(a)(3) of the Act concerning enhanced monitoring and compliance certifications;

(viii) Any standard or other requirement governing solid waste incineration, under section 129 of the Act;

(ix) Any standard or other requirement for consumer and commercial products, under section 183(e) of the Act (having to do with the release of volatile organic compounds under ozone control requirements);

(x) Any standard or other requirement of the regulations promulgated to protect stratospheric ozone under title VI of the Act, unless the EPA has determined that such requirements need not be contained in a title V permit;

(xi) Any national ambient air quality standard or increment or visibility requirement under part C of title I of the Act, but only as it would

apply to temporary sources permitted pursuant to section 504(e) of the Act; and

(xii) Any state ambient air quality standard or increment or visibility requirement of the WAQSR.

(xiii) Nothing under Chapter 6, Section 3(b)(v) shall be construed as affecting the allowance program and Phase II compliance schedule under the acid rain provision of title IV of the Act.

*"Capture system"* means the equipment (including but not limited to hoods, ducts, fans, and booths) used to contain, capture and transport a pollutant to a control device.

*"Continuous compliance determination method"* means a method, specified by the applicable standard or an applicable permit condition, which:

(i) Is used to determine compliance with an emission limitation or standard on a continuous basis, consistent with the averaging period established for the emission limitation or standard; and

(ii) Provides data either in units of the standard or correlated directly with the compliance limit.

*"Control device"* means equipment, other than inherent process equipment, that is used to destroy or remove air pollutant(s) prior to discharge to the atmosphere. The types of equipment that may commonly be used as control devices include, but are not limited to, fabric filters, mechanical collectors, electrostatic precipitators, inertial separators, afterburners, thermal or catalytic incinerators, adsorption devices (such as carbon beds), condensers, scrubbers (such as wet collection and gas absorption devices), selective catalytic or non-catalytic reduction systems, flue gas recirculation systems, spray dryers, spray towers, mist eliminators, acid plants, sulfur recovery plants, injection systems (such as water, steam, ammonia, sorbent or limestone injection), and combustion devices independent of the particular process being conducted at an emissions unit (e.g., the destruction of emissions achieved by venting process emission streams to flares, boilers or process heaters). For purposes of this part, a control device does not include passive control measures that act to prevent pollutants from forming, such as the use of seals, lids, or roofs to prevent the release of pollutants, use of low-polluting fuel or feedstocks, or the use of combustion or other process design features or characteristics. If an applicable requirement establishes that particular equipment which otherwise meets this definition of a control device does not constitute a control device as applied to a particular pollutant-specific emissions unit, then that definition shall be binding for purposes of this part.

*"Data"* means the results of any type of monitoring or method, including the results of

instrumental or non-instrumental monitoring, emission calculations, manual sampling procedures, recordkeeping procedures, or any other form of information collection procedure used in connection with any type of monitoring or method.

*"Emission limitation or standard"* means any applicable requirement that constitutes an emission limitation, emission standard, standard of performance or means of emission limitation as defined under the Act. An emission limitation or standard may be expressed in terms of the pollutant, expressed either as a specific quantity, rate or concentration of emissions (e.g., pounds of SO<sub>2</sub> per hour, pounds of SO<sub>2</sub> per million British thermal units of fuel input, kilograms of VOC per liter of applied coating solids, or parts per million by volume of SO<sub>2</sub>) or as the relationship of uncontrolled to controlled emissions (e.g., percentage capture and destruction efficiency of VOC or percentage reduction of SO<sub>2</sub>). An emission limitation or standard may also be expressed either as a work practice, process or control device parameter, or other form of specific design, equipment, operational, or operation and maintenance requirement. For purposes of this part, an emission limitation or standard shall not include general operation requirements that an owner or operator may be required to meet, such as requirements to obtain a permit, to operate and maintain sources in accordance with good air pollution control practices, to develop and maintain a malfunction abatement plan, to keep records, submit reports, or conduct monitoring.

*"Emissions unit"* means any part or activity of a stationary source that emits or has the potential to emit any regulated air pollutant or any pollutant listed under section 112(b) of the Act. This term is not meant to alter or affect the definition of the term "unit" for purposes of title IV of the Act.

*"Exceedence"* shall mean a condition that is detected by monitoring that provides data in terms of an emission limitation or standard and that indicates that emissions (or opacity) are greater than the applicable emission limitation or standard (or less than the applicable standard in the case of a percent reduction requirement) consistent with any averaging period specified for averaging the results of the monitoring.

*"Excursion"* shall mean a departure from an indicator range established for monitoring under this part, consistent with any averaging period specified for averaging the results of the monitoring.

*"Inherent process equipment"* means equipment that is necessary for the proper or safe functioning of the process, or material recovery equipment that the owner or operator documents is installed and operated primarily for purposes other than compliance with air pollution regulations. Equipment that must be

operated at an efficiency higher than that achieved during normal process operations in order to comply with the applicable emission limitation or standard is not inherent process equipment. For the purposes of this part, inherent process equipment is not considered a control device.

**"Major source"** means any stationary source (or any group of stationary sources that are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and are under common control of the same person or persons under common control) belonging to a single major industrial grouping and that is described in paragraphs (i), (ii), or (iii) of this definition. For the purpose of defining "major source", a stationary source or group of stationary sources shall be considered part of a single industrial grouping if all of the pollutant emitting activities at such source or group of sources on contiguous or adjacent properties belong to the same Major Group (i.e., all have the same two-digit code) as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987.

(i) A major source under section 112 of the Act, which is defined as:

(A) For pollutants other than radionuclides, any stationary source or group of stationary sources located within a contiguous area and under common control that emits or has the potential to emit, in the aggregate, 10 tons per year (tpy) or more of any hazardous air pollutant which has been listed pursuant to section 112(b) of the Act, 25 tpy or more of any combination of such hazardous air pollutants, or such lesser quantity as the EPA may establish by rule. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, emissions from any oil or gas exploration or production well (with its associated equipment) and emissions from any pipeline compressor or pump station shall not be aggregated with emissions from other similar units, whether or not such units are in a contiguous area or under common control, to determine whether such units or stations are major sources; or

(B) For radionuclides, "major source" shall have the meaning specified by the EPA by rule.

(ii) A major stationary source of air pollutants, as defined in section 302 of the Act, that directly emits or has the potential to emit, 100 tpy or more of any air pollutant (including any major source of fugitive emissions of any such pollutant, as determined by rule by the EPA). Emissions of air pollutants regulated solely due to section 112(r) of the Act shall not be considered in determining whether a source is a "major source" for purposes of Chapter 6, Section 3 applicability. The fugitive emissions of a stationary source shall not be considered in determining whether it is a major stationary source unless the source belongs to one of the following categories of stationary sources:

(A) Stationary sources listed in Chapter 6, Section 4(a)(i)(a) of the WAQSR; or

(B) Any other stationary source category, which as of August 7, 1980 is being regulated under section 111 or 112 of the Act.

(iii) A major stationary source as defined in part D of title I of the Act (in reference to sources located in non-attainment areas).

**"Monitoring"** means any form of collecting data on a routine basis to determine or otherwise assess compliance with emission limitations or standards. Recordkeeping may be considered monitoring where such records are used to determine or assess compliance with an emission limitation or standard (such as records of raw material content and usage, or records documenting compliance with work practice requirements). The conduct of compliance method tests, such as the procedures in 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A, on a routine periodic basis may be considered monitoring (or as a supplement to other monitoring), provided that requirements to conduct such tests on a one-time basis or at such times as a regulatory authority may require on a non-regular basis are not considered monitoring requirements for purposes of this paragraph. Monitoring may include one or more than one of the following data collection techniques, where appropriate for a particular circumstance:

(i) Continuous emission or opacity monitoring systems;

(ii) Continuous process, capture system, control device or other relevant parameter monitoring systems or procedures, including a predictive emission monitoring system;

(iii) Emission estimation and calculation procedures (e.g., mass balance or stoichiometric calculations);

(iv) Maintenance and analysis of records of fuel or raw materials usage;

(v) Recording results of a program or protocol to conduct specific operation and maintenance procedures;

(vi) Verification of emissions, process parameters, capture system parameters, or control device parameters using portable or in situ measurement devices;

(vii) Visible emission observations;

(viii) Any other form of measuring, recording, or verifying on a routine basis emissions, process parameters, capture system parameters, control device parameters or other factors relevant to assessing compliance with emission limitations or standards.

**"Operating permit"** means any permit or group of permits covering a source under Chapter 6, Section 3, Operating Permits that is issued, renewed, amended, or revised pursuant to Chapter 6, Section 3.

**"Operating permit application"** shall mean an application (including any supplement to a previously submitted application) that is

submitted by the owner or operator in order to obtain a Chapter 6, Section 3, operating permit.

**"Owner or operator"** means any person who owns, leases, operates, controls or supervises a stationary source subject to this part.

**"Pollutant-specific emissions unit"** means an emissions unit considered separately with respect to each regulated air pollutant.

**"Potential to emit"** means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit any air pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of a source to emit an air pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation is enforceable by the EPA and the Division. This term does not alter or affect the use of this term for any other purposes under the Act, or the term "capacity factor" as used in title IV of the Act or the regulations promulgated thereunder.

**"Predictive emission monitoring system (PEMS)"** means a system that uses process and other parameters as inputs to a computer program or other data reduction system to produce values in terms of the applicable emission limitation or standard.

**"Regulated air pollutant"** means the following:

(i) Nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) or any volatile organic compound;

(ii) Any pollutant for which a national ambient air quality standard has been promulgated;

(iii) Any pollutant that is subject to any standard established in Chapter 5, Section 2 of the WAQSR or section 111 of the Act;

(iv) Any Class I or II substance subject to a standard promulgated under or established by title VI of the Act; or

(v) Any pollutant subject to a standard promulgated under section 112 or other requirements established under section 112 of the Act, including sections 112(g), (j), and (r) of the Act, including the following:

(A) Any pollutant subject to requirements under section 112(j) of the Act. If the EPA fails to promulgate a standard by the date established pursuant to section 112(c) of the Act, any pollutant for which a subject source would be major shall be considered to be regulated on the date 18 months after the applicable date established pursuant to section 112(e) of the Act; and

(B) Any pollutant for which the requirements of section 112(g)(2) of the Act have been met, but only with respect to the individual source subject to section 112(g)(2) requirement.

(vi) Pollutants regulated solely under section 112(r) of the Act are to be regulated only with respect to the requirements of section 112(r)

for permits issued under Chapter 6, Section 3, Operating Permits.

**"Stationary source"** means any building, structure, facility, or installation that emits or may emit any regulated air pollutant or any pollutant listed under section 112(b) of the Act.

**(b) Applicability.**

**(i) General applicability.** Except for backup utility units that are exempt under paragraph (ii)(B) of this subsection (b), the requirements of this part shall apply to a pollutant-specific emissions unit at a major source that is required to obtain a Chapter 6, Section 3, operating permit if the unit satisfies all of the following criteria:

(A) The unit is subject to an emission limitation or standard for the applicable regulated air pollutant (or a surrogate thereof), other than an emission limitation or standard that is exempt under paragraph (ii)(A) of this subsection (b);

(B) The unit uses a control device to achieve compliance with any such emission limitation or standard; and

(C) The unit has potential pre-control device emissions of the applicable regulated air pollutant that are equal to or greater than 100 percent of the amount, in tons per year, required for a source to be classified as a major source. For purposes of this paragraph, "potential pre-control device emissions" shall have the same meaning as "potential to emit", as defined in Chapter 7, Section 3(a), except that emission reductions achieved by the applicable control device shall not be taken into account.

**(ii) Exemptions.**

(A) Exempt emission limitations or standards. The requirements of this part shall not apply to any of the following emission limitations or standards:

(I) Emission limitations or standards proposed by the EPA Administrator after November 15, 1990 pursuant to section 111 or 112 of the Act;

(II) Stratospheric ozone protection requirements under title VI of the Act;

(III) Acid Rain Program requirements pursuant to sections 404, 405, 406, 407(a), 407(b), or 410 of the Act;

(IV) Emission limitations or standards or other applicable requirements that apply solely under an emissions trading program approved or promulgated by the Administrator under the Act that allows for trading emissions within a source or between sources;

(V) A federally enforceable emissions cap included in the Chapter 6, Section 3 operating permit;

(VI) Emission limitations or standards for which a Chapter 6, Section 3, operating permit specifies a continuous compliance determination method, as defined in Chapter

7, Section 3(a). The exemption provided in (b)(ii)(A)(VI) of this section shall not apply if the applicable compliance method includes an assumed control device emission reduction factor that could be affected by the actual operation and maintenance of the control device (such as a surface coating line controlled by an incinerator for which continuous compliance is determined by calculating emissions on the basis of coating records and an assumed control device efficiency factor based on an initial performance test; in this example, this part would apply to the control device and capture system, but not to the remaining elements of the coating line, such as raw material usage).

(B) Exemption for backup utility power emissions units. The requirements of this part shall not apply to a utility unit, as defined in §72.2 of Chapter 11, Section 2(b) that is municipally-owned if the owner or operator provides documentation in a Chapter 6, Section 3, operating permit application that:

(I) The utility unit is exempt from all monitoring requirements in Chapter 11, Section 2(b), Acid Rain, Continuous emission monitoring (including the appendices thereto);

(II) The utility unit is operated for the sole purpose of providing electricity during periods of peak electrical demand or emergency situations and will be operated consistent with that purpose throughout the Chapter 6, Section 3, operating permit term. The owner or operator shall provide historical operating data and relevant contractual obligations to document that this criterion is satisfied; and

(III) The actual emissions from the utility unit, based on the average annual emissions over the last three calendar years of operation (or such shorter time period that is available for units with fewer than three years of operation) are less than 50 percent of the amount in tons per year required for a source to be classified as a major source and are expected to remain so.

**(c) Monitoring design criteria.**

**(i) General criteria.** To provide a reasonable assurance of compliance with emission limitations or standards for the anticipated range of operations at a pollutant-specific emissions unit, monitoring under this part shall meet the following general criteria:

(A) The owner or operator shall design the monitoring to obtain data for one or more indicators of emission control performance for the control device, any associated capture system and, if necessary to satisfy paragraph (c)(i)(B) of this section, processes at a pollutant-specific emissions unit. Indicators of performance may include, but are not limited to, direct or predicted emissions (including visible emissions or opacity), process and control device parameters that affect control device (and capture system) efficiency or emission rates, or recorded

findings of inspection and maintenance activities conducted by the owner or operator.

(B) The owner or operator shall establish an appropriate range(s) or designated condition(s) for the selected indicator(s) such that operation within the ranges provides a reasonable assurance of ongoing compliance with emission limitations or standards for the anticipated range of operating conditions. Such range(s) or condition(s) shall reflect the proper operation and maintenance of the control device (and associated capture system), in accordance with applicable design properties, for minimizing emissions over the anticipated range of operating conditions at least to the level required to achieve compliance with the applicable requirements. The reasonable assurance of compliance will be assessed by maintaining performance within the indicator range(s) or designated condition(s). The ranges shall be established in accordance with the design and performance requirements in this section and documented in accordance with the requirements in Chapter 7, Section 3(d). If necessary to assure that the control device and associated capture system can satisfy this criterion, the owner or operator shall monitor appropriate process operational parameters (such as total throughput where necessary to stay within the rated capacity for a control device). In addition, unless specifically stated otherwise by an applicable requirement, the owner or operator shall monitor indicators to detect any bypass of the control device (or capture system) to the atmosphere, if such bypass can occur based on the design of the pollutant-specific emissions unit.

(C) The design of indicator ranges or designated conditions may be:

(I) Based on a single maximum or minimum value if appropriate (e.g., maintaining condenser temperatures a certain number of degrees below the condensation temperature of the applicable compound(s) being processed) or at multiple levels that are relevant to distinctly different operating conditions (e.g., high versus low load levels);

(II) Expressed as a function of process variables (e.g., an indicator range expressed as minimum to maximum pressure drop across a venturi throat in a particulate control scrubber);

(III) Expressed as maintaining the applicable parameter in a particular operational status or designated condition (e.g., position of a damper controlling gas flow to the atmosphere through a by-pass duct);

(IV) Established as interdependent between more than one indicator.

**(ii) Performance criteria.** The owner or operator shall design the monitoring to meet the following performance criteria:

(A) Specifications that provide for obtaining data that are representative of the emissions or parameters being monitored (such as

detector location and installation specifications, if applicable);

(B) For new or modified monitoring equipment, verification procedures to confirm the operational status of the monitoring prior to the date by which the owner or operator must conduct monitoring under this part as specified in Chapter 7, Section 3(g)(i). The owner or operator shall consider the monitoring equipment manufacturer's requirements or recommendations for installation, calibration, and start-up operation;

(C) Quality assurance and control practices that are adequate to ensure the continuing validity of the data. The owner or operator shall consider manufacturer recommendations or requirements applicable to the monitoring in developing appropriate quality assurance and control practices;

(D) Specifications for the frequency of conducting the monitoring, the data collection procedures that will be used (e.g., computerized data acquisition and handling, alarm sensor, or manual log entries based on gauge readings), and, if applicable, the period over which discrete data points will be averaged for the purpose of determining whether an excursion or exceedance has occurred.

(I) At a minimum, the owner or operator shall design the period over which data are obtained and, if applicable, averaged consistent with the characteristics and typical variability of the pollutant-specific emissions unit (including the control device and associated capture system). Such intervals shall be commensurate with the time period over which a change in control device performance that would require actions by owner or operator to return operations within normal ranges or designated conditions is likely to be observed.

(II) For all pollutant-specific emissions units with the potential to emit, calculated including the effect of control devices, the applicable regulated air pollutant in an amount equal to or greater than 100 percent of the amount, in tons per year, required for a source to be classified as a major source, for each parameter monitored, the owner or operator shall collect four or more data values equally spaced over each hour and average the values, as applicable, over the applicable averaging period as determined in accordance with paragraph (c)(ii)(D)(I) of this section. The Division may approve a reduced data collection frequency, if appropriate, based on information presented by the owner or operator concerning the data collection mechanisms available for a particular parameter for the particular pollutant-specific emissions unit (e.g., integrated raw material or fuel analysis data, noninstrumental measurement of waste feed rate or visible emissions, use of a portable analyzer or an alarm sensor).

(III) For other pollutant-specific emissions units, the frequency of data collection may be less than the frequency specified in subparagraph (c)(ii)(D)(II) of this section but the monitoring shall include some data collection at least once per 24-hour period (e.g., a daily inspection of a carbon adsorber operation in conjunction with a weekly or monthly check of emissions with a portable analyzer).

**(iii) Evaluation factors.** In designing monitoring to meet the requirements in paragraphs (c)(i) and (c)(ii) of this section, the owner or operator shall take into account site-specific factors including the applicability of existing monitoring equipment and procedures, the ability of the monitoring to account for process and control device operational variability, the reliability and latitude built into the control technology, and the level of actual emissions relative to the compliance limitation.

**(iv) Special criteria for the use of continuous emission, opacity or predictive monitoring systems.**

(A) If a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS), continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) or predictive emission monitoring system (PEMS) is required pursuant to other authority under the Act or state or local law, the owner or operator shall use such system to satisfy the requirements of this section.

(B) The use of a CEMS, COMS, or PEMS that satisfies any of the following monitoring requirements shall be deemed to satisfy the general design criteria in paragraphs (c)(i) and (c)(ii) of this section, provided that a COMS may be subject to the criteria for establishing indicator ranges under paragraph (c)(i) of this section:

(I) Section 51.214 and Appendix P of 40 CFR part 51;

(II) Chapter 5, Section 2(j) and Section 2(b)(i), 40 CFR part 60, Appendix B;

(III) Chapter 5, Section 3(j) and any applicable performance specifications required pursuant to the applicable subpart of Chapter 5, Section 3;

(IV) Chapter 11, Section 2b, Acid Rain, Continuous emission monitoring;

(V) 40 CFR part 266, Subpart H and appendix IX; or

(VI) If an applicable requirement does not otherwise require compliance with the requirements listed in the preceding paragraphs (c)(iv)(B)(I)-(V) of this section, comparable requirements and specifications established by the Division.

(C) The owner or operator shall design the monitoring system subject to subsection (c)(iv) to:

(I) Allow for reporting of exceedances (or excursions if applicable to a COMS used to assure compliance with a particulate matter

standard), consistent with any period for reporting of exceedances in an underlying requirement. If an underlying requirement does not contain a provision for establishing an averaging period for the reporting of exceedances or excursions, the criteria used to develop an averaging period in (c)(ii)(D) of this section shall apply, and

(II) Provide an indicator range consistent with paragraph (c)(i) of this section for a COMS used to assure compliance with a particulate matter standard. If an opacity standard applies to the pollutant-specific emissions unit, such limit may be used as the appropriate indicator range unless the opacity limit fails to meet the criteria in paragraph (c)(i) of this section after considering the type of control device and other site-specific factors applicable to the pollutant-specific emissions unit.

**(d) Submittal requirements.**

(i) The owner or operator shall submit to the Division monitoring that satisfies the design requirements in Chapter 7, Section 3(c). The submission shall include the following information:

(A) The indicators to be monitored to satisfy Chapter 7, Section 3(c)(i)(A)-(B);

(B) The ranges or designated conditions for such indicators, or the process by which such indicator ranges or designated conditions shall be established;

(C) The performance criteria for the monitoring to satisfy Chapter 7, Section 3(c)(ii); and

(D) If applicable, the indicator ranges and performance criteria for a CEMS, COMS or PEMS pursuant to Chapter 7, Section 3(c)(iv).

(ii) As part of the information submitted, the owner or operator shall submit a justification for the proposed elements of the monitoring. If the performance specifications proposed to satisfy Chapter 7, Section 3(c)(ii)(B) or (C) include differences from manufacturer recommendations, the owner or operator shall explain the reasons for the differences between the requirements proposed by the owner or operator and the manufacturer's recommendations or requirements. The owner or operator also shall submit any data supporting the justification, and may refer to generally available sources of information used to support the justification (such as generally available air pollution engineering manuals, or EPA publications on appropriate monitoring for various types of control devices or capture systems). To justify the appropriateness of the monitoring elements proposed, the owner or operator may rely in part on existing applicable requirements that establish the monitoring for the applicable pollutant-specific emissions unit or a similar unit. If an owner or operator relies on presumptively acceptable monitoring, no further justification for the appropriateness of that monitoring should be necessary other

than an explanation of the applicability of such monitoring to the unit in question, unless data or information is brought forward to rebut the assumption. Presumptively acceptable monitoring includes:

(A) Presumptively acceptable or required monitoring approaches, established by the Division in a rule that constitutes part of the applicable implementation plan required pursuant to title I of the Act, that are designed to achieve compliance with this section for particular pollutant-specific emissions units;

(B) Continuous emission, opacity or predictive emission monitoring systems that satisfy applicable monitoring requirements and performance specifications as specified in Chapter 7, Section 3(c)(iv);

(C) Excepted or alternative monitoring methods allowed or approved pursuant to Chapter 11, Section 2(b), Acid Rain, Continuous emission monitoring;

(D) Monitoring included for standards exempt from this section pursuant to Chapter 7, Section 3(b)(ii)(A)(I) or (VI) to the extent such monitoring is applicable to the performance of the control device (and associated capture system) for the pollutant-specific emissions unit; and

(E) Presumptively acceptable monitoring identified in guidance by EPA. Such guidance will address the requirements under Chapter 7, Section 3(d)(i),(ii) and (iii) to the extent practicable.

**(iii)** (A) Except as provided in Chapter 7, Section 3(d)(iv), the owner or operator shall submit control device (and process and capture system, if applicable) operating parameter data obtained during the conduct of the applicable compliance or performance test conducted under conditions specified by the applicable rule. If the applicable rule does not specify testing conditions or only partially specifies test conditions, the performance test generally shall be conducted under conditions representative of maximum emissions potential under anticipated operating conditions at the pollutant-specific emissions unit. Such data may be supplemented, if desired, by engineering assessments and manufacturer's recommendations to justify the indicator ranges (or, if applicable, the procedures for establishing such indicator ranges). Emission testing is not required to be conducted over the entire indicator range or range of potential emissions.

(B) The owner or operator must document that no changes to the pollutant-specific emissions unit, including the control device and capture system, have taken place that could result in a significant change in the control system performance or the selected ranges or designated conditions for the indicators to be monitored since the performance or compliance tests were conducted.

(iv) If existing data from unit-specific compliance or performance testing specified

in Chapter 7, Section 3(d)(iii) are not available, the owner or operator:

(A) Shall submit a test plan and schedule for obtaining such data in accordance with Chapter 7, Section 3(d)(v); or

(B) May submit indicator ranges (or procedures for establishing indicator ranges) that rely on engineering assessments and other data, provided that the owner or operator demonstrates that factors specific to the type of monitoring, control device, or pollutant-specific emissions unit make compliance or performance testing unnecessary to establish indicator ranges at levels that satisfy the criteria in Chapter 7, Section 3(c)(i).

(v) If the monitoring submitted by the owner or operator requires installation, testing, or other necessary activities prior to use of the monitoring for purposes of this part, the owner or operator shall include an implementation plan and schedule for installing, testing and performing any other appropriate activities prior to use of the monitoring. The implementation plan and schedule shall provide for use of the monitoring as expeditiously as practicable after approval of the monitoring in the Chapter 6, Section 3 operating permit pursuant to Chapter 7, Section 3(f), but in no case shall the schedule for completing installation and beginning operation of the monitoring exceed 180 days after approval of the permit.

(vi) If a control device is common to more than one pollutant-specific emissions unit, the owner or operator may submit monitoring for the control device and identify the pollutant-specific emissions units affected and any process or associated capture device conditions that must be maintained or monitored in accordance with Chapter 7, Section 3(c)(i) rather than submit separate monitoring for each pollutant-specific emissions unit.

(vii) If a single pollutant-specific emissions unit is controlled by more than one control device similar in design and operation, the owner or operator may submit monitoring that applies to all the control devices and identify the control devices affected and any process or associated capture device conditions that must be maintained or monitored in accordance with Chapter 7, Section 3(c)(i) rather than submit a separate description of monitoring for each control device.

**(e) Deadlines for submittals.**

**(i) Large pollutant-specific emissions units.** For all pollutant-specific emissions units with the potential to emit (taking into account control devices to the extent appropriate under the definition of this term in Chapter 7, Section 3(a) the applicable regulated air pollutant in an amount equal to or greater than 100 percent of the amount, in tons per year, required for a source to be classified as a major source, the owner or operator shall

submit the information required under Chapter 7, Section 3(d) at the following times:

(A) On or after April 20, 1998, the owner or operator shall submit information as part of an application for an initial Chapter 6, Section 3 operating permit if, by that date, the application either:

(I) Has not been filed; or

(II) Has not yet been determined to be complete by the Division.

(B) On or after April 20, 1998, the owner or operator shall submit information as part of an application for a significant permit revision under Chapter 6, Section 3, but only with respect to those pollutant-specific emissions units for which the proposed permit revision is applicable.

(C) The owner or operator shall submit any information not submitted under the deadlines set forth in Chapter 7, Section 3(e)(i)(A) and (B) as part of the application for the renewal of a Chapter 6, Section 3 operating permit.

**(ii) Other pollutant-specific emissions units.**

For all other pollutant-specific emissions units subject to this part and not subject to Chapter 7, Section 3(e)(i), the owner or operator shall submit the information required under Chapter 7, Section 3(d) as part of an application for a renewal of a Chapter 6, Section 3 operating permit.

**(iii)** The effective date for the requirement to submit information under Chapter 7, Section 3(d) shall be as specified pursuant to Chapter 7, Section 3(e)(i)-(iii) and a permit reopening to require the submittal of information under this section shall not be required pursuant to Chapter 6, Section 3(d)(vii)(A)(I), provided, however, that, if a Chapter 6, Section 3 operating permit is reopened for cause by EPA or the Division pursuant to Chapter 6, Section 3(d)(vii)(A)(III) or (IV), the applicable agency may require the submittal of information under this section for those pollutant-specific emissions units that are subject to this part and that are affected by the permit reopening.

**(iv)** Prior to approval of monitoring that satisfies this part, the owner or operator is subject to the requirements of Chapter 6, Section 3(h)(i)(C)(I)(2.).

**(f) Approval of monitoring.**

**(i)** Based on an application that includes the information submitted in accordance with Chapter 7, Section 3(e), the Division shall act to approve the monitoring submitted by the owner or operator by confirming that the monitoring satisfies the requirements in Chapter 7, Section 3(c).

**(ii)** In approving monitoring under this section, the Division may condition the approval on the owner or operator collecting additional data on the indicators to be monitored for a pollutant-specific emissions unit, including required compliance or performance testing, to confirm the ability of

the monitoring to provide data that are sufficient to satisfy the requirements of this part and to confirm the appropriateness of an indicator range(s) or designated condition(s) proposed to satisfy Chapter 7, Section 3(c)(i)(B) and (C) and consistent with the schedule in Chapter 7, Section 3(d)(v).

(iii) If the Division approves the proposed monitoring, the Division shall establish one or more permit terms or conditions that specify the required monitoring in accordance with Chapter 6, Section 3(h)(i)(c)(I). At a minimum, the permit shall specify:

(A) The approved monitoring approach that includes all of the following:

(I) The indicator(s) to be monitored (such as temperature, pressure drop, emissions, or similar parameter);

(II) The means or device to be used to measure the indicator(s) (such as temperature measurement device, visual observation, or CEMS); and

(III) The performance requirements established to satisfy Chapter 7, Section 3(c)(ii) or (iv), as applicable.

(B) The means by which the owner or operator will define an exceedance or excursion for purposes of responding to and reporting exceedances or excursions under Chapter 7, Section 3(g) and (h). The permit shall specify the level at which an excursion or exceedance will be deemed to occur, including the appropriate averaging period associated with such exceedance or excursion. For defining an excursion from an indicator range or designated condition, the permit may either include the specific value(s) or condition(s) at which an excursion shall occur, or the specific procedures that will be used to establish that value or condition. If the latter, the permit shall specify appropriate notice procedures for the owner or operator to notify the Division upon any establishment or reestablishment of the value.

(C) The obligation to conduct the monitoring and fulfill the other obligations specified in Chapter 7, Section 3(g) through (i).

(D) If appropriate, a minimum data availability requirement for valid data collection for each averaging period, and, if appropriate, a minimum data availability requirement for the averaging periods in a reporting period.

(iv) If the monitoring proposed by the owner or operator requires installation, testing or final verification of operational status, the Chapter 6, Section 3 operating permit shall include an enforceable schedule with appropriate milestones for completing such installation, testing, or final verification consistent with the requirements in Chapter 7, Section 3(d)(v).

(v) If the Division disapproves the proposed monitoring, the following applies:

(A) The draft or final permit shall include, at a minimum, monitoring that satisfies the

requirements of Chapter 6, Section 3(h)(i)(C)(I)(2.);

(B) The Division shall include in the draft or final permit a compliance schedule for the source owner to submit monitoring that satisfies Chapter 7, Section 3(c) and (d), but in no case shall the owner or operator submit revised monitoring more than 180 days from the date of issuance of the Chapter 6, Section 3 operating permit; and

(C) If the source owner or operator does not submit the monitoring in accordance with the compliance schedule as required in Chapter 7, Section 3(f)(v)(B) or if the Division disapproves the monitoring submitted, the source owner or operator shall be deemed not in compliance with Chapter 7, Section 3, unless the source owner or operator successfully challenges the disapproval.

(g) **Operation of approved monitoring.**

(i) **Commencement of operation.** The owner or operator shall conduct the monitoring required under this part upon issuance of a Chapter 6, Section 3 operating permit that includes such monitoring, or by such later date specified in the permit pursuant to Chapter 7, Section 3(f)(v).

(ii) **Proper maintenance.** At all times, the owner or operator shall maintain the monitoring, including but not limited to, maintaining necessary parts for routine repairs of the monitoring equipment.

(iii) **Continued operation.** Except for, as applicable, monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), the owner or operator shall conduct all monitoring in continuous operation (or shall collect data at all required intervals) at all times that the pollutant-specific emissions unit is operating. Data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities shall not be used for purposes of this part, including data averages and calculations, or fulfilling a minimum data availability requirement, if applicable. The owner or operator shall use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing the operation of the control device and associated control system. A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring to provide valid data. Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

(iv) **Response to excursions or exceedances.**

(A) Upon detecting an excursion or exceedance, the owner or operator shall restore operation of the pollutant-specific emissions unit (including the control device and associated capture system) to its normal or usual manner of operation as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing

emissions. The response shall include minimizing the period of any startup, shutdown or malfunction and taking any necessary corrective actions to restore normal operation and prevent the likely recurrence of the cause of an excursion or exceedance (other than those caused by excused startup or shutdown conditions). Such actions may include initial inspection and evaluation, recording that operations returned to normal without operator action (such as through response by a computerized distribution control system), or any necessary follow-up actions to return operation to within the indicator range, designated condition, or below the applicable emission limitation or standard, as applicable.

(B) Determination of whether the owner or operator has used acceptable procedures in response to an excursion or exceedance will be based on information available, which may include but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures and records, and inspection of the control device, associated capture system, and the process.

(v) **Documentation of need for improved monitoring.** After approval of monitoring under this part, if the owner or operator identifies a failure to achieve compliance with an emission limitation or standard for which the approved monitoring did not provide an indication of an excursion or exceedance while providing valid data, or the results of compliance or performance testing document a need to modify the existing indicator ranges or designated conditions, the owner or operator shall promptly notify the Division and, if necessary, submit a proposed modification to the Chapter 6, Section 3 operating permit to address the necessary monitoring changes. Such a modification may include, but is not limited to, reestablishing indicator ranges or designated conditions, modifying the frequency of conducting monitoring and collecting data, or the monitoring of additional parameters.

(h) **Quality improvement plan (QIP) requirements.**

(i) Based on the results of a determination made under Chapter 7, Section 3(g)(iv)(B), the Administrator or the Division may require the owner or operator to develop and implement a QIP. Consistent with Chapter 7, Section 3(f)(iii)(C), the Chapter 6, Section 3 operating permit may specify an appropriate threshold, such as an accumulation of exceedances or excursions exceeding 5 percent duration of a pollutant-specific emissions unit's operating time for a reporting period, for requiring the implementation of a QIP. The threshold may be set at a higher or lower percent or may rely on other criteria for purposes of indicating whether a pollutant-specific emissions unit is being maintained and operated in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices.

(ii) **Elements of a QIP.**

(A) The owner or operator shall maintain a written QIP, if required, and have it available for inspection.

(B) The plan initially shall include procedures for evaluating the control performance problems and, based on the results of the evaluation procedures, the owner or operator shall modify the plan to include procedures for conducting one or more of the following actions, as appropriate:

(I) Improved preventive maintenance practices.

(II) Process operation changes.

(III) Appropriate improvements to control methods.

(IV) Other steps appropriate to correct control performance.

(V) More frequent or improved monitoring (only in conjunction with one or more steps under Chapter 7, Section 3(h)(ii)(B)(I)-(IV)).

(iii) If a QIP is required, the owner or operator shall develop and implement a QIP as expeditiously as practicable and shall notify the Division if the period for completing the improvements contained in the QIP exceeds 180 days from the date on which the need to implement the QIP was determined.

(iv) Following implementation of a QIP, upon any subsequent determination pursuant to Chapter 7, Section 3(g)(iv)(B), the Administrator or the Division may require that an owner or operator make reasonable changes to the QIP if the QIP is found to have:

(A) Failed to address the cause of the control device performance problems; or

(B) Failed to provide adequate procedures for correcting control device performance problems as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions.

(v) Implementation of a QIP shall not excuse the owner or operator of a source from compliance with any existing emission limitation or standard, or any existing monitoring, testing, reporting or recordkeeping requirement that may apply under federal, state, or local law, or any other applicable requirements under the Act.

**(i) Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.**

**(i) General reporting requirements.**

(A) On and after the date specified in Chapter 7, Section 3(g)(i) by which the owner or operator must use monitoring that meets the requirements of this part, the owner or operator shall submit monitoring reports to the Division in accordance with Chapter 6, Section 3(h)(i)(C)(III).

(B) A report for monitoring under this part shall include, at a minimum, the information required under Chapter 6, Section 3(h)(i)(C)(III) and the following information, as applicable:

(I) Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) of excursions or exceedances, as applicable, and the corrective actions taken;

(II) Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) for monitor downtime incidents (other than downtime associated with zero and span or other daily calibration checks, if applicable); and

(III) A description of the actions taken to implement a QIP during the reporting period as specified in Chapter 7, Section 3(h). Upon completion of a QIP, the owner or operator shall include in the next summary report documentation that the implementation of the plan has been completed and reduced the likelihood of similar levels of excursions or exceedances occurring.

**(ii) General recordkeeping requirements.**

(A) The owner or operator shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements specified in Chapter 6, Section 3(h)(i)(C)(II). The owner or operator shall maintain records of monitoring data, monitor performance data, corrective actions taken, any written quality improvement plan required pursuant to Chapter 7, Section 3(h) and any activities undertaken to implement a quality improvement plan, and other supporting information required to be maintained under this part (such as data used to document the adequacy of monitoring, or records of monitoring maintenance or corrective actions).

(B) Instead of paper records, the owner or operator may maintain records on alternative media, such as microfilm, computer files, magnetic tape disks, or microfiche, provided that the use of such alternative media allows for expeditious inspection and review, and does not conflict with other applicable recordkeeping requirements.

**(j) Savings provisions.**

**(i) Nothing in this part shall:**

(A) Excuse the owner or operator of a source from compliance with any existing emission limitation or standard, or any existing monitoring, testing, reporting or recordkeeping requirement that may apply under federal, state, or local law, or any other applicable requirements under the Act. The requirements of this part shall not be used to justify the approval of monitoring less stringent than the monitoring which is required under separate legal authority and are not intended to establish minimum requirements for the purpose of determining the monitoring to be imposed under separate authority under the Act, including monitoring in permits issued pursuant to Chapter 6, Section 2. The purpose of this part is to require, as part of the issuance of a permit under Chapter 6, Section 3, improved or new monitoring at those emissions units where monitoring requirements do not exist or are inadequate to meet the requirements of this part.

(B) Restrict or abrogate the authority of the Administrator or the Division to impose additional or more stringent monitoring, recordkeeping, testing, or reporting requirements on any owner or operator of a source under any provision of the Act, including but not limited to sections 114(a)(1) and 504(b), or state law, as applicable.

(C) Restrict or abrogate the authority of the Administrator or Division to take any enforcement action under the Act for any violation of an applicable requirement or of any person to take action under section 304 of the Act.



**APPENDIX E**  
40 CFR 60 Subpart Y



## Subpart Y – Standards of Performance for Coal Preparation Plants

### § 60.250 Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a) The provisions of this subpart are applicable to any of the following affected facilities in coal preparation plants which process more than 181 Mg (200 tons) per day: Thermal dryers, pneumatic coal-cleaning equipment (air tables), coal processing and conveying equipment (including breakers and crushers), coal storage systems, and coal transfer and loading systems.

(b) Any facility under paragraph (a) of this section that commences construction or modification after October 24, 1974, is subject to the requirements of this subpart.

[42 FR 37938, July 25, 1977; 42 FR 44812, Sept. 7, 1977, as amended at 65 FR 61757, Oct. 17, 2000]

### § 60.251 Definitions.

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined herein have the meaning given them in the Act and in subpart A of this part.

(a) *Coal preparation plant* means any facility (excluding underground mining operations) which prepares coal by one or more of the following processes: breaking, crushing, screening, wet or dry cleaning, and thermal drying.

(b) *Bituminous coal* means solid fossil fuel classified as bituminous coal by ASTM Designation D388-77, 90, 91, 95, or 98a (incorporated by reference-see § 60.17).

(c) *Coal* means all solid fossil fuels classified as anthracite, bituminous, subbituminous, or lignite by ASTM Designation D388-77, 90, 91, 95, or 98a (incorporated by reference-see § 60.17).

(d) *Cyclonic flow* means a spiraling movement of exhaust gases within a duct or stack.

(e) *Thermal dryer* means any facility in which the moisture content of bituminous coal is reduced by contact with a heated gas stream which is exhausted to the atmosphere.

(f) *Pneumatic coal-cleaning equipment* means any facility which classifies bituminous coal by size or separates bituminous coal from refuse by application of air stream(s).

(g) *Coal processing and conveying equipment* means any machinery used to reduce the size of coal or to separate coal from refuse, and the equipment used to convey coal to or

remove coal and refuse from the machinery. This includes, but is not limited to, breakers, crushers, screens, and conveyor belts.

(h) *Coal storage system* means any facility used to store coal except for open storage piles.

(i) *Transfer and loading system* means any facility used to transfer and load coal for shipment.

[41 FR 2234, Jan. 15, 1976, as amended at 48 FR 3738, Jan. 27, 1983; 65 FR 61757, Oct. 17, 2000]

### § 60.252 Standards for particulate matter.

(a) On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by § 60.8 is completed, an owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any thermal dryer gases which:

(1) Contain particulate matter in excess of 0.070 g/dscm (0.031 gr/dscf).

(2) Exhibit 20 percent opacity or greater.

(b) On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by § 60.8 is completed, an owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any pneumatic coal cleaning equipment, gases which:

(1) Contain particulate matter in excess of 0.040 g/dscm (0.017 gr/dscf).

(2) Exhibit 10 percent opacity or greater.

(c) On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by § 60.8 is completed, an owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any coal processing and conveying equipment, coal storage system, or coal transfer and loading system processing coal, gases which exhibit 20 percent opacity or greater.

[41 FR 2234, Jan. 15, 1976, as amended at 65 FR 61757, Oct. 17, 2000]

### § 60.253 Monitoring of operations.

(a) The owner or operator of any thermal dryer shall install, calibrate, maintain, and continuously operate monitoring devices as follows:

(1) A monitoring device for the measurement of the temperature of the gas stream at the exit of the thermal dryer on a continuous basis. The monitoring device is to be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within  $\pm 1.7^\circ\text{C}$  ( $\pm 3^\circ\text{F}$ ).

(2) For affected facilities that use venturi scrubber emission control equipment:

(i) A monitoring device for the continuous measurement of the pressure loss through the venturi constriction of the control equipment. The monitoring device is to be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within  $\pm 1$  inch water gauge.

(ii) A monitoring device for the continuous measurement of the water supply pressure to the control equipment. The monitoring device is to be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within  $\pm 5$  percent of design water supply pressure. The pressure sensor or tap must be located close to the water discharge point. The Administrator may be consulted for approval of alternative locations.

(b) All monitoring devices under paragraph (a) of this section are to be recalibrated annually in accordance with procedures under § 60.13(b).

[41 FR 2234, Jan. 15, 1976, as amended at 54 FR 6671, Feb. 14, 1989; 65 FR 61757, Oct. 17, 2000]

### § 60.254 Test methods and procedures.

(a) In conducting the performance tests required in § 60.8, the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in appendix A of this part or other methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in § 60.8(b).

(b) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the particulate matter standards in § 60.252 as follows:

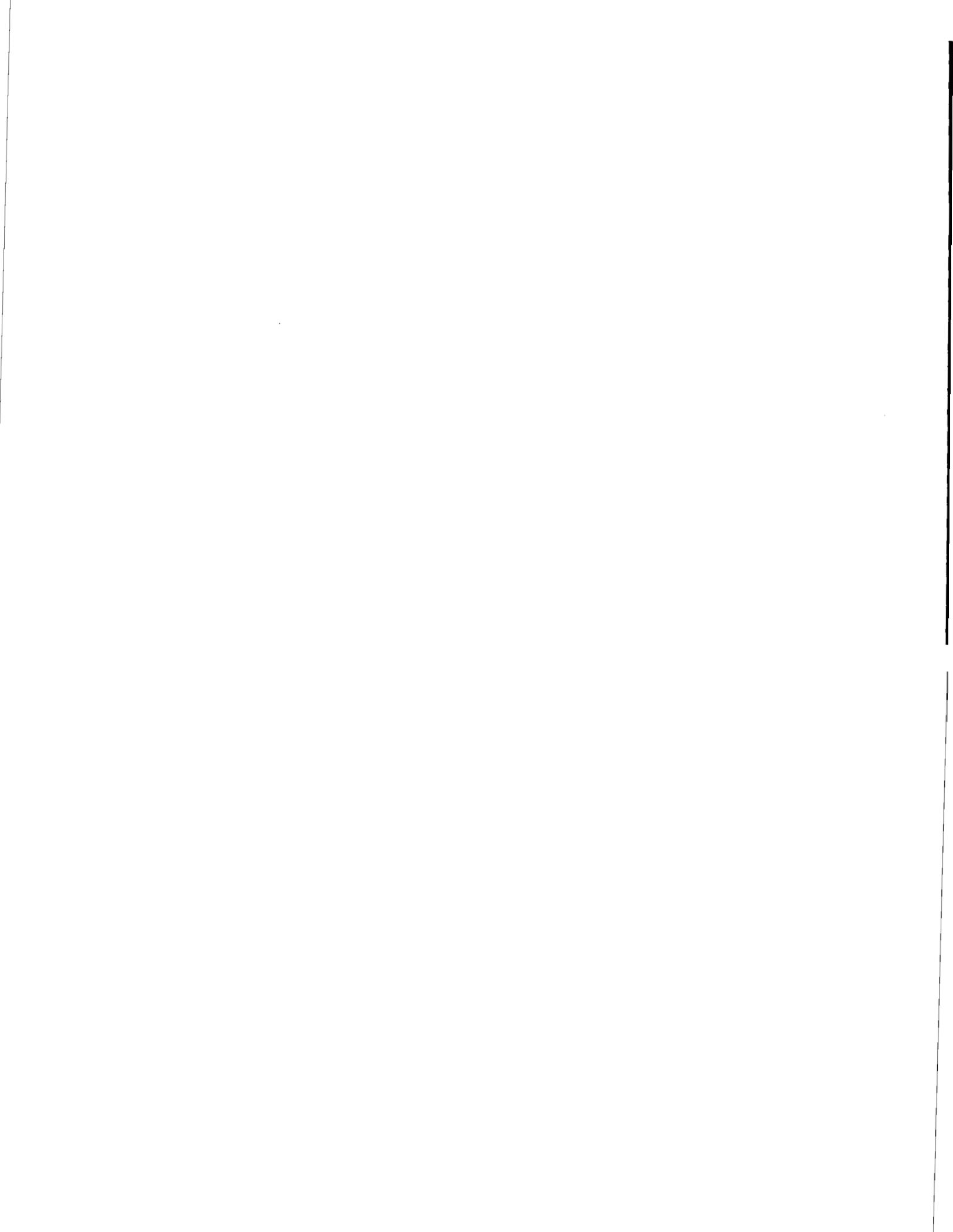
(1) Method 5 shall be used to determine the particulate matter concentration. The sampling time and sample volume for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and 0.85 dscm (30 dscf). Sampling shall begin no less than 30 minutes after startup and shall terminate before shutdown procedures begin.

(2) Method 9 and the procedures in § 60.11 shall be used to determine opacity.

[54 FR 6671, Feb. 14, 1989]



**APPENDIX F**  
40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ



## Subpart ZZZZ—National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines

**Source:** 69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, unless otherwise noted.

### What This Subpart Covers

#### §63.6580 What is the purpose of subpart ZZZZ?

Subpart ZZZZ establishes national emission limitations and operating limitations for hazardous air pollutants (HAP) emitted from stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) located at major and area sources of HAP emissions. This subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations. [73 FR 3603, Jan. 18, 2008]

#### § 63.6585 Am I subject to this subpart?

You are subject to this subpart if you own or operate a stationary RICE at a major or area source of HAP emissions, except if the stationary RICE is being tested at a stationary RICE test cell/stand.

(a) A stationary RICE is any internal combustion engine which uses reciprocating motion to convert heat energy into mechanical work and which is not mobile. Stationary RICE differ from mobile RICE in that a stationary RICE is not a non-road engine as defined at 40 CFR 1068.30, and is not used to propel a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition.

(b) A major source of HAP emissions is a plant site that emits or has the potential to emit any single HAP at a rate of 10 tons (9.07 megagrams) or more per year or any combination of HAP at a rate of 25 tons (22.68 megagrams) or more per year, except that for oil and gas production facilities, a major source of HAP emissions is determined for each surface site.

(c) An area source of HAP emissions is a source that is not a major source.

(d) If you are an owner or operator of an area source subject to this subpart, your status as an entity subject to a standard or other requirements under this subpart does not subject you to the obligation to obtain a permit under 40 CFR part 70 or 71, provided you are not required to obtain a permit under 40 CFR 70.3(a) or 40 CFR 71.3(a) for a reason other than your status as an area source under this subpart. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, you must continue to comply with the provisions of this subpart as applicable.

(e) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary RICE used for national security purposes, you may be eligible to request an exemption from the requirements of this subpart as described in 40 CFR part 1068, subpart C. [69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3603, Jan. 18, 2008]

#### § 63.6590 What parts of my plant does this subpart cover?

This subpart applies to each affected source.

(a) *Affected source.* An affected source is any existing, new, or reconstructed stationary RICE located at a major or area source of HAP emissions, excluding stationary RICE being tested at a stationary RICE test cell/stand.

(1) *Existing stationary RICE.*

(i) For stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake horsepower (HP) located at a major source of HAP emissions, a stationary RICE is existing if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the stationary RICE before December 19, 2002.

(ii) For stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, a stationary RICE is existing if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the stationary RICE before June 12, 2006.

(iii) For stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, a stationary RICE is existing if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the stationary RICE before June 12, 2006.

(iv) A change in ownership of an existing stationary RICE does not make that stationary RICE a new or reconstructed stationary RICE.

(2) *New stationary RICE.* (i) A stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions is new if you commenced construction of the stationary RICE on or after December 19, 2002.

(ii) A stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions is new if you commenced construction of the stationary RICE on or after June 12, 2006.

(iii) A stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions is new if you commenced construction of the stationary RICE on or after June 12, 2006.

(3) *Reconstructed stationary RICE.* (i) A stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions is reconstructed if you meet the definition of reconstruction in §63.2 and reconstruction is commenced on or after December 19, 2002.

(ii) A stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions is reconstructed if you meet the definition of reconstruction in §63.2 and reconstruction is commenced on or after June 12, 2006.

(iii) A stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions is reconstructed if you meet the definition of reconstruction in §63.2 and reconstruction is commenced on or after June 12, 2006.

(b) *Stationary RICE subject to limited requirements.*

(1) An affected source which meets either of the criteria in paragraph (b)(1)(i) through (ii) of this section does not have to meet the requirements of this subpart and of subpart A of this part except for the initial notification requirements of §63.6645(h).

(i) The stationary RICE is a new or reconstructed emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions; or

(ii) The stationary RICE is a new or reconstructed limited use stationary RICE with

a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(2) A new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis must meet the initial notification requirements of §63.6645(h) and the requirements of §§63.6625(c), 63.6650(g), and 63.6655(c). These stationary RICE do not have to meet the emission limitations and operating limitations of this subpart.

(3) A stationary RICE which is an existing spark ignition 4 stroke rich burn (4SRB) stationary RICE located at an area source, an existing spark ignition 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source, an existing spark ignition 2 stroke lean burn (2SLB) stationary RICE, an existing spark ignition 4 stroke lean burn (4SLB) stationary RICE, an existing compression ignition (CI) stationary RICE, an existing emergency stationary RICE, an existing limited use stationary RICE, or an existing stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, does not have to meet the requirements of this subpart and of subpart A of this part. No initial notification is necessary.

(c) *Stationary RICE subject to Regulations under 40 CFR Part 60.* An affected source that is a new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source, or is a new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at a major source of HAP emissions and is a spark ignition 2 stroke lean burn (2SLB) stationary RICE with a site rating of less than 500 brake HP, a spark ignition 4 stroke lean burn (4SLB) stationary RICE with a site rating of less than 250 brake HP, or a 4 stroke rich burn (4SRB) stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP, a stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, an emergency or limited use stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP, or a compression ignition (CI) stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP, must meet the requirements of this part by meeting the requirements of 40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII, for compression ignition engines or 40 CFR part 60 subpart JJJJ, for spark ignition engines. No further requirements apply for such engines under this part.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3604, Jan. 18, 2008]

#### § 63.6595 When do I have to comply with this subpart?

(a) *Affected Sources.* (1) If you have an existing stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations no later than June 15, 2007.

(2) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before August 16, 2004, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart no later than August 16, 2004.

(3) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions after August 16, 2004, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

(4) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before January 18, 2008, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart no later than January 18, 2008.

(5) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions after January 18, 2008, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

(6) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions before January 18, 2008, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart no later than January 18, 2008.

(7) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions after January 18, 2008, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

(b) *Area sources that become major sources.* If you have an area source that increases its emissions or its potential to emit such that it becomes a major source of HAP, the compliance dates in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section apply to you.

(1) Any stationary RICE for which construction or reconstruction is commenced after the date when your area source becomes a major source of HAP must be in compliance with this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

(2) Any stationary RICE for which construction or reconstruction is commenced before your area source becomes a major source of HAP must be in compliance with the provisions of this subpart that are applicable to RICE located at major sources within 3 years after your area source becomes a major source of HAP.

(c) If you own or operate an affected source, you must meet the applicable notification requirements in §63.6645 and in 40 CFR part 63, subpart A.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3604, Jan. 18, 2008]

#### **Emission and Operating Limitations**

**§ 63.6600 What emission limitations and operating limitations must I meet if I own or operate a stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?**

(a) If you own or operate an existing, new, or reconstructed spark ignition 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the emission limitations in Table 1a to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 1b to this subpart which apply to you.

(b) If you own or operate a new or reconstructed 2SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at major source of HAP emissions, a new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at major source of HAP emissions, or a new or reconstructed CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the emission limitations in Table 2a to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 2b to this subpart which apply to you.

(c) If you own or operate any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the emission limitations in Tables 1a and 2a to this subpart or operating limitations in Tables 1b and 2b to this subpart: an existing 2SLB stationary RICE, an existing 4SLB stationary RICE, or an existing CI stationary RICE; a stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis; an emergency stationary RICE; or a limited use stationary RICE.

[73 FR 3605, Jan. 18, 2008]

**§ 63.6601 What emission limitations must I meet if I own or operate a 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 brake HP and less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?**

If you own or operate a new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at major source of HAP emissions manufactured on or after January 1, 2008, you must comply with the emission limitations in Table 2a to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 2b to this subpart which apply to you.

[73 FR 3605, Jan. 18, 2008]

#### **General Compliance Requirements**

**§ 63.6605 What are my general requirements for complying with this subpart?**

(a) You must be in compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart that apply to you at all times, except during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

(b) If you must comply with emission limitations and operating limitations, you must operate and maintain your stationary RICE, including air pollution control and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions at all times, including during startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

#### **Testing and Initial Compliance Requirements**

**§ 63.6610 By what date must I conduct the initial performance tests or other initial compliance demonstrations if I own or operate a stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?**

If you own or operate a stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions you are subject to the requirements of this section.

(a) You must conduct the initial performance test or other initial compliance demonstrations in Table 4 to this subpart that apply to you within 180 days after the compliance date that is specified for your stationary RICE in §63.6595 and according to the provisions in §63.7(a)(2).

(b) If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004 and own or operate stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must demonstrate initial compliance with either the proposed emission limitations or the promulgated emission limitations no later than February 10, 2005 or no later than 180 days after startup of the source, whichever is later, according to §63.7(a)(2)(ix).

(c) If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004 and own or operate stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, and you chose to comply with the proposed emission limitations when demonstrating initial compliance, you must conduct a second performance test to demonstrate compliance with the promulgated emission limitations by December 13, 2007 or after startup of the source, whichever is later, according to §63.7(a)(2)(ix).

(d) An owner or operator is not required to conduct an initial performance test on units for which a performance test has been previously conducted, but the test must meet all of the conditions described in paragraphs (d)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) The test must have been conducted using the same methods specified in this subpart, and these methods must have been followed correctly.

(2) The test must not be older than 2 years.

(3) The test must be reviewed and accepted by the Administrator.

(4) Either no process or equipment changes must have been made since the test was performed, or the owner or operator must be able to demonstrate that the results of the performance test, with or without adjustments, reliably demonstrate compliance despite process or equipment changes.

(5) The test must be conducted at any load condition within plus or minus 10 percent of 100 percent load.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3605, Jan. 18, 2008]

**§ 63.6611 By what date must I conduct the initial performance tests or other initial compliance demonstrations if I own or operate a 4SLB SI stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?**

If you own or operate a new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must conduct an initial performance test within 240 days after the compliance date that is specified for your stationary RICE in §63.6595 and according to the provisions specified in Table 4 to this subpart, as appropriate.

[73 FR 3605, Jan. 18, 2008]

**§ 63.6615 When must I conduct subsequent performance tests?**

If you must comply with the emission limitations and operating limitations, you must conduct subsequent performance tests as specified in Table 3 of this subpart.

**§ 63.6620 What performance tests and other procedures must I use?**

(a) You must conduct each performance test in Tables 3 and 4 of this subpart that applies to you.

(b) Each performance test must be conducted according to the requirements in §63.7(e)(1) and under the specific conditions that this subpart specifies in Table 4. The test must be conducted at any load condition within plus or minus 10 percent of 100 percent load.

(c) You may not conduct performance tests during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, as specified in §63.7(e)(1).

(d) You must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in §63.7(e)(3). Each test run must last at least 1 hour.

(e)(1) You must use Equation 1 of this section to determine compliance with the percent reduction requirement:

$$\frac{C_i - C_o}{C_i} \times 100 = R \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

Where:

C<sub>i</sub> = concentration of CO or formaldehyde at the control device inlet,

C<sub>o</sub> = concentration of CO or formaldehyde at the control device outlet, and

R = percent reduction of CO or formaldehyde emissions.

(2) You must normalize the carbon monoxide (CO) or formaldehyde concentrations at the inlet and outlet of the control device to a dry basis and to 15 percent oxygen, or an equivalent percent carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). If pollutant concentrations are to be corrected to 15 percent oxygen and CO<sub>2</sub> concentration is measured in lieu of oxygen concentration measurement, a CO<sub>2</sub> correction factor is needed. Calculate the CO<sub>2</sub> correction factor as described in paragraphs (e)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Calculate the fuel-specific F<sub>o</sub> value for the fuel burned during the test using values

obtained from Method 19, section 5.2, and the following equation:

$$F_o = \frac{0.209 F_d}{F_c} \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

Where:

F<sub>o</sub> = Fuel factor based on the ratio of oxygen volume to the ultimate CO<sub>2</sub> volume produced by the fuel at zero percent excess air.

0.209 = Fraction of air that is oxygen, percent/100.

F<sub>d</sub> = Ratio of the volume of dry effluent gas to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm<sup>3</sup>/J (dscf/10<sup>6</sup> Btu).

F<sub>c</sub> = Ratio of the volume of CO<sub>2</sub> produced to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm<sup>3</sup>/J (dscf/10<sup>6</sup> Btu).

(ii) Calculate the CO<sub>2</sub> correction factor for correcting measurement data to 15 percent oxygen, as follows:

$$X_{CO_2} = \frac{5.9}{F_o} \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

Where:

X<sub>CO<sub>2</sub></sub> = CO<sub>2</sub> correction factor, percent.

5.9 = 20.9 percent O<sub>2</sub> - 15 percent O<sub>2</sub>, the defined O<sub>2</sub> correction value, percent.

(iii) Calculate the NO<sub>x</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub> gas concentrations adjusted to 15 percent O<sub>2</sub> using CO<sub>2</sub> as follows:

$$C_{adj} = C_d \frac{X_{CO_2}}{\%CO_2} \quad (\text{Eq. 4})$$

Where:

%CO<sub>2</sub> = Measured CO<sub>2</sub> concentration measured, dry basis, percent.

(f) If you comply with the emission limitation to reduce CO and you are not using an oxidation catalyst, if you comply with the emission limitation to reduce formaldehyde and you are not using NSCR, or if you comply with the emission limitation to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and you are not using an oxidation catalyst or NSCR, you must petition the Administrator for operating limitations to be established during the initial performance test and continuously monitored thereafter; or for approval of no operating limitations. You must not conduct the initial performance test until after the petition has been approved by the Administrator.

(g) If you petition the Administrator for approval of operating limitations, your petition must include the information described in paragraphs (g)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Identification of the specific parameters you propose to use as operating limitations;

(2) A discussion of the relationship between these parameters and HAP emissions, identifying how HAP emissions change with changes in these parameters, and how limitations on these parameters will serve to limit HAP emissions;

(3) A discussion of how you will establish the upper and/or lower values for these parameters which will establish the limits on these parameters in the operating limitations;

(4) A discussion identifying the methods you will use to measure and the instruments you will use to monitor these parameters, as well as the relative accuracy and precision of these methods and instruments; and

(5) A discussion identifying the frequency and methods for recalibrating the instruments you will use for monitoring these parameters.

(h) If you petition the Administrator for approval of no operating limitations, your petition must include the information described in paragraphs (h)(1) through (7) of this section.

(1) Identification of the parameters associated with operation of the stationary RICE and any emission control device which could change intentionally ( e.g., operator adjustment, automatic controller adjustment, etc.) or unintentionally ( e.g., wear and tear, error, etc.) on a routine basis or over time;

(2) A discussion of the relationship, if any, between changes in the parameters and changes in HAP emissions;

(3) For the parameters which could change in such a way as to increase HAP emissions, a discussion of whether establishing limitations on the parameters would serve to limit HAP emissions;

(4) For the parameters which could change in such a way as to increase HAP emissions, a discussion of how you could establish upper and/or lower values for the parameters which would establish limits on the parameters in operating limitations;

(5) For the parameters, a discussion identifying the methods you could use to measure them and the instruments you could use to monitor them, as well as the relative accuracy and precision of the methods and instruments;

(6) For the parameters, a discussion identifying the frequency and methods for recalibrating the instruments you could use to monitor them; and

(7) A discussion of why, from your point of view, it is infeasible or unreasonable to adopt the parameters as operating limitations.

(i) The engine percent load during a performance test must be determined by documenting the calculations, assumptions, and measurement devices used to measure or estimate the percent load in a specific application. A written report of the average percent load determination must be included in the notification of compliance status. The following information must be included in the written report: the engine model number, the engine manufacturer, the year of purchase, the manufacturer's site-rated brake horsepower, the ambient temperature, pressure, and humidity during the performance test, and all assumptions that were made to estimate or calculate percent load during the performance test must be clearly explained. If measurement devices such as flow meters, kilowatt meters, beta analyzers, stain gauges, etc. are used, the model number of the measurement device, and an estimate of its accuracy in percentage of true value must be provided.

**§ 63.6625 What are my monitoring, installation, operation, and maintenance requirements?**

(a) If you elect to install a CEMS as specified in Table 5 of this subpart, you must install, operate, and maintain a CEMS to monitor CO and either oxygen or CO<sub>2</sub> at both the inlet and the outlet of the control device according to the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Each CEMS must be installed, operated, and maintained according to the applicable performance specifications of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B.

(2) You must conduct an initial performance evaluation and an annual relative accuracy test audit (RATA) of each CEMS according to the requirements in §63.8 and according to the applicable performance specifications of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B as well as daily and periodic data quality checks in accordance with 40 CFR part 60, appendix F, procedure 1.

(3) As specified in §63.8(c)(4)(ii), each CEMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period. You must have at least two data points, with each representing a different 15-minute period, to have a valid hour of data.

(4) The CEMS data must be reduced as specified in §63.8(g)(2) and recorded in parts per million or parts per billion (as appropriate for the applicable limitation) at 15 percent oxygen or the equivalent CO<sub>2</sub> concentration.

(b) If you are required to install a continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) as specified in Table 5 of this subpart, you must install, operate, and maintain each CPMS according to the requirements in §63.8.

(c) If you are operating a new or reconstructed stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, you must monitor and record your fuel usage daily with separate fuel meters to measure the volumetric flow rate of each fuel. In addition, you must operate your stationary RICE in a manner which reasonably minimizes HAP emissions.

(d) If you are operating a new or reconstructed emergency 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must install a non-resettable hour meter prior to the startup of the engine.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3606, Jan. 18, 2008]

**§ 63.6630 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations?**

(a) You must demonstrate initial compliance with each emission and operating limitation that applies to you according to Table 5 of this subpart.

(b) During the initial performance test, you must establish each operating limitation in Tables 1b and 2b of this subpart that applies to you.

(c) You must submit the Notification of Compliance Status containing the results of the initial compliance demonstration according to the requirements in §63.6645.

**Continuous Compliance Requirements**

**§ 63.6635 How do I monitor and collect data to demonstrate continuous compliance?**

(a) If you must comply with emission and operating limitations, you must monitor and collect data according to this section.

(b) Except for monitor malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), you must monitor continuously at all times that the stationary RICE is operating.

(c) You may not use data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities in data averages and calculations used to report emission or operating levels. You must, however, use all the valid data collected during all other periods.

**§ 63.6640 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations?**

(a) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limitation and operating limitation in Tables 1a and 1b and Tables 2a and 2b of this subpart that apply to you according to methods specified in Table 6 of this subpart.

(b) You must report each instance in which you did not meet each emission limitation or operating limitation in Tables 1a and 1b and Tables 2a and 2b of this subpart that apply to you. These instances are deviations from the emission and operating limitations in this subpart. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in §63.6650. If you change your catalyst, you must reestablish the values of the operating parameters measured during the initial performance test. When you reestablish the values of your operating parameters, you must also conduct a performance test to demonstrate that you are meeting the required emission limitation applicable to your stationary RICE.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) Consistent with §§63.6(e) and 63.7(e)(1), deviations from the emission or operating limitations that occur during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction are not violations if you demonstrate to the Administrator's satisfaction that you were operating in accordance with §63.6(e)(1). For new, reconstructed, and rebuilt stationary RICE, deviations from the emission or operating limitations that occur during the first 200 hours of operation from engine startup (engine burn-in period) are not violations.

Rebuilt stationary RICE means a stationary RICE that has been rebuilt as that term is defined in 40 CFR §94.11(a).

(e) You must also report each instance in which you did not meet the requirements in Table 8 to this subpart that apply to you. If you own or operate any stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at

a major source of HAP emissions (except new or reconstructed 4SLB engines greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP), a stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, or any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the requirements in Table 8 to this subpart: An existing 2SLB stationary RICE, an existing 4SLB stationary RICE, an existing CI stationary RICE, an existing emergency stationary RICE, an existing limited use emergency stationary RICE, or an existing stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis. If you own or operate any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the requirements in Table 8 to this subpart, except for the initial notification requirements: a new or reconstructed stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, a new or reconstructed emergency stationary RICE, or a new or reconstructed limited use stationary RICE.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 20467, Apr. 20, 2006; 73 FR 3606, Jan. 18, 2008]

**Notifications, Reports, and Records**

**§ 63.6645 What notifications must I submit and when?**

(a) If you own or operate a stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions or a new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must submit all of the notifications in §§63.7(b) and (c), 63.8(e), (f)(4) and (f)(6), 63.9(b) through (c), and (g) and (h) that apply to you by the dates specified.

(b) As specified in §63.9(b)(2), if you start up your stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before the effective date of this subpart, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than December 13, 2004.

(c) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions on or after August 16, 2004, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 120 days after you become subject to this subpart.

(d) As specified in §63.9(b)(2), if you start up your stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before the effective date of this subpart and you are required to submit an initial notification, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than July 16, 2008.

(e) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions on or after March 18,

2008 and you are required to submit an initial notification, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 120 days after you become subject to this subpart.

(f) If you are required to submit an Initial Notification but are otherwise not affected by the requirements of this subpart, in accordance with §63.6590(b), your notification should include the information in §63.9(b)(2)(i) through (v), and a statement that your stationary RICE has no additional requirements and explain the basis of the exclusion (for example, that it operates exclusively as an emergency stationary RICE if it has a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions).

(g) If you are required to conduct a performance test, you must submit a Notification of Intent to conduct a performance test at least 60 days before the performance test is scheduled to begin as required in §63.7(b)(1).

(h) If you are required to conduct a performance test or other initial compliance demonstration as specified in Tables 4 and 5 to this subpart, you must submit a Notification of Compliance Status according to §63.9(h)(2)(ii).

(1) For each initial compliance demonstration required in Table 5 to this subpart that does not include a performance test, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status before the close of business on the 30th day following the completion of the initial compliance demonstration.

(2) For each initial compliance demonstration required in Table 5 to this subpart that includes a performance test conducted according to the requirements in Table 3 to this subpart, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status, including the performance test results, before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of the performance test according to §63.10(d)(2).

[73 FR 3606, Jan. 18, 2008]

**§ 63.6650 What reports must I submit and when?**

(a) You must submit each report in Table 7 of this subpart that applies to you.

(b) Unless the Administrator has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under §63.10(a), you must submit each report by the date in Table 7 of this subpart and according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) The first Compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.6595 and ending on June 30 or December 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for your source in §63.6595.

(2) The first Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date follows the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.6595.

(3) Each subsequent Compliance report must cover the semiannual reporting period from

January 1 through June 30 or the semiannual reporting period from July 1 through December 31.

(4) Each subsequent Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the semiannual reporting period.

(5) For each stationary RICE that is subject to permitting regulations pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 71, and if the permitting authority has established dates for submitting semiannual reports pursuant to 40 CFR 70.6 (a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6 (a)(3)(iii)(A), you may submit the first and subsequent Compliance reports according to the dates the permitting authority has established instead of according to the dates in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section.

(c) The Compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (6) of this section.

(1) Company name and address.

(2) Statement by a responsible official, with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the accuracy of the content of the report.

(3) Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.

(4) If you had a startup, shutdown, or malfunction during the reporting period, the compliance report must include the information in §63.10(d)(5)(i).

(5) If there are no deviations from any emission or operating limitations that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission or operating limitations during the reporting period.

(6) If there were no periods during which the continuous monitoring system (CMS), including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were no periods during which the CMS was out-of-control during the reporting period.

(d) For each deviation from an emission or operating limitation that occurs for a stationary RICE where you are not using a CMS to comply with the emission or operating limitations in this subpart, the Compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section and the information in paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) The total operating time of the stationary RICE at which the deviation occurred during the reporting period.

(2) Information on the number, duration, and cause of deviations (including unknown cause, if applicable), as applicable, and the corrective action taken.

(e) For each deviation from an emission or operating limitation occurring for a stationary RICE where you are using a CMS to comply with the emission and operating limitations in this subpart, you must include information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) and (e)(1) through (12) of this section.

(1) The date and time that each malfunction started and stopped.

(2) The date, time, and duration that each CMS was inoperative, except for zero (low-level) and high-level checks.

(3) The date, time, and duration that each CMS was out-of-control, including the information in §63.8(c)(8).

(4) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped, and whether each deviation occurred during a period of malfunction or during another period.

(5) A summary of the total duration of the deviation during the reporting period, and the total duration as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(6) A breakdown of the total duration of the deviations during the reporting period into those that are due to control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and other unknown causes.

(7) A summary of the total duration of CMS downtime during the reporting period, and the total duration of CMS downtime as a percent of the total operating time of the stationary RICE at which the CMS downtime occurred during that reporting period.

(8) An identification of each parameter and pollutant (CO or formaldehyde) that was monitored at the stationary RICE.

(9) A brief description of the stationary RICE.

(10) A brief description of the CMS.

(11) The date of the latest CMS certification or audit.

(12) A description of any changes in CMS, processes, or controls since the last reporting period.

(f) Each affected source that has obtained a title V operating permit pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 71 must report all deviations as defined in this subpart in the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6 (a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A). If an affected source submits a Compliance report pursuant to Table 7 of this subpart along with, or as part of, the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), and the Compliance report includes all required information concerning deviations from any emission or operating limitation in this subpart, submission of the Compliance report shall be deemed to satisfy any obligation to report the same deviations in the semiannual monitoring report. However, submission of a Compliance report shall not otherwise affect any obligation the affected source may have to report deviations from permit requirements to the permit authority.

(g) If you are operating as a new or reconstructed stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, you must submit an annual report according to Table 7 of this subpart by the date specified unless the Administrator has approved a different schedule, according to the information described in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(5) of this section. You must report the data specified in (g)(1) through (g)(3) of this section.

(1) Fuel flow rate of each fuel and the heating values that were used in your calculations. You must also demonstrate that the percentage of heat input provided by landfill gas or digester gas is equivalent to 10 percent or more of the total fuel consumption on an annual basis.

(2) The operating limits provided in your federally enforceable permit, and any deviations from these limits.

(3) Any problems or errors suspected with the meters.

#### § 63.6655 What records must I keep?

(a) If you must comply with the emission and operating limitations, you must keep the records described in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(3), (b)(1) through (b)(3) and (c) of this section.

(1) A copy of each notification and report that you submitted to comply with this subpart, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status that you submitted, according to the requirement in §63.10(b)(2)(xiv).

(2) The records in §63.6(e)(3)(iii) through (v) related to startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

(3) Records of performance tests and performance evaluations as required in §63.10(b)(2)(viii).

(b) For each CEMS or CPMS, you must keep the records listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Records described in §63.10(b)(2)(vi) through (xi).

(2) Previous (*i.e.*, superseded) versions of the performance evaluation plan as required in §63.8(d)(3).

(3) Requests for alternatives to the relative accuracy test for CEMS or CPMS as required in §63.8(f)(6)(i), if applicable.

(c) If you are operating a new or reconstructed stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, you must keep the records of your daily fuel usage monitors.

(d) You must keep the records required in Table 6 of this subpart to show continuous compliance with each emission or operating limitation that applies to you.

#### § 63.6660 In what form and how long must I keep my records?

(a) Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review according to §63.10(b)(1).

(b) As specified in §63.10(b)(1), you must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

(c) You must keep each record readily accessible in hard copy or electronic form on-site for at least 2 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to §63.10(b)(1). You can keep the records off-site for the remaining 3 years.

#### Other Requirements and Information

#### § 63.6665 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 8 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§63.1 through 63.15 apply to you. If you own or operate any stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions (except new or reconstructed 4SLB engines greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP), a stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, or any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with any of the requirements of the General Provisions: An existing 2SLB RICE, an existing 4SLB stationary RICE, an existing CI stationary RICE, an existing stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, an existing emergency stationary RICE, or an existing limited use stationary RICE. If you own or operate any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the requirements in the General Provisions except for the initial notification requirements: A new stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, a new emergency stationary RICE, or a new limited use stationary RICE.

[73 FR 3606, Jan. 18, 2008]

#### § 63.6670 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

(a) This subpart is implemented and enforced by the U.S. EPA, or a delegated authority such as your State, local, or tribal agency. If the U.S. EPA Administrator has delegated authority to your State, local, or tribal agency, then that agency (as well as the U.S. EPA) has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. You should contact your U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out whether this subpart is delegated to your State, local, or tribal agency.

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or tribal agency under 40 CFR part 63, subpart E, the authorities contained in paragraph (c) of this section are retained by the Administrator of the U.S. EPA and are not transferred to the State, local, or tribal agency.

(c) The authorities that will not be delegated to State, local, or tribal agencies are:

(1) Approval of alternatives to the non-opacity emission limitations and operating limitations in §63.6600 under §63.6(g).

(2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under §63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f) and as defined in §63.90.

(3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under §63.8(f) and as defined in §63.90.

(4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under §63.10(f) and as defined in §63.90.

(5) Approval of a performance test which was conducted prior to the effective date of the rule, as specified in §63.6610(b).

#### § 63.6675 What definitions apply to this subpart?

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Clean Air Act (CAA); in 40 CFR 63.2, the General Provisions of this part; and in this section as follows:

*Area source* means any stationary source of HAP that is not a major source as defined in part 63.

*Associated equipment* as used in this subpart and as referred to in section 112(n)(4) of the CAA, means equipment associated with an oil or natural gas exploration or production well, and includes all equipment from the well bore to the point of custody transfer, except glycol dehydration units, storage vessels with potential for flash emissions, combustion turbines, and stationary RICE.

*CAA* means the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*, as amended by Public Law 101-549, 104 Stat. 2399).

*Compression ignition* means relating to a type of stationary internal combustion engine that is not a spark ignition engine.

*Custody transfer* means the transfer of hydrocarbon liquids or natural gas. After processing and/or treatment in the producing operations, or from storage vessels or automatic transfer facilities or other such equipment, including product loading racks, to pipelines or any other forms of transportation. For the purposes of this subpart, the point at which such liquids or natural gas enters a natural gas processing plant is a point of custody transfer.

*Deviation* means any instance in which an affected source subject to this subpart, or an owner or operator of such a source:

(1) Fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this subpart, including but not limited to any emission limitation or operating limitation;

(2) Fails to meet any term or condition that is adopted to implement an applicable requirement in this subpart and that is included in the operating permit for any affected source required to obtain such a permit; or

(3) Fails to meet any emission limitation or operating limitation in this subpart during malfunction, regardless of whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.

(4) Fails to satisfy the general duty to minimize emissions established by §63.6(e)(1)(i).

*Diesel engine* means any stationary RICE in which a high boiling point liquid fuel injected into the combustion chamber ignites when the air charge has been compressed to a temperature sufficiently high for auto-ignition. This process is also known as compression ignition.

*Diesel fuel* means any liquid obtained from the distillation of petroleum with a boiling point of approximately 150 to 360 degrees Celsius. One commonly used form is fuel oil number 2.

*Digester gas* means any gaseous by-product of wastewater treatment typically formed through

the anaerobic decomposition of organic waste materials and composed principally of methane and CO<sub>2</sub>.

*Dual-fuel engine* means any stationary RICE in which a liquid fuel (typically diesel fuel) is used for compression ignition and gaseous fuel (typically natural gas) is used as the primary fuel.

*Emergency stationary RICE* means any stationary RICE whose operation is limited to emergency situations and required testing and maintenance. 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. Stationary RICE used for peak shaving are not considered emergency stationary RICE. Stationary ICE used to supply power to an electric grid or that supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity are not considered to be emergency engines. Emergency stationary RICE with a site-rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that were installed prior to June 12, 2006, may be operated for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Required testing of such units should be minimized, but there is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations and for routine testing and maintenance. Emergency stationary RICE with a site-rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that were installed prior to June 12, 2006, may also operate an additional 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations. Emergency stationary RICE with a site-rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that were installed on or after June 12, 2006, must comply with requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.4243(d).

*Four-stroke engine* means any type of engine which completes the power cycle in two crankshaft revolutions, with intake and compression strokes in the first revolution and power and exhaust strokes in the second revolution.

*Gaseous fuel* means a material used for combustion which is in the gaseous state at standard atmospheric temperature and pressure conditions.

*Gasoline* means any fuel sold in any State for use in motor vehicles and motor vehicle engines, or nonroad or stationary engines, and commonly or commercially known or sold as gasoline.

*Glycol dehydration unit* means a device in which a liquid glycol (including, but not limited to, ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, or triethylene glycol) absorbent directly contacts a natural gas stream and absorbs water in a contact tower or absorption column (absorber). The glycol contacts and absorbs water vapor and other gas stream constituents from the

natural gas and becomes "rich" glycol. This glycol is then regenerated in the glycol dehydration unit reboiler. The "lean" glycol is then recycled.

*Hazardous air pollutants (HAP)* means any air pollutants listed in or pursuant to section 112(b) of the CAA.

*ISO standard day conditions* means 288 degrees Kelvin (15 degrees Celsius), 60 percent relative humidity and 101.3 kilopascals pressure.

*Landfill gas* means a gaseous by-product of the land application of municipal refuse typically formed through the anaerobic decomposition of waste materials and composed principally of methane and CO<sub>2</sub>.

*Lean burn engine* means any two-stroke or four-stroke spark ignited engine that does not meet the definition of a rich burn engine.

*Limited use stationary RICE* means any stationary RICE that operates less than 100 hours per year.

*Liquefied petroleum gas* means any liquefied hydrocarbon gas obtained as a by-product in petroleum refining of natural gas production.

*Liquid fuel* means any fuel in liquid form at standard temperature and pressure, including but not limited to diesel, residual/crude oil, kerosene/naphtha (jet fuel), and gasoline.

*Major Source*, as used in this subpart, shall have the same meaning as in §63.2, except that:

(1) Emissions from any oil or gas exploration or production well (with its associated equipment (as defined in this section)) and emissions from any pipeline compressor station or pump station shall not be aggregated with emissions from other similar units, to determine whether such emission points or stations are major sources, even when emission points are in a contiguous area or under common control;

(2) For oil and gas production facilities, emissions from processes, operations, or equipment that are not part of the same oil and gas production facility, as defined in §63.1271 of subpart HHH of this part, shall not be aggregated;

(3) For production field facilities, only HAP emissions from glycol dehydration units, storage vessel with the potential for flash emissions, combustion turbines and reciprocating internal combustion engines shall be aggregated for a major source determination; and

(4) Emissions from processes, operations, and equipment that are not part of the same natural gas transmission and storage facility, as defined in §63.1271 of subpart HHH of this part, shall not be aggregated.

*Malfunction* means any sudden, infrequent, and not reasonably preventable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner which causes, or has the potential to cause, the emission limitations in an applicable standard to be exceeded. Failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

*Natural gas* means a naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbon and non-hydrocarbon

gases found in geologic formations beneath the Earth's surface, of which the principal constituent is methane. Natural gas may be field or pipeline quality.

*Non-selective catalytic reduction (NSCR)* means an add-on catalytic nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) control device for rich burn engines that, in a two-step reaction, promotes the conversion of excess oxygen, NO<sub>x</sub>, CO, and volatile organic compounds (VOC) into CO<sub>2</sub>, nitrogen, and water.

*Oil and gas production facility* as used in this subpart means any grouping of equipment where hydrocarbon liquids are processed, upgraded (i.e., remove impurities or other constituents to meet contract specifications), or stored prior to the point of custody transfer; or where natural gas is processed, upgraded, or stored prior to entering the natural gas transmission and storage source category. For purposes of a major source determination, facility (including a building, structure, or installation) means oil and natural gas production and processing equipment that is located within the boundaries of an individual surface site as defined in this section. Equipment that is part of a facility will typically be located within close proximity to other equipment located at the same facility. Pieces of production equipment or groupings of equipment located on different oil and gas leases, mineral fee tracts, lease tracts, subsurface or surface unit areas, surface fee tracts, surface lease tracts, or separate surface sites, whether or not connected by a road, waterway, power line or pipeline, shall not be considered part of the same facility. Examples of facilities in the oil and natural gas production source category include, but are not limited to, well sites, satellite tank batteries, central tank batteries, a compressor station that transports natural gas to a natural gas processing plant, and natural gas processing plants.

*Oxidation catalyst* means an add-on catalytic control device that controls CO and VOC by oxidation.

*Peaking unit or engine* means any standby engine intended for use during periods of high demand that are not emergencies.

*Percent load* means the fractional power of an engine compared to its maximum manufacturer's design capacity at engine site conditions. Percent load may range between 0 percent to above 100 percent.

*Potential to emit* means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the stationary source to emit a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is federally enforceable. For oil and natural gas production facilities subject to subpart HH of this part, the potential to emit provisions in §63.760(a) may be used. For natural gas transmission and storage facilities subject to subpart HHH of this part, the maximum annual

facility gas throughput for storage facilities may be determined according to §63.1270(a)(1) and the maximum annual throughput for transmission facilities may be determined according to §63.1270(a)(2).

*Production field facility* means those oil and gas production facilities located prior to the point of custody transfer.

*Production well* means any hole drilled in the earth from which crude oil, condensate, or field natural gas is extracted.

*Propane* means a colorless gas derived from petroleum and natural gas, with the molecular structure C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub>.

*Responsible official* means responsible official as defined in 40 CFR 70.2.

*Rich burn engine* means any four-stroke spark ignited engine where the manufacturer's recommended operating air/fuel ratio divided by the stoichiometric air/fuel ratio at full load conditions is less than or equal to 1.1. Engines originally manufactured as rich burn engines, but modified prior to December 19, 2002 with passive emission control technology for NO<sub>x</sub> (such as pre-combustion chambers) will be considered lean burn engines. Also, existing engines where there are no manufacturer's recommendations regarding air/fuel ratio will be considered a rich burn engine if the excess oxygen content of the exhaust at full load conditions is less than or equal to 2 percent.

*Site-rated HP* means the maximum manufacturer's design capacity at engine site conditions.

*Spark ignition* means relating to either: A gasoline-fueled engine; or any other type of engine a spark plug (or other sparking device) and with operating characteristics significantly similar to the theoretical Otto combustion cycle. Spark ignition engines usually use a throttle to regulate intake air flow to control power during normal operation. Dual-fuel engines in which a liquid fuel (typically diesel fuel) is used for CI and gaseous fuel (typically natural gas) is used as the primary fuel at an annual average ratio of less than 2 parts diesel fuel to 100 parts total fuel on an energy equivalent basis are spark ignition engines.

*Stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine (RICE)* means any reciprocating internal combustion engine which uses reciprocating motion to convert heat energy into mechanical work and which is not mobile. Stationary RICE differ from mobile RICE in that a stationary RICE is not a non-road engine as defined at 40 CFR 1068.30, and is not used to propel a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition.

*Stationary RICE test cell/stand* means an engine test cell/stand, as defined in subpart P of this part, that tests stationary RICE.

*Stoichiometric* means the theoretical air-to-fuel ratio required for complete combustion.

*Storage vessel with the potential for flash emissions* means any storage vessel that contains a hydrocarbon liquid with a stock tank gas-to-oil ratio equal to or greater than 0.31 cubic meters per liter and an American Petroleum Institute gravity equal to or greater than 40 degrees and an actual annual average hydrocarbon liquid throughput equal to or greater than 79,500 liters per day. Flash emissions occur when dissolved hydrocarbons in the fluid evolve from solution when the fluid pressure is reduced.

*Subpart* means 40 CFR part 63, subpart ZZZZ.

*Surface site* means any combination of one or more graded pad sites, gravel pad sites, foundations, platforms, or the immediate physical location upon which equipment is physically affixed.

*Two-stroke engine* means a type of engine which completes the power cycle in single crankshaft revolution by combining the intake and compression operations into one stroke and the power and exhaust operations into a second stroke. This system requires auxiliary scavenging and inherently runs lean of stoichiometric.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 20467, Apr. 20, 2006; 73 FR 3607, Jan. 18, 2008]

**Table 1a to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Emission Limitations for Existing, New, and Reconstructed Spark Ignition, 4SRB Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions**

[As stated in §63.6600, you must comply with the following emission limitations for existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 IIP located at a major source of HAP emissions at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent]

For each...	You must meet the following emission limitations...
1. 4SRB stationary RICE	a. reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more. If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004, you may reduce formaldehyde emissions by 75 percent or more until June 15, 2007;
	or
	b. limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> .

[73 FR 3607, Jan. 18, 2008]

**Table 1b to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Operating Limitations for Existing, New, and Reconstructed Spark Ignition, 4SRB Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions**

[As stated in §§63.6600, 63.6630 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following operating emission limitations for existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions]

For each...	You must meet the following operating limitation...
1. 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more (or by 75 percent or more, if applicable) and using NSCR; or 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> and using NSCR.	a. maintain your catalyst so that the pressure drop across the catalyst does not change by more than 2 inches of water at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent from the pressure drop across the catalyst measured during the initial performance test; and b. maintain the temperature of your stationary RICE exhaust so that the catalyst inlet temperature is greater than or equal to 750 °F and less than or equal to 1250 °F.
2. 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more (or by 75 percent or more, if applicable) and not using NSCR; or 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> and not using NSCR.	Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator.

[73 FR 3607, Jan. 18, 2008]

**Table 2a to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Emission Limitations for New and Reconstructed 2SLB and Compression Ignition Stationary RICE >500 HP and 4SLB Stationary RICE ≥250 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions**

[As stated in §§63.6600 and 63.6601, you must comply with the following emission limitations for new and reconstructed lean burn and new and reconstructed compression ignition stationary RICE at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent]

For each...	You must meet the following emission limitation...
1. 2SLB stationary RICE	a. reduce CO emissions by 58 percent or more;
	or
	b. limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 12 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> . If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004, you may limit concentration of formaldehyde to 17 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> until June 15, 2007.
2. 4SLB stationary RICE	a. reduce CO emissions by 93 percent or more;
	or
	b. limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 14 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> .
3. CI stationary RICE	a. reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more;
	or
	b. limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 580 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> .

[73 FR 3608, Jan. 18, 2008]

**Table 2b to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Operating Limitations for New and Reconstructed 2SLB and Compression Ignition Stationary RICE >500 HP and 4SLB Burn Stationary RICE ≥250 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions**

[As stated in §§63.6600, 63.6601, 63.6630, and 63.6640, you must comply with the following operating limitations for new and reconstructed lean burn and new and reconstructed compression ignition stationary]

For each...	You must meet the following operating limitation...
1. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce CO emissions and using an oxidation catalyst; or 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using an oxidation catalyst	a. maintain your catalyst so that the pressure drop across the catalyst does not change by more than 2 inches of water at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent from the pressure drop across the catalyst that was measured during the initial performance test; and b. maintain the temperature of your stationary RICE exhaust so that the catalyst inlet temperature is greater than or equal to 450 °F and less than or equal to 1350 °F.
2. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce CO emissions and not using an oxidation catalyst; or 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using an oxidation catalyst	Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator.

[73 FR 3608, Jan. 18, 2008]

**Table 3 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Subsequent Performance Tests**

[As stated in §§63.6615 and 63.6620, you must comply with the following subsequent performance test requirements]

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .
1. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE	Reduce CO emissions and not using a CEMS	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually. <sup>1</sup>
2. 4SRB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower ≥5,000	Reduce formaldehyde emissions	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually. <sup>1</sup>
3. Stationary RICE (all stationary RICE subcategories and all brake horsepower ratings)	Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually. <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>After you have demonstrated compliance for two consecutive tests, you may reduce the frequency of subsequent performance tests to annually. If the results of any subsequent annual performance test indicate the stationary RICE is not in compliance with the CO or formaldehyde emission limitation, or you deviate from any of your operating limitations, you must resume semiannual performance tests.

**Table 4 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Performance Tests**

[As stated in §§63.6610, 63.6611, 63.6620, and 63.6640, you must comply with the following requirements for performance tests for stationary RICE]

For each ...	Complying with the requirement to ...	You must ...	Using ...	According to the following requirements ...
1. 2SLB, 4SLB, and CI stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions	i. Measure the O <sub>2</sub> at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Portable CO and O <sub>2</sub> analyzer	(a) Using ASTM D6522-00 (2005) <sup>a</sup> (incorporated by reference, see §63.14). Measurements to determine O <sub>2</sub> must be made at the same time as the measurements for CO concentration.
		ii. Measure the CO at the inlet and the outlet of the control device	(1) Portable CO and O <sub>2</sub> analyzer	(a) Using ASTM D6522-00 (2005) <sup>a</sup> (incorporated by reference, see §63.14) or Method 10 of 40 CFR, appendix A. The CO concentration must be at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> , dry basis.
2. 4SRB stationary RICE	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points; and	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A §63.7(d)(1)(i)	(a) Sampling sites must be located at the inlet and outlet of the control device.
		ii. Measure O <sub>2</sub> at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or ASTM Method D6522-00 (2005).	(a) Measurements to determine O <sub>2</sub> concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.
		iii. Measure moisture content at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or Test Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348-03	(a) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.
		iv. Measure formaldehyde at the inlet and the outlet of the control device	(1) Method 320 or 323 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A; or ASTM D6348-03 <sup>b</sup> , provided in ASTM D6348-03 Annex A5 (Analyte Spiking Technique), the percent R must be greater than or equal to 70 and less than or equal to 130	(a) Formaldehyde concentration must be at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
3. Stationary RICE	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points; and	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A §63.7(d)(1)(i)	(a) If using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device.
		ii. Determine the O <sub>2</sub> concentration of the stationary RICE exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or ASTM Method D6522-00 (2005)	(a) Measurements to determine O <sub>2</sub> concentration must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.
		iii. Measure moisture content of the stationary RICE exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(1) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or Test Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348-03	(a) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.
		iv. Measure formaldehyde at the exhaust of the stationary RICE	(1) Method 320 or 323 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A; or ASTM D6348-03 <sup>b</sup> , provided in ASTM D6348-03 Annex A5 (Analyte Spiking Technique), the percent R must be greater than or equal to 70 and less than or equal to 130	(a) Formaldehyde concentration must be at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.

<sup>a</sup>You may also use Methods 3A and 10 as options to ASTM-D6522-00 (2005). You may obtain a copy of ASTM-D6522-00 (2005) from at least one of the following addresses: American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959, or University Microfilms International, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

<sup>b</sup>You may obtain a copy of ASTM-D6348-03 from at least one of the following addresses: American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959, or University Microfilms International, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

**Table 5 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Initial Compliance With Emission Limitations and Operating Limitations**

[As stated in §§63.6625 and 63.6630, you must initially comply with the emission and operating limitations as required by the following]

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
1. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions and using oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. the average reduction of emissions of CO determined from the initial performance test achieves the required CO percent reduction; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.
2. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions and not using oxidation catalyst	i. The average reduction of emissions of CO determined from the initial performance test achieves the required CO percent reduction; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
3. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions, and using a CEMS	i. You have installed a CEMS to continuously monitor CO and either O <sub>2</sub> or CO <sub>2</sub> at both the inlet and outlet of the oxidation catalyst according to the requirements in §63.6625(a); and ii. You have conducted a performance evaluation of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B; and iii. The average reduction of CO calculated using §63.6620 equals or exceeds the required percent reduction. The initial test comprises the first 4-hour period after successful validation of the CEMS. Compliance is based on the average percent reduction achieved during the 4-hour period.
4. 4SRB stationary RICE	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and using NSCR	i. The average reduction of emissions of formaldehyde determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required formaldehyde percent reduction; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.
5. 4SRB stationary RICE	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and not using NSCR	i. The average reduction of emissions of formaldehyde determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required formaldehyde percent reduction; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
6. Stationary RICE	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. The average formaldehyde concentration, corrected to 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> , dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde emission limitation; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.
7. Stationary RICE	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. The average formaldehyde concentration, corrected to 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> , dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde emission limitation; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.

**Table 6 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Continuous Compliance With Emission Limitations and Operating Limitations**

[As stated in §63.6640, you must continuously comply with the emissions and operating limitations as required by the following]

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
1. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions and using an oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for CO to demonstrate that the required CO percent reduction is achieved <sup>1</sup> ; and
		ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
2. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions and not using an oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for CO to demonstrate that the required CO percent reduction is achieved <sup>1</sup> ; and
		ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
3. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions and using a CEMS	i. Collecting the monitoring data according to §63.6625(a), reducing the measurements to 1-hour averages, calculating the percent reduction of CO emissions according to §63.6620; and
		ii. Demonstrating that the catalyst achieves the required percent reduction of CO emissions over the 4-hour averaging period; and
		iii. Conducting an annual RATA of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, as well as daily and periodic data quality checks in accordance with 40 CFR part 60, appendix F, procedure 1.
4. 4SRB stationary RICE	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and using NSCR	i. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and
		ii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		iv. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
5. 4SRB stationary RICE	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and not using NSCR	i. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and
		ii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages;
		iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
6. 4SRB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower ≥5,000	Reduce formaldehyde emissions	Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that the required formaldehyde percent reduction is achieved <sup>1</sup> .
7. Stationary RICE	Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that your emissions remain at or below the formaldehyde concentration limit <sup>1</sup> ; and
		ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
8. Stationary RICE	Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that your emissions remain at or below the formaldehyde concentration limit <sup>1</sup> ; and
		ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.

<sup>1</sup>After you have demonstrated compliance for two consecutive tests, you may reduce the frequency of subsequent performance tests to annually. If the results of any subsequent annual performance test indicate the stationary RICE is not in compliance with the CO or formaldehyde emission limitation, or you deviate from any of your operating limitations, you must resume semiannual performance tests.

**Table 7 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Reports**

[As stated in §63.6650, you must comply with the following requirements for reports]

You must submit a(n)	The report must contain . . .	You must submit the report . . .
1. Compliance report	a. If there are no deviations from any emission limitations or operating limitations that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limitations or operating limitations during the reporting period. If there were no periods during which the CMS, including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were not periods during which the CMS was out-of-control during the reporting period; or	i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b).
	b. If you had a deviation from any emission limitation or operating limitation during the reporting period, the information in §63.6650(d). If there were periods during which the CMS, including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in §63.8(c)(7), the information in §63.6650(e); or	i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b).
	c. If you had a startup, shutdown or malfunction during the reporting period, the information in §63.10(d)(5)(i)	i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b).
2. An immediate startup, shutdown, and malfunction report if actions addressing the startup, shutdown, or malfunction were inconsistent with your startup, shutdown, or malfunction plan during the reporting period	a. Actions taken for the event; and	i. By fax or telephone within 2 working days after starting actions inconsistent with the plan.
	b. The information in §63.10(d)(5)(ii).	i. By letter within 7 working days after the end of the event unless you have made alternative arrangements with the permitting authorities. (§63.10(d)(5)(ii))
3. Report	a. The fuel flow rate of each fuel and the heating values that were used in your calculations, and you must demonstrate that the percentage of heat input provided by landfill gas or digester gas, is equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis; and	i. Annually, according to the requirements in §63.6650.
	b. The operating limits provided in your federally enforceable permit, and any deviations from these limits; and	i. See item 3.a.i.
	c. Any problems or errors suspected with the meters	i. See item 3.a.i.

**Table 8 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart ZZZZ**

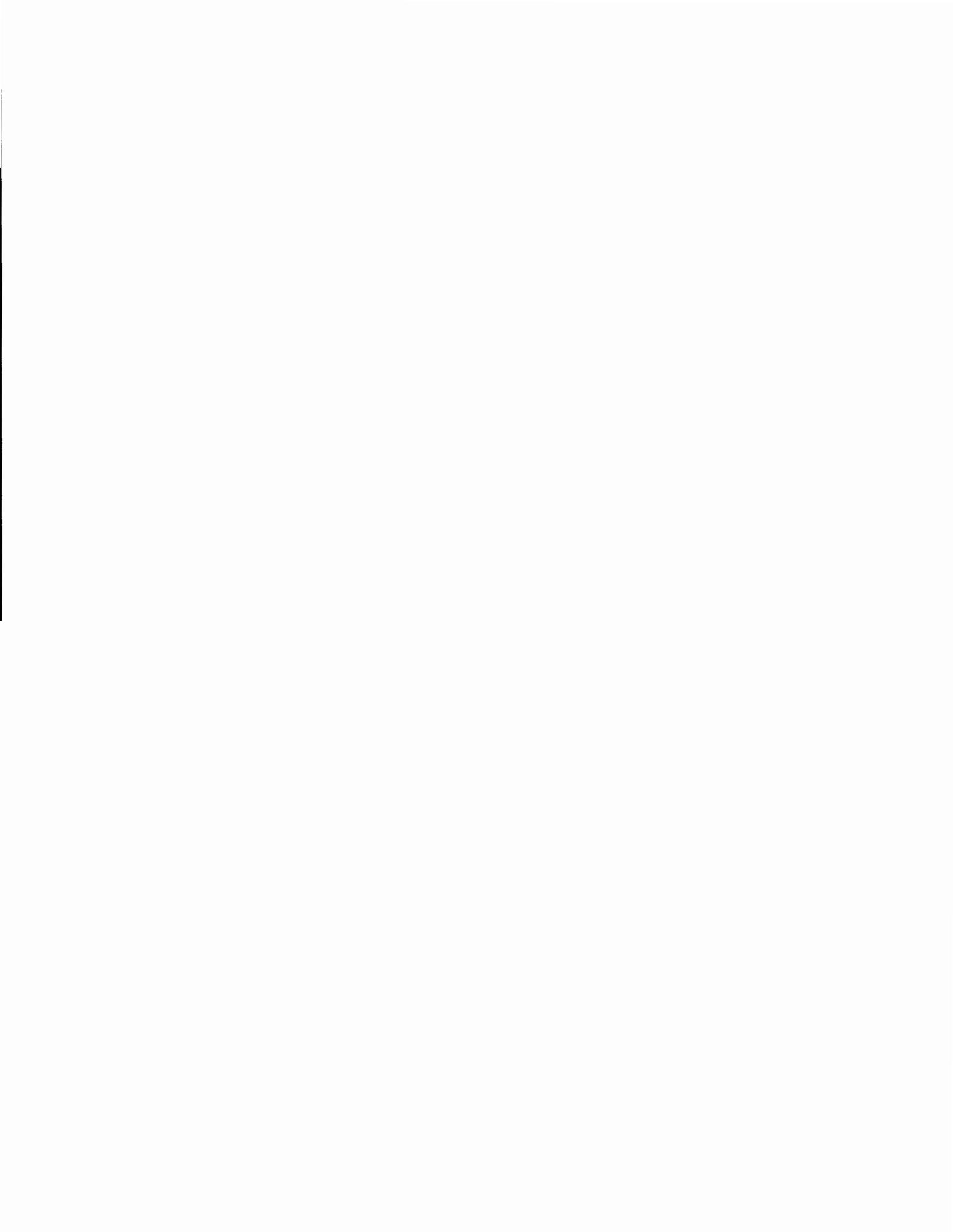
[As stated in §63.6665, you must comply with the following applicable general provisions]

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§63.1	General applicability of the General Provisions	Yes	
§63.2	Definitions	Yes	Additional terms defined in §63.6675.
§63.3	Units and abbreviations	Yes	
§63.4	Prohibited activities and circumvention	Yes	
§63.5	Construction and reconstruction	Yes	
§63.6(a)	Applicability	Yes	
§63.6(b)(1)–(4)	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed sources	Yes	
§63.6(b)(5)	Notification	Yes	
§63.6(b)(6)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(b)(7)	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed area sources that become major sources	Yes	
§63.6(c)(1)–(2)	Compliance dates for existing sources	Yes	
§63.6(c)(3)–(4)	[Reserved]		
§36.6(c)(5)	Compliance dates for existing area sources that become major sources	Yes	
§63.6(d)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(e)(1)	Operation and maintenance	Yes	
§63.6(e)(2)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(e)(3)	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan	Yes	
§63.6(f)(1)	Applicability of standards except during startup shutdown malfunction (SSM)	Yes	

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§63.6(f)(2)	Methods for determining compliance	Yes	
§63.6(f)(3)	Finding of compliance	Yes	
§63.6(g)(1)-(3)	Use of alternate standard	Yes	
§63.6(h)	Opacity and visible emission standards	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or visible emission standards.
§63.6(i)	Compliance extension procedures and criteria	Yes	
§63.6(j)	Presidential compliance exemption	Yes	
§63.7(a)(1)-(2)	Performance test dates	Yes	Subpart ZZZZ contains performance test dates at §§63.6610 and 63.6611.
§63.7(a)(3)	CAA section 114 authority	Yes	
§63.7(b)(1)	Notification of performance test	Yes	
§63.7(b)(2)	Notification of rescheduling	Yes	
§63.7(c)	Quality assurance/test plan	Yes	
§63.7(d)	Testing facilities	Yes	
§63.7(e)(1)	Conditions for conducting performance tests	Yes	
§63.7(e)(2)	Conduct of performance tests and reduction of data	Yes	Subpart ZZZZ specifies test methods at §63.6620.
§63.7(e)(3)	Test run duration	Yes	
§63.7(e)(4)	Administrator may require other testing under section 114 of the CAA	Yes	
§63.7(f)	Alternative test method provisions	Yes	
§63.7(g)	Performance test data analysis, recordkeeping, and reporting	Yes	
§63.7(h)	Waiver of tests	Yes	
§63.8(a)(1)	Applicability of monitoring requirements	Yes	Subpart ZZZZ contains specific requirements for monitoring at §63.6625.
§63.8(a)(2)	Performance specifications	Yes	
§63.8(a)(3)	[Reserved]		
§63.8(a)(4)	Monitoring for control devices	No	
§63.8(b)(1)	Monitoring	Yes	
§63.8(b)(2)-(3)	Multiple effluents and multiple monitoring systems	Yes	
§63.8(c)(1)	Monitoring system operation and maintenance	Yes	
§63.8(c)(1)(i)	Routine and predictable SSM	Yes	
§63.8(c)(1)(ii)	SSM not in Startup Shutdown Malfunction Plan	Yes	
§63.8(c)(1)(iii)	Compliance with operation and maintenance requirements	Yes	
§63.8(c)(2)-(3)	Monitoring system installation	Yes	
§63.8(c)(4)	Continuous monitoring system (CMS) requirements	Yes	Except that subpart ZZZZ does not require Continuous Opacity Monitoring System (COMS).
§63.8(c)(5)	COMS minimum procedures	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.8(c)(6)-(8)	CMS requirements	Yes	Except that subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.8(d)	CMS quality control	Yes	
§63.8(e)	CMS performance evaluation	Yes	Except for §63.8(e)(5)(ii), which applies to COMS.
§63.8(f)(1)-(5)	Alternative monitoring method	Yes	
§63.8(f)(6)	Alternative to relative accuracy test	Yes	
§63.8(g)	Data reduction	Yes	Except that provisions for COMS are not applicable. Averaging periods for demonstrating compliance are specified at §§63.6635 and 63.6640.
§63.9(a)	Applicability and State delegation of notification requirements	Yes	
§63.9(b)(1)-(5)	Initial notifications	Yes	Except that §63.9(b)(3) is reserved.
§63.9(c)	Request for compliance extension	Yes	
§63.9(d)	Notification of special compliance requirements for new sources	Yes	
§63.9(e)	Notification of performance test	Yes	
§63.9(f)	Notification of visible emission (VE)/opacity test	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§63.9(g)(1)	Notification of performance evaluation	Yes	

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§63.9(g)(2)	Notification of use of COMS data	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§63.9(g)(3)	Notification that criterion for alternative to RATA is exceeded	Yes	If alternative is in use.
§63.9(h)(1)–(6)	Notification of compliance status	Yes	Except that notifications for sources using a CEMS are due 30 days after completion of performance evaluations. §63.9(h)(4) is reserved.
§63.9(i)	Adjustment of submittal deadlines	Yes	
§63.9(j)	Change in previous information	Yes	
§63.10(a)	Administrative provisions for record keeping/reporting	Yes	
§63.10(b)(1)	Record retention	Yes	
§63.10(b)(2)(i)–(v)	Records related to SSM	Yes	
§63.10(b)(2)(vi)–(xi)	Records	Yes	
§63.10(b)(2)(xii)	Record when under waiver	Yes	
§63.10(b)(2)(xiii)	Records when using alternative to RATA	Yes	For CO standard if using RATA alternative.
§63.10(b)(2)(xiv)	Records of supporting documentation	Yes	
§63.10(b)(3)	Records of applicability determination	Yes	
§63.10(c)	Additional records for sources using CEMS	Yes	Except that §63.10(c)(2)–(4) and (9) are reserved.
§63.10(d)(1)	General reporting requirements	Yes	
§63.10(d)(2)	Report of performance test results	Yes	
§63.10(d)(3)	Reporting opacity or VE observations	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§63.10(d)(4)	Progress reports	Yes	
§63.10(d)(5)	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports	Yes	
§63.10(e)(1) and (2)(i)	Additional CMS reports	Yes	
§63.10(e)(2)(ii)	COMS-related report	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.10(e)(3)	Excess emission and parameter exceedances reports	Yes	Except that §63.10(e)(3)(i)(C) is reserved.
§63.10(e)(4)	Reporting COMS data	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.10(f)	Waiver for recordkeeping/reporting	Yes	
§63.11	Flares	No	
§63.12	State authority and delegations	Yes	
§63.13	Addresses	Yes	
§63.14	Incorporation by reference	Yes	
§63.15	Availability of information	Yes	

[73 FR 3610, Jan. 18, 2008]



**APPENDIX G**

Phase II Permit Application, Phase II NO<sub>x</sub> Compliance Plan, and Phase II NO<sub>x</sub> Averaging Plan





## STEP 3

Read the  
standard  
requirements**Permit Requirements**

- (1) The designated representative of each affected source and each affected unit at the source shall:
  - (i) Submit a complete Acid Rain permit application (including a compliance plan) under 40 CFR part 72 in accordance with the deadlines specified in 40 CFR 72.30; and
  - (ii) 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:
  - (i) Operate the unit in compliance with a complete Acid Rain permit application or a superseding Acid Rain permit issued by the permitting authority; and
  - (ii) Have an Acid Rain Permit.

**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 40 CFR part 75.
- (2) The emissions measurements recorded and reported in accordance with 40 CFR part 75 shall be used to determine compliance by the unit with the Acid Rain emissions limitations and emissions reduction requirements for sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides under the Acid Rain Program.
- (3) The requirements of 40 CFR part 75 shall not affect the responsibility of the owners and operators to monitor emissions of other pollutants or other emissions characteristics at the unit under other applicable requirements of the Act and other provisions of the operating permit for the source.

**Sulfur Dioxide Requirements**

- (1) The owners and operators of each source and each affected unit at the source shall:
  - (i) Hold allowances, as of the allowance transfer deadline, in the unit's compliance subaccount (after deductions under 40 CFR 73.34(c)), or in the compliance subaccount of another affected unit at the same source to the extent provided in 40 CFR 73.35(b)(3), not less than the total annual emissions of sulfur dioxide for the previous calendar year from the unit; and
  - (ii) Comply with the applicable Acid Rain emissions limitations for sulfur dioxide.
- (2) Each ton of sulfur dioxide emitted in excess of the Acid Rain emissions limitations for sulfur dioxide shall constitute a separate violation of the Act.
- (3) An affected unit shall be subject to the requirements under paragraph (1) of the sulfur dioxide requirements as follows:
  - (i) Starting January 1, 2000, an affected unit under 40 CFR 72.6(a)(2); or
  - (ii) Starting on the later of January 1, 2000 or the deadline for monitor certification under 40 CFR part 75, an affected unit under 40 CFR 72.6(a)(3).
- (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 (1) of the sulfur dioxide requirements 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 sulfur dioxide in accordance with the Acid Rain Program. No provision of the Acid Rain Program, the Acid Rain permit application, the Acid Rain permit, or an exemption under 40 CFR 72.7 or 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.

STEP 3,  
Cont'd.

**Nitrogen Oxides 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.

**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 40 CFR part 77.
- (2) The owners and operators of an affected unit that has excess emissions in any calendar year shall:
  - (i) Pay without demand the penalty required, and pay upon demand the interest on that penalty, as required by 40 CFR part 77; and
  - (ii) Comply with the terms of an approved offset plan, as required by 40 CFR part 77.

**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 at the source each of the following documents for a period of 5 years from the date the document is created. This period may be extended for cause, at any time prior to the end of 5 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 5-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 40 CFR part 75, provided that to the extent that 40 CFR part 75 provides for a 3-year period for recordkeeping, the 3-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; and,
  - (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 40 CFR part 72 subpart I and 40 CFR part 75.

**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 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 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 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.

Dave Johnston Plant Plant Name (from Step 1)	Wyoming	4158
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Step 3,  
Cont'd.**Liability, Cont'd.**

(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 72.44 (Phase II repowering extension plans) and 40 CFR 76.11 (NO<sub>x</sub> averaging plans), and except with regard to the requirements applicable to units with a common stack under 40 CFR part 75 (including 40 CFR 75.16, 75.17, and 75.18), 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 40 CFR parts 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, and 78 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 Act.

**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 72.8 shall be construed as:

(1) Except as expressly provided in title IV of the 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 Act, including the provisions of title I of the Act relating to applicable National Ambient Air Quality Standards or State Implementation Plans;

(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 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; or,

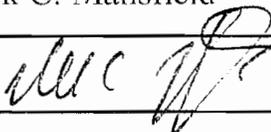
(5) Interfering with or impairing any program for competitive bidding for power supply in a State in which such program is established.

## STEP 4

**Certification**

Read the  
certification  
statement,  
sign, and  
date

I am authorized to make this submission on behalf of the owners and operators of the affected source or affected units for which the submission is made. I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined, and am familiar with, the statements and information submitted in this document and all its attachments. Based on my inquiry of those individuals with primary responsibility for obtaining the information, I certify that the statements and information are to the best of my knowledge and belief true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false statements and information or omitting required statements and information, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment.

Name	Mark C. Mansfield	
Signature		Date 6/26/07



# Phase II NO<sub>x</sub> Compliance Plan

For more information, see instructions and refer to 40 CFR 76.9

This submission is:  New  Revised

STEP 1  
Indicate plant name, State, and ORIS code from NADB, if applicable

Plant Name	Dave Johnston Plant	WY State	4158 ORIS Code
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STEP 2

Identify each affected Group 1 and Group 2 boiler using the boiler ID# from NADB, if applicable. Indicate boiler type: "CB" for cell burner, "CY" for cyclone, "DBW" for dry bottom wall-fired, "T" for tangentially fired, "V" for vertically fired, and "WB" for wet bottom. Indicate the compliance option selected for each unit.

BW41 ID#	BW42 ID#	BW43 ID#	BW44 ID#	ID#	ID#
DBW Type	DBW Type	CB Type	T Type	Type	Type

(a) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.50 lb/mmBtu (for Phase I dry bottom wall-fired boilers)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.45 lb/mmBtu (for Phase I tangentially fired boilers)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) EPA-approved early election plan under 40 CFR 76.8 through 12/31/07 (also indicate above emission limit specified in plan)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.46 lb/mmBtu (for Phase II dry bottom wall-fired boilers)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(e) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.40 lb/mmBtu (for Phase II tangentially fired boilers)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(f) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.68 lb/mmBtu (for cell burner boilers)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.86 lb/mmBtu (for cyclone boilers)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(h) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.80 lb/mmBtu (for vertically fired boilers)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(i) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.84 lb/mmBtu (for wet bottom boilers)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(j) NO <sub>x</sub> Averaging Plan (include NO <sub>x</sub> Averaging form)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(k) Common stack pursuant to 40 CFR 75.17(a)(2)(i)(A) (check the standard emission limitation box above for most stringent limitation applicable to any unit utilizing stack)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(l) Common stack pursuant to 40 CFR 75.17(a)(2)(i)(B) with NO <sub>x</sub> Averaging (check the NO <sub>x</sub> Averaging Plan box and include NO <sub>x</sub> Averaging form)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dave Johnston Plant	WY	4158
Plant Name (from Step 1)		

STEP 2, cont'd.

ID# BW41	ID# BW42	ID# BW43	ID# BW44	ID#	ID#
Type DBW	Type DBW	Type CB	Type T	Type	Type

(m) EPA-approved common stack apportionment method pursuant to 40 CFR 75.17 (a)(2)(i)(C), (a)(2)(iii)(B), or (b)(2)

<input type="checkbox"/>					
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(n) AEL (include Phase II AEL Demonstration Period, Final AEL Petition, or AEL Renewal form as appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/>					
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(o) Petition for AEL demonstration period or final AEL under review by U.S. EPA or demonstration period ongoing

<input type="checkbox"/>					
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(p) Repowering extension plan approved or under review

<input type="checkbox"/>					
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**STEP 3**  
Read the standard requirements and certification, enter the name of the designated representative, sign &

**Standard Requirements**

General. This source is subject to the standard requirements in 40 CFR 72.9 (consistent with 40 CFR 76.8(e)(1)(i)). These requirements are listed in this source's Acid Rain Permit.

**Special Provisions for Early Election Units**

Nitrogen Oxides. A unit that is governed by an approved early election plan shall be subject to an emissions limitation for NO<sub>x</sub> as provided under 40 CFR 76.8(a)(2) except as provided under 40 CFR 76.8(e)(3)(iii).

Liability. The owners and operators of a unit governed by an approved early election plan shall be liable for any violation of the plan or 40 CFR 76.8 at that unit. The owners and operators shall be liable, beginning January 1, 2000, for fulfilling the obligations specified in 40 CFR Part 77.

Termination. An approved early election plan shall be in effect only until the earlier of January 1, 2008 or January 1 of the calendar year for which a termination of the plan takes effect. If the designated representative of the unit under an approved early election plan fails to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emissions limitation under 40 CFR 76.5 for any year during the period beginning January 1 of the first year the early election takes effect and ending December 31, 2007, the permitting authority will terminate the plan. The termination will take effect beginning January 1 of the year after the year for which there is a failure to demonstrate compliance, and the designated representative may not submit a new early election plan. The designated representative of the unit under an approved early election plan may terminate the plan any year prior to 2008 but may not submit a new early election plan. In order to terminate the plan, the designated representative must submit a notice under 40 CFR 72.40(d) by January 1 of the year for which the termination is to take effect. If an early election plan is terminated any year prior to 2000, the unit shall meet, beginning January 1, 2000, the applicable emissions limitation for NO<sub>x</sub> for Phase II units with Group 1 boilers under 40 CFR 76.7. If an early election plan is terminated on or after 2000, the unit shall meet, beginning on the effective date of the termination, the applicable emissions limitation for NO<sub>x</sub> for Phase II units with Group 1 boilers under 40 CFR 76.7.

**Certification**

I am authorized to make this submission on behalf of the owners and operators of the affected source or affected units for which the submission is made. I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined, and am familiar with, the statements and information submitted in this document and all its attachments. Based on my inquiry of those individuals with primary responsibility for obtaining the information, I certify that the statements and information are to the best of my knowledge and belief true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false statements and information or omitting required statements and information, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment.

Name: Mark C. Mansfield	
Signature: <i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>	Date: December 4, 2007



# Phase II NO<sub>x</sub> Averaging Plan

For more information, see instructions and refer to 40 CFR 76.11

Page 1

This submission is:  New  Revised

Page 1 of 3

## STEP 1

Identify the units participating in this averaging plan by plant name, State, and boiler ID# from NADB. In column (a), fill in each unit's applicable emission limitation from 40 CFR 76.5, 76.6, or 76.7. In column (b), assign an alternative contemporaneous annual emissions limitation (ACEL) in lb/mmBtu to each unit. In column (c), assign an annual heat input limitation in mmBtu to each unit. Continue to page 3 if necessary.

Plant Name	State	ID#	(a) Emission Limitation	(b) ACEL	(c) Annual Heat Input Limit
Carbon	UT	1	0.40	0.55	6,123,949
Carbon	UT	2	0.40	0.55	9,449,694
Hunter	UT	1	0.40	0.45	37,190,484
Hunter	UT	2	0.40	0.45	42,378,322
Hunter	UT	3	0.46	0.40	28,584,717
Huntington	UT	1	0.40	0.40	28,260,974
Huntington	UT	2	0.40	0.26	24,999,208
Dave Johnston	WY	BW41	0.46	0.50	11,549,948
Dave Johnston	WY	BW42	0.46	0.50	11,324,966

## STEP 2

Use the formula to enter the Btu-weighted annual emission rate averaged over the units if they are operated in accordance with the proposed averaging plan and the Btu-weighted annual average emission rate for the same units if they are operated in compliance with 40 CFR 76.5, 76.6, or 76.7. The former must be less than or equal to the latter.

Btu-weighted annual emission rate averaged over the units if they are operated in accordance with the proposed averaging plan

Btu-weighted annual average emission rate for same units operated in compliance with 40 CFR 76.5, 76.6 or 76.7

0.43 lb/MMBtu

0.43 lb/MMBtu

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (R_{Li} \times HI_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n HI_i}$$

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n [R_{ji} \times HI_i]}{\sum_{i=1}^n HI_i}$$

Where:

- R<sub>L</sub> = Alternative contemporaneous annual emission limitation for unit i in lb/mmBtu, as specified in column (b) of Step 1
- R<sub>j</sub> = Applicable emission limitation for unit i in lb/mmBtu, as specified in column (a) of Step 1
- HI<sub>i</sub> = Annual heat input for unit i in mmBtu, as specified in column (c) of Step 1
- n = Number of units in the averaging plan

STEP 3

Mark one of the two options and enter dates.

- This plan is effective for calendar year 2008 through calendar year 2012 unless notification to terminate the plan is given.
- Treat this plan as  identical plans, each effective for one calendar year for the following calendar years: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ unless notification to terminate one or more of these plans is given.

STEP 4

Read the special provisions and certification, enter the name of the designated representative, and sign and date.

Special Provisions

Emission Limitations

Each affected unit in an approved averaging plan is in compliance with the Acid Rain emission limitation for NO<sub>x</sub> under the plan only if the following requirements are met:

- (i) For each unit, the unit's actual annual average emission rate for the calendar year, in lb/mmBtu, is less than or equal to its alternative contemporaneous annual emission limitation in the averaging plan, and
  - (a) For each unit with an alternative contemporaneous emission limitation less stringent than the applicable emission limitation in 40 CFR 76.5, 76.6, or 76.7, the actual annual heat input for the calendar year does not exceed the annual heat input limit in the averaging plan,
  - (b) For each unit with an alternative contemporaneous emission limitation more stringent than the applicable emission limitation in 40 CFR 76.5, 76.6, or 76.7, the actual annual heat input for the calendar year is not less than the annual heat input limit in the averaging plan, or
- (ii) If one or more of the units does not meet the requirements of (i), the designated representative shall demonstrate, in accordance with 40 CFR 76.11(d)(1)(ii)(A) and (B), that the actual Btu-weighted annual average emission rate for the units in the plan is less than or equal to the Btu-weighted annual average rate for the same units had they each been operated, during the same period of time, in compliance with the applicable emission limitations in 40 CFR 76.5, 76.6, or 76.7.
- (iii) If there is a successful group showing of compliance under 40 CFR 76.11(d)(1)(ii)(A) and (B) for a calendar year, then all units in the averaging plan shall be deemed to be in compliance for that year with their alternative contemporaneous emission limitations and annual heat input limits under (i).

Liability

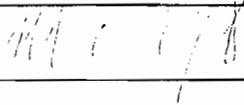
The owners and operators of a unit governed by an approved averaging plan shall be liable for any violation of the plan or this section at that unit or any other unit in the plan, including liability for fulfilling the obligations specified in part 77 of this chapter and sections 113 and 411 of the Act.

Termination

The designated representative may submit a notification to terminate an approved averaging plan, in accordance with 40 CFR 72.40(d), no later than October 1 of the calendar year for which the plan is to be terminated.

**Certification**

I am authorized to make this submission on behalf of the owners and operators of the affected source or affected units for which the submission is made. I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined, and am familiar with, the statements and information submitted in this document and all its attachments. Based on my inquiry of those individuals with primary responsibility for obtaining the information, I certify that the statements and information are to the best of my knowledge and belief true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false statements and information or omitting required statements and information, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment.

Name	Mark C. Mansfield	
Signature		Date December 4, 2007





**APPENDIX H**

March 21, 1996 EPA Exemption Approval



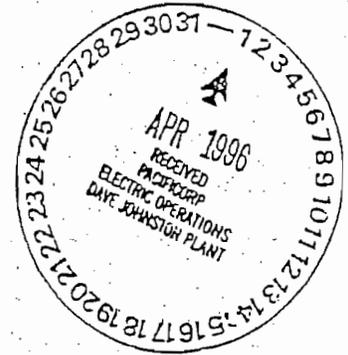


UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
Washington, D.C. 20460

MAR 21 1996

OFFICE OF  
AIR AND RADIATION

H. Joe Goodrich  
Alternate Designated Representative  
PacifiCorp  
1591 Tank Farm Road  
Coal Co. Route  
Glenrock, Wyoming 82637



Dear Mr. Goodrich:

I am writing in response to your March 8, 1996 petition regarding Dave Johnston Unit 4 (ORISPL 4158, Boiler ID BW44). Pursuant to 40 CFR 75.14(b), the petition requests that Dave Johnston Unit 4 be exempt from the Part 75 opacity monitoring requirements. The petition states that a wet particulate scrubber causes condensed water to be present in the exhaust flue gas stream of the Unit 4 stack. In consideration of the above, EPA approves this petition. If you have any questions, please call John Schakenbach at 202-233-9158.

Sincerely,

Brian McLean, Director  
Acid Rain Division

cc: Mark Komp, Region VIII  
Charles A. Collins, Wyoming DEQ

