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. 3-2-121

Issue Date: **March 19, 2008**
Expiration Date: **March 19, 2013**
Effective Date: **March 19, 2008**
Replaces Permit No.: **3-1-121-1**

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
Naughton Plant
Sections 32 and 33, Township 21 North, Range 116 West
Lincoln 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

TABLE OF CONTENTS *(amended January 15, 2009)*

GENERAL INFORMATION

Company Name: **PacifiCorp Energy**

Mailing Address: **1407 West North Temple**

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

Plant Name: **Naughton Plant**

Plant Location: **Sections 32 and 33, Township 21 North, Range 116 West, Lincoln County, Wyoming (approximately six miles southwest of Kemmerer)**

Plant Mailing Address: **P.O. Box 191**

City: **Kemmerer** State: **WY** Zip: **83101**

Name of Owner: **PacifiCorp** Phone: **(801) 220-2000**

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

Alternate Designated Representative: ***Shawn Smith*** Phone: ***(307) 828-4281***
(Amended June 29, 2012)

Responsible Official: ***Shawn Smith*** Phone: ***(307) 828-4281***
(Amended June 29, 2012)

Plant Manager/Contact: ***Shawn Smith*** Phone: ***(307) 828-4281***
(Amended June 29, 2012)

DEQ Air Quality Contact: **District Four Engineer** Phone: **(307) 332-6755**
510 Meadowview Drive
Lander, WY 82520

SIC Code: **4911**

Description of Process: **Naughton 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 #1) (ESP and cyclone controlled)	1,849 MMBtu/hr	MD-403
2	Electric Utility Steam Generating Unit (NADB #2) (ESP and cyclone controlled)	2,370 MMBtu/hr	MD-403
3	Electric Utility Steam Generating Unit (NADB #3) (ESP)	3,679 MMBtu/hr	MD-403
4	Coal Stockpile Reclaim Tunnel (Baghouse)	600 TPH	MD-867
5	Unit #2 Coal Bunker Exhauster & Conveyor Gallery Area (Baghouse)	400 TPH	MD-867
6	Unit #3 Coal Bunker Exhauster & Conveyor Gallery Area (Baghouse)	600 TPH	MD-867
7	Unit #1 Coal Bunker Exhauster (Baghouse)	400 TPH	MD-867
8	Fly Ash Loadout Silo (Baghouse)	25 TPH	MD-867
10	Unit #1 Cooling Tower	56,500 gpm	None
11	Unit #2 Cooling Tower	76,100 gpm	None
12	Unit #3 Cooling Tower	99,000 gpm	None
13	Coal Pile Stacker (Drop Operation)	900 TPH	None
14	Coal Pile Maintenance and Wind Erosion	≈12 acres	None
15	Scrubber Pond SO_2 Emissions	≈80 acres	Waiver 4/9/98
16	Fly Ash Truck Loading (Fugitives)	12,853 TPY ash loaded	OP-122
17	Fly Ash Haul Road	0.75 miles	None
18	Ash Ponds	≈360 acres	None
19	Mine Conveyor Baghouse	1,500 TPH	MD-247
N/A	Caterpillar 3208 Diesel-Fired Emergency Generator Engine - Unit 1	269 hp	Waiver 4/9/98
N/A	Perkins GCD325 Diesel-Fired Emergency Generator Engine - Unit 2	325 hp	AP-6641
N/A	Diesel-Fired Emergency Generator Engine - Unit 3*	261 hp	None
N/A	Caterpillar 3412C TA V-12 Diesel-Fired Generator Engine - Unit 3*	896 hp	AP-4478
N/A	Diesel-Fired Emergency Generator Engine - FGD	157 hp	None
N/A	Diesel-Fired Emergency Fire Pump Engine	257 hp	None
N/A	Used Oil-Fired Space Heater	350,000 Btu/hr	None
N/A	Used Oil-Fired Space Heater	235,000 Btu/hr	None

* The existing unit 3 diesel-fired emergency generator will be removed upon installation of the Caterpillar 3412C engine.

TOTAL FACILITY ESTIMATED EMISSIONS

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

POLLUTANT	EMISSIONS (TPY)
CRITERIA POLLUTANT EMISSIONS	
Particulate Matter	10,003
PM_{10} Particulate Matter	6,632
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)*	30,253
Nitrogen Oxides (NO_X)	15,140
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	705
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)	56
HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT (HAP) EMISSIONS	81

Emission estimates are from the operating permit application.

* Estimated emissions of SO_2 are from Chapter 3, Section 4 allowable emissions from the boilers at the maximum firing rate, plus fugitive SO_2 emissions from the scrubber pond. These SO_2 levels far exceed the SO_2 allowance allocations shown in the acid rain permit that begins on Page 28.

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)][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)][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 shall report SO_2 emissions annually as required by WAQSR Ch 14, Sec 3. SO_2 emissions shall be estimated in accordance with Ch 14 Sec 3(b), and adjusted in accordance with Ch 14 Sec 3(c) if necessary.

Source-Specific Permit Conditions

(F5) VISIBLE EMISSIONS [WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 2 & Ch 6, Sec 2 Permits MD-247 & MD-867; 40 CFR 60 Subpart Y]

(a) Visible emissions from each emission unit which commenced construction before February 10, 1970 (including the three boilers) 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 the baghouse units 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, shall not exceed 20 percent opacity.

(d) Visible emissions from the mine conveyor baghouse (unit 19) shall be less than 20 percent.

(e) Visible emissions of any contaminant discharged into the atmosphere from any other single emission source 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) COAL-FIRED BOILER EMISSIONS [WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 3; Ch 3, Sec 2; & Ch 6, Sec 2 Permit MD-403]

(a) Emissions from each boiler (Units 1, 2, and 3) shall not exceed:

(i) 0.75 lb/MMBtu of heat input of NO_X; and

(ii) $0.8963/I^{0.1743}$ lb/MMBtu of heat input of particulate emissions where I=boiler heat input in MMBtu/hr from 10 to 10,000 MMBtu/hr.

(b) The total annual NO_X emissions from boilers 1, 2, and 3 shall not exceed 15,140 tons per year. (Additional NO_X requirements are contained in the "Acid Rain" portion of this permit. SO_2 emission limits/requirements for boilers 1, 2, and 3 are listed under the "State Only" and "Acid Rain" portions of this permit.)

(F7) BAGHOUSE EMISSIONS
[WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 2; Ch 6, Sec 2 Permits MD-247 and MD-867; 40 CFR 60 Subpart Y]
Particulate emissions from each coal and ash handling baghouse shall not exceed the limits specified in Table I.:

Table I : Particulate Emissions			
Source ID	Source Description	(lb/hr)	(gr/dscf)
4	Coal Stockpile Reclaim Tunnel	2.1	0.02
5	Unit #2 Coal Bunker Exhauster & Conveyor Gallery Area	1.4	0.02
6	Unit #3 Coal Bunker Exhauster & Conveyor Gallery Area	0.9	0.02
7	Unit #1 Coal Bunker Exhauster	0.2	0.02
8	Fly Ash Loadout Silo	0.3	0.02
19	Mine Conveyor Baghouse	0.9	0.015

(F8) DIESEL-FIRED EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 2 Waivers AP-4478 and AP-6641]

(a) The Caterpillar 3412C generator engine shall be limited to 200 hours of operation per year.

(b) The Perkins GCD generator engine shall be limited to 200 hours of operation per year, and shall be equipped with an hour meter or equivalent device.

(c) The Perkins engine shall be EPA Tier 2 certified. Records of the certification shall be maintained and made available to the Division upon request.

(F9) FUEL BURNING EQUIPMENT EMISSIONS [WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 3]

NO_X emissions from each used oil-fired space heater shall be limited to 0.60 lb/MMBtu of heat input.

(F10) OPERATION, MAINTENANCE AND COMPLIANCE PLANS
[WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(h)(i)(A); January 14, 2002 Division letter]

(a) The permittee shall conduct preventative maintenance and inspections on the baghouse not subject to CAM (unit 7) and on each diesel-fired emergency generator and fire pump engine, in accordance with the Operation and Maintenance Plan attached as Appendix A of this permit.

(b) The permittee shall follow the provisions of the Fugitive Dust Compliance Plan, attached as Appendix B, for mitigating and preventing the occurrence of fugitive dust.

Testing Requirements

(F11) ADDITIONAL 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.

(ii) For particulate emissions, Methods 1-4 and 5 shall be used.

(iii) For NO_X emissions, Methods 1 -4 and 7 or 7E shall be used.

(iv) For SO_2 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, and 3) and shall conduct monitoring as follows:

(i) For boilers 1 and 2, the permittee shall measure opacity with the continuous opacity monitoring system specified in the CAM plan for each unit. An indicator measurement outside the ranges specified in the CAM plan shall prompt immediate inspection, corrective actions and if necessary, reporting.

(ii) For boiler 3, the permittee shall monitor voltage and current on a continuous basis (every 15 minutes), and calculate the power for the electrostatic precipitator (ESP). The permittee shall also monitor the transformer-rectifier (T/R) sets in operation. Calculated power of less than the indicated range in the CAM plan with the required number of T/R set operating, shall prompt immediate inspection, corrective actions and if necessary, reporting.

(iii) 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 opacity, or secondary voltage and current (as applicable), 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. ASTM method D-271-64 or method D-2015-62T, or a Division approved method, shall be used to calculate the heat content of the coal.

(c) For boilers 1 and 2, the permittee shall calibrate, maintain, and operate continuous monitoring systems for measuring the opacity of emissions from boilers 1 and 2 as required by 40 CFR Part 75.

(d) For boiler 3, the permittee shall perform quarterly Method 9 observations, in addition to, at minimum, daily observations for visible emissions to assure 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 daily observations, approaches 40 percent, 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_X emissions monitoring requirements of 40 CFR Part 75 shall serve as periodic monitoring for emissions of this pollutant.

(f) The SO_2 and either oxygen or carbon dioxide emissions monitoring requirements of 40 CFR Part 75 shall serve as periodic monitoring for SO_2 emissions from the boilers (units 1, 2 and 3). Additional SO_2 monitoring requirements are contained in conditions S6 and S7 of this permit.

(F13) BAGHOUSE 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 each baghouse (units 4, 5, 6, 8, and 19), and shall conduct monitoring as follows:

(i) The permittee shall conduct, at minimum once daily, 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 procedures for determining the presence of visible emissions for Method 22 observations.

(iii) Observation of any visible emissions from any of these units 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 conduct monitoring for the baghouse controlled source not subject to CAM (unit 7) as follows:

(i) The permittee shall conduct, at minimum, weekly observations of visible emissions from the baghouse (unit 7). 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 the baghouse 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.

(F14) DIESEL-FIRED EMERGENCY AND FUEL BURNING EQUIPMENT MONITORING [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(h)(i)(C)(I)]

(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 assure compliance with the opacity limit under condition F5 and to identify maintenance needs. The visual observations shall be conducted by personnel certified to perform Method 9 observations.

(b) 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.

(c) The permittee shall monitor the quarterly operating hours of the Caterpillar 3412C and Perkins GCD generator engines to ensure the operating hour limit in condition F8 is not exceeded.

(d) Based on the size of the NO_X emissions from the two used oil-fired space heaters and their potential impact on ambient standards, the Division is satisfied that no additional NO_X monitoring is warranted for these sources.

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_2 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_2.

(c) The permittee shall retain all records and support information for compliance with this condition and with the reporting requirements of condition F22 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 OPERATING HOURS RECORDS [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(h)(i)(C)(II)]

(a) For any testing or monitoring required under conditions F11 and F12(b), other than Method 9 observations, the permittee shall record, as applicable, the following:

(i) The date, place, and time of sampling, measurements, or observations;

(ii) The date(s) any analyses were performed;

(iii) The company or entity and individual(s) that performed the observation;

(iv) The analytical or observation techniques, or methods used;

(v) The results of such analyses or observations; 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 voltage and current of the ESP as measured during particulate sampling, as well as the calculated power input, and the evaluation of indicator ranges required by condition F12(b).

(b) For the operating hours monitoring required under condition F14(c) the permittee shall maintain records of the quarterly operating hours for the Caterpillar 3412C and Perkins GCD generator engines.

(c) For any Method 9 observations required by the Division under condition F11, the permittee shall keep field records in accordance with Section 2.2 of Method 9.

(d) The permittee shall retain on-site at the facility, the records 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 Method 9 visible emissions monitoring required under conditions F12(d) and F14(a), 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 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.

(c) 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_X EMISSIONS & OPACITY MONITORING RECORDS [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(h)(i)(C)(II)]

(a) For boilers 1, 2, and 3, the NO_X 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) For boilers 1 and 2, the opacity 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).

(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) CAM RECORDS [WAQSR Ch 7, Sec 3]

(a) For the CAM required for the boilers and baghouse controlled sources under conditions F12 and F13 the permittee shall retain on-site at the facility the record of each test, measurement, or observation and support information.

(b) The permittee shall also maintain records of corrective actions taken, any written Quality Improvement 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.

(c) The permittee shall retain on-site at the facility, the records 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.

(F20) MAINTENANCE AND FUGITIVE DUST MITIGATION RECORDS [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(h)(i)(C)(II)]

(a) The permittee shall maintain records of inspection activities and corrective/preventative maintenance, as required by condition F10(a), performed on the baghouse (unit 7) and diesel-fired emergency equipment engines. The records 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 Operation and Maintenance Plan attached as Appendix A.

(b) The permittee shall maintain records of fugitive dust prevention and mitigation activities conducted as required by condition F10(b). The records shall include, as applicable:
  (i) Corrective actions resulting from high PM10 levels detected;
  (ii) Observation of fugitive dust and resulting corrective action; and
  (iii) An explanation for any deviation from the Fugitive Dust Compliance Plan attached as Appendix A.

(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

(F21) NOTIFICATION OF REPLACEMENT [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 2 Waiver AP-4478]
The Division shall be notified within 15 days of replacement of the 261 hp diesel fired emergency generator (unit 3), with the 896 hp diesel fired Caterpillar 3412 C TA generator engine.

(F22) SULFUR DIOXIDE EMISSIONS INVENTORY REPORTS [WAQSR Ch 14, Sec 3(b) and (c)]

(a) The permittee shall report calendar year SO_2 emissions by April 15th 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_2 emissions in 1998, the permittee shall adjust reported SO_2 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_2 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_2 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.

(F23) 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.

(F24) EXCESS EMISSIONS AND MONITORING SYSTEM PERFORMANCE REPORTS FOR OPACITY & NO_X EMISSIONS [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(h)(i)(C)(III) & Ch 6, Sec 2 Permit MD-403]

(a) The permittee shall submit an excess emissions and monitoring systems performance report for opacity from boilers 1 and 2 and for NO_X emissions from boilers 1, 2, and 3 (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. 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 fixed three-hour period during which average NO_X emissions from boilers 1, 2, or 3 exceed 0.75 lb/MMBtu of heat input.
  (ii) Any six-minute period during which the average opacity of emissions from boilers 1 or 2 exceeds 40 percent.
  (iii) Any calendar year during which the total annual NO_X emissions from boilers 1, 2, and 3 exceed 15,140 tons.

(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 permittee shall submit a quarterly report by the 15th day of the following month for the first two quarters of the calendar year and a monthly report the final six months of each calendar year listing the total NO_X emissions for each boiler per calendar day, as determined from the continuous monitoring system certified per the requirements of 40 CFR Part 75, with a calendar year-to-date total for all boilers.

(e) The reports shall be submitted to the Division in accordance with condition G4 of this permit.

(F25) VISIBLE EMISSIONS MONITORING REPORTS [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(h)(i)(C)(III)]

(a) The permittee shall report the following to the Division by January 31 and July 31 each year:

(i) The results of the visible emissions monitoring required under conditions F12(d), F13(b)and F14(a), 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) When no excess emissions have occurred 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 in each report.

(b) The reports shall be submitted to the Division in accordance with condition G4 of this permit.

(F26) CAM MONITORING REPORTS [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(h)(i)(C)(III) and Ch 7, Sec 3(i)(i)]

The following shall be reported to the Division by January 31 and July 31 each year:

(a) The results of Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) required under conditions F12(a) and F13(a) for the boilers and baghouse controlled equipment 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 Chapter 7, Section 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.

(F27) MAINTENANCE AND FUGITIVE DUST MITIGATION 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 for Material Handling Dust Collectors (unit 7) and Diesel Engines, attached as Appendix A, as required by condition F10(a).
  (i) Any deviations from the Operation and Maintenance Plan must be clearly identified in each report.
  (ii) If the permittee has adhered to the Operation and Maintenance Plan during the reporting period, this shall be stated in the report.

(b) The permittee shall report to the Division by January 31 and July 31 each year whether the permittee has adhered to the Fugitive Dust Compliance Plan attached as Appendix B, as required by condition F10(b).
  (i) Any deviations from the Fugitive Dust Compliance Plan must be clearly identified in each report.
  (ii) If the permittee has adhered to the Fugitive Dust Compliance Plan during the reporting period, this shall be stated in the report.

(c) The reports shall be submitted to the Division in accordance with condition G4 of this permit.

(F28) REPORTING EXCESS EMISSIONS & DEVIATIONS FROM PERMIT REQUIREMENTS [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(h)(i)(C)(III)]

(a) 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.

(b) Emissions which exceed the limits specified in this permit and which are not reported 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 unavoidable equipment malfunction shall be reported as specified in condition G19.)

(c) 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.

Alternative Flue Gas Conditioning Methods

(F29) ALTERNATE FLUE GAS CONDITIONING PERMIT LIMITS [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 2 Waiver AP-5830] Authorization to test the alternative flue gas conditioning methods will remain valid through May 2008.

(F30) ALTERNATE FLUE GAS CONDITIONING TESTING REQUIREMENTS [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 2 Waiver AP-5830]

For testing the effectiveness of alternative flue gas conditioning methods as permitted under Waiver AP-5830, the permittee shall conduct emissions testing as follows:

(a) Emissions testing shall be conducted for particulate before the trial period of the alternative flue gas conditioning methods to establish baseline emissions. The permittee may submit for approval the results of recent particulate tests for establishing the baseline emissions.

(b) Emissions testing shall be conducted for particulate during the trial period of each of the alternative flue gas conditioning methods.

(c) A test protocol shall be submitted to the Division for review and approval prior to testing. Notification of the test date shall be provided to the Division at least five (5) days prior to testing. Results shall be submitted to this Division within 30 days of completion.

(F31) ALTERNATE FLUE GAS CONDITIONING REPORTING REQUIREMENTS [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 2 Waiver AP-5830]

The permittee shall submit a report at the end of the test period summarizing the following information:

(a) The viability of each flue gas conditioning method.

(b) The injection rates of sodium carbonate, fly ash and liquid mixed nitrate salts.

(c) The impact of each method on other pollutants, such as NO_X, SO_2, H_2SO_4, hydrochloric acid, nitric acid and mercury.

(d) The reports shall be submitted to the Division in accordance with condition G4 of this permit.

Mercury Requirements (amended January 15, 2009)

(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 provided in Appendix D)

(CAM-1) COMPLIANCE ASSURANCE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS [WAQSR Ch 7, Sec 3(b) and (c)]

The permittee shall meet all CAM requirements of WAQSR Chapter 7, Section 3 as they apply to boilers 1, 2, and 3 (units 1, 2, and 3) and the baghouse controlled sources (units 4, 5, 6, 8, and 19). Compliance with the source specific monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements of this permit meets the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements of WAQSR Chapter 7, Section 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 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 provided in Appendix E)

(P60-Y1) SUBPART Y REQUIREMENTS [40 CFR 60 Subpart Y]

The permittee shall meet all requirements of 40 CFR 60 Subpart Y, as they apply to the coal handling facilities constructed after October 24, 1974, including the mine conveyor baghouse (unit 19).

(a) 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, gases which exhibit 20 percent opacity or greater as specified in §60.252 (c).

(b) 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 handling facilities and any malfunction of the air pollution control equipment. 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 handling facilities, including 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) AND 40 CFR 63 SUBPART ZZZZ REQUIREMENTS

(Subpart ZZZZ is provided in 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 63 Subpart ZZZZ and WAQSR Ch 5, Sec 3 as they apply to reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE). 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.

(b) An affected source which meets either of the criteria below does not have to meet the requirements of this subpart or of subpart A of this part except for the initial notification requirements of §63.6645(d).

(i) New or reconstructed emergency stationary RICE, which applies to the 896 hp Caterpillar 3412C TA generator engine, once installed; or

(ii) New or reconstructed 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 particulate emissions from boilers 1, 2, and 3, the permittee shall assess compliance with condition F6(a)(ii) by conducting monitoring required under condition F12(a) and (b).

(ii) For visible emissions from boilers 1 and 2, the permittee shall assess compliance with condition F5(a) by conducting monitoring required under condition F12(c).

(iii) For visible emissions from boiler 3, the permittee shall assess compliance with condition F5(a) by conducting monitoring required under condition F12(d).

(iv) For NO_X emissions from boilers 1, 2, and 3, the permittee shall assess compliance with conditions F6(a)(i) and (b) by conducting monitoring required under 40 CFR Part 75.

(v) For particulate and visible emissions from baghouses subject to CAM (unit 4, 5, 6, 8 and 19) the permittee shall assess compliance with conditions F5(c) and (d) and F7 by conducting monitoring required under condition F13(a).

(vi) For particulate and visible emissions from the baghouse not subject to CAM (unit 7) the permittee shall assess compliance with conditions F5(c) and F7 by conducting monitoring required under condition F13(b) and by conducting maintenance required by condition F10(a).

(vii) For visible emissions from the diesel-fired emergency equipment, the permittee shall assess compliance with condition F5(b) by conducting monitoring required under condition F14(a) and by conducting maintenance required by condition F10(a).

(viii) For the Caterpillar 3412C and Perkins generator engines operating hours limit, the permittee shall assess compliance with condition F8 by conducting the monitoring required by condition F14(c).

(ix) For preventative maintenance and inspections required to be conducted on facility equipment, the permittee shall assess compliance with condition F10(a) by reviewing maintenance records kept in accordance with condition F20(a).

(x) For prevention and mitigation of fugitive dust, the permittee shall assess compliance with condition F10(b) by reviewing records kept in accordance with condition F20(b).

(xi) 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 F22.

(xii) The permittee shall assess compliance with the ambient monitoring requirement under condition S14 of this permit by reviewing records kept in accordance with condition S15. (This is a state only requirement.)

(xiii) For SO_2 emissions from boilers 1, 2, and 3, the permittee shall assess compliance with condition S4 by conducting monitoring required under conditions S6 and S7. (This is a state only requirement.)

(xiv) For the scrubber ponds, the permittee shall assess compliance with condition S17 of this permit by reviewing records kept in accordance with condition S18. (This is a state only requirement.)

(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 shall be required, under any approved economic incentives, marketable permits, emissions trading and other similar programs or processes for changes that are provided for in the permit.

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_2 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:

POLLUTANT	STANDARD	CONDITION	WAQSR CH. 2, SEC.
PM_{10} 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	
$PM_{2.5}$ particulate matter	15 micrograms per cubic meter	annual arithmetic mean	2 (b)
	65 micrograms per cubic meter	98th 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_3 per 100 square centimeters per day	maximum annual average	8
	0.50 milligrams SO_3 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_2 EMISSIONS FROM BOILERS 1, 2, & 3 [WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 4 (d)]

(a) SO_2 emissions from boilers 1 and 2 shall be limited to 1.2 lb/MMBtu of heat input calculated on the basis of two-hour averages.

(b) SO_2 emissions from boiler 3 shall be limited to 0.5 lb/MMBtu of heat input calculated on the basis of two-hour averages.

Testing Requirements

(S5) SO_2 EMISSIONS TESTING FOR BOILERS 1, 2, & 3 [W.S. 35-11-110]

(a) The Division reserves the right to require SO_2 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).

Monitoring Requirements

(S6) SO_2 EMISSIONS MONITORING FOR BOILERS 1, 2, & 3 [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3 (h)(i)(C)(I)]
The SO_2 and either oxygen or carbon dioxide emissions monitoring requirements of 40 CFR Part 75 shall serve as periodic monitoring for SO_2 emissions. The SO_2 pollutant and either oxygen or carbon dioxide concentrations monitored under 40 CFR Part 75 may be used to calculate SO_2 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 (Sources 1, 2, and 3) based on the amount and Btu content of the coal fired in each boiler to assure compliance with the SO_2 emission limits of WAQSR Chapter 3, Section 4.

Recordkeeping Requirements

(S8) SO_2 EMISSIONS TEST RECORDS [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3 (h)(i)(C)(II)]

(a) For any testing required by the Division under condition S5 of this permit, 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 analysis;

(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_2 EMISSIONS MONITORING RECORDS [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3 (h)(i)(C)(II)]

(a) The SO_2 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_2 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_2 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_2 emissions from boilers 1, 2, and 3 (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_2 emissions from boilers 1 or 2 exceed 1.2 lb/MMBtu of heat input.

(ii) Any two-hour period during which the average SO_2 emissions from boiler 3 exceed 0.5 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 Chapter 5, Section 2 (g)(iv). Any reduction in reporting frequency requires a significant modification to this operating permit pursuant to WAQSR Chapter 6, Section 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.

Ambient Monitoring: [W.S. 35-11-110]

Monitoring Requirements

(S14) AMBIENT MONITORING [W.S. 35-11-110]

The permittee shall operate an ambient monitor approved by the Division to monitor PM_{10} concentrations. The monitor shall be maintained and operated in accordance with 40 CFR Parts 50 and 58.

Recordkeeping Requirements

(S15) AMBIENT MONITORING RECORDS [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3 (h)(i)(C)(II)]

(a) The permittee shall maintain records of data generated by the ambient monitor such that compliance with condition S14 of this permit may be assessed.

(b) The permittee shall retain on-site at the facility all monitoring records kept in accordance with this condition for a period of at least five years from the date such records are generated.

Reporting Requirements

(S16) AMBIENT MONITORING REPORTS [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3 (h)(i)(C)(III)]

A summary of the ambient monitoring data retained in accordance with condition S15 of this permit shall be submitted to the Division in accordance with condition G4 of this permit within 60 days of the end of each calendar quarter.

Scrubber Pond

Monitoring Requirements

(S17) SCRUBBER POND OPERATION & MONITORING [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 2(k) Waiver April 9, 1998]

The permittee shall operate and monitor the scrubber ponds as described in the Scrubber Waste Pond Operations and Monitoring Plan in Appendix G of this permit.

Recordkeeping Requirements

(S18) SCRUBBER POND MONITORING RECORDS [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3 (h)(i)(C)(II)]

The permittee shall retain on-site at the facility all monitoring records described in the Scrubber Waste Pond Operations and Monitoring Plan in Appendix G of this permit for a period of at least five years from the date such records are generated.

Reporting Requirements

(S19) SCRUBBER POND MONITORING REPORTS [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3 (h)(i)(C)(III)]

The permittee shall report to the Division as described in the Scrubber Waste Pond Operations and Monitoring Plan in Appendix G of this permit. Any written 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: Naughton Plant
Operated by: PacifiCorp
ORIS code: 4162
Effective: Same as operating permit

Acid Rain Permit Contents

AR-1) Statement of Basis.

AR-2) SO_2 allowances allocated under this permit and NO_X 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_2 Allowance Allocations & NO_X Requirements for affected units

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Unit 1	SO_2 allowances under Tables 2, 3, or 4 of 40 CFR part 73	5201*	5201*	4972*	4972*	4972*
	NO_X limit	Pursuant to 40 CFR 76.11, the Division approves a NO_X emissions averaging plan for this unit, effective from calendar years 2008 through 2012. Under the plan, this unit's NO_X emissions shall not exceed the annual average alternative contemporaneous emission limitation of 0.55 lb/MMBtu. In addition, this unit shall not have an annual heat input greater than 15,982,013 MMBtu. Under the plan, the actual Btu-weighted annual average NO_X emission rate for the units in the plan shall be less than or equal to the Btu-weighted annual average NO_X 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. 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. In addition to the described NO_X compliance plan, this unit shall comply with all other applicable requirements of 40 CFR part 76, including the duty to reapply for a NO_X compliance plan and requirements covering excess emissions.				

* 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_2 allowance allocations

identified in this permit (See 40 CFR 72.84).

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Unit 2	SO_2 allowances under Tables 2, 3, or 4 of 40 CFR part 73	6741*	6741*	6400*	6400*	6400*
	NO_X limit	Pursuant to 40 CFR 76.11, the Division approves a NO_X emissions averaging plan for this unit, effective from calendar years 2008 through 2012. Under the plan, this unit's NO_X emissions shall not exceed the annual average alternative contemporaneous emission limitation of 0.55 lb/MMBtu. In addition, this unit shall not have an annual heat input greater than 19,658,118 MMBtu. Under the plan, the actual Btu-weighted annual average NO_X emission rate for the units in the plan shall be less than or equal to the Btu-weighted annual average NO_X 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. 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. In addition to the described NO_X compliance plan, this unit shall comply with all other applicable requirements of 40 CFR part 76, including the duty to reapply for a NO_X compliance plan and requirements covering excess emissions.				

* 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_2 allowance allocations identified in this permit (See 40 CFR 72.84).

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Unit 3	SO_2 allowances under Tables 2, 3, or 4 of 40 CFR part 73	5214*	5214*	4879*	4879*	4879*
	NO_X limit	Pursuant to 40 CFR 76.11, the Division approves a NO_X emissions averaging plan for this unit, effective from calendar years 2008 through 2012. Under the plan, this unit's NO_X 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 30,352,758 MMBtu. Under the plan, the actual Btu-weighted annual average NO_X emission rate for the units in the plan shall be less than or equal to the Btu-weighted annual average NO_X 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. 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. In addition to the described NO_X compliance plan, this unit shall comply with all other applicable requirements of 40 CFR part 76, including the duty to reapply for a NO_X compliance plan and requirements covering excess emissions.			

* 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_2 allowance allocations identified in this permit (See 40 CFR 72.84).

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

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

SUMMARY OF SOURCE EMISSION LIMITS AND REQUIREMENTS

Source ID#: **1 (NADB #1)** 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] $0.8963/I^{0.1743}$ 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, F18, & F19]	Monitoring Report [F23] Excess emissions & monitoring system reports [F24] CAM Report [F26] Report excess emissions and permit deviations[F28]
SO_2	1.2 lb/MMBtu of heat input (2-hour average basis) [S4]	WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 4	[S5]	Continuous Emissions Monitoring [S6] Boiler 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[F28]
	Title IV Allowances [F3] 5,201 TPY (2008-2009); 4,972 TPY (2010-2012) [AR-2]	WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3 (h)(i)(D) W.S. 35-11-212(a) 40 CFR 73	None	Appendix H	Appendix H	Appendix H
NO_X	0.75 lb/MMBtu of heat input [F6]	WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 3	Additional testing if required [F11]	Continuous Emissions Monitoring [F12]	Monitoring Records [F18]	Monitoring Report [F23] Excess emissions & monitoring system reports [F24] Report excess emissions and permit deviations[F28]
	0.55 lb/MMBtu and ≤5,982,013 MMBtu/yr [AR-2]	40 CFR 76	None	Appendix H	Appendix H	Appendix H

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 #2)** 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] $0.8963/I^{0.1743}$ 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, F18, & F19]	Monitoring Report [F23] Excess emissions & monitoring system reports [F24] CAM Report [F26] Report excess emissions and permit deviations[F28]
SO_2	1.2 lb MMBtu of heat input (2-hour average basis) [S4]	WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 4	[S5]	Continuous Emissions Monitoring [S6] Boiler 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[F28]
	Title IV Allowances [F3] 6,741 TPY (2008-2009); 6,400 TPY (2010-2012) [AR-2]	WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3 (h)(i)(D) W.S. 35-11-212(a) 40 CFR 73	None	Appendix H	Appendix H	Appendix H
NO_X	0.75 lb/MMBtu of heat input [F6]	WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 3	Additional testing if required [F11]	Continuous Emissions Monitoring [F12]	Monitoring Records [F18]	Monitoring Report [F23] Excess emissions & monitoring system reports [F24] Report excess emissions and permit deviations[F28]
	0.55 lb MMBtu and ≤9,658,118 MMBtu/yr [AR-2]	40 CFR 76	None	Appendix H	Appendix H	Appendix H

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 #3)** 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] $0.8963/I^{0.1743}$ 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, quarterly Method 9 and daily observations; measure emissions annually. [F12]	Monitoring Records [F16, F17 and F19]	Monitoring Report [F23] Visible emissions monitoring report [F25] CAM Report [F26] Report excess emissions and permit deviations[F28]
SO_2	0.5 lb/MMBtu of heat input (2-hour average basis) [S4]	WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 4	[S5]	Continuous Emissions Monitoring [S6] Boiler 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[F28]
	Title IV Allowances [F3] 5,214 TPY (2008-2009); 4,879 TPY (2010-2012) [AR-2]	WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3 (h)(i)(D) W.S. 35-11-212(a) 40 CFR 73	None	Appendix H	Appendix H	Appendix H
NO_x	0.75 lb/MMBtu of heat input [F6]	WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 3	Additional testing if required [F11]	Continuous Emissions Monitoring [F12]	Monitoring Records [F18]	Monitoring Report [F23] Excess emissions & monitoring system reports [F24] Report excess emissions and permit deviations[F28]
	0.45 lb/MMBtu and ≤30,352,758 MMBtu/yr [AR-2]	40 CFR 76	None	Appendix H	Appendix H	Appendix H

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, 5, 6, 8 and 19** Source Description: **Material Handling Dust Collectors for Coal & Ash Handling Facilities (CAM)**

Pollutant	Emissions Limit / Work Practice Standard	Corresponding Regulation(s)	Testing Requirements	Monitoring Requirements	Recordkeeping Requirements	Reporting Requirements
Particulate	20 opacity for units 4, 5, 6 and 8. Less than 20 percent opacity for unit 19 [F5] lb/hr, gr/dscf limits [F7]	WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 2 Permits MD-867and MD-247 40 CFR 60 Subpart Y	Additional testing if required [F11]	Daily visible emissions observations; CAM requirements [F13]	Monitoring Records [F17 & F19] Records for unit 19 [P60-Y2]	Monitoring Reports [F25 & F26] Report Excess Emissions and Permit Deviations[F28]

Source ID#: **7** Source Description: **Material Handling Dust Collectors (non-CAM)**

Pollutant	Emissions Limit / Work Practice Standard	Corresponding Regulation(s)	Testing Requirements	Monitoring Requirements	Recordkeeping Requirements	Reporting Requirements
Particulate	20 opacity [F5] 0.02 gr dscf and 0.2 lb/hr [F7] Operation & maintenance plan [F10]	WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 2 Permits MD-867 WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3 (h)(i)(A)	Additional testing if required [F11]	Weekly visible emissions observations Perform Maintenance [F10 & F13]	Monitoring Records [F17] Maintenance Records [F20]	Monitoring Reports [F25] Maintenance Reports [F27] Report Excess Emissions and Permit Deviations[F28]

Source ID#: **N/A** Source Description: **(3) Diesel-Fired Emergency Generators (Caterpillar 3208, Perkins GCD325, Caterpillar 3412C*)**

Pollutant	Emissions Limit / Work Practice Standard	Corresponding Regulation(s)	Testing Requirements	Monitoring Requirements	Recordkeeping Requirements	Reporting Requirements
Particulate	30% opacity; 200 hours annual operation for Caterpillar 3412C and Perkins GCD engines* [F8] Operation & maintenance plan [F10]	WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 2, 6, Sec 3(h)(i)(A) Ch 6, Sec 2 Waiver AP-4478	Additional testing if required [F11]	Annual observations; Monitor operating hours (Units 2 & 3) [F14] Conduct Maintenance [F10]	Monitoring Records [F17] Maintenance Records [F20]	Monitoring Reports [F25] Maintenance Reports [F27] Report excess emissions and permit deviations[F28]
Formalde-hyde	Caterpillar 3412C engine, unit 3 only* [P63-ZZZZ1]	Ch 6, Sec 2 Wavier AP-4478	None	None	None	Initial notification [P63-ZZZZ1]

* The existing unit 3 diesel-fired emergency generator will be removed upon installation of the Caterpillar 3412C engine.

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: **Used-Oil Fired Space Heaters (2)**

Pollutant	Emissions Limit / Work Practice Standard	Corresponding Regulation(s)	Testing Requirements	Monitoring Requirements	Recordkeeping Requirements	Reporting Requirements
Particulate	20% Opacity [F5]	WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 2	Testing if required [F11]	None	None	Report Excess Emissions and Permit Deviations[F28]
NO_x	0.60 lb/MMBtu of heat input [F9]	WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 3	Testing if required [F11]	None [F14]	None	Report Excess Emissions and Permit Deviations[F28]

Source ID#: **N/A** Source Description: **Facility-Wide**

Pollutant	Emissions Limit / Work Practice Standard	Corresponding Regulation(s)	Testing Requirements	Monitoring Requirements	Recordkeeping Requirements	Reporting Requirements
Particulate	Operate and Maintain Ambient Monitor for PM_{10} [S14] Prevent and mitigate fugitive dust according to plan in Appendix B [F10]	W.S. 35-11-110 January 14, 2002 Division letter	None	Ambient Monitoring [S14]	Monitoring Records [S15] Record prevention and mitigation activities; Appendix B [F20]	Monitoring Reports [S16] Fugitive dust reports [F27] Report Excess Emissions and Permit Deviations[F28]

Source ID#: **15** Source Description: **Scrubber Pond SO_2 Emissions**

Pollutant	Emissions Limit / Work Practice Standard	Corresponding Regulation(s)	Testing Requirements	Monitoring Requirements	Recordkeeping Requirements	Reporting Requirements
SO_2	Operate and monitor according to the plan in Appendix G [S17]	WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 2(k) Waiver April 9, 1998	None	See Appendix G [S17]	See Appendix G [S18]	See Appendix G [S19] Report Excess Emissions and Permit Deviations[F28]

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_2S	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)
MVAC's	Motor vehicle air conditioners
N/A	Not applicable
NO_X	Oxides of nitrogen
O_2	Oxygen
OPP	Operating Permit Program
PM	Particulate matter
PM_{10}	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_2	Sulfur dioxide
SO_3	Sulfur trioxide
SO_X	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_X) 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

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

Naughton Plant

1. **Material Handling Dust Collectors for Coal and Flyash:**

   Emission Limit/Standard – See permit conditions for dust collector specific opacity emission limits.

   - 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 visual observation of equipment performance will be made by a "qualified observer".

   - 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:**

   - 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.

   - During the periodic inspection of each material handling dust suppression system, a visual observation of spray system performance will be made by a "qualified observer".

   - If a significant visual emission is observed in the vicinity of 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 defined in permit conditions.

- 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 visual observation of equipment performance will be made by a "qualified observer".

- If a significant visual emission is observed from the diesel equipment, the engine will be inspected for damage and repaired as needed. The corrective action taken will be documented in the maintenance records.

- Conduct an EPA Method 9 opacity determination 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.

APPENDIX B

Fugitive Dust Compliance Plan

SUBJECT	AUTH	CLASS	NO.	PAGE
Fugitive Dust Compliance Plan	**Environmental**	**ENV**	**04**	1 of 8

AUTHORIZATION PROVISIONALLY AUTHORIZED BY ENV. ENG. FOR IMMEDIATE IMPLEMENTATION PENDING FORMAL APPROVAL PROCESS	October, 1996	Dec., 2009	June, 2012
PLANT MANAGER	EFFECTIVE DATE	LAST REVIEW DATE	NEXT REVIEW DATE

1 PURPOSE:

1.1 This document formalizes Plant fugitive dust mitigation efforts which serve as an Appendix in the Title V operating permit issued to the Naughton plant by the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality. The purpose of this policy is to ensuring compliance with applicable State/Federal regulations. Deviation from the intent and provisions of this Plan may result in violations of regulatory limits and Air Quality Operating Permit provisions with associated penalty assessments as well as exposure of employees to health hazards. Deviation may also result in the initiation of employee disciplinary action.

2 SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS:

2.1 Fugitive dust emissions at Naughton Plant are subject to standards set forth in the Wyoming Air Quality Standards and Regulations (WAQSR) and the Naughton Plant Air Quality Operating Permit.

2.2 Following are areas/activities that have been historically identified with fugitive dust emissions:

2.2.1 Coal pile, coal delivery and other coal pile related operations.

2.2.2 Dry portions of ash ponds/bare earth areas.

2.2.3 Plant roads.

2.2.4 Ash unloading areas.

2.2.5 Landfill operations.

2.2.6 Miscellaneous activities, i.e. construction, hauling, etc.

2.2.7 Pollution control device malfunctions.

Note: ***Emissions from baghouse vents are considered "point source emissions" and are addressed individually in the Air Quality Operating Permit.***

Mitigation efforts for each of these areas are addressed in this document.

2.3 Fugitive dust emissions are generally quantified in terms of opacity with an opacity limit of 40% (as read by a certified observer) being relevant to all areas of the plant with the exception of the following areas where lower limits apply: fly ash unloading silo area (20%), mine conveyor weigh scale baghouse (<20%), emergency diesel generators and emergency fire pump (30%), and Unit 3 coal conveyor/gallery baghouse (20%). There is also a permit requirement to limit fugitive dust emissions from general plant activities to 40% opacity, as determined by a certified observer.

2.4 Chapter 2 of the WAQSR details the applicable ambient PM_{10} (respirable particulate) standards. The applicable PM_{10} standard (as measured at the monitoring site located east of the north ash pond) is 150 micrograms per cubic meter, averaged over 24 hours, and may not be exceeded more than once per calendar year.

2.5 Appropriate corrective action, as determined by the Shift Supervisor, will be initiated immediately to avoid an exceedance of the 24-hour standard. As the standard is based upon a 24-hour average, a short-term incident involving a large concentration of dust can cause a violation of the 24-hour average. All corrective action will be documented. If no corrective action is possible or practicable, this will also be documented.

3 TRAINING AND RESPONSIBILITY:

3.1 The Operations Shift Supervisor on duty is responsible for initiation of fugitive dust corrective measures and providing detailed documentation of all exceedances of the PM_{10} and fugitive dust opacity standards and dust suppression activities to the environmental personnel.

3.2 The Operations Superintendent, under the direction of the Plant Manager, is responsible for ensuring that Plant operations are conducted such that fugitive dust emissions are mitigated in a proactive as well as reactive manner.

3.3 The Maintenance Superintendent is responsible for ensuring that all maintenance activities are conducted in accordance with the provisions of this document and other applicable regulatory requirements.

3.4 The Plant Manager bears ultimate responsibility for compliance with all regulatory requirements.

3.5 Plant environmental personnel provide regulatory guidance/oversight and administer the Plant Environmental Management System.

3.5.1 A report documenting compliance or non-compliance with the provisions of this permit is prepared by the Environmental Engineer semi-annually and certified as being true and accurate, under penalty of law, by the Plant Manager.

3.6 Equipment Operators will operate the water truck as directed by the Shift Supervisor. Operations personnel are responsible for the operation of the dust suppression system and water cannons.

3.7 Maintenance personnel will maintain dust suppression related equipment (i.e., water cannons, dust suppression systems, baghouses, etc.) in accordance with the Naughton Air Quality Operating Permit and will provide documentation of related maintenance activities to the environmental personnel. Documentation of maintenance activities, equipment malfunctions, etc. is required by the Title V Air Quality Operating Permit.

3.8 Various periodic inspections and observations, as required by the Title V Air Quality Operating Permit will be performed under the direction of the environmental personnel.

3.9 The day shift Operations Supervisor is responsible for ensuring that water truck use is properly documented and ensuring that suitable maintenance of the water truck is performed.

4 GUIDELINES AND PROCEDURES:

4.1 Normal Operations

Mitigation of fugitive dust emissions and associated corrective action is largely dependent upon the source of the dust. Appropriate and effective mitigation is contingent upon the discretion and judgment of the shift supervisor, particularly during low ambient temperature and/or high wind periods. All information regarding the fugitive emission source and reason for deviation from this Fugitive Dust Compliance Plan as well as resulting corrective actions will be documented by the shift supervisor and forwarded to the environmental department.

The following sections give general guidelines to control fugitive emissions with respect to the major sources.

4.1.1 Coal Pile

Persons observing fugitive dust emissions from the coal pile should initiate appropriate corrective action. At a minimum, the Shift Supervisor should be notified so that appropriate corrective action can be initiated, documented and reported to regulatory agencies, when necessary. Wyoming DEQ/Air Quality Division has specifically requested that heavy equipment operators operate coal pile equipment at a speed such that dust generated from this activity does not exceed regulatory limits. Depending upon conditions, coal pile activity may need to be reduced or terminated as determined by the Shift Supervisor.

4.1.1.1 Sealants/Suppressants

As the coal pile physical boundary is historically transient in nature, it is impractical to apply other than a periodic dust suppressant/sealant to the portions of the pile that remain relatively undisturbed, i.e. the sides, rear and aprons of the pile. Sealants will be applied to these areas when necessary.

4.1.1.2 Water Cannons

Stationary water cannons are mounted in positions designed to give coverage of the coal pile during prevailing west-to-east wind events. A portable, wheel mounted, cannon is also available for use when and where needed.

During periods of winds exceeding 25 mph and when temperatures are above 40F, the coal pile water cannon system automatically activates. Additionally, the Control Room Operator may, as directed by the Shift Supervisor, activate the coal pile water cannon system during dusty conditions at any other time when temperatures are above 40F. Cannons should remain activated until winds and/or dusty conditions subside as determined by the Shift Supervisor.

4.1.1.3 Surfactants/Wetting Agents

Surfactants/wetting agents are routinely applied to the in-coming coal stream. During **normal operation,** this system should remain in service except when ambient temperatures are above 20F (per historical operating experience). During temperatures below 20F or if the dust suppression system malfunctions, these instances should be documented and reported to the environmental personnel and visual observations taken.

4.1.1.4 Stacker Chute

Fugitive emissions can occur during coal delivery when the stacker chute is elevated from the coal pile proper. During **normal operation**, the chute skirting should be in contact with the pile whenever coal is being delivered.

If fugitive dust emissions from stacker chute operations are observed, the Shift Supervisor or Control Room Operator should be contacted so that corrective action can be initiated and documented.

4.1.2 Ash Ponds/Bare Earth Areas

Dry portions of ash ponds and bare earth areas should be reclaimed, kept covered with water, or treated with a sealant/surfactant.

Fugitive dust emissions from ash ponds and bare earth areas should be documented on the daily Operations Environmental Checklist and reported immediately to the Shift Supervisor so that corrective action and regulatory reporting can be initiated, as required by the Operating Permit.

Corrective action may include, but is not limited to, reclamation, water applications, termination of activities causing fugitive emissions, and application of sealants/suppressants. The Operations Superintendent is responsible for ensuring that Plant operations are conducted such that fugitive dust emissions are mitigated in a proactive as well as reactive manner as required by the Operating Permit.

4.1.3 Plant Roads

Unpaved roads will receive an application of dust suppressant/sealant on an as-needed basis.

4.1.4 Water Truck

Plant roads will receive a water application with the water truck on an as-needed basis as determined by the Shift Supervisor, in order to mitigate dusting. During unusually dusty periods, and in areas where the potential for dusting may be severe, roads will be watered as needed to achieve appropriate dust abatement.

Logs of all water truck related dust suppression activities should be kept in the truck cab. Equipment Operators should document **any** use of the water truck with respect to dust suppression activities. The Station Support Supervisor is responsible for ensuring that the provisions of this paragraph are adhered to.

4.1.5 Ash Unloading Operations

Ash unloading activities should be conducted such that emissions from truck beds, silo chutes and vents, etc. are minimal and do not exceed the 20% opacity limit prescribed in the Operating Permit. Loading activities should be moderated or curtailed and truck speeds reduced, as necessary, in order to prevent exceedances of the emissions standard. Persons observing dust emissions resulting from ash loading activities should notify the Shift Supervisor immediately.

At no time should ash unloading related activities result in emissions exceeding 20% opacity. Provisions of the Naughton Air Quality Operating Permit require that any observed emissions from the ash unloading silo and/or baghouse be reported to the environmental personnel and Shift Supervisor and that corrective action/maintenance be initiated immediately.

Fugitive emissions observed from ash silo operations should be logged on the daily Operations Environmental Checklist and reported to the Shift Supervisor and environmental personnel so that corrective action and regulatory reporting can be initiated. Certain levels of fugitive dust emissions require immediate reporting to regulatory agencies; prompt reporting to environmental personnel is critical to maintaining regulatory compliance.

4.1.6 Landfill Operations

Landfill operations often result in fugitive emissions during hauling, compacting and covering activities. Operators should mitigate emissions by reducing equipment speed, curtailing activities during windy conditions, utilizing the water truck, etc.

4.2 Monitoring and Measurement

Plant operators should document fugitive dust emissions from the coal pile, ash ponds, ash silo area, and other areas of the plant observed during their daily inspections on the Operations Daily Environmental Checklist. Upon observation of emissions/malfunctions, the operator should initiate appropriate notification (Shift Supervisor, environmental personnel. etc.), corrective action (work notifications, etc.) and provide documentation. Shift Supervisors should also provide documentation to plant environmental personnel.

As all employees share the responsibility for regulatory compliance and procedural conformance, any employee observing fugitive dust emissions or excessive dusting conditions should notify the Shift Supervisor and/or environmental personnel immediately.

Operation and maintenance of the continuous PM_{10} monitoring system is conducted by the Control Emissions Process Team. System maintenance is detailed in the Environmental Monitoring QA/QC Plan. A PM_{10} signal (1EV100) is provided to the control room for data and alarming purposes. The Honeywell computer will initiate an alarm when the PM_{10} value exceeds 150 ug/m^3 on an hourly average. Although the applicable regulatory limit is based on a 24-hour average, it is imperative that appropriate corrective action is initiated, and documented, when the hourly average alarms so that the 24-hour average limit is not exceeded. If, during a fugitive dust incident, normal corrective action can not be implemented due to low ambient temperature, equipment malfunction, etc., such information should be documented in detail and provided to environmental personnel.

Opacity observations of the coal pile area, ash ponds area, baghouses and ash silo area are conducted, at least weekly, normally by environmental personnel in conjunction with the weekly Naughton Operating Permit inspection and are recorded on the Naughton Operating Permit inspection log.

4.3 Maintenance and Preventive Action

Breakdown/malfunction of any equipment used for fugitive dust suppression or fugitive dust emissions monitoring purposes (water truck, water cannons, dust suppression system, PM_{10} monitoring system, baghouses, etc.) should initiate immediate corrective action via an emergency work notification and callout, if necessary. Malfunctions warrant regulatory reporting as mandated by the Operating permit. (See Sec. 4.4). All malfunctions must be communicated promptly to environmental personnel so that appropriate documentation/reporting can occur.

The station support supervisor should ensure that appropriate preventive maintenance is performed on the water truck, water cannons, dust suppression system, etc. and that malfunctions/breakdowns of such equipment is documented and provided to environmental personnel as required by the Operating Permit.

4.4 Reporting and Recordkeeping

Quarterly PM_{10} monitoring reports are prepared by environmental personnel and submitted to Wyoming DEQ, Air Quality Division, prior to the end of the first month following the completion of each quarter. The Naughton Air Quality Operating Permit mandates a semi-annual report detailing and certifying compliance with the requirements regarding visual observations, maintenance of dust collection/suppression systems and deviations from the provisions of the Operating Permit. Additionally, annual reporting is provided to the DEQ and EPA wherein the Plant Manager is required to certify compliance or non-compliance with all of the provisions of the Title V Air Quality Operating Permit. Environmental personnel normally prepare and submit these reports.

Prompt reporting of non-compliance episodes and immediate initiation of corrective action is essential to the successful implementation of this Procedure, compliance with the provisions of the Naughton Air Quality Operating Permit and conformance with the ISO14000 EMS. All records will be kept for a minimum of 5 years. Water truck logs to be retained for one year.

5 REFERENCES

5.1 Naughton Plant Title V/Section 30 Air Quality Operating Permit

5.2 Wyoming Air Quality Rules and Regulations

Attachment A

Water Truck Log

(All dust suppression related activities must be logged)

Date	Start Time	End Time	Operator	Area Watered/Comments

APPENDIX C

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Plan

Compliance Assurance Monitoring Plan:
Electrostatic Precipitator for Particulate Matter Control
Naughton Plant
Electric Utility Steam Generating Unit NADB #1

I. Background

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

B. Applicable Regulation and Emission Limit and Monitoring Requirements

Regulation Nos.: WAQSR Chapter 3, Section 2

Emission Limits:
Particulate Matter: 0.24 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)

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 exhaust stack are monitored as the indicator of particulate emissions compliance.
	Opacity is measured directly by a continuous opacity monitor installed in the boiler exhaust stack.
II. Indicator Range	An excursion is defined as a 3-hour average opacity value greater than 40% opacity. Excursions trigger a precipitator inspection, corrective actions and a reporting requirement. Note, the precipitator inspection is used to check pollution control equipment performance and can be performed with the precipitator in service and operational.

Table B-1 Monitoring Approach (continued)

	Indicator
III. Performance Criteria A. Data Representativeness	Opacity is measured in the boiler 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 ging Period	3 hours

Monitoring Approach Justification

III. Background

The pollutant-specific emission unit at this source is the Naughton Unit 1 boiler (Source ID #1). The emission 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 average opacity value of less-than-or-equal-to 40% opacity. This indicator range was selected following particulate matter testing performed on Naughton Source ID No. 1 and from existing opacity limitation standards.

Particulate matter testing was performed on Source ID #1 on November 13 and 14, 2002 to correlate particulate matter emissions with exhaust stack opacity values. Additionally, data from particulate testing performed on March 29 and 30, 2001; March 28, 2002; March 24, 2004; March 30 and 31, 2005; and March 22, 2006, was also utilized to determine the indicator range value.

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

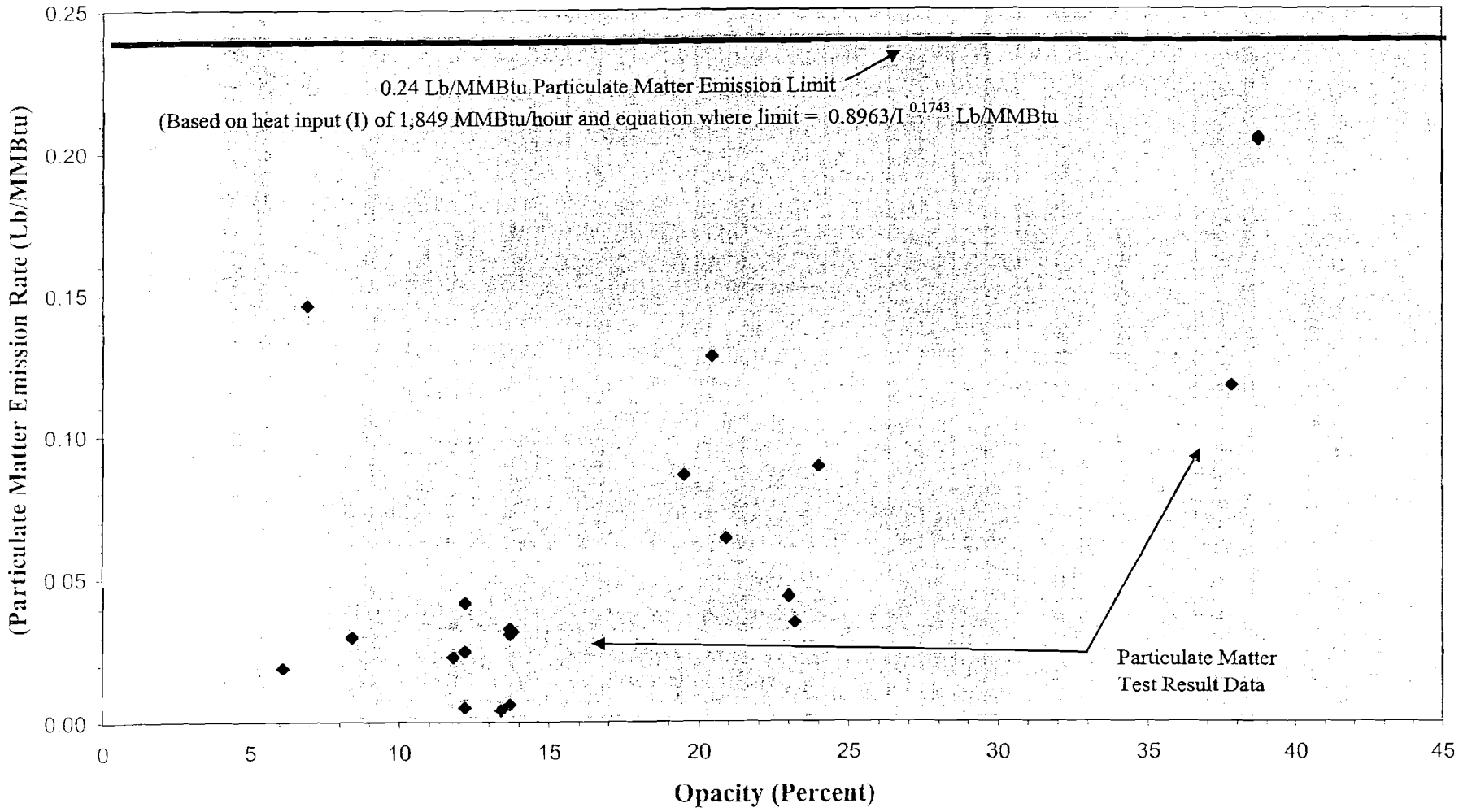
The maximum particulate emission value observed during the testing was 0.205 Lb/MMBtu and occurred on November 14, 2002. The maximum average opacity value observed during the testing was 38.7% and occurred in conjunction with the maximum particulate emission measurement of 0.205 Lb/MMBtu on November 14, 2002. The particulate emission standard for Unit 1 is 0.24 Lb/MMBtu, therefore during the testing the maximum recorded emissions were approximately 85 percent of the standard. As such, particulate testing indicates that emissions are substantially below the 0.23 Lb/MMBtu standard as stack emissions approach 40% opacity.

The following table contains a summary of the particulate test results for Naughton Unit 1 that were used to determine the indicator range value of 40 percent opacity:

Naughton Unit 1		
Date of Test	Particulate Test Results Lb/MMBtu	Average Opacity Percent
March 29, 2001 – Run 1	0.146	6.9
March 29, 2001 – Run 2	0.030	8.4
March 30, 2001 – Run 3	0.019	6.1
March 28, 2002 – Run 1	0.033	13.7
March 28, 2002 – Run 2	0.031	13.7
March 28, 2002 – Run 3	0.032	13.8
November 13, 2002 – Run 1	0.128	20.4
November 13, 2002 – Run 2	0.064	20.9
November 13, 2002 – Run 3	0.086	19.5
November 14, 2002 – Run 1	0.204	38.7
November 14, 2002 – Run 2	0.118	37.8
November 14, 2002 – Run 3	0.205	38.7
March 24, 2004 – Run 1	0.042	12.2
March 24, 2004 – Run 2	0.023	11.8
March 24, 2004 – Run 3	0.025	12.2
March 30, 2005 – Run 1	0.005	12.2
March 31, 2005 – Run 2	0.004	13.4
March 31, 2005 – Run 3	0.006	13.7
March 22, 2006 – Run 1	0.089	24.0
March 22, 2006 – Run 2	0.035	23.2
March 22, 2006 – Run 3	0.044	23.0

The chart shown on the following page contains the results of the particulate testing with particulate emissions, in units of Lb/MMBtu, graphed against measured opacity values.

Naughton Unit 1 CAM Plan
Particulate Matter Emissions vs. Opacity



Compliance Assurance Monitoring Plan:
Electrostatic Precipitator for Particulate Matter Control
Naughton Plant
Electric Utility Steam Generating Unit NADB #2

I. Background

A.

Emissions Unit Description:	NADB #2 Coal-Fired Boiler
Identification:	Source ID #2
Facility:	Naughton Plant

B. Applicable Regulation and Emission Limit and Monitoring Requirements

Regulation Nos.: WAQSR Chapter 3, Section 2

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)

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
I. Indicator Measurement Approach	Opacity emissions from the boiler exhaust stack are monitored as the indicator of particulate emissions compliance.
	Opacity is measured directly by a continuous opacity monitor installed in the boiler exhaust stack.
II. Indicator Range	An excursion is defined as a 3-hour average opacity value greater than 40% opacity. Excursions trigger a precipitator inspection, corrective actions and a reporting requirement. Note, the precipitator inspection is used to check pollution control equipment performance and can be performed with the precipitator in service and operational.

Table B-2 Monitoring Approach (continued)

	Indicator
III. Performance Criteria A. Data Representativeness	Opacity is measured in the boiler 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 ging Period	3 hours

Monitoring Approach Justification

III. Background

The pollutant-specific emission unit at this source is the Naughton Unit 2 boiler (Source ID #2). The emission 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 average opacity value of less-than-or-equal-to 40% opacity. This indicator range was selected following particulate matter testing performed on Naughton Source ID No. 2 and from existing opacity limitation standards.

Particulate matter testing was performed on Source ID #2 on October 22, 23 and 24, 2002 to correlate particulate matter emissions with exhaust stack opacity values. Additionally, data from particulate testing performed on March 28 and 29, 2001; March 26, 2002; March 23, 2004; March 29, 2005; and March 21 and 22, 2006, was also utilized to determine the indicator range value.

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

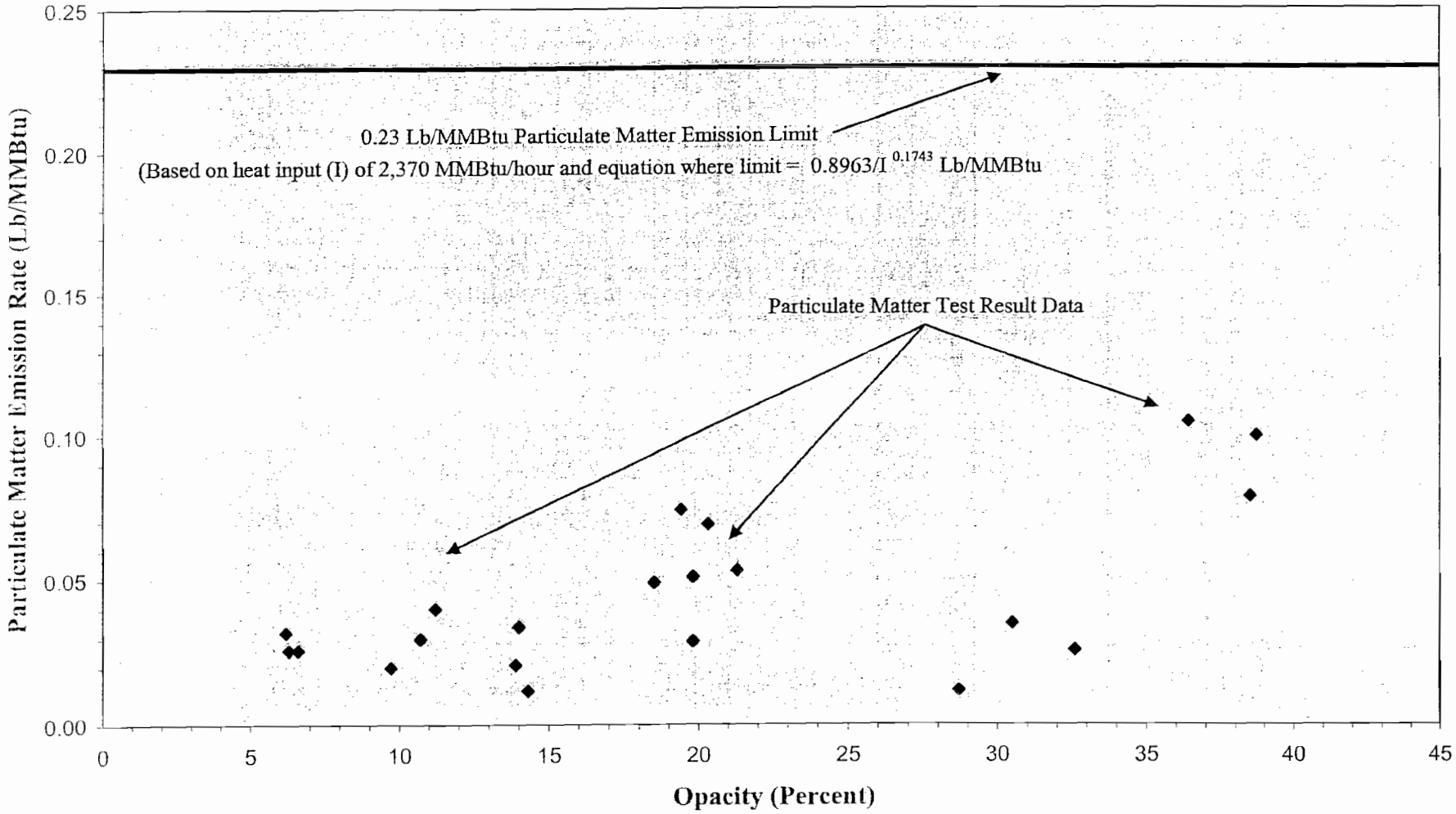
The maximum particulate emission value observed during the testing was 0.105 Lb/MMBtu, with a corresponding opacity value of 36.4%, and occurred on October 24, 2002. The maximum average opacity value observed during the testing was 38.7%, with a corresponding particulate emission value of 0.100 Lb/MMBtu, and occurred during the testing of October 23, 2002. The particulate emission standard for Unit 2 is 0.23 Lb/MMBtu, therefore during the testing the maximum recorded emissions were approximately 46 percent of the standard with a corresponding opacity value of 36.4%. Likewise, at the maximum average opacity value of 38.7%, particulate emissions were approximately 43 percent of the 0.23 Lb/MMBtu standard. As such, particulate testing indicates that emissions are substantially below the 0.23 Lb/MMBtu standard as stack emissions approach 40% opacity.

The following table contains a summary of the particulate test results for Naughton Unit 2 that were used to determine the indicator range value of 40 percent opacity:

Naughton Unit 2		
Date of Test	Particulate Test Results Lb/MMBtu	Average Opacity Percent
March 28, 2001 – Run 1	0.030	10.7
March 29, 2001 – Run 2	0.020	9.7
March 29, 2001 – Run 3	0.040	11.2
March 26, 2002 – Run 1	0.026	6.6
March 26, 2002 – Run 2	0.032	6.2
March 26, 2002 – Run 3	0.026	6.3
October 22, 2002 – Run 1	0.051	19.8
October 22, 2002 – Run 2	0.053	21.3
October 23, 2002 – Run 3	0.029	19.8
October 23, 2002 – Run 1	0.079	38.5
October 23, 2002 – Run 2	0.100	38.7
October 24, 2002 – Run 3	0.105	36.4
March 23, 2004 – Run 1	0.012	14.3
March 23, 2004 – Run 2	0.021	13.9
March 23, 2004 – Run 3	0.034	14.0
March 29, 2005 – Run 1	0.012	28.7
March 29, 2005 – Run 2	0.026	32.6
March 29, 2005 – Run 3	0.035	30.5
March 21, 2006 – Run 1	0.069	20.3
March 21, 2006 – Run 2	0.074	19.4
March 22, 2006 – Run 3	0.049	18.5

The chart shown on the following page contains the results of the particulate testing with particulate emissions, in units of Lb/MMBtu, graphed against measured opacity values.

Naughton Unit 2 CAM Plan
Particulate Matter Emissions vs. Opacity



Compliance Assurance Monitoring Plan:
Electrostatic Precipitator for Particulate Matter Control
Naughton Plant
Electric Utility Steam Generating Unit NADB #3

I. Background

A. Emissions Unit Description: NADB #3
Electric Utility Steam Generating Unit NADB #3
Identification: Source ID# 3
Facility: Naughton Plant

B. Applicable Regulation and Emission Limit

Regulation Nos.: WAQSR Chapter 3, Section 2

Emission Limits:
Particulate Matter: 0.21 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)

C. Control Technology

Electrostatic Precipitator (ESP)

II. Monitoring Approach

The key elements of the monitoring approach are presented in Table B-3. Total precipitator power consumption combined with the number of operational ESP transformer-rectifier sets is monitored as the indicators of particulate collection and pollution control equipment performance.

Table L-3 Monitoring Approach

	Indicator No. 1	Indicator No. 2
I. Indicator Measurement Approach	The total electrostatic precipitator (ESP) power consumption is measured for the Unit No. 3 precipitator as an indicator of particulate emissions compliance.	The number of in-service and operational Unit No. 3 ESP transformer-rectifier (T/R) sets are measured as an indicator of particulate emissions compliance.
II. Indicator Range	An excursion is defined as a 3-hour precipitator power consumption value of less than 124 Kw. Excursions trigger a precipitator inspection, corrective actions and a reporting requirement. Note, the precipitator inspection is used to check pollution control equipment performance and can be performed with the precipitator in service and operational.	An excursion is defined if the 3-hour average number of in-service T/R sets is less than six. Excursions trigger a precipitator inspection, corrective actions and a reporting requirement.
III. Performance Criteria A. Data Representativeness	The precipitator power consumption is measured as an indicator of particulate matter collection and equipment performance.	The number of in-service T/R sets is monitored as an indirect indicator of precipitator power consumption.
B. Verification of Operational Status	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
C. QA/QC Practices and Criteria	Perform semi-annual inspections of the Unit 3 precipitator power consumption instrumentation and calibrate as required.	Maintain the T/R sets per Naughton maintenance plan.

Table B-3 Monitoring Approach (continued)

	Indicator No. 1	Indicator No. 2
III Performance Criteria (continued)		
D Monitoring Frequency	The precipitator power consumption is monitored continuously.	The number of in-service precipitator transformer-rectifier (T/R) sets is monitored continuously.
Data Collection Procedures	Precipitator power consumption is monitored and recorded by a data acquisition system.	The number of in-service T/R sets is monitored and recorded by a data acquisition system.
Averaging Period	3 hours	3 hours

III. Background

The pollutant-specific emission unit at this source is the Naughton Unit No. 3 boiler (Source ID #3). Naughton Unit No. 3 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 into a wet scrubber, 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.

IV. Rationale for Selection of Performance Indicators

In an electrostatic precipitator (ESP), electric fields are established by applying a direct-current voltage across a pair of electrodes: a discharge electrode and a collection electrode. Particulate matter suspended in the flue gas stream is electrically charged by passing through the electric field around each discharge electrode (the negatively charged electrode). The negatively charged particles then migrate toward the positively charged collection electrodes. The particulate matter is separated from the flue gas stream by retention on the collection electrodes. Particulate matter is removed from the collection plates by periodic rapping of the plates.

As a general rule, ESP performance improves as the total power consumption increases. This relationship is true when particulate matter and flue gas stream properties (such as PM concentration, size distribution, resistivity, and flue gas flow rate) remain stable and all equipment components (such as rappers/hammers, plates, wires, hoppers, and transformer-rectifiers) operate satisfactorily.

The secondary voltage drops when a malfunction, such as grounded electrodes, occurs in the precipitator. When the secondary voltage drops, less particulate matter is charged and collected. Also, the secondary voltage can remain high but fail to perform its function if the collection plates are not cleaned or rapped appropriately. If the collection plates are not cleaned the current draw drops. Thus, since power consumption is the product of voltage and current values, monitoring precipitator power consumption will provide reasonable assurance that the ESP is functioning properly.

Precipitator transformer-rectifier (T/R) sets are used to convert alternating current to direct current. Direct current is used to charge the ESP discharge electrodes and collection electrodes. A minimum number of in-service electrostatic precipitator T/R sets are required to maintain sufficient particulate collection and ensure compliance with the particulate emissions standard.

V. Rationale for Selection of Indicator Ranges

Precipitator power consumption is an indirect indicator of particulate emissions. Continuous ESP power consumption monitoring is utilized as an indicator of particulate matter emissions. In general, a decrease in precipitator power consumption indicates reduces particulate collection.[1]

The number of T/R sets in service directly correlates to the power consumption of the ESP under normal operating conditions. A minimum number of in-service T/R sets is used as an indication of compliance with the particulate emissions standard of 0.21 lb/mmBTU heat input.

The indicator ranges for Naughton Unit No. 3 were chosen utilizing a minimum precipitator power consumption value as well as a minimum number of in-service T/R sets. Excursions from the Unit 3 CAM plan occur whenever ESP power consumption falls below 124 Kw or whenever the number of in-service transformer-rectifier sets falls below six operational units. Note; each indicator parameter is based on a three-hour average.

Particulate matter testing was performed on Source ID #3 on October 22 and 23, 2002 to correlate particulate matter emissions with precipitator power consumption as well as the number of in-service transformer-rectifier sets. Additionally, data from particulate testing performed on March 27, 2001 and March 27, 2002 was also utilized in the determination of the indicator range values.

[1] Precipitator power consumption may decrease at reduced unit load. Therefore, the number of in-service T/R sets is monitored as an additional indicator of pollution control equipment (ESP) performance.

The maximum particulate emission value observed during the testing was 0.126 Lb/MMBtu, with a corresponding precipitator power consumption of 124 Kw, and occurred on October 23, 2002. There were six transformer-rectifier (T/R) sets in operation during the period of maximum particulate emissions. The maximum average precipitator power consumption value observed during the testing was 338 Kw, corresponding to ten T/R sets in service, and a particulate emission value of 0.016 Lb/MMBtu, and occurred during the testing of March 27, 2002. The particulate emission standard for Unit 3 is 0.21 Lb/MMBtu, therefore during the testing the maximum recorded emissions were approximately 60 percent of the standard with a corresponding precipitator power consumption value of 124 Kw. Likewise, at the maximum average precipitator power consumption value of 338 Kw, particulate emissions were approximately 8 percent of the 0.21 Lb/MMBtu standard. The results of the Unit 3 particulate testing indicates that emissions are substantially below the 0.21 Lb/MMBtu standard as precipitator power consumption equals or exceeds 124 Kw or if a minimum of six transformer-rectifier (T/R) sets are in operation.

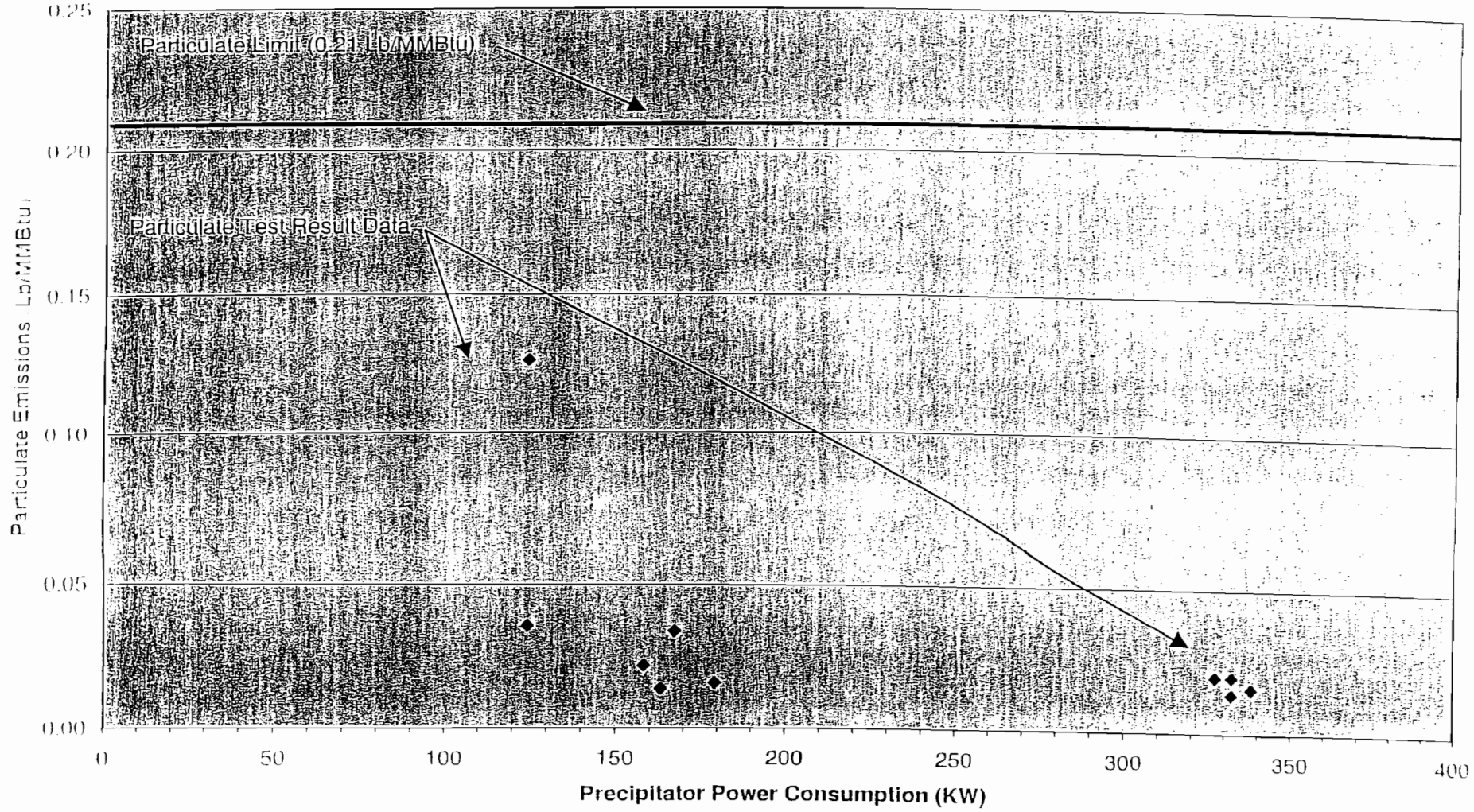
The following table contains a summary of the particulate test results for Naughton Unit 3 that were used to determine the indicator range value of 124 Kw and a minimum number of six in-service transformer-rectifier sets:

Naughton Unit 3			
Date of Test	Particulate Test Results Lb/MMBtu	Precipitator Power Consumption (Kw)	No. of In-service T/R Sets
March 27, 2001 – Run 1	0.020	327	10
March 27, 2002 – Run 1	0.020	332	10
March 27, 2002 – Run 2	0.016	338	10
March 27, 2002 – Run 3	0.014	332	10
October 22, 2002 – Run 1	0.014	163	8
October 22, 2002 – Run 2	0.022	158	8
October 22, 2002 – Run 3	0.034	167	8
October 23, 2002 – Run 1	0.016	179	6
October 23, 2002 – Run 2	0.036	124	6
October 23, 2002 – Run 3	0.126	124	6

The chart shown on the following page contains the results of the particulate testing with particulate emissions, in units of Lb/MMBtu, graphed against Unit 3 precipitator power consumption values.

The chart shows that the measured particulate emissions were substantially below the 0.21 Lb/MMBtu emission limit and illustrates precipitator power consumption corresponding to measured particulate emissions.

Naughton Unit 3 CAM Plan
Particulate Emissions vs. Precipitator Power Consumption



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

I. Background

A. Emissions Unit Description: Coal Stockpile Reclaim Tunnel Fabric Filter Baghouse
Identification: Source ID #4
Facility: Naughton Plant

B. Applicable Regulation and Emission Limit and Monitoring Requirements

Regulation Nos.: WAQSR Chapter 3, Section 2

Emission Limits:
Particulate Matter: 2.1 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. 4 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 Coal Stockpile Reclaim Tunnel, emission source ID No. 4. The baghouse is used to reduce fugitive emissions resulting from coal handling operations at the Naughton Plant. The baghouse filters approximately 15,500 ft^3 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
Naughton Plant

I. Background

A. Emissions Unit Description: Unit #2 Coal Bunker Exhauster and Conveyor Gallery Area
Fabric Filter Baghouse
Identification: Source ID #5
Facility: Naughton Plant

B. Applicable Regulation and Emission Limit and Monitoring Requirements

Regulation Nos.: WAQSR Chapter 3, Section 2

Emission Limits:
Particulate Matter: 1.4 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. 5 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 Unit #2 Coal Bunker Exhauster and Conveyor Gallery Area, emission source ID No. 5. The baghouse is used to reduce fugitive emissions resulting from coal handling operations at the Naughton Plant. The baghouse filters approximately 9,900 ft^3 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
Naughton Plant

I. Background

A. Emissions Unit Description: Unit #3 Coal Bunker Exhauster and Conveyor Gallery Area
Identification: Fabric Filter Baghouse
Facility: Source ID #6
Naughton Plant

B. Applicable Regulation and Emission Limit and Monitoring Requirements

Regulation Nos.: WAQSR Chapter 3, Section 2

Emission Limits:
Particulate Matter: 0.9 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. 6 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 Unit #3 Coal Bunker Exhauster and Conveyor Gallery Area, emission source ID No. 6. The baghouse is used to reduce fugitive emissions resulting from coal handling operations at the Naughton Plant. The baghouse filters approximately 6,800 ft^3 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
Naughton Plant

I. Background

A. Emissions Unit Description: Fly Ash Loadout Silo
Identification: Fabric Filter Baghouse
Facility: Source ID #8
Naughton Plant

B. Applicable Regulation and Emission Limit and Monitoring Requirements

Regulation Nos.: WAQSR Chapter 3, Section 2

Emission Limits:
Particulate Matter: 0.3 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. 8 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 Fly Ash Loadout Silo, emission source ID No. 8. The baghouse is used to reduce fugitive emissions resulting from fly ash handling operations at the Naughton Plant. The baghouse filters approximately 2,400 ft^3 of air per minute from the fly ash loadout 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
Naughton Plant

I. Background

A. Emissions Unit Description: Mine Conveyor Baghouse
Identification: Fabric Filter Baghouse
Facility: Source ID #19
Naughton Plant

B. Applicable Regulation and Emission Limit and Monitoring Requirements

Regulation Nos.: WAQSR Chapter 3, Section 2

Emission Limits:
Particulate Matter: 0.9 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. 19 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 Mine Conveyor Baghouse, emission source ID No. 19. The baghouse is used to reduce fugitive emissions resulting from coal handling operations at the Naughton Plant. The baghouse filters approximately 9,000 ft^3 of air per minute from the coal handling 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

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_2 per hour, pounds of SO_2 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_2) or as the relationship of uncontrolled to controlled emissions (e.g., percentage capture and destruction efficiency of VOC or percentage reduction of SO_2). 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_x) 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(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

(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 tha. 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 r ot 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 assure the 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)(ii)(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 ±1.7 °C (±3 °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 ±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 ±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 particular 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 Emission 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 sources of HAP emissions. This subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations.

§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 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.

§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 with a site-rating of more than 500 brake horsepower located at a major source of HAP emissions, excluding stationary RICE being tested at a stationary RICE test cell/stand.

(1) *Existing stationary RICE.* A stationary RICE is existing if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the stationary RICE before December 19, 2002. 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.* A stationary RICE is new if you commenced construction of the stationary RICE on or after December 19, 2002.

(3) *Reconstructed stationary RICE.* A stationary RICE is reconstructed if you meet the definition of reconstruction in §63.2 and reconstruction is commenced on or after December 19, 2002.

(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(d).

(i) The stationary RICE is a new or reconstructed emergency stationary RICE; or

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

(2) A new or reconstructed stationary RICE 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(d) 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 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.

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

(a) *Affected sources.* (1) If you have an existing stationary RICE, 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 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 after August 16, 2004, 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 this subpart 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.

Emission and Operating Limitations

§63.6600 What emission limitations and operating limitations must I meet?

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

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

(c) If you own or operate: 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, you do not need to comply with the emission limitations in Tables 1a and 2a of this subpart or operating limitations in Tables 1b and 2b of this subpart.

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?

(a) You must conduct the initial performance test or other initial compliance demonstrations in Table 4 of 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, 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 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.

§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:

Ci = concentration of CO or formaldehyde at the control device inlet,

Co = 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_2). If pollutant concentrations are to be corrected to 15 percent oxygen and CO_2 concentration is measured in lieu of oxygen concentration measurement, a CO_2 correction factor is needed. Calculate the CO_2 correction factor as described in paragraphs (e)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Calculate the fuel-specific Fo 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:

Fo = Fuel factor based on the ratio of oxygen volume to the ultimate CO_2 volume produced by the fuel at zero percent excess air.

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

Fd = Ratio of the volume of dry effluent gas to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm^3/J ($dscf/10^6$ Btu).

Fc = Ratio of the volume of CO_2 produced to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm^3/J ($dscf/10^6$ Btu).

(ii) Calculate the CO_2 correction factor for correcting measurement data to 15 percent oxygen, as follows:

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

Where:

X_{CO_2} = CO_2 correction factor, percent.

5.9 = 20.9 percent O_2-15 percent O_2, the defined O_2 correction value, percent

(iii) Calculate the NO_X and SO_2 gas concentrations adjusted to 15 percent O_2 using CO_2 as follows:

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

Where:

$\%CO_2$ = Measured CO_2 concentration measured, dry basis, percent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) For the parameters which could change in such a way as to increase HAP emissions, a

discussion of whether establishing limitations on the parameters would serve to limit HAP emissions;

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

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

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

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

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

§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_2 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_2 concentration.

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

§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) During periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, you must operate in accordance with your startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan.

(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 the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan. 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 of this subpart that apply to you. If you own or operate 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, you do not need to comply with the requirements in Table 8 of this subpart. If you own or operate 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, you do not need to comply with the requirements in Table 8 of this subpart,

except for the initial notification requirements

Notifications, Reports, and Records

§63.6645 What notifications must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit all of the notifications in §§63.7(b) and (c), 63.8(e), (f)(4) and (f)(6), 63.9(b) through (e), and (g) and (h) that apply to you by the dates specified.

(b) As specified in §63.9(b)(2), if you start up your stationary RICE 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 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) 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).

(e) 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).

(f) 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 of 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 of this subpart that includes a performance test conducted according to the requirements in Table 4 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).

§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 of this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§ 63.1 through 63.15 apply to you. If you own or operate an existing 2SLB, 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, you do not need to comply with any of the requirements of the General Provisions. If you own or operate 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, you do not need to comply with the requirements in the General Provisions except for the initial notification requirements.

§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 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, including diesel engines, dual-fuel engines, and engines that are not spark ignition.

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 or whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.

(4) Fails to conform to any provision of the applicable startup, shutdown, or malfunction plan, or 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_2.

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 that operates in an emergency situation. Examples include stationary RICE used to produce power for critical networks or equipment (including power supplied to portions of a facility) when electric power from the local utility is interrupted, or stationary RICE used to pump water in the case of fire or flood, etc. Emergency stationary RICE 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 may also operate an additional 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations.

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.

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_2.

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. 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. May be field or pipeline quality.

Non-selective catalytic reduction (NSCR) means an add-on catalytic nitrogen oxides (NO_X) control device for rich burn engines that, in a two-step reaction, promotes the conversion of excess oxygen, NO_X, CO, and volatile organic compounds (VOC) into CO_2, 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_3H_8.

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_X (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 engine means a type of engine in which a compressed air/fuel mixture is ignited by a timed electric spark generated by a spark plug.

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 PPPPP 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.

TABLE 1a TO SUBPART ZZZZ OF PART 63 — EMISSION LIMITATIONS FOR EXISTING, NEW, AND RECONSTRUCTED SPARK IGNITION, 4SRB STATIONARY RICE

As stated in §§63.6600 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following emission limitations for existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent:

For each . . .	You must meet *one* of the following emission limitations . . .
1. 4SRB 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 to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O_2.

TABLE 1B TO SUBPART ZZZZ OF PART 63 — OPERATING LIMITATIONS FOR EXISTING, NEW, AND RECONSTRUCTED SPARK IGNITION, 4SRB STATIONARY RICE

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:

For each . . .	You must meet the following emission 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_2 and using NSCR.	a. Maintain your catalyst so that the pressure drop across the catalyst does not change by more than two 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 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_2 and not using NSCR.	Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator

TABLE 2a TO SUBPART ZZZZ OF PART 63 — EMISSION LIMITATIONS FOR NEW AND RECONSTRUCTED LEAN BURN AND COMPRESSION IGNITION STATIONARY RICE

As stated in §§ 63.6600 and 63.6640, 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_2. 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_2 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_2.
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_2.

TABLE 2b TO SUBPART ZZZZ OF PART 63 — OPERATING LIMITATIONS FOR NEW AND RECONSTRUCTED LEAN BURN AND COMPRESSION IGNITION STATIONARY RICE

As stated in §§ 63.6600, 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 RICE:

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 two 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.

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 semi-annually [1]
2. 4SRB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower ≥ 5,000	Reduce formaldehyde emissions	Conduct subsequent performance tests semi-annually [1]
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 semi-annually [1]

[1] 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, 63.6620, and 63.6640, you must comply with the following requirements for performance tests:

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements
1. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE.	a. Reduce CO emissions	i. Measure the O_2 at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Portable CO and O_2 analyzer.	(a) Using ASTM D6522–00 [1] (incorporated by reference, see § 63.14). Measurements to determine O_2 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_2 analyzer.	(a) Using ASTM D6522–00 [1] (incorporated by reference, see § 63.14). The CO concentration must be at 15 percent O_2, dry basis.
2. 4SRB stationary RICE	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions.	i. Select 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_2 at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.	(a) Measurements to determine O_2 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 [2], 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_2, 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_2 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.	(a) Measurements to determine O_2 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 [2], 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_2, dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.

[1] You may also use Methods 3A and 10 as options to ASTM–D6522–00. You may obtain a copy of ASTM–D6522–00 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.

[2] 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_2 or CO_2 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_2, 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_2, 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 [1]; 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 [1]; 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.	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions	Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that the required formaldehyde percent reduction is achieved [1].
7 Stationary RICE	a. 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 [1]; 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	a. 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 [1]; and ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) 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 operating parameters established during the performance test.

[1] 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(c); 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 ZZZ

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]		
§ 63.6(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.	

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§ 63.6(f)(1)	Applicability of standards except during startup shutdown malfunction (SSM).	Yes.	
§ 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.
§ 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	

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§ 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	
§ 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.	

APPENDIX G

Scrubber Waste Pond Operations and Monitoring Plan

SUBJECT	AUTH	CLASS	NO	PAGE
Scrubber Waste Pond Operations and Monitoring Plan	Environmental	ENV	15	1 of 5

AUTHORIZATION			
Provisionally authorized by Env. Eng. for immediate implementation pending formal approval process	August, 2006	September, 2007	January, 2012
PLANT MANAGER	EFFECTIVE DATE	LAST REVIEW DATE	NEXT REVIEW DATE

1 PURPOSE

1.1 Naughton Plant is committed to reducing the release of sulfur dioxide from the plant scrubber evaporation ponds by the addition of alkali material to either the ponds or scrubber effluent tank.

Control methodology may be modified in order to adapt to changing physical, chemical and economic conditions, however, the commitment to reduce SO_2 released from either pond is a priority.

1.2 This document formalizes Plant Scrubber Evaporation Pond operations and monitoring efforts into one policy for reference and documentation purposes. Deviations from the provisions of this plan may result in exposure of employees to health hazards and assessment to the plant of regulatory penalties.

2 SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS:

2.1 Employees should have, on their person, respirators with acid gas cartridges when near the scrubber evaporation ponds. Ambient (shoreline) SO_2 levels can be determined with handheld monitoring devices (available from the warehouse). Naughton safety policies must be adhered to when operating or maintaining any scrubber evaporation pond related equipment and/or working in close proximity to the scrubber evaporation ponds. Employees utilizing boats for pH sampling, waterfowl hazing system maintenance, waterfowl hazing/rescue, etc., must conform to all pertinent State and Corporate safety requirements. No one should engage in activities if conditions constitute a risk to employee health and safety.

2.2 Preparation, submittal of and adherence to this Plan is mandated by Wyoming DEQ, Air Quality Division. This Plan is included as an Appendix to the Naughton Plant Air Quality Operating Permit # 3-1-121-2; compliance with the provisions of this Plan is enforceable under State statute.

3 TRAINING AND RESPONSIBILITY:

3.1 Training on the philosophy, practices and provisions of this procedure is conducted as on-the-job training by each employee's Supervisor. The respective supervisor is responsible for ensuring that each employee is adequately trained, either by the supervisor, or another qualified individual. The supervisor will determine when an employee is able to complete these duties independently.

3.2 Scrubber evaporation pond operation, monitoring, corrective action and reporting responsibilities are detailed in Appendix A of this document, "Scrubber Evaporation Pond Operations and Monitoring Plan Responsibility Matrix".

4 GUIDELINES AND PROCEDURES:

4.1 Normal Operations

Additional amounts of neutralizing reagent (alkali) will be added to the FGD system effluent to maintain pond pH at or above 6. The scrubber evaporation pond pH is a reflection of the amount of alkali added to the effluent and indicative of potential offgassing. A scrubber evaporation pond pH < 6 is an indicator of potential SO_2 release.

Scrubber recycle liquor (effluent) is pumped directly to scrubber ponds to maintain scrubber absorber fluid level and/or density within specified operating targets. Additional alkali is added to scrubber liquor (effluent) to ensure pond pH is at or above 6.

4.2 Monitoring and Measurement

Pond liquid will be sampled and analyzed by Plant Laboratory Technicians for pH, on a weekly basis, during ice-free periods, to in determine offgassing potential. Sampling will be postponed as warranted by safety concerns. Weekly pH sampling will be conducted and documented per appendix B.

4.3 Preventive and Corrective Action

Any documented evaporation pond pH value less than 6 will initiate immediate corrective action. Corrective action may include manual reagent addition, increasing effluent flow to the pond, etc. Environmental, operations and lab personnel will coordinate to determine appropriate corrective action.

Any modification to, or deviation from, this Operations and Monitoring Plan will be reported to the Wyoming Air Quality Division, by Plant environmental personnel, as specified in the Naughton Air Quality Operating Permit

Estimated annual pond SO_2 emissions will be reported in the annual Emissions Inventory Report.

4.4 Reporting and Recordkeeping

Any deviations or departure from normal operation should be recorded, by the Shift Supervisor, by the Scrubber Operator in the scrubber control room log and reported immediately to Plant environmental personnel.

Upon receiving notification of any abnormal situations, equipment malfunctions or deviations from normal operations, Plant environmental personnel will initiate appropriate regulatory reporting as specified in Section 4.3 and in the Air Quality Operating Permit. If environmental personnel are unavailable, the Shift Supervisor will initiate notification as outlined above.

Prompt reporting of non-compliance episodes and immediate initiation of corrective action is essential to the successful implementation of this Plan as well as ensuring compliance with the provisions of the Air Quality Operating Permit and conformance with the ISO14001 Environmental Management System.

All supporting documents shall be retained for a period of 5 years.

5 REFERENCES

5.1 Naughton Plant Title V/Section 30 Operating Permit # 30-121-2

5.2 Wyoming Air Quality Rules and Regulations

5.3 Appendix A- Naughton Scrubber Evaporation Pond Operations/Monitoring Plan-Responsibility Matrix

5.4 Appendix B- Naughton Scrubber Evaporation Pond # 1-2 Weekly pH Monitoring Form

5.5 Appendix C- Preventive Maintenance Work Orders: # N3SO017, N0SO012, N3SO001, N3SO002

(Appendix A)

Scrubber Evaporation Pond Operations/Monitoring Plan

Responsibility Matrix

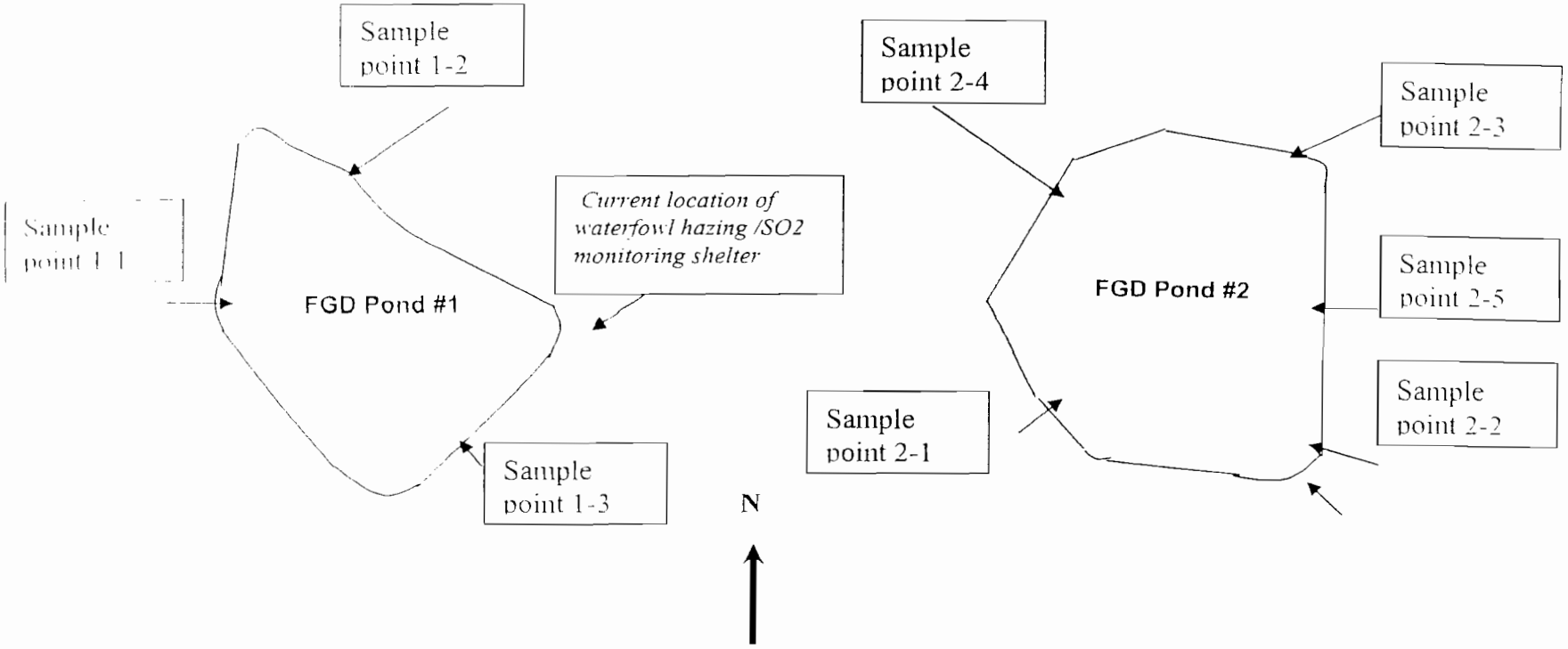
Activity	Responsible Personnel	Documentation Maintained By	Corrective Action Implemented By	Corrective Action	Report Deviations/abnormal Conditions to
Maintain pond pH ≥ 6	Shift Supervisor	Lab Technicians Env. Personnel	Shift Supervisor Chemical Supervisor Scrubber Engineer	If < 6 pH, increase reagent to effluent and/or pond.	Env. Personnel and Shift Supervisor- DEQ per Oper. Per
Weekly pond pH samples during periods of no ice cover	Lab Technician	Lab Technician	Chemical Supervisor	Re-schedule sampling following corrective actions if pH < 6.	Env. Personnel and Shift Supervisor- DEQ per Oper. Permit

Any deviations from the parameters established in the Scrubber Evaporation Ponds Operations and Monitoring Plan (pH, offgassing, documentation, etc.) must be immediately reported to Env. Personnel and Shift Supervisor so that regulatory notification and documentation of corrective action can be implemented.

(Appendix B)

Naughton scrubber evaporation Ponds 1 and 2
Weekly pH Monitoring

Name	Date	Time	Sample Point pH (1-1 and 2-1 are normal weekly sample locations) 1-1	1-2	1-3	2-1	2-2	2-3	2-4	2-5	SO_2 Monitor ppm	FGD Effluent pH	Comments



APPENDIX H

Phase II Acid Rain Permit Application,
Phase II NO_X Compliance Plan, and
Phase II NO_X Averaging Plan

Acid Rain Permit Application

For more information, see instructions and refer to 40 CFR 72.30 and 72.31

This submission is: ☐ New ☑ Revised

STEP 1

Identify the source by plant name, State, and ORIS code.

Plant Name	State	ORIS Code
Naughton Plant	Wyoming	4162

STEP 2

Enter the unit ID# for every affected unit at the affected source in column "a." For new units, enter the requested information in columns "c" and "d."

a	b	c	d
Unit ID#	Unit Will Hold Allowances in Accordance with 40 CFR 72.9(c)(1)	New Units Commence Operation Date	New Units Monitor Certification Deadline
1	Yes		
2	Yes		
3	Yes		
	Yes		
	Yes		
	Yes		
	Yes		
	Yes		
	Yes		
	Yes		
	Yes		
	Yes		
	Yes		
	Yes		
	Yes		
	Yes		
	Yes		
	Yes		
	Yes		
	Yes		

Naughton Plant	Wyoming	4162
Plant Name (from Step 1)		

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.

Naughton Plant	Wyoming	4162
Plant Name (from Step 1)		

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_x 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	MC Mans	Date 6/26/07

EPA

United States
Environmental Protection Agency
Acid Rain Program

OMB No. 2060-0258

Phase II NO_X 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	State	ORIS Code
Naughton Plant	WY	4162

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.

	ID# 1 Type T	ID# 2 Type T	ID# 3 Type T	ID# Type	ID# Type	ID# Type
(a) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.50 lb/mmBtu (for Phase I dry bottom wall-fired boilers)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(b) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.45 lb/mmBtu (for Phase I tangentially fired boilers)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(c) EPA-approved early election plan under 40 CFR 76.8 through 12/31/07 (also indicate above emission limit specified in plan)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(d) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.46 lb/mmBtu (for Phase II dry bottom wall-fired boilers)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(e) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.40 lb/mmBtu (for Phase II tangentially fired boilers)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(f) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.68 lb/mmBtu (for cell burner boilers)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(g) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.86 lb/mmBtu (for cyclone boilers)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(h) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.80 lb/mmBtu (for vertically fired boilers)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(i) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.64 lb/mmBtu (for wet bottom boilers)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(j) NO$_X$ Averaging Plan (include NO$_X$ Averaging form)	☑	☑	☑	☐		☐
(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	—	—	—	—	—	—
(l) Common stack pursuant to 40 CFR 75.17(a)(2)(i)(B) with NO$_X$ Averaging (check the NO$_X$ Averaging Plan box and include NO$_X$ Averaging form)	—	—	—	—	—	—

Naughton Plant	WY	4162
Plant Name (from Step 1)		

NO Compliance Page ...
Page 2 of 2

STEP 2, cont'd.

	ID# 1 / Type: 1	ID# 2 / Type: 1	ID# 3 / Type: 1	ID# / Type:	ID# / Type:	ID# / 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)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(n) AEL (include Phase II AEL Demonstration Period, Final AEL Petition, or AEL Renewal form as appropriate)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(o) Petition for AEL demonstration period or final AEL under review by U.S. EPA or demonstration period ongoing	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(p) Repowering extension plan approved or under review	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

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(a)(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_x 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_x 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_x 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:	Date: December 4, 2007

United States
Environmental Protection Agency
Acid Rain Program

OMB No. 2060-0258

Phase II NO_x 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

$$\frac{\sum_{i}^{n} (E_i \times HI_i)}{\sum_{i}^{n} HI_i} \qquad \frac{\sum_{i}^{n} (E_i \times HI_i)}{\sum_{i}^{n} HI_i}$$

Where:

E = Alternative contemporaneous annual emissions limitation in lb/mmBtu as specified in column (b) of Step 2

HI = Annual heat input limit in mmBtu as specified in column (c) of Step 2

n = Number of units in Step 2

i = Unit

Naughton Plant WY 4162
Plant Name (from Step 1)

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$_x$ 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

Caughton Plant WY 4162

STEP 1

Continue the identification of units from Step 1, page 1, here.

Plant Name	State	ID#	Emission Limitation	Alt Contemp Emission Limitation	Annual Heat Input Limit
Dave Johnston	WY	BW43	0.68	0.60	17,861,947
Dave Johnston	WY	BW44	0.40	0.45	37,651,633
Jim Bridger	WY	BW71	0.45	0.45	38,072,583
Jim Bridger	WY	BW72	0.45	0.26	40,285,426
Jim Bridger	WY	BW73	0.45	0.26	42,447,268
Jim Bridger	WY	BW74	0.40	0.45	48,214,681
Naughton	WY	1	0.40	0.55	15,982,013
Naughton	WY	2	0.40	0.55	19,658,118
Naughton	WY	3	0.40	0.45	30,352,758
Wyodak	WY	BW91	0.50	0.33	34,389,091

APPENDIX I

February 19, 2004 EPA Exemption Approval

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

FEB 19 2004

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

Mr. Peter Steinbrenner
Alternate Designated Representative
PacifiCorp
Naughton Power Station
P.O. Box 191
Kemmerer, WY 83101

Re: Request for Approval of a Renewal Petition for Exemption from Continuous Opacity Monitoring Requirements for Naughton Power Station, Unit 3 (Facility ID (ORISPL) 4162)

Dear Mr. Steinbrenner:

This is in response to your July 3, 2003 petition and your September 4, 2003, January 8, 2004, and January 22, 2004 petition supplements in which PacifiCorp requested renewal of its exemption from the requirement to install a continuous opacity monitoring system on Unit 3 at the Naughton Power Station. EPA approves the petition, for the reasons discussed below.

Background

PacifiCorp owns and operates the Naughton Power Station in Kemmerer, Wyoming. Unit 3 at the Naughton facility is a coal-fired boiler which is subject to the Acid Rain Program. PacifiCorp is therefore required to monitor and report sulfur dioxide (SO_2), nitrogen oxides, and carbon dioxide emissions from Unit 3 in accordance with 40 CFR Part 75. Part 75 also requires the owner or operator of a coal-fired unit to install and certify a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS), unless the effluent gas stream is saturated and the owner or operator can demonstrate that the presence of condensed water would impede the accuracy of the opacity measurements (see §§75.14 (a) and (b)).

Since Naughton Unit 3 has a wet flue gas desulfurization (FGD) system to control SO_2 emissions, PacifiCorp believes that the unit qualifies for an exemption from the opacity monitoring requirement under §75.14 (b). Therefore, PacifiCorp submitted a petition to EPA on January 22, 2001, requesting this exemption. The petition included demonstration data to show that the gas stream is saturated. EPA approved the petition on April 1, 2002. According to the terms of the petition approval, if EPA were to issue any new guidance on the implementation of §75.14(b), PacifiCorp would have 9 months from the date of issuance of the guidance to petition the Agency for a renewal of the opacity exemption for Unit 3.

On March 31, 2003, EPA issued a letter to PacifiCorp conveying new policy guidance on

how to qualify for the opacity monitoring exemption under §75.14(b). The new guidance states that the data used to demonstrate that the effluent gas stream is saturated should be collected under conditions representative of normal operations (i.e., normal load, normal fuel, common weather conditions, and normal emission control equipment operation). In response to this new guidance, PacifiCorp submitted a petition for renewal of Naughton Unit 3's opacity exemption on July 3, 2003. At EPA's request, supplementary information was provided on September 4, 2003, January 8, 2004, and January 22, 2004. The renewal petition and the supplementary information purport to establish that the demonstration data upon which EPA's approval of the opacity monitoring exemption was based were collected under normal operating conditions.

EPA's Determination

In its July 3 and September 4, 2003 submittals, PacifiCorp provided both long-term average operating data for Naughton Unit 3 and operating data at the time of the demonstration testing. The load data indicate that Unit 3 was operating at its normal (high) load level during each of the six test periods. PacifiCorp indicated that emission control equipment data were not collected during the test periods. However, SO_2 emission rates indicate that the wet FGD system was operating normally during the test periods.

In its January 8, 2004 and January 22, 2004 submittals, PacifiCorp provided hourly meteorological, e.g., temperature and relative humidity, and daily fuel characteristics, i.e., tons burned, % moisture, % ash, % sulfur, and Btu/#, data and summary statistics for 1999, 2000 and 2001. Because of the way data gaps and instrument error were originally handled, EPA recalculated the daily (for the six test dates) and annual mean and standard deviations of hourly temperature and relative humidity. PacifiCorp provided annual mean and standard deviations of daily fuel characteristics at EPA's request. Generally, a "normal" set of conditions reflects some variation in those conditions. Commonly, it is expected that when samples are taken of occurrences within that "normal" set, approximately 68 percent of sample values are within plus or minus one standard deviation of the sample mean. Using the annual mean ± 1 standard deviation as the determinant of "normal" or common conditions, and applying this metric to the mean daily fuel characteristics, ambient temperatures and relative humidities on the six test dates, one test date, March 11, 2000, meets the new guidance.

Based on the above analysis, EPA has determined that the March 11, 2000 moisture content data upon which the original opacity exemption for Unit 3, in part, is based were collected at conditions of normal operating load, with the normal fuel being combusted, with the emission controls operating properly, and at typical ambient temperatures and relative humidities, and demonstrates the presence of condensed water in the stack. The new guidance for COMS exemption does not specify the amount of data required for a COMS exemption determination to be made. Because at least one set of test data, March 11, 2000, meets the new guidance, EPA approves the petition for renewal of the opacity monitoring exemption under §75.14 (b) for Naughton, Unit 3.

EPA's determination relies on the accuracy and completeness of the information in the July 3, 2003 petition, and the supplementary information provided on September 4, 2003,

January 8, 2004, and January 22, 2004 and is appealable under Part 78 of the Acid Rain regulations. If there are ary further questions or concerns about this matter, please contact John Schakenbach of my staff at 202-343-9158 or at (schakenbach.john@epa.gov) .

Sincerely,

Sam Napolitano, Acting Director
Clean Air Markets Division

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Ron Rutherford, Region 8
Bob Gill, Wyoming DEQ
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