



STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

1410 North Hilton • Boise, Idaho 83706 • (208) 373-0502
www.deq.idaho.gov

C.L. "Butch" Otter, Governor
Curt Fransen, Director

September 26, 2014

Travis Soffel, Site Supervisor
Lhoist North America of AZ, Inc. - Tenmile Plant
P.O. Box 537
Grantsville, UT 84029

RE: Facility ID No. 029-00029, Lhoist North America of AZ, Inc. – Tenmile Plant, Bancroft
Final Permit Letter

Dear Mr. Soffel:

The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is issuing Permit to Construct (PTC) No. P-2006.0327 Project 61418 to Lhoist North America of AZ, Inc. - Tenmile Plant located at Bancroft for changing facility name from Chemical Lime Company to Lhoist North America of Arizona, Inc. - Tenmile Plant. This PTC is issued in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.200 through 228 (Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho) and is based on the certified information provided in your PTC application received on August 25, 2014.

This permit is effective immediately and replaces PTC No. P-060327, issued on March 27, 2007. This permit does not release Lhoist North America of AZ, Inc. - Tenmile Plant from compliance with all other applicable federal, state, or local laws, regulations, permits, or ordinances.

Pursuant to IDAPA 58.01.23, you, as well as any other entity, may have the right to appeal this final agency action within 35 days of the date of this decision. However, prior to filing a petition for a contested case, I encourage you to contact Shawnee.chen at (208) 373-0502 or shanwee.chen@deq.idaho.gov to address any questions or concerns you may have with the enclosed permit.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mike Simon". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Mike Simon
Stationary Source Program Manager
Air Quality Division

MS\SYC

Permit No. P-2006.0327 PROJ 61418

Enclosures

AIR QUALITY

PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT

Permittee Lhoist North America of AZ, Inc - Tenmile Plant
Permit Number P-2006.0327
Project ID 61418
Facility ID 029-00029
Facility Location 12.5 Miles Northwest of Soda Springs
Bancroft, Idaho 83230

Permit Authority

This permit (a) is issued according to the "Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho" (Rules), IDAPA 58.01.01.200-228; (b) pertains only to emissions of air contaminants regulated by the State of Idaho and to the sources specifically allowed to be constructed or modified by this permit; (c) has been granted on the basis of design information presented with the application; (d) does not affect the title of the premises upon which the equipment is to be located; (e) does not release the permittee from any liability for any loss due to damage to person or property caused by, resulting from, or arising out of the design, installation, maintenance, or operation of the proposed equipment; (f) does not release the permittee from compliance with other applicable federal, state, tribal, or local laws, regulations, or ordinances; and (g) in no manner implies or suggests that the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) or its officers, agents, or employees assume any liability, directly or indirectly, for any loss due to damage to person or property caused by, resulting from, or arising out of design, installation, maintenance, or operation of the proposed equipment. Changes in design, equipment, or operations may be considered a modification subject to DEQ review in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.200-228.

Date Issued September 26, 2014



Shawnee Chen, P.E., Permit Writer



Mike Simon, Stationary Source Manager

Contents

1. Permit Scope	3
2. Primary Crushing	4
3. Primary Screening	6
4. "Downhill" Belt Conveying System	8
5. Secondary and Tertiary Screening	10
6. Vertical Lime Kiln	12
7. Lime Handling	14
8. Spall Handling	16
9. General Provisions	17

1. Permit Scope

Purpose

- 1.1 This is a revised permit to construct (PTC) for a facility name change.
- 1.2 This PTC replaces Permit to Construct No. P-060327, issued on March 27, 2007.

Regulated Sources

Table 1.1 lists all sources of regulated emissions in this permit.

Table 1.1 Regulated Sources

Permit Section	Source	Control Equipment
2	Primary Crushing	Baghouse
3	Primary Screening	Baghouse
4	Belt Conveying System	Baghouse
5	Secondary & Tertiary Screening	Baghouses
6	Vertical Lime Kiln	Baghouse
7	Lime Handling	Baghouses
8	Spall Handling	Baghouse

2. Primary Crushing

2.1 Process Description

Run-of-mine metallurgical grade limestone (overall dimension of 36 inches and smaller) is unloaded from 50 ton capacity haul trucks to a run-of-mine feed bin. Limestone from the bin is discharged to scalping screen by a feed system. Ore from the scalping screen is either sent directly to a primary screen feed conveyor belt or diverted to the primary jaw crusher and then discharged to the primary screen conveyor belt. Ore from the secondary crusher is also discharged to the primary screen feed conveyor belt.

2.2 Control Device Descriptions

Table 2.1 Emissions Unit Control Description

Emissions Units / Processes	Control Devices	Emission Points
Primary Crusher Feeder	Baghouse – Mikropul (Model 1215-10-20)	DC120
Scalping Screen		
Primary Jaw Crusher		
Conveyor Belts		
Run of Mine Bin	Reasonable Control / Water as required	Fugitive

Emission Limits

2.3 Primary Crusher Baghouse Stack

- Particulate matter (PM) emissions shall not exceed 0.05 grams per dry standard cubic meter as required in 40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO.
- PM₁₀ (particulate matter with a mean aerodynamic diameter less than a nominal 10 microns -- 40 CFR 51.100) shall not exceed 0.79 pound per hour (lb/hr) or 1.01 ton per year (T/yr).
- Visible emissions from the primary crusher baghouse shall not exceed seven percent opacity as required in 40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO.

2.4 Fugitive Emissions

On and after the sixtieth day after achieving the maximum production rate at which the source will operate, but not later than one hundred eighty days after initial start-up, the permittee shall not emit fugitive emissions from conveyor belt transfers, rotating grizzly and crusher which exhibit greater than 10 percent opacity as required in 40 CFR 60.672.

Operating Requirements

2.5 Throughput Limits

The maximum throughput rate to the run-of-mine bin shall not exceed 201,624 tons per month or 1,038,400 tons per any consecutive 12-month period.

[March 27, 2007]

2.6 Pressure Drop across Baghouse

- Equipment shall be installed, operated and maintained in good working condition

to measure pressure drop across the baghouse.

- Pressure drop across the baghouse shall be maintained within manufacturer's specifications at all times.

2.7 Fugitive PM Emissions

Fugitive emissions resulting from primary crushing operations shall be reasonably controlled as required in IDAPA 58.01.01.650 and 58.01.01.651 including, but not limited to, using water spray to control fugitive emissions resulting from haul truck unloading. On days with precipitation or on which the ambient temperature is below freezing (32 degrees Fahrenheit), the use of water sprays is not required.

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

2.8 Throughput Monitoring

The permittee shall monitor and record the tons of throughput to the run-of-mine bin each month and for the most recent consecutive 12-month period. The permittee shall maintain the records on-site for a period of five years, and they shall be made available to DEQ representatives upon request.

2.9 Baghouse Monitoring

Pressure drop across the baghouses shall be monitored and recorded once during each week of operation. Monitoring records shall be maintained on-site for a period of five years and shall be made available to DEQ representatives upon request. The permittee shall also maintain documentation of Manufacturer's recommended pressure drop specifications

[March 27, 2007]

3. Primary Screening

3.1 Process Description

Limestone is conveyed at 371 tons per hour to a primary screen. The primary screen discharges either to a secondary crusher, 20 ton capacity surge bin or spalls stockpile conveyor belt. The secondary crusher discharges to a conveyor belt which recirculates ore to the primary crushing system. The surge bin discharges by a vibrating feeder to the first of two "downhill" conveyor belts. The spalls stockpile conveyor belt discharges to a spalls storage pile.

3.2 Control Device Descriptions

Table 3.1 Emissions Unit Control Description

Emissions Units / Processes	Control Devices	Emission Points
Primary Screen Feed	Baghouse – Mikropul (Model 1565-10.2)	DC123
Primary Screen		
Primary Screen Discharge		
Surge Bin Discharge		
Conveyor Belt	Reasonable Control / Water as required	Fugitive

Emissions Limits

3.3 Primary Screen Baghouse Stack

- Particulate emissions (PM) shall not exceed 0.05 grams per dry standard cubic meter as required in 40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO.
- PM₁₀ (particulate matter with a mean aerodynamic diameter less than a nominal 10 microns -- 40 CFR 51.100) shall not exceed 0.46 pound per hour (lb/hr) or 0.58 tons per year (T/yr).
- Visible emissions from the primary crusher baghouse shall not exceed seven percent opacity as required in 40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO.
- On and after the sixtieth day after the maximum production rate at which the source will operate, but not later than one hundred eighty (180) days after initial start-up, fugitive emissions from the primary screen feed conveyor belt, primary screen, surge bin and downhill conveyor belt shall not exhibit greater than ten percent opacity as required in 40 CFR 60.672.

Operating requirements

3.4 Baghouse Requirements

- Equipment shall be installed, operated and maintained in good working condition to measure pressure drop across the baghouse.
- Pressure drop across the baghouse shall be maintained within manufacturer's specifications at all times.

3.5 Fugitive PM Emissions

Fugitive emissions resulting from primary screening operations shall be reasonably controlled as required in IDAPA 58.01.01.650 and 58.01.01.651 including, but not limited to, using water spray to control fugitive emissions resulting from the spalls stockpile conveyor belt discharge. On days

with precipitation or on which the ambient temperature is below freezing (32 degrees Fahrenheit), the use of water sprays is not required.

[March 27, 2007]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

3.6 Baghouse Monitoring

Pressure drop across the baghouse shall be monitored and recorded once during each week of operation. Monitoring records shall be maintained on-site for a period of five years and shall be made available to DEQ representatives upon request.

[March 27, 2007]

4. "Downhill" Belt Conveying System

4.1 Process Description

Crushed and screened limestone is transported approximately one half mile from the quarry to a primary stockpile. The conveying system consists of two conveyor belts and a stacker conveyor.

4.2 Control Device Descriptions

Table 4.1 Emissions Unit Control Description

Emissions Units	Emissions Control Device	Emissions Points
3- Conveyor Belts	2 Baghouses (Both Mikropul, Model 255-10-30)	DC-126 & DC-129
Downhill Conveyor System Fugitives	Reasonable Control / Water as required	Fugitive

Emissions Limits

4.3 "Downhill" Conveyor Systems

- Particulate matter (PM) emissions shall not exceed 0.05 grams per dry standard cubic meter from each baghouse stack as required in 40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO.
- Visible emissions from each baghouse stack shall not exceed seven percent opacity as required in 40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO.
- On and after the sixtieth day after achieving the maximum production rate at which the source will operate, but not later than one hundred eighty days after initial start-up, the permittee shall not emit fugitive emissions from conveyor belt transfer points (except transfers to storage piles) which exhibit greater than ten percent opacity as required in 40 CFR 60.672.

Operating Requirements

4.4 Baghouse Requirements

- Equipment shall be installed, operated and maintained in good working condition to measure pressure drop across each baghouse.
- Pressure drop across the baghouses shall be maintained within manufacturer's specifications at all times.

4.5 Throughput Restrictions

The maximum limestone conveying rate of the "downhill" belt conveying system shall not exceed 135,924 tons per month or 700,032 tons per any consecutive 12-month period.

[March 27, 2007]

4.6 Fugitive PM Emissions

Fugitive emissions resulting from "downhill" conveying system shall be reasonably controlled as required in IDAPA 58.01.01.650 and 58.01.01.65 1 including, but not limited to, using water spray to control fugitive emissions resulting from the stack conveyor belt discharge to the primary stockpile. On days with precipitation or on which the ambient temperature is below freezing (32 degrees Fahrenheit), the use of water sprays is not required.

[March 27, 2007]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

4.7 Baghouse Monitoring

Pressure drop across the baghouses shall be monitored and recorded once during each week of operation. Monitoring records shall be maintained on-site for a period of five years and shall be made available to DEQ representatives upon request. The monitoring records shall include the manufacturer's pressure drop specifications.

[March 27, 2007]

4.8 Throughput Monitoring

The tons of limestone conveyed by the "downhill" belt conveying system shall be monitored and recorded each month and for the most recent consecutive 12-month period.

[March 27, 2007]

5. Secondary and Tertiary Screening

5.1 Process Description

Limestone from the primary stockpile is transported by the secondary screen feed conveyor belt to the secondary screen. Overflow from the secondary screen which is between 3" and 6" is discharged to a conveyor belt which feeds a stacker conveyor belt which feeds a 3" - 6" stone stockpile. Underflow from the 3" - 6" stockpile is transported by two conveyor belts to a tertiary screen. Overflow from the tertiary screen, which is greater than 1", is transported by conveyor belt to the lime kiln. Overflow from the secondary screen which is between 1" and 3" is discharged to a conveyor belt which feeds a stacker conveyor belt which feeds a 1" - 3" stone stockpile. Underflow from the 1" - 3" stockpile is transported by two conveyor belts to a tertiary screen. Overflow from the tertiary screen, which is greater than 1", is transported by conveyor belt to the lime kiln. Underflow from the secondary and tertiary screens which is less than 1" is transported by two conveyor belts to a spalls storage bin.

5.2 Emissions Control Description

Table 5.1 Emissions Unit Control Description

Emissions Units	Emissions Control Device	Emissions Point
Ten (10) Conveyor Belts	Mikropul Baghouse – Model 1805-10-20	DC-230
Two (2) Stacker Conveyor Belts		
Secondary Screen		
Tertiary Screen		
Lime Kiln Conveyor Belt Discharge	Mikropul Baghouse – Model DLMV9/15	DC-303
Secondary and Tertiary Fugitives	Reasonable Control/Water as required	Fugitive

Emissions Limits

5.3 Secondary and Tertiary Screening

- Particulate matter (PM) emissions shall not exceed 0.05 grams per dry standard cubic meter from each baghouse stack as required in 40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO.
- PM₁₀ (particulate matter with a mean aerodynamic diameter less an a nominal 10 microns -- 40 CFR 51.100) shall not exceed 0.11 pound per hour (lb/hr) or 0.48 tons per year (T/yr) from Secondary and Tertiary Screening (DC-230).

[March 27, 2007]

- Visible emissions from each baghouse stack shall not exceed seven percent opacity as required in 40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO.
- On and after the sixtieth day after achieving the maximum production rate at which the source will operate, but not later than one hundred eighty (180) days after initial start-up, the permittee shall not emit fugitive emissions from conveyor belt transfer points (except transfers to storage piles) which exhibit greater than ten percent opacity as required in 40 CFR 60.672.

Operating Requirements

5.4 Baghouse Requirements

- Equipment shall be installed, operated and maintained in good working condition to measure pressure drop across each baghouse.
- Pressure drop across the baghouses shall be maintained within manufacturer's specifications at all times.

5.5 Throughput Restrictions

The maximum limestone conveying rate of the secondary screen feed conveyor belt shall not exceed 44,640 tons per month or 525,600 tons per any consecutive 12-month period.

[March 27, 2007]

5.6 Fugitive PM Emissions

Fugitive emissions resulting from secondary crushing and screening operations shall be reasonably controlled as required in IDAPA 58.01.01.650 and 58.01.01.65 1 including, but not limited to, using water spray to control fugitive emissions resulting from the following sources:

- Primary stockpile underflow;
- 1" - 3" and 3" - 6" stockpile underflow;
- 1" - 3" and 3" - 6" stockpile underflow conveyor belts discharge to the tertiary screen feed conveyor belts;
- 1" - 3" and 3" - 6" stacker conveyor belt loading points; and
- Secondary and tertiary underflow conveyor belt discharge to the spalls storage bin feed conveyor belt;

On days with precipitation or on which the ambient temperature is below freezing (32 degrees Fahrenheit), the use of water sprays is not required.

[March 27, 2007]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

5.7 Baghouse Monitoring

Pressure drop across the baghouses shall be monitored and recorded once during each week of operation. Monitoring records shall be maintained on-site for a period of five years and shall be made available to DEQ representatives upon request.

[March 27, 2007]

5.8 Throughput Monitoring

The tons of limestone conveyed by the secondary screen conveyor belt shall be monitored and recorded each month and for the most recent consecutive 12-month period.

[March 27, 2007]

6. Vertical Lime Kiln

6.1 Process Description

Limestone is fed to the dual shaft natural gas-fired lime kiln by a system consisting of a conveyor belt, reversible direction conveyor belt, two vibrating feeders and a weigh hopper. Limestone (calcium carbonate) is converted to lime (calcium oxide) by the high temperature of the kiln at a maximum rate of twenty-five tons per hour.

6.2 Emissions Control Description

Table 6.1 Emissions Unit Control Description

Emissions Units	Emissions Control Device	Emissions Point
Vertical Lime Kiln	Fuller Baghouse (Model 448-3-10)	DC-316
Conveyor Belt	Reasonable Control	Fugitive
Two (2) Vibrating Feeders		
Weigh Hopper		
Reversible Conveyor Belt		

Emissions Limits

6.3 Vertical Lime Kiln

- PM_{10} (particulate matter with a mean aerodynamic diameter less than a nominal ten microns -- 40 CFR 51.100), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), carbon monoxide (CO) emissions shall not exceed the pound per hour (lb/hr) or tons per year (T/yr) values listed in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2 Vertical Lime Kiln Emissions Limits

Pollutant	lb/hr	T/yr
PM_{10}	2.35	10.3
Carbon Monoxide	12.0	52.6
Nitrogen Oxides	8.1	35.5
Sulfur Dioxide	1.6	7.01

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

[March 27, 2007]

6.4 Fugitive Emissions

- No visible fugitive emissions shall emanate from the vertical kiln building, as required in 40 CFR 60.672.
- Emissions passing through a building vent shall not exhibit greater than seven

percent opacity and shall not contain particulate matter in excess of 0.05 grams per dry standard cubic meter as required in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO.

- Fugitive emissions from the vertical kiln feed system shall not exceed ten percent opacity as required in 40 CFR 60.672.

Operating Requirements

6.5 Throughput Restrictions

The maximum throughput rate to the vertical kiln shall not exceed 37,944 tons per month or 446,760 tons per any consecutive 12-month period.

[March 27, 2007]

6.6 Fugitive PM Emissions

Fugitive emissions resulting from the kiln feed system shall be reasonably controlled as required in IDAPA58.01.01.650 and 58.01.01.651.

6.7 Baghouse Requirements

- Equipment shall be installed, operated and maintained in good working condition to measure pressure drop across each baghouse.
- Pressure drop across the baghouses shall be maintained within manufacturer's specifications at all times.

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

6.8 Baghouse Monitoring

Pressure drop across the baghouses shall be monitored and recorded once during each week of operation. Monitoring records shall be maintained on-site for a period of five years and shall be made available to DEQ representatives upon request.

[March 27, 2007]

6.9 Throughput Monitoring

The tons of limestone to the vertical lime kiln shall be monitored and recorded each month and for the most recent consecutive 12-month period.

[March 27, 2007]

7. Lime Handling

7.1 Process Description

Lime is discharged from the vertical kiln to a conveyor belt which transports the lime to a roll crusher. Two bucket elevators transport material from the roll crusher to a product screen which feeds three lime bins. The lime bins discharge to a conveyor belt which feeds a truck loadout spout.

Lime dust from the baghouse, which controls emissions from the vertical kiln (DC-3 16), is transported by three screw conveyors to a bucket elevator which feeds a lime dust bin. Lime dust is discharged from the dust bin either by a loadout spout or pug mill (wet process).

7.2 Emissions Control Description

Table 7.1 Emissions Unit Control Description

Emissions Units	Emissions Control Device	Emissions Point
Discharge from Kiln to Conveyor	Each Source is Controlled by a Baghouse	DC-504
Roll Crusher and 2 Bucket Elevator Feeds		DC-553
Product Screen and 3 Bin Feeds & 2 Bucket Elevator Discharges		DC-5 18
3 Bin Discharges		DC-540
Truck Loadout Spout		DC-53 1
Lime Dust Elevator and Bin		DC-332

Emissions Limits

7.3 Vertical Lime Kiln

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

[March 27, 2007]

Operating Requirements

7.4 Production Restrictions

The maximum lime production from the bottom of the vertical kiln shall not exceed 18,600 tons per month or 219,000 tons per any consecutive 12-month period.

[March 27, 2007]

7.5 Fugitive PM Emissions

Fugitive emissions resulting from the kiln feed system shall be reasonably controlled as required in IDAPA58.01.01.650 and 58.01.01.651.

[March 27, 2007]

7.6 Baghouse Requirements

- Equipment shall be installed, operated and maintained in good working condition to continuously measure pressure drop across each baghouse listed in Table 7.1.

- Maintenance shall be performed on the baghouses listed in Table 7.1 if visible emissions exceed ten percent opacity for three minutes aggregate in any sixty minute period.

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

7.7 Production Rate Monitoring

Each month the permittee shall monitor and record the production of the vertical lime kiln and production during previous consecutive 12-month period. Records shall remain on-site for a period of five years and shall be made available to DEQ representatives upon request.

[March 27, 2007]

8. Spall Handling

8.1 Process Description

Spalls are discharged from the belt conveyor (BC-206) to a spall bin (50 ton capacity, BN-207) or conveyor belt (un-numbered). The spall bin discharges to a truck load-out spout (SP-237). The conveyor belt discharges to a spalls stockpile. During freezing conditions, material from the spall bin is dropped to the ground and then transferred to the spall storage in the quarry.

8.2 Emissions Control Description

Table 8.1 Emissions Unit Control Description

Emissions Units	Emissions Control Device	Emissions Point
Spalls Bin	Mikropul Baghouse (Model 365-10-30)	DC-233
Spalls Load-out Spout		
Belt Conveyor		

Emissions Limits

8.3 Spalls Handling Baghouse

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

Operating Requirements

8.4 Fugitive PM Emissions

Fugitive emissions resulting from the spalls handling system shall be reasonably controlled as required in IDAPA 58.01.01.650 and 58.01.01.651.

8.5 Baghouse Requirements

- Equipment shall be installed, operated and maintained in good working condition to continuously measure pressure drop across the baghouse.
- Pressure drop across the baghouse shall be maintained within manufacturer's specifications at all times.
- Maintenance shall be performed on the spalls baghouse if visible emissions exceed 20% opacity for three minutes aggregate in any sixty minute period.

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

8.6 Baghouse Monitoring

Pressure drop across the baghouse shall be monitored and recorded once during each week of operation. Monitoring records shall be maintained on-site for a period of five years and shall be made available to DEQ representatives upon request.

[March 27, 2007]

9. General Provisions

General Compliance

- 1 The permittee has a continuing duty to comply with all terms and conditions of this permit. All emissions authorized herein shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit and the “Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho.” The emissions of any pollutant in excess of the limitations specified herein, or noncompliance with any other condition or limitation contained in this permit, shall constitute a violation of this permit, the “Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho,” and the Environmental Protection and Health Act (Idaho Code §39-101, et seq.)
[Idaho Code §39-101, et seq.]
- 2 The permittee shall at all times (except as provided in the “Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho”) maintain in good working order and operate as efficiently as practicable all treatment or control facilities or systems installed or used to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit and other applicable Idaho laws for the control of air pollution.
[IDAPA 58.01.01.211, 5/1/94]
- 3 Nothing in this permit is intended to relieve or exempt the permittee from the responsibility to comply with all applicable local, state, or federal statutes, rules, and regulations.
[IDAPA 58.01.01.212.01, 5/1/94]

Inspection and Entry

- 4 Upon presentation of credentials, the permittee shall allow DEQ or an authorized representative of DEQ to do the following:
 - Enter upon the permittee’s premises where an emissions source is located, emissions-related activity is conducted, or where records are kept under conditions of this permit;
 - Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that are kept under the conditions of this permit;
 - Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
 - As authorized by the Idaho Environmental Protection and Health Act, sample or monitor, at reasonable times, substances or parameters for the purpose of determining or ensuring compliance with this permit or applicable requirements.
[Idaho Code §39-108]

Construction and Operation Notification

- 5 This permit shall expire if construction has not begun within two years of its issue date, or if construction is suspended for one year.
[IDAPA 58.01.01.211.02, 5/1/94]
- 6 The permittee shall furnish DEQ written notifications as follows:
 - A notification of the date of initiation of construction, within five working days after occurrence; except in the case where pre-permit construction approval has been granted then notification shall be made within five working days after occurrence or within five working days after permit issuance whichever is later;
 - A notification of the date of any suspension of construction, if such suspension lasts for one year or more;

- A notification of the anticipated date of initial start-up of the stationary source or facility not more than sixty days or less than thirty days prior to such date; and
- A notification of the actual date of initial start-up of the stationary source or facility within fifteen days after such date; and
- A notification of the initial date of achieving the maximum production rate, within five working days after occurrence - production rate and date.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.211.03, 5/1/94]

Performance Testing

- 7 If performance testing (air emissions source test) is required by this permit, the permittee shall provide notice of intent to test to DEQ at least 15 days prior to the scheduled test date or shorter time period as approved by DEQ. DEQ may, at its option, have an observer present at any emissions tests conducted on a source. DEQ requests that such testing not be performed on weekends or state holidays.
- 8 All performance testing shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures in IDAPA 58.01.01.157. Without prior DEQ approval, any alternative testing is conducted solely at the permittee's risk. If the permittee fails to obtain prior written approval by DEQ for any testing deviations, DEQ may determine that the testing does not satisfy the testing requirements. Therefore, at least 30 days prior to conducting any performance test, the permittee is encouraged to submit a performance test protocol to DEQ for approval. The written protocol shall include a description of the test method(s) to be used, an explanation of any or unusual circumstances regarding the proposed test, and the proposed test schedule for conducting and reporting the test.
- 9 Within 30 days, or up to 60 days when requested following the date in which a performance test required by this permit is concluded, the permittee shall submit to DEQ a performance test report. The written report shall include a description of the process, identification of the test method(s) used, equipment used, all process operating data collected during the test period, and test results, as well as raw test data and associated documentation, including any approved test protocol.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.157, 4/5/00]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping

- 10 The permittee shall maintain sufficient records to ensure compliance with all of the terms and conditions of this permit. Monitoring records shall include, but not be limited to, the following: (a) the date, place, and times of sampling or measurements; (b) the date analyses were performed; (c) the company or entity that performed the analyses; (d) the analytical techniques or methods used; (e) the results of such analyses; and (f) the operating conditions existing at the time of sampling or measurement. All monitoring records and support information shall be retained for a period of at least five years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Supporting information includes, but is not limited to, all calibration and maintenance records, all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by this permit. All records required to be maintained by this permit shall be made available in either hard copy or electronic format to DEQ representatives upon request.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.211, 5/1/94]

Excess Emissions

- 11 The permittee shall comply with the procedures and requirements of IDAPA 58.01.01.130–136 for excess emissions due to start-up, shut-down, scheduled maintenance, safety measures, upsets, and breakdowns.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.130–136, 4/5/00]

Certification

- 12 All documents submitted to DEQ—including, but not limited to, records, monitoring data, supporting information, requests for confidential treatment, testing reports, or compliance certification—shall contain a certification by a responsible official. The certification shall state that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document(s) are true, accurate, and complete.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.123, 5/1/94]

False Statements

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

[IDAPA 58.01.01.125, 3/23/98]

Tampering

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

[IDAPA 58.01.01.126, 3/23/98]

Transferability

- 15 This permit is transferable in accordance with procedures listed in IDAPA 58.01.01.209.06.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.209.06, 4/11/06]

Severability

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

[IDAPA 58.01.01.211, 5/1/94]