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
John H. Tippets, Director

December 6, 2016

John Drake
Plant Manager
Busch Ag Resources Inc. – Malt Plant
5755 South Yellowstone Highway, Idaho Falls, ID 83402

RE: Facility ID No. 019-00025, Busch Ag Resources Inc. – Malt Plant, Idaho Falls
Final Tier I Operating Permit Letter

Dear Mr. Drake:

The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is issuing Tier I Operating Permit No. TI-2016.0016 to Busch Ag Resources Inc. – Malt Plant at Idaho Falls in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.300 through 386, Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho (Rules).

The enclosed permit is effective immediately, summarizes the applicable requirements for your facility, and requires an annual compliance certification for all emissions units. This permit replaces Tier I Operating Permit No. T1-2010.0127, issued August 3, 2011. The enclosed operating permit is based on the information contained in your permit application received on February 4, 2016. Modifications to and/or renewal of this operating permit shall be requested in a timely manner in accordance with the Rules.

In order to fully understand the compliance requirements of this permit, DEQ highly recommends that you schedule a meeting with Rensay Owen, Regional Air Quality Manager, at 208-528-2650 to review and discuss the terms and conditions of this permit. Should you choose to schedule this meeting, DEQ recommends the following representatives attend the meeting: your facility's plant manager, responsible official, environmental contact, and any other staff responsible for day-to-day compliance with permit conditions.

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 call Craig Woodruff at 208 373-0502 or craig.woodruff@deq.idaho.gov to address any questions or concerns you may have with the enclosed permit.

Sincerely,

Mike Simon
Stationary Source Program Manager
Air Quality Division

MS/cw Permit No. T1-2016.0016 PROJ 61694

Enclosure

Air Quality

TIER I OPERATING PERMIT

Permittee	Busch Ag Resources Inc. – Malt Plant
Permit Number	T1-2016.0016
Project ID	61694
Facility ID	019-00025
Facility Location	5755 South Yellowstone Highway Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Permit Authority

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

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

Date Issued	December 6, 2016
Date Expires	December 6, 2021

Craig Woodruff, Permit Writer

Mike Simon, Stationary Source Manager

Contents

1 Acronyms, Units, and Chemical Nomenclature 3
2 Permit Scope 5
3 Facility-Wide Conditions 8
4 Malt Drying and Sulfuring – Kilns No. 1, 2, 3 East, and 3 West 21
5 Natural Gas-Fired Boilers No. 1, 2, and 3 25
6 Barley and Malt Unloading, Handling, and Loadout 28
7 Emergency IC Engine Powering a Fire Pump 36
8 Insignificant Activities 41
9 General Provisions 42

1 Acronyms, Units, and Chemical Nomenclature

acfm	actual cubic feet per minute
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
BACT	Best Available Control Technology
BMP	best management practices
Btu	British thermal unit
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAM	Compliance Assurance Monitoring
CEMS	continuous emission monitoring systems
cfm	cubic feet per minute
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CI	compression ignition
CMS	continuous monitoring systems
CO	carbon monoxide
CO_2	carbon dioxide
CO_2e	CO_2 equivalent emissions
COMS	continuous opacity monitoring systems
DEQ	Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
dscf	dry standard cubic feet
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
GHG	greenhouse gases
gph	gallons per hour
gpm	gallons per minute
gr	grains (1 lb = 7,000 grains)
HAP	hazardous air pollutants
HHV	higher heating value
hp	horsepower
hr/yr	hours per consecutive 12-calendar-month period
ICE	internal combustion engines
IDAPA	a numbering designation for all administrative rules in Idaho promulgated in accordance with the Idaho Administrative Procedures Act
iwg	inches of water gauge
lb/hr	pounds per hour
MACT	Maximum Achievable Control Technology
mg/dscm	milligrams per dry standard cubic meter
MMBtu	million British thermal units
MMscf	million standard cubic feet
MRRR	Monitoring, Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements
NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NO_2	nitrogen dioxide
NO_X	nitrogen oxides
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
O&M	operation and maintenance
O2	oxygen
PC	permit condition
PM	particulate matter
$PM_{2.5}$	particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers
PM_{10}	particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers

ppm	parts per million
ppmw	parts per million by weight
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
psig	pounds per square inch gauge
PTC	permit to construct
PTE	potential to emit
PW	process weight rate
RICE	reciprocating internal combustion engines
Rules	Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho
scf	standard cubic feet
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SO_2	sulfur dioxide
SO_X	sulfur oxides
T/day	tons per calendar day
T/hr	tons per hour
T/yr	tons per consecutive 12 calendar-month period
T1	Tier I operating permit
T2	Tier II operating permit
ULSD	ultra low sulfur diesel
U.S.C.	United States Code
VOC	volatile organic compound

2 Permit Scope

Purpose

2.1 This Tier I operating permit establishes facility-wide requirements in accordance with the Idaho State Implementation Plan control strategy and the Rules.

2.2 This Tier I operating permit replaces the following permit(s):

- Tier I Operating Permit No. T1-2010.0127, issued August 3, 2011

Regulated Sources

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

Table 2.1 Regulated Sources

Permit Section	Source	Control Equipment
3	Fugitive road dust sources	Reasonable controls
4	Malt Drying and Sulfuring – Kiln No. 1: Manufacturer: Custom built Model: N/A Installed: Unknown Burner Model: Unknown Maximum Heat Input Rating: 68 MMBtu/hr Fuel: Natural gas only Sulfuring Malt Rate: 0.018 T/hr	None
	Malt Drying and Sulfuring – Kiln No. 2: Manufacturer: Custom built Model: N/A Installed: Unknown Burner Model: Unknown Maximum Heat Input Rating: 68 MMBtu/hr Fuel: Natural gas only Sulfuring Malt Rate: 0.018 T/hr	None
	Malt Drying and Sulfuring – Kiln No. 3: Manufacturer: Custom built Model: N/A Installed: Unknown Burner Model: Unknown Maximum Heat Input Rating: 81.6 MMBtu/hr Fuel: Natural gas only Sulfuring Malt Rate: 0.032 T/hr	None
	Malt Drying and Sulfuring – Kiln No. 4: Manufacturer: Custom built Model: N/A Installed: Unknown Burner Model: Unknown Maximum Heat Input Rating: 81.6 MMBtu/hr Fuel: Natural gas only Sulfuring Malt Rate: 0.032 T/hr	None

Permit Section	Source	Control Equipment
5	Boilers No. 1, 2, and 3 (three identical boilers): Manufacturer: Cleaver Brooks Model: CB#700-700 Installed: Unknown Burner Model: CB#700-700 Maximum Heat Input Rating: 90 MMBtu/hr Fuel: Natural gas only	None
6	Dust System #1 Loading and Unloading: Manufacturer: Various Model: N/A Installed: Unknown Maximum Barley Unloading: 180 T/hr Maximum By-product Loadout: 180 T/hr	Dust System #1 Baghouse: Manufacturer: Torit Day Model: RF-376 Type: Fabric filter Number of Bags: 376 Air to Cloth ratio: 10 to 1 PM10 control efficiency: 99%
6	Dust System #2 Loading and Unloading: Manufacturer: Various Model: N/A Installed: Unknown Maximum By-product Loadout: 180 T/hr Malt Loadout: 260 T/hr Maximum Barley Transfer: 260 T/hr Malt Transfer: 170 T/hr	Dust System #2 Baghouse: Manufacturer: Torit Day Model: RF-276 Type: Fabric filter Number of Bags: 276 Air to Cloth ratio: 10 to 1 PM10 control efficiency: 99%
6	Dust System #3 In-House Handling of Barley and Malt: Manufacturer: Various Model: N/A Installed: Unknown Maximum Barley Handling: 240 T/hr Malt Handling: 170 T/hr	Dust System #3 Baghouse: Manufacturer: Torit Day Model: RF-276 Type: Fabric filter Number of Bags: 276 Air to Cloth ratio: 10 to 1 PM10 control efficiency: 97%
6	Dust System #4 Barley Cleaning, Grading, and Associated Handling: Manufacturer: Various Model: N/A Installed: Unknown Maximum Barley Handling: 164 T/hr	Dust System #4 Baghouse: Manufacturer: Torit Day Model: RF-232 Type: Fabric filter Number of Bags: 232 Air to Cloth ratio: 10 to 1 PM10 control efficiency: 97%
6	Dust System #5 Graded Barley Transfer to Malt House: Manufacturer: Various Model: N/A Installed: Unknown Maximum Barley Handling: 140 T/hr	Dust System #5 Baghouse: Manufacturer: Torit Day Model: RF-232 Type: Fabric filter Number of Bags: 232 Air to Cloth ratio: 10 to 1 PM10 control efficiency: 97%
6	Dust System #6 Malt Cleaning, Grading, and Associated Handling: Manufacturer: Various Model: N/A Installed: Unknown Maximum Malt Handling: 213 T/hr	Dust System #6 Baghouse: Manufacturer: Torit Day Model: RF-276 Type: Fabric filter Number of Bags: 276 Air to Cloth ratio: 10 to 1 PM10 control efficiency: 97%
6	Dust System #7 Transfer of Dust: Manufacturer: Various Model: N/A Installed: Unknown Maximum Dust Handling: 2.5 T/hr	Dust System #7 Baghouse: Manufacturer: Torit Day Model: RF-48 Type: Fabric filter Number of Bags: 48 Air to Cloth ratio: 10 to 1 PM10 control efficiency: 97%

Permit Section	Source	Control Equipment
6	Dust System #8 Barley and Malt Handling: Manufacturer: Various Model: N/A Installed: Unknown Maximum Barley Handling: 121 T/hr Maximum Malt Handling: 189 T/hr	N/A: Manufacturer: Donaldson Model: 72 RFW 10 AW Type: Fabric filter Number of Bags: 72 Air to Cloth ratio: 7.5 to 1 PM10 control efficiency: 99.5%
6	Headhouse Vacuum System: Manufacturer: MAC Model: 96AVR14-3 Installed: Unknown Maximum Throughput: 2 T/hr	Headhouse Vacuum Baghouse (inherent to the process): Manufacturer: Lampson Model: 96AVR14-3 Type: Fabric filter Number of Bags: 14 Air to Cloth ratio: 10 to 1 PM10 control efficiency: 99%
6	Kiln House Vacuum System: Manufacturer: Hoffman Model: HPC14-84 Installed: Unknown Maximum Throughput: 2 T/hr	N/A (inherent to the process): Manufacturer: Hoffman Model: HPC14-84 Type: Fabric filter Number of Bags: 14 Air to Cloth ratio: 3 to 1 PM10 control efficiency: 99%
6	Kiln No. 3 Vacuum System: Manufacturer: MAC Model: 96 AVR 14-STY3 Installed: Unknown Maximum Throughput: 2 T/hr	N/A (inherent to the process): Manufacturer: MAC Model: 96 AVR 14-STY3 Type: Fabric filter Number of Bags: 14 Air to Cloth ratio: 3 to 1 PM10 control efficiency: 99%
6	Malt Germination – Malt House 1 & 2: Manufacturer: Custom Model: N/A Installed: Unknown Maximum Throughput: N/A (Batch Process)	None
6	Malt Germination – Malt House 3: Manufacturer: Custom Model: N/A Installed: Unknown Maximum Throughput: N/A (Batch Process)	None
7	Emergency IC engine powering a fire pump: Manufacturer: Detroit Diesel Model: DDFP T6At 7015 Manufacture Date: 1990 Maximum Power Rating: 315 bhp Fuel: diesel fuel only	None

3 Facility-Wide Conditions

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

Table 3.1 Applicable Requirements Summary

Permit Conditions	Parameter	Limit/Standard Summary	Applicable Requirements Reference	Monitoring, Recordkeeping, and Reporting Requirements
3.1-3.4	Fugitive Dust	Reasonable control	IDAPA 58.01.01.650–651	3.2–3.4, 3.21, 3.26
3.5, 3.6	Odors	Reasonable control	IDAPA 58.01.01.775–776	3.6, 3.21, 3.26
3.7-3.9	Visible Emissions	20% opacity for no more than 3 minutes in any 60-minute period	IDAPA 58.01.01.625	3.8, 3.9, 3.21, 3.26
3.10-3.14	Excess Emissions	Compliance with IDAPA 58.01.01.130-136	IDAPA 58.01.01.130–136	3.10-3.14, 3.21, 3.26
3.15	Open Burning	Compliance with IDAPA 58.01.01.600-623	IDAPA 58.01.01.600–623	3.15, 3.21, 3.26
3.16	Asbestos	Compliance with 40 CFR 61, Subpart M	40 CFR 61, Subpart M	3.16, 3.21, 3.26
3.17	Accidental Release Prevention	Compliance with 40 CFR 68	40 CFR 68	3.17, 3.21, 3.26
3.18	Recycling and Emissions Reductions	Compliance with 40 CFR 82, Subpart F	40 CFR 82, Subpart F	3.18, 3.21, 3.26
3.19, 3.20	NSPS/NESHAP General Provisions	Compliance with 40 CFR 60/63, Subpart A	IDAPA 58.01.01.107.03	3.19, 3.20, 3.21, 3.26
3.21	Monitoring and Recordkeeping	Maintenance of required records	IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06	3.21, 3.26
3.22-3.25	Testing	Compliance testing	IDAPA 58.01.01.157	3.22–3.25, 3.21, 3.26
3.26	Reports and Certifications	Submittal of required reports, notifications, and certifications	IDAPA 58.01.01.322.08	3.26
3.27	Incorporation of Federal Requirements by Reference	Compliance with applicable federal requirements referenced	IDAPA 58.01.01.107	3.27

Fugitive Dust

3.1 All reasonable precautions shall be taken to prevent particulate matter (PM) from becoming airborne in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.650–651.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.650–651, 3/30/07]

3.2 The permittee shall monitor and maintain records of the frequency and the method(s) used (e.g., water, chemical dust suppressants) to reasonably control fugitive emissions.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 07, 5/1/94]

3.3 The permittee shall maintain records of all fugitive dust complaints received. The permittee shall take appropriate corrective action as expeditiously as practicable after receiving of a valid complaint. The records shall include, at a minimum, the date that each complaint was received and a description of the following: the complaint, the permittee's assessment of the validity of the complaint, any corrective action taken, and the date the corrective action was taken.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 07, 5/1/94]

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

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 07, 5/1/94]

Odors

3.5 The permittee shall not allow, suffer, cause, or permit the emission of odorous gases, liquids, or solids to the atmosphere in such quantities as to cause air pollution.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.775–776 (state only), 5/1/94]

3.6 The permittee shall maintain records of all odor complaints received. If the complaint has merit, the permittee shall take appropriate corrective action as expeditiously as practicable. The records shall include, at a minimum, the date that each complaint was received and a description of the following: the complaint, the permittee's assessment of the validity of the complaint, any corrective action taken, and the date the corrective action was taken.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 07 (state only), 5/1/94]

Visible Emissions

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

[IDAPA 58.01.01.625, 4/5/00]

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

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

or

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

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 5/1/94]

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

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.07, 5/1/94]

Excess Emissions

Excess Emissions-General

3.10 The permittee shall comply with the procedures and requirements of IDAPA 58.01.01.130–136 for excess emissions. The provisions of IDAPA 58.01.01.130–136 shall govern in the event of conflicts between the excess emissions facility wide conditions (Permit Conditions 3.10 through 3.14) and the regulations of IDAPA 58.01.01.130–136.

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

[IDAPA 58.01.01.132, 4/5/00]

Excess Emissions-Startup, Shutdown, and Scheduled Maintenance

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

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

[IDAPA 58.01.01.133, 4/11/06]

Excess Emissions-Upset, Breakdown, or Safety Measures

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

- Immediately undertake all appropriate measures to reduce and, to the extent possible, eliminate excess emissions resulting from the event and to minimize the impact of such excess emissions on the ambient air quality and public health.
- Notify DEQ of any upset, breakdown, or safety event that results in excess emissions. Such notification shall identify the time, specific location, equipment or emissions unit involved, and (to the extent known) the cause(s) of the occurrence. The notification shall be given as soon as reasonably possible, but no later than 24 hours after the event, unless the permittee demonstrates to DEQ's satisfaction that the longer reporting period was necessary.
- Report and record the information required pursuant to the excess emissions reporting and recordkeeping facility wide conditions (Permit Conditions 3.13 and 3.14) and IDAPA 58.01.01.135 and 136 for each excess emissions event caused by an upset, breakdown, or safety measure.
- During any period of excess emissions caused by upset, breakdown, or operation under facility safety measures, DEQ may require the permittee to immediately reduce or cease operation of the equipment or emissions unit causing the period until such time as the condition causing the excess has been corrected or brought under control. Such action by DEQ shall be taken upon consideration of the factors listed in IDAPA 58.01.01.134.03 and after consultation with the permittee.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.134, 4/11/06]

Excess Emissions-Reporting and Recordkeeping

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

[IDAPA 58.01.01.135, 4/11/06]

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

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

[IDAPA 58.01.01.136, 4/5/00]

Open Burning

3.15 The permittee shall comply with the "Rules for Control of Open Burning" (IDAPA 58.01.01.600–623).

[IDAPA 58.01.01.600–623, 5/08/09]

Asbestos

3.16 NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart M—National Emission Standard for Asbestos

The permittee shall comply with all applicable requirements of 40 CFR 61, Subpart M—"National Emission Standard for Asbestos."

[40 CFR 61, Subpart M]

Accidental Release Prevention

3.17 A permittee of a stationary source that has more than a threshold quantity of a regulated substance in a process, as determined under 40 CFR 68.115, shall comply with the requirements of the "Chemical Accident Prevention Provisions" at 40 CFR 68 no later than the latest of the following dates:

- Three years after the date on which a regulated substance present above a threshold quantity is first listed under 40 CFR 68.130.
- The date on which a regulated substance is first present above a threshold quantity in a process.

[40 CFR 68.10 (a)]

Recycling and Emissions Reductions

3.18 40 CFR Part 82—Protection of Stratospheric Ozone

The permittee shall comply with applicable standards for recycling and emissions reduction of refrigerants and their substitutes pursuant to 40 CFR 82, Subpart F, "Recycling and Emissions Reduction."

[40 CFR 82, Subpart F]

NSPS/NESHAP General Provisions

3.19 NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart A-General Provisions

The permittee shall comply with the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart A-"General Provisions"-in accordance with 40 CFR 60.1. A summary of requirements for affected facilities is provided in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2 NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart A - Summary of General Provisions

Section	Subject	Summary of Section Requirements
60.4	Address	• All requests, reports, applications, submittals, and other communications associated with 40 CFR 60, Subpart(s) shall be submitted to: Idaho Falls Regional Office 900 N. Skyline, Ste. B Idaho Falls, ID 83402
60.7(a), (b), and (f)	Notification and Recordkeeping	• Notification shall be furnished of commencement of construction postmarked no later than 30 days of such date. • Notification shall be furnished of initial startup postmarked within 15 days of such date. • Notification shall be furnished of any physical or operational change that may increase emissions postmarked 60 days before the change is made. • Records shall be maintained of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown or malfunction; any malfunction of the air pollution control equipment; or any periods during which a CMS or monitoring device is inoperative. • Records shall be maintained, in a permanent form suitable for inspection, of all measurements, performance testing measurements, calibration checks, adjustments and maintenance performed, and other required information. Records shall be maintained for a period of two years following the date of such measurements, maintenance, reports, and records.
60.8	Performance Tests	• At least 30 days prior notice of any performance test shall be provided to afford the opportunity to have an observer to be present. • Within 60 days of achieving the maximum production rate, but not later 180 days after initial startup, performance test(s) shall be conducted and a written report of the results of such test(s) furnished. • Performance testing facilities shall be provided as follows: Sampling ports adequate for test methods applicable to such facility. Safe sampling platform(s). Safe access to sampling platform(s). Utilities for sampling and testing equipment. • Performance tests shall be conducted and data reduced in accordance with 40 CFR 60.8(b), (c), and (f)
60.11(a), (d), (f), and (g)	Compliance with Standards and Maintenance Requirements	• When performance tests are required, compliance with standards is determined by methods and procedures established by 40 CFR 60.8. • At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, the owners and operators shall, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate any affected facility including associated air pollution control equipment in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. • For the purpose of submitting compliance certifications or establishing whether or not a person has violated or is in violation of any standard, nothing shall preclude the use, including the exclusive use, of any credible evidence or information, relevant to whether a source would have been in compliance with applicable requirements if the appropriate performance or compliance test or procedure had been performed.
60.11(b), (c), and (e)	Compliance with Standards and Maintenance Requirements (Opacity)	• Compliance with opacity standards shall be determined by Method 9 in Appendix A of 40 CFR 60. The permittee may elect to use COM measurements in lieu of Method 9, provided notification is made at least 30 days before the performance test. • The opacity standards shall apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, malfunction, and as otherwise provided. • Opacity observations shall be conducted concurrently with the initial performance test required in 40 CFR 60.8 in accordance with the requirements and exceptions in 40 CFR 60.11(e).

Table 3.2 NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart A – Summary of General Provisions (continued)

Section	Subject	Summary of Section Requirements
60.12	Circumvention	• No permittee shall build, erect, install, or use any article, machine, equipment or process, the use of which conceals an emission which would otherwise constitute a violation of an applicable standard.
60.13	Monitoring Requirements (CMS)	• All CMS and monitoring devices shall be installed and operational prior to conducting performance tests required by 40 CFR 60.8. • A performance evaluation of the COMS or CEMS shall be conducted before or during any performance test and a written report of the results of the performance evaluation furnished. Reporting requirements include submitting performance evaluations reports within 60 days of the evaluations required by this section, and submitting results of the performance evaluations for the COM within 10 days before a performance test, if using a COM to determine compliance with opacity during a performance test instead of Method 9. • The zero and span calibration drifts must be checked at least once daily and adjusted in accordance with the requirements in 40 CFR 60.13(d). • The zero and upscale (span) calibration drifts of a COMS must be automatically, intrinsic to the opacity monitor, checked at least once daily. • Except for system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments, all CMS shall be in continuous operation and shall meet minimum frequency of operation requirements as specified in 40 CFR 60.13(e). • All CMS or monitoring devices shall be installed such that representative measurements of emissions or process parameters from the affected facility are obtained. CMS shall be located and installed in accordance with the requirements in 40 CFR 60.13(f) and (g). • Data shall be reduced and computed in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR 60.13(h), (i), and (j).
60.14	Modification	• A physical or operational change which results in an increase in the emission rate to the atmosphere or any pollutant to which a standard applies shall be considered a modification, and upon modification an existing facility shall become an affected facility in accordance with the requirements and exemptions in 40 CFR 60.14. • Within 180 days of the completion of any physical or operational change, compliance with all applicable standards must be achieved.
60.15	Reconstruction	• An existing facility, upon reconstruction, becomes an affected facility, irrespective of any change in emission rate in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 60.15.

[40 CFR 60, Subpart A]

3.20 NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart A—General Provision

The permittee shall comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart A—"General Provisions." A summary of applicable requirements for affected sources is provided in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3 NSPS 40 CFR 63, Subpart A – Summary of General Provisions for Affected Sources

Section	Subject	Summary of Section Requirements
63.13	Address	• All requests, reports, applications, submittals, and other communications associated with 40 CFR 63, Subpart(s) shall be submitted to: Director Air and Waste US EPA 1200 Sixth Ave. Seattle, WA 98101 Idaho Falls Regional Office 900 N. Skyline, Ste. B Idaho Falls, ID 83402
63.4(a)	Prohibited Activities	• No permittee must operate any affected sourcé in violation of the requirements of 40 CFR 63 in accordance with 40 CFR 63.4(a). No permittee subject to the provisions of this part shall fail to keep records, notify, report, or revise reports as required under this part.
63.4(b)	Circumvention/ Fragmentation	• No permittee shall build, erect, install or use any article, machine, equipment, or process to conceal an emission that would otherwise constitute noncompliance with a relevant standard. • Fragmentation which divides ownership of an operation, within the same facility among various owners where there is no real change in control, will not affect applicability in accordance with 40 CFR 63.4(c).
63.6(b) and (c)	Compliance Dates	• The permittee of any new or reconstructed source must comply with the relevant standard as specified in 40 CFR 63.6(b). The permittee of a source that has an initial startup before the effective date of a relevant standard must comply not later than the standard's effective date in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6(b)(1). The permittee of a source that has an initial startup after the effective date of a relevant standard must comply upon startup of the source in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6(b)(2). • The permittee of any existing sources must comply with the relevant standard by the compliance date established in the applicable subpart or as specified in 40 CFR 63.6(c). The permittee of an area source that increases its emissions of hazardous air pollutants such that the source becomes a major source shall be subject to relevant standards for existing sources in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6(c)(5).
63.6(e) and (f)	Compliance with Standards and Maintenance Requirements (Non-Opacity)	• At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, the permittee must operate and maintain any affected source, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6(e). • The permittee of an affected source must develop a written startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan and a program of corrective action for malfunctioning process, air pollution control, and monitoring equipment used to comply with the relevant standard in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6(e). The permittee must maintain the current plan at the affected source and must make the plan available upon request. If the plan fails to address or inadequately addresses a malfunction, the permittee must revise the plan within 45 days after the event. • The permittee must record and report actions taken during a startup, shutdown, or malfunction in accordance with the requirements in 40 CFR 63.6(e). The permittee shall confirm that actions taken during the relevant reporting period during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction were consistent with the plan in the semiannual startup, shutdown, and malfunction report. • Non-opacity emission standards shall apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, and as otherwise specified, in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6(f).

Table 3.3 NSPS 40 CFR 63, Subpart A – Summary of General Provisions for Affected Sources (continued)

Section	Subject	Summary of Section Requirements
63.7	Performance Testing Requirements	• If required to do performance testing, the permittee must perform such tests within 180 days of the compliance date in accordance with 40 CFR 63.7(a). • The permittee must notify in writing of the intention to conduct a performance test at least 60 calendar days before the performance test is initially scheduled to begin to allow review of the site-specific test plan and to have an observer present during the test in accordance with 40 CFR 63.7(b). • Before conducting a required performance test, the permittee shall develop and, if requested, shall submit a site-specific test plan for approval in accordance with 40 CFR 63.7(c). The test plan shall include a test program summary, the test schedule, data quality objectives, and both an internal and external quality assurance (QA) program. • If required to do performance testing, the permittee shall provide performance testing facilities in accordance with 40 CFR 63.7(d): Sampling ports adequate for test methods applicable to such source. Safe sampling platform(s); Safe access to sampling platform(s); Utilities for sampling and testing equipment; and Any other facilities deemed necessary for safe and adequate testing of a source. • Performance tests shall be conducted and data reduced in accordance with 40 CFR 63.7(e) and (f). • The permittee shall report the results of the performance test before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of the test, unless specified or approved otherwise in accordance with 40 CFR 63.7(g).
63.9	Notification Requirements	• The permittee of an affected source that has an initial startup before the effective date of a relevant standard shall notify in writing that the source is subject to the relevant standard, in accordance with 40 CFR 63.9(b)(2). The notification, which shall be submitted not later than 120 calendar days after the effective date of the relevant standard (or within 120 calendar days after the source becomes subject to the relevant standard), shall provide the following information: The name and address of the permittee; The address (i.e., physical location) of the affected source; An identification of the relevant standard, or other requirement, that is the basis of the notification and the source's compliance date; A brief description of the nature, size, design, and method of operation of the source and an identification of the types of emission points within the affected source subject to the relevant standard and types of hazardous air pollutants emitted; and A statement of whether the affected source is a major source or an area source. • The permittee of a new or reconstructed major affected source for which an application for approval of construction or reconstruction is required must provide the following information in writing in accordance with 40 CFR 63.9(b)(4): A notification of intention to construct a new major-emitting affected source, reconstruct a major-emitting affected source, or reconstruct a major source such that the source becomes a major-emitting affected source; A notification of the actual date of startup of the source delivered or postmarked within 15 calendar days after that date. • The permittee of a new or reconstructed affected source for which an application for approval of construction or reconstruction is not required must provide the following information in writing in accordance with 40 CFR 63.9(b)(5): A notification of intention to construct a new affected source, reconstruct an affected source, or reconstruct a source such that the source becomes an affected source, and A notification of the actual date of startup of the source delivered or postmarked within 15 calendar days after that date. Unless the permittee has requested and received prior permission, the notification must include the information required in the application for approval of construction or reconstruction as specified in 40 CFR 63.5(d)(1).

Table 3.3 NSPS 40 CFR 63, Subpart A – Summary of General Provisions for Affected Sources (continued)

Section	Subject	Summary of Section Requirements
63.9	Notification Requirements (continued)	• The permittee shall notify in writing of his or her intention to conduct a performance test at least 60 calendar days before the performance test is scheduled to begin to allow the opportunity to review and approve the site-specific test plan required by 40 CFR 63.7(c), and to have an observer present during the test. • The permittee of an affected source shall notify in writing of the anticipated date for conducting the opacity or visible emission observations in accordance with 40 CFR 63.9(f), if such observations are required. • Each time a notification of compliance status is required under this part, the permittee of such source shall submit a notification of compliance status in accordance with 40 CFR 63.9(h)(2)(i). The notification shall list: The methods that were used to determine compliance; The results of any performance tests, opacity or visible emission observations, continuous monitoring system (CMS) performance evaluations, and/or other monitoring procedures or methods that were conducted; The methods that will be used for determining continuing compliance, including a description of monitoring and reporting requirements and test methods; The type and quantity of hazardous air pollutants emitted by the source (or surrogate pollutants if specified in the relevant standard), reported in units and averaging times and in accordance with the test methods specified in the relevant standard; If the relevant standard applies to both major and area sources, an analysis demonstrating whether the affected source is a major source (using the emissions data generated for this notification); A description of the air pollution control equipment (or method) for each emission point, including each control device (or method) for each hazardous air pollutant and the control efficiency (percent) for each control device (or method); and A statement by the permittee of the affected existing, new, or reconstructed source as to whether the source has complied with the relevant standard or other requirements. • The notification must be sent before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of the relevant compliance demonstration activity specified in the relevant standard unless otherwise specified in accordance with 40 CFR 63.9(h)(2)(ii). If no performance test is required but opacity or visible emission observations are required to demonstrate compliance with a standard, the notification shall be sent before close of business on the 30th day following the completion of the observations. • Each time a notification of compliance status is required under this part, the permittee of such source shall submit the notification of compliance status following completion of the relevant compliance demonstration activity specified. • If a permittee submits estimates or preliminary information in an application in place of the actual emissions data or control efficiencies, the permittee shall submit the actual emissions data and other correct information as soon as available but no later than with the initial notification of compliance status required in this section in accordance with 40 CFR 63.9(h)(5). • Any change in the information already provided under this section shall be provided in writing within 15 calendar days after the change in accordance with 40 CFR 63.9(j).

Table 3.3 NSPS 40 CFR 63, Subpart A – Summary of General Provisions for Affected Sources (continued)

Section	Subject	Summary of Section Requirements
63.10	Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements	• The permittee shall maintain files of all required information recorded in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious inspection and review in accordance with 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1). The files shall be retained for at least 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record. At a minimum, the most recent 2 years of data shall be retained on site. • The permittee shall maintain relevant records of the following in accordance with 40 CFR 63.10(b)(2); The occurrence and duration of each startup or shutdown when the startup or shutdown causes the source to exceed any applicable emission limitation in the relevant emission standards; The occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation or the required air pollution control and monitoring equipment; All required maintenance performed on the air pollution control and monitoring equipment; Actions taken during periods of startup or shutdown when the source exceeded applicable emission limitations in a relevant standard and when the actions taken are different from the procedures specified in the affected source's startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan; or Actions taken during periods of malfunction when the actions taken are different from the procedures specified in the affected source's startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan; All information necessary, including actions taken, to demonstrate conformance with the affected source's startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan (see 40 CFR 63.6(e)(3)) when all actions taken during periods of startup or shutdown (and the startup or shutdown causes the source to exceed any applicable emission limitation in the relevant emission standards), and malfunction (including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation) are consistent with the procedures specified in such plan. (The information needed to demonstrate conformance with the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan may be recorded using a "checklist," or some other effective form of recordkeeping, in order to minimize the recordkeeping burden for conforming events); Each period during which a CMS is malfunctioning or inoperative (including out-of-control periods); All required measurements needed to demonstrate compliance with a relevant standard (including, but not limited to, 15-minute averages of CMS data, raw performance testing measurements, and raw performance evaluation measurements, that support data that the source is required to report); All results of performance tests, CMS performance evaluations, and opacity and visible emission observations; All measurements as may be necessary to determine the conditions of performance tests and performance evaluations; All CMS calibration checks; All adjustments and maintenance performed on CMS; All emission levels relative to the criterion for obtaining permission to use an alternative to the relative accuracy test, if the source has been granted such permission under 40 CFR 63.8(f)(6); and All documentation supporting initial notifications and notifications of compliance status under 40 CFR 63.9. • If an permittee determines that his or her stationary source that emits one or more HAP, and that stationary source is in the source category regulated by the relevant standard, but that source is not subject to a relevant standard because of limitations on the source's potential to emit or an exclusion, the permittee must keep a record of the applicability determination on site at the source for a period of 5 years after the determination, or until the source changes its operations to become an affected source, whichever comes first in accordance with 40 CFR 63.10(b).

[40 CFR 63, Subpart A]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping

3.21 The permittee shall maintain sufficient records to ensure compliance with all of the terms and conditions of this operating 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 58.01.01.322.06, 07, 5/1/94]

Performance Testing

3.22 If performance testing is required, the permittee shall provide notice of intent to test to DEQ at least 15 days prior to the scheduled test or shorter time period as provided in a permit, order, consent decree, or by DEQ approval. DEQ may, at its option, have an observer present at any emissions tests conducted on a source. DEQ requests such testing not be performed on weekends or state holidays.

3.23 All testing shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures in IDAPA 58.01.01.157. Without prior DEQ approval, any alternative testing is conducted solely at the permittee's risk. If the permittee fails to obtain prior written approval by DEQ for any testing deviations, DEQ may determine that the testing does not satisfy the testing requirements. Therefore, prior to conducting any performance test, the permittee is encouraged to submit in writing to DEQ, at least 30 days in advance, the following for approval:

- The type of method to be used.
- Any extenuating or unusual circumstances regarding the proposed test.
- The proposed schedule for conducting and reporting the test.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.157, 4/5/00; IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 08.a, 09, 5/1/94]

3.24 Unless a longer time is approved by DEQ, the permittee shall submit a compliance test report for the respective test to DEQ within 60 days upon request following the date in which a compliance test required by this permit is concluded. The compliance test report shall include all process operating data collected during the test period as well as the test results, raw test data, and associated documentation, including any approved test protocol.

3.25 The proposed test date(s), test date rescheduling notice(s), compliance test report, and all other correspondence shall be sent to the DEQ address specified in the "Reports and Certifications" facility wide condition (Permit Condition 3.26).

[IDAPA 58.01.01.157, 4/5/00; IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 08.a, 09, 5/1/94]

Reports and Certifications

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

Air Quality Permit Compliance
Department of Environmental Quality
Idaho Falls Regional Office
900 N. Skyline, Ste. B
Idaho Falls, ID 83402
Phone: (208) 528-2650
Fax: (208) 528-2695

The periodic compliance certification required in the general provisions (General Provision 9.22) shall also be submitted within 30 days of the end of the specified reporting period to:

Part 70 Operating Permit Program
U.S. EPA Region 10, Mail Stop: OAW-150
1200 Sixth Ave., Suite 900
Seattle, WA 98101

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.08, 11, 4/5/00]

Incorporation of Federal Requirements by Reference

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

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

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

[IDAPA 58.01.01.107, 4/7/11]

4 Malt Drying and Sulfuring – Kilns No. 1, 2, 3 East, and 3 West

Summary Description

In the kiln, the green malt is dried. The kilns are heated using indirect-fired natural gas burners. Heated air is recovered after passing through the kilns using a heat recovery unit. The drying process is a batch process requiring approximately 24 hours for completion of the drying cycle.

Each batch of green malt undergoes a sulfuring treatment once during the drying cycle. The sulfuring treatment process bleaches and brightens the malt kernel. Sulfuring is accomplished by burning sulfur and allowing the SO2 formed to contact the malt during the drying process.

Emissions from the steeping, germination and drying process include particulate from malt handling, all criteria pollutants from burning natural gas and SO2 from sulfuring.

Kiln 3 East and 3 West have six natural-gas burners. There are a total of six exhaust stacks associated with Kiln 3 East and 3 West, one stack for each burner. There is a pre-heater exhaust stack and two burner exhaust stacks associated with the East and West sides of Kiln 3.

[PTC No. P-2010.0146, 2/11/11]

Table 4.1 describes the devices used to control emissions from the malt drying and sulfuring kilns.

Table 4.1 Malt Drying and Sulfuring Kilns Description

Emissions Units / Processes	Control Devices
Malt Drying and Sulfuring - Kiln No. 1	None
Malt Drying and Sulfuring - Kiln No. 2	None
Malt Drying and Sulfuring - Kiln No. 3	None
Malt Drying and Sulfuring - Kiln No. 4	None

Table 4.2 contains only a summary of the requirements that apply to the malt drying and sulfuring – Kilns No. 1, 2, 3 East, and 3 West. Specific permit requirements are listed below.

Table 4.2 Applicable Requirements Summary

Permit Conditions	Parameter	Limit/Standard Summary	Applicable Requirements Reference	Operating, Monitoring, and Recordkeeping Requirements
4.1	PM, PM10, SO2, NOX, CO, and VOC emissions from natural gas combustion, and PM, PM10, SO2, emissions from the process	See the Kilns Emissions Limits Table	PTC No. P-040520, issued March 11, 2005	4.3, 4.5, and 3.21
4.2, 3.7	Kilns opacity limit	20% opacity	PTC No. P-040520, issued March 11, 2005	3.8, 3.9
4.3	Kilns throughputs	2,040 MMscf natural gas, 404,700 T/yr of malt, and 95 T/yr of sulfur all in any consecutive 12-month period	PTC No. P-040520, issued March 11, 2005	4.5 and 3.21
4.4, 3.1	Fugitive emissions	Reasonable control	PTC No. P-040520, issued March 11, 2005	4.4, 3.2, 3.3, and 3.4

Emission Limits

4.1 Emissions Limits

4.1.1 Particulate matter (PM) emissions from the gas-fired kiln burners shall not exceed 0.015 grains per dry standard cubic foot (gr/dscf) of effluent gas adjusted to 3% oxygen by volume; in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.675.

[PTC No. P-2010.0146, 2/11/11]

4.1.2 The PM, particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers (PM10), sulfur dioxide (SO2), oxides of nitrogen (NOX), carbon monoxide (CO), and volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions resulting from natural gas burning shall not exceed any corresponding emission rate limits listed in the Kilns Emissions Limits Table of this permit.

[PTC No. P-2010.0146, 2/11/11]

4.1.3 PM10 and SO2 emissions resulting from process operations in each of the kilns and exhausting from the kiln stacks shall not exceed any corresponding emission rate limits listed in the Kilns Emission's Limits Table of this permit.

Table 4.3 Kilns Emission Limits

Source Description	PM		PM_{10} [b]		SO_2		NO_X		CO		VOC	
	lb/hr [c]	T/yr [d]	lb/hr [c]	T/yr [d]	lb/hr [c]	T/yr [d]	lb/hr [c]	T/yr [d]	lb/hr [c]	T/yr [d]	lb/hr [c]	T/yr [d]
Kilns 1, 2, 3 East, and 3 West Natural Gas Combustion[e]	2.28	7.76	2.28	7.76	0.18	0.60	29.92	102.0	25.13	85.7	1.65	5.60
Kilns 1, 2, 3 East, and 3 West Process[f]	17.1	74.9	15.3	67.0	192.0	95.0	--	--	--	--	--	--

a In absence of any other credible evidence, compliance is ensured by complying with permit operating, monitoring, and record keeping requirements.
b Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal ten (10) micrometers, including condensable particulate as defined in IDAPA 58.01.01.006.
c Pounds per hour, as determined by a test method prescribed by IDAPA 58.01.01.157, EPA reference test method, continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) data, or DEQ-approved alternative.
d Tons per any consecutive 12-calendar month period.
e Limits are for all kiln burner natural gas combustion emissions combined.
f Limits are for all kiln process emissions combined.

[PTC No. P-2010.0146, 2/11/11]

4.2 Opacity Limit

Emissions from the Kiln stacks (Kilns No. 1, 2, 3 East, and 3 West) stack, or any other stack, vent, or functionally equivalent opening associated with the kilns, shall not exceed 20% opacity for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any 60-minute period as required by IDAPA 58.01.01.625. Opacity shall be determined by the procedures contained in IDAPA 58.01.01.625.

[PTC No. P-2010.0146, 2/11/11]

Operating Requirements

4.3 Throughput Limits

4.3.1 The maximum annual natural gas throughput for Kilns No. 1, 2, 3 East, and 3 West shall not exceed 2,040 million standard cubic feet in any consecutive 12-month period.

[PTC No. P-2010.0146, 2/11/11]

4.3.2 The maximum annual amount of malt dried in the kilns shall not exceed 404,700 tons per year (T/yr) in any consecutive 12-month period.

[PTC No. P-2010.0146, 2/11/11]

4.3.3 The maximum annual sulfur consumption rate from all kilns (Kilns No. 1, 2, 3 East, and 3 West) shall not exceed 95 T/yr in any consecutive 12-month period.

[PTC No. P-2010.0146, 2/11/11]

4.4 Reasonable Control of Fugitive Emissions

All reasonable precautions shall be taken to prevent PM from becoming airborne. In determining what is reasonable, considerations will be given to factors such as the proximity of dust-emitting operations to human habitations and/or activities and atmospheric conditions that might affect the movement of PM. Some of the reasonable precautions include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Use, where practical, of water or chemicals for control of dust in the demolition of existing buildings or structures, construction operations, the grading of roads, or the clearing of lands.
- Application, where practical, of asphalt, oil, water or suitable chemicals to, or covering of dirt roads, material stockpiles, and other surfaces which can create dust.
- Installation and use, where practical, of hoods, fans and fabric filters or equivalent systems to enclose and vent the handling of dusty materials. Adequate containment methods should be employed during sandblasting or other operations; covering, where practical, of open-bodied trucks transporting materials likely to give rise to airborne dusts; paving of roadways and their maintenance in a clean condition, where practical.
- Prompt removal of earth or other stored material from streets, where practical.

[PTC No. P-2010.0146, 2/11/11]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

4.5 Throughput Monitoring

The permittee shall monitor and record the amount of natural gas burned in Kilns No. 1, 2, 3 East, and 3 West combined on a monthly basis. Each month, the permittee will compile the monthly records into a rolling sum for the most recent 12-month period. The permittee shall comply with the recordkeeping General Provision requirements.

The permittee shall monitor and record the amount of malt dried in Kilns No. 1, 2, 3 East, and 3 West combined on a monthly basis. Each month, the permittee will compile the monthly records into a rolling sum for the most recent 12-month period.

The permittee shall monitor and record the amount of sulfur burned in Kilns No. 1, 2, 3 East, and 3 West combined on a monthly basis. Each month, the permittee will compile the monthly records into a rolling sum for the most recent 12-month period.

[PTC No. P-2010.0146, 2/11/11]

4.6 Visible Emissions Monitoring

The permittee shall conduct a monthly inspection of any point of emission during daylight hours and under normal operating conditions. The inspection shall consist of a see/no see evaluation for each potential source of visible emissions. If any visible emissions are present from any point of emission, the permittee shall either take appropriate corrective action as expeditiously as practicable, or perform a Method 9 opacity test in accordance with the procedures outlined in IDAPA 58.01.01.625. A minimum of 30 observations shall be recorded when conducting the opacity test. If opacity is greater than 20% for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any 60-minute period, the permittee shall take all necessary corrective action and report the exceedance in its annual compliance certification and in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.130-136. The permittee shall maintain records of the results of each monthly visible emission inspection and each opacity test when conducted. The records shall include, at a minimum, the date and results of each inspection and test and a description of the following: the permittee's assessment of the conditions existing at the time visible emissions are present (if observed), any corrective action taken in response to the visible emissions, and the date corrective action was taken.

[PTC No. P-2010.0146, 2/11/11]

5 Natural Gas-Fired Boilers No. 1, 2, and 3

Summary Description

Three natural gas-fired boilers are used for utility operations at the facility. The boilers provide steam for the malting process equipment as well as heat for the buildings at the facility. All three boilers exhaust through a common stack. Table 5.1 describes the devices used to control emissions from natural gas-fired Boilers No. 1, 2, and 3.

Table 5.1 Natural Gas-Fired Boilers No. 1, 2, and 3 Description

Emissions Units / Processes	Control Devices
Boiler No. 1	None
Boiler No. 2	None
Boiler No. 3	None

Table 5.2 contains only a summary of the requirements that apply to the natural gas-fired Boilers No. 1, 2, and 3. Specific permit requirements are listed below.

Table 5.2 Applicable Requirements Summary

Permit Conditions	Parameter	Limit/Standard Summary	Applicable Requirements Reference	Operating, Monitoring, and Recordkeeping Requirements
5.1.1	PM emissions	0.015 gr/dscf	PTC No. P-2010.0146, issued February 11, 2011	5.4 and 3.21
5.1.2	PM, PM_{10}, SO_2, NO_X, VOC, and CO emissions	Boilers No. 1, 2, and 3 Emissions Limits Table	PTC No. P-2010.0146, issued February 11, 2011	5.4 and 3.21
5.2	Opacity	20% opacity	PTC No. P-2010.0146, issued February 11, 2011	5.4, 3.8, and 3.9
5.3	Throughput of natural gas	283 MMscf/yr	PTC No. P-2010.0146, issued February 11, 2011	5.4, 5.6, and 3.21

Emission Limits

5.1 Emissions Limits

5.1.1 The PM emissions from the natural gas-fired boilers exhaust which vent to the boiler stack, shall not exceed 0.015 gr/dscf of effluent gas adjusted to 3% oxygen by volume in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.675.

[PTC No. P-2010.0146, 2/11/11]

5.1.2 The PM, PM10, SO2, NOX, CO, and VOC emissions resulting from natural gas burning and exhausting from the boilers shall not exceed any corresponding emission rate limits listed in the Boilers No. 1, 2, and 3 Emissions Limits Table.

[PTC No. P-2010.0146, 2/11/11]

Table 5.3 Boilers No. 1, 2, and 3 Emission Limits

Source Description	PM		PM_{10} [b]		SO_2		NO_X		CO		VOC	
	lb/hr [c]	T/yr [d]	lb/hr [c]	T/yr [d]	lb/hr [c]	T/yr [d]	lb/hr [c]	T/yr [d]	lb/hr [c]	T/yr [d]	lb/hr [c]	T/yr [d]
S10 (Boilers No. 1, 2, and 3)	0.68	1.08	0.68	1.08	0.05	0.08	9.00	14.15	7.56	11.89	0.50	0.78

a In absence of any other credible evidence, compliance is ensured by complying with permit operating, monitoring, and record keeping requirements.
b Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal ten (10) micrometers, including condensable particulate as defined in IDAPA 58.01.01.006.
c Pounds per hour, as determined by a test method prescribed by IDAPA 58.01.01.157, EPA reference test method, continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) data, or DEQ-approved alternative.
d Tons per any consecutive 12-calendar month period.

[PTC No. P-2010.0146, 2/11/11]

5.2 Opacity Limit

Emissions from the Boilers No. 1, 2, and 3, or any other stack, vent, or functionally equivalent opening associated with the boilers, shall not exceed 20% opacity for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any 60-minute period as required by IDAPA 58.01.01.625. Opacity shall be determined by the procedures contained in IDAPA 58.01.01.625.

[PTC No. P-2010.0146, 2/11/11]

Operating Requirements

5.3 Throughput Limits

The maximum annual combined throughput for Boilers No. 1, 2, and 3 shall not exceed 283 million cubic feet in any consecutive 12-month period.

[PTC No. P-2010.0146, 2/11/11]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

5.4 Throughput Monitoring

The permittee shall monitor and record the amount of natural gas combusted in Boilers No. 1, 2, and 3 as specified in 40 CFR 60.48.c(g) or an approved alternative method to demonstrate compliance with the Emissions Limits and Throughput Limits permit conditions. The permittee shall monitor and record the amount of natural gas combusted in Boilers No. 1, 2, and 3 each month and for the most recent 12-month period. Records of this information shall remain on site for the most recent five-year period and shall be made available to DEQ representatives upon request.

[40 CFR 60.48.c(g); PTC No. P-2010.0146, 2/11/11]

5.5 NSPS-Subpart Dc Applicability Notification, Monitoring, and Reporting Requirements

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.48c(a), the permittee shall submit notification of the date of construction or reconstruction, anticipated startup, and actual startup as required by 40 CFR 60.7 for Boilers No. 1, 2, and 3.

The notification shall include the following:

- The design heat input capacity of boilers
- The fuel(s) to be combusted in the boilers
- The annual capacity factor at which the permittee anticipates operating Boilers No. 1, 2, and 3 based on all fuels fired and based on each individual fuel fired

[40 CFR 60.48c(a); PTC No. P-2010.0146, 2/11/11]

5.6 NSPS – Subpart Dc Recordkeeping Requirements

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.48c(g) and 40 CFR 60.48c(i), the permittee shall record and maintain records of the amount of each fuel combusted during each operating day by Boilers No. 1, 2, and 3.

As an alternative to meeting the daily requirements, the permittee may elect to record and maintain records of the amount of each fuel combusted by Boilers No. 1, 2, and 3 during each calendar month.

As an alternative to meeting the daily requirements, the permittee may elect to record and maintain records of the total amount of fuel delivered to that property during each calendar month.

[40 CFR 60.48c(g1), (g2), (g3); PTC No. P-2010.0146, 2/11/11]

6 Barley and Malt Unloading, Handling, and Loadout

Summary Description

6.1 Process Descriptions

6.1.1 Stack S01 - System 100 - Barley Unloading, Byproduct Loadout, and Rail Malt Loadout

Barley is delivered to the plant by truck or railcar. For truck deliveries, the truck is driven into the shipping and receiving building, and the grain is dumped into the truck-receiving hopper. During and after dumping the grain, a drag conveyor removes the grain from the truck-receiving hopper to an elevator from which it is transferred to the storage silos. For rail receiving, the car is moved into position over the rail-receiving hopper and the grain is discharged into the hopper. Drag conveyors transport the grain to an elevator system which ties into the silo-loading system.

The majority of the malt is loaded into closed-hopper railcars using system 100 (emissions point S01), and the remaining malt is loaded into trucks using system 200 (emissions point S02.) Byproducts are transported from storage silos to the load-out conveyors. Most of the byproducts are loaded onto trucks using a large hood to control emissions. A small amount of byproducts are loaded into closed hopper railcars.

[PTC No. P-2010.0146, 2/11/11]

6.1.2 Stack S02 - System 200 – Truck Loadout for Malt and Byproduct

System 200 includes the malt, byproduct, and barley conveyors, elevators, and spouts. Clean malt and byproducts are transported by conveyor from the storage silos to the truck loading conveyors. This system also serves several elevators, elevator boots, and drag conveyors.

[PTC No. P-2010.0146, 2/11/11]

6.1.3 Stack S03 - System 300 - In-house Handling of Barley and Malt

System 300 controls emissions from the malt and barley conveyance within the facility by a series of enclosed conveyors, elevators, and spouts. This includes the storage silo loading system, the silos, the kiln malt storage bins, and the shipping malt storage bin.

6.1.4 Stack S04 - System 400 - Barley Cleaning, Grading, and Associated Handling

System 400 controls emissions from the barley-cleaning system and associated handling. The barley- cleaning system receives barley from storage silos via an enclosed elevator. The cleaning and grading system is headed by a garner grain bin, which is filled from the elevator leg. From the garner bin the grain drops to a grain cleaner. The cleaner screens off shorts that are discharged to a portable open container. The cleaner also aspirates dust and separates chaff and other materials. From the grain cleaner, the grain is directed to cylinder separators for length grading. The barley is elevated to steeping or to storage. The byproducts are routed to the feed bins and are removed from the facility via the malt load-out system.

6.1.5 Stack S05 - System 500 - Graded Barley Transfer to Malt House

System 500 controls emissions from the graded barley transfer to germination where steeping and germination processes occur. Barley transfer to steeping is accomplished by one of two elevators. From the garners, barley is discharged through aspirators to one of two conveyors, which feed grain to the steep tanks. A manually-operated diverter determines which tank will receive the barley.

6.1.6 Stack S06 - System 600 - Dry Malt Cleaning, Storage, and Associated Handling

System 600 controls emissions from malt cleaning, storage, and malt handling. In these processes kiln malt is delivered by enclosed conveyors from the kiln to the kiln malt hopper. From this hopper, the malt is routed to two malt cleaners to remove the sprouts. The cleaned malt is routed to an elevator, which delivers it to the storage silos.

6.1.7 Stack S07 - System 700 - Pneumatic Transfer of Dust from Baghouse (Systems 100-600)

System 700 controls emissions from the pneumatic transfer system used to transport the dust collected by the dust collection systems (System 100 through 600) and the facility sprout-cleaning system.

6.1.8 Stack DS8 – System 800 – Germination Towers Barley Handling and Kiln 3 (east and west) Malt Handling

System 800 controls emissions from the handling of graded barley at the germination towers and Kiln 3 (east and west) and the handling of malt from Kiln 3 (east and west) back to the headhouse for storage/cleaning. Emissions due to the transfer of graded barley from the daybin elevator to the barley daybin located at the germination towers are controlled by this dust system. In addition, emissions due to the transfer of barley from the barley daybin to the barley washer via screw conveyor are controlled by System 800.

System 800 also controls emissions from the transfer of malt from Kiln 3 (east and west) to the malt leg transfer conveyor via the kiln unloading drag conveyor. Emissions from the transfer of malt from the Kiln 3 (east and west) malt leg transfer conveyor to the kiln malt daybin and the transfer out of the daybin to the headhouse return conveyor are also controlled by System 800.

6.1.9 Stacks S11 and S12 - Vacuum-Cleaning Systems (Headhouse and Kiln)

The facility has three vacuum systems at the plant used for cleaning of the grain-handling areas. The first is for cleaning the headhouse and the second is located in the Kiln (1 and 2) building. The third vacuum system was installed in the Kiln 3 (east and west) building for use there. The expansion of this system includes areas around the daybins and the bridge. The vacuum systems are controlled using baghouses similar to the other dust control systems used at the facility.

[PTC No. P-2010.0146, 2/11/11]

6.2 Control Descriptions

6.2.1 System 100

The emissions from the barley unloading station are controlled by the System 100 baghouse with an estimated capture efficiency of 85% and a PM10 removal efficiency of 99%. The associated transfer operations are totally enclosed, and the emissions from transfer are vented into the System 100 baghouse.

6.2.2 System 200

The emissions from the malt loading systems are controlled by the System 200 baghouse with an estimated capture efficiency of 85% and a PM10 removal efficiency of 99%. The associated transfer operations are totally enclosed, and the emissions from malt and barley transfer and malt load-out are vented into the System 200 baghouse.

6.2.3 System 300

The emissions from the malt and barley transfer systems are controlled by the System 300 baghouse with a capture efficiency of 100% and a PM removal efficiency of 97%.

6.2.4 System 400

The emissions from the barley cleaning, grading and associated handling systems are controlled by the System 400 baghouse with a capture efficiency of 100% and a PM removal efficiency of 97%.

6.2.5 System 500

The emissions resulting from the graded barley transfer systems are controlled by the System 500 baghouse with a capture efficiency of 100% and a PM removal efficiency of 97%.

6.2.6 System 600

The emissions resulting from the dry malt cleaning, storage and transfer systems are controlled by the System 600 baghouse with a capture efficiency of 100% and a PM removal efficiency of 97%.

6.2.7 System 700

The emissions resulting from the pneumatic transfer of dust from other baghouse systems are controlled by the System 700 baghouse with a capture efficiency of 100% and a PM removal efficiency of 97%.

6.2.8 System 800

The emissions resulting from the transfer and handling of the following operations are controlled by the System 800 baghouse with a PM10 control efficiency of 99.5%:

- Barley elevator to daybin
- Barley daybin to washer
- Malt kiln to leg transfer
- Malt kiln
- Malt daybin
- Malt daybin unloading

6.2.9 Vacuum-Cleaning Systems

The emissions resulting from the vacuum-cleaning systems for the headhouse and the kiln are controlled by the MAC separator which houses both a cyclone and a baghouse in series. The systems have a capture efficiency of 100% and a PM removal efficiency of > 99%.

Table 6.1 describes the devices used to control emissions from the barley and malt unloading, handling, and loadout.

Table 6.1 Barley and Malt Handling Description

Emissions Units / Processes	Control Devices
Barley unloading station	System 100 baghouse
Malt loading systems	System 200 baghouse
Malt and barley transfer systems	System 300 baghouse
Barley cleaning, grading and associated handling systems	System 400 baghouse
Graded barley transfer systems	System 500 baghouse
Dry malt cleaning, storage and transfer systems	System 600 baghouse
Pneumatic transfer of dust from other baghouse systems	System 700 baghouse
Barley and malt handling	System 800 baghouse
Headhouse and kiln vacuum-cleaning systems	MAC separator, including cyclone and baghouse in series

[PTC No. P-2010.0146, 2/11/11]

Table 6.2 contains only a summary of the requirements that apply to the barley and malt unloading, handling, and loadout. Specific permit requirements are listed below.

Table 6.2 Applicable Requirements Summary

Permit Conditions	Parameter	Limit/Standard Summary	Applicable Requirements Reference	Operating, Monitoring, and Recordkeeping Requirements
6.3	PM and PM_{10} emissions	Barley and Malt Handling Emissions Limit Table	PTC No. P-2010.0146, issued February 11, 2011	6.9, 6.10, 6.12, 6.13, and 3.21
6.4, 3.7	Opacity limit, grain handling operations, truck loading and unloading of grain, railcar unloading station	0% opacity	PTC No. P-2010.0146, issued February 11, 2011	6.7, 6.9, 3.8, and 3.9
6.5, 3.7	Visible emissions, individual truck and railcar unloading station	5% opacity	PTC No. P-2010.0146, issued February 11, 2011	6.7, 6.9, 3.8, and 3.9
6.5, 3.7	Visible emissions, individual truck loading station	10% opacity	PTC No. P-2010.0146, issued February 11, 2011	6.7, 6.9, 3.8, and 3.9
6.5, 3.7	Visible emissions, grain handling system	0% opacity	PTC No. P-2010.0146, issued February 11, 2011	6.7, 6.9, 3.8, and 3.9
6.6	Barley unloading throughput	520,000 tons per any consecutive 12-month period	PTC No. P-2010.0146, issued February 11, 2011	6.10 and 3.21
6.8, 3.1	Fugitive dust	Reasonable control	PTC No. P-2010.0146, issued February 11, 2011	6.14, 3.2, 3.3, and 3.4

Emission Limits

6.3 Emissions Limits

40 CFR 60 Subpart DD - § 60.302, Standard for particulate matter

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.302(b), the PM emissions from the truck unloading station, truck loading station, railcar loading station, railcar unloading station, and all grain handling operations as defined by 40 CFR 60.301 shall not exceed 0.01 gr/dscf.

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.301(l) grain handling operations include bucket elevators or legs (excluding legs used to unload barges or ships), scale hoppers and surge bins (garners), turn heads, scalpers, cleaners, trippers, and the headhouse and other such structures.

[40 CFR 60.302; PTC No. P-2010.0146, 2/11/11]

The emissions from the Barley and Malt Handling shall not exceed any corresponding emissions rate limits listed in Table 6.3.

Table 6.3 Barley and Malt Handling Emission Limits

Source Description	PM_{10} [b]		PM	
	lb/hr [c]	T/yr [d]	lb/hr [c]	T/yr [d]
S03	0.42	0.47	0.75	0.85
S04	2.21	2.95	2.49	10.89
S05	0.09	0.27	0.16	0.48
S06	3.48	2.73	3.48	15.26
S07	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.20

a In absence of any other credible evidence, compliance is ensured by complying with permit operating, monitoring, and record keeping requirements.
b Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal ten (10) micrometers, including condensable particulate as defined in IDAPA 58.01.01.006.
c Pounds per hour, as determined by a test method prescribed by IDAPA 58.01.01.157, EPA reference test method, continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) data, or DEQ-approved alternative.
d Tons per any consecutive 12-calendar month period.

[PTC No. P-2010.0146, 2/11/11]

6.4 Opacity Limit

40 CFR 60 Subpart DD - § 60.302, Standard for particulate matter

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.302(b), point sources of visible emissions from grain handling operations as defined in 40 CFR 60.301, truck loading and unloading of grain, railcar loading and unloading of grain shall not exceed 0% opacity. Opacity shall be determined by the procedures contained in 40 CFR 60.303.

In accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.625, for point sources that are not covered in 40 CFR 60.302(b), 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.

[40 CFR 60.302; PTC No. P-2010.0146, 2/11/11]

6.5 Visible Emissions

Visible fugitive emissions shall not exceed the following limits:

6.5.1 5% opacity for an individual truck and railcar unloading station in accordance with 40 CFR 60 Subpart DD.

6.5.2 10% opacity from an individual truck loading station in accordance with 40 CFR 60 Subpart DD.

6.5.3 0% opacity for the grain handling system in accordance with 40 CFR 60 Subpart DD.

[PTC No. P-2010.0146, 2/11/11]

Operating Requirements

6.6 Throughput Limits

The maximum annual barley unloaded at the facility shall not exceed 520,000 tons per any consecutive 12-month period.

[PTC No. P-2010.0146, 2/11/11]

6.7 Baghouse Operation

Maintenance of the baghouses shall be performed if visible emissions exceed 0% opacity. The pressure drop across the baghouses shall be maintained within manufacturer and the operation and maintenance (O&M) manual specifications.

[PTC No. P-2010.0146, 2/11/11]

6.8 Reasonable Control of Fugitive Emissions

All reasonable precautions shall be taken to prevent PM from becoming airborne. In determining what is reasonable, considerations will be given to factors such as the proximity of dust-emitting operations to human habitations and/or activities and atmospheric conditions that might affect the movement of PM. Some of the reasonable precautions include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Use, where practical, of water or chemicals for control of dust in the demolition of existing buildings or structures, construction operations, the grading of roads, or the clearing of lands.
- Application, where practical, of asphalt, oil, water or suitable chemicals to, or covering of dirt roads, material stockpiles, and other surfaces which can create dust.
- Installation and use, where practical, of hoods, fans and fabric filters or equivalent systems to enclose and vent the handling of dusty materials. Adequate containment methods should be employed during sandblasting or other operations.
- Covering, where practical, of open-bodied trucks transporting materials likely to give rise to airborne dusts.
- Paving of roadways and their maintenance in a clean condition, where practical.
- Prompt removal of earth or other stored material from streets, where practical.

[PTC No. P-2010.0146, 2/11/11]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

6.9 Performance Tests

6.9.1 [Reserved]

6.9.2 For new or modified facilities, within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the source will operate, but not later than 180 days after initial startup, the permittee shall conduct performance tests to measure opacity of fugitive emissions for the new or modified sources subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart DD.

6.9.3 For any new or modified affected facility subject to 40 CFR 60 Subpart DD, the permittee shall record the following information:

- Date of initial startup
- Date of achieving maximum production rate
- Date test conducted

[PTC No. P-2010.0146, 2/11/11]

6.9.4 The initial performance tests, and any subsequent performance tests conducted to demonstrate compliance, shall be performed in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.157, the Property Rights General Provision of this permit, and the following requirements:

- The static pressure drop across the baghouse shall be monitored and recorded during each performance test.
- The throughput to the affected source(s) shall be recorded in pounds per hour (lb/hr) during each performance test.

[PTC No. P-2010.0146, 2/11/11]

6.10 Throughput Monitoring

The permittee shall monitor and record the amount of barley unloaded on a monthly basis. Each month, the permittee will compile the daily records into a monthly sum and record the barley unloaded for that month and for the most recent 12-month period.

[PTC No. P-2010.0146, 2/11/11]

6.11 Visible Emissions Monitoring

The permittee shall conduct a monthly inspection of any point of emission during daylight hours and under normal operating conditions. The inspection shall consist of a see/no see evaluation for each potential source of visible emissions. If any visible emissions are present from any point of emission, the permittee shall either take appropriate corrective action as expeditiously as practicable, or perform a Method 9 opacity test in accordance with the procedures outlined in IDAPA 58.01.01.625. A minimum of 30 observations shall be recorded when conducting the opacity test. If opacity is greater than 20% for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any 60-minute period, the permittee shall take all necessary corrective action and report the exceedance in its annual compliance certification and in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.130-136. The permittee shall maintain records of the results of each monthly visible emission inspection and each opacity test when conducted. The records shall include, at a minimum, the date and results of each inspection and test and a description of the following: the permittee's assessment of the conditions existing at the time visible emissions are present (if observed), any corrective action taken in response to the visible emissions, and the date corrective action was taken.

[PTC No. P-2010.0146, 2/11/11]

6.12 Monitoring Operating Parameters

The pressure drop across the baghouses shall be monitored and recorded on a weekly basis.

[PTC No. P-2010.0146, 2/11/11]

6.13 Operations and Maintenance Manual Requirements

The permittee shall have an O&M manual for the baghouses, which describes the procedures that will be followed to comply with the General Compliance General Provision and the manufacturer specifications for the air pollution control device.

[PTC No. P-2010.0146, 2/11/11]

6.14 Fugitive Dust Monitoring

The permittee shall conduct a quarterly facility-wide inspection of potential sources of fugitive emissions, during daylight hours and under normal operating conditions to ensure that the methods used to reasonably control fugitive emissions are effective. If fugitive emissions are not being reasonably controlled, the permittee shall take corrective action as expeditiously as practicable. The permittee shall maintain records of the results of each fugitive emission inspection. The records shall, at a minimum, include the date of each inspection and a description of the following:

- The permittee's assessment of the conditions existing at the time fugitive emissions were present (if observed);
- Any corrective action taken in response to the fugitive emissions; and
- The date the corrective action was taken.

[PTC No. P-2010.0146, 2/11/11]

7 Emergency IC Engine Powering a Fire Pump

Summary Description

The diesel-fired emergency standby IC engine powers a fire pump to provide pressurized water to a fire suppression system. Table 7.1 describes the devices used to control emissions from the emergency IC engine powering a fire pump.

Table 7.1 Emergency IC Engine Powering a Fire Pump Description

Emissions Units / Processes	Control Devices
315 bhp diesel-fired IC engine	N/A

Table 7.2 contains only a summary of the requirements that apply to the Emergency IC Engine Powering a Fire Pump. Specific permit requirements are listed below.

Table 7.2 Applicable Requirements Summary

Permit Conditions	Parameter	Limit/Standard Summary	Applicable Requirements Reference	Operating, Monitoring, and Recordkeeping Requirements
7.4	Maintenance requirements	Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation, and replace as necessary. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation, and replace as necessary.	PTC No. P-2010.0146, issued February 11, 2011	7.11, 7.12, and 3.21
7.5	Fuel Requirements	Use diesel fuel that meets the requirements in 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel	40 CFR 63.6604	7.11, 7.12, and 3.21
7.6	Operational requirements	Operate and maintain the engine, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions	PTC No. P-2010.0146, issued February 11, 2011	7.11, 7.12, and 3.21
7.7	Monitoring, installation, collection, operation, and maintenance requirements	Operate and maintain the engine and after-treatment control device (if any) according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or develop a maintenance plan	PTC No. P-2010.0146, issued February 11, 2011	7.11, 7.12, and 3.21

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

General Requirements

7.1 Incorporation of Federal Requirements by Reference

Should there be any conflict between the requirements of the permit condition and the requirements of 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ, the requirements of the document shall govern, including any amendments to that regulation.

[PTC No. P-2010.0146, 2/11/11]

7.2 Affected Source – 40 CFR 63.6590, What parts of my plant does this subpart cover?

In accordance with 40 CFR 63.6590, the engine is an existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions.

[40 CFR 63.6590; PTC No. P-2010.0146, 2/11/11]

7.3 Compliance Date – 40 CFR 63.6595, When do I have to comply with this subpart?

In accordance with 40 CFR 63.6595, an existing stationary CI RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, the permittee shall comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations no later than May 3, 2013.

[40 CFR 63.6595; PTC No. P-2010.0146, 2/11/11]

Operating Requirements

7.4 40 CFR 63.6603, What emission limitations and operating limitations must I meet if I own or operate an existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions?

In accordance with 40 CFR 63.6603, the permittee shall comply with the requirements in Table 2d to this subpart. They are listed as follows:

- Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first.
- Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.
- Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

[40 CFR 63.6603; PTC No. P-2010.0146, 2/11/11]

7.5 40 CFR 63.6604, What fuel requirements must I meet if I own or operate a stationary CI RICE?

In accordance with 40 CFR 63.6604(b), the permittee shall use diesel fuel that meets the requirements in 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel, except that any existing diesel fuel purchase (or otherwise obtained) prior to January 1, 2015, may be used until depleted.

[40 CFR 63.6604]

7.6 40 CFR 63.6605, What are my general requirements for complying with this subpart?

In accordance with 40 CFR 63.6605 (a), the permittee shall be in compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart that apply to the permittee at all times.

In accordance with 40 CFR 63.6605 (b), the permittee at all times shall operate and maintain any affected source, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. The general duty to minimize emissions does not require you to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by this standard have been achieved. Determination

of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

[40 CFR 63.6605; PTC No. P-2010.0146, 2/11/11]

7.7 40 CFR 63.6625, What are my monitoring, installation, collection, operation, and maintenance requirements?

7.7.1 In accordance with 40 CFR 63.6625 (e) and 63.6640 (a), the permittee shall operate and maintain the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or develop your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.

7.7.2 In accordance with 40 CFR 63.6625 (f), the permittee shall install a non-resettable hour meter if one is not already installed.

7.7.3 In accordance with 40 CFR 63.6625 (h), the permittee shall minimize the engine's time spent at idle during startup and minimize the engine's startup time to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes.

7.7.4 In accordance with 40 CFR 63.6625 (i), the permittee has the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Tables 2d to this subpart (in the What emission limitations and operating limitations must I meet if I own or operate an existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions Permit Condition or 40 CFR 63.6603.) The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in Table 2d to this subpart. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Base Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Base Number is less than 30 percent of the Total Base Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the engine owner or operator is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. The permittee shall keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine.

[40 CFR 63.6625; PTC No. P-2010.0146, 2/11/11]

Compliance Requirements

7.8 In accordance with 40 CFR 63.6640(f)

- There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations.
- The permittee may operate the emergency stationary RICE for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Maintenance checks and readiness testing of such units is limited to 100 hours per year. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that federal, state, or local

standards require maintenance and testing of emergency RICE beyond 100 hours per calendar year.

- The permittee may operate the emergency stationary RICE up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations. The 50 hours of operation in non-emergency situations are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance and testing and emergency demand response. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.

[40 CFR 63.6640(f)]

Reporting Requirements

7.9 40 CFR 63.6640, How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations?

In accordance with 40 CFR 63.6640(b), the permittee shall report each instance in which you did not meet each emission limitation or operating limitation in Table 2d as listed under the What are my general requirements for complying with this subpart Permit Condition.

In accordance with 40 CFR 63.6640(e), the permittee shall report each instance in which the permittee did not meet the requirements in Table 8 to this subpart that apply to the permittee. Table 8 is the Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart ZZZZ.

[40 CFR 63.6640; PTC No. P-2010.0146, 2/11/11]

7.10 40 CFR 63.6650, What reports must I submit and when?

In accordance with 40 CFR 63.6650(f), each affected source that has obtained a Title V operating permit pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 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).

[40 CFR 63.6650; PTC No. P-2010.0146, 2/11/11]

Recordkeeping Requirements

7.11 40 CFR 63.6655, What records must I keep?

7.11.1 In accordance with 40 CFR 63.6655(a), the permittee shall keep the following records:

- Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation (i.e., process equipment) or the air pollution control and monitoring equipment according to 40 CFR 63.6655(a)(2).
- Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6605(b), including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation according to 40 CFR 63.6655(a)(5).

7.11.2 In accordance with 40 CFR 63.6655 (d), the permittee shall keep the records of working practice as required in 40 CFR 63.6640 (a) or 40 CFR 63.6625 (e).

7.11.3 In accordance with 40 CFR 63.6655 (e), the permittee shall keep the records of the maintenance conducted on the stationary RICE in order to demonstrate that the permittee operated and maintained the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to the permittee's own maintenance plan.

7.11.4 In accordance with 40 CFR 63.6655 (f), the permittee shall keep the records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The permittee shall document how many hours are spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation. If the engines are used for demand response operation, the permittee shall keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the time the engine was operated as part of demand response.

[40 CFR 63.6655; PTC No. P-2010.0146, 2/11/11]

7.12 40 CFR 63.6660, In what form and how long must I keep my records?

In accordance with 40 CFR 63.6660,

- The records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review according to 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1).
- As specified in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1), the permittee shall keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.
- The permittee shall keep each record readily accessible in hard copy or electronic form for at least 5 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1).

[40 CFR 63.6660; PTC No. P-2010.0146, 2/11/11]

Other Requirements

7.13 40 CFR 63.6665, What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

In accordance with 40 CFR 63.6665, the permittee is subject to Table 2.4 to this subpart that shows which parts of the General Provisions in 40 CFR 63.1 through 63.15 apply.

[40 CFR 63.6665; PTC No. P-2010.0146, 2/11/11]

8 Insignificant Activities

8.1 Activities and emission units identified as insignificant under IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01(b) are listed in Table 8.1 to qualify for a permit shield. There are no monitoring, recordkeeping, or reporting requirements for insignificant emission units or activities beyond those required in the facility-wide permit conditions (see Section 3).

Table 8.1 Insignificant Activities

Description	Insignificant Activities IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01(b)(i) Citation
Operation, loading and unloading of storage tanks and storage vessels, with lids or other appropriate closure and less than 260 gallon capacity, 35 cubic feet, heated only to the minimum extent to avoid solidification if necessary.	1
Operation, loading and unloading of storage tanks, not greater than 1,100 gallon capacity, with lids or other appropriate closure, not for use with hazardous air pollutants, max. vapor pressure 550 mmHg	2
Combustion source, less than five million (5,000,000) Btu/hr, exclusively using natural gas, butane, propane, and/or LPG.	5
Welding using not more than one (1) ton per day of welding rod.	9
Water cooling towers and ponds, not using chromium-based corrosion inhibitors, not used with barometric jets or condensers, not greater than ten thousand (10,000) gpm, not in direct contact with gaseous or liquid process streams containing regulated air pollutants	13
Municipal and industrial water chlorination facilities of not greater than twenty million (20,000,000) gallons per day capacity. The exemption does not apply to waste water treatment.	16
Surface coating, using less than two (2) gallons per day.	17
Space heaters and hot water heaters using natural gas, propane or kerosene and generating less than five million (5,000,000) Btu/hr.	18
Milling and grinding activities, using paste-form compounds with less than one percent (1%) volatile organic compounds.	22
Surface coating, aqueous solution or suspension containing less than one percent (1%) volatile organic compounds.	25
Storage and handling of water based lubricants for metal working where the organic content of the lubricant is less than ten percent (10%).	27
Two 2,000 gallon 12% bleach tanks which meet the definition of an emission unit or activity with potential emissions less than or equal to the significant emission rate as defined in Section 006 and actual emissions less than or equal to ten percent (10%) of the levels contained in Section 006 of the definition of significant and no more than one (1) ton per year of any hazardous air pollutant.	30

[IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01(b)(i), 5/3/03]

9 General Provisions

General Compliance

9.1 The permittee shall comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or revision; or for denial of a permit renewal application.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.a, 5/1/94; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(i)]

9.2 It shall not be a defense in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.b, 5/1/94; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(ii)]

9.3 Any permittee who fails to submit any relevant facts or who has submitted incorrect information in a permit application shall, upon becoming aware of such failure or incorrect submittal, promptly submit such supplementary facts or corrected information.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.315.01, 5/1/94; 40 CFR 70.5(b)]

Reopening

9.4 This permit may be revised, reopened, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. Cause for reopening exists under any of the circumstances listed in IDAPA 58.01.01.386. Proceedings to reopen and reissue a permit shall follow the same procedures as apply to initial permit issuance and shall affect only those parts of the permit for which cause to reopen exists. Such reopening shall be made as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.360 through 369.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.c, 5/1/94; IDAPA 58.01.01.386, 3/19/99; 40 CFR 70.7(f)(1), (2); 40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(iii)]

9.5 The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit revision, revocation and reissuance, or termination or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.d, 5/1/94; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(iii)]

Property Rights

9.6 This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privilege.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.e, 5/1/94; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(iv)]

Information Requests

9.7 The permittee shall furnish all information requested by DEQ, within a reasonable time, that DEQ may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating the permit or to determine compliance with the permit.

[Idaho Code §39-108; IDAPA 58.01.01.122, 4/5/00; IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.f, 4/5/00; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(v)]

9.8 Upon request, the permittee shall furnish to DEQ copies of records required to be kept by this permit. For information claimed to be confidential, the permittee may furnish such records along with a claim of confidentiality in accordance with Idaho Code §9-342A and applicable implementing regulations including IDAPA 58.01.01.128.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.g, 5/1/94; IDAPA 58.01.01.128, 4/5/00; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(v)]

Severability

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

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.h, 5/1/94; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(5)]

Changes Requiring Permit Revision or Notice

9.10 The permittee may not commence construction or modification of any stationary source, facility, major facility, or major modification without first obtaining all necessary permits to construct or an approval under IDAPA 58.01.01.213, or complying with IDAPA 58.01.01.220 through 223. The permittee shall comply with IDAPA 58.01.01.380 through 386 as applicable.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.200–223, 4/2/08; IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.i, 3/19/99; IDAPA 58.01.01.380–386, 7/1/02; 40 CFR 70.4(b)(12), (14), (15); 40 CFR 70.7(d), (e)]

9.11 Changes that are not addressed or prohibited by the Tier I operating permit require a Tier I operating permit revision if such changes are subject to any requirement under Title IV of the Clean Air Act (CAA), 42 United States Code (U.S.C.) Section 7651 through 7651c, or are modifications under Title I of the CAA, 42 U.S.C. Section 7401 through 7515. Administrative amendments (IDAPA 58.01.01.381), minor permit modifications (IDAPA 58.01.01.383), and significant permit modifications (IDAPA 58.01.01.382) require a revision to the Tier I operating permit. IDAPA 58.01.01.502(b)(10) changes are authorized in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.384. Off permit changes and required notice are authorized in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.385.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.381–385, 4/5/00; IDAPA 58.01.01.209.05, 4/11/06; 40 CFR 70.4(b)(14), (15)]

Federal and State Enforceability

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

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.j, 5/1/94; 40 CFR 70.6(b)(1), (2)]

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

[Idaho Code §39-108; IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.k, 3/23/98]

Inspection and Entry

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

- Enter upon the permittee's premises where a Tier I source is located, or emissions related activity is conducted, or where records are kept under conditions of this permit;
- Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that are kept under the conditions of this permit;
- Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
- As authorized by the Idaho Environmental Protection and Health Act, sample or monitor, at reasonable times, substances or parameters for the purpose of determining or ensuring compliance with this permit or applicable requirements.

[Idaho Code §39-108; IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.l, 5/1/94; 40 CFR 70.6(c)(2)]

New Applicable Requirements

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

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.10, 4/5/00; IDAPA 58.01.01.314.10.a.ii, 5/1/94; 40 CFR 70.6(c)(3) citing 70.5(c)(8)]

Fees

9.16 The permittee shall pay annual registration fees to DEQ in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.387 through IDAPA 58.01.01.397.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.387, 4/2/03; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(7)]

Certification

9.17 All documents submitted to DEQ shall be certified in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.123 and comply with IDAPA 58.01.01.124.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.o, 5/1/94; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A); 40 CFR 70.5(d)]

Renewal

9.18 The permittee shall submit an application to DEQ for a renewal of this permit at least six months before, but no earlier than 18 months before, the expiration date of this operating permit. To ensure that the term of the operating permit does not expire before the permit is renewed, the permittee is encouraged to submit a renewal application nine months prior to the date of expiration.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.313.03, 4/5/00; 40 CFR 70.5(a)(1)(iii)]

9.19 If a timely and complete application for a Tier I operating permit renewal is submitted, but DEQ fails to issue or deny the renewal permit before the end of the term of this permit, then all the terms and conditions of this permit, including any permit shield that may have been granted pursuant to IDAPA 58.01.01.325, shall remain in effect until the renewal permit has been issued or denied.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.p, 5/1/94; 40 CFR 70.7(b)]

Permit Shield

9.20 Compliance with the terms and conditions of the Tier I operating permit, including those applicable to all alternative operating scenarios and trading scenarios, shall be deemed compliance with any applicable requirements as of the date of permit issuance, provided that:

- Such applicable requirements are included and are specifically identified in the Tier I operating permit; or
- DEQ has determined that other requirements specifically identified are not applicable and all of the criteria set forth in IDAPA 58.01.01.325.01(b) have been met.
- The permit shield shall apply to permit revisions made in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.381.04 (administrative amendments incorporating the terms of a permit to construct), IDAPA 58.01.01.382.04 (significant modifications), and IDAPA 58.01.01.384.03 (trading under an emissions cap).
- Nothing in this permit shall alter or affect the following:
  - Any administrative authority or judicial remedy available to prevent or terminate emergencies or imminent and substantial dangers;
  - The liability of a permittee for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of permit issuance;
  - The applicable requirements of the acid rain program, consistent with 42 U.S.C. Section 7651(g)(a); and
  - The ability of EPA to obtain information from a source pursuant to Section 114 of the CAA; or the ability of DEQ to obtain information from a source pursuant to Idaho Code §39-108 and IDAPA 58.01.01.122.

[Idaho Code §39-108 and 112; IDAPA 58.01.01.122, 4/5/00; IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.m, 5/1/94; IDAPA 58.01.01.325, 3/19/99; IDAPA 58.01.01.381.04, 382.04, 383.05, 384.03, 385.03, 3/19/99; 40 CFR 70.6(f)]

Compliance Schedule and Progress Reports

9.21 The permittee shall comply with the following:

- For each applicable requirement for which the source is not in compliance, the permittee shall comply with the compliance schedule incorporated in this permit.
- For each applicable requirement that will become effective during the term of this permit and that provides a detailed compliance schedule, the permittee shall comply with such requirements in accordance with the detailed schedule.
- For each applicable requirement that will become effective during the term of this permit that does not contain a more detailed schedule, the permittee shall meet such requirements on a timely basis.
- For each applicable requirement with which the permittee is in compliance, the permittee shall continue to comply with such requirements.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.10, 4/5/00; IDAPA 58.01.01.314.9, 5/1/94; IDAPA 58.01.01.314.10, 4/5/00; 40 CFR 70.6(c)(3) and (4)]

Periodic Compliance Certification

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

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

9.23 All original compliance certifications shall be submitted to DEQ and a copy of all compliance certifications shall be submitted to the EPA.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.11, 4/6/05; 40 CFR 70.6(c)(5)(iii) as amended, 62 Fed. Reg. 54900, 54946 (10/22/97); 40 CFR 70.6(c)(5)(iv)]

False Statements

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

[IDAPA 58.01.01.125, 3/23/98]

No Tampering

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

[IDAPA 58.01.01.126, 3/23/98]

Semiannual Monitoring Reports

9.26 In addition to all applicable reporting requirements identified in this permit, the permittee shall submit reports of any required monitoring at least every six months. The permittee's semiannual reporting periods shall be from January 1 to June 30 and July 1 to December 31. All instances of deviations from this operating permit's requirements must be clearly identified in the report. The semiannual reports shall be submitted to DEQ within 30 days of the end of the specified reporting period.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.q, 3/23/98; IDAPA 58.01.01.322.08.c, 4/5/00; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)]

Reporting Deviations and Excess Emissions

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

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.q, 3/23/98; IDAPA 58.01.01.135, 4/11/06; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)]

Permit Revision Not Required

9.28 No permit revision shall be required under any approved economic incentives, marketable permits, emissions trading, and other similar programs or processes for changes that are provided for in the permit.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.05.b, 4/5/00; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(8)]

Emergency

9.29 In accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.332, an "emergency", as defined in IDAPA 58.01.01.008, constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based emissions limitation if the conditions of IDAPA 58.01.01.332.02 are met.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.332.01, 4/5/00; 40 CFR 70.6(g)]