

**United States Environmental Protection Agency  
Region 8  
Air Program  
1595 Wynkoop Street  
Denver, Colorado 80202-1129  
December 3, 2014**



**Draft  
Air Pollution Control  
Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)  
Permit to Construct**

PSD-UO-000004-2014.003

Permittee:

Deseret Power Electric Cooperative  
10714 South Jordan Gateway  
South Jordan, Utah 84095

Permitted Facility:

Bonanza Power Plant  
Uintah County, Utah

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## I. Introduction

The EPA is using its authority to reopen and correct a previously issued PSD permit. The proposed provisions are authorized under authority of 40 CFR 52.21, Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality (PSD). Deseret Power Electric Cooperative (hereinafter the "Permittee") owns and operates a 500 megawatt coal-fired steam electrical generating unit, known as the Bonanza power plant, near Bonanza, Utah, on the Uintah & Ouray Indian Reservation. EPA issued the original Federal PSD permit to construct the plant on February 2, 1981. The plant began operating in 1985. Due to confusion over the territorial boundaries of the Reservation, after EPA approved Utah's PSD rules into the SIP in the early 1980's, the State of Utah took over permitting for the facility. The State issued permits (Approval Orders) for various modifications to the plant in the 1980's and 1990's. This included a permit in March of 1998 for a "ruggedized rotor project," which was constructed in June of 2000. The March 1998 permit did not identify the project as a PSD major modification for any pollutants and did not impose PSD BACT for any pollutants.

In September of 1999, pursuant to a Federal court decision on jurisdiction on Uintah & Ouray Reservation, EPA wrote to Deseret Power to assert permitting jurisdiction over the Bonanza plant. On February 2, 2001, EPA issued an updated Federal PSD permit to Deseret that consolidated a number of applicable Clean Air Act requirements from various permits and regulations into one federally enforceable permit. The 2001 PSD permit replaced various construction permits, including the original 1981 Federal PSD permit and all subsequent state-issued permits, among others the March 1998 state permit, which EPA said it "accepted." While this 2001 permit was considered a PSD permit, the action did not include any PSD review of previous modifications to the facility, including the 2000 ruggedized rotor project.

In August of 2002, EPA sought public comment on an initial draft Federal title V operating permit for the Bonanza plant, which incorporated EPA's 2001 PSD permit. The National Park Service commented that the June 2000 project at Bonanza may have caused a significant increase in actual emissions and that PSD may have been triggered. EPA has evaluated this comment and proposes to conclude that the project did, in fact, cause a significant increase in actual emissions of NO<sub>x</sub> and therefore should have been subject to PSD permitting as a major modification for NO<sub>x</sub>.

The purpose of this permit action is to correct an erroneous incorporation of a State minor construction requirement into the Federal PSD permit issued on February 2, 2001. The 2001 permit failed to address PSD major modification permitting requirements for NO<sub>x</sub> for the "ruggedized rotor project." This permit action addresses the error by imposing a NO<sub>x</sub> emission limit which reflects Best Available Control Technology for NO<sub>x</sub> as it existed in 2000, when EPA made the draft PSD permit available for public comment.

In addition, we are proposing an administrative amendment to the 2001 permit to remove the applicable provisions under 40 C.F.R. part 60, Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources, which are not PSD requirements. This administrative revision to the PSD permit clarifies that the authority for the applicable part 60 requirements resides in the EPA rules as opposed to the 2001 PSD permit. As required under the title V rules, the part 60 requirements are incorporated into the title V operating permit. The draft title V permit originally proposed in 2002 has been updated and is being issued as a final permit at the same time as this draft PSD correction permit.

Correspondence between the Permittee and EPA pertaining to this permit is included in the Administrative Record for issuance of this permit. A chronology and description of that correspondence is included in the Statement of Basis for issuance of this permit, which also includes an explanation of why EPA proposes to conclude that the “ruggedized rotor project” was a PSD major modification for NO<sub>x</sub>, and EPA’s proposed Best Available Control Technology (BACT) determination for NO<sub>x</sub>.

## II. General Conditions

### A. Plant Location and Owner/Operator

#### Plant Location

Bonanza Power Plant  
12500 East 25500 South  
Vernal, Utah 84078  
Phone: 435-789-9000  
Fax: 435-781-5816

#### Owner/Operator

Deseret Power Electric Cooperative  
10714 South Jordan Gateway  
South Jordan, Utah 84095  
Phone: 801-619-6500  
Fax: 801-619-6599

Bonanza Power Station Unit No. 1:

7.45 miles northwest of Bonanza, Uintah County, Utah and 28 miles southeast of Vernal, Utah.

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Coordinate System:

4,438,606 meters Northing, 646,206 meters Easting

B. Approved Installation. The Permittee’s approved installation shall consist of a 500 (estimated) megawatt coal fired steam electric generating station (Bonanza Unit No. 1) and associated equipment. The Permittee shall operate the approved installation according to the terms and conditions of this PSD permit.

C. Binding Application. This permit is issued in reliance upon the accuracy and completeness, with proposed corrections as explained in the Administrative Record, of the information set forth in permit applications to the EPA, dating back

to August 14, 1980, the 2001 EPA issued PSD permit, and subsequent information provided by the Permittee to the EPA, as listed in the Administrative Record for issuance of this permit. Appendix A of the Statement of Basis for this permit contains a list of the documents in the Administrative Record.

- D. Permit Effective Date. Under 40 C.F.R. 124.15, “Issuance and effective date of permit,” this permit is effective thirty days after receipt, unless
1. A later date is specified in the final permit decision, including an alternative date that may be provided in a specific permit term; or
  2. Review is requested by the Permittee or other party under 40 C.F.R. 124.19, “Appeal of RCRA, UIC, NPDES, and PSD Permits;” or
  3. No comments requested a change in the draft permit, in which case the final permit shall become effective immediately upon issuance.

On the effective date of this Permit, the Conditions herein become enforceable by EPA pursuant to any remedies it has or may have in the future, under the Clean Air Act, as amended.

- E. Permit Appeals. This permit may be appealed to the Environmental Appeals Board under 40 C.F.R. 124.19. Motions to reconsider a final order on appeal are provided at 40 C.F.R. 124.19(g). Judicial review is available at 40 C.F.R. 124.19(f).
- F. Permit Rescission. This permit may be rescinded following requirements at 40 C.F.R. 52.21(w). The Administrator may be requested to rescind the permit or a particular portion of the permit under this regulation.
- G. Notifications and Reports. The Permittee must send all notifications and reports required by this permit to:
- Director, Air Program (8P-AR)  
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 8  
1595 Wynkoop Street  
Denver, Colorado 80202-1129
- H. Definitions. Definitions of terms, abbreviations, and references used in this PSD Permit conform to those used in the Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality, 40 C.F.R. 52.21(b), Definitions. These terms, definitions, abbreviations, and references take precedence over those in this PSD permit.

- I. Records. All records referenced in this PSD Permit which are required to be kept by the Permittee, must be made available by the Permittee to EPA upon verbal or written request. The Permittee must keep records for a period of five years, unless EPA requires that the records be maintained for a longer period of time.
- J. Major Modifications and Phased Construction Projects. The Permittee must comply with BACT requirements at 40 C.F.R. 52.21(j), Control technology review, for major modifications or phased construction projects.
- K. Sale or Name Change. The Permittee must notify EPA in writing if the company is sold or changes its name. The notification must be submitted within 30 days of such proposed action.
- L. Compliance with Environmental Laws. This PSD Permit does not release the Permittee from any liability for compliance with other applicable federal and Tribal environmental law and regulations, including the Clean Air Act.
- M. Inspections and Notifications. The Permittee must allow EPA or its authorized representatives to inspect the source during normal business hours for purposes of ascertaining compliance with all the conditions of this PSD Permit in accordance with requirements at Part 113, Federal enforcement, and Part 114, Recordkeeping, inspections, monitoring, and entry of the Clean Air Act, as amended.

### III. **PSD BACT Emission Limitations and Test Procedures**

The term “boiler operating day,” as used in this permit, shall have the meaning given in 40 C.F.R. 60.41Da, as it applies to units constructed, reconstructed, or modified on or before February 28, 2005: “*Boiler operating day* ... means a 24-hour period during which fossil fuel is combusted in a steam generating unit for the entire 24 hours.” The term “valid hourly emission rate” shall have the meaning given in 40 C.F.R. 75.10(d)(1).

- A. Particulate Matter (PM) and PM<sub>10</sub> Emission Limitations
  - 1. The Permittee’s Bonanza Unit No. 1 must not discharge to the atmosphere PM at a rate exceeding 0.0297 lbs/MMBTU heat input as determined by test methods in 40 C.F.R. part 60, Appendix A, Methods 1-5-5e and 19 or other EPA approved test methods. **The averaging time for this limit shall be consistent with the test method.**
  - 2. The Permittee’s Bonanza Unit No.1 must not discharge to the atmosphere PM<sub>10</sub> particulate matter at a rate exceeding 0.0286 lbs/MMBTU heat input

as determined by 40 C.F.R. part 51, Appendix M, Method 201, Determination of PM<sub>10</sub> Emissions or Method 201A, Determination of PM<sub>10</sub> Emissions (Constant Sampling Rate Procedure). The averaging time for this limit shall be consistent with the test method.

3. The Permittee may use the PM<sub>10</sub> particulate matter test results as allowed in condition III.A.2 above that are less than 0.0286 lbs/MMBTU heat input to demonstrate compliance with conditions III.A.1 and III.A.2.
4. The Permittee's visible emissions from the affected facility must not exceed 20% opacity, as determined by continuous opacity monitoring system (6-minute average), except for one six-minute period per hour of not more than 27% opacity, as determined by the continuous opacity monitoring system. The Permittee may use EPA Method 9 when the opacity continuous monitoring or backup system is not operating.

**B. Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) Emission Limitations**

1. The Permittee's Bonanza Unit No. 1 must not discharge to the atmosphere SO<sub>2</sub> at a rate exceeding 0.0976 lbs/MMBTU heat input over a rolling 12-month average. Compliance must be determined by calculating the rolling 12-month average, based on CEM data and fuel heat input. On the first day of each month, a new 12-month average must be calculated using data from the previous 12 months.
2. The Permittee's Bonanza Unit No. 1 must not discharge SO<sub>2</sub> to the atmosphere at a rate exceeding 0.15 lbs/MMBTU heat input, based on a 30-day rolling average. Compliance must be determined by calculating the arithmetic average of all valid hourly emission rates (at least two values each hour are required) for SO<sub>2</sub> for 30 successive boiler operating days, based on continuous emission monitoring data and fuel heat input.
3. The Permittee must achieve at least 90% SO<sub>2</sub> removal efficiency based on a 30-day rolling average.
4. The Permittee may use scrubber slurry additives, such as adipic acid, lime, etc., to increase the dissolved alkalinity of the slurry reagent used in the fluid gas desulfurization (FGD) scrubber.
5. The Permittee's compliance with the SO<sub>2</sub> removal requirements must be based on data from the outlet SO<sub>2</sub> CEM and either inlet SO<sub>2</sub> data from the CEM or coal analysis data, over a 30-day rolling average. The total



percent removal must be computed using the total available sulfur from the coal analysis and overall sulfur removal. Compliance must be determined by calculating the arithmetic average for all valid hourly emission rates for SO<sub>2</sub> for the 30 successive boiler operating days.

6. The Permittee may suggest for EPA approval a method for sulfur analysis in the coal for compliance with condition III.B.5. The method must be an EPA approved Method for sulfur analysis in coal, or be an acceptable industrial analytical procedure for determining sulfur in coal.

C. Continuous Emission Monitoring System (CEMS) Quality Assurance.

The Permittee must conduct continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) quality assurance testing for NO<sub>x</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub> in the tall stack as required by 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix F, Quality Assurance Procedures. The Permittee must perform calibration drift (CD), relative accuracy (RA), cylinder gas audit (CGA), reference methods analysis (RMs), relative accuracy test audit (RATA), and relative accuracy audit (RAA) determinations at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix F. The testing frequency can be no less than that specified in Appendix F and applies to part III of this Permit. The Permittee must provide EPA with information required by the Data Assessment Report (DAR) for each quarterly audit with the report of emissions required by Appendix F.

D. Nitrogen Oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) Emission Limitations

1. **Until condition III.D.2 of this permit becomes effective**, the Permittee's Bonanza Unit No. 1 must not discharge into the atmosphere NO<sub>x</sub> in excess of 0.50 lbs/MMBTU heat input when subbituminous coal is fired, or 0.55 lbs/MMBTU heat input when bituminous coal is fired, based on a 30-day rolling average. If subbituminous and bituminous coal are fired simultaneously, the applicable NO<sub>x</sub> emission standard must be determined by proration using the formula in 40 C.F.R. 60.44Da(a)(2), but must not have NO<sub>x</sub> emissions in excess of 0.55 lbs/MMBTU heat input, based on a 30-day rolling average. Compliance must be determined by calculating the arithmetic average of all valid hourly emission rates (at least two values each hour are required) for NO<sub>x</sub> for 30 successive boiler operating days, based on continuous emission monitoring data and fuel heat input.
2. **Beginning no later than 18 months after the effective date of this permit, the Permittee's Bonanza Unit No. 1 must not discharge into the atmosphere NO<sub>x</sub> in excess of 0.28 lbs/MMBTU heat input, based on a 30-**

day rolling average. Compliance must be determined by calculating the arithmetic average of all valid hourly emission rates (at least two values each hour are required) for NO<sub>x</sub> for 30 successive boiler operating days, based on continuous emission monitoring data and fuel heat input.

#### IV. PSD BACT for Roads and Fugitive Emissions

##### A. Fugitive Emissions Dust Control Plan

The Permittee must develop a Fugitive Emissions Dust Control Plan and provide EPA with a copy of this Plan 90 days after the effective date of this Permit. The Plan must address all applicable Conditions in this Permit. The Permittee must review this Plan annually, by the anniversary date of this Permit, and, if necessary, update or change the Plan to ensure that fugitive emissions are minimized from the facility. The Permittee must provide EPA with the most current copy of the Fugitive Emissions Dust Control Plan within 90 days after revisions are made to it.

##### B. Coal, Ash and Limestone Handling

1. The Permittee must enclose the coal and limestone conveyors and all drop points must be vented to fabric dust collectors.
2. The Permittee must ensure that the track hopper for bottom dump coal shall have water sprays in place. The water spray must be used during dumping when conditions warrant. Conditions which warrant operation of the sprays are defined as any time the 20% opacity level is in jeopardy of being exceeded. To ensure that the sprays are always operative, the equipment must be tested at least once per month, except when weather conditions prohibit. A log of testing and operation must be kept. The log must include:
  - a. Times of testing and results
  - b. Times of coal deliveries
  - c. Times of spray operation
  - d. Weather conditions at time of coal deliveries
  - e. Coal conditions (washed, unwashed, dry, moist, etc.)
3. The Permittee's coal pile shall not exceed 22 acres in total area. The active reclaim area must not exceed 11 acres at any one time. The reclaim area may be moved to any location on the coal pile. The remainder of the coal pile must be the long-term storage area. Emissions of particulate

from the long-term storage area must be controlled by compaction of the coal pile surface and sealing with a surfactant initially and by subsequent application of sealing agent as warranted. A surfactant and spray mechanism to apply it must be available and operative at all times. Conditions which warrant application of the surfactant are defined as any time the 20% opacity level might be exceeded. A log of operation must be kept. The log must include:

- a. Times of spray operation
  - b. Compaction operation
  - c. Weather conditions
  - d. Surface conditions (dry, crumbled, moist, etc.)
4. The Permittee's limestone storage must be sealed with a surfactant as dry conditions warrant or as determined necessary by the EPA.
  5. The Permittee must manage the fly ash/FGD sludge mixture at the end of the conveyor and prior to being completely covered in accordance with landfill procedures. The Permittee must add sprayed water to minimize fugitive emissions as conditions warrant, in accordance with the facility's fugitive dust control plan.
  6. The Permittee must maintain a record/log of stabilization work done which includes dates, type of stabilizing agent, amount applied, and area of application.

C. Road Dust Control

1. The Permittee must water spray and/or chemically treat all unpaved roads and other unpaved operational areas that are used by mobile equipment to control fugitive dust. Treatment must be of sufficient frequency and quantity to maintain the surface material in a damp/moist condition. The opacity must not exceed 20% during all times the areas are in use or the outside temperature is below freezing. If chemical treatment is to be used, the plan must be approved by the EPA. The Permittee must maintain records of water treatment for all periods when the plant is in operation. The records must include the following items:
  - a. Date
  - b. Number of treatments made, dilution ratio, and quantity
  - c. Rainfall received, if any, and approximate amount
  - d. Time of day treatments were made

Records of treatment must be made available to the EPA upon request and must include a period of two years ending with the date of the request.

2. The Permittee must control visible emissions from haul-road traffic and mobile equipment in operational areas by implementing procedures in its dust control plan.

## **V. Air Pollution Equipment Operation and Operator Training**

- A. The Permittee must adequately and properly maintain all installations and facilities authorized by this PSD permit. Instructions from the vendor or established maintenance practices that maximize pollution control must be used. All necessary equipment control and operating devices, such as electronic monitoring displays, pressure gauges, amperes and voltage measurements, flow rate indicators, temperature gauges, CEMs, etc., must be installed and operated properly and easily accessible to compliance inspectors.
- B. A copy of all manufacturers' operating instruction for pollution control equipment and pollution emitting equipment must be kept on site. These instructions must be available to all employees and personnel who operate the equipment and must be made available to compliance inspectors upon their request.
- C. The Permittee may have written dated guidance available to ensure the proper operation and maintenance of pollution control equipment that supplements or complements manufacturer's instructions. This guidance may be prepared based on the Permittee's experience with operating pollution control equipment. These instructions must be made available to all employees and personnel who operate the equipment and must be made available to compliance inspectors upon their request.
- D. The Permittee must provide adequate training and periodic re-training to all employees or personnel who operate air pollution control equipment.
- E. Records of operator training must be made available to EPA upon verbal or written request. This permit must be made available to all employees or personnel by the Permittee who operate the equipment in this permit.

## **VI. PSD Monitoring Requirements Table**

The Permittee must perform stack testing to show accuracy of continuous emission monitoring systems with the emission limitations stated in the above conditions, and as

specified below:

A.	<u>Emission Point</u>	<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Testing Status</u>	<u>Test Frequency</u>
	Unit #1	PM	*	***
	600 foot tall stack	PM <sub>10</sub>	*	***
		SO <sub>2</sub>	**	***
		NO <sub>x</sub>	**	***

B. Testing Status (to be applied above)

\* Compliance testing is required. EPA may require testing at any time in accordance with 40 CFR 60.8, Performance tests. The Permittee may elect to use any approved EPA method cited in this permit. The Permittee may request that alternative EPA approved methods be used instead of those cited in this permit.

\*\* Stack testing is done to verify the accuracy of the continuous emission monitoring systems.

\*\*\* Test every year unless a lesser testing frequency is requested by the Permittee and is approved by EPA.

C. Particulate Matter (PM) and PM<sub>10</sub>

1. For PM, the Permittee must use 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A, Methods 5, 5A, 5B, 5D, 5E, 5G or 5H, and 19, as appropriate. For PM<sub>10</sub>, the Permittee must use 40 CFR part 51, Appendix M, Method 201 or Method 201A.
2. The sample location must be as specified in 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A, Method 1.
3. The volumetric flow rate must be determined as specified in 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A, Method 2, Determination of Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow Rate (Type S Pitot Tube) or Methods 2E, 2F, 2G, and 3D or an alternative method that has EPA's approval.

D. Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>)

40 CFR part 60, Appendix A, Method 6, Determination of Sulfur Dioxide Emissions from Stationary Sources or Method 6A, 6B, or 6C or an approved EPA

Method.

E. Nitrogen Oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>)

40 CFR part 60, Appendix A, Method 7, Determination of Nitrogen Oxide Emissions From Stationary Sources, or Methods 7A-7E or an approved EPA method.

F. Removal efficiency. The Permittee must report emission rates and removal efficiency in accordance with 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A, Method 19, Determination of Sulfur Dioxide Removal Efficiency and Particulate Matter, Sulfur Dioxide, and Nitrogen Oxides Emission Rates.

G. Test notifications. The Permittee must provide notification of the test date to EPA at least 30 days before the test for each of the above pollutants. A pretest conference must be held, if requested by EPA. The conference must be held at least 30 days before the test, between the Permittee, the tester, and EPA. The emission point must be designed to conform to the requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 1, and approvable access must be provided to the test location by Permittee.

## **VII. Compliance Provisions**

A. CEMS operation and availability. Except for unavoidable monitoring system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments, each continuous emission monitoring system must be operated and data recorded during all periods of operation of the boiler, including periods of startup, shutdown, malfunction, or emergency conditions as defined in 40 CFR part 60, Subpart Da. Each monitoring system must meet minimum frequency of operation requirements as follows: the CEMS shall complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period.

B. CEMS data averaging. For CEMS measurements, valid hourly emission rates and 30-day rolling average emission rates must be computed as specified in this Permit.

C. Calculation of emission rates in lb/MMBtu. The Permittee must convert pollutant concentration data recorded by the SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> CEMS into units of pounds per million Btu of heat input (lb/MMBtu), in accordance with F factors calculated from 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A, Method 19, and using data from the diluent monitoring system. Fuel sampling and analysis must be conducted for

determining F factors, using ASTM Methods.

- D. CEMS recordkeeping. For each CEMS, the Permittee must keep a record of the following: all emission measurements, all measurements and other data pertaining to monitoring system performance evaluations, all monitoring device or monitoring system calibration checks, all adjustments, repairs and maintenance performed on these systems or devices, any monitor inoperative periods, and all other monitoring system information required by 40 CFR part 60 Appendices B and F, and 40 CFR part 75.
- E. Continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) operation and availability. The Permittee must maintain and operate a COMS at the main boiler stack, during all periods of operation of the facility, including periods of startup, shutdown, malfunction or emergency conditions, except for COMS breakdowns and repairs. The COMS must comply with 40 CFR part 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification 1 (Specifications and Test Procedures for Continuous Opacity Monitoring Systems in Stationary Sources).
- F. Continuous emission compliance reports.
1. Reports for demonstrating compliance with PSD BACT emission limits on 30-day rolling averages. Within 30 days after the end of each calendar quarter, the Permittee must submit written reports to EPA of 30-day rolling average emissions in lb/MMBtu from the boiler for sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide. Each report shall identify the pollutant and applicable emission limit and shall include all of the following information for each 24-hour period:
    - a. Calendar date.
    - b. The average emission rate in lb/MMBtu for each 30 successive boiler operating days, ending with the last 30-day period in the quarter, identification of any periods of non-compliance with the applicable PSD BACT emission limit, reasons for non-compliance, and description of corrective actions taken. Periods of boiler operation during startup, shutdown or malfunctions must be included in the calculation of average emission rates. No periods of boiler operation may be excluded.
    - c. Identification of any boiler operating days for which pollutant or diluent data have not been obtained by an approved method under this permit, reasons for not obtaining the data, and description of

corrective actions taken.

d. Identification of the “F” factor used for calculations, method of determination, and type of fuel combusted.

e. Identification of any times when hourly emission averages have been obtained based on manual sampling methods rather than continuous monitoring system data.

f. Identification of any times when the pollutant concentration exceeded full span of the continuous monitoring system.

g. Description of any modifications to the CEMS which could affect the ability of the continuous monitoring system to comply with applicable Performance Specifications in 40 CFR part 60 Appendix B.

2. Reports for demonstrating compliance with PSD BACT emission limits on 12-month rolling averages. Within 30 days after the end of each calendar quarter, the Permittee must submit written reports to EPA of 12-month rolling average sulfur dioxide emissions in lb/MMBtu from the boiler. Each report shall include all of the following information for each 24-hour period:

a. Calendar date.

b. The average emission rate in lb/MMBtu for each successive 12-month period, identification of any periods of non-compliance with the applicable PSD BACT emission limit, reasons for non-compliance, and description of corrective actions taken. Periods of boiler operation during startup, shutdown or malfunctions shall be included in the calculation of average emission rates. No periods of boiler operation may be excluded.

c. Identification of any boiler operating days for which pollutant or diluent data have not been obtained by an approved method under this permit, reasons for not obtaining the data, and description of corrective actions taken.

d. Identification of the “F” factor used for calculations, method of determination, and type of fuel combusted.



- e. Identification of any times when hourly emission averages have been obtained based on manual sampling methods rather than continuous monitoring system data.
- f. Identification of any times when the pollutant concentration exceeded full span of the continuous monitoring system.
- g. Description of any modifications to the continuous monitoring system which could affect the ability of the continuous monitoring system to comply with applicable Performance Specifications in 40 CFR part 60 Appendix B.

3. Reports for demonstrating opacity compliance. Within 30 days after the end of each calendar quarter, the Permittee must submit written reports to EPA of any exceedances of the opacity limit in this permit, as determined from the COMS. Each report must include all of the following information for each opacity exceedance:

- a. Date, duration and magnitude of the exceedance.
- b. Specific identification of each period of excess opacity that occurs during startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions of the affected facility, the nature and cause of the malfunction (if known), the corrective action taken or preventative measures adopted.
- c. Date and time identifying each period during which the COMS was inoperative, and the nature of the system repairs or adjustments.
- d. When no excess opacity has occurred or the COMS has not been inoperative, repaired or adjusted, such information must be stated in the report.

The continuous emission compliance reporting requirements in this permit do not constitute a waiver of any emission reporting requirements in 40 CFR parts 60, 75 or 77, nor does compliance with the emission reporting requirements in this permit excuse or otherwise constitute a defense to any violation of this permit, or of any applicable law or regulation, that may be caused by the emissions.

G. CEMS performance reports. Within 30 days after the end of each calendar quarter, the Permittee must submit written reports to EPA of the performance of the CEMS at the boiler for emissions of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide, and diluent (CO<sub>2</sub> or O<sub>2</sub>). The report for each monitoring system must contain the

following information:

1. Baseline monitor information: pollutant, monitor manufacturer and model number, date of latest monitor certification or audit;
2. Date(s) and duration of each period during which the monitoring system was inoperative, except for zero and span adjustments and calibration checks;
3. For each period during which the monitoring system was inoperative, reason(s) it was inoperative;
4. Date(s) and duration of each period during which the monitoring system was "out-of-control," as defined in 40 CFR part 60, Appendix F, section 5.2.
5. For each period during which the monitoring system was out-of-control, reason(s) it was out of control;
6. Total duration of monitor inoperative and out-of-control periods for the quarter, as a percentage of total boiler operating time for the quarter;
7. For monitor inoperative or out-of-control periods caused by equipment malfunctions, steps and procedures taken to prevent reoccurrence of the malfunctions;
8. Any monitoring system repairs or adjustments, regardless of whether the repairs or adjustments were made to correct an equipment malfunction;
9. Date(s) and results of any Relative Accuracy Test Audits, Cylinder Gas Audits, or Relative Accuracy Audits conducted during the quarter to comply with 40 CFR part 60, Appendix F; and
10. If a monitoring system has not been inoperative, repaired or adjusted during the quarter, such information must be stated in the report for that monitoring system.

The monitoring system performance reporting requirements in this permit do not constitute a waiver of any monitoring system performance reporting requirements in 40 CFR parts 60 or 75.

H. Stack test reports. Within 60 calendar days after the stack test is conducted, the

Permittee must submit to EPA a written report of any stack test required by this permit. Each report must include the following information:

1. Date of test
2. Emitting unit tested
3. Pollutant measured
4. Applicable emission limit
5. Information regarding representative conditions during testing at the main boiler, as follows:
  - a. Installed boiler maximum heat input capacity,
  - b. Average heat input during the test, as a percent of capacity, and
  - c. Average sulfur content and average heat content of coal being fired in the boiler during the test.
6. Emission measurement results from each test run, expressed in units of the applicable emission limit
7. Sampling and analysis procedures:
  - a. Sampling locations
  - b. Test methods used
  - c. Analysis procedures and laboratory identification
8. Quality assurance procedures:
  - a. Calibration procedures and frequency
  - b. Sample recovery and field documentation
  - c. Chain-of-custody procedures
9. Data handling and quality control procedures

United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 8

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Callie A. Videtich, Acting Assistant Regional Administrator  
Office of Partnerships and Regulatory Assistance

Date: \_\_\_\_\_