

CONSTRUCTION PERMIT - OPERATING PERMIT DENIAL
NSPS SOURCE

PERMITTEE

Nova Biofuels Seneca, LLC
c/o Biosource America, Inc
Attn: Pres. & COO, Biosource America, Inc.
600 Dewey Boulevard
Butte, Mt 61360

Application No.: 06070084 I.D. No.: 099405AAD
Applicant's Designation: Nova Biofuels, Seneca Date Received: July 31, 2006
Subject: Biodiesel Plant
Date Issued: October 26, 2006
Location: 614 Shipyard Road, Seneca, LaSalle/Grundy Counties

Permit is hereby granted to the above-designated Permittee to CONSTRUCT emission source(s) and/or air pollution control equipment consisting of:

- (1) 35 mmBtu/hr boiler fired by B100 distillation bottoms or natural gas
- (3) 28.6 mmBtu/hr heaters fired by B100 distillation bottoms or natural gas
- (4) 800,000 gallon Feedstock Storage Tanks
- (4) 800,000 gallon Biodiesel Storage Tanks
- (3) 75,000 gallon Methanol Storage Tanks with vacuum recovery and control system
- (3) 75,000 gallon Biodiesel Prequal Tanks
- (3) 75,000 gallon Glycerin Storage Tanks
- (3) 10,000 gallon Glycerin Prequal Tank
- (2) 30,000 gallon Heavy Fuel/Glycerides tanks
- (2) 30,000 gallon Neutralizer tanks
- (3) Methoxide Production Units
- (6) Coalescers
Rail and truck unload/load facilities
- (3) Esterification Units equipped with Vacuum & Condenser Control and Scrubber Control
- (3) Transesterification Units equipped with Vacuum & Condenser Control and Scrubber Control
- (3) Neutralizer Units equipped with Vacuum & Condenser Control and Scrubber Control
- (3) B100 Separators equipped with Vacuum & Condenser Control and Scrubber Control
- (3) B100 Refining Units equipped with Vacuum & Condenser Control and Scrubber Control
- (3) Glycerin Separators equipped with Vacuum & Condenser Control and Scrubber Control
- (3) Glycerin Refining Units equipped with Vacuum & Condenser Control and Scrubber Control
- (3) Methanol Recovery Units equipped with Vacuum & Condenser Control and Scrubber Control

pursuant to the above-referenced application. This Permit is subject to standard conditions attached hereto and the following special condition(s):

1. This permit is issued based on the emissions of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP) as listed in Section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act being less than 10 tons/year of any single HAP and 25 tons/year of any combination of such HAPs as a consequence of the emission limits established in this Construction permit. As a result, this permit is issued based on the emissions of all HAPs from this source not triggering the requirements of Section 112(g) of the Clean Air Act.
- 2a. The 35 mmBtu/hr boiler is subject to a New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) for Small Industrial - Commercial - Institutional Steam Generating Units, 40 CFR 60, Subparts A and Dc. The Illinois EPA is administering the NSPS in Illinois on behalf of the United States EPA under a delegation agreement. (Note: Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.41c, oil means crude oil or petroleum, or a liquid fuel derived from crude oil or petroleum, including distillate oil and residual oil.)
 - b. Standard for sulfur dioxide:
 - i. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.42c(d), on and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under 40 CFR 60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts oil shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of 215 ng/J (0.50 lb/million Btu) heat input; or, as an alternative, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts oil shall combust oil in the affected facility that contains greater than 0.5 weight percent sulfur. The percent reduction requirements are not applicable to affected facilities under this paragraph.
 - ii. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.42c(g), except as provided in 40 CFR 60.42c(h), compliance with the percent reduction requirements, fuel oil sulfur limits, and emission limits of this section shall be determined on a 30-day rolling average basis.
 - iii. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.42c(i), the SO₂ emission limits, fuel oil sulfur limits, and percent reduction requirements under 40 CFR 60.42c apply at all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.
 - iv. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.42c(j), only the heat input supplied to the affected facility from the combustion of coal and oil is counted under 40 CFR 60.42c. No credit is provided for the heat input to the affected facility from wood or other fuels or for heat derived from exhaust gases from other sources, such as stationary gas turbines, internal combustion engines, and kilns.
 - c. Standard for particulate matter:
 - i. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.43c(c), on and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed

under 40 CFR 60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts coal, wood, or oil and has a heat input capacity of 8.7 MW (30 million Btu/hr) or greater shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that exhibit greater than 20 percent opacity (6-minute average), except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent opacity.

- ii. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.43c(d), the PM and opacity standards under this section apply at all times, except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction.
 - iii. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.43c(e)(1), on or after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under 40 CFR 60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commences construction, reconstruction, or modification after February 28, 2005, and that combusts coal, oil, gas, wood, a mixture of these fuels, or a mixture of these fuels with any other fuels and has a heat input capacity of 8.7 MW (30 mmBtu/hr) or greater shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain particulate matter emissions in excess of 13 ng/J (0.030 lb/mmBtu) heat input, except as provided in 40 CFR 60.43c(e)(2) and (e)(3). Affected facilities subject to this paragraph, are also subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 60.43c(c) and (d).
- 3a. The three methanol storage tanks (75,000 gallons, each) are subject to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after July 23, 1984, 40 CFR 60 Subparts A and Kb. The Illinois EPA is administering the NSPS in Illinois on behalf of the United States EPA under a delegation agreement.
- b. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.110b(b), 40 CFR 60 Subpart Kb does not apply to storage vessels with a capacity greater than or equal to 151 m³ storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure less than 3.5 kilopascals (kPa) or with a capacity greater than or equal to 75 m³ but less than 151 m³ storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure less than 15.0 kPa.
- c. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.112b(a), the owner or operator of each storage vessel either with a design capacity greater than or equal to 151 m³ containing a VOL that, as stored, has a maximum true vapor pressure equal to or greater than 5.2 kPa but less than 76.6 kPa or with a design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m³ but less than 151 m³ containing a VOL that, as stored, has a maximum true vapor pressure equal to or greater than 27.6 kPa but less than 76.6 kPa, shall equip each storage vessel with one of the following:

- i. A fixed roof in combination with an internal floating roof meeting the following specifications:
 - A. The internal floating roof shall rest or float on the liquid surface (but not necessarily in complete contact with it) inside a storage vessel that has a fixed roof. The internal floating roof shall be floating on the liquid surface at all times, except during initial fill and during those intervals when the storage vessel is completely emptied or subsequently emptied and refilled. When the roof is resting on the leg supports, the process of filling, emptying, or refilling shall be continuous and shall be accomplished as rapidly as possible.
 - B. Each internal floating roof shall be equipped with one of the following closure devices between the wall of the storage vessel and the edge of the internal floating roof:
 - I. A foam- or liquid-filled seal mounted in contact with the liquid (liquid-mounted seal). A liquid-mounted seal means a foam- or liquid-filled seal mounted in contact with the liquid between the wall of the storage vessel and the floating roof continuously around the circumference of the tank.
 - II. Two seals mounted one above the other so that each forms a continuous closure that completely covers the space between the wall of the storage vessel and the edge of the internal floating roof. The lower seal may be vapor-mounted, but both must be continuous.
 - III. A mechanical shoe seal. A mechanical shoe seal is a metal sheet held vertically against the wall of the storage vessel by springs or weighted levers and is connected by braces to the floating roof. A flexible coated fabric (envelope) spans the annular space between the metal sheet and the floating roof.
 - C. Each opening in a noncontact internal floating roof except for automatic bleeder vents (vacuum breaker vents) and the rim space vents is to provide a projection below the liquid surface.
 - D. Each opening in the internal floating roof except for leg sleeves, automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, column wells, ladder wells, sample wells, and stub drains is to be equipped with a cover or lid which is to be maintained in a closed position at all times (i.e., no visible gap) except when the device is in actual use. The cover or lid shall be equipped with a gasket. Covers on each access hatch and

automatic gauge float well shall be bolted except when they are in use.

- E. Automatic bleeder vents shall be equipped with a gasket and are to be closed at all times when the roof is floating except when the roof is being floated off or is being landed on the roof leg supports.
- F. Rim space vents shall be equipped with a gasket and are to be set to open only when the internal floating roof is not floating or at the manufacturer's recommended setting.
- G. Each penetration of the internal floating roof for the purpose of sampling shall be a sample well. The sample well shall have a slit fabric cover that covers at least 90 percent of the opening.
- H. Each penetration of the internal floating roof that allows for passage of a column supporting the fixed roof shall have a flexible fabric sleeve seal or a gasketed sliding cover.
- I. Each penetration of the internal floating roof that allows for passage of a ladder shall have a gasketed sliding cover.
 - ii. An external floating roof. An external floating roof means a pontoon-type or double-deck type cover that rests on the liquid surface in a vessel with no fixed roof. Each external floating roof must meet the following specifications:
 - A. Each external floating roof shall be equipped with a closure device between the wall of the storage vessel and the roof edge. The closure device is to consist of two seals, one above the other. The lower seal is referred to as the primary seal, and the upper seal is referred to as the secondary seal.
 - I. The primary seal shall be either a mechanical shoe seal or a liquid-mounted seal. Except as provided in §60.113b(b)(4), the seal shall completely cover the annular space between the edge of the floating roof and tank wall.
 - II. The secondary seal shall completely cover the annular space between the external floating roof and the wall of the storage vessel in a continuous fashion except as allowed in 40 CFR 60.113b(b)(4).

- B. Except for automatic bleeder vents and rim space vents, each opening in a noncontact external floating roof shall provide a projection below the liquid surface. Except for automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, roof drains, and leg sleeves, each opening in the roof is to be equipped with a gasketed cover, seal, or lid that is to be maintained in a closed position at all times (i.e., no visible gap) except when the device is in actual use. Automatic bleeder vents are to be closed at all times when the roof is floating except when the roof is being floated off or is being landed on the roof leg supports. Rim vents are to be set to open when the roof is being floated off the roof legs supports or at the manufacturer's recommended setting. Automatic bleeder vents and rim space vents are to be gasketed. Each emergency roof drain is to be provided with a slotted membrane fabric cover that covers at least 90 percent of the area of the opening.
 - C. The roof shall be floating on the liquid at all times (i.e., off the roof leg supports) except during initial fill until the roof is lifted off leg supports and when the tank is completely emptied and subsequently refilled. The process of filling, emptying, or refilling when the roof is resting on the leg supports shall be continuous and shall be accomplished as rapidly as possible.
- iii. A closed vent system and control device meeting the following specifications:
- A. The closed vent system shall be designed to collect all VOC vapors and gases discharged from the storage vessel and operated with no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background and visual inspections, as determined in part 40 CFR 60, subpart VV, 40 CFR 60.485(b).
 - B. The control device shall be designed and operated to reduce inlet VOC emissions by 95 percent or greater. If a flare is used as the control device, it shall meet the specifications described in the general control device requirements (40 CFR 60.18) of the General Provisions.

- iv. A system equivalent to those described in paragraphs (c)(i), (c)(ii), or (c)(iii) of this section as provided in 40 CFR 60.114b of this subpart.
- d. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.113b(c), the owner or operator of each source that is equipped with a closed vent system and control device as required in 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(3) or (b)(2) (other than a flare) is exempt from 40 CFR 60.8 of the General Provisions and shall meet the following requirements.
 - i. Submit for approval by the Illinois EPA or USEPA as an attachment to the notification required by 40 CFR 60.7(a)(1) or, if the facility is exempt from 40 CFR 60.7(a)(1), as an attachment to the notification required by 40 CFR 60.7(a)(2), an operating plan containing the information listed below.
 - A. Documentation demonstrating that the control device will achieve the required control efficiency during maximum loading conditions. This documentation is to include a description of the gas stream which enters the control device, including flow and VOC content under varying liquid level conditions (dynamic and static) and manufacturer's design specifications for the control device. If the control device or the closed vent capture system receives vapors, gases, or liquids other than fuels from sources that are not designated sources under this subpart, the efficiency demonstration is to include consideration of all vapors, gases, and liquids received by the closed vent capture system and control device. If an enclosed combustion device with a minimum residence time of 0.75 seconds and a minimum temperature of 816°C is used to meet the 95 percent requirement, documentation that those conditions will exist is sufficient to meet the requirements of this paragraph.
 - B. A description of the parameter or parameters to be monitored to ensure that the control device will be operated in conformance with its design and an explanation of the criteria used for selection of that parameter (or parameters).
 - ii. Operate the closed vent system and control device and monitor the parameters of the closed vent system and control device in accordance with the operating plan submitted to the Administrator in accordance with 40 CFR 60.113b(c)(1), unless the plan was modified by the Illinois EPA or USEPA during the review process. In this case, the modified plan applies.

- 4a. The transesterification, coalescers, separation, purification, glycerine separation, vacuum and condensers, and methanol recovery processes at this source are subject to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry, 40 CFR 60, Subparts A and VV. The Illinois EPA is administering these standards in Illinois on behalf of the United States EPA under a delegation agreement.
 - b. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.482(a), each owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60 Subpart VV shall demonstrate compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR 60.482-1 through 60.482-10 or 4060.480(e) for all equipment within 180 days of initial startup.
 - c. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.482(b), compliance with 40 CFR 60.482-1 to 60.482-10 will be determined by review of records and reports, review of performance test results, and inspection using the methods and procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.485.
- 5a. The methanol recovery process is subject to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions From Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Distillation Operations, 40 CFR 60 Subparts A and NNN. The Illinois EPA is administering these standards in Illinois on behalf of the United States EPA under a delegation agreement.
 - b. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.662(c), each owner or operator of any affected facility shall for each vent stream on and after the date on which the initial performance test required by 40 CFR 60.8 and 40 CFR 60.664 is completed, but not later than 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, or 180 days after the initial start-up, whichever date comes first. Each owner or operator shall maintain a TRE index value greater than 1.0 without use of VOC emission control devices.
- 6a. The transesterification reactors, separation operations, coalescing operations, and purification operations are subject to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Reactor Processes, 40 CFR 60, Subparts A and RRR. The Illinois EPA is administering the NSPS in Illinois on behalf of the United States EPA under a delegation agreement.
 - b. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.702(c), each owner or operator of any affected facility shall for each vent stream on and after the date on which the initial performance test required by 40 CFR 60.8 and 40 CFR 60.704 is completed, but not later than 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, or 180 days after the initial start-up, whichever date comes first. Each owner or operator shall maintain a TRE index value greater than 1.0 without use of VOC emission control devices.
 - c. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.705(r) each owner or operator whose reactor process vent stream is routed to a distillation unit subject to 40 CFR

60 subpart NNN and who seeks to demonstrate compliance with CFR 60.700(c)(5) shall submit to the USEPA or Illinois EPA a process design description as part of the initial report. This process design description must be retained for the life of the process. No other records or reports would be required unless process changes are made.

7. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.11(d), at all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, 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. Determination of whether acceptable operating and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Illinois EPA or USEPA which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, opacity observations, review of operating and maintenance procedures, and inspection of the source.
- 8a. No person shall cause or allow the emission of smoke or other particulate matter, with an opacity greater than 30 percent, into the atmosphere from any emission unit other than those emission units subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 212.122, pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 212.123(a), except as allowed by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 212.123(b) and 212.124.
- b. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 212.206, no person shall cause or allow the emission of particulate matter into the atmosphere in any one hour period to exceed 0.15 kg of particulate matter per MW-hr of actual heat input from any fuel combustion emission unit using liquid fuel exclusively (0.10 lbs/mmBtu).
- c. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 212.321(a), no person shall cause or allow the emission of particulate matter into the atmosphere in any one hour period from any new process emission unit which, either alone or in combination with the emission of particulate matter from all other similar process emission units for which construction or modification commenced on or after April 14, 1972, at a source or premises, exceeds the allowable emission rates specified in subsection (c) of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 212.321.
- 9a. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 214.122(b), no person shall cause or allow the emission of sulfur dioxide into the atmosphere in any one hour period from any new fuel combustion source with actual heat input smaller than, or equal to, 73.2 MW (250 mmBtu/hr), burning liquid fuel exclusively to exceed 0.46 kg of sulfur dioxide per MW-hr of actual heat input when distillate fuel oil is burned (0.3 lbs/mmBtu).
- b. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 214.301, no person shall cause or allow the emission of sulfur dioxide into the atmosphere from any process emission source to excess 2000 ppm.
- 10a. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215.121(b)(2), no person shall cause or allow the storage of any volatile organic liquid with a vapor pressure of 17.24 kPa (2.5 psia) or greater at 294.3 K (70 F) or any gaseous organic material in any stationary tank, reservoir or other container

of more than 151 cubic meters (40,000 gal) capacity unless such tank, reservoir or other container is designed and equipped with a vapor recovery system consisting of:

- i. A vapor gathering system capable of collecting 85% or more of the uncontrolled volatile organic material that would be otherwise emitted to the atmosphere; and
 - ii. A vapor disposal system capable of processing such volatile organic material so as to prevent its emission to the atmosphere. No person shall cause or allow the emission of air contaminants into the atmosphere from any gauging or sampling devices attached to such tank, reservoir or other container except during sampling.
- b. Loading Operations: Pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215.122:
- i. No person shall cause or allow the discharge of more than 3.6 kg/hr (8 lbs/hr) of organic material into the atmosphere during the loading of any organic material from the aggregate loading pipes of any loading facility having through-put of greater than 151 cubic meters per day (40,000 gal/day) into any railroad tank car, tank truck or trailer unless such loading facility is equipped with submerged loading pipes, submerged fill, or a device that is equally effective in controlling emissions and is approved by the Illinois EPA according to the provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.
 - ii. No person shall cause or allow the loading of any organic material into any stationary tank having a storage capacity of greater than 946 l (250 gal), unless such tank is equipped with a permanent submerged loading pipe, submerged fill, or an equivalent device approved by the Illinois EPA according to the provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201 or unless such tank is a pressure tank as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215.121(a) or is fitted with a recovery system as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215.121(b)(2).
 - iii. Exception: If no odor nuisance exists the limitations of this Section shall only apply to the loading of volatile organic liquid with a vapor pressure of 17.24 kPa (2.5 psia) or greater at 294.3°K (70°F).
- c. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215.301, no person shall cause or allow the discharge of more than 3.6 kg/hr (8 lbs/hr) of organic material into the atmosphere from any emission source, except as provided in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215.302, 215.303, 215.304 and the following exception: If no odor nuisance exists the limitation of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215 Subpart K shall apply only to photochemically reactive material.
- d. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215.302(b), Emissions of organic material in excess of those permitted by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215.301 are allowable if such emissions are controlled by a vapor recovery system which

adsorbs and/or condenses at least 85 percent of the total uncontrolled organic material that would otherwise be emitted to the atmosphere.

- e. In the event that the operation of this emission unit results in an odor nuisance, the Permittee shall take appropriate and necessary actions to minimize odors, including but not limited to, changes in raw material or installation of controls, in order to eliminate the odor nuisance.
- 11. No person shall cause or allow the emission of carbon monoxide (CO) into the atmosphere from any fuel combustion emission source with actual heat input greater than 2.9 MW (10 mmBtu/hr) to exceed 200 ppm, corrected to 50 percent excess air, pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 216.121.
- 12a. Emissions and operation of the source shall not exceed the following limits:
 - i. Production of biodiesel shall not exceed 10,000,000 gallons/month and 100,000,000 gallons/year.
 - ii. Emissions of VOM and HAPs from the source shall not exceed the following limits:

<u>Equipment/Process</u>	<u>VOM Emissions</u>		<u>HAP (Methanol) Emissions</u>		<u>HAP (Hexane) Emissions</u>	
	<u>(T/Mo)</u>	<u>(T/Yr)</u>	<u>(T/Mo)</u>	<u>(T/Yr)</u>	<u>(T/Mo)</u>	<u>(T/Yr)</u>
Final Process Vent	0.15	1.45	0.01	0.10	0.14	1.35
Feedstock Rail Off-Load Rail/Truck Loadout	0.14	1.48	0.14	1.43	0.01	0.05
<u>Operations</u>	<u>0.01</u>	<u>0.10</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
Total		3.03		1.53		1.40

These limits are based on maximum production rates, maximum plant operation of 8760 hours per year, and an overall 99.5% reduction of VOM from the control condenser and scrubber.

- b. This permit is issued based on negligible emissions of VOM and HAPs from the Feedstock, B100, Glycerin, Methanol, and Neutralizer Storage Tanks. For this purpose, emissions of each pollutant from all such emission units shall not exceed nominal emission rates of 0.1 lb/hour and 0.44 ton/year, combined.
- c. Fugitive emissions of methanol and hexane from leaking components (i.e., valves, flanges, pumps, compressor, etc.) shall not exceed 0.60 tons/month and 6.0 tons/year and 0.02 tons/month and 0.16 tons/year, respectively.
- 13a. Emissions and operation of the boiler and process heaters shall not exceed the following limits:
 - i. The boiler and process heaters shall only be operated with natural gas and B100 distillation bottoms as the fuels. The use of any other fuel in the boiler or process heaters requires that the

Permittee first obtain a construction permit from the Illinois EPA and then perform stack testing to verify compliance with all applicable requirements; and

- ii. Emissions of Carbon Monoxide (CO), Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x), Particulate matter (PM), Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂), and Volatile Organic Material (VOM) from the Boiler:

<u>Pollutant</u>	E M I S S I O N S			
	B100 Distillation			
	Natural Gas (lb/mmscf)	Bottoms (lb/1,000 Gal)	(lb/hr)	(Tons/Yr)
Nitrogen Oxides (NO _x)	100	12.62	4.99	21.86
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	84	4.0	2.85	12.50
Particulate Matter (PM)	7.6	6.92	1.85	8.09
Volatile Organic Material (VOM)	5.5	4.0	0.19	0.82
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	0.6	3.66	0.98	4.28
Lead (Pb)	0.005	0.0384	0.01	0.05

- iii. Total emissions of Carbon Monoxide (CO), Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x), Particulate matter (PM), Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂), and Volatile Organic Material (VOM) from the three process heaters:

<u>Pollutant</u>	E M I S S I O N S			
	B100 Distillation			
	Natural Gas (lb/mmscf)	Bottoms (lb/1,000 Gal)	(lb/hr)	(Tons/Yr)
Nitrogen Oxides (NO _x)	100	12.62	12.24	53.59
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	84	4.0	7.00	30.65
Particulate Matter (PM)	7.6	6.92	4.53	19.83
Volatile Organic Material (VOM)	5.5	4.0	0.46	2.01
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	0.6	3.66	2.40	10.49
Lead (Pb)	0.005	0.0384	0.03	0.11

- b. These limits are based on the maximum boiler and process heater operation (8760 hours per year), emission factors for the combustion of natural gas from AP-42 Tables 1.4-1, and 1.4-2. The emission factors for the combustion of B100 distillation bottoms are based on a heat content of 131,093 Btu/gallon and laboratory tests on the combustion of biodiesel by the U.S. Department of Energy's National Renewables Energy Laboratory.
14. The emissions of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP) as listed in Section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act shall be less than 10 tons/year of any single HAP and 25 tons/year of any combination of such HAPs. As a result of this condition, this permit is issued based on the emissions of all HAPs from this source not triggering the requirements of Section 112(g) of the Clean Air Act.
 15. Compliance with the annual limits of this permit shall be determined on a monthly basis from the sum of the data for the current month plus the preceding 11 months (running 12 month total).

- 16a. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.46c(d), as an alternative to operating a CEMS at the inlet to the SO₂ control device (or outlet of the steam generating unit if no SO₂ control device is used) as required under 40 CFR 60.46c(a), an owner or operator may elect to determine the average SO₂ emission rate by sampling the fuel prior to combustion. As an alternative to operating a CEMS at the outlet from the SO₂ control device (or outlet of the steam generating unit if no SO₂ control device is used) as required under 40 CFR 60.46c(a), an owner or operator may elect to determine the average SO₂ emission rate by using Method 6B. Fuel sampling shall be conducted pursuant to either 40 CFR 60.46c(d)(1) or (d)(2). Method 6B shall be conducted pursuant to 40 CFR 60.46c(d)(3).
- i. For affected facilities combusting coal or oil, coal or oil samples shall be collected daily in an as-fired condition at the inlet to the steam generating unit and analyzed for sulfur content and heat content according to Method 19. Method 19 provides procedures for converting these measurements into the format to be used in calculating the average SO₂ input rate.
 - ii. As an alternative fuel sampling procedure for affected facilities combusting oil, oil samples may be collected from the fuel tank for each steam generating unit immediately after the fuel tank is filled and before any oil is combusted. The owner or operator of the affected facility shall analyze the oil sample to determine the sulfur content of the oil. If a partially empty fuel tank is refilled, a new sample and analysis of the fuel in the tank would be required upon filling. Results of the fuel analysis taken after each new shipment of oil is received shall be used as the daily value when calculating the 30-day rolling average until the next shipment is received. If the fuel analysis shows that the sulfur content in the fuel tank is greater than 0.5 weight percent sulfur, the owner or operator shall ensure that the sulfur content of subsequent oil shipments is low enough to cause the 30-day rolling average sulfur content to be 0.5 weight percent sulfur or less.
 - iii. Method 6B may be used in lieu of CEMS to measure SO₂ at the inlet or outlet of the SO₂ control system. An initial stratification test is required to verify the adequacy of the Method 6B sampling location. The stratification test shall consist of three paired runs of a suitable SO₂ and carbon dioxide measurement train operated at the candidate location and a second similar train operated according to the procedures in §3.2 and the applicable procedures in section 7 of Performance Specification 2 (Appendix b). Method 6b, Method 6A, or a combination of Methods 6 and 3 or Methods 6C and 3a are suitable measurement techniques. If Method 6B is used for the second train, sampling time and timer operation may be adjusted for the stratification test as long as an adequate sample volume is collected; however, both sampling trains are to be operated similarly. For the location to be adequate for Method 6b 24-hour tests, the mean of the absolute difference between the three paired runs must be less than 10 percent (0.10).

- b. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.46c(f), the owner or operator of an affected facility operating a CEMS pursuant to 40 CFR 60.46c(a), or conducting as-fired fuel sampling pursuant to 40 CFR 60.46c(d)(1), shall obtain emission data for at least 75 percent of the operating hours in at least 22 out of 30 successive steam generating unit operating days. If this minimum data requirement is not met with a single monitoring system, the owner or operator of the affected facility shall supplement the emission data with data collected with other monitoring systems as approved by the USEPA or Illinois EPA.

- 17a. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.47c(a), the owner or operator of an affected facility combusting coal, oil, gas, or wood that is subject to the opacity standards under 40 CFR 60.43c shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a COMS for measuring the opacity of the emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system, except as specified in 40 CFR 60.47c(c) and (d).
 - b. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.47c(b), all COMS for measuring opacity shall be operated in accordance with the applicable procedures under Performance Specification 1 (appendix b). The span value of the opacity COMS shall be between 60 and 80 percent.
 - c. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.47c(c), units that burn only oil that contains no more than 0.5 weight percent sulfur or liquid or gaseous fuels with potential sulfur dioxide emission rates of 230 ng/J (0.54 lb/mmBtu) heat input or less are not required to conduct PM emissions monitoring if they maintain fuel supplier certifications of the sulfur content of the fuels burned.
 - d. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.47c(d), owners or operators complying with the PM emission limit by using a PM CEMS monitor instead of monitoring opacity must calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system, and record the output of the system, for PM emissions discharged to the atmosphere as specified in 40 CFR 60.45c(d). The continuous monitoring systems specified in paragraph 40 CFR 60.45c(d) shall be operated and data recorded during all periods of operation of the affected facility except for continuous monitoring system breakdowns and repairs. Data is recorded during calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments.

- 18a. This source may be operated for a period of 12 months under this construction permit.
 - b. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.8, within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial startup of such facility, the owner or operator of such facility shall conduct performance test(s) and furnish the Illinois EPA or USEPA a written report of the results of such performance test(s).

- 19a. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.44c(a), except as provided in 40 CFR 60.44c(g) and (h) and in 40 CFR 60.8(b), performance tests required under 40 CFR 60.8 shall be conducted following the procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.44c(b), (c), (d), (e), and (f), as applicable. 40 CFR 60.8(f) does

not apply to this section. The 30-day notice required in 40 CFR 60.8(d) applies only to the initial performance test unless otherwise specified by the Illinois EPA or USEPA.

- b. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.44c(b), the initial performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 shall be conducted over 30 consecutive operating days of the steam generating unit. Compliance with the percent reduction requirements and SO₂ emission limits under 40 CFR 60.42c shall be determined using a 30-day average. The first operating day included in the initial performance test shall be scheduled within 30 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affect facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after the initial startup of the facility. The steam generating unit load during the 30-day period does not have to be the maximum design heat input capacity, but must be representative of future operating conditions.
- c. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.44c(c), after the initial performance test required under 40 CFR 60.44c(b) and 40 CFR 60.8, compliance with the percent reduction requirements and SO₂ emission limits under 40 CFR 60.42c is based on the average percent reduction and the average SO₂ emission rates for 30 consecutive steam generating unit operating days. A separate performance test is completed at the end of each steam generating unit operating day, and a new 30-day average percent reduction and SO₂ emission rate are calculated to show compliance with the standard.
- d. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.44c(d), if only coal, only oil, or a mixture of coal and oil is combusted in an affected facility, the procedures in Method 19 are used to determine the hourly SO₂ emission rate (E_{ho}) and the 30-day average SO₂ emission rate (E_{ao}). The hourly averages used to compute the 30-day averages are obtained from the continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS). Method 19 shall be used to calculate E_{ao} when using daily fuel sampling or Method 6b.
- e. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.44c(e), if coal, oil, or coal and oil are combusted with other fuels:
 - i. An adjusted E_{ho} (E_{ho}^o) is used in Equation 19-19 of Method 19 to compute the adjusted E_{ao} (E_{ao}^o). The E_{ho} is computed using the following formula:

$$E_{ho}^o = [E_{ho} - E_w(1 - X_k)]/X_k$$

Where:

E_{ho}^o is the adjusted E_{ho}, ng/J (lb/million Btu)

E_{ho} is the hourly SO₂ emission rate, ng/J (lb/million Btu)

E_w is the SO₂ concentration in fuels other than coal and oil combusted in the affected facility, as determined by fuel sampling and analysis procedures in Method 9, ng/J (lb/million Btu). The

value E_w for each fuel lot is used for each hourly average during the time that the lot is being combusted. The owner or operator does not have to measure E_w if the owner or operator elects to assume $E_w = 0$.

X_k is the fraction of the total heat input from fuel combustion derived from coal and oil, as determined by applicable procedures in Method 19.

- ii. The owner or operator of an affected facility that qualifies under the provisions of 40 CFR 60.42c(c) or (d) [where percent reduction is not required] does not have to measure the parameters E_w or X_k if the owner or operator of the affected facility elects to measure emission rates of the coal or oil using the fuel sampling and analysis procedures under Method 19.
- f. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.44c(g), for oil-fired affected facilities where the owner or operator seeks to demonstrate compliance with the fuel oil sulfur limits under 40 CFR 60.42c based on shipment fuel sampling, the initial performance test shall consist of sampling and analyzing the oil in the initial tank of oil to be fired in the steam generating unit to demonstrate that the oil contains 0.5 weight percent sulfur or less. Thereafter, the owner or operator of the affected facility shall sample the oil in the fuel tank after each new shipment of oil is received, as described under 40 CFR 60.46c(d)(2).
- g. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.44c(j), the owner or operator of an affected facility shall use all valid SO_2 emissions data in calculating $\%P_s$ and E_{ho} under 40 CFR 60.44c(d), (e), or (f), as applicable, whether or not the minimum emissions data requirements under 40 CFR 60.46c(f) are achieved. All valid emissions data, including valid data collected during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, shall be used in calculating $\%P_s$ or E_{ho} pursuant to 40 CFR 60.44c(d), (e), or (f), as applicable.
- 20a. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.45c(a), the owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the PM and/or opacity standards under 40 CFR 60.43c shall conduct an initial performance test as required under 40 CFR 60.8, and shall conduct subsequent performance tests as requested by the Illinois EPA or USEPA, to determine compliance with the standards using the following procedures and reference methods, except as specified in 40 CFR 60.45c(c) and (d).
 - i. Method 1 shall be used to select the sampling site and the number of traverse sampling points.
 - ii. Method 3 shall be used for gas analysis when applying Method 5, Method 5B, or Method 17.
 - iii. Method 5, Method 5B, or Method 17 shall be used to measure the concentration of PM as follows:

- A. Method 5 may be used only at affected facilities without wet scrubber systems.
 - B. Method 17 may be used at affected facilities with or without wet scrubber systems provided the stack gas temperature does not exceed a temperature of 160°C (320°F). The procedures of Sections 8.1 and 11.1 of Method 5B may be used in Method 17 only if Method 17 is used in conjunction with a wet scrubber system. Method 17 shall not be used in conjunction with a wet scrubber system if the effluent is saturated or laden with water droplets.
 - C. Method 5B may be used in conjunction with a wet scrubber system.
- iv. The sampling time for each run shall be at least 120 minutes and the minimum sampling volume shall be 1.7 dry standard cubic meters (dscm) [60 dry standard cubic feet (dscf)] except that smaller sampling times or volumes may be approved by the Illinois EPA or USEPA when necessitated by process variables or other factors.
 - v. For Method 5 or Method 5B, the temperature of the sample gas in the probe and filter holder shall be monitored and maintained at 160±14°C (320±25°F).
 - vi. For determination of PM emissions, an oxygen or carbon dioxide measurement shall be obtained simultaneously with each run of Method 5, Method 5B, or Method 17 by traversing the duct at the same sampling location.
 - vii. For each run using Method 5, Method 5B, or Method 17, the emission rates expressed in ng/J (lb/million Btu) heat input shall be determined using:
 - A. The oxygen or carbon dioxide measurements and PM measurements obtained under 40 CFR 60.45c,
 - B. The dry basis F-factor, and
 - C. The dry basis emission rate calculation procedure contained in Method 19 (appendix A).
 - viii. Method 9 (6-minute average of 24 observations) shall be used for determining the opacity of stack emissions.
- b. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.45c(c), units that burn only oil containing no more than 0.5 weight percent sulfur or liquid or gaseous fuels with potential sulfur dioxide emission rates of 230 ng/J (0.54 lb/mmBtu) heat input or less are not required to conduct emissions monitoring if they maintain fuel supplier certifications of the sulfur content of the fuels burned.

- c. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.45c(d), in place of particulate matter testing with EPA Reference Method 5, 5B, or 17, an owner or operator may elect to install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous emission monitoring system for monitoring particulate matter emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system. The owner or operator of an affected facility who elects to continuously monitor particulate matter emissions instead of conducting performance testing using EPA Method 5, 5B, or 17 shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous emission monitoring system and shall comply with the requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.45c(d)(1) through (d)(13).
 - i. Notify the Illinois EPA or USEPA 1 month before starting use of the system.
 - ii. Notify the Illinois EPA or USEPA 1 month before stopping use of the system.
 - iii. The monitor shall be installed, evaluated, and operated in accordance with 40 CFR 60.13.
 - iv. The initial performance evaluation shall be completed no later than 180 days after the date of initial startup of the affected facility, as specified under 40 CFR 60.8 or within 180 days of notification to the Illinois EPA or USEPA of use of the continuous monitoring system if the owner or operator was previously determining compliance by Method 5, 5B, or 17 performance tests, whichever is later.
 - v. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct an initial performance test for particulate matter emissions as required under 40 CFR 60.8. Compliance with the particulate matter emission limit shall be determined by using the continuous emission monitoring system specified in 40 CFR 60.45c(d) to measure particulate matter and calculating a 24-hour block arithmetic average emission concentration using EPA Reference Method 19, section 4.1.
 - vi. Compliance with the particulate matter emission limit shall be determined based on the 24-hour daily (block) average of the hourly arithmetic average emission concentrations using continuous emission monitoring system outlet data.
 - vii. At a minimum, valid continuous monitoring system hourly averages shall be obtained as specified in 40 CFR 60.45c(d)(7)(i) for 75 percent of the total operating hours per 30-day rolling average.
 - A. At least two data points per hour shall be used to calculate each 1-hour arithmetic average.
 - viii. The 1-hour arithmetic averages required under 40 CFR 60.45c(d)(7) shall be expressed in ng/J or lb/mmBtu heat input and shall be used to calculate the boiler operating day daily arithmetic average emission concentrations. The 1-hour arithmetic averages

shall be calculated using the data points required under 40 CFR 60.13(e)(2).

- ix. All valid continuous emission monitoring system data shall be used in calculating average emission concentrations even if the minimum continuous emission monitoring system data requirements of 40 CFR 60.45c(d)(7) are not met.
- x. The continuous emission monitoring system shall be operated according to Performance Specification 11 in appendix B of 40 CFR part 60.
- xi. During the correlation testing runs of the continuous emission monitoring system required by Performance Specification 11 in appendix B of 40 CFR part 60, particulate matter and oxygen (or carbon dioxide) data shall be collected concurrently (or within a 30- to 60-minute period) by both the continuous emission monitors and the test methods specified in 40 CFR 60.45c(d)(7)(i).
 - A. For particulate matter, EPA Reference Method 5, 5B, or 17 shall be used.
 - B. For oxygen (or carbon dioxide), EPA reference Method 3, 3A, or 3B, as applicable shall be used.
- xii. Quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests shall be performed in accordance with procedure 2 in appendix F of 40 CFR part 60. Relative Response Audit's must be performed annually and Response Correlation Audits must be performed every 3 years.
- xiii. When particulate matter emissions data are not obtained because of continuous emission monitoring system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments, emissions data shall be obtained by using other monitoring systems as approved by the Illinois EPA or USEPA or EPA Reference Method 19 to provide, as necessary, valid emissions data for a minimum of 75 percent of total operating hours on a 30-day rolling average.
- 21a. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.485(a), in conducting the performance test required in 40 CFR 60.8 the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A or other methods and procedures as specified in 40 CFR 60.485, except as provided in 40 CFR 60.8(b).
- b. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.485(b), the owner or operator shall determine compliance with the standards in 40 CFR 60.482 as follows:
 - i. Method 21 shall be used to determine the presence of leaking sources. The instrument shall be calibrated before use each day of its use in the procedures specified in Method 21. The following calibration gas shall be used:
 - A. Zero air (less than 10 ppm of hydrocarbon in air); and

- B. Mixture of methane of n-hexane and air at a concentration of about, but less than, 10,000 ppm methane or n-hexane.
- c. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.485(c), the owner or operator shall determine compliance with the no detectable emission standards in 40 CFR 60.482-2(e), 60.482-3(i), 60.482-4, 60.482-7(f), and 60.482-10(e) as follows:
 - i. The requirement of 40 CFR 60.485(b) shall apply.
 - ii. Method 21 shall be used to determine the background level. All potential leak interfaces shall be traversed as close to the interface as possible. The arithmetic difference between the maximum concentration indicated by the instrument and the background level is compared with 500 ppm for determining compliance.
- d. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.485(d), the owner or operator shall test each piece of equipment unless it is demonstrated that a process unit is not in VOC service i.e., that the VOC content would never be reasonably expected to exceed 10 percent by weight. For purposes of this demonstration, the methods and procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.485(d)(1) through (d)3) shall be used.
- e. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.485(e), the owner or operator shall demonstrate that an equipment is in light liquid service by showing that all the following conditions apply:
 - i. The vapor pressure of one or more of the components is greater than 0.3 kPa at 20 °C (1.2 in H₂O at 68 °F). Standard reference tests or ASTM D2879-83, 96, or 97 (incorporated by reference) shall be used to determine the vapor pressures.
 - ii. The total concentration of the pure components having vapor pressure greater than 0.3 kPa at 20 °C (1.2 in H₂O at 68 °F) is greater than 20 percent by weight
 - iii. The fluid is a liquid at operating conditions.
- f. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.485(f), samples used in conjunction with 40 CFR 60.485(d) and (e) shall be representative of the process fluid that is contained in or contacts the equipment.
- 22a. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.664(a) and 60.704(a), for the purpose of demonstrating compliance with 40 CFR 60.662 or 60.702, all affected facilities shall be run at full operating conditions and flow rates during any performance test.
- b. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.664(d) and 60.704(d), the following methods in appendix A to 40 CFR part 60, except as provided under 40 CFR 60.8(b), shall be used for determining the process vent stream TRE index value to determine compliance under 40 CFR 60.662(c) or 40 CFR 60.702(c).
 - i. A. Method 1 or 1A, as appropriate, for selection of the

sampling site. The sampling site for the vent stream flow rate and molar composition determination prescribed in 40 CFR 60.664(d)(2) and (3) or 40 CFR 60.704(d)(2) and (d)(3) shall be, except for the situations outlined in 40 CFR 60.664(d)(1)(ii) or 60.704(d)(1)(ii), prior to the inlet of any control device, prior to any post-distillation dilution of the stream with air, and prior to any post-distillation introduction of halogenated compounds into the process vent stream. No transverse site selection method is needed for vents smaller than 4 inches in diameter.

- B. If any gas stream other than the distillation vent stream from the affected facility is normally conducted through the final recovery device.
 - I. The sampling site for vent stream flow rate and molar composition shall be prior to the final recovery device and prior to the point at which the nondistillation stream is introduced.
 - II. The efficiency of the final recovery device is determined by measuring the TOC concentration using Method 18 at the inlet to the final recovery device after the introduction of any nondistillation vent stream and at the outlet of the final recovery device.
 - III. This efficiency is applied to the TOC concentration measured prior to the final recovery device and prior to the introduction of the nondistillation stream to determine the concentration of TOC in the distillation vent stream from the final recovery device. This concentration of TOC is then used to perform the calculations outlined in 40 CFR 60.664(d)(4) and (5) or 40 CFR 60.704(d)(4) and (5).
- ii. The molar composition of the process vent stream shall be determined as follows:
 - A. Method 18 to measure the concentration of TOC including those containing halogens.
 - B. ASTM D1946-77 (incorporation by reference as specified in 40 CFR 60.17) to measure the concentration of carbon monoxide and hydrogen.
 - C. Method 4 to measure the content of water vapor.
- iii. The volumetric flow rate shall be determined using Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D, as appropriate.
- iv. The net heating value of the vent stream shall be calculated using the equation in 40 CFR 60.664(d)(4) or 60.704(d)(4).

- v. The emission rate of TOC in the vent stream shall be calculated using the equation in 40 CFR 60.664(d)(5) or 60.704(d)(5).
 - c. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.664(e) and 60.704(e), for purposes of complying with 40 CFR 60.662(c) or 60.702(c) the owner or operator of a facility affected by 40 CFR 60 Subpart NNN or RRR shall calculate the TRE index value of the vent stream using the equation for incineration in 40 CFR 60.664(e)(1) or 60.704(e)(1) for halogenated vent streams. The owner or operator of an affected facility with a nonhalogenated vent stream shall determine the TRE index value by calculating values using both the incinerator equation in 40 CFR 60.664(e)(1) or 60.704(e)(1) and the flare equation in 40 CFR 60.664(e)(2) or 60.704(e)(2) and selecting the lower of the two values.
- 23a. At least 30 days prior to the actual date of testing, a written test plan shall be submitted to the Compliance Section of the Division of Air Pollution Control for review. This plan shall describe the specific procedures for testing, including as a minimum:
- i. The person(s) who will be performing sampling and analysis and their experience with similar tests.
 - ii. The specific conditions under which testing will be performed, including a discussion of why these conditions will be representative of maximum emissions and the means by which the operating parameters for the emission unit and any control equipment will be determined.
 - iii. The specific determinations of emissions and operation, which are intended to be made, including sampling and monitoring locations.
 - iv. The test method(s), which will be used, with the specific analysis method, if the method can be used with different analysis methods.
 - v. Any minor changes in standard methodology proposed to accommodate the specific circumstances of testing, with justification.
 - vi. Any proposed use of an alternative test method, with detailed justification.
 - vii. The format and content of the Source Test Report.
- b. Copies of the Final Report(s) for these tests shall be submitted to the Illinois EPA within 14 days after the test results are compiled and finalized.
 - c. Fourteen days after completion of sampling, the Final Report shall include as a minimum:
 - i. A summary of results
 - ii. General information

- iii. Description of test method(s), including description of sampling points, sampling train, analysis equipment, and test schedule
 - iv. Detailed description of test conditions, including
 - A. Process information, i.e., mode(s) of operation, process rate, e.g. fuel or raw material consumption
 - B. Control equipment information, i.e., equipment condition and operating parameters during testing, and
 - C. A discussion of any preparatory actions taken, i.e., inspections, maintenance and repair
 - v. Data and calculations, including copies of all raw data sheets and records of laboratory analyses, sample calculations, and data on equipment calibration
 - vi. An explanation of any discrepancies among individual tests or anomalous data
 - vii. The results of all quality control evaluation, including a copy of all quality control data.
- d. Satisfactory completion of these tests so as to demonstrate compliance with applicable emission limits is a prerequisite to issuance of an operating permit, pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.160(a), (b) and (c).
- 24a. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.482-10(f), except as provided in 40 CFR 60.482-10(i) through (k), each closed vent system shall be inspected according to the procedures and schedule specified in 40 CFR 60.482-10(f)(1) and (f)(2).
- i. If the vapor collection system or closed vent system is constructed of hard-piping, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.482-10(f)(1)(i) and (f)(1)(ii):
 - A. Conduct an initial inspection according to the procedures in 40 CFR 60.485(b); and
 - B. Conduct annual visual inspections for visible, audible, or olfactory indications of leaks.
 - ii. If the vapor collection system or closed vent system is constructed of ductwork, the owner or operator shall:
 - A. Conduct an initial inspection according to the procedures in 40 CFR 60.485(b); and
 - B. Conduct annual inspections according to the procedures in 40 CFR 60.485(b).

- b. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.482-10(g), leaks, as indicated by an instrument reading greater than 500 parts per million by volume above background or by visual inspections, shall be repaired as soon as practicable except as provided in 40 CFR 60.482-10(h).
 - i. A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after the leak is detected.
 - ii. Repair shall be completed no later than 15 calendar days after the leak is detected.
- c. Pursuant to 60.486(b), when each leak is detected as specified in 40 CFR 60.482-2, 60.482-3, 60.482-7, 60.482-8, and 60.483-2, the following requirements apply:
 - i. A weatherproof and readily visible identification, marked with the equipment identification number, shall be attached to the leaking equipment.
 - ii. The identification on a valve may be removed after it has been monitored for 2 successive months as specified in 40 CFR 60.482-7(c) and no leak has been detected during those 2 months.
 - iii. The identification on equipment except on a valve, may be removed after it has been repaired.
- d. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.663(d) and 60.703(d), the owner or operator of an affected facility that seeks to comply with the TRE index value limit specified under 40 CFR 60.662(c) or 60.702(c) shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate according to manufacturer's specifications the following equipment:
 - i. Where an absorber is the final recovery device in the recovery system:
 - A. A scrubbing liquid temperature monitoring device having an accuracy of ± 1 percent of the temperature being monitored expressed in degrees Celsius or $\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$, whichever is greater, and a specific gravity monitoring device having an accuracy of ± 0.02 specific gravity units, each equipped with a continuous recorder, or
 - B. An organic monitoring device used to indicate the concentration level of organic compounds exiting the recovery device based on a detection principle such as infrared, photoionization, or thermal conductivity, each equipped with a continuous recorder.
 - ii. Where a condenser is the final recovery device in the recovery system:
 - A. A condenser exit (product side) temperature monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder and having an accuracy of ± 1 percent of the temperature being monitored

expressed in degrees Celsius or $\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$, whichever is greater, or

- B. An organic monitoring device used to monitor organic compounds exiting the recovery device based on a detection principle such as infra-red, photoionization, or thermal conductivity, each equipped with a continuous recorder.
25. This permit is issued based on the source not being subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code Subpart Q "Leaks from Synthetic Organic Chemical and Polymer Manufacturing Equipment" because plant has less than 1,500 components in ags of light liquid service pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215.421(a).
- 26a. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.48c(e), the owner or operator of each affected facility subject to the SO₂ emission limits, fuel oil sulfur limits, or percent reduction requirements under 40 CFR 60.43c shall keep records, including the following information, as applicable.
- i. Calendar dates covered in the reporting period.
 - ii. Each 30-day average SO₂ emission rate (ng/J or lb/million Btu), or 30-day average sulfur content (weight percent), calculated during the reporting period, ending with the last 30-day period; reasons for any noncompliance with the emission standards; and a description of corrective actions taken.
 - iii. Each 30-day average percent of potential SO₂ emission rate calculated during the reporting period, ending with the last 30-day period; reasons for any noncompliance with the emission standards; and a description of the corrective actions taken.
 - iv. Identification of any steam generating unit operating days for which SO₂ or diluent (oxygen or carbon dioxide) data have not been obtained by an approved method for at least 75 percent of the operating hours; justification for not obtaining sufficient data; and a description of corrective actions taken.
 - v. Identification of any times when emissions data have been excluded from the calculation of average emission rates; justification for excluding data; and a description of corrective actions taken if data have been excluded for periods other than those during which coal or oil were not combusted in the steam generating unit.
 - vi. Identification of the F factor used in calculations, method of determination, and type of fuel combusted.
 - vii. Identification of whether averages have been obtained based on CEMS rather than manual sampling methods.
 - viii. If a CEMS is used, identification of any times when the pollutant concentration exceeded the full span of the CEMS.

- ix. If a CEMS is used, description of any modifications to the CEMS that could affect the ability of the CEMS to comply with Performance Specifications 2 or 3 (40 CFR 60 appendix B).
 - x. If a CEMS is used, results of daily CEMS drift tests and quarterly accuracy assessments as required under 40 CFR 60 appendix f, Procedure 1.
 - xi. If fuel supplier certification is used to demonstrate compliance, records of fuel supplier certification is used to demonstrate compliance, records of fuel supplier certification as described under 40 CFR 60.48c(f)(1), (2), or (3), as applicable. In addition to records of fuel supplier certifications, the report shall include a certified statement signed by the owner or operator of the affected facility that the records of fuel supplier certifications submitted represent all of the fuel combusted during the reporting period.
- b. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.48c(g), the owner or operator of each affected facility shall record and maintain records of the amounts of each fuel combusted during each day. The owner or operator of an affected facility that only burns very low sulfur fuel oil or other liquid or gaseous fuels with potential sulfur dioxide emissions rate of 140 ng/J (0.32 lb/mmBtu) heat input or less shall record and maintain records of the fuels combusted during each calendar month.
 - c. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.48c(i), all records required under 40 CFR 60.48c shall be maintained by the owner or operator of the affected facility for a period of two years following the date of such record.
- 27a. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.115b(c), the owner or operator of each storage vessel as specified in 40 CFR 60.112b(a) shall keep records and furnish reports as required by 40 CFR 60.115b(a), (b), or (c) depending upon the control equipment installed to meet the requirements of 40 CFR 60.112b. The owner or operator shall keep copies of all reports and records required by 40 CFR 60.115b, except for the record required by 40 CFR 60.115b(c)(1), for at least 2 years. The record required by 40 CFR 60.115b(c)(1) will be kept for the life of the control equipment. After installing control equipment in accordance with 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(3) or (b)(1) (closed vent system and control device other than a flare), the owner or operator shall keep the following records.
- i. A copy of the operating plan.
 - ii. A record of the measured values of the parameters monitored in accordance with 40 CFR 60.113b(c)(2).
- b. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.486(c), when each leak is detected as specified in 40 CFR 60.482-2, 60.482-3, 60.482-7, 60.482-8, and 60.483-2, the following information shall be recorded in a log and shall be kept for 2 years in a readily accessible location:
 - i. The instrument and operator identification numbers and the equipment identification number.

- ii. The date the leak was detected and the dates of each attempt to repair the leak.
 - iii. Repair methods applied in each attempt to repair the leak.
 - iv. "Above 10,000" if the maximum instrument reading measured by the methods specified in 40 CFR 60.485(a) after each repair attempt is equal to or greater than 10,000 ppm.
 - v. "Repair delayed" and the reason for the delay if a leak is not repaired within 15 calendar days after discovery of the leak.
 - vi. The signature of the owner or operator (or designate) whose decision it was that repair could not be effected without a process shutdown.
 - vii. The expected date of successful repair of the leak if a leak is not repaired within 15 days.
 - viii. Dates of process unit shutdowns that occur while the equipment is unrepaired.
 - ix. The date of successful repair of the leak.
- c. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.486(d), the following information pertaining to the design requirements for closed vent systems and control devices described in 40 CFR 60.482-10 shall be recorded and kept in a readily accessible location:
- i. Detailed schematics, design specifications, and piping and instrumentation diagrams.
 - ii. The dates and descriptions of any changes in the design specifications.
 - iii. A description of the parameter or parameters monitored, as required in 40 CFR 60.482-10(e), to ensure that control devices are operated and maintained in conformance with their design and an explanation of why that parameter (or parameters) was selected for the monitoring.
 - iv. Periods when the closed vent systems and control devices required in 40 CFR 60.482-2, 60.482-3, 60.482-4, and 60.482-5 are not operated as designed, including periods when a flare pilot light does not have a flame.
 - v. Dates of startups and shutdowns of the closed vent systems and control devices required in 40 CFR 60.482-2, 60.482-3, 60.482-4, and 60.482-5.
- d. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.486(e), the following information pertaining to all equipment subject to the requirements in 40 CFR 60.482-1 to 60.482-

10 shall be recorded in a log that is kept in a readily accessible location:

- i. A list of identification numbers for equipment subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 60 Subpart VV.
 - ii. A. A list of identification numbers for equipment that are designated for no detectable emissions under the provisions of 40 CFR 60.482-2(e), 60.482-3(i) and 60.482-7(f).
B. The designation of equipment as subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 60.482-2(e), 40 CFR 60.482-3(i), or 40 CFR 60.482-7(f) shall be signed by the owner or operator.
 - iii. A list of equipment identification numbers for pressure relief devices required to comply with 40 CFR 60.482-4.
 - iv. A. The dates of each compliance test as required in 40 CFR 60.482-2(e), 60.482-3(i), 60.482-4, and 60.482-7(f).
B. The background level measured during each compliance test.
C. The maximum instrument reading measured at the equipment during each compliance test.
 - v. A list of identification numbers for equipment in vacuum service.
- e. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.486(f), the following information pertaining to all valves subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 60.482-7(g) and (h) and to all pumps subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 60.482-2(g) shall be recorded in a log that is kept in a readily accessible location:
- i. A list of identification numbers for valves and pumps that are designated as unsafe-to-monitor, an explanation for each valve or pump stating why the valve or pump is unsafe-to-monitor, and the plan for monitoring each valve or pump.
 - ii. A list of identification numbers for valves that are designated as difficult-to-monitor, an explanation for each valve stating why the valve is difficult-to-monitor, and the schedule for monitoring each value.
- 28a. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.665(b)(4) and 60.705(b)(4), each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall keep an up-to-date, readily accessible record of the following data measured during each performance test, and also include the following data in the report of the initial performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8. Where a boiler or process heater with a design heat input capacity of 44 MW (150 million Btu/hour) or greater is used to comply with 40 CFR 60.662(a) or 60.702(a), a report containing performance test data need not be submitted, but a report containing the information in 40 CFR 60.665(b)(2)(i) or 60.705(b)(2)(i) is required. The same data specified in this section shall be submitted in the reports of all

subsequently required performance tests where either the emission control efficiency of a control device, outlet concentration of TOC, or the TRE index value of a vent stream from a recovery system is determined. Where an owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60 Subpart NNN or RRR seeks to demonstrate compliance with 40 CFR 60.662(c) or 60.702(c):

- i. Where an absorber is the final recovery device in the recovery system, the exit specific gravity (or alternative parameter which is a measure of the degree of absorbing liquid saturation, if approved by the Administrator), and average exit temperature, of the adsorbing liquid measured at least every 15 minutes and averaged over the same time period of the performance testing (both measured while the vent stream is normally routed and constituted), or
 - ii. Where a condenser is the final recovery device in the recovery system, the average exit (product side) temperature measured at least every 15 minutes and averaged over the same time period of the performance testing while the vent stream is routed and constituted normally, or
 - iii. All measurements and calculations performed to determine the TRE index value of the vent stream.
- b. i. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.665(d) and 40 CFR 60.705(d)(1), each owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60 Subpart NNN or RRR shall keep up to date, readily accessible continuous records of the flow indication specified under 40 CFR 60.663(a)(2), 40 CFR 60.663(b)(2) and 40 CFR 60.663(c)(1) or 40 CFR 60.703(a)(2)(i), 40 CFR 60.703(b)(2)(i) and 40 CFR 60.703(c)(1)(i), as well as up-to-date, readily accessible records of all periods when the vent stream is diverted from the control device or has no flow rate.
- ii. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.705(d)(2), where a seal mechanism is used to comply with 40 CFR 60.703(a)(2)(ii), 40 CFR 60.703(b)(2)(ii), and 40 CFR 60.703(c)(1)(ii), a record of continuous flow is not required. In such cases, the owner or operator shall keep up-to-date, readily accessible records of all monthly visual inspections of the seals as well as readily accessible records of all periods and the duration when the seal mechanism is broken, the bypass line valve position has changed, the serial number of the broken car-seal has changed, or when the key for a lock-and-key type configuration has been checked out.

- c. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.665(g), each owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60 Subpart NNN or RRR shall keep up-to-date, readily accessible continuous records of the equipment operating parameters specified to be monitored under 40 CFR 60.663(d) or 60.703(d), as well as up-to-date, readily accessible records of periods of operation during which the parameter boundaries established during the most recent performance test are exceeded. The Illinois EPA or USEPA may at any time require a report of these data. Where an owner or operator seeks to comply with 40 CFR 60.662(c) or 60.702(c), periods of operation during which the parameter boundaries established during the most recent performance tests are exceeded are defined as follows:
 - i. Where an absorber is the final recovery device in a recovery system, and where an organic compound monitoring device is not used:
 - A. All 3-hour periods of operation during which the average absorbing liquid temperature was more than 11°C (20°F) above the average absorbing liquid temperature during the most recent performance test, or
 - B. All 3-hour periods of operation during which the average absorbing liquid specific gravity was more than 0.1 unit above, or more than 0.1 unit below, the average absorbing liquid specific gravity during the most recent performance test (unless monitoring of an alternative parameter, which is a measure of the degree of absorbing liquid saturation, is approved by the Administrator, in which case he will define appropriate parameter boundaries and periods of operation during which they are exceeded).
 - ii. Where a condenser is the final recovery device in a system, and where an organic compound monitoring device is not used, all 3-hour periods of operation during which the average exit (product side) condenser operating temperature was more than 6°C (11°F) above the average exit (product side) operating temperature during the most recent performance test.
 - iii. Where an absorber, condenser, or carbon absorber is the final recovery device in the recovery system and where an organic compound monitoring device is used, all 3-hour periods of operation during which the average organic compound concentration level or reading of organic compounds in the exhaust gases is more than 20 percent greater than the exhaust gas organic compound concentration level or reading measured by the monitoring device during the most recent performance test.
29. Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.10(b)(3), if an owner or operator determines that his or her stationary source that emits (or has the potential to emit, without considering controls) one or more hazardous air pollutants regulated by any standard established pursuant to section 112(d) or (f) of the Clean Air Act, and that stationary source is in the source category regulated by the relevant standard, but that source is not subject to the relevant standard (or other requirement established

under 40 CFR Part 63) because of limitations on the source's potential to emit or an exclusion, the owner or operator 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. The record of the applicability determination must be signed by the person making the determination and include an analysis (or other information) that demonstrates why the owner or operator believes the source is unaffected (e.g., because the source is an area source). The analysis (or other information) must be sufficiently detailed to allow the USEPA and/or Illinois EPA to make a finding about the source's applicability status with regard to the relevant standard or other requirement. If relevant, the analysis must be performed in accordance with requirements established in relevant subparts of 40 CFR Part 63 for this purpose for particular categories of stationary sources. If relevant, the analysis should be performed in accordance with USEPA guidance materials published to assist sources in making applicability determinations under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act, if any. The requirements to determine applicability of a standard under 40 CFR 63.1(b)(3) and to record the results of that determination under 40 CFR 63.10(b)(3) shall not by themselves create an obligation for the owner or operator to obtain a Title V permit.

- 30a. The Permittee shall maintain monthly records of the following items so as to demonstrate compliance with the conditions of this permit:
- i. Biodiesel production (gallons/month and gallons/year);
 - ii. Amount of raw material used in process (ton/month and tons/year);
 - iii. VOM and HAP content in all feed stock (% by weight)
 - iv. Fuel usage for the boiler (therms/month and therms/year); and
 - v. Monthly and aggregate emissions of NO_x, CO, VOM, PM, SO₂, and HAP with supporting calculations (tons/month and tons/year).
- b. All records and logs required by this permit shall be retained at a readily accessible location at the source for at least five (5) years from the date of entry and shall be made available for inspection and copying by the Illinois EPA upon request. Any records retained in an electronic format (e.g., computer) shall be capable of being retrieved and printed on paper during normal source office hours so as to be able to respond to an Illinois EPA request for records during the course of a source inspection.
- 31a. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.48c(b), the owner or operator of each affected facility subject to the SO₂ emission limits of 40 CFR 60.42c, or the PM or opacity limits of 40 CFR 60.43c, shall submit to the Illinois EPA or USEPA the performance test data from the initial and any subsequent performance tests and, if applicable, the performance evaluation of the CEMS and/or COMS using the applicable performance specifications in 40 CFR 60 appendix b.

- b. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.48c(c), the owner or operator of each coal-fired, residual oil-fired, or wood-fired affected facility subject to the opacity limits under 40 CFR 60.43c(c) shall submit excess emission reports for any excess emissions from the affected facility which occur during the reporting period.
- c. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.48c(d), the owner or operator of each affected facility subject to the SO₂ emission limits, fuel oil sulfur limits, or percent reduction requirements under 40 CFR 60.42c shall submit reports to the Illinois EPA or USEPA.
- d. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.48c(e), the owner or operator of each affected facility subject to the SO₂ emission limits, fuel oil sulfur limits, or percent reduction requirements under 40 CFR 60.43c shall submit reports as required under paragraph (d) of this section, including the following information, as applicable.
 - i. Calendar dates covered in the reporting period.
 - ii. Each 30-day average SO₂ emission rate (ng/J or lb/million Btu), or 30-day average sulfur content (weight percent), calculated during the reporting period, ending with the last 30-day period; reasons for any noncompliance with the emission standards; and a description of corrective actions taken.
 - iii. Each 30-day average percent of potential SO₂ emission rate calculated during the reporting period, ending with the last 30-day period; reasons for any noncompliance with the emission standards; and a description of the corrective actions taken.
 - iv. Identification of any steam generating unit operating days for which SO₂ or diluent (oxygen or carbon dioxide) data have not been obtained by an approved method for at least 75 percent of the operating hours; justification for not obtaining sufficient data; and a description of corrective actions taken.
 - v. Identification of any times when emissions data have been excluded from the calculation of average emission rates; justification for excluding data; and a description of corrective actions taken if data have been excluded for periods other than those during which coal or oil were not combusted in the steam generating unit.
 - vi. Identification of the F factor used in calculations, method of determination, and type of fuel combusted.
 - vii. Identification of whether averages have been obtained based on CEMS rather than manual sampling methods.
 - viii. If a CEMS is used, identification of any times when the pollutant concentration exceeded the full span of the CEMS.

- ix. If a CEMS is used, description of any modifications to the CEMS that could affect the ability of the CEMS to comply with Performance Specifications 2 or 3 (40 CFR 60 appendix B).
 - x. If a CEMS is used, results of daily CEMS drift tests and quarterly accuracy assessments as required under 40 CFR 60 appendix f, Procedure 1.
 - xi. If fuel supplier certification is used to demonstrate compliance, records of fuel supplier certification is used to demonstrate compliance, records of fuel supplier certification as described under 40 CFR 60.48c(f)(1), (2), or (3), as applicable. In addition to records of fuel supplier certifications, the report shall include a certified statement signed by the owner or operator of the affected facility that the records of fuel supplier certifications submitted represent all of the fuel combusted during the reporting period.
- e. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.48c(j), the reporting period for the reports required under 40 CFR 60 Subpart Dc is each six-month period. All reports shall be submitted to the Illinois EPA or USEPA and shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of the reporting period.
- 32a. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.487(a), each owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60 Subpart VV shall submit semiannual reports to the Illinois EPA or USEPA beginning six months after the initial start up date.
- b. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.487(b), the initial semiannual report to the Illinois EPA or USEPA shall include the following information:
- i. Process unit identification.
 - ii. Number of valves subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 60.482-7, excluding those valves designated for no detectable emissions under the provisions of 40 CFR 60.482-7(f).
 - iii. Number of pumps subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 60.482-2, excluding those pumps designated for no detectable emissions under the provisions of 40 CFR 60.482-2(e) and those pumps complying with 40 CFR 60.482-2(f).
 - iv. Number of compressors subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 60.482-3, excluding those compressors designated for no detectable emissions under the provisions of 40 CFR 60.482-3(i) and those compressors complying with 40 CFR 60.482-3(h).
- c. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.487(c), all semiannual reports to the Illinois EPA or USEPA shall include the following information, summarized from the information in 40 CFR 60.486:
- i. Process unit identification.
 - ii. For each month during the semiannual reporting period,

- A. Number of valves for which leaks were detected as described in 40 CFR 60.482(7)(b) or 40 CFR 60.483-2,
 - B. Number of valves for which leaks were not repaired as required in 40 CFR 60.482-7(d)(1),
 - C. Number of pumps for which leaks were detected as described in 40 CFR 60.482-2(b) and (d)(6)(i),
 - D. Number of pumps for which leaks were not repaired as required in 40 CFR 60.482-2(c)(1) and (d)(6)(ii),
 - E. Number of compressors for which leaks were detected as described in 40 CFR 60.482-3(f),
 - F. Number of compressors for which leaks were not repaired as required in 40 CFR 60.482-3(g)(1), and
 - G. The facts that explain each delay of repair and, where appropriate, why a process unit shutdown was technically infeasible.
- iii. Dates of process unit shutdowns which occurred within the semiannual reporting period.
 - iv. Revisions to items reported according to 40 CFR 60.487(b) if changes have occurred since the initial report or subsequent revisions to the initial report.
- d. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.665(1) and 60.705(1), each owner or operator that seeks to comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 60 Subpart NNN or RRR by complying with the requirements of 40 CFR 60.662 or 40 CFR 60.702 shall submit to the Illinois EPA or USEPA semiannual reports of the following recorded information. The initial report shall be submitted within 6 months after the initial start-up date.
 - i. Exceedances of monitored parameters recorded under 40 CFR 60.665(c) and (g) or 40 CFR 60.705(c), (f), and (g).
 - ii. All periods recorded under 40 CFR 60.665(d) or 60.705(d) when the vent stream is diverted from the control device or has no flow rate.
- 33. If there is an exceedance of or deviation from the requirements of this permit as determined by the records required by this permit, the Permittee shall submit a report to the Illinois EPA's Compliance Section in Springfield, Illinois within 30 days after the exceedance/deviation. The report shall include the emissions released in accordance with the recordkeeping requirements, a copy of the relevant records, and a description of the exceedance or deviation and efforts to reduce emissions and future occurrences.

34. Two (2) copies of required reports and notifications shall be sent to:

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Air Pollution Control
Compliance Section (#40)
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

and one (1) copy shall be sent to the Illinois EPA's regional office at the following address unless otherwise indicated:

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Air Pollution Control
2009 Mall Street
Collinsville, Illinois 62234

The OPERATING permit application is DENIED because the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, Section 9, and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.160(b) might be violated.

Pursuant to Section 201.160(b), an operating permit may not be issued until the equipment has been constructed or modified in accordance with applicable conditions in this construction permit. The Illinois EPA suggests that you apply for the operating permit after the construction and testing are successfully completed in accordance with the construction permit. This information must be submitted in triplicate and should reference the application and I.D. numbers assigned above.

It should be noted that the Illinois EPA's Division of Water Pollution Control has determined that the waste water stream for your facility requires a construction Permit in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 309.202(a). If you have any questions regarding this requirement, contact the Division of Water Pollution Control at 217/782-0610.

It should be also noted that during the analysis of this permit application, it was determined that your facility has the potential to emit more than 10 tpy of HAP and will be classified as a major source under the Clean Air Act Permit Program (CAAPP). To avoid the CAAPP permitting requirements, you may want to consider immediately applying for a Federally Enforceable State Operating Permit (FESOP). A FESOP is an operating permit which contains federally enforceable limits in the form of permit conditions which effectively restrict the potential emissions of a source to below major source thresholds, thereby excluding the source from a CAAPP. Please Contact the Permit Section at 217/782-2113 to request the necessary application forms. Please note that this permit will expire one year from the initial date of issuance.

If you have any questions on this permit, please contact George Kennedy at 217/782-2113.

Donald E. Sutton, P.E.
Manager, Permit Section
Division of Air Pollution Control

DES:GMK:lsc

cc: Region 3