

Statement of Basis

for the DRAFT CAAPP Permit for:

Source Name:

The Quaker Oats Company - Danville Plant

Statement of Basis No.: 96030114-1408

I.D. No.: 183020AET

Permit No.: 96030114

Date Prepared: August 11, 2014

Permitting Authority:
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Bureau of Air, Permit Section
217/785-1705

This Statement of Basis is being provided to USEPA and any interested parties as required by Section 39.5(8)(b) of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act.

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PREFACE

Reason For This Document

This document is a requirement of the permitting authority in accordance with 502(a) of the Clean Air Act, 40 CFR 70.7(a)(5), and Section 39.5(8)(b) of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act. Section 39.5(8)(b) of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act states the following:

“The Agency shall prepare a statement that sets forth the legal and factual basis for the Draft CAAPP permit conditions, including references to the applicable statutory or regulatory provisions.”

Purpose Of This Document

The purpose of this Statement of Basis is to provide discussion regarding the development of this Draft CAAPP Permit. This document would also provide the permitting authority, the public, the source, and the USEPA with the applicability and technical matters that form the basis of the Draft CAAPP Permit.

Summary Of Historical Actions Leading Up To Today's Permitting Action

New

Since the last New CAAPP Permit issued on 8/13/2002, the source has not been issued any modifications or amendments.

Limitations

This Statement of Basis is not enforceable and only sets forth the legal and factual basis for the Draft CAAPP Permit Conditions (Chapters I and II). Chapter III contains supplemental material that would assist in educating interested parties about this source and the Draft CAAPP Permit. The Statement of Basis does not shield the source from enforcement actions or its responsibility to comply with existing or future applicable regulations. Nor does the Statement of Basis constitute a defense to a violation of the Federal Clean Air Act or the Illinois Environmental Protection Act including implementing regulations.

This document does not purport to establish policy or guidance.

INTRODUCTION

The Clean Air Act Permit Program (CAAPP) is the operating permit program established in Illinois for major stationary sources as required by Title V of the federal Clean Air Act and Section 39.5 of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act. The Title V Permit Program (CAAPP) is the primary mechanism to apply the various air pollution control requirements established by the Clean Air Act to major sources, defined in accordance with Title V of the Clean Air Act. The Draft CAAPP Permit contains conditions identifying the state and federal applicable requirements that apply to the source. The Draft CAAPP Permit also establishes the necessary monitoring and compliance demonstrations. The source must implement this monitoring to demonstrate that the source is operating in accordance with the applicable requirements of the permit. The Draft CAAPP Permit identifies all applicable requirements for the various emission units as well as establishes detailed provisions for testing, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting to demonstrate compliance with the Clean Air Act. Further explanations of the specific provisions of the Draft CAAPP Permit are contained in the following Chapters of this Statement of Basis.

The Illinois EPA has focused in on key elements of the permit that relate to the requirements of the CAAPP Program:

- Emissions of:
 - PM₁₀/PM_{2.5}
 - VOM

- Emission units:
 - BULK STORAGE
 - PRE-PROCESSING PLANTS
 - CEREAL LINES
 - PANCAKE LINES
 - BOILERS

- The area surrounding Quaker Oats has the potential for environmental justice ("EJ") concerns. Therefore, the Illinois EPA has taken a careful review of the monitoring in the DRAFT CAAPP permit and has provided for public input. Given the nature of the source to be a food manufacturer, the Draft CAAPP permit requires the following. A discussion of this monitoring can be found in Section 3.1 of this Statement of Basis.
 - Pursuant to Section 39.5(7)(a) and (d) of the Act, the Permittee shall conduct inspections of the control measures (i.e., water sprays) at least once per year for the purpose of verifying that these control measures control emissions from the associated equipment are in place and being properly implemented.
 - Pursuant to Section 39.5(7)(b) and (e) of the Act, the Permittee shall keep records for each observation for opacity conducted. These records shall include, at a minimum: date and time the observation was performed, name(s) of observing personnel, identification of which equipment was observed, whether or not the equipment was running properly, the findings of the observation including the presence of any visible emissions, and a description of any corrective action taken including if the corrective action took place within 4 hours of the observation.

In addition, the Illinois EPA has committed substantial resources and effort in the development of an acceptable Statement of Basis (this document) that would

meet the expectations of USEPA, Region 5. As a result, this document contains discussions that address applicability determinations, periodic monitoring, streamlining, prompt reporting, and SSM authorizations (as necessary). These discussions involve, where necessary, a brief description and justification for the resulting conditions and terms in this Draft CAAPP Permit. This document begins by discussing the legal basis for the contents of the Draft CAAPP Permit, moves into the factual description of the permit, and ends with supplemental information that has been provided to further assist with the understanding of the background and genesis of the permit content.

It is Illinois EPA's preliminary determination that this source's Permit Application meets the standards for issuance of a "Final" CAAPP Permit as stipulated in Section 39.5(10)(a) of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act (see Chapter I - Section 1.2 of this document). The Illinois EPA is therefore initiating the necessary procedural requirements to issue a Final CAAPP Permit. The Illinois EPA has posted the Draft CAAPP permit and this Statement of Basis on USEPA website:

<http://www.epa.gov/reg5oair/permits/ilonline.html>

CHAPTER I - LEGAL BASIS FOR THE PERMIT AND PERMIT CONDITIONS

1.1 Legal Basis for Program

The Illinois EPA's state operating permit program for major sources established to meet the requirements of 40 CFR Part 70 are found at Section 39.5 of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/39.5]. The program is called the Clean Air Act Permitting Program (CAAPP). The underlying statutory authority is found in the Illinois Environmental Protection Act at 415 ILCS 5/39.5. The CAAPP was given final full approval by USEPA on December 4, 2001 (see 66 FR 62946).

1.2 Legal Basis for Issuance of CAAPP Permit

In accordance with Section 39.5(10)(a) of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, the Illinois EPA may only issue a CAAPP Permit if all of the following standards for issuance have been met:

- The applicant has submitted a complete and certified application for a permit, permit modification, or permit renewal consistent with Sections 39.5(5) and (14) of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, as applicable, and applicable regulations (Section a. below);
- The applicant has submitted with its complete application an approvable compliance plan, including a schedule for achieving compliance, consistent with Section 39.5(5) of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act and applicable regulations (Section b. below);
- The applicant has timely paid the fees required pursuant to Section 39.5(18) of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act and applicable regulations (Section c. below); and
- The applicant has provided any additional information as requested by the Illinois EPA (Section d. below).

a. Application Status

The source submitted an application for a Renewal CAAPP Permit on March, 7, 1996. The source is currently operating under an application shield resultant from a timely and complete renewal application submittal. This Draft CAAPP Permit addresses application content and necessary revisions to meet the requirements for issuance of the permit.

b. Present Compliance Status

At the time of this Draft CAAPP Permit, there were no pending State or Federal enforcement actions against the source; therefore, a Compliance Schedule is not required for this source. The source submitted an approvable Compliance Plan as part of its Certified Permit Application. The source has certified compliance with all applicable rules and regulations. In addition, the draft permit requires the source to certify its compliance status on an annual basis.

c. Payment of Fees

The source is current on payment of all fees associated with operation of the emission units.

d. Additional Information Status

The source provided all the necessary additional application material as requested by the Illinois EPA.

1.3 Legal Basis for Conditions in the CAAPP Permit

This industrial source is subject to a variety of Federal and SIP regulations, which are the legal basis for the conditions in this permit (see Sections a. and b. below). Also, the CAAPP provides the legal basis for additional requirements such as periodic monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping. The following list summarizes those regulations that form the legal basis for the conditions in this Draft CAAPP Permit and are provided in the permit itself as the origin and authority.

a. Applicable Federal Regulations

This source operates an emission unit that is subject to the following Federal regulations.

- 40 CFR Part 60 - Subpart A, General Provisions
- 40 CFR Part 60 - Subpart Dc, Standards of Performance for Small Industrial Commercial Institutional Steam Generating Units

b. Applicable SIP Regulations

This source operates emission units that are subject to the following SIP regulations:

- 35 IAC Part 201 - Permits And General Provisions
- 35 IAC Part 205 - Emissions Reduction Market System
- 35 IAC Part 212 - Visible And Particulate Matter Emissions
- 35 IAC Part 214 - Sulfur Limitations
- 35 IAC Part 215 - Organic Material Emission Standards And Limitations
- 35 IAC Part 216 - Carbon Monoxide Emissions
- 35 IAC Part 217 - Nitrogen Oxides Emissions
- 35 IAC Part 244 - Episodes
- 35 IAC Part 254 - Annual Emissions Report

c. Other Applicable Requirements

There are no other applicable requirements for this source.

CHAPTER II - FACTUAL BASIS FOR THE PERMIT AND PERMIT CONDITIONS

2.1 Source History

There is no significant source history warranting discussion for this source.

2.2 Description of Source

SIC Code: 2043
County: Vermilion

The source is a food manufacture facility. The products produced there include multiple cereals, pancake powder, and Chewey bars. In addition, the source uses natural gas ovens and boilers as part of the manufacturing process and to heat the facility..

The source contains the following processes:

<i>Emission Units</i>	<i>Description</i>
Bulk Storage	Containment and transfer of flour and sugar ingredients
Pre-processing Plants	Operations for cleaning and sifting of groats
Cereal lines	Production of a variety of different cereals
Pancakes lines	Mixing and packaging of pancake powder
Boilers	Power generation for the facility

2.3 Single Source Status

This source does not have any collocated facilities that would be considered a single source with this facility based on information found in the certified application.

2.4 Ambient Air Quality Status for the Area

The source is located in an area that as of the date of permit issuance designated attainment or unclassifiable for the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for all criteria pollutants (carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, sulfur dioxide). (See 40 CFR Part 81 - Designation of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes)

2.5 Source Status

The source requires a CAAPP permit because this source is considered major (based on its PTE) for the following regulated pollutants: PM₁₀, PM_{2.5},VOM)

The source also requires a CAAPP Permit because the source is subject to a standard, limitation, or other requirement under Section 111 (NSPS) or Section 112 (HAPs) of the CAA for which USEPA requires a CAAPP Permit, or because the source is in a source category designated by the USEPA. Specifically, this source is subject to 40 CFR 60 Dc.

Based on available data, this source is not a major source of emissions for GHG. The Quaker Oats Company voluntarily submitted data on its emissions of GHG in its 2013 AER, reporting actual annual emissions of GHG of 9,197 tons per year. The emissions consist of 9,199 tons of CO₂, 7 tons of N₂O, and .15 tons of methane.

Based on available data, this source is not a major source of emissions for GHG, because the estimated potential emissions of GHG that are less than 100 ton per year (mass) and 100,000 tons per year (CO₂e). The Quaker Oats Company submitted data in its application for which the Illinois EPA estimated the PTE of GHG emissions to be 43,202 tons per year. The emissions consist of 43,160 tons of CO₂, 25 tons of N₂O, and 17 tons of methane.

This source is not currently subject to any “applicable requirements,” as defined by Section 39.5(1) of the Act, for emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG) as defined by 40 CFR 86.1818-12(a), as referenced by 40 CFR 52.21(b)(49)(i). There are no GHG-related requirements under the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, Illinois’ State Implementation Plan, or the Clean Air Act that apply to this facility, including terms or conditions in a Construction Permit addressing emissions of GHG or BACT for emissions of GHG from a major project at this facility under the PSD rules. In particular, the USEPA’s Mandatory Reporting Rule for GHG emissions, 40 CFR Part 98, does not constitute an “applicable requirement” because it was adopted under the authority of Sections 114(a)(1) and 208 of the Clean Air Act. This permit also does not relieve the Permittee from the legal obligation to comply with the relevant provisions of the Mandatory Reporting Rule for this facility.

2.6 Annual Emissions

The following table lists annual emissions (tons) of criteria pollutants for this source, as reported in the Annual Emission Reports (AER) sent to the Illinois EPA:

<i>Pollutant</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2011</i>
CO	6.93	6.03	6.83
NO _x	6.83	5.76	6.44
PM	74.82	63.18	81.25
SO ₂	.05	.04	.05
VOM	73.09	42.13	68.22
CO ₂ E	9200.81	19219.98	9772.45

2.7 Fee Schedule

The following table lists the approved annual fee schedule (tons) submitted in the Source’s permit application:

<i>Pollutant</i>	<i>Tons/Year</i>
Volatile Organic Material (VOM)	180
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	.3
Particulate Matter (PM)	217
Nitrogen Oxides (NO _x)	35
HAP, not included in VOM or PM (HAP)	5
Total	432

2.8 SIP Permit Facts (T1 Limits)

CAAPP Permits must address all “applicable requirements,” which includes the terms and conditions of preconstruction permits issued under regulations approved by USEPA in accordance with Title I of the CAA (See definition of applicable requirements in Section 39.5(1) of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act). Preconstruction permits, commonly referred to in Illinois as Construction Permits, derive from the New Source Review (“NSR”) permit programs

required by Title I of the CAA. These programs include the two major NSR permit programs: (1) the Prevention of Significant Deterioration ("PSD") program¹ and (2) the nonattainment NSR program.² These programs also encompass state construction permit programs for projects that are not major.

In the CAAPP or Illinois's Title V permit program, the Illinois EPA's practice is to identify requirements that are carried over from an earlier Title I permit into a New or Renewed CAAPP Permit as "TI" conditions (i.e., Title I conditions). Title I Conditions that are revised as part of their incorporation into a CAAPP Permit are further designated as "TIR." Title I Conditions that are newly established through a CAAPP Permit are designated as "TIN." It is important that Title I Conditions be identified in a CAAPP Permit because these conditions will not expire when the CAAPP Permit expires. Because the underlying authority for Title I Conditions comes from Title I of the CAA and their initial establishment in Title I Permits, the effectiveness of T1 Conditions derives from Title I of the CAA rather than being linked to Title V of the A. For "changes" to be made to Title I Conditions, they must either cease to be applicable based on obvious circumstances, e.g., the subject emission unit is permanently shut down, or appropriate Title I procedures must be followed to change the conditions.

- Previously Incorporated Construction Permits:

<i>Permit No.</i>	<i>Date Issued</i>	<i>Subject</i>
94040100	6/17/1994	Construction of a laser code dating baghouse.
94040152	6/17/1994	Construction of wheat and groat destoners.
95030145	7/3/1995	Construction of cereal packaging and cleanup lines 15A and 15B.

- Newly Issued Construction Permits:

<i>Permit No.</i>	<i>Date Issued</i>	<i>Subject</i>
02120026	12/23/2002	Construction of a central vacuum system with existing filter cartridge for the Ready-to-Eat Cereal Department.
03050010	6/17/2003	Construction of new cyclone for crisp rice line.
03090043	10/1/2003	Construction of two new vacuum systems for the chewy granola production lines.
04030055	9/7/2005	Construction of two pancake lines with fabric filters.
04100025	11/18/2004	Construction of a new pneumatic conveyor with a vacuum filter receiver for the QNC Crisp Rice Line #1.
07050060	08/15/2007	Construction of a natural gas fired boiler.
09110038	7/6/2010	Modification of three natural cereal lines and four ready to eat cereal lines.
10040019	7/1/2010	Modification of Quaker Natural Cereal Lines 2 and 3.

- There are no newly issued Construction Permits for projects not yet constructed for this source.
- The Illinois EPA has not established any T1R or T1N Limits in this Draft CAAPP permit.
- There are no extraneous or obsolete T1 conditions for the source.

CHAPTER III - SUPPLEMENTAL DISCUSSIONS REGARDING THE PERMIT

The information provided in this Chapter of the Statement of Basis is being provided to assist interested parties in understanding what additional information may have been relied on to support this draft CAAPP permit.

3.1 Environmental Justice Discussions

While the Illinois EPA is sensitive to the location of this facility in a potential EJ community, Title V does not provide for substantive emission control requirements beyond those arising under currently applicable regulations. Thus, when issuing a CAAPP Permit for this facility, the Illinois EPA does not have the authority to impose additional emission control requirements to reduce emissions beyond the levels provided for by applicable state and federal regulations. At the same time, CAAPP Permits do not allow for additional emissions.

Having a facility subject to a CAAPP Permit provides benefits for air quality, the public and the environment generally. CAAPP Permits require more reporting on a facility's compliance status than is required by underlying state operating permits. For example, the requirements for semi-annual reports for all monitoring and annual compliance certifications only become applicable upon the effectiveness of a CAAPP Permit. In addition, CAAPP Permits generally provide clarity and awareness of applicable regulations and the mechanisms by which sources must comply with these regulations. CAAPP Permits add to the compliance checks put on facilities. Where a facility has outstanding compliance deficiencies, CAAPP Permits may establish compliance schedules and other additional conditions for monitoring and reporting.

With this Statement of Basis, the Illinois EPA has made very clear the applicable emission limitations, standards, and other enforceable terms and conditions, as well as attendant monitoring, reporting, recordkeeping, and certifications to assure compliance. The Illinois EPA has provided an explanation of same, as well as a justification for why the conditions that assure compliance are appropriate. The level of detail in the Statement of Basis is atypically involved and is in recognition of the public interest in the permitting of this complex facility in a potential EJ community. The Statement of Basis has been provided to the USEPA for its review. The extremely detailed explanation of the requirements, particularly Periodic Monitoring, applicable to this source is i-intended to further meaningful public participation.

3.2 Emission Testing Results

The source has performed the following emission testing:

<i>Emission Unit</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Pollutant</i>	<i>3-Run Average</i>	<i>Compliance Margin %</i>
RTE 2 Base Dust Collector	11/1/2006	PM	.296	95
RTE 2 Oven Exhaust #2	11/1/2006	PM	.211	95
RTE 2 Hot Cyclone Receiver	11/1/2006	PM	.477	95
RTE 2 Finish	11/1/2006	PM	.107	95

Product				
RTE 2 Finish Product	11/1/2006	PM	.45	95

3.3 Compliance Reports (Annual Certifications, Semiannual Monitoring, NESHAP, etc.)

A review of the source's compliance reports demonstrates the sources ability to comply with all applicable requirements.

3.4 Field Inspection Results

A review of the source's latest field inspection report dated 08/16/2013 demonstrates the source's ability to comply with all applicable requirements.

3.5 Historical Non-Compliance

There is no historical non-compliance for this source.

3.6 Source Wide Justifications and Rationale

Applicable Requirements Summary		
Applicable Requirement	Type	Location
Fugitive Particulate Matter (35 IAC 212.301 and 35 IAC 212.314)	Applicable Standard	See the Permit, Condition 3.1(ii)

Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for this emission unit because:

- The source has a substantial margin of compliance.
- There is a small likelihood of an exceedance.
- Emissions do not vary significantly under normal operation and/or vary slowly with time.
- Source has not exhibited a history of non-compliance.
- Monitoring is consistent with other sources in this source category.

3.7 Emission Unit Justifications and Rationale

a. Bulk Storage		
Applicable Requirements Summary		
Applicable Requirement	Type	Location
Opacity Requirement (35 IAC 212.123)	Applicable Limit Standard	See the Permit, Condition 4.1.2(a)
PM Requirement (35 IAC 212.321)	Applicable Limit Standard	See the Permit, Condition 4.1.2(b)
Work Practice Section 39.5(7)(a)	Applicable Work Practice	See the Permit, Condition 4.1.2(c)

Visible Emissions (i.e., Opacity)

- ✓ Monitoring as follows (Condition 4.1.2(a)(II)(A))
 - o Visual observations shall be perform visual observations at least once a year. If visual emissions have been observed, corrective action needs to be taken within 4 hours of the observation. A follow up observation should then occur.

- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Condition 4.1.2(a)(ii)(B)):
 - o A record of the emission should be kept in the records.
- ✓ Reporting as follows (Condition 4.1.5(a)):
 - o The EPA needs to be notified within 30 days of the observation.

Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for these emission units because:

- There is a small likelihood of an exceedance.
- Emissions do not vary significantly under normal operation and/or vary slowly with time.
- Source has not exhibited a history of non-compliance.
- Monitoring is consistent with other sources in this source category.

Particulate Matter Emission

- ✓ Monitoring as follows (Condition 4.1.2(c)(ii)(A))
 - o An inspection of the control measures should take place at least once a year.
- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Condition 4.1.2(ii)(B)):
 - o Adequate records should be kept including the hours of operation, weight of materials conveyed, and method for determining emission of PM.
- ✓ Reporting as follows (Condition 4.1.2(ii)(C)):
 - o The EPA needs to be notified within 30 days of an process deviations.

Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for these emission units because:

- There is a small likelihood of an exceedance.
- Emissions do not vary significantly under normal operation and/or vary slowly with time.
- Source has not exhibited a history of non-compliance.
- Monitoring is consistent with other sources in this source category.

Non-Applicability Discussion

Complex non-applicability determinations were not made for this emission unit. All non-applicability discussions can be found in the Draft CAAPP Permit.

Prompt Reporting Discussion

Prompt reporting of deviations has been established as 30 days. See rationale in Chapter III Section 3.9.

3.7 Emission Unit Justifications and Rationale

b. Pre-processing Plants		
Applicable Requirements Summary		
Applicable Requirement	Type	Location
Opacity Requirement (35 IAC 212.123)	Applicable Limit Standard	See the Permit, Condition 4.2.2(a)
PM Requirement (35 IAC 112.321)	Applicable Limit Standard	See the Permit, Condition 4.2.2(b)
Operational Requirement Construction Permit #09110038	Applicable Limit Standard	See the Permit, Condition 4.2.2(c)
Work Practice Requirement	Applicable Work Practice	See the Permit, Condition 4.2.2(d)

Visible Emissions (i.e., Opacity)

- ✓ Monitoring as follows (Condition 4.2.2(a)(ii)(B))
 - o Yearly observations of opacity should take place. If a visible emission is observed, corrective action should occur within 4 hours of the observation. A follow-up observation should then take place.
- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Condition 4.2.2(a)(ii)(C)):
 - o Records of opacity shall be kept.
- ✓ Reporting as follows (Condition 4.2.5(a)(i)(A)):
 - o If there are any deviations from the standards, the EPA should be contacted.

Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for these emission units because:

- There is a small likelihood of an exceedance.
- Emissions do not vary significantly under normal operation and/or vary slowly with time.
- Source has not exhibited a history of non-compliance.
- Monitoring is consistent with other sources in this source category.
- Emissions are considered negligible

Particulate Matter Emission

- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Condition 4.2.2(b)(ii)(A)):
 - o Adequate records should be kept that include hours of operation, weight of materials being conveyed, method used to determine emissions, and the actual emissions.
- ✓ Reporting as follows (Condition 4.2.5(a)(i)(A)):
 - o The EPA should be notified if there are deviations from applicable rules.

Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for these emission units because:

- There is a small likelihood of an exceedance.
- Emissions do not vary significantly under normal operation and/or vary slowly with time.
- Source has not exhibited a history of non-compliance.
- Monitoring is consistent with other sources in this source category.

Work Practice Requirement

- ✓ Monitoring as follows (Condition 4.2.2(d)(ii)(A))
 - o Inspections of control measures should be conducted on a yearly basis.
- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Condition 4.2.2(d)(ii)(B)):
 - o Records should be kept of the inspections and include the date and time of inspection performed, and the name of the inspection personnel.
- ✓ Reporting as follows (Condition 4.2.5):
 - o The EPA shall be notified within 30 days if there are any deviations from the applicable standards.

Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for these emission units because:

- There is a small likelihood of an exceedance.
- Emissions do not vary significantly under normal operation and/or vary slowly with time.

- Source has not exhibited a history of non-compliance.
- Monitoring is consistent with other sources in this source category.

Non-Applicability Discussion

Complex non-applicability determinations were not made for this emission unit. All non-applicability discussions can be found in the Draft CAAPP Permit.

Prompt Reporting Discussion

Prompt reporting of deviations has been established as 30 days. See rationale in Chapter III Section 3.9.

3.7 Emission Unit Justifications and Rationale

c. Cereal Lines		
Applicable Requirements Summary		
Applicable Requirement	Type	Location
Opacity Requirement (35 IAC 212.123)	Applicable Limit Standard	See the Permit, Condition 4.3.2(a)
PM Requirement (35 IAC 212.321)	Applicable Limit Standard	See the Permit, Condition 4.3.2(b)
VOM Requirement Construction Permit #09110038	Applicable Limit Standard	See the Permit, Condition 4.3.2(c)
NO _x Requirement Construction Permit #09110038	Applicable Limit Standard	See the Permit, Condition 4.3.2(d)
Operational and Production Requirement Construction Permit #09110038	Applicable Limit Standard	See the Permit, Condition 4.3.2(e)

Visible Emissions (i.e., Opacity)

- ✓ Monitoring as follows (Condition 4.3.2(a)(ii)(A))
 - Opacity observations for visual emissions should be performed on a yearly basis. If visible emissions occur, corrective action should be taken within 4 hours. Follow-up observations should then be taken.
- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Condition 4.3.2(a)(ii)(B)):
 - Records should be kept for the opacity observations and include dates, name of personnel, whether equipment was running properly, the findings, and any corrective actions taken.
 -
- ✓ Reporting as follows (Condition 4.2.5(a)(i)(A)):
 - The EPA shall be notified of any deviation within 30 days of the deviation.

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for these emission units because:

- Presumed by rule as the source is subject to a standard promulgated after Nov. 1990.
- Presumed as the source is subject to CAM.
- The source has a substantial margin of compliance.
- There is a small likelihood of an exceedance.
- Emissions do not vary significantly under normal operation and/or vary slowly with time.

- Source has not exhibited a history of non-compliance.
- Monitoring is consistent with other sources in this source category.
- Emissions are considered negligible

Particulate Matter Emission

- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Condition 4.3.2(b)(ii)(B)):
 - o Records of the following should be kept that include hours of operation, weight of materials, method used to determine PM, and the rolling 12 month average of emissions.
- ✓ Reporting as follows (Condition 4.3.5(a)(i)(A)):
 - o The EPA shall be contacted within 30 days of any deviation from applicable standards.

Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for these emission units because:

- Presumed by rule as the source is subject to a standard promulgated after Nov. 1990.
- Presumed as the source is subject to CAM.
- The source has a substantial margin of compliance.
- There is a small likelihood of an exceedance.
- Emissions do not vary significantly under normal operation and/or vary slowly with time.
- Source has not exhibited a history of non-compliance.
- Monitoring is consistent with other sources in this source category.
- Emissions are considered negligible

Nitrogen Oxides Emissions

- ✓ Monitoring as follows (Condition 4.3.2(d)(ii)(A))
 - o The emission units should comply with Nitrogen Oxide standards for the past 12 months.
- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Condition 4.3.2(d)(ii)(B)):
 - o Records should be maintained that include nitrogen oxide emissions for the past year.
- ✓ Reporting as follows (Condition 4.3.5(a)(i)(A)):
 - o The EPA should be contacted within 30 days of a deviation from the required standards.

Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for these emission units because:

- The source has a substantial margin of compliance.
- There is a small likelihood of an exceedance.
- Emissions do not vary significantly under normal operation and/or vary slowly with time.
- Source has not exhibited a history of non-compliance.
- Monitoring is consistent with other sources in this source category.
- Emissions are considered negligible

Organic Material Emission

- ✓ Monitoring as follows (Condition 4.3.2(c)(ii)(A))

- o The record keeping is sufficient for this section as the source does not have any control equipment to monitor the emissions released such as an afterburner where the temperature could be monitored.
- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Condition 4.3.2(c)(ii)(B)):
 - o Records should be maintained that include VOM content of materials used, usage of VOM containing materials, and VOM emissions. These shall be the monthly and yearly totals. These follow an input based model for tracking emissions since the VOM is considered to be completely evaporated from the process. Supporting calculations are necessary to keep track of the quantities that have been released.
- ✓ Reporting as follows (Condition 4.3.5(a)(i)(A)):
 - o The EPA shall be contacted within 30 days if there is a deviation from the required standards.

Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for these emission units because:

- There is a small likelihood of an exceedance.
- Emissions do not vary significantly under normal operation and/or vary slowly with time.
- Source has not exhibited a history of non-compliance.
- Monitoring is consistent with other sources in this source category.
- Emissions are considered negligible

Operational and Production Requirements

- ✓ Monitoring as follows (Condition 4.3.2(e)(ii)(A))
 - o The affected units shall comply with emission standards and checked on a monthly basis.
- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Condition 4.3.2(e)(ii)(B)):
 - o Records should be maintained of the hourly production rates of the cereal lines.
- ✓ Reporting as follows (Condition 4.3.5(a)(i)(A)):
 - o The EPA shall be contacted within 30 days if there is a deviation from the required standards.

Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for these emission units because:

- There is a small likelihood of an exceedance.
- Emissions do not vary significantly under normal operation and/or vary slowly with time.
- Source has not exhibited a history of non-compliance.
- Monitoring is consistent with other sources in this source category.
- Emissions are considered negligible

Non-Applicability Discussion

Complex non-applicability determinations were not made for this emission unit. All non-applicability discussions can be found in the Draft CAAPP Permit.

Prompt Reporting Discussion

Prompt reporting of deviations has been established as 30 days. See rationale in Chapter III Section 3.9.

3.7 Emission Unit Justifications and Rationale

d. Pancake Lines		
Applicable Requirements Summary		
Applicable Requirement	Type	Location
Opacity Requirement (35 IAC 212.123)	Applicable Limit Standard	See the Permit, Condition 4.4.2(a)
PM Requirement (35 IAC 212.321)	Applicable Limit Standard	See the Permit, Condition 4.4.2(b)
Work Practice Requirement Section 39.5(7)(a)	Applicable Work Practice	See the Permit, Condition 4.4.2(c)

Visible Emissions (i.e., Opacity)

- ✓ Monitoring as follows (Condition 4.4.2(a)(ii)(A))
 - o Observations for opacity shall be performed on a yearly basis. Visible emissions should be corrected within 4 hours after they occurred. Future observance should then occur with one week.
- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Condition 4.4.2(a)(ii)(B)):
 - o Records should contain date of observation, personnel conducting the observation, equipment observed, and corrective action that was taken.
- ✓ Reporting as follows (Condition 4.4.5(a)(i)(A)):
 - o The EPA should be contacted within 30 days if there is deviation from required standards.

Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for these emission units because:

- There is a small likelihood of an exceedance.
- Emissions do not vary significantly under normal operation and/or vary slowly with time.
- Source has not exhibited a history of non-compliance.
- Emissions are considered negligible

Particulate Matter Emission

- ✓ Monitoring as follows (Condition 4.4.2(b)(ii)(A))
 - o Inspections of control measures should be conducted on a yearly basis.
- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Condition 4.4.2(b)(ii)(B)):
 - o Records should be kept that include hours of operation, weight of material conveyed, method used to determine emissions, and actual emissions.
- ✓ Reporting as follows (Condition 4.4.5(a)(i)(A)):
 - o The EPA shall be contacted within 30 days if there is a deviation with required standards.

Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for these emission units because:

- There is a small likelihood of an exceedance.
- Emissions do not vary significantly under normal operation and/or vary slowly with time.
- Source has not exhibited a history of non-compliance.

- Emissions are considered negligible

Work Practice Requirement

- ✓ Monitoring as follows (Condition 4.4.2(c)(ii)(A))
 - o Inspections of control measures should be conducted on a yearly basis.
- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Condition 4.4.2(c)(ii)(B)):
 - o Records of inspection shall be kept that include date and time an inspection was performed and the personnel who did the inspection.
- ✓ Reporting as follows (Condition 4.4.5(a)(i)(A)):
 - o The EPA shall be notified within 30 days if there is any deviation from required standards.

Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for these emission units because:

- There is a small likelihood of an exceedance.
- Emissions do not vary significantly under normal operation and/or vary slowly with time.
- Source has not exhibited a history of non-compliance.

Non-Applicability Discussion

Complex non-applicability determinations were not made for this emission unit. All non-applicability discussions can be found in the Draft CAAPP Permit.

Prompt Reporting Discussion

Prompt reporting of deviations has been established as 30 days. See rationale in Chapter III Section 3.9.

3.7 Emission Unit Justifications and Rationale

e. Boilers		
Applicable Requirements Summary		
Applicable Requirement	Type	Location
Opacity Requirement (35 IAC 212.123)	Applicable Limit Standard	See the Permit, Condition 4.6.2(a)
PM Requirement (35 IAC 212.321)	Applicable Limit Standard	See the Permit, Condition 4.6.2(b)
SO ₂ Requirement Construction Permit #07050060	Applicable Limit Standard	See the Permit, Condition 4.6.2(c)
VOM Requirement Construction Permit #07050060	Applicable Limit Standard	See the Permit, Condition 4.6.2(d)
CO Requirement (35 IAC 216.121), Construction Permit #07050060	Applicable Limit Standard	See the Permit, Condition 4.6.2(e)
NO _x Requirement Construction Permit #07050060	Applicable Limit Standard	See the Permit, Condition 4.6.2(f)
HAP Requirement Construction Permit #07050060	Applicable Limit Standard	See the Permit, Condition 4.6.2(g)

Operational and Production Requirement 40 CFR 60 Subpart Dc	Applicable Limit Standard	See the Permit, Condition 4.6.2(h)
Work Practice Requirement 40 CFR 60.11(d)	Applicable Limit Standard	See the Permit, Condition 4.6.2(i)

Visible Emissions (i.e., Opacity)

- ✓ Monitoring as follows (Condition 4.6.2(a)(ii)(A))
 - o Observations for opacity shall be made on a yearly basis. If there are visible emissions, corrective action shall be taken within 4 hours of the observed emissions. After that, observations should be taken within one week of the visible emissions.
- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Condition 4.6.2(a)(ii)(B)):
 - o Records of the observations shall be kept for the opacity that include date and time of observation, observing personnel, equipment observed, findings, and the corrective action taken.
- ✓ Reporting as follows (Condition 4.6.5(a)(i)(A)):
 - o The EPA shall be contacted within 30 days of any deviations from required standards.

Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for these emission units because:

- There is a small likelihood of an exceedance.
- Emissions do not vary significantly under normal operation and/or vary slowly with time.

Particulate Matter Emission

- ✓ Monitoring as follows (Condition 4.6.2(b)(ii)(A))
 - o There needs to be compliance with annual limits that are based on a running total of 12 months.
- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Condition 4.6.2(b)(ii)(B)):
 - o Records of any malfunction of the boilers shall be kept and include the date and time, description of the incident, whether emission limits have been passed, and corrective actions taken.
- ✓ Reporting as follows (Condition 4.6.5(a)(i)(A)):
 - o The EPA shall be contacted within 30 days of any deviations from required standards.

Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for these emission units because:

- There is a small likelihood of an exceedance.
- Emissions do not vary significantly under normal operation and/or vary slowly with time.
- Source has not exhibited a history of non-compliance.

Sulfur Emissions

- ✓ Monitoring as follows (Condition 4.6.2(c)(i)(A))
 - o Emissions shall be determined by a running total of 12 months of data.
- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Condition 4.6.2(c)(ii)(B)):

- o Records of any malfunction of the boilers shall be kept and include the date and time, description of the incident, whether emission limits have been passed, and corrective actions taken.
- ✓ Reporting as follows (Condition 4.6.5(a)(i)(A)):
 - o The EPA shall be contacted within 30 days of any deviations from required standards.

Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for these emission units because:

- Emissions do not vary significantly under normal operation and/or vary slowly with time.
- Source has not exhibited a history of non-compliance.

Carbon Monoxide Emissions

- ✓ Monitoring as follows (Condition 4.6.2(e)(ii)(A))
 - o Emissions shall be determined by a running total of 12 months of data.
- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Condition 4.6.2(e)(ii)(B)):
 - o Records of any malfunction of the boilers shall be kept and include the date and time, description of the incident, whether emission limits have been passed, and corrective actions taken.
- ✓ Reporting as follows (Condition 4.6.5(a)(i)(A)):
 - o The EPA shall be contacted within 30 days of any deviations from required standards.

Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for these emission units because:

- There is a small likelihood of an exceedance.
- Emissions do not vary significantly under normal operation and/or vary slowly with time.

Nitrogen Oxides Emissions

- ✓ Monitoring as follows (Condition 4.6.2(f)(ii)(A))
 - o Emissions shall be determined by a running total of 12 months of data.
- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Condition 4.6.2(f)(ii)(B)):
 - o Records of any malfunction of the boilers shall be kept and include the date and time, description of the incident, whether emission limits have been passed, and corrective actions taken.
- ✓ Reporting as follows (Condition 4.6.5(a)(i)(A)):
 - o The EPA shall be contacted within 30 days of any deviations from required standards. Monthly and annual emissions of nitrogen oxide shall be kept.

Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for these emission units because:

- There is a small likelihood of an exceedance.
- Emissions do not vary significantly under normal operation and/or vary slowly with time.

Organic Material Emission

- ✓ Monitoring as follows (Condition 4.6.2(d)(ii)(A))
 - o Emissions shall be determined by a running total of 12 months of data.

- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Condition 4.6.2(d)(ii)(B)):
 - o Records of any malfunction of the boilers shall be kept and include the date and time, description of the incident, whether emission limits have been passed, and corrective actions taken.
- ✓ Reporting as follows (Condition 4.6.5(a)(i)(A)):
 - o The EPA shall be contacted within 30 days of any deviations from required standards. Monthly and annual emissions of VOM shall be kept.

Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for these emission units because:

- Source has not exhibited a history of non-compliance.
- Monitoring is consistent with other sources in this source category.
- Emissions are considered negligible

HAP Emissions

- ✓ Monitoring as follows (Condition 4.6.2(g)(ii)(A))
 - o Emissions shall be determined by a running total of 12 months of data.
- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Condition 4.6.2(g)(ii)(B)):
 - o Records of any malfunction of the boilers shall be kept and include the date and time, description of the incident, whether emission limits have been passed, and corrective actions taken.
- ✓ Reporting as follows (Condition 4.6.5(a)(i)(A)):
 - o The EPA shall be contacted within 30 days of any deviations from required standards. Monthly and annual emissions of HAP shall be kept.

Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for these emission units because:.

- There is a small likelihood of an exceedance.
- Emissions do not vary significantly under normal operation and/or vary slowly with time.

Operational and Production Requirements

- ✓ Monitoring as follows (Condition 4.6.2(h)(ii)(A))
 - o Emissions shall be determined by a running total of 12 months of data.
- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Condition 4.6.2(h)(ii)(B)):
 - o Records for the monthly and annually natural gas totals must be kept.
- ✓ Reporting as follows (Condition 4.6.5(a)(i)(A)):
 - o The EPA shall be contacted within 30 days of any deviations from required standards.

Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for these emission units because:

- Source has not exhibited a history of non-compliance.
- Monitoring is consistent with other sources in this source category.
- Emissions are considered negligible

Work Practice Requirements

- ✓ Monitoring as follows (Condition 4.6.2(i)(ii)(A))
 - o Emissions shall be determined by a running total of 12 months of data.

- ✓ Recordkeeping as follows (Condition 4.6.2(i)(ii)(B)):
 - o Records of any malfunction of the boilers shall be kept and include the date and time, description of the incident, whether emission limits have been passed, and corrective actions taken.
- ✓ Reporting as follows (Condition 4.6.5(a)(i)(A)):
 - o The EPA shall be contacted within 30 days of any deviations from required standards.

Rationale and Justification for Periodic Monitoring

Periodic Monitoring is sufficient for these emission units because:

- There is a small likelihood of an exceedance.
- Emissions do not vary significantly under normal operation and/or vary slowly with time.
- Source has not exhibited a history of non-compliance.

Non-Applicability Discussion

Complex non-applicability determinations were not made for this emission unit. All non-applicability discussions can be found in the Draft CAAPP Permit.

Prompt Reporting Discussion

Prompt reporting of deviations has been established as 30 days. See rationale in Chapter III Section 3.9.

3.8 Insignificant Activities Discussion

There are no insignificant activities for the source subject to specific regulations which are obligated to comply with Sections 9.1(d) and Section 39.5 of the Act; Sections 165, 173, and 502 of the Clean Air Act; or any other applicable permit or registration requirements and therefore there are no periodic monitoring requirements that need to be separately addressed.

3.9 Prompt Reporting Discussion

Among other terms and conditions, CAAPP Permits contain reporting obligations to assure compliance with applicable requirements. These reporting obligations are generally four-fold. More specifically, each CAAPP Permit sets forth any reporting requirements specified by state or federal law or regulation, requires prompt reports of deviations from applicable requirements, requires reports of deviations from required monitoring and requires a report certifying the status of compliance with terms and conditions of the CAAPP Permit over the calendar year.

The number and frequency of reporting obligations in any CAAPP Permit is source-specific. That is, the reporting obligations are directly related to factors, including the number and type of emission units and applicable requirements, the complexity of the source and the compliance status. This four-fold approach to reporting is common to virtually all CAAPP Permits as described below. Moreover, this is the approach established in the Draft CAAPP Permit for this source.

Regulatory Reports

Many state and federal environmental regulations establish reporting obligations. These obligations vary from rule-to-rule and thus from CAAPP source to CAAPP source and from CAAPP Permit to CAAPP Permit. The variation is found in the report triggering events, reporting period, reporting frequency and reporting content. Regardless, the CAAPP makes clear that all reports established under applicable regulations shall be carried forward into the CAAPP Permit as stated in Section 39.5(7)(b) of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act. Generally, where sufficiently detailed to meet the exacting standards of the CAAPP, the regulatory reporting requirements are simply restated in the CAAPP Permit. Depending on the regulatory obligations, these regulatory reports may also constitute a deviation report as described below.

The Draft CAAPP Permit for this source would embody all regulatory reporting as promulgated under federal and state regulations under the Clean Air Act and the Illinois Environmental Protection Act. Depending on the frequency of the report, the regulatory report may also satisfy the prompt reporting obligations discussed below. These reports must be certified by a responsible official.

These reports are generally found in the reporting sections for each emission unit group. The various regulatory reporting requirements are summarized in the table at the end of this Reporting Section.

Deviation Reports (Prompt Reporting)

Section 39.5(7)(f)(ii) of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act mandates that each CAAPP Permit require prompt reporting of deviations from the permit requirements.

Neither the CAAPP nor the federal rules upon which the CAAPP is based and was approved by USEPA define the term "prompt". Rather, 40 CFR Part 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(B) intended that the term have flexibility in application. The USEPA has acknowledged for purposes of administrative efficiency and clarity that the permitting authority (in this case, Illinois EPA) has the discretion to define "prompt" in relation to the degree and type of deviation likely to occur at a particular source. The Illinois EPA follows this approach and defines prompt reporting on a permit-by-permit basis. In instances where the underlying applicable requirement contains "prompt" reporting, the Illinois EPA typically incorporates the pre-established timeframe in the CAAPP permit (e.g. a NESHAP or NSPS deviation report). Where the underlying applicable requirement fails to explicitly set forth the timeframe for reporting deviations, the Illinois EPA generally uses a timeframe of 30 days to define prompt reporting of deviations.

This approach to prompt reporting of deviations as discussed herein is consistent with the requirements of Section 39.5(7)(f)(ii) of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act as well as 40 CFR Part 70 and the CAA. The reporting arrangement is designed so that the source will appropriately notify the Illinois EPA of those events that might warrant attention. The timing for these event-specific notifications is necessary and appropriate as it gives the source enough time to conduct a thorough investigation into the causes of an event, collecting any necessary data, and developing preventive measures, to reduce the likelihood of similar events, all of which must be addressed in the notification for the deviation, while at the same time affording regulatory authority and the public timely and relevant information. The approach also affords the Illinois EPA and USEPA an opportunity to direct investigation and follow-up activities, and to make compliance and enforcement decisions in a timely fashion.

The Draft CAAPP Permit for this source would require prompt reporting as required by the Illinois Environmental Protection Act in the fashion described in this subsection. In addition, pursuant to Section 39.5(7)(f)(i) of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, this Draft CAAPP Permit would also require the source to provide a summary of all deviations with the Semi-Annual Monitoring Report. These reports must be certified by a responsible official, and are generally found in the reporting sections for each emission unit group.

Semi-Annual Monitoring Reports

Section 39.5(7)(f)(i) of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act mandates that each CAAPP Permit require a report relative to monitoring obligations as set forth in the permit. Depending upon the monitoring obligation at issue, the semi-annual monitoring report may also constitute a deviation report as previously discussed. This monitoring at issue includes instrumental and non-instrumental emissions monitoring, emissions analyses, and emissions testing established by state or federal laws or regulations or as established in the CAAPP Permit. This monitoring also includes recordkeeping. Each deviation from each monitoring requirement must be identified in the relevant semi-annual report. These reports provide a timely opportunity to assess for compliance patterns of concern. The semi-annual reports shall be submitted regardless of any deviation events. Reporting periods for semi-annual monitoring reports are January 1 through June 30 and July 1 through December 31 of each calendar year. Each semi-annual report is due within 30 days after the close of reporting period. The reports shall be certified by a responsible official. The Draft CAAPP Permit for this source would require such reports at Condition 3.5(b).

Annual Compliance Certifications

Section 39.5(7)(p)(v) of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act mandates that each CAAPP Permit require a source to submit a certification of its compliance status with each term and condition of its CAAPP Permit. The reports afford a broad assessment of a CAAPP sources compliance status. The CAAPP requires that this report be submitted, regardless of compliance status, on an annual basis. Each CAAPP Permit requires this annual certification be submitted by May 1 of the year immediately following the calendar year reporting period. The report shall be certified by a responsible official. The Draft CAAPP Permit for this source would require such a report at Condition 2.6(a).

Prompt reporting of deviations is critical in order to have timely notice of deviations and the opportunity to respond, if necessary. The effectiveness of the permit depends upon, among other important elements, timely and accurate reporting. The Illinois EPA, USEPA, and the public rely on timely and accurate reports submitted by the source to measure compliance and to direct investigation and follow-up activities. Prompt reporting is evidence of the source's good faith in disclosing deviations and describing the steps taken to return to compliance and prevent similar incidents.

Any occurrence that results in an excursion from any emission limitation, operating condition, or work practice standard as specified in this Draft CAAPP Permit is a deviation subject to prompt reporting. Additionally, any failure to comply with any permit term or condition is a deviation of that permit term or condition and must be reported to the Illinois EPA as a permit deviation. The deviation may or may not be a violation of an emission limitation or standard. A permit deviation can exist even though other

indicators of compliance suggest that no emissions violation or exceedance has occurred. Reporting permit deviations does not necessarily result in enforcement action. The Illinois EPA has the discretion to take enforcement action for permit deviations that may or may not constitute a deviation from an emission limitation or standard or the like, as necessary and appropriate.

As a result, the Illinois EPA's approach to prompt reporting of deviations as discussed herein is consistent with the requirements of Section 39.5(7)(f)(ii) of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act as well as 40 CFR Part 70 and the CAA. This reporting arrangement is designed so that the source will appropriately notify the Illinois EPA of those events that might warrant individual attention.

3.10 Periodic Monitoring General Discussions

Pursuant to Section 504(c) of the Clean Air Act, a Title V permit must set forth monitoring requirements, commonly referred to as "Periodic Monitoring," to assure compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit. A general discussion of Periodic Monitoring is provided below. The Periodic Monitoring that is proposed for specific operations and emission units and at this source is discussed in Chapter III of this Statement of Basis. Chapter III provides a narrative discussion of and justification for the elements of Periodic Monitoring that would apply to the different emission units and types of emission units at the facility.

As a general matter, the required content of a CAAPP Permit with respect to such Periodic Monitoring is addressed in Section 39.5(7) of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act.³ Section 39.5(7)(b) of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act⁴ provides that in a CAAPP Permit:

The Agency shall include among such conditions applicable monitoring, reporting, record keeping and compliance certification requirements, as authorized by paragraphs d, e, and f of this subsection, that the Agency deems necessary to assure compliance with the Clean Air Act, the regulations promulgated thereunder, this Act, and applicable Board regulations. When monitoring, reporting, record keeping and compliance certification requirements are specified within the Clean Air Act, regulations promulgated thereunder, this Act, or applicable regulations, such requirements shall be included within the CAAPP Permit.

Section 39.5(7)(d)(ii) of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act further provides that a CAAPP Permit shall:

Where the applicable requirement does not require periodic testing or instrumental or noninstrumental monitoring (which may consist of recordkeeping designed to serve as monitoring), require Periodic Monitoring sufficient to yield reliable data from the relevant time period that is representative of the source's compliance with the permit ...

Accordingly, the scope of the Periodic Monitoring that must be included in a CAAPP Permit is not restricted to monitoring requirements that were adopted through rulemaking or imposed through permitting. When applicable regulatory emission standards and control requirements or limits and control requirement in relevant Title 1 permits are not accompanied by compliance procedures, it is necessary for Monitoring for these standards, requirements or limits to be established in a CAAPP Permit.^{5, 6} Monitoring requirements must also be established when standards and control requirement are accompanied by

compliance procedures but those procedures are not adequate to assure compliance with the applicable standards or requirements.^{7, 8} For this purpose, the requirements for Periodic Monitoring in a CAAPP Permit may include requirements for emission testing, emissions monitoring, operational monitoring, non-instrumental monitoring, and recordkeeping for each emission unit or group of similar units at a facility, as required by rule or permit, as appropriate or as needed to assure compliance with the applicable substantive requirements. Various combinations of monitoring measures will be appropriate for different emission units depending on their circumstances, including the substantive emission standards, limitations and control requirements to which they are subject.

What constitutes sufficient Periodic Monitoring for particular emission units, including the timing or frequency associated with such Monitoring requirements, must be determined by the permitting authority based on its knowledge, experience and judgment.⁹ For example, as Periodic Monitoring must collect representative data, the timing of Monitoring requirements need not match the averaging time or compliance period of the associated substantive requirements, as set by the relevant regulations and permit provisions. The timing of the various requirements making up the Periodic Monitoring for an emission unit is something that must be considered when those Monitoring requirements are being established. For this purpose, Periodic Monitoring often consists of requirements that apply on a regular basis, such as routine recordkeeping for the operation of control devices or the implementation of the control practices for an emission unit. For certain units, this regular monitoring may entail "continuous" monitoring of emissions, opacity or key operating parameters of a process or its associated control equipment, with direct measurement and automatic recording of the selected parameter(s). As it is infeasible or impractical to require emissions monitoring for most emission units, instrumental monitoring is more commonly conducted for the operating parameters of an emission unit or its associated control equipment. Monitoring for operating parameter(s) serves to confirm proper operation of equipment, consistent with operation to comply with applicable emission standards and limits. In certain cases, an applicable rule may directly specify that a particular level of an operating parameter be maintained, consistent with the manner in which a unit was being operated during emission testing. Periodic Monitoring may also consist of requirements that apply on a periodic basis, such as inspections to verify the proper functioning of an emission unit and its associated controls.

The Periodic Monitoring for an emission unit may also include measures, such as emission testing, that would only be required once or only upon specific request by the Illinois EPA. These requirements would always be accompanied by Monitoring requirements would apply on a regular basis. When emission testing or other measure is only required upon request by the Illinois EPA, it is included as part of the Periodic Monitoring for an emission unit to facilitate a response by the Illinois EPA to circumstances that were not contemplated when Monitoring was being established, such as the handling of a new material or a new mode of operation. Such Monitoring would also serve to provide further verification of compliance, along with other potentially useful information. As emission testing provides a quantitative determination of compliance, it would also provide a determination of the margin of compliance with the applicable limit(s) and serve to confirm that the Monitoring required for an emission unit on a regular basis is reliable and appropriate. Such testing might also identify specific values of operating parameters of a unit or its associated control equipment that accompany compliance and can be relied upon as part of regular Monitoring.

There are a number of considerations or factors that are or may be relevant when evaluating the need to establish new monitoring requirements as part of the Periodic Monitoring for an emission unit. These factors include: (1) The nature of the emission unit or process and its emissions; (2) The variability in the operation and the emissions of the unit or process over time; (3) The use of add-on air pollution control equipment or other practices to control emissions and comply with the applicable substantive requirement(s); (4) The nature of that control equipment or those control practices and the potential for variability in their effectiveness; (5) The nature of the applicable substantive requirement(s) for which Periodic Monitoring is needed; (6) The nature of the compliance procedures that specifically accompany the applicable requirements; (7) The type of data that would already be available for the unit; (8) The effort needed to comply with the applicable requirements and the expected margin of compliance; (9) The likelihood of a violation of applicable requirements; (10) The nature of the Periodic Monitoring that may be readily implemented for the emission unit; (11) The extent to which such Periodic Monitoring would directly address the applicable requirements; (12) The nature of Periodic Monitoring commonly required for similar emission units at other facilities and in similar circumstances; (13) The interaction or relationship between the different measures in the Periodic Monitoring for an emission unit; and (14) The feasibility and reasonableness of requiring additional measures in the Periodic Monitoring for an emission unit in light of other relevant considerations.¹⁰

CHAPTER IV – CHANGES FROM PREVIOUSLY ISSUED CAAPP PERMITS

4.1 Major Changes Summary

This renewal CAAPP draft is presented in a new format. The new format is the result of recommendations by the USEPA, comments made by sources, and interactions with the public.

	<i>Previous CAAPP Permit Layout</i>	<i>New CAAPP Permit Layout</i>
Section 1	Source Identification	Source Information
Section 2	List Of Abbreviations/Acronyms	General Permit Requirements
Section 3	Insignificant Activities	Source Requirements
Section 4	Significant Emission Units	Emission Unit Requirements
Section 5	Overall Source Conditions	Title I Requirements
Section 6	Emission Control Programs	Insignificant Activities
Section 7	Unit Specific Conditions	Other Requirements
Section 8	General Permit Conditions	State Only Requirements
Section 9	Standard Permit Conditions	---
Section 10	Attachments	Attachments

4.2 Specific Permit Condition Changes

Renewal Permit

The main difference between the draft permit and the previously issued permit are the number of emission units that are represented. After the previous permit took effect, pancake lines were constructed. These functionally fit well as an individual emission unit and have emission limits set forth by the construction permits and relevant standards

With the addition of the Pancakes lines that were added to the source, there were eight construction permits that were issued for the source that were not included in the previous CAAPP permit. These modifications included replacement of a boiler, replacement of burners for the QNC Cereal Lines, and an increase in the VOM emissions for their cereal lines.

Endnotes

¹ The federal PSD program, 40 CFR 52.21, applies in Illinois. The Illinois EPA administers PSD permitting for major projects in Illinois pursuant to a delegation agreement with USEPA.

² Illinois has a state nonattainment NSR program, pursuant to state rules, Major Stationary Sources Construction and Modification ("MSSCM"), 35 IAC Part 203, which have been approved by USEPA as part of the State Implementation Plan for Illinois.

³ The provisions of the Act for Periodic Monitoring in CAAPP permits reflect parallel requirements in the federal guidelines for State Operating Permit Programs, 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(i)(A), (a)(3)(i)(B), and (c)(1).

⁴ Section 39.5(7)(p)(i) of the Act also provides that a CAAPP permit shall contain "Compliance certification, testing, monitoring, reporting and record keeping requirements sufficient to assure compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit."

⁵ The classic example of regulatory standards for which Periodic Monitoring requirements must be established in a CAAPP permit are state emission standards that pre-date the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments that were adopted without any associated compliance procedures. Periodic Monitoring must also be established in a CAAPP permit when standards and limits are accompanied by compliance procedures but those procedures are determined to be inadequate to assure compliance with the applicable standards or limits.

⁶ Another example of emission standards for which requirements must be established as part of Periodic Monitoring is certain NSPS standards that require initial performance testing but do not require periodic testing or other measures to address compliance with the applicable limits on a continuing basis.

⁷ The need to establish Monitoring requirements as part of Periodic Monitoring when existing compliance procedures are determined to be inadequate, as well as when they are absent, was confirmed by the federal appeals court in *Sierra Club v. Environmental Protection Agency*, 536 F.3d 673, 383 U.S. App. D.C. 109.

⁸ The need to establish Monitoring requirements as part of Periodic Monitoring is also confirmed in USEPA's Petition Response. USEPA explains that "...if there is periodic monitoring in the applicable requirements, but that monitoring is not sufficient to assure compliance with permit terms and conditions, permitting authorities must supplement monitoring to assure such compliance." Petition Response, page 6.

⁹ The test for the adequacy of "Periodic Monitoring" is a context-specific determination, particularly whether the provisions in a Title V permit reasonably address compliance with relevant substantive permit conditions. 40 CFR 70.6(c)(1); see also 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(i)(B); see also, *In the Matter of CITGO Refinery and Chemicals Company L.P.*, Petition VI-2007-01 (May 28, 2009); see also, *In the Matter of Waste Management of LA. L.L.C. Woodside Sanitary Landfill & Recycling Center, Walker, Livingston Parish, Louisiana*, Petition VI-2009-01 (May 27, 2010); see also, *In the Matter of Wisconsin Public Service Corporation's JP Pulliam Power Plant*, Petition V-2009-01 (June 28, 2010).

¹⁰ A number of these factors are specifically listed by USEPA in its Petition Response. USEPA also observes that the specific factors that it identifies in its Petition Response with respect to Periodic Monitoring provide "...the permitting authority with a starting point for its analysis of the adequacy of the monitoring; the permitting authority also may consider other site-specific factors." Petition Response, page 7.