Owens, Mike

From: Owens, Mike
Sent: Thursday, February 28, 2013 3:08 PM
To: 'Eric Olsen'
Subject: RE: Voicemail
Attachments: Deseret Bonanza - Unit 1 T5 - Aug 2002 draft Title V permit V-OU-0004-00.00.pdf

Eric,

As per our conversation today, I have attached a pdf copy of the draft operating permit that went out to public comment in August of 2002. The "Explanatory Note" I called you about can be found on page 22. As I understand it from our conversation, the last two sentences of the Note should be replaced with a statement that there is a COMS at each of two ducts. The readings from the two COMS are averaged together and the average is used for generating quarterly excess emission reports to EPA for opacity. Please confirm whether that statement is accurate. Thanks!

Mike Owens
Environmental Engineer
Air Program
EPA Region 8
303-312-6440

From: Eric Olsen [mailto:eolsen@deseretpower.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 27, 2013 5:20 PM
To: Owens, Mike
Subject: Voicemail

Mike,

I received your voicemail. Sorry I have not got back to you. I've been in a meeting all day and just go out (5pm). I'll give you a call tomorrow morning.

Thanks,

Eric C. Olsen, P.E.
Environmental Compliance and Process Superintendent
Deseret Power Electric Cooperative
Bonanza Power Plant
12500 East 25500 South
Vernal, UT 84078-8525
Office: (435) 781-5706
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United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region VIII
Air and Radiation Program
999 18th Street, Suite 300
Denver, Colorado 80202-2466

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL
TITLE V PERMIT TO OPERATE

Permit Number:	V-OU-0004-00.00	Issue Date:	*[insert date in final permit]*
Replaces Permit No.:	N/A	Effective Date:	*[insert date in final permit]*
		Expiration Date:	*[insert date in final permit]*

In accordance with the provisions of Title V of the Clean Air Act and 40 CFR Part 71 and applicable rules and regulations,

Bonanza Power Plant
Deseret Generation & Transmission Cooperative
Latitude: 40° 4.94' N, Longitude: 109° 17.48' W
Uintah County, Utah

is authorized to operate air emission units and to conduct other air pollutant emitting activities in accordance with the permit conditions listed in this permit.

This source is authorized to operate in the following location(s):

Uintah & Ouray Indian Reservation in eastern Utah.

Terms not otherwise defined in this permit have the meaning assigned to them in the referenced regulations. All terms and conditions of the permit are enforceable by EPA and citizens under the Clean Air Act.

The permit number cited above should be referenced in future correspondence regarding this facility.

Robert E. Roberts
Regional Administrator
US EPA Region VIII

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Attachment 2: Quality Assurance Procedures for Gas Continuous Emission Monitoring (40 CFR Part 60, Appendix F)

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AR	Acid Rain
ARP	Acid Rain Program
BACT	Best Available Control Technology
CAA	Clean Air Act [42 U.S.C. Section 7401 et seq.]
CAM	Compliance Assurance Monitoring
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CEMS	Continuous Emission Monitoring System
CMS	Continuous Monitoring System (includes COMS, CEMS, and diluent monitors)
COMS	Continuous Opacity Monitoring System
DAHS	Data Acquisition and Handling System
DSCF	Dry Standard Cubic Foot
DSCM	Dry Standard Cubic Meter
EIP	Economic Incentives Programs
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FGD	Flue Gas Desulfurization
gal	Gallon
GPM	Gallons Per Minute
H2S	Hydrogen sulfide
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant
hr	Hour
Id. No.	Identification Number
kg	Kilogram
lb	Pound
MACT	Maximum Achievable Control Technology
MVAC	Motor Vehicle Air Conditioner
Mg	Megagram
MMBtu	Million British Thermal Units
mo	Month
NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NO_x	Nitrogen Oxides
NSPS	New Source Performance Standard
NSR	New Source Review
pH	Negative logarithm of effective hydrogen ion concentration (acidity)
PM	Particulate Matter
PM_{10}	Particulate Matter less than 10 microns in diameter
ppm	Parts per million
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
PTE	Potential to Emit
psi	Pounds per square inch
psia	Pounds per square inch absolute

RMP	Risk Management Plan
SCFM	Standard Cubic Feet per Minute
SNAP	Significant New Alternatives Program
SO_2	Sulfur Dioxide
tpy	Tons Per Year
US EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds

I. Source Identification and Unit-Specific Information

I.A. Source Information

Parent Company Name:	Deseret Generation & Transmission Cooperative	
Parent Company Mailing Address:	10714 South Jordan Gateway, Suite 300 South Jordan, UT 84095	
Plant Name:	Bonanza Power Plant	
Plant Mailing Address:	12500 East 25500 South Vernal, UT 84078-8525	
Plant Location:	7.5 miles northwest of Bonanza, Utah 28 miles southeast of Vernal, Utah Latitude/longitude: 40° 4.94' N, 109° 17.48' W Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates: 4,438,606 meters Northing, 646,206 meters Easting	
Region: VIII	**State:** Utah	**County:** Uintah
Reservation:	Uintah & Ouray	**Tribe:** Ute
Company Contact:	Howard Vickers	**Phone:** 435-781-5706
Plant Manager/Contact:	Stanley Gordon	**Phone:** 435-781-5701
Responsible Official:	Stanley Gordon	**Phone:** 435-781-5701
Tribal Contact:	Elaine Willie	**Phone:** 435-722-3941
Local Government Contact: N/A		**Phone:** N/A

SIC Code: 4911

AFS Plant Identification Number: 49-047-00001

Other Clean Air Act Permits:

Federal acid rain permit:	December 29, 1997
Federal PSD permits:	February 4, 1981; updated and re-issued February 2, 2001

State construction permits: April 29, 1981; revised July 11, 1984, May 19, 1987, July 2, 1987, June 14, 1995, August 4, 1997, and March 16, 1998. EPA has since asserted Federal jurisdiction over the plant. Reference: EPA letter to company dated September 22, 1999.

Description of Process: See Attachment 1.

Potential to Emit:

Virtually all of this plant's emissions come from the main boiler. The potential-to-emit for the main boiler, in tons per year, as listed in Forms "PTE" and "EMISS," and in section D of the part 71 operating permit application, amended by letter from the permittee to EPA on May 30, 2002 for hydrochloric acid and hydrofluoric acid, is as follows:

CO	501	VOC	70
SO_2	1957	Lead	1
NO_x	10026	Hydrofluoric acid	39
PM_{10}	573	HAPs	86
PM	596	Hydrochloric acid	41

I.B. Source Emission Points

Below is a listing of specific emission units and activities at Deseret Bonanza power plant. Applicable requirements for the main boiler stack in Table 1 are listed in section II.A of this permit. Applicable requirements for certain insignificant activities/emitting units in Table 2 are listed in section II.B. of this permit. Insignificant activities/emitting units in Table 2 that have no applicable requirements are indicated with an asterisk.

Table 1
Non-insignificant Emission Units

Emission Unit Id.	Description	Control Equipment
1-1	BOILER: Foster-Wheeler steam generator; heat input capacity of 4578 MMBtu/hr; dry bottom wall-fired.on bituminous coal; uses diesel or natural gas during startup, shutdown, upsets and flame stabilization. Constructed in early 1980's. Exhausts through main plant stack.	low-NOx burners; baghouse (10,800 bags); wet limestone FGD scrubber (3 modules)

Table 2
Insignificant Activities/Emitting Units

Activity/ Emission Unit ID	Description	Applicable Permit Condition
1-2	AUXILIARY BOILER * (184 MMBtu/hr, pre-1984, fired on fuel oil or natural gas)	none
1-3	EMERGENCY DIESEL GENERATOR * (750 KW, fired on fuel oil)	none
1-4	EMERGENCY DIESEL FIRE PUMP * (2.83 MMBtu/hr, fired on fuel oil)	none
1-5	COAL YARD HEATERS * (12.81 MMBtu/hr each, fired on natural gas)	none
DC-1	COAL TERMINAL BUILDING (coal distribution facility connecting conveyors 1, 2 & 8; equipped with fabric filter dust collector)	II.B.1.a, II.B.2
DC-2	COAL SILO (silo for storing and handling coal; equipped with baghouse)	II.B.1.a, II.B.2
DC-3	COAL SILO RECLAIM/TRANSFER (coal handling area; equipped with fabric filter dust collector)	II.B.1.a, II.B.2
DC-4	COAL CRUSHING BUILDING (receives coal from silo and reclaim; equipped with fabric filter dust collector)	II.B.1.a, II.B.2
DC-5	COAL BUNKERS (coal storage bunkers that feed pulverizers; equipped with fabric filter dust collector)	II.B.1.a, II.B.2
LDC-1	LIMESTONE RECEIVING HOPPER (hopper to transfer limestone to the limestone conveyor; equipped with fabric filter dust collector)	II.B.1.a
LDC-2	LIMESTONE STORAGE BUNKERS (limestone storage bunkers for feeding scrubber; equipped with fabric filter dust collector)	II.B.1.a
none	FLY ASH SILO * (stores fly ash prior to loading on landfill conveyor; equipped with fabric filter dust collector)	none

Activity/ Emission Unit ID	Description	Applicable Permit Condition
none	COAL TRACK HOPPER FOR BOTTOM-DUMP COAL (below-track coal car unloading hopper; equipped with water sprays)	II.B.1.b, II.B.2
none	COAL PILE (coal storage pile, maximum 22 acres, consisting of a long-term storage area and active/reclaim area (maximum 11 acres); surfactant sealant used as needed for dust control at long-term storage area)	II.B.1.c, II.B.1.f
none	COAL CONVEYORS 1, 2 & 8 (all covered; conveyors 1 and 8 equipped with water sprays)	II.B.1.a, II.B.2
none	COAL CONVEYORS 3a, 3b, 4a & 4b (covered; coal transfer from storage to plant)	II.B.1.a, II.B.2
none	LIMESTONE LONG-TERM STORAGE PILE (surfactant sealant used as needed for dust control)	II.B.1.d, II.B.1.f
none	LIMESTONE CONVEYOR (covered; transfers limestone from storage area to scrubber)	II.B.1.a
none	ASH/SLUDGE LANDFILL CONVEYOR * (covered conveyor from sludge building to landfill; includes "grasshopper" conveyor system, consisting of four uncovered conveyors, at end of regular sludge conveyor system)	none
none	ASH/SLUDGE LANDFILL DISCHARGE AREA (active discharge area for ash and sludge; includes three portable non-covered conveyors; water sprays as necessary for dust control)	II.B.1.e
none	ASH/SLUDGE LANDFILL * (stabilized and inactive)	none
none	ACCESS/HAUL ROAD (partially paved road from boiler building to landfill; water sprays or chemical treatment as necessary for dust control)	II.B.1.g, II.B.1.h
none	PERIMETER ROAD (unpaved road around the perimeter fence; water sprays or chemical treatment as necessary for dust control)	II.B.1.g, II.B.1.h

Activity/ Emission Unit ID	Description	Applicable Permit Condition
Tank #1, west	#2 DIESEL FUEL OIL STORAGE TANK #1 * (280,000 gallon capacity)	none
Tank #2, east	#2 DIESEL FUEL OIL STORAGE TANK #2 * (280,000 gallon capacity)	none
none	UNDERGROUND GASOLINE STORAGE TANK * (4,000 gallon capacity)	none
none	UNDERGROUND DIESEL STORAGE TANK * (4,000 gallon capacity)	none
none	VEHICLE REFUELING EQUIPMENT FOR DIESEL AND GASOLINE *	none
none	TRUCK-MOUNTED VACUUM SYSTEM ("GUZZLER") * (mobile truck mounted vacuum equipped with particulate filter to clean up spilled material such as ash)	none
none	MISCELLANEOUS ABRASIVE BLASTING * (abrasive blasting of parts and equipment inside the boiler baghouse)	none
none	WATER TREATMENT AND ASSOCIATED CHEMICAL STORAGE * (areas for equipment and chemicals to treat water used on site)	none

* = no applicable requirements.

II. Requirements for Specific Units

II.A. Main Boiler Stack

Requirements in sections II.A.1 and II.A.2 of this permit are taken from 40 CFR part 60 of the Code of Federal Regulations as published on July 1, 2001 and amended by Federal Register notice dated August 14, 2001. Notwithstanding conditions in this permit, the permittee shall comply with all applicable requirements of 40 CFR part 60.

The term "affected facility," as used in sections II.A.1 and II.A.2 of this permit, is as defined in 40 CFR § 60.40a(a). The term "Administrator" means the Administrator of the EPA. Certain authorities of the Administrator under 40 CFR part 60 may be delegated to EPA Regional offices.

II.A.1. Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources – General Provisions [40 CFR part 60, subpart A]

a. Notification and recordkeeping. [40 CFR § 60.7]

(i) The permittee shall provide written notification, or, if acceptable to both the permittee and the Administrator, electronic notification, for the following:

- §60.7(a)(1): A notification of the date construction (or reconstruction as defined under 40 CFR §60.15) of an affected facility is commenced, postmarked no later than 30 days after such date.

- §60.7(a)(3): A notification of the actual date of initial startup of an affected facility, postmarked within 15 days after such date.

- §60.7(a)(4): A notification of any physical or operational change to an existing facility which may increase the emission rate of any air pollutant to which a standard in 40 CFR part 60 applies, unless that change is specifically exempted under subpart Da of 40 CFR part 60 or in 40 CFR §60.14(e). This notice shall be postmarked 60 days or as soon as practicable before the change is commenced and shall include information describing the precise nature of the change, present and proposed emission control systems, productive capacity of the facility before and after the change, and the expected completion date of the change. The Administrator may request additional relevant information subsequent to this notice.

- §60.7(a)(5): A notification of the date upon which demonstration of the continuous monitoring system performance commences, in accordance with §60.13(c). Notification shall be postmarked not less than 30 days prior to such date.

- §60.7(a)(6): A notification of the anticipated date for conducting the opacity observations required by §60.11(e)(1). The notification shall also include, if appropriate, a request for the Administrator to provide a visible emissions reader during a performance test. The notification shall be postmarked not less than 30 days prior to such date.

- §60.7(a)(7): A notification that continuous opacity monitoring system data results will be used to determine compliance with the applicable opacity standard during a performance test required by §60.8, in lieu of Method 9 observation data as allowed by §60.11(e)(5). This notification shall be postmarked not less than 30 days prior to the date of the performance test.

[40 CFR § 60.7(a)]

(ii) The permittee shall maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility; any malfunction of the air pollution control equipment; or any periods during which a continuous monitoring system or monitoring device is inoperative.

[40 CFR § 60.7(b)]

(iii) For each continuous monitoring device required to be installed, the permittee shall submit excess emissions and monitoring systems performance report (excess emissions are defined in the applicable subpart of 40 CFR part 60, which for this facility is subpart Da), and-or summary report forms (see 40 CFR §60.7(d)), semiannually to the EPA Region VIII office, except for opacity, for which quarterly reporting is required by §60.49a(h)), or unless the Administrator determines, on a case-by-case basis, that more frequent reporting is necessary to accurately assess compliance status of the source. All reports shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each six-month period. Written reports of excess emissions shall include the following information:

- §60.7(c)(1): The magnitude of excess emissions, computed in accordance with §60.13(h), any conversion factor(s) used, the date and time of commencement and completion of each time period of excess emissions, and the process operating time during the reporting period.

- §60.7(c)(2): Specific identification of each period of excess emissions that occurs during startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions of the affected facility, the nature and cause of any malfunction (if known); and the corrective action taken or preventative measures adopted.

- §60.7(c)(3): The date and time identifying each period during which the continuous monitoring system was inoperative, except for zero and span checks, and the nature of the system repairs or adjustments.

- §60.7(c)(4): When no excess emissions have occurred, or the continuous monitoring system(s) have not been inoperative, repaired or adjusted, such information shall be stated in the report.

[40 CFR § 60.7(c)]

[Explanatory note: Additional reporting requirements for CEMS and COMS are in conditions II.A.2.g.(ii) and (viii) of this permit, pertaining to 40 CFR §§60.49a(b) and (h), respectively.]

(iv) The summary report form shall contain the information and be in the format shown in Figure 1 of §60.7(d), unless otherwise specified by the Administrator. One summary report form shall be submitted for each pollutant monitored at each affected facility.

If the total duration of excess emissions for the reporting period is less than 1 percent of the total operating time for the reporting period, and CMS downtime for the reporting period is less than 5 percent of the total operating time for the reporting period, only the summary report form shall be submitted and the excess emission report described in §60.7(c) need not be submitted unless requested by the Administrator.

If the total duration of excess emissions for the reporting period is 1 percent or greater of the total operating time for the reporting period, or the total CMS downtime for the reporting period is 5 percent or greater of the total operating time for the reporting period, the summary report form and the excess emission report described in §60.7(c) shall both be submitted.

[40 CFR § 60.7(d)]

[Explanatory note: Additional reporting requirements for CEMS and COMS are in conditions II.A.2.g.(ii) and (viii) of this permit, pertaining to 40 CFR §§60.49a(b) and (h), respectively. Additional provisions on COMS reporting frequency are in condition II.A.1.a(v) of this permit, pertaining to 40 CFR §60.7(e).]

(v) Notwithstanding the frequency of reporting requirements specified in §60.7(c), the permittee may reduce the quarterly excess emission and monitoring system reporting frequency for opacity of §60.49a(h) to semi-annual, if the following conditions are met:

(1) For one full year (e.g., 4 quarterly or 12 monthly reporting periods), the affected facility's excess emissions and monitoring systems reports to comply with a standard under 40 CFR part 60 continually demonstrate that the facility is in compliance with the applicable standard;

(2) The permittee continues to comply with all recordkeeping and monitoring requirements of subparts A and Da of 40 CFR part 60; and

(3) The Administrator does not object to a reduced frequency of reporting for the affected facility, as provided for in §60.7(e)(2).

[40 CFR § 60.7(e)(1)]

The frequency of reporting of excess emissions and monitoring systems performance (and summary) reports may be reduced only after the permittee notifies the Administrator in writing of the permittee's intention to make such a change and the Administrator does not object to the change.

In deciding whether to approve a reduced frequency of reporting, the Administrator may review information concerning the source's entire previous performance history during the required recordkeeping period prior to the intended change, including performance test results, monitoring data, and evaluations of the permittee's conformance with operation and maintenance requirements. Such information may be used by the Administrator to make a judgment about the source's potential for non-compliance in the future.

If the Administrator disapproves the permittee's request to reduce the frequency of reporting, the Administrator will notify the permittee in writing within 45 days after receiving notice of the permittee's intention. The notification from the Administrator to the permittee will specify the grounds on which the disapproval is based. In the absence of a notice of disapproval within 45 days, approval is automatically granted.

[40 CFR § 60.7(e)(2)]

As soon as monitoring data indicate that the affected facility is not in compliance with any emission limitation or operating parameter specified in

the applicable standard (which for this facility is subpart Da of 40 CFR part 60), the frequency of reporting shall revert to the frequency specified in the applicable standard, and the permittee shall submit an excess emissions and monitoring systems performance report (and summary report, if required) at the next appropriate reporting period following the noncomplying event. After demonstrating compliance with the applicable standard for another full year, the permittee may again request approval from the Administrator to reduce the frequency of reporting for that standard, as provided for in §§60.7(e)(1) and (2).

[40 CFR §60.7(e)(3)]

(vi) The permittee shall maintain a file of all measurements, including continuous monitoring system, monitoring device, and performance testing measurements; all continuous monitoring system performance evaluations; all continuous monitoring system or monitoring device calibration checks; adjustments and maintenance performed on these systems or devices; and all other information required by 40 CFR part 60, recorded in a permanent form suitable for inspection. The file shall be retained for at least two years following the date of such measurements, maintenance, reports, and records, except as follows:

For automated CEMS with calculated data averages that do not exclude periods of CEMS breakdown or malfunction, the permittee shall, in lieu of maintaining the file of all CEMS subhourly measurements as required by §60.7(f), retain the most recent consecutive three averaging periods of subhourly measurements and a file that contains a hardcopy of the data acquisition system algorithm used to reduce the measured data into the reportable form of the standard. An automated CEMS records and reduces the measured data to the form of the pollutant emission standard through the use of a computerized data acquisition system.

[40 CFR § 60.7(f)]

b. Performance tests. [40 CFR § 60.8]

(i) Deadlines. 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 and at such times as may be required by the Administrator under section 114 of the Clean Air Act, the permittee shall conduct performance test(s) and furnish the Administrator a written report of the results of such performance test(s).

[40 CFR § 60.8(a)]

[Explanatory note: Bonanza plant conducted performance testing on September 20-21, 2001. Results have been accepted by EPA Region VIII.]

(ii) Test methods. Performance tests shall be conducted and data reduced in accordance with the test methods and procedures contained in the applicable subpart, unless the Administrator:

(1) specifies or approves, in specific cases, the use of a reference method with minor changes in methodology,

(2) approves the use of equivalent methods,

(3) approves the use of an alternative method the results of which he has determined to be adequate for indicating whether the source is in compliance,

(4) waives the requirement for performance tests because the permittee has demonstrated by other means to the Administrator's satisfaction that the affected facility is in compliance with the standard, or

(5) approves shorter sampling times and smaller sample volumes when necessitated by proces variables or other factors.

Nothing in §60.8(b) shall be construed to abrogate the Administrator's authority to require testing under section 114 of the Clean Air Act.

[40 CFR § 60.8(b)]

(iii) Test conditions. Performance tests shall be conducted under such conditions as the Administrator shall specify to the plant operator based on representative performance of the affected facility. The permittee shall make available to the Administrator such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of the performance tests. Operations during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction shall not constitute representative conditions for the purpose of a performance test, nor shall emissions in excess of the level of the applicable emission limit during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction be considered a violation of the applicable emission limit unless otherwise specified in the applicable standard.

[40 CFR § 60.8(c)]

(iv) Test notification. The permittee shall notify the Administrator at least 30 days prior to any performance test, except as specified in other subparts of 40 CFR part 60, to afford the Administrator the opportunity to have an observer present. If after 30 days notice for an initially scheduled performance test, there is a delay (due to operational problems, etc.) in conducting the scheduled performance test, the permittee shall notify the Administrator as

soon as possible of any delay in the original test date, either by providing at least 7 days prior notice of the rescheduled date of the performance test, or by arranging a rescheduled date with the Administrator by mutual agreement.

[40 CFR § 60.8(d)]

(v) Test sampling access. The permittee shall provide, or cause to be provided, performance testing facilities as follows:

(1) Sampling ports adequate for test methods applicable to the facility. This includes: (i) constructing the air pollution control system such that volumetric flow rates and pollutant emission rates can be accurately determined by applicable test methods and procedures, and (ii) providing a stack or duct free of cyclonic flow during performance tests, as deminstrated by applicable test methods and procedures.

(2) Safe sampling platform(s),

(3) Safe access to sampling platforms,

(4) Utilities for sampling and testing equipment.

[40 CFR § 60.8(e)]

(vi) Test runs. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable subpart, each performance test shall consist of three separate runs using the applicable test method. Each run shall be conducted for the time and under the conditions specified in the applicable standard. For purposes of determining compliance with the applicable standard, the arithmetic means of results of the three runs shall apply.

In the event that a sample is accidentally lost or conditions occur in which one of the three runs must be discontinued because of forced shutdown, failure of an irreplaceable portion of the sample train, extreme meteorological conditions, or other circumstances, beyond the permittee's control, compliance may, upon the Administrator's approval, be determined using the arithmetic mean of the results of the two other runs.

[Explanatory note: The requirement in §60.8(f) for three test runs is applicable only for particulate testing at Bonanza plant. Performance tests for SO_2 and NO_x must be conducted as specified in subpart Da of 40 CFR part 60, at §60.48a.]

[40 CFR § 60.8(f)]

c. Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements. [40 CFR § 60.11]

(i) General. Compliance with standards in 40 CFR part 60, other than opacity standards, shall be determined in accordance with performance tests established by §60.8, unless otherwise specified in the applicable standard.

[40 CFR § 60.11(a)]

(ii) Method 9. Compliance with opacity standards in 40 CFR part 60 shall be determined by conducting observations in accordance with Method 9 in appendix A of 40 CFR part 60, any alternative method that is approved by the Administrator, or as provided in §60.11(e)(5). For purposes of determining initial compliance, the minimum time of observations shall be 3 hours (30 6-minute averages) for the performance test or other set of observations (meaning those fugitive-type emission sources subject only to an opacity standard).

[40 CFR § 60.11(b)]

(iii) Startup/shutdown/malfunction. The opacity standards set forth in 40 CFR part 60 shall apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, malfunction, and as otherwise provided in the applicable standard.

[40 CFR § 60.11(c)]

(iv) Operation and maintenance. At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, the permittee shall, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the 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 Administrator, which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, opacity observations, review of operating and maintenance procedures, and inspection of the source.

[40 CFR § 60.11(d)]

(v) Opacity observations. The permittee shall comply with all applicable requirements of §60.11(e) regarding opacity observations, including demonstration of initial compliance, using COMS, proof of current visible observer emission certification, and reporting and submitting opacity data to the Administrator.

[40 CFR § 60.11(e)]

(vi) Supersession. Special provisions set forth under any applicable subpart of 40 CFR part 60 shall supersede any conflicting provisions in §§60.11(a) through (e).

[40 CFR § 60.11(f)]

(vii) Credible evidence. For the purpose of submitting compliance certifications or establishing whether or not a person has violated, or is in violation of, any standard in 40 CFR part 60, nothing in 40 CFR part 60 shall preclude the use, including the exclusive use, of any credible evidence or information, relevant to whether the source would have been in compliance with applicable requirements if the appropriate performance or compliance test or procedure had been performed.

[40 CFR § 60.11(g)]

d. Circumvention. The permittee shall not build, erect, install, or use any article, machine, equipment or process, the use of which conceals an emission which would otherwise constitute a violation of an applicable standard in 40 CFR part 60. Such concealment includes, but is not limited to, the use of gaseous diluents to achieve compliance with an opacity standard or with a standard which is based on the concentration of a pollutant in the gases discharged to the atmosphere.

[40 CFR § 60.12]

e. Monitoring requirements. [40 CFR § 60.13]

(i) Performance specifications/quality assurance. The permittee shall comply with applicable performance specifications for continuous monitoring systems under appendix B of 40 CFR part 60 and, if the continuous monitoring system is used to demonstrate compliance with emission limits on a continuous basis, appendix F of 40 CFR part 60 (included as Attachment 2 to this permit), unless otherwise specified in an applicable subpart or by the Administrator.

[40 CFR § 60.13(a)]

(ii) Deadlines. All continuous monitoring systems and monitoring devices shall be installed and operational prior to conducting performance tests under §60.8. Verification of operational status shall, as a minimum, include completion of the manufacturer's written requirements or recommendations for installation, operation and calibration of the device.

[40 CFR § 60.13(b)]

(iii) Continuous opacity monitoring. If the permittee elects to submit COMS data for compliance with the opacity standard as provided for under §60.11(e)(5), the permittee shall conduct a performance evaluation of the COMS as

specified in Performance Specification 1 in appendix B of 40 CFR part 60, before the performance test required under §60.8 is conducted. Otherwise, the permittee shall conduct a performance evaluation of the COMS or CEMS during any performance test under §60.8 or within 30 days thereafter in accordance with the applicable performance specification in appendix B of 40 CFR part 60. The permittee shall conduct COMS or CEMS performance tests at such other times as may be required by the Administrator under section 114 of the Clean Air Act.

The permittee shall submit reports to the Administrator on the results of COMS and CEMS performance evaluations by the applicable deadline(s) specified in §§60.13(c)(1) and (2).

[40 CFR § 60.13(c)]

(iv) Span, calibration drift and CMS adjustments. The permittee shall check the zero and span calibration drift of CEMS at least daily and make necessary adjustments, according to the procedures specified at §60.13(d)(1). For COMS, the permittee shall comply with procedures specified at §§60.13(d)(1) and (2) for system checks and adjustments, and for producing a simulated zero opacity condition and an upscale opacity condition.

[40 CFR § 60.13(d)]

(v) Continuous operation and frequency of monitoring. Except for system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments required under §60.13(d), all continuous monitoring systems shall be in continuous operation and shall meet minimum frequency of operation requirements as follows:

(1) COMS - one cycle of sampling and analyzing for each successive 10-second period and one cycle of data recording for each successive 6-minute period.

(2) CEMS - one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period.

[40 CFR § 60.13(e)]

[Explanatory note: Related provision §60.47a(e), referenced by condition II.A.2.e.(v) of this permit, requires the CMS to operate only during boiler operation, including periods of startup, shutdown, malfunction or emergency conditions, except for CMS breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments. §60.13(e) and §60.47a(e), taken together, require the CMS to operate continuously at all times required by §60.47a(e).]

(vi) Combined or split effluents. The permittee shall comply with monitoring requirements of §60.13(g) applicable to:

(1) a single affected facility where more than one continuous monitoring system is used to measure the emissions, or where the effluent from one affected facility is released to the atmosphere through more than one point (split effluent),

(2) effluents from two or more affected facilities, subject to opacity standards, that are combined before being released to the atmosphere (combined effluent for opacity), and

(3) effluent from two or more affected facilities, subject to the same emissions standard other than opacity, that are combined before being released to the atmosphere (combined effluent for other than opacity).

[40 CFR § 60.13(g)]

(vii) Data reduction. The permittee shall reduce all COMS data to 6-minute averages and all CEMS data to 1-hour averages for time periods as defined in §60.2. Six-minute opacity averages shall be calculated from 36 or more data points equally spaced over each 6-minute period. For CEMS, 1-hour averages shall be computed from four or more data points equally spaced over each 1-hour period.

Data recorded during periods of continuous system breakdown, repair, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments shall not be included in the data averages computed under §60.13(h).

For permittees complying with the requirements of §60.7(f)(1) or (2), data averages must include any data recorded during periods of monitor breakdown or malfunction.

An arithmetic or integrated average of all data may be used. The data may be recorded in reduced or nonreduced form (e.g., ppm pollutant and percent O_2 or ng/J of pollutant).

All excess emissions shall be converted into units of the standard using applicable conversion procedures of subpart Da of 40 CFR part 60. After conversion into units of the standard, the data may be rounded to the same number of significant digits as used in subpart Da to specify the emission limit (e.g., rounded to the nearest 1 percent opacity).

[40 CFR § 60.13(h)]

[Explanatory note: The objective of the third sentence in §60.13(h) is that the CEMS be designed to generate and use at least one data point every 15 minutes. The objective of related provision §60.47a(g), referenced by condition II.A.2.e.(vii) of this permit, which only requires two data points per hour, is to allow a source to do required calibration checks or maintenance activity on the CEMS, during a full operating hour of the boiler, without losing a valid hour of data which counts toward minimum data availability. The two data points must, however, be representative of the entire hour's emissions. A statement of the objective of §60.47a(g) may be found in the Federal Register preamble to the final Subpart Da regulation.]

(ix) Alternative monitoring. After receipt and consideration of written application from the permittee, the Administrator may approve alternatives to any monitoring procedures or requirements of 40 CFR part 60, including, but not limited to, those listed at §§60.13(i)(1) through (9).

[40 CFR § 60.13(i)]

(x) Alternative relative accuracy test. The permittee may request, from the Administrator, an alternative to the relative accuracy test specified in Performance Specification 2 of appendix B of 40 CFR part 60, as allowed under §60.13(j)(1) and (2).

[40 CFR § 60.13(j)]

II.A.2. Standards of Performance for Electric Utility Steam Generating Units for Which Construction is Commenced After September 18, 1978 [40 CFR part 60, subpart Da]

a. Particulate matter emission limitations [40 CFR § 60.42a]

(i) Particulate matter emissions from the main boiler stack shall not exceed 0.03 lb/MMBtu of heat input and one percent of the potential combustion concentration (99 percent reduction), when combusting solid fuel, and shall not exceed 30 percent of potential combustion concentration (70 percent reduction) when combusting liquid fuel.

[40 CFR § 60.42a(a)]

(ii) Visible emissions from the main boiler stack shall not exceed 20 percent opacity (6-minute average), except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent opacity.

[40 CFR § 60.42a(b)]

b. Sulfur dioxide emission limitations [40 CFR § 60.43a]

(i) SO_2 emissions from the main boiler stack shall not exceed 1.20 lb/MMBtu of heat input and 10 percent of the potential combustion concentration (90 percent reduction, or 0.60 lb/MMBtu of heat input and 30 percent of the potential combustion concentration (70 percent reduction), based on a 30-day rolling average.

[40 CFR §§ 60.43a(a) and (g)]

(ii) If fuels other than subbituminous or bituminous coal are combusted, the permittee shall comply with the applicable SO_2 emission limitations, percent reduction requirements and averaging periods in §§60.43a(b) through (g). If different fuels are combusted simultaneously, the applicable SO_2 emission limitation and percent reduction requirement shall be determined by proration, using the formulas in §60.43a(h).

[40 CFR §§ 60.43a(b) through (h)]

c. Nitrogen oxides emission limitations [40 CFR § 60.44a]

(i) NO_x emissions from the main boiler stack shall not exceed 0.50 lb/MMBtu of heat input when subbituminous coal is fired, or 0.60 lb/MMBtu of heat input when bituminous coal is fired, based on a 30-day rolling average. NO_x emission reduction shall be at least 65 percent of the potential combustion concentration, based on a 30-day rolling average.

If fuels other than subbituminous or bituminous coal are combusted, the permittee shall comply with the applicable NO_x emission limitations, percent reduction requirements and averaging periods for other fuels in the tables in §§60.44a(a)(1) and (2).

[40 CFR § 60.44a(a)]

[Explanatory note: The July 1, 2001 edition of the CFR, at 40 CFR §60.44a(d)(2), specifies a NO_x emission limitation of 0.15 lb/MMBtu, for subpart Da facilities for which modification or reconstruction commenced after July 9, 1997. Bonanza plant underwent a modification after July 9, 1997 (the "ruggedized rotor project"), but is <u>not</u> subject to 0.15 lb/MMBtu because EPA amended §60.44a(d)(2) after July 1, 2001, via a <u>Federal Register</u> notice dated August 14, 2001 (66 FR 42608), to remove applicability of the 0.15 lb/MMBtu to modified or reconstructed facilities. This was done pursuant to a summary vacatur by the District of Columbia Circuit Court of Appeals on September 21, 1999.]

(ii) When subbituminous and bituminous coals are fired simultaneously, the applicable NO_x emission standard shall be determined by proration using the formula at §60.44a(c).

[40 CFR § 60.44a(c)]

d. <u>Compliance provisions</u>. [40 CFR § 60.46a]

(i) Compliance with the particulate matter emission limitation under §60.42a(a)(1) constitutes compliance with the percent reduction requirement for particulate matter at §60.42a(a)(2).

[40 CFR § 60.46a(a)]

(ii) Compliance with NO_x emission limitations under §60.44a(a) constitutes compliance with the percent reduction requirement under §60.44a(a)(2).

[40 CFR § 60.46a(b)]

(iii) Compliance with the PSD BACT emission limit for particulate matter of 0.0297 lb/MMBtu (listed in condition II.A.3.(a) of this permit), using the particulate matter test methods and procedures required under §60.48a(b), constitutes compliance with the particulate matter emission limit under §60.42a(a) of 0.03 lb/MMBtu.

[40 CFR § 71.6(a)(3)(i)(A)]

(iv) Compliance with the PSD BACT emission limit for SO_2 of 0.15 lb/MMBtu, on a 30-day rolling average (listed in condition II.A.3.(b) of this permit),

using the SO_2 test methods, procedures and CEMS data required by subpart Da of 40 CFR part 60, constitutes compliance with the SO_2 emission limit under §60.43a(a) of 1.20 lb/MMBtu (or 0.60 lb/MMBtu, where applicable).

[40 CFR § 71.6(a)(3)(i)(A)]

(v) Compliance with the PSD BACT emission limit for NO_x of 0.55 lb/MMBtu on a 30-day rolling average when bituminous coal is fired (listed in condition II.A.3.(c) of this permit), using the NO_x test methods, procedures and CEMS data required by subpart Da of 40 CFR part 60, constitutes compliance with the NO_x emission limit under §60.44a(a) of 0.60 lb/MMBtu.

[40 CFR § 71.6(a)(3)(i)(A)]

(vi) The particulate matter emission standards under §60.42a and NO_x emission standards under §60.44a apply at all times, except for periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction. The SO_2 emission standards of §60.43a(a) apply at all times, except during periods of startup, shutdown, or when emergency conditions exist and the provisions of §60.46a(d) are implemented.

[40 CFR § 60.46a(c)]

(vii) During emergency conditions in the principal company, an affected facility with a malfunctioning FGD system may be operated if SO_2 emissions are minimized by:

(1) Operating all operable FGD system modules, and bringing back into operation any malfunctioned module, as soon as repairs are completed.

(2) Bypassing flue gases around only those FGD modules that have been taken out of operation because they were incapable of any SO2 emission reduction or which would have suffered significant physical damage if they had remained in operation, and

(3) Designing, constructing and operating a spare FGD system module for an affected facility larger than 365 MW (1,250 MMBtu/hr heat input capacity (approximately 125 MW electrical output capacity). The Administrator may, at his discretion, require the permittee, within 60 days of notification, to demonstrate spare module capability. To demonstrate this capability, the permittee must demonstrate compliance with the appropriate requirements under §§60.43a(a), (b), (d), (e) and (h), for any period of operation lasting from 24 hours to 30 days, when:

- Any one FGD module is not operated,
- The affected facility is operating at the maximum heat rate,
- The fuel fired during the 24-hour to 30-day period is representative of the type and average sulfur content of fuel used over a typical 30-day period, and
- The permittee has given the Administrator at least 30 days notice of the date and period of time over which the demonstration will be performed.

[40 CFR § 60.46a(d)]

(viii) After the initial performance test required under §60.8, compliance with the SO_2 emission limitations and percent reduction requirements under §60.43a and the NO_x emission limitations under §60.44a is based on the average emission rate for 30 successive boiler operating days. A separate performance test is completed at the end of each boiler operating day after the initial performance test, and a new 30-day average emission rate for SO_2 and NO_x and a new percent reduction for SO_2 are calculated to show compliance with the standards.

[40 CFR § 60.46a(e)]

(ix) For the initial performance test required under §60.8, compliance with the SO_2 emission limitations and percent reduction requirements under §60.43a, and the NO_x emission limitation under §60.44a, is based on the average emission rates for SO_2, NO_x, and percent reduction for SO_2, for the first 30 successive boiler operating days. The initial performance test is the only test in which at least 30 days prior notice is required unless otherwise specified by the Administrator. The initial performance test is to be scheduled so that the first boiler operating day of the 30 successive boiler operating days is completed 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 the facility.

[40 CFR § 60.46a(f)]

[Explanatory note: Bonanza plant has completed initial performance testing and results have been accepted by EPA. See note at §60.8 above.]

(x) Compliance is determined by calculating the arithmetic average of all hourly emission rates for SO_2 and NO_x for the 30 successive boiler operating days, except for data obtained during startup, shutdown, malfunction (NO_x only), or emergency conditions (SO_2 only). Compliance with the percentage reduction requirement for SO_2 is determined based on the average inlet and

average outlet SO_2 emission rates for the 30 successive boiler operating days.

[40 CFR § 60.46a(g)]

(xi) If the permittee has not obtained the minimum quantity of emissions data for SO_2 and NO_x as required under §60.47a, compliance of the affected facility with the emission requirements under §§ 60.43a and 60.44a, for the day on which the 30-day period ends, may be determined by the Administrator by following the applicable procedures in section 7 of Method 19.

[40 CFR § 60.46a(h)]

[Explanatory note: Requirements of §60.46a(i) are not listed here because they are not applicable to Bonanza plant. See note in italics above, regarding a Federal Register notice dated August 14, 2001. Requirements of §§60.46(j) and (k) are also not listed here because they are also not applicable to Bonanza plant. The plant has no duct burners.]

e. Emission monitoring [40 CFR § 60.47a]

(i) A COMS shall be installed, calibrated, maintained and operated, and the output recorded, for measuring opacity of emissions from the main boiler stack. If opacity interference due to water droplets exists in the stack (for example, from the use of an FGD system), the opacity is monitored upstream of the interference (at the inlet to the FGD system). If opacity interference is experienced at all locations (both at the inlet and outlet of the SO_2 control system), alternate parameters indicative of the particulate matter control system's performance are monitored (subject to the approval of the Administrator).

[40 CFR § 60.47a(a)]

[Explanatory note: Due to water droplet interference in the stack, the COMS at Bonanza plant has been installed upstream of the FGD scrubber. A correlation equation is used to relate the opacity at the COMS location to the opacity at the stack exit. Excess emission reports for opacity are submitted to EPA based on use of the correlation equation.]

(ii) A CEMS shall be installed, calibrated, maintained and operated, and the output recorded, for measuring SO_2 emissions from the main boiler stack. For determining percent reduction, SO_2 emissions shall be measured at both the inlet and outlet of the SO_2 control device. An "as-fired" fuel monitoring system (upstream of the coal pulverizers), meeting the requirements of Method 19 of appendix A of 40 CFR part 60, may be used in lieu of an inlet SO_2 CEMS, to determine potential sulfur dioxide emissions.

[40 CFR § 60.47a(b)]

(iii) A CEMS shall be installed, calibrated, maintained and operated, and the output recorded, for measuring NO_x emissions from the main boiler stack. If the monitoring system has been installed and is operated to meet the requirements of 40 CFR part 75, and is continuing to meet the ongoing requirements of part 75, that system may be used to meet the requirements of subpart Da of 40 CFR part 60, except that the system shall also meet the reporting requirements of §60.49a. Data reported to meet the requirements of §60.49a shall not include data substituted using the missing data procedures in subpart D of 40 CFR part 75, nor shall the data have been bias adjusted according to the procedures of part 75.

[40 CFR § 60.47a(c)]

(iv) A CMS shall be installed, calibrated, maintained and operated, and the output recorded, for measuring oxygen or carbon dioxide content (diluent) of the flue gases, at each location where SO_2 or NO_x emissions are measured.

[40 CFR § 60.47a(d)]

(v) The CMS's for opacity, SO_2, NO_x and diluent shall be operated and data shall be recorded during all periods of operation of the affected facility, including periods of startup, shutdown, malfunction or emergency conditions, except for CMS breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments.

[40 CFR § 60.47a(e)]

[Explanatory note: Related provision §60.13(e), referenced by condition II.A.1.e.(v) of this permit, requires the CMS to operate continuously. §60.13(e) and §60.47a(e), taken together, require the CMS to operate continuously at all times required by §60.47a(e).]

(vi) Emission data shall be obtained for at least 18 hours in at least 22 out of 30 successive boiler operating days. If this minimum data requirement cannot be met with the CMS, the permittee shall supplement emission data with other monitoring systems approved by the Administrator, or by the reference methods and procedures of §60.47a(h).

[40 CFR § 60.47a(f)]

(vii) The 1-hour averages required under §60.13(h) shall be expressed in lb/MMBtu of heat input to the boiler and shall be used to calculate the average emission rates under §60.46a. The 1-hour averages shall be calculated using the data points required under §60.13(h). At least two data points shall be used to calculate the 1-hour averages.

[40 CFR § 60.47a(g)]

[Explanatory note: The objective of §60.47a(g) is to allow a source to do required calibration checks or maintenance activity on the CEMS, during a full operating hour of the boiler, without losing a valid hour of data which counts toward minimum data availability. The two data points must, however, be representative of the entire hour's emissions. A statement of the objective of §60.47a(g) may be found in the Federal Register preamble to the final Subpart Da regulation. The objective of related provision §60.13(h), referenced by condition II.A.1.e.(vii) of this permit, which requires four data points per hour, is that the CEMS be designed to generate and use at least one data point every 15 minutes.]

(viii) When it becomes necessary to supplement CMS data to meet minimum data requirements of §60.47a(f), the permittee shall use the following methods and procedures (or acceptable alternative methods as allowed by §60.47a(j)) to determine the concentration, at the same location as the continuous monitor.

(1) Method 6 shall be used to determine SO_2 concentration. Samples shall be taken at 60-minute intervals. The sampling time and sample volume for each sample shall be at least 20 minutes and 0.020 dscm (0.71 dscf). Each sample represents a 1-hour average.

(2) Method 7 shall be used to determine NO_x concentration. Samples shall be taken at 30-minute intervals. The arithmetic average of two consecutive samples represents a 1-hour average.

(3) The emission rate correction factor, integrated bag sampling and analysis procedure of Method 3B shall be used to determine the O_2 or CO_2 (diluent) concentration. Samples shall be taken for at least 30 minutes in each hour. Each sample represents a 1-hour average.

(4) The procedures in Method 19 shall be used to compute each one-hour average concentration in lb/MMBtu of heat input.

[40 CFR § 60.47a(h)]

(ix) The permittee shall use the methods and procedures specified in §60.47a(h) to conduct monitoring system performance evaluations under §60.13(c) and calibration checks under §60.13(d). Acceptable alternative methods and procedures are given in §60.47a(j). Span values shall be as specified in §60.47a(i), for affected facilities burning only fossil fuel:

- COMS: between 60% and 80% opacity
- NO_x CEMS: 1,000 ppm (solid fossil fuel only)

- Inlet SO_2 CEMS: 125% of maximum estimated hourly potential emissions of the fuel fired

- Outlet SO_2 CEMS: 50% of maximum estimated hourly potential emissions of the fuel fired

[40 CFR § 60.47a(i)]

[Explanatory note: Related provision for COMS at 40 CFR 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification 1 (PS1), section 3.5, requires "full scale" of greater than 80% opacity, rather than the 60-80% "span value" specified by §60.47a(i)(3). To the extent that the regulations conflict, PS1 shall supersede §60.47a(i)(3).]

[Explanatory note: Related provision for NO_x CEMS at 40 CFR part 75, appendix A, section 2.1.2.1, option (4), allows use of historical CEM data for calculating the "maximum potential concentration" (MPC). Section 2.1.2.3 of appendix A requires the MPC to be used to calculate the "high span value" for NO_x CEMS. The permittee has used this provision to calculate 500 ppm as span value; however, §60.47a(i)(3) requires 1000 ppm as span value. As provided by §60.47a(c), if the requirements of appendix A of 40 CFR part 75 are satisfied for the NO_x CEMS, then the requirements of §60.47a(i)(3) are also satisfied for the NO_x CEMS.]

(x) The permittee may use the following as alternatives to the reference methods and procedures specified under §60.47a(h):

(1) For Method 6: Method 6A or 6B (whenever Methods 6 and 3 or 3B data are used) or 6C may be used. Each Method 6B sample obtained over 24 hours represents 24 1-hour averages. If Method 6A or 6B is used udner §60.47a(i), the conditions under §60.46a(d)(1) apply; these conditions do not apply under §60.47a(h).

(2) For Method 7: Methods 7A, 7C, 7D, or 7E may be used. If Method 7C, 7D or 7E is used, the sampling time for each run shall be 1 hour.

(3) For Method 3: Methods 3A or 3B may be used if the sampling time is 1 hour.

(4) For Method 3B: Method 3A may be used.

[40 CFR § 60.47a(j)]

f. Compliance determination procedures and methods [40 CFR § 60.48a]

(i) For conducting the performance tests required under§60.8, the permittee shall use, as reference methods and procedures, the methods in appendix A of 40 CFR part 60, or the methods and procedures in §60.48a, unless an alternative or waiver has been approved by the Administrator under §60.8(b). §60.8(f) does not apply to SO_2 and NO_x under §60.48a. Acceptable alternative methods are given in §60.48a(e).

[40 CFR § 60.48a(a)]

(ii) The permittee shall determine compliance with the particulate matter standards of §60.42a as follows:

(1) The dry basis F factor (O_2) procedures in Method 19 shall be used to compute the emission rate of particulate matter.

(2) For particulate matter concentration, Method 5B shall be used for wet FGD systems.

- The sampling time and sample volume for each run shall be at least 120 minutes and 60 dry standard cubic feet. The probe and filter holder heating system in the sampling train may be set to provide an average gas temperature of no greater than 160 $\pm$ 14 degrees C (320 $\pm$ 25 degrees F).

- For each particulate run, the emission rate correction factor, integrated or grab sampling and analysis procedures of Method 3B shall be used to determine the O_2 concentration. The O_2 sample shall be obtained simultaneously with, and at the same traverse points as, the particulate run. If the particulate run has more than 12 traverse points, the O_2 traverse points may be reduced to 12 provided that Method 1 is used to locate the 12 O_2 traverse points. If the grab sampling procedure is used, the O_2 concentration for the run shall be the arithmetic mean of the sample O_2 concentrations at all traverse points.

(3) Method 9 and the procedures in §60.11 shall be used to determine opacity.

[40 CFR § 60.48a(b)]

(iii)The permittee shall determine compliance with the SO_2 standards of §60.43a (emission rate and percent reduction) as follows:

(1) The procedures of Method 19 shall be used. Alternatively, for determining percent reduction, a combination of an "as fired" fuel monitor and emission rates measured after the control system, following the procedures in Method 19, may be used, if the percent reduction is calculated using the average emission rate from the SO_2 control device and the average SO_2 input rate from the "as fired" fuel analysis for 30 successive boiler operating days.

(2) The formula in §60.48a(c)(1) shall be used to calculate percent of potential SO_2 emissions to the atmosphere.

(3) The continuous monitoring systems required by §§60.47a(b) and (d) shall be used to determine concentrations of SO_2 and diluent (CO_2 or O_2).

[40 CFR § 60.48a(c)]

(iv) The permittee shall determine compliance with the NO_x standards of §60.44a by the procedures of Method 19 (for emission rate). The continuous monitoring systems required by §§60.47a(c) and (d) shall be used to determine concentrations of NO_x and diluent (CO_2 or O_2).

[40 CFR § 60.48a(d)]

(v) The permittee may use the following as alternatives to the reference methods and procedures specified elsewhere in of §60.48a:

(1) For Method 5 or 5B, Method 17 may be used at facilities with or without wet FGD systems, if the stack temperature at the sampling location does not exceed an average temperature of 160 degrees C (320 degrees F). The procedures of §§2.1 and 2.3 of Method 5B may be used in Method 17 only if it is used after wet FGD systems. Method 17 shall not be used after wet FGD systems if the effluent is saturated or laden with water droplets.

(2) The F_c factor (CO2) procedures in Method 19 may be used to compute the emission rate of particulate matter under the stipulations of §60.46(d)(1). The CO_2 shall be determined in the same manner as the O_2 concentration.

[40 CFR § 60.48a(e)]

g. Reporting requirements [40 CFR § 60.49a]

(i) Performance and monitor evaluation tests. The permittee shall submit to the Administrator the performance test data from the initial performance test and from the CMS performance evaluations (including the transmissometer).

[40 CFR § 60.49a(a)]

(ii) CEMS compliance reports. For SO_2 and NO_x, in addition to the report information required by §60.7, the permittee shall report the following to the EPA Regional Office for each 24-hour period:

(1) Calendar date.

(2) Average SO_2 and NO_x emission rates (in lb/MMBtu) and SO_2 percent reduction, for each 30 successive boiler operating days, ending with the last 30-day period in the quarter.

(3) Reasons for any noncompliance with emission or percent reduction standards and corrective actions taken.

(4) Identification of boiler operating days for which pollutant or diluent data have not been obtained by an approved method for at least 18 out of 24 hours of boiler operation, justification for not obtaining sufficient data, and description of corrective actions taken.

(5) Identification of any periods for which emission data have been excluded due to startup, shutdown or malfunction (NO_x only), emergency conditions (SO_2 only) or other reasons, and justification for excluding data for any other reasons.

(6) Identification of the F factor used for calculations, method of determination, and type of fuel combusted.

(7) Identification of times when hourly averages have been obtained based on manual sampling methods.

(8) Identification of times when pollutant concentration exceeded full span of the CMS.

(9) Description of any CEMS modifications that could affect ability of the CEMS to comply with Performance Specification 2 or 3.

[40 CFR § 60.49a(b)]

(iii) Missing data reports. If the minimum quantity of emissions data as required by §60.47a is not obtained for any 30 successive boiler operating days, the following information obtained under the requirements of §60.47a(h) shall be reported to the EPA Regional Office for that 30-day period:

(1) The number of hourly averages available for outlet emission rates (n_o) and inlet emission rates (n_i) as applicable.

(2) The standard deviation of hourly averages for outlet emission rates (s_o) and inlet emission rates (s_i), as applicable.

(3) The lower confidence limit for the mean outlet emission rate (E_o*) and the upper confidence limit for the mean inlet emission rate (E_i*), as applicable.

(4) The applicable potential combustion concentration.

(5) The ratio of the upper confidence limit for the mean outlet emission rate (E_o*) and the allowable emission rate (E_{std}), as applicable.

[40 CFR § 60.49a(c)]

(iv) Emergency condition reports. If any SO_2 standards in §60.43a are exceeded during emergency conditions because of control system malfunction, the permittee shall submit a signed statement to the Administrator that includes the information specified in §§60.49a(d)(1) and (2).

[40 CFR § 60.49a(d)]

(v) Fuel pretreatment credit reports. If fuel pretreatment credit toward the SO_2 emission standard of §60.43a is claimed, the permittee shall submit a signed statement to the Administrator that includes the information specified in §§60.49a(e)(1) and (2).

[40 CFR § 60.49a(e)]

(vi) Reports of control system changes during periods of monitor unavailability. For any periods for which opacity, SO_2 or NO_x data are unavailable, the permittee shall submit a signed statement to the Administrator indicating if any changes were made in operation of the emission control system during the period of data unavailability. Operations of the control system and affected facility during periods of data unavailability are to be compared with operation of the control systems and affected facility before and following the period of data unavailability.

[40 CFR § 60.49a(f)]

(vii) General compliance statement. The permittee shall submit a signed statement to the Administrator indicating whether:

(1) The required CMS calibration, span and drift checks or other periodic audits have or have not been performed as specified.

(2) The data used to show compliance were or were not obtained in accordance with approved methods and procedures of 40 CFR part 60

and are representative of plant performance.

(3) The minimum data requirements have or have not been met; or, the minimum data requirements have not been met for errors that were unavoidable.

(4) Compliance with the standards has or has not been achieved during the reporting period.

[40 CFR § 60.49a(g)]

(viii) Opacity reporting. For purposes of the reports required under §60.7, periods of excess emissions are defined as all 6-minute periods during which the average opacity exceeds the opacity standard in §60.42a(b). Opacity levels in excess of the applicable opacity standard and the date of such excesses are to be submitted to the Administrator each calendar quarter.

[40 CFR § 60.49a(h)]

[Explanatory note: See related condition II.A.1.a.(v) of this permit, pertaining to 40 CFR §60.7(e), for reduced reporting frequency for opacity.]

(ix) Semiannual reporting frequency. The permittee shall submit the written reports required under §60.49a, and under subpart A of 40 CFR part 60, to the Administrator semiannually. The reports shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each six-month period.

[40 CFR § 60.49a(i)]

(x) Electronic reporting. The permittee may submit electronic quarterly reports, for SO_2 and/or NO_x and/or opacity, in lieu of submitting the written reports required by §§60.49a(b) and (h). The format of each electronic quarterly report shall be coordinated with the Administrator. The electronic report(s) shall be submitted no later than 30 days after the end of the calendar quarter and shall be accompanied by a certification statement from the permittee, indicating whether compliance with the applicable emission standards and minimum data requirements of subpart Da of 40 CFR part 60 was achieved during the reporting period. Before submitting reports in the electronic format, the permittee shall coordinate with the Administrator, to obtain the Administrator's agreement to submit reports in this alternative format.

[40 CFR § 60.49a(j)]

II.A.3. Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality
[40 CFR §52.21 and Federal PSD permit issued February 2, 2001]

This section II.A.3 incorporates all provisions from the Federal PSD permit issued on February 2, 2001, that apply to the main boiler stack, except for 40 CFR part 60 provisions, which are incorporated into sections II.A.1 and II.A.2 of this permit.

a. Particulate matter emission limitations, testing and monitoring.

(i) Particulate matter emissions from the main boiler stack shall not exceed 0.0297 lb/MMBtu of heat input as determined by the test methods and procedures specified by 40 CFR § 60.48a(b): Method 5B for concentration and dry basis F factor procedures of Method 19 for emission rate. Compliance tests shall be conducted at least once a year and no two consecutive tests shall be separated by more than 18 months, unless PM_{10} compliance test results for that year, required by paragraph (ii) below, show compliance with the PM_{10} emission limit in paragraph (ii) below, or unless a lesser testing frequency is requested by the permittee and is approved by the EPA.Regional Office. EPA may require testing at any time in accordance with 40 CFR §60.8(a).

(ii) PM_{10} emissions from the main boiler stack shall not exceed 0.0286 lb/MMBtu of heat input, as determined by 40 CFR part 51, Appendix M, Method 201, Determination of PM_{10} Emissions, or Method 201A, Determination of PM_{10} Emissions (Constant Sampling Rate Procedure). Compliance with the PM_{10} emission limit shall constitute compliance with the particulate matter emission limit. Compliance tests shall be conducted at least once a year and no two consecutive tests shall be separated by more than 18 months, unless a lesser testing frequency is requested by the permittee and is approved by the EPA.Regional Office. EPA may require testing at any time in accordance with 40 CFR §60.8(a).

(iii) For PM_{10} testing, the permittee shall note if liquid drops are present in the main boiler stack and take methods to eliminate the liquid drops. If the permittee finds no reasonable method to eliminate the drops, then the permittee shall use methods: 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A, Method 5, 5A, 5B, 5D, 5E, 5G, 5H, or 40 CFR part 51, Appendix M, Method 201 or 201A, as appropriate. The Permittee shall test the back half condensibles using the method specified by EPA. The results of the 40 CFR part 60 or part 51 test shall be added to the results of the back half condensibles test and the total shall be considered PM_{10}.

(iv) Sampling location for particulate and PM_{10} shall be as specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 1. Volumetric flow rate shall be determined as specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 2, Determination of

Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow Rate (Type S Pitot Tube) or Methods 2E, 2F, 2G, and 3D or an alternative method that has EPA's approval.

(v) As provided for by 40 CFR §60.8(b), the permittee may request that alternative EPA-approved test methods be used for particulate matter and PM_{10} instead of those cited in this permit.

(vi) Visible emissions from the main boiler stack shall not exceed the limits specified in 40 CFR §60.42a(b), as determined by Method 9 (the method required by 40 CFR §60.11(b) and §60.42a(b)). A COMS shall be installed, calibrated, maintained and operated for measuring opacity of emissions, as required by 40 CFR §60.47a(a).

(vii) During periods when the COMS is inoperative, the permittee may use Method 9. If Method 9 is used for such periods, the permittee shall take at least one six-minute Method 9 reading during each and every daylight hour and shall record the Method 9 data in the COMS operating log.

b. Sulfur dioxide emission limitations, testing and monitoring.

(i) SO_2 emissions from the main boiler stack shall not exceed 0.0976 lb/MMBtu of heat input, based on a 12-month rolling average. Compliance shall be determined from the CEMS and fuel heat input data required to be collected by subpart Da of 40 CFR part 60, and by using the procedures specified in subpart Da, except that calculations shall be for a 12-month average rather than a 30-day average. On the first day of each month, a new 12-month average shall be calculated using data from the previous 12 months.

(ii) SO_2 emissions from the main boiler stack shall not exceed 0.15 lb/MMBtu of heat input and 10 percent of the potential combustion concentration (90 percent reduction), based on a 30-day rolling average. Compliance shall be determined from the CEMS and fuel heat input data required to be collected by subpart Da of 40 CFR part 60, and by using the procedures specified in subpart Da.

(iii) For purposes of conducting SO_2 CEMS performance evaluations, and as provided for in 40 CFR §60.8(b) and §60.47a(j), the permittee may request that alternative EPA-approved test methods be used for SO_2 instead of Method 6 cited in 40 CFR §60.47a(h) and condition II.A.2.e(viii) of this permit.

(iv) The permittee may use scrubber slurry additives, such as adipic acid, lime, etc., to increase the dissolved alkalinity of the slurry reagent used in the flue gas desulfurization (FGD) wet scrubber.

c. Nitrogen oxide emission limitations, testing and monitoring

NO_x emissions from the main boiler stack shall not exceed 0.50 lbs/MMBtu of heat input when subbituminous coals is fired, or 0.55 lbs/MMBtu of heat input when bituminous coal is fired, based on a 30-day rolling average. If subbituminous and bituminous coal are fired simultaneously, the applicable NO_x emission standard shall be determined by proration using the formula in 40 CFR § 60.44a(c), but in no event shall be greater than 0.55 lbs/MMBtu on a 30-day rolling average. Compliance shall be determined from the CEMS and fuel heat input data required to be collected by subpart Da of 40 CFR part 60, and by using the procedures specified in subpart Da.

d. CEMS quality assurance procedures

The permittee shall conduct performance evaluations of the SO_2 and NO_x CEMS as required by 40 CFR part 60, Appendix F, Quality Assurance Procedures, Procedure 1: Quality Assurance Procedures for Gas Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems Used for Compliance Determinations (referenced by 40 CFR §60.13(a)). The permittee shall conduct all calibration drift (CD) assessments and adjustments, relative accuracy test audits (RATA), cylinder gas audits (CGA), and relative accuracy audits (RAA) as may be required by Appendix F. Audits shall be no less frequent than required by Appendix F. The permittee shall submit to the EPA Region VIII Office the Data Assessment Report (DAR) for each CEMS audit required by Appendix F.

e. Pretest conference

For any particulate, PM_{10}, SO_2 or NO_x stack tests, a pretest conference shall be held if requested by the EPA Region VIII Office, at least 30 days before the test, between the permittee, the tester, and the EPA Region VIII Office.

f. Major modifications

This facility is a "major stationary source" as defined in 40 CFR § 52.21(b)(1). For any modifications to a "major stationary source" which meet the definition of "major modification" in 40 CFR § 52.21(b)(2), a pre-construction permit is required under §52.21, prior to commencement of construction of such modifications.

II.A.4. Compliance Assurance [40 CFR § 71.6(c)(1)]

Requirements in this section II.A.4 have been developed under authority of 40 CFR §71.6(c)(1), to provide for reasonable assurance of compliance with condition II.A.3 of this permit, and do *not* constitute a CAM plan under the Compliance Assurance Monitoring Rule (40 CFR part 64). In accordance with 40 CFR §64.5(a)(2) and (3), a CAM plan is not required to be submitted until an application is required for part 71 permit renewal, or until an application is submitted for a significant revision of this part 71 permit pertaining to particulate emissions from the main boiler.

a. Particulate/PM10. For purposes of conducting the annual particulate and PM_{10} stack emission tests required under section II.A.3.a of this permit, in addition to meeting the stack emission testing requirements of 40 CFR part 60 (sections II.A.1 and II.A.2 of this permit) and of the Federal PSD permit dated February 2, 2001 (section II.A.3 of this permit), the permittee shall comply with the following test-related requirements for assuring compliance under 40 CFR §71.6(c)(1).

(i) Stack emission test plan. A stack test plan for particulate/PM10 shall be submitted to the EPA Regional Office, at least 45 days prior to each annual particulate/PM10 test. The only exception shall be that if an annual test is scheduled to occur less than three months after issuance of this initial part 71 permit, a stack test plan shall not be required until 45 days prior to the next annual test. The test plan shall include and address the following elements:

1.0 Schedule/dates for test
2.0 Pollutant(s) to be tested (particulate and/or PM_{10})
3.0 Expected operating rate(s) during test
4.0 Related emission control device parameters or other plant operating parameters to be monitored during emission test
5.0 Sampling and analysis procedures
  5.1 Sampling locations
  5.2 Test method(s)
  5.3 Analysis procedures and laboratory identification
6.0 Quality assurance plan
  6.1 Calibration procedures and frequency
  6.2 Sample recovery and field documentation
  6.3 Chain-of-custody procedures
7.0 Data processing and reporting
  7.1 Description of data handling and quality control procedures
  7.2 Report content

If a stack test plan for an annual particulate/PM10 test has been submitted that addresses all of the above elements, the stack test plans for subsequent annual tests must contain only elements 1.0 and 2.0 above, along with any

other elements listed above that have changed from the test plan previously submitted.

(ii) Operating rate during stack emission tests. All particulate and PM_{10} tests shall be performed at maximum operating rate (90% to 110% of boiler heat input design capacity).

(iii) Adjustments. Only regular operating staff may adjust the emission control device settings or related process or operational parameters immediately prior to or during the test. Any such adjustments that are a result of consultation during the tests with testing personnel, equipment vendors, or consultants, may result in a determination by EPA that the test is invalid.

(iv) Data to be collected. During each test run, data shall be collected on all parameters necessary to document how emissions were measured or calculated (such as test run length, minimum sample volume, volumetric flow rate, pollutant concentration, moisture and diluent corrections).

(v) Number of test runs. Each test shall consist of at least three (3) valid test runs. Emission results shall be reported as the arithmetic average of all valid test runs and shall be in terms of the permit emission limit.

(vi) Test report. A test report shall be submitted to the EPA Regional Office within 60 days after completing the annual particulate/PM10 tests.

b. Sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide. For purposes of reporting on compliance with the rolling 30-day and rolling 12-month SO_2 emission limitations in section II.A.3.b of this permit, and for reporting on compliance with the rolling 30-day NO_x emission limitation in section II.A.3.c of this permit, the permittee shall follow the reporting requirements of 40 CFR §60.7 and the additional reporting requirements of 40 CFR §60.49a.

II.A.5. <u>Acid Rain Program Requirements from Parts 72 through 78</u>
[40 CFR parts 72 through 78; Federal Phase II Acid Rain Permit issued December 29, 1997]

[Explanatory note: Applicable requirements from 40 CFR §71.6(a)(4) pertaining to acid rain program may be found in section III.H of this permit.]

Bonanza Unit 1-1 is an affected unit under the Acid Rain Program, as defined in 40 CFR §§ 72.2 and 72.6. This section II.A.5 incorporates the provisions of the initial Federal Acid Rain permit issued by the EPA Regional Office on December 29, 1997, including the provisions from the permit application form and the NO_x compliance plan form. This section II.A.5 constitutes the renewed Acid Rain permit.

a. <u>Permitting</u> [40 CFR part 72; Federal Phase II acid rain permit issued 12/29/97]

(i) The designated representative for Bonanza Unit 1-1 shall:

(1) Submit a complete Acid Rain permit application (including a compliance plan) under 40 CFR part 72, in accordance with the applicable deadlines specified in 40 CFR §72.30 (for Acid Rain permit renewal, the deadline is 6 months prior to expiration of the existing Acid Rain permit); and

[40 CFR § 72.9(a)(1)(i), 40 CFR § 72.30(c)]

(2) Submit in a timely manner any supplemental information that the permitting authority determines is necessary in order to review an Acid Rain permit application and issue or deny a Federal Acid Rain permit.

[40 CFR § 72.9(a)(1)(iii)]

[Explanatory note: The Acid Rain permit for Bonanza plant expires on December 29, 2002. The permittee submitted an Acid Rain application for renewal on January 29, 2002. Issuance of this part 71 operating permit with Acid Rain provisions constitutes renewal of the Acid Rain permit.]

(ii) The owners and operators of Bonanza Unit 1-1 shall:

(1) Operate the Unit in compliance with a complete Acid Rain permit application or a superseding Acid Rain permit issued by the permitting authority; and

(2) Have an Acid Rain permit.

[40 CFR 72.9(a)(2)]

b. Monitoring [40 CFR parts 72, 73 and 75; Federal acid rain permit issued 12/29/97]

(i) The owners and operators and, to the extent applicable, the designated representative for Bonanza Unit 1-1, shall comply with the monitoring requirements as provided in 40 CFR part 75.

[40 CFR § 72.9(b)(1)]

(ii) The emissions measurements recorded and reported in accordance with 40 CFR part 75 shall be used to determine compliance by Bonanza Unit 1-1 with the Acid Rain emissions limitations and emissions reduction requirements for SO_2 and NO_x under the Acid Rain Program.

[40 CFR § 72.9(b)(2)]

(iii) The requirements of 40 CFR part 75 shall not affect the responsibility of the owners and operators to monitor emissions of other pollutants or other emissions characteristics at Bonanza Unit 1-1 under other applicable requirements of the Clean Air Act and other provisions of this part 71 operating permit for the Bonanza plant.

[40 CFR § 72.9(b)(3)]

c. Sulfur dioxide [40 CFR parts 72 and 73; Federal Phase II acid rain permit issued 12/29/97]

(i) The Acid Rain Program Phase II allowance allocation for Bonanza Unit 1-1, as listed in Table 2 of 40 CFR § 73.10, is:

(1) 10,782 tons for each of calendar years 2000 through 2009; and

(2) 8,818 tons for years 2010 and beyond.

(ii) The number of allowances actually held by an affected source in a unit account may differ from the number allocated by the EPA in Table 2 of §73.10. Under 40 CFR § 72.84, changes in a unit account do not necessitate a revision to the unit's SO_2 allowance allocations identified in this permit.

[40 § CFR 73.10, 40 CFR § 72.84]

(iii) The owners and operators of Bonanza Unit 1-1 shall:

(1) Hold allowances in the SO_2 compliance subaccount for Bonanza Unit 1-1, as of the allowance transfer deadline defined in 40 CFR § 72.2 (after deductions under 40 CFR §73.34(c)) no less than the total annual SO_2 emissions for the previous calendar year from Unit 1-1; and

(2) Comply with the applicable Acid Rain emissions limitation for SO_2.

[40 CFR § 72.9(c)(1)]

(iv) Each ton of SO_2 emitted in excess of the Acid Rain emissions limitations for SO_2 shall constitute a separate violation of the Clean Air Act.

[40 CFR § 72.9(c)(2)]

(v) Starting January 1, 2000, Bonanza Unit 1-1 is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR § 72.9(c)(1).

[40 CFR § 72.9(c)(3)(iii)]

(vi) Allowances shall be held in, deducted from, or transferred among Allowance Tracking System accounts in accordance with the Acid Rain Program.

[40 CFR § 72.9(c)(4)]

(vii) An allowance shall not be deducted in order to comply with the requirements of 40 CFR § 72.9(c)(1)(i) prior to the calendar year for which the allowance was allocated.

[40 CFR § 72.9(c)(5)]

(viii) An allowance allocated by the EPA Administrator under the Acid Rain Program is a limited authorization to emit SO_2 in accordance with the Program. No provision of the Program, the Acid Rain permit application, the Acid Rain permit, or an exemption under 40 CFR §72.7 and §72.8, and no provision of law, shall be construed to limit the authority of the United States to terminate or limit such authorization.

[40 CFR § 72.9(c)(6)]

(ix) An allowance allocated by the EPA Administrator under the Acid Rain Program does not constitute a property right.

[40 CFR § 72.9(c)(7)]

d. Nitrogen oxide [40 CFR parts 72 and 76; Federal phase II acid rain permit issued 12/29/97]

(i) The owners and operators of Bonanza Unit 1-1 shall comply with the applicable Acid Rain emissions limitation for NO_x.

[40 CFR § 72.9(d)]

(ii) Pursuant to 40 CFR § 76.8(d)(2), the Administrator has approved a NO_x early election compliance plan for Bonanza Unit 1-1 under the Acid Rain Program. Approval is effective from January 1, 2000 through December 31, 2007, under which the unit's annual average NO_x emission rate for each year, determined in accordance with 40 CFR part 75, shall not exceed the applicable emission limitation for Group I, Phase I boilers, under 40 CFR § 76.5(a)(2), of 0.50 lb/MMBtu for dry bottom wall-fired units. If the unit is in compliance with its applicable emission limitation for each year of the plan, then the unit shall not be subject to the applicable emission limitation for Group I, Phase II boilers, under 40 CFR § 76.7(a)(2), of 0.46 lb/MMBtu for dry bottom wall-fired units, until January 1, 2008.

[40 CFR §§ 76.8(a)(2) and (e)(1)(ii)]

(iii) The owners and operators of a unit governed by an approved early election plan shall be liable for any violation of the plan or 40 CFR § 76.8 at that unit. The owners and operators shall be liable, beginning January 1, 2000, for fulfilling the obligations specified in 40 CFR part 77.

[40 CFR § 76.8(e)(2)]

(iv) An approved early election plan shall be in effect only until the earlier of January 1, 2008 or January 1 of the calendar year for which a termination of the plan takes effect.

[40 CFR § 76.8(e)(3)]

(v) If the designated representative of the unit under an approved early election plan fails to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emissions limitation under 40 CFR § 76.5 for any year during the period beginning January 1 of the first year the early election takes effect and ending December 31, 2007, the permitting authority will terminate the plan. The termination will take effect beginning January 1 of the year after the year for which there is a failure to demonstrate compliance, and the designated representative may not submit a new early election plan.

[40 CFR § 76.8(e)(3)(i)]

(vi) The designated representative of the unit under an approved early election plan may terminate the plan any year prior to 2008 but may not submit a new early election plan. In order to terminate the plan, the designated representative must submit a notice under 40 CFR § 72.40(d) by January 1 of the year for which the termination is to take effect.

[40 CFR § 76.8(e)(3)(ii)]

(vii) If an early election plan is terminated in or after 2000, the unit shall meet, beginning on the effective date of the termination, the applicable emissions limitation for NO_x for Phase II units with Group 1 boilers under 40 CFR § 76.7 (0.46 lb/MMBtu for dry bottom wall-fired units).

[40 CFR § 76.8(e)(3)(iii)(B)]

e. Excess emissions [40 CFR parts 72 and 77; Federal acid rain permit issued 12/29/97]

(i) The designated representative of Bonanza Unit 1-1 that has excess emissions in any calendar year shall submit a proposed offset plan, as required by 40 CFR part 77.

[40 CFR § 72.9(e)(1)]

(ii) The owners and operators of Bonanza Unit 1-1 that has excess emissions in any calendar year shall:

(1) Pay without demand the penalty required, and pay upon demand the interest on that penalty, as required by 40 CFR part 77; and

(2) Comply with the terms of an approved offset plan, as required by 40 CFR part 77.

[40 CFR § 72.9(e)(2)]

f. Recordkeeping and reporting [40 CFR parts 72, 73 and 75; Federal acid rain permit issued 12/29/97]

(i) Unless otherwise provided, the owners and operators of Bonanza Unit 1-1 shall keep on site at Bonanza plant each of the following documents for a period of 5 years from the date the document is created. This period may be extended for cause, at any time prior to the end of 5 years, in writing by the Administrator or permitting authority.

(1) The certificate of representation for the designated representative for Bonanza Unit 1-1 and all documents that demonstrate the truth of the statements in the certificate of representation, in accordance with 40 CFR 72.24; *provided* that the certificate and documents shall be retained on site at Bonanza plant beyond such 5-year period until such documents are superseded because of the submission of a new certificate of representation changing the designated representative.

(2) All emissions monitoring information, in accordance with 40 CFR part 75, *provided* that to the extent that part 75 provides for a 3-year

period for recordkeeping, the 3-year period shall apply.

(3) Copies of all reports, compliance certifications, and other submissions and all records made or required under the Acid Rain Program.

(4) Copies of all documents used to complete an Acid Rain permit application and any other submission under the Acid Rain Program or to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the Acid Rain Program.

[40 § CFR 72.9(f)(1)]

(ii) The designated representative for Bonanza Unit 1-1 shall submit the reports and compliance certifications required under the Acid Rain Program, including those under subpart I of 40 CFR part 72, and 40 CFR part 75.

[40 § CFR 72.9(f)(2)]

g. Liability [40 CFR parts 72 through 78; Federal acid rain permit issued 12/29/97]

(i) Any person who knowingly violates any requirement or prohibition of the Acid Rain Program, a complete Acid Rain permit application, an Acid Rain permit, or an exemption under 40 CFR §§ 72.7 or 72.8, including any requirement for the payment of any penalty owed to the United States, shall be subject to enforcement pursuant to section 113(c) of the Act.

[40 § CFR 72.9(g)(1)]

(ii) Any person who knowingly makes a false, material statement in any record, submission, or report under the Acid Rain Program shall be subject to criminal enforcement pursuant to section 113(c) of the Act and 18 U.S.C. 1001.

[40 § CFR 72.9(g)(2)]

(iii) No permit revision shall excuse any violation of the requirements of the Acid Rain Program that occurs prior to the date that the revision takes effect.

[40 § CFR 72.9(g)(3)]

(iv) Each affected source and each affected unit shall meet the requirements of the Acid Rain Program.

[40 § CFR 72.9(g)(4)]

(v) Any provision of the Acid Rain Program that applies to an affected source (including a provision applicable to the designated representative of an affected source) shall also apply to the owners and operators of such source and of the affected units at the source.

[40 § CFR 72.9(g)(5)]

(vi) Any provision of the Acid Rain Program that applies to an affected unit (including a provision applicable to the designated representative of an affected unit) shall also apply to the owners and operators of such unit. Except as provided under 40 CFR § 72.44 (Phase II repowering extension plans) and 40 CFR § 76.11 (NO_x averaging plans), and except with regard to the requirements applicable to units with a common stack under 40 CFR part 75 (including 40 CFR §§ 75.16, 75.17, and 75.18), the owners and operators and the designated representative of one affected unit shall not be liable for any violation by any other affected unit of which they are not owners or operators or the designated representative and that is located at a source of which they are not owners or operators or the designated representative.

[40 § CFR 72.9(g)(6)]

(vii) Each violation of a provision of 40 CFR parts 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, and 78 by an affected source or affected unit, or by an owner or operator or designated representative of such source or unit, shall be a separate violation of the Act.

[40 § CFR 72.9(g)(7)]

h. Effect on other authorities [40 CFR parts 72 and 73; Federal acid rain permit issued 12/29/97]

No provision of the Acid Rain Program, an Acid Rain permit application, an Acid Rain permit, or an exemption under 40 CFR 72.7 or 72.8 shall be construed as:

(i) Except as expressly provided in title IV of the Act, exempting or excluding the owners and operators and, to the extent applicable, the designated representative of an affected source or affected unit from compliance with any other provision of the Act, including the provisions of title I of the Act relating to applicable National Ambient Air Quality Standards or State Implementation Plans;

(ii) Limiting the number of allowances a unit can hold; *provided,* that the number of allowances held by the unit shall not affect the source's obligation to comply with any other provisions of the Act;

(iii) Requiring a change of any kind in any State law regulating electric utility rates and charges, affecting any State law regarding such State regulation, or limiting such State regulation, including any prudence review requirements under such State law;

(iv) Modifying the Federal Power Act or affecting the authority of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission under the Federal Power Act; or,

(v) Interfering with, or impairing, any program for competitive bidding for power supply in a State in which such program is established.

[40 § CFR 72.9(h)]

II.B. Fugitive Emission Sources

The requirements in this section II.B pertain to sources of emissions at Bonanza plant other than the main boiler stack.

II.B.1. Requirements from Federal PSD permit issued February 2, 2001

a. The permittee shall enclose the coal and limestone conveyors and all drop points shall be vented to fabric filter dust collectors. *[Explanatory note: A list of the conveyors and the fabric filter dust collectors is in Table 2 of this permit .]*

b. The permittee shall ensure that the track hopper for bottom dump coal shall have water sprays in place. The water spray shall be used during dumping when conditions warrant. Conditions which warrant operation of the sprays are defined as any time the 20% opacity level is in jeopardy of being exceeded. To ensure that the sprays are always operative, the equipment shall be tested at least once per month, except when weather conditions prohibit. A log of testing and operation shall be kept. The log shall include:

(i) Times of testing and results;
(ii) Times of coal deliveries;
(iii) Times of spray operation;
(iv) Weather conditions at time of coal deliveries; and
(v) Coal conditions (washed, unwashed, dry, moist, etc.).

c. The permittee's coal pile shall not exceed 22 acres in total area. The active reclaim area shall not exceed 11 acres at any one time. The reclaim area may be moved to any location on the coal pile. The remainder of the coal pile shall be the long-term storage area. Emissions of particulate from the long-term storage area shall be controlled by compaction of the coal pile surface and sealing with a surfactant initially and by subsequent application of sealing agent as warranted. A surfactant and spray mechanism to apply it shall be available and operative at all times. Conditions which warrant application of the surfactant are defined as any time the 20% opacity level might be exceeded. A log of operation shall be kept. The log shall include:

(i) Times of spray operation;
(ii) Compaction operation;
(iii) Weather conditions; and
(iv) Surface conditions (dry, crumbled, moist, etc.).

d. The permittee's limestone storage shall be sealed with a surfactant as dry conditions warrant or as determined necessary by the EPA Region VIII Office.

e. The permittee shall manage the fly ash/FGD sludge mixture at the end of the conveyor and prior to being completely covered in accordance with landfill procedures. The permittee shall add sprayed water to minimize fugitive emissions as conditions warrant, in accordance with the facility's fugitive dust control plan.

f. The permittee shall maintain a record/log of stabilization work done which includes dates, type of stabilizing agent, amount applied, and area of application.

g. The permittee shall water spray and/or chemically treat all unpaved roads and other unpaved operational areas that are used by mobile equipment to control fugitive dust. The application of water or chemical treatment shall be used. Treatment shall be of sufficient frequency and quantity to maintain the surface material in a damp/moist condition. The opacity shall not exceed 20% during all times the areas are in use or the outside temperature is below freezing. If chemical treatment is to be used, the plan shall be approved by the EPA Region VIII Office. The permittee shall maintain records of water treatment for all periods when the plant is in operation. The records shall include the following items:

(i) Date;
(ii) Number of treatments made, dilution ratio, and quantity;
(iii) Rainfall received, if any, and approximate amount; and
(iv) Time of day treatments were made.

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

h. The permittee shall control visible emissions from haul-road traffic and mobile equipment in operational areas by implementing procedures in its dust control plan.

i. The permittee shall develop a Fugitive Emissions Dust Control Plan and provide the EPA Region VIII Office with a copy of this Plan by 90 days after the effective date of the EPA PSD permit issued on February 2, 2001. The Plan shall address all applicable conditions in this permit. The Permittee shall review this Plan annually, by the anniversary date of this Permit, and, if necessary, update or change the Plan to ensure that fugitive emissions are minimized from the facility. The Permittee shall provide the EPA Region VIII Office with the most current copy of the Fugitive Emissions Dust Control Plan within 90 days after revisions are made to it.

[Explanatory note: The Plan was submitted on April 23, 2001 and appears as Attachment 3 of this permit.]

II.B.2. Requirements from 40 CFR part 60, subpart Y: Standards of Performance for Coal Preparation Plants

The provisions of subpart Y apply to coal preparation plants commencing construction or modification after October 24, 1974 and processing more than 200 tons per day of coal. "Coal preparation plant" is defined in subpart Y as any facility (excluding underground mining operations) which prepares coal by one or more of the following processes: breaking, crushing, screening, wet or dry cleaning, and thermal drying. Affected facilities at coal preparation plants include the following facilities at Bonanza plant: coal processing and conveying equipment (including breakers and crushers), coal storage systems and coal transfer systems. "Coal storage system," as defined in subpart Y, excludes open storage piles.

[40 CFR §§ 60.250 & 60.251]

a. The following provision of subpart Y applies to Bonanza plant at all times that the plant prepares coal by any of the processes covered under the definition of "coal preparation plant:" On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by 40 CFR §60.8 is completed, the permittee shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any coal processing and conveying equipment, coal storage system, or coal transfer and loading system processing coal, gases which exhibit 20 percent opacity or greater. Opacity shall be determined by Method 9 and the procedures in 40 CFR §60.11.

[40 CFR §§ 60.252(c) & 60.254(b)(2)]

b. Method 9 observations shall be conducted no less frequently than monthly at all coal processing and conveying equipment, coal storage system, coal transfer and loading system when processing coal.

[40 CFR § 71.6(c)(1)]

III. Facility-Wide or Generic Permit Requirements

Conditions in section III of this permit apply to all emissions units located at the facility, including any units not specifically listed in Tables 1 and 2 of section I.B.

III.A. Air Pollution Control Equipment Operation and Operator Training [40 CFR §52.21 and Federal PSD permit dated 02/02/01]

1. In addition to the requirements of 40 CFR §60.11(d), the permittee shall adequately and properly maintain all installations and facilities covered by this permit. Instructions from the vendor or established maintenance practices that maximize pollution control shall be used. All necessary equipment control and operating devices, such as electronic monitoring displays, pressure gauges, amperes and voltage measurements, flow rate indicators, temperature gauges, CEMs, etc., shall be installed and operated properly and be easily accessible to compliance inspectors.

2. A copy of all manufacturers' operating instructions for pollution control equipment and pollution emitting equipment shall be kept on site. These instructions shall be available to all employees and personnel who operate the equipment and shall be made available to compliance inspectors upon their request.

3. The permittee may have written dated guidance available to ensure the proper operation and maintenance of pollution control equipment that supplements or complements manufacturer's instructions. This guidance may be prepared based on the permittee's experience with operating pollution control equipment. The guidance shall be available to all employees and personnel who operate the equipment and shall be made available to compliance inspectors upon their request.

4. The permittee shall provide adequate training, and periodic re-training, to all employees or personnel who operate air pollution control equipment. Records of operator training shall be made available to EPA upon verbal or written request. The EPA PSD permit dated February 2, 2001, shall be made available to all employees or personnel by the permittee who operate the equipment covered by the PSD permit.

III.B. Recordkeeping Requirements [40 CFR §71.6(a)(3)(ii) and §63.10(b)(3)]

In addition to the unit-specific recordkeeping requirements in section II of this permit, the permittee shall comply with the following generally applicable recordkeeping requirements of 40 CFR parts 63 and 71:

1. Types of records. The permittee shall keep records of required monitoring information that include the following:

   a. The date, place, and time of sampling or measurements;

   b. The date(s) analyses were performed;

   c. The company or entity that performed the analyses;

   d. The analytical techniques or methods used;

   e. The results of such analyses; and

   f. The operating conditions as existing at the time of sampling or measurement.

2. Records retention. The permittee shall retain records of all required monitoring data and support information for a period of at least 5 years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Support information includes all calibration and maintenance records, all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by this permit.

   [40 CFR §71.6(a)(3)(ii)]

3. Records of 40 CFR part 63 non-applicability determinations. If the permittee determines that his or her stationary source that emits (or has the potential to emit, without considering controls) one or more hazardous air pollutants is not subject to a relevant standard or other requirement established under 40 CFR part 63, the permittee shall keep a record of the non-applicability determination on site at the source for a period of five years after the determination, or until the source changes its operations to become an affected source, whichever comes first. The record of the non-applicability determination shall include an analysis (or other information) that demonstrates why the permittee believes the source is unaffected (e.g., because the source is an area source).

   [40 CFR § 63.10(b)(3)]

III.C. Reporting Requirements [40 CFR §71.6(a)(3)(iii)]

In addition to the unit-specific reporting requirements in section II of this permit, the permittee shall comply with the following generally applicable reporting requirements of 40 CFR part 71:

1. Semiannual monitoring reports. The permittee shall submit to the EPA Regional Office all reports of any required monitoring under this permit semiannually, by April 1 and October 1 of each year. The report due on April 1 shall cover the six-month period ending on the last day of February before the report is due. The report due on October 1 shall cover the six-

month period ending on the last day of August before the report is due. The first semiannual report under this permit shall be due on April 1, 2003. All instances of deviations from permit requirements shall be clearly identified in such reports. All required reports shall be certified by a responsible official consistent with condition **IV.F.1** below.

"Deviation" means any situation in which an emissions unit fails to meet a permit term or condition. A deviation is not always a violation. A deviation can be determined by observation or through review of data obtained from any testing, monitoring, or recordkeeping established in accordance with § 71.6(a)(3)(i) and (a)(3)(ii). For a situation lasting more than 24 hours which constitutes a deviation, each 24 hour period is considered a separate deviation. Included in the meaning of deviation are any of the following:

a. A situation where emissions exceed an emission limitation or standard;

b. A situation where process or emissions control device parameter values indicate that an emission limitation or standard has not been met;

c. A situation in which observations or data collected demonstrates noncompliance with an emission limitation or standard or any work practice or operating condition required by the permit; or

d. A situation in which an exceedance or an excursion, as defined in 40 CFR Part 64 occurs.

2. Deviation reports. The permittee shall promptly report to the EPA Regional Office any deviations from permit requirements, including those attributable to upset conditions as defined in this permit, the probable cause of such deviations, and any corrective actions or preventive measures taken. "Prompt" is defined as follows:

a. Any definition of "prompt" or a specific timeframe for reporting deviations provided in an underlying applicable requirement as identified in this permit; or

b. Where the underlying applicable requirement fails to address the time frame for reporting deviations, reports of deviations will be submitted based on the following schedule:

(i) For emissions of a hazardous air pollutant or a toxic air pollutant(as identified in the applicable regulation) that continue for more than an hour in excess of permit re quirements, the report shall be made within 24 hours of the occurrence;

(ii) For emissions of any regulated air pollutant, excluding a hazardous air pollutant or a toxic air pollutant that continue for more than two hours in excess of permit requirements, the report shall be made within 48 hours;

(iii) For all other deviations from permit requirements, the report shall be submitted with the semi-annual monitoring report required in paragraph II.F.3 above.

c. The permittee shall notify the EPA Regional Office of the occurrence of any deviations described by paragraphs **III.C.2(b)(i) through (ii)** above by telephone or facsimile based on the timetables listed above. A written notice, certified consistent with condition **IV.F.1** of this permit, shall be submitted within 10 working days of the occurrence. All deviations reported under this section shall also be identified in the 6-month report required under paragraph **III.C.1** above.

III.D. Compliance Schedule and Progress Reports [40 CFR § 71.6(c)(3) and (4); § 71.5(c)(8)(iii)]

1. For applicable requirements with which the permittee is in compliance, the permittee shall continue to comply with such requirements. At the time of issuance of this permit, the EPA believes the permittee is in compliance with all applicable requirements.

[40 CFR § 71.5(c)(8)(iii)(A)]

2. For applicable requirements that will become effective during the permit term, the permittee shall meet such requirements on a timely basis.

[40 CFR § 71.5(c)(8)(iii)(B)]

III.E. Permit Shield [40 CFR § 71.6(f)]

1. Nothing in this permit shall alter or affect the following:

   a. The liability of the permittee for any violation of applicable requirements, prior to or at the time of permit issuance;

   b. The applicable requirements of the acid rain program, consistent with section 408(a) of the Clean Air Act;

   c. The ability of the EPA to obtain information under Section 114 of the Clean Air Act; or

   d. The provisions of Section 303 of the Clean Air Act (emergency orders), including the authority of the Administrator under that section.

2. Compliance with the conditions of this permit shall be deemed compliance with any applicable requirements in effect as of the date of permit issuance, provided that:

a. Such requirements are included and are specifically identified in the permit; or

b. Those requirements not applicable to the source are specifically identified and listed in the permit, including the determination of non-applicability or a concise summary thereof.

The requirements listed in Attachment 4 of this permit have been determined not to apply to this facility, for the reasons specified in Attachment 4.

III.F. Emissions Trading and Operational Flexibility [40 CFR § 71.6(a)(13)(i) through (iii), § 71.6(a)(8) and § 71.6(a)(10)]

1. The permittee is allowed to make a limited class of changes under Section 502(b)(10) of the Clean Air Act within this permitted facility that contravene the specific terms of this permit without applying for a permit revision, provided the changes do not exceed the emissions allowable under this permit (whether expressed therein as a rate of emissions or in terms of total emissions) and are not Title I modifications. This class of changes does not include:

   a. Changes that would violate applicable requirements; or

   b. Changes that would contravene federally enforceable permit terms and conditions that are monitoring (including test methods), recordkeeping, reporting, or compliance certification requirements.

   [40 CFR § 71.6(a)(13)(i)]

2. The permittee is required to send a notice to EPA at least 7 days in advance of any change made under this provision. The notice shall describe the change, when it will occur, any change in emissions, and identify any permit terms or conditions made inapplicable as a result of the change. The permittee shall attach each notice to its copy of this permit.

   [40 CFR § 71.6(a)(13)(i)(A)]

3. Any permit shield provided in this permit does not apply to changes made under this provision.

   [40 CFR § 71.6(a)(13)(i)(B)]

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

   [40 CFR § 71.6(a)(8)]

III.G. Stratospheric Ozone and Climate Protection [40 CFR part 82]

1. Subpart F – Recycling and Emissions Reduction. The permittee shall comply with applicable standards for recycling and emissions reduction pursuant to 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart F, except as provided for motor vehicle air conditioners (MVACs) in Part 82, Subpart B. The requirements below apply to any air conditioning appliances at Bonanza plant ("appliance" as defined in 40 CFR § 82.152) that contain Class I or Class II refrigerants, in an amount less than 50 pounds:

   a. Persons opening appliances for maintenance, service, repair, or disposal shall comply with the applicable required practices pursuant to 40 CFR § 82.156;

   b. Equipment used during the maintenance, service, repair, or disposal of appliances shall comply with the applicable standards for recycling and recovery equipment pursuant to 40 CFR § 82.158;

   c. Persons performing maintenance, service, repair, or disposal of appliances shall be certified by an approved technician certification program pursuant to 40 CFR § 82.161; and.

   d. Persons disposing of small appliances, MVACs, and MVAC-like appliances (as defined in 40 CFR § 82.152) shall comply with recordkeeping requirements pursuant to 40 CFR § 82.166(i). ("MVAC-like appliance" as defined at 40 CFR § 82.152)

2. Subpart H – Halon Emissions Reduction. The permittee shall comply with the following requirements from 40 CFR part 82, subpart F, applicable to any fire protection equipment at Bonanza plant containing Halon 1211, 1301, 2402, any isomers of these chemicals, or any blend of these chemicals:

   a. Persons testing, maintaining, servicing, repairing, or disposing of halon-containing equipment or using such equipment for technician training must comply with the requirements of 40 CFR §82.270(b);

   [40 CFR §82.270(b)]

   b. Organizations that employ technicians who test, maintain, service, repair or dispose of halon-containing equipment must comply with the requirements of 40 CFR §82.270(c); and

   [40 CFR §82.270(c)]

   c. Persons who dispose of halon-containing equipment must comply with the requirements of 40 CFR §82.270(d).

   [40 CFR §82.270(d)]

III.H. Acid Rain Program Requirements from Part 71
[40 CFR § 71.6(a)(4) and § 71.7(e)]

1. Emissions exceeding any allowances that the source lawfully holds under 40 CFR parts 72 through 78 are prohibited.

   [40 CFR § 71.6(a)(4)]

2. No permit revision shall be required for increases in emissions that are authorized by allowances acquired pursuant to the acid rain program, provided that such increases do not require a permit revision under any other applicable requirement.

   [40 CFR § 71.6(a)(4)(i)]

3. No limit shall be placed on the number of allowances held by the source. The source may not, however, use allowances as a defense to noncompliance with any other applicable requirement.

   [40 CFR § 71.6(a)(4)(ii)]

4. Any allowances shall be accounted for according to the procedures established in regulations 40 CFR parts 72 through 78.

   [40 CFR § 71.6(a)(4)(iii]

5. A permit modification for purposes of the acid rain portion (section II.A.5) of this permit shall be governed by 40 CFR part 72.

   [40 CFR § 71.7(e)]

IV. Part 71 Administrative Requirements

IV.A. Annual Fee Payment
[40 CFR §71.6(a)(7) and 40 CFR §71.9]

1. The permittee shall pay an annual permit fee in accordance with the procedures outlined below.

   [40 CFR § 71.9(a)]

2. The permittee shall pay the annual permit fee each year no later than April 1.

   [40 CFR § 71.9(h)]

3. The fee payment shall be in United States currency and shall be paid by money order, bank draft, certified check, corporate check, or electronic funds transfer payable to the order of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

   [40 CFR § 71.9(k)(1)]

4. The permittee shall send fee payment and a completed fee filing form to

   Mellon Bank
   Attn: Part 71 Permit Accounting
   Lockbox 360859
   Pittsburgh, PA 15251-6859

   [40 CFR § 71.9(k)(2)]

5. The permittee shall send an updated fee calculation worksheet form and a photocopy of each fee payment check (or other confirmation of actual fee paid) submitted annually by the same deadline as required for fee payment to the address listed in section **IV.F.2** of this permit.

   [40 CFR § 71.9(h)(1)]

6. Basis for calculating annual fee:

   a. The annual emissions fee shall be calculated by multiplying the total tons of actual emissions of all "regulated pollutants (for fee calculation)" emitted from the source by the presumptive emissions fee (in dollars/ton) in effect at the time of calculation.

      [40 CFR § 71.9(c)(1)]

      (i) "Actual emissions" means the actual rate of emissions in tpy of any regulated pollutant (for fee calculat ion) emitted from a part 71 source over the preceding calendar year. Actual emissions shall be calculated using each

emissions unit's actual operating hours, production rates, in-place control equipment, and types of materials processed, stored, or combusted during the preceding calendar year.

[40 CFR § 71.9(c)(6).]

(ii) Actual emissions shall be computed using methods required by the permit for determining compliance, such as monitoring or source testing data.

[40 CFR § 71.9(h)(3)]

(iii)If actual emissions cannot be determined using the compliance methods in the permit, the permittee shall use other federally recognized procedures.

[40 CFR § 71.9(e)(2)]

[Explanatory note: The presumptive fee amount is revised each calendar year to account for inflation and is available from EPA prior to the start of each calendar year.]

b. The permittee shall exclude the following emissions from the calculation of fees:

(i) The amount of actual emissions of each regulated pollutant (for fee calculation) that the source emits in excess of 4,000 tons per year;

[40 CFR § 71.9(c)(5)(i)]

(ii) Actual emissions of any regulated pollutant (for fee calculation) already included in the fee calculation; and

[40 CFR § 71.9(c)(5)(ii)]

(iii) The quantity of actual emissions (for fee calculation) of insignificant activities [defined in § 71.5(c)(11)(i)] or of insignificant emissions levels from emissions units identified in the permittee's application pursuant to § 71.5(c)(11)(ii).

[40 CFR § 71.9(c)(5)(iii)]

7. Fee calculation worksheets shall be certified as to truth, accuracy, and completeness by a responsible official. [Permittees should note that the fee calculation worksheet form already incorporates a section to help you meet this responsibility.]

[40 CFR § 71.9(h)(2)]

8. The permittee shall retain fee calculation worksheets and other emissions-related data used to determine fee payment for 5 years following submittal of fee payment. [Emission-related data include, for example, emissions-related forms provided by EPA and used by the

permittee for fee calculation purposes, emissions-related spreadsheets, and emissions-related data, such as records of emissions monitoring data and related support information required to be kept in accordance with § 71.6(a)(3)(ii).]

[40 CFR § 71.9(i)]

9. Failure of the permittee to pay fees in a timely manner shall subject the permittee to assessment of penalties and interest in accordance with § 71.9(l).

[40 CFR § 71.9(l)]

10. When notified by EPA of underpayment of fees, the permittee shall remit full payment within 30 days of receipt of notification.

[40 CFR § 71.9(j)(2)]

11. A permittee who thinks an EPA assessed fee is in error and who wishes to challenge such fee, shall provide a written explanation of the alleged error to EPA along with full payment of the EPA assessed fee.

[40 CFR § 71.9(j)(3)]

IV.B. Annual Emissions Inventory
[40 CFR § 71.9(h)(1)and (2)]

The permittee shall submit an annual emissions report of its actual emissions for both criteria pollutants and regulated HAPS for this facility for the preceding calendar year for fee assessment purposes. The annual emissions report shall be certified by a responsible official and shall be submitted each year to EPA by April 1.

The annual emissions report shall be submitted to EPA at the address listed in section IV.F of this permit.

[Explanatory note: An annual emissions report, required at the same time as the fee calculation worksheet by § 71.9(h), has been incorporated into the fee calculation worksheet form as a convenience to permittees.]

IV.C. Compliance Requirements
[40 CFR § 71.6(a)(6)(i) and (ii), sections 113(a) and 113(e)(1) of the Act, § 51.212, § 52.12, § 52.33, § 60.11(g), and § 61.12.]

1. The permittee must comply with all conditions of this Part 71 permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Air Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application.

[40 CFR § 71.6(a)(6)(i)]

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

[40 CFR § 71.6(a)(6)(ii)]

3. For the purpose of submitting compliance certifications in accordance with section VI.D. of this permit, or establishing whether or not a person has violated or is in violation of any requirement of this permit, nothing shall preclude the use, including the exclusive use, of any credible evidence or information, relevant to whether a source would have been in compliance with applicable requirements if the appropriate performance or compliance test or procedure had been performed.

[CAA §§113(a) and 113(e)(1), 40 CFR § 51.212, § 52.12, § 52.33, § 60.11(g), and § 61.12.]

IV.D. <u>Compliance Certifications</u>
[40 CFR § 71.6(c)(5)]

1. The permittee shall submit to EPA a certification of compliance with permit terms and conditions, including emission limitations, standards, or work practices, as follows: The first certification of compliance shall cover the period from the effective date of this permit through August 31, 2003, and shall be submitted by October 1, 2003. Thereafter, the certification of compliance shall be submitted annually by October 1st, and shall cover the 12 month period ending on August 31st of the calendar year in which the certification of compliance is due. The compliance certification shall be certified as to truth, accuracy, and completeness by a responsible official consistent with § 71.5(d).

[40 CFR § 71.6(c)(5)(i)]

2. The certification shall include the following:

   a. The identification of each permit term or condition that is the basis of the certification;

   b. The identification of the method(s) or other means used for determining the compliance status of each term and condition during the certification period, and whether such methods or other means provide continuous or intermittent data. Such methods and other means shall include, at a minimum, the methods and means required in this permit. If necessary, the permittee also shall identify any other material information that shall be included in the certification to comply with section 113(c)(2) of the Clean Air Act, which prohibits knowingly making a false certification or omitting material information;

   c. The status of compliance with each term and condition of the permit for the period covered by the certification based on the method or means designated in **(b)** above.

The certification shall identify each deviation and take it into account in the compliance certification;

d. Such other facts as the EPA may require to determine the compliance status of the source; and

e. Whether compliance with each permit term was continuous or intermittent.

[40 CFR § 71.6(c)(5)(iii)]

IV.E. <u>Duty to Provide and Supplement Information</u>
[40 CFR § 71.6(a)(6)(v), §71.5(a)(3), and § 71.5(b)]

1. The permittee shall furnish to EPA, within a reasonable time, any information that EPA may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking, and reissuing, or terminating the permit, or to determine compliance with the permit. Upon request, the permittee shall also furnish to the EPA copies of records that are required to be kept pursuant to the terms of the permit, including information claimed to be confidential. Information claimed to be confidential shall be accompanied by a claim of confidentiality according to the provisions of 40 CFR part 2, subpart B.

[40 CFR § 71.6(a)(6)(v), § 71.5(a)(3)]

2. The permittee, upon becoming aware that any relevant facts were omitted or incorrect information was submitted in the permit application, shall promptly submit such supplementary facts or corrected information. In addition, a permittee shall provide additional information as necessary to address any requirements that become applicable after the date a complete application is filed, but prior to release of a draft permit.

[40 CFR § 71.5(b)]

IV.F. <u>Submissions</u>
[40 CFR § 71.5(d), § 71.6(c)(1) and § 71.9(h)(2)]

1. Any document (application form, report, compliance certification, etc.) required to be submitted under this permit shall be certified by a responsible official as to truth, accuracy, and completeness. Such certifications shall state that based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.

2. Any documents required to be submitted under this permit, including reports, test data, monitoring data, notifications, compliance certifications, fee calculation worksheets, and applications for renewals and permit modifications shall be submitted to:

Part 71 Permit Contact
Air and Radiation Program, 8P-AR
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
999 18th Street, Suite 300
Denver, Colorado 80202-2466

IV.G. Severability Clause [40 CFR §71.6(a)(5)]

The provisions of this permit are severable, and in the event of any challenge to any portion of this permit, or if any portion is held invalid, the remaining permit conditions shall remain valid and in force.

IV.H. Permit Actions [40 CFR § 71.6(a)(6)(iii)]

This permit may be modified, revoked, reopened, and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

IV.I. Administrative Permit Amendments [40 CFR § 71.7(d)]

1. The permittee may request the use of administrative permit amendment procedures for a permit revision that:

   a. Corrects typographical errors;

   b. Identifies a change in the name, address, or phone number of any person identified in the permit, or provides a similar minor administrative change at the source;

   c. Requires more frequent monitoring or reporting by the permittee;

   d. Allows for a change in ownership or operational control of a source where the EPA determines that no other change in the permit is necessary, provided that a written agreement containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between the current and new permittee has been submitted to the EPA;

   e. Incorporates into the part 71 permit the requirements from preconstruction review permits authorized under an EPA-approved program, provided that such a program meets procedural requirements substantially equivalent to the requirements of §§ 71.7 and 71.8 that would be applicable to the change if it were subject to review as a permit modification, and compliance requirements substantially equivalent to those contained in § 71.6; or

   f. Incorporates any other type of change which EPA has determined to be similar to those listed above in subparagraphs **(a) through (e)** above. *[Note to permittee: If*

subparagraphs (a) through (e) above do not apply, please contact EPA for a determination of similarity prior to submitting your request for an administrative permit amendment under this provision].

IV.J. <u>Minor Permit Modifications</u> [40 CFR § 71.7(e)(1)]

1. The permittee may request the use of minor permit modification procedures only for those modifications that:

   a Do not violate any applicable requirement;

   b. Do not involve significant changes to existing monitoring, reporting, or record-keeping requirements in the permit;

   c. Do not require or change a case-by-case determination of an emission limitation or other standard, or a source-specific determination for temporary sources of ambient impacts, or a visibility or increment analysis;

   d. Do not seek to establish or change a permit term or condition for which there is no corresponding underlying applicable requirement and that the source has assumed to avoid an applicable requirement to which the source would otherwise be subject. Such terms and conditions include:

      (i) A federally enforceable emissions cap assumed to avoid classification as a modification under any provision of title I; and

      (ii) An alternative emissions limit approved pursuant to regulations promulgated under section 112(i)(5) of the Clean Air Act;

   e. Are not modifications under any provision of title I of the Clean Air Act; and

   f. Are not required to be processed as a significant modification.

   [40 CFR § 71.7(e)(1)(i)(A)]

2. Notwithstanding the list of changes ineligible for minor permit modification procedures in paragraph 1 above, minor permit modification procedures may be used for permit modifications involving the use of economic incentives, marketable permits, emissions trading, and other similar approaches, to the extent that such minor permit modification procedures are explicitly provided for in an applicable implementation plan or in applicable requirements promulgated by EPA.

   [40 CFR § 71.7(e)(1)(i)(B)]

3. An application requesting the use of minor permit modification procedures shall meet the requirements of §71.5(c) and shall include the following:

a. A description of the change, the emissions resulting from the change, and any new applicable requirements that will apply if the change occurs;

b. The source's suggested draft permit;

c. Certification by a responsible official, consistent with § 71.5(d), that the proposed modification meets the criteria for use of minor permit modification procedures and a request that such procedures be used; and

d. Completed forms for the permitting authority to use to notify affected States as required under § 71.8.

[40 CFR § 71.7(e)(1)(ii)]

4. The permittee may make the change proposed in its minor permit modification application immediately after it files such application. After the permittee makes the change allowed by the preceding sentence, and until the permitting authority takes any of the actions authorized by § 71.7(e)(1)(iv)(A) through (C), the permittee shall comply with both the applicable requirements governing the change and the proposed permit terms and conditions. During this time period, the permittee need not comply with the existing permit terms and conditions it seeks to modify. However, if the permittee fails to comply with its proposed permit terms and conditions during this time period, the existing permit terms and conditions it seeks to modify may be enforced against it.

[40 CFR § 71.7(e)(1)(v)]

5. The permit shield under § 71.6(f) may not extend to minor permit modifications.

[§ 71.7(e)(1)(vi)].

IV.K. Group Processing of Minor Permit Modifications [40 CFR § 71.7(e)(2)]

1. Group processing of modifications by EPA may be used only for those permit modifications:

a. That meet the criteria for minor permit modification procedures under section **IV.J.1** of this permit; and

b. That collectively are below the threshold level of 10 percent of the emissions allowed by the permit for the emissions unit for which the change is requested, 20 percent of the applicable definition of major source in § 71.2, or 5 tons per year, whichever is least.

[40 CFR § 71.7(e)(2)(i)]

2. An application requesting the use of group processing procedures shall be submitted to EPA, shall meet the requirements of §71.5(c), and shall include the following:

a. A description of the change, the emissions resulting from the change, and any new applicable requirements that will apply if the change occurs;

b. The source's suggested draft permit;

c. Certification by a responsible official, consistent with §71.5(d), that the proposed modification meets the criteria for use of group processing procedures and a request that such procedures be used;

d. A list of the source's other pending applications awaiting group processing, and a determination of whether the requested modification, aggregated with these other applications, equals or exceeds the threshold set under subparagraph **IV.K.1(b)** above; and

e. Completed forms for the permitting authority to use to notify affected States as required under § 71.8.

[40 CFR § 71.7(e)(2)(ii)]

3. The permittee may make the change proposed in its minor permit modification application immediately after it files such application. After the permittee makes the change allowed by the preceding sentence, and until the permitting authority takes any of the actions authorized by § 71.7(e)(1)(iv)(A) through (C), the permittee shall comply with both the applicable requirements governing the change and the proposed permit terms and conditions. During this time period, the permittee need not comply with the existing permit terms and conditions it seeks to modify. However, if the permittee fails to comply with its proposed permit terms and conditions during this time period, the existing permit terms and conditions it seeks to modify may be enforced against it.

[40 CFR § 71.7(e)(2)(v)]

4. The permit shield under § 71.6(f) does not extend to group processing of minor permit modifications.

[§ 71.7(e)(1)(vi)]

IV.L. <u>Significant Permit Modifications</u>
[40 CFR § 71.7(e)(3)]

1. The permittee shall request the use of significant permit modification procedures for those modifications that:

a. Do not qualify as minor permit modifications or as administrative amendments;

b. Are significant changes in existing monitoring permit terms or conditions; or

c. Are relaxations of reporting or recordkeeping permit terms or conditions.

[40 CFR § 71.7(e)(3)(i)]

2. Nothing herein shall be construed to preclude the permittee from making changes consistent with part 71 that would render existing permit compliance terms and conditions irrelevant.

[40 CFR § 71.7(e)(3)(i)]

3. Permittees shall meet all requirements of part 71 for applications, public participation, and review by affected states and tribes for significant permit modifications. For the application to be determined complete, the permittee shall supply all information that is required by § 71.5(c) for permit issuance and renewal, but only that information that is related to the proposed change.

[40 CFR § 71.7(e)(3)(ii), § 71.8(d), & § 71.5(a)(2)]

IV.M. Reopening for Cause [40 CFR § 71.7(f)]

The permit may be reopened and revised prior to expiration under any of the following circumstances:

1. Additional applicable requirements under the Act become applicable to a major part 71 source with a remaining permit term of 3 or more years. Such a reopening shall be completed not later than 18 months after promulgation of the applicable requirement. No such reopening is required if the effective date of the requirement is later than the date on which the permit is due to expire, unless the original permit or any of its terms and conditions have been extended pursuant to § 71.7 (c)(3);

2. Additional requirements (including excess emissions requirements) become applicable to an affected source under the acid rain program. Upon approval by the Administrator, excess emissions offset plans shall be deemed to be incorporated into the permit;

3. EPA determines that the permit contains a material mistake or that inaccurate statements were made in establishing the emissions standards or other terms or conditions of the permit; or

4. EPA determines that the permit shall be revised or revoked to assure compliance with the applicable requirements.

IV.N. Property Rights [40 CFR §71.6(a)(6)(iv)]

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

IV.O. Inspection and Entry [40 CFR § 71.6(c)(2)]

Upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, the permittee shall allow EPA or an authorized representative to perform the following:

1. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a part 71 source is located or emissions-related activity is conducted, or where records shall be kept under the conditions of the permit;

2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that shall be kept under the conditions of the permit;

3. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under the permit; and

4. As authorized by the Clean Air Act, sample or monitor at reasonable times substances or parameters for the purpose of assuring compliance with the permit or applicable requirements.

IV.P. Emergency Provisions [40 CFR § 71.6(g)]

1. In addition to any emergency or upset provision contained in any applicable requirement, the permittee may seek to establish that noncompliance with a technology-based emission limitation under this permit was due to an emergency. To do so, the permittee shall demonstrate the affirmative defense of emergency through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

    a. An emergency occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the emergency;

    b. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;

    c. During the period of the emergency the permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emissions standards, or other requirements in this permit; and

    d. The permittee submitted notice of the emergency to EPA within 2 working days of the time when emission limitations were exceeded due to the emergency. This notice shall contain a description of the emergency, any steps taken to mitigate emissions, and corrective actions taken. This notice fulfills the requirements of section **III.D.2** of this permit, concerning prompt notification of deviations.

2. In any enforcement proceeding the permittee attempting to establish the occurrence of an emergency has the burden of proof.

3. An "emergency" means any situation arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source, including acts of God, which situation requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation, and that causes the source to exceed a technology-based emission limitation under the permit due to unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the emergency. An emergency shall not include noncompliance to the extent caused by improperly designed equipment, lack of preventive maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error.

IV.Q. Transfer of Ownership or Operation [40 CFR § 71.7(d)(1)(iv)]

A change in ownership or operational control of this facility may be treated as an administrative permit amendment if the EPA determines no other change in this permit is necessary and provided that a written agreement containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between the current and new permittee has been submitted to EPA.

IV.R. Off Permit Changes [40 CFR §71.6(a)(12)]

The permittee is allowed to make certain changes without a permit revision, provided that the following requirements are met:

1. Each change is not addressed or prohibited by this permit;

2. Each change shall meet with all applicable requirements and shall not violate any existing permit term or condition;

3. Changes under this provision may not include changes subject to any requirement of 40 CFR parts 72 through 78 or modifications under any provision of Title I of the Clean Air Act;

4. The permittee shall provide contemporaneous written notice to EPA of each change, except for changes that qualify as insignificant activities under §71.5(c)(11). The written notice shall describe each change, the date of the change, any change in emissions, pollutants emitted, and any applicable requirements that would apply as a result of the change;
5. The permit shield does not apply to changes made under this provision; and

6. The permittee shall keep a record describing all changes that result in emissions of any regulated air pollutant subject to any applicable requirement not otherwise regulated under this permit, and the emissions resulting from those changes.

IV.S. <u>Permit Expiration and Renewal</u> [40 CFR §71.5(a)(1)(iii), §71.5(a)(2), §71.5(c)(5), §71.6(a)(11), §71.7(b), §71.7(c)(1), §71.7(c)(3)]

1. This permit shall expire upon the earlier occurrence of the following events:

   a. Five (5) years elapses from the date of issuance; or

   b. The permittee is issued a part 70 or part 71 permit under an EPA approved or delegated permit program.

   [40 CFR § 71.6(a)(11)]

2. Expiration of this permit terminates the permittee's right to operate unless a timely and complete permit renewal application has been submitted at least 6 months but not more than 18 months prior to the date of expiration of this permit.

   [40 CFR § 71.5(a)(1)(iii)]

3. If the permittee submits a timely and complete permit application for renewal, consistent with § 71.5(a)(2), but EPA has failed to issue or deny the renewal permit, then all the terms and conditions of the permit, including any permit shield granted pursuant to § 71.6(f) shall remain in effect until the renewal permit has been issued or denied.

   [40 CFR § 71.7(c)(3)]

4. The permittee's failure to have a part 71 permit is not a violation of this part until EPA takes final action on the permit renewal application. This protection shall cease to apply if, subsequent to the completeness determination, the permittee fails to submit any additional information identified as being needed to process the application by the deadline specified in writing by EPA.

   [40 CFR § 71.7(b)]

5. Renewal of this permit is subject to the same procedural requirements that apply to initial permit issuance, including those for public participation, affected State, and tribal review.

   [40 CFR § 71.7(c)(1)]

6. The application for renewal shall include the current permit number, description of permit revisions and off-permit changes that occurred during the permit term, any applicable requirements that were promulgated and not incorporated into the permit during the permit term, and other information required by the application form.

   [40 CFR § 71.5(a)(2), §71.5(c)(5)]

V. Permit Revision History

Table 3
Permit Revision History

DATE OF REVISION	TYPE OF REVISION	SECTION NUMBER, CONDITION NUMBER	DESCRIPTION OF REVISION
None			

VI. Inspection Information

Directions to Plant:

- From Vernal, Utah, take Highway 40 south about 4 to 5 miles
- Turn right onto State Road 45, then go about 25 miles
- Turn at entrance sign for Bonanza plant

ATTACHMENT 1:

PROCESS DESCRIPTION
BONANZA PLANT

General plant description: The Bonanza power plant is a 500-megawatt (estimated), coal-fired electrical generating facility. It consists of a dry bottom wall-fired Foster-Wheeler steam generator capable of producing over 3.2 million pounds of steam per hour. The turbine generator is a Westinghouse tandem compound two flow reheat unit.

Water for the unit is transported about 20 miles from the Green River near Jensen, Utah. Coal for the unit is mined in Colorado near Rangely, at the Cooperative's Deserado mine, and transported via an electric railroad 35 miles to the plant site. Occasionally, as needed, coal is also purchased on the open market and trucked to the site.

The project was originally developed for two generating units; however, due to the downturn of the petroleum industry in the late 1980's, the development of the second unit has been indefinitely postponed. Most of the power produced is transported to southern California, with the remainder supplying the Cooperative's members in Utah and surrounding states or sold on the open market.

Fuel systems: Bituminous low-sulfur coal is the primary fuel source for the plant. The coal is pulverized to the consistency of talcum powder and fired into the boiler. The unit at full load burns about 229 tons of coal per hour and 5496 tons of coal every 24 hours. Full load heat input rate to the boiler is about 4578 MMBtu per hour, as reported to EPA in a March 7, 2000 electronic supplied spreadsheet. Low-NO_x burners are used in the boiler for NO_x emission control.

Fuel oil is used to start up the main boiler from a cold start, to change pulverizing equipment on line, and to operate the auxiliary boiler during shutdowns and for cold unit starts. Natural gas may be used for firing these boilers in the future as economics dictate. Fuel oil is also used to operate the plant's emergency diesel generator and emergency diesel fire pump. Fuel oil is stored in two 288,000 gallon tanks on site.

Diesel refueling is performed on site for heavy equipment via a 4,000 gallon underground storage tank. Propane is used to heat outlying coal handling buildings via construction heaters. The propane storage tank holds 30,000 gallons. A gasoline refueling station using a 4,000 gallon underground storage tank is also on the plant site for smaller vehicles.

Turbine generator system: The turbine generator uses steam at 1,005°F and 2,485 psi produced by the boiler to generate electricity. The turbine generator uses a lube oil system which includes a main reservoir, clean and dirty storage tanks, pumps and filters. The generating process involves converting mechanical energy to electrical energy supplying the plant site and for sales on the Western grid.

Steam generator system: Coal is pulverized and fed into the boilers via hot air streams to produce the steam needed for energy demands. Coal usage and steam production vary with energy needs. Fuel oil is used in the ignitors to support starting and stopping of the coal pulverizing equipment and for flame stabilization during transients. Fuel oil is also used for start-up steam production in a unit cold start. Auxiliary steam is produced by the package boiler for unit cold starts or supplemental heating during unit outages. The package boiler uses fuel oil and is rated at 150,000 pounds of steam an hour at 150 psi.

Pollution control systems: The power plant uses an Ecolaire baghouse for particulate control, an ABB wet scrubber for SO_2 control, and low-NO_x burners for NO_x control.

Baghouse: The baghouse system is divided into two separate sections, each consisting of 12 compartments. The two sections (1-1 and 1-2) are on separate duct fan trains. Each compartment contains 450, 12-inch diameter, 37-foot long bags, for a total of 10,800 bags (both sections combined). Average pressure drop is 5.5 inches of water. The ducting allows for the use of any combination of compartments in a section at any time. Under normal circumstances, both sections of the baghouse are in use at the same time and all compartments are in use except during maintenance. Gas flow at full load through the baghouse and scrubber is approximately 1.16 million SCFM. The baghouse is designed to be 99.9% efficient.

The baghouse system is a reverse gas design using not only reverse gas but sonic horns for bag cleaning. Ash removal is accomplished by passing the boiler flue gas through the glass fabric bags where the ash is filtered by the fabric and trapped inside the bag. At a preset differential pressure, the compartment is removed from the gas stream and the bags are collapsed via a reverse gas stream. The collapsed bags release the trapped ash and it falls into a hopper below the compartment. From the hopper, the ash is transported to a silo where it is mixed with bottom ash and scrubber waste streams for landfill.

Scrubber: The SO_2 scrubber is a wet limestone system, built by Combustion Engineering. It consists of three identical countercurrent absorber modules, two of which are on line any time the plant is in service with the third module being a spare. Each absorber module uses three levels of counterflow limestone slurry sprays at 12,000 GPM to react with the flue gas. The spray is collected on a slotted tray which forces the gas through 1.5 inch diameter holes. This not only straightens the gas flow but provides a 100% contact between the gas and the slurry.

Limestone is ground on site in ball mills and mixed with water to a density of 35% to produce the needed slurry. The slurry is mixed into the absorber modules to maintain a module density of 13% and a pH of 5.7. The base and lower portion of each module tower is the slurry reaction tank. Each module also includes a bulk entrainment separator and mist eliminator vanes for water droplet removal. A mist eliminator cleaning system is used to clean the vanes. On occasion, scrubber enhancers such as adipic acid are added to the slurry as needed to aid in the removal process. The solids formed in the scrubbing process are removed by a sludge handling system, mixed with flyash and conveyed or trucked to an on-site landfill.

Low-NOx burners: The low-NO_x burners were installed by Foster-Wheeler during the initial design and construction of the boiler. In 1997, a new generation of low-NO_x burners designed by Advanced Technologies was installed to help the boiler meet its acid rain program Phase II early election emission limit (0.50 lb/MMBtu). The low-NO_x burners work on the principle that a cooler flame combusts oess of the nitogen in the coal, therefore creating less NO_x emissions.

Emission monitoring equipment: A Spectrum extractive dilution system continuously monitors the gaseous pollutants (SO_2 and NO_x) and diluent (CO_2) and flow rate from the 320-foot level of the stack, and monitors SO_2 at the inlet ducts to the scrubber. Gas samples are carried by heated sample lines to the 6th floor of the scrubber where the analyzer and computer shelter is located. The data from the analyzers are sent to the data handling and acquisition system, where it is stored and used to generate reports to the EPA.

Inlet monitoring or coal analysis may be used to calculate inlet SO_2 in lb/MMBtu for removal calculation purposes. Coal sampling and analysis is done according to the applicable ASTM methods and 40 CFR 60 method 19 calculations.

Opacity is measured from the two ducts between the baghouses and the induced draft fans. The opacity monitors are located in the ductwork because the stack is a wet stack. Data from the two opacity monitors are averaged and a stack exit opacity is calculated.

Stack parameters: The plant's main boiler stack is 604 feet high. It is constructed with a concrete shell and acid resistant brick liner. The exit diameter is 26 feet with an average exit temperature of about 120 degrees F. The stack flow rate at full load is estimated to be about 1.3 million SCFM with the new ruggedized rotor installed and operating.

The plant's auxiliary boiler stack is located in the Main Boiler building and extends through the roof. It is 240 feet high and has an exit diameter of 4.75 feet. The average exit temperature is 600 degrees F when the unit is in operation. The stack flow rate is about 1000 SCFM.

Water supply system: Water is transported approximately twenty miles from the Cooperative's wells along the Green River. The system discharges through a maximum 450 kilowatt hydro-generator into the Raw Water Storage pond on site prior to treatment. The system is capable of transporting at least 13,000 GPM.

Boiler feedwater must be extremely clean and demineralized prior to use. All treatment is performed on site. Two stages of cleaning occur, the first in the Water Treatment facility where boiler water goes through a reverse osmosis process. The second is in the turbine building where boiler water is then demineralized. The recirculation of the plant's condensate is also constantly polished to maintain strict compliance with boiler chemistry. Due to the remote location of the plant, the Cooperative also produces potable water on site.

The Bonanza power plant is a zero discharge facility. All waste water and storm water is collected and re-used where possible. All remaining water is sent to the evaporation ponds where it is impounded.

ATTACHMENT 2:

QUALITY ASSURANCE PROCEDURES FOR GAS CONTINUOUS EMISSION MONITORING

40 CFR PART 60, APPENDIX F

AS PUBLISHED IN THE CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS, JULY 1, 2001

Appendix F to Part 60 -- Quality Assurance Procedures

Procedure 1. Quality Assurance Requirements for Gas Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems Used for Compliance Determination

1. Applicability and Principle

1.1 Applicability. Procedure 1 is used to evaluate the effectiveness of quality control (QC) and quality assurance (QA) procedures and the quality of data produced by any continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) that is used for determining compliance with the emission standards on a continuous basis as specified in the applicable regulation. The CEMS may include pollutant (e.g., S02 and N0x) and diluent (e.g., 02 or C02) monitors.

This procedure specifies the minimum QA requirements necessary for the control and assessment of the quality of CEMS data submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Source owners and operators responsible for one or more CEMS's used for compliance monitoring must meet these minimum requirements and are encouraged to develop and implement a more extensive QA program or to continue such programs where they already exist.

Data collected as a result of QA and QC measures required in this procedure are to be submitted to the Agency. These data are to be used by both the Agency and the CEMS operator in assessing the effectiveness of the CEMS QC and QA procedures in the maintenance of acceptable CEMS operation and valid emission data.

Appendix F, Procedure 1 is applicable December 4, 1987. The first CEMS accuracy assessment shall be a relative accuracy test audit (RATA) (see section 5) and shall be completed by March 4, 1988 or the date of the initial performance test required by the applicable regulation, whichever is later.

1.2 Principle. The QA procedures consist of two distinct and equally important functions. One function is the assessment of the quality of the CEMS data by estimating accuracy. The other function is the control and improvement of the quality of the CEMS data by implementing QC policies and corrective actions. These two functions form a control loop: When the assessment function indicates that the data quality is inadequate, the control effort must be increased until the data quality is acceptable. In order to provide uniformity in the assessment and reporting of data quality, this procedure explicitly specifies the assessment methods for response drift and accuracy. The methods are based on procedures included in the applicable performance specifications (PS's) in appendix B of 40 CFR part 60. Procedure 1 also requires the analysis of the EPA audit samples concurrent with certain reference method (RM) analyses as specified in the applicable RM's.

Because the control and corrective action function encompasses a variety of policies, specifications, standards, and corrective measures, this procedure treats QC requirements in general terms to allow each source owner or operator to develop a QC system that is most effective and efficient for the circumstances.

2. Definitions

2.1 Continuous Emission Monitoring System. The total equipment required for the determination of a gas concentration or emission rate.

2.2 Diluent Gas. A major gaseous constituent in a gaseous pollutant mixture. For combustion sources, CO2 and O2 are the major gaseous constituents of interest.

2.3 Span Value. The upper limit of a gas concentration measurement range that is specified for affected source categories in the applicable subpart of the regulation.

2.4 Zero, Low-Level, and High-Level Values. The CEMS response values related to the source specific span value. Determination of zero, low-level, and high-level values is defined in the appropriate PS in appendix B of this part.

2.5 Calibration Drift (CD). The difference in the CEMS output reading from a reference value after a period of operation during which no unscheduled maintenance, repair or adjustment took place. The reference value may be supplied by a cylinder gas, gas cell, or optical filter and need not be certified.

2.6 Relative Accuracy (RA). The absolute mean difference between the gas concentration or emission rate determined by the CEMS and the value determined by the RM's plus the 2.5 percent error confidence coefficient of a series of tests divided by the mean of the RM tests or the applicable emission limit.

3. QC Requirements

Each source owner or operator must develop and implement a QC program. As a minimum, each QC program must include written procedures which should describe in detail, complete, step-by-step procedures and operations for each of the following activities:

1. Calibration of CEMS.

2. CD determination and adjustment of CEMS.

3. Preventive maintenance of CEMS (including spare parts inventory).

4. Data recording, calculations, and reporting.

5. Accuracy audit procedures including sampling and analysis methods.

6. Program of corrective action for malfunctioning CEMS.

As described in Section 5.2, whenever excessive inaccuracies occur for two consecutive quarters, the source owner or operator must revise the current written procedures or modify or replace the CEMS to correct the deficiency causing the excessive inaccuracies.

These written procedures must be kept on record and available for inspection by the enforcement agency.

4. CD Assessment

4.1 CD Requirement. As described in 40 CFR 60.13(d), source owners and operators of CEMS must check, record, and quantify the CD at two concentration values at least once daily (approximately 24 hours) in accordance with the method prescribed by the manufacturer. The CEMS calibration must, as minimum, be adjusted whenever the daily zero (or low-level) CD or the daily high-level CD exceeds two times the limits of the applicable PS's in appendix B of this regulation.

4.2 Recording Requirement for Automatic CD Adjusting Monitors. Monitors that automatically adjust the data to the corrected calibration values (e.g., microprocessor control) must be programmed to record the unadjusted concentration measured in the CD prior to resetting the calibration, if performed, or record the amount of adjustment.

4.3 Criteria for Excessive CD. If either the zero (or low-level) or high-level CD result exceeds twice the applicable drift specification in appendix B for five, consecutive, daily periods, the CEMS is out-of-control. If either the zero (or low-level) or high-level CD result exceeds four times the applicable drift specification in appendix B during any CD check, the CEMS is out-of-control. If the CEMS is out-of-control, take necessary corrective action. Following corrective action, repeat the CD checks.

4.3.1 Out-Of-Control Period Definition. The beginning of the out-of-control period is the time corresponding to the completion of the fifth, consecutive, daily CD check with a CD in excess of two times the allowable limit, or the time corresponding to the completion of the daily CD check preceding the daily CD check that results in a CD in excess of four times the allowable limit. The end of the out-of-control period is the time corresponding to the completion of the CD check following corrective action that results in the CD's at both the zero (or low-level) and high-level measurement points being within the corresponding allowable CD limit (i.e., either two times or four times the allowable limit in appendix B).

4.3.2 CEMS Data Status During Out-of-Control Period. During the period the CEMS is out-of-control, the CEMS data may not be used in calculating emission compliance nor be counted towards meeting minimum data availability as required and described in the applicable subpart [e.g., §§ 60.47a(f)].

4.4 Data Recording and Reporting. As required in §§ 60.7(d) of this regulation (40 CFR part 60), all measurements from the CEMS must be retained on file by the source owner for at least 2 years. However, emission data obtained on each successive day while the CEMS is out-of-control may not be included as part of the minimum daily data requirement of the applicable subpart [e.g., §§ 60.47a(f)] nor be used in the calculation of reported emissions for that period.

5. Data Accuracy Assessment

5.1 Auditing Requirements. Each CEMS must be audited at least once each calendar quarter. Successive quarterly audits shall occur no closer than 2 months. The audits shall be conducted as follows:

5.1.1 Relative Accuracy Test Audit (RATA). The RATA must be conducted at least once every four calendar quarters. Conduct the RATA as described for the RA test procedure in the applicable PS in appendix B (e.g., PS 2 for SO2 and NOX). In addition, analyze the appropriate performance audit samples received from EPA as described in the applicable sampling methods (e.g., Methods 6 and 7).

5.1.2 Cylinder Gas Audit (CGA). If applicable, a CGA may be conducted in three of four calendar quarters, but in no more than three quarters in succession.

To conduct a CGA: (1) Challenge the CEMS (both pollutant and diluent portions of the CEMS, if applicable) with an audit gas of known concentration at two points within the following ranges:

Audit point	Audit Range		
	Pollutant monitors	Diluent monitors for-	
		CO2	O2
1.....	20% to 30% of span value.	5% to 8% by volume.	4% to 6% by volume.
2.....	50% to 60% of span value.	10% to 14% by volume.	8% to 12% by volume.

Challenge the CEMS three times at each audit point, and use the average of the three responses in determining accuracy.

Use of separate audit gas cylinder for audit points 1 and 2. Do not dilute gas from audit cylinder when challenging the CEMS.

The monitor should be challenged at each audit point for a sufficient period of time to assure adsorption-desorption of the CEMS sample transport surfaces has stabilized.

(2) Operate each monitor in its normal sampling mode, i.e., pass the audit gas through all filters, scrubbers, conditioners, and other monitor components used during normal sampling, and as much of the sampling probe as is practical. At a minimum, the audit gas should be introduced at the connection between the probe and the sample line.

(3) Use audit gases that have been certified by comparision to National Bureau of Standards (NBS) gaseous Standard Reference Materials (SRM's) or NBS/EPA approved gas manufacturer's Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) (See Citation 1) following EPA Traceability Protocol No. 1 (See Citation 2). As an alternative to Protocol No. 1 audit gases, CRM's may be used directly as audit gases. A list of gas manufacturers that have prepared approved CRM's is available from EPA at the address shown in Citation 1. Procedures for preparation of CRM's are described in Citation 1. Procedures for preparation of EPA Traceability Protocol 1 materials are described in Citation 2.

The difference between the actual concentration of the audit gas and the concentration indicated by the monitor is used to assess the accuracy of the CEMS.

5.1.3 Relative Accuracy Audit (RAA). The RAA may be conducted three of four calendar quarters, but in no more than three quarters in succession. To conduct a RAA, follow the procedure described in the applicable PS in appendix B for the relative accuracy test, except that only three sets of measurement data are required. Analyses of EPA performance audit samples are also required.

The relative difference between the mean of the RM values and the mean of the CEMS responses will be used to assess the accuracy of the CEMS.

5.1.4 Other Alternative Audits. Other alternative audit procedures may be used as approved by the Administrator for three of four calendar quarters. One RATA is required at least once every four calendar quarters.

5.2 Excessive Audit Inaccuracy. If the RA, using the RATA, CGA, or RAA exceeds the criteria in section 5.2.3, the CEMS is out-of-control. If the CEMS is out-of-control, take necessary corrective action to eliminate the problem. Following corrective action, the source owner or operator must audit the CEMS with a RATA, CGA, or RAA to determine if the CEMS is operating within the specifications. A RATA must always be used following an out-of-control period resulting from a RATA. The audit following corrective action does not require analysis of EPA performance audit samples. If audit results show the CEMS to be out-of-control, the CEMS operator shall report both the audit showing the CEMS to be out-of-control and the results of the audit following corrective action showing the CEMS to be operating within specifications.

5.2.1 Out-Of-Control Period Definition. The beginning of the out-of-control period is the time corresponding to the completion of the sampling for the RATA, RAA, or CGA. The end of the out-of-control period is the time corresponding to the completion of the sampling of the subsequent successful audit.

5.2.2 CEMS Data Status During Out-Of-Control Period. During the period the monitor is out-of-control, the CEMS data may not be used in calculating emission compliance nor be counted towards meeting minimum data availabilty as required and described in the applicable subpart [e.g., §§ 60.47a(f)].

5.2.3 Criteria for Excessive Audit Inaccuracy. Unless specified otherwise in the applicable subpart, the criteria for excessive inaccuracy are:

(1) For the RATA, the allowable RA in the applicable PS in appendix B.

(2) For the CGA, ±15 percent of the average audit value or ±5 ppm, whichever is greater.

(3) For the RAA, ±15 percent of the three run average or ±7.5 percent of the applicable standard, whichever is greater.

5.3 Criteria for Acceptable QC Procedure. Repeated excessive inaccuracies (i.e., out-of-control conditions resulting from the quarterly audits) indicates the QC procedures are inadequate or that the CEMS is incapable of providing quality data. Therefore, whenever excessive inaccuracies occur for two consective quarters, the source owner or operator must revise the QC procedures (see Section 3) or modify or replace the CEMS.

6. *Calculations for CEMS Data Accuracy*

6.1 RATA RA Calculation. Follow the equations described in Section 8 of appendix B, PS 2 to calculate the RA for the RATA. The RATA must be calculated in units of the applicable emission standard (e.g., ng/J).

6.2 RAA Accuracy Calculation. Use Equation 1-1 to calculate the accuracy for the RAA. The RAA must be calculated in units of the applicable emission standard (e.g., ng/J).

6.3 CGA Accuracy Calculation. Use Equation 1-1 to calculate the accuracy for the CGA, which is calculated in units of the appropriate concentration (e.g., ppm SO2 or percent O2). Each component of the CEMS must meet the acceptable accuracy requirement.

$$A = \frac{Cm - Ca}{Ca} \times 100 \qquad \text{Eq. 1-1}$$

where:

A = Accuracy of the CEMS, percent.

Cm = Average CEMS response during audit in units of applicable standard or appropriate concentration.

Ca = Average audit value (CGA certified value or three-run average for RAA) in units of applicable standard or appropriate concentration.

6.4 Example Accuracy Calculations. Example calculations for the RATA, RAA, and CGA are available in Citation 3.

7. *Reporting Requirements*

At the reporting interval specified in the applicable regulation, report for each CEMS the accuracy results from Section 6 and the CD assessment results from Section 4. Report the drift and accuracy information as a Data Assessment Report (DAR), and include one copy of this DAR for each quarterly audit with the report of emissions required under the applicable subparts of this part.

As a minimum, the DAR must contain the following information:

1. Source owner or operator name and address.

2. Identification and location of monitors in the CEMS.

3. Manufacturer and model number of each monitor in the CEMS.

4. Assessment of CEMS data accuracy and date of assessment as determined by a RATA, RAA, or CGA described in Section 5 including the RA for the RATA, the A for the RAA or CGA, the RM results, the cylinder gases certified values, the CEMS responses, and the calculations results as defined in Section 6. If the accuracy audit results show the CEMS to be out-of-control, the CEMS operator shall report both the audit results showing the CEMS to be out-of-control and the results of the audit following corrective action showing the CEMS to be operating within specifications.

5. Results from EPA performance audit samples described in Section 5 and the applicable RM's.

6. Summary of all corrective actions taken when CEMS was determined out-of-control, as described in Sections 4 and 5.

An example of a DAR format is shown in Figure 1. 8.

Bibliography

1. "A Procedure for Establishing Traceability of Gas Mixtures to Certain National Bureau of Standards Standard Reference Materials." Joint publication by NBS and EPA-600/7-81-010. Available from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Quality Assurance Division (MD-77). Research Triangle Park, NC 27711.

2. "Traceability Protocol for Establishing True Concentrations of Gases Used for Calibration and

Audits of Continuous Source Emission Monitors (Protocol Number 1)" June 1978. Section 3.0.4 of the Quality Assurance Handbook for Air Pollution Measurement Systems. Volume III. Stationary Source Specific Methods. EPA-600/4-77-027b. August 1977. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Office of Research and Development Publications, 26 West St. Clair Street, Cincinnati, OH 45268.

3. Calculation and Interpretation of Accuracy for Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems (CEMS). Section 3.0.7 of the Quality Assurance Handbook for Air Pollution Measurement Systems, Volume III, Stationary Source Specific Methods. EPA-600/4-77-027b. August 1977. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Office of Research and Development Publications, 26 West St. Clair Street, Cincinnati, OH 45268.

Figure 1 -- Example Format for Data Assessment Report

Period ending date_____
Year_____
Company name_____
Plant name_____
Source unit no._____
CEMS manufacturer_____
Model no_____
CEMS serial no. _____
CEMS type (e.g., in situ)_____
CEMS sampling location (e.g., control device outlet) _____
CEMS span values as per the applicable regulation: _____ (e.g., SO2 ____ ppm, NOx ____ ppm).

I. Accuracy assessment results (Complete A, B, or C below for each CEMS or for each pollutant and diluent analyzer, as applicable.) If the quarterly audit results show the CEMS to be out-of-control, report the results of both the quarterly audit and the audit following corrective action showing the CEMS to be operating properly.

A. Relative accuracy test audit (RATA) for ____ (e.g., SO2 in ng/J).

1. Date of audit ____.

2. Reference methods (RM's) used ____ (e.g., Methods 3 and 6).

3. Average RM value ____ (e.g., ng/J, mg/dsm^3, or percent volume).

4. Average CEMS value ____.

5. Absolute value of mean difference [d] ____.

6. Confidence coefficient [CC] ____.

7. Percent relative accuracy (RA) ____ percent.

8. EPA performance audit results:

a. Audit lot number (1) ____ (2) ____

b. Audit sample number (1) ____ (2) ____

c. Results (mg/dsm^3) (1) ____ (2) ____

d. Actual value (mg/dsm^3)* (1) ____ (2) ____

e. Relative error* (1) ____ (2) ____

B. Cylinder gas audit (CGA) for ____ (e.g., SO2 in ppm).

	Audit point 1	Audit point 2	
1. Date of audit.....	.....	.....	
2. Cylinder ID number	.....	.....	
3. Date of certification	.....	.....	
4. Type of certification	.....	.....	(e.g., EPA Protocol 1 or CRM).
5. Certified audit value	.....	.....	(e.g., ppm)
6. CEMS response value	.....	.....	(e.g., ppm)
7. Accuracy	.....	.....	percent.

C. Relative accuracy audit (RAA) for ____ (e.g., SO2 in ng/J).

1. Date of audit ____.

2. Reference methods (RM's) used ____ (e.g., Methods 3 and 6).

3. Average RM value ____ (e.g., ng/J).

4. Average CEMS value ____.

5. Accuracy ____ percent.

6. EPA performance audit results:

a. Audit lot number (1) ____ (2) ____

b. Audit sample number (1) ____ (2) ____

c. Results (mg/dsm^3) (1) ____ (2) ____

d. Actual value (mg/dsm^3) *(1) ____ (2)

e. Relative error* (1) ____ (2) ____

* To be completed by the Agency.

D. Corrective action for excessive inaccuracy.

1. Out-of-control periods.

a. Date(s) ____.

b. Number of days ____.

2. Corrective action taken _____.

3. Results of audit following corrective action. (Use format of A, B, or C above, as applicable.)

II. Calibration drift assessment.

A. Out-of-control periods.

1. Date(s) ____.

2. Number of days ____.

B. Corrective action taken _____.

[52 FR 21008, June 4, 1987; 52 FR 27612, July 22, 1987, as amended at 56 FR 5527, Feb. 11, 1991]

ATTACHMENT 3:

FUGITIVE DUST CONTROL PLAN
BONANZA PLANT

This Plan as shown below was submitted by the permittee on April 23, 2001, pursuant to a requirement of the Federal PSD permit issued on February 2, 2001, which now appears as condition II.B.1.i of this operating permit. Condition II.B.1.i requires the permittee to review this Plan annually, by the anniversary date of this permit, and, if necessary, update or change the Plan to ensure that fugitive emissions are minimized from the facility. Submittal of any changes to the Plan by the permittee may require revision of this part 71 permit.

1.0 INTRODUCTION:

The Bonanza Power Plant facility lies in a remote desert location 28 miles southeast of Vernal, Utah. Deseret Generation & Transmission Co-operative (Deseret) recognizes the importance of minimizing Fugitive Dust generated through its operation and its duty to protect the public health and welfare. Operating personnel and Contractor's are responsible for implementing, following, and documenting compliance with this Plan.

1.1 Purpose:

The Purpose of this Plan is to establish operating procedures and work practices to minimize Fugitive Dust. The primary Fugitive Dust sources are addressed in this Plan. The Owner believes this Plan represents feasible and economically reasonable methods to minimize Fugitive Dust at the Bonanza Power Plant.

1.2 Monitoring:

The Owner will conduct daily visual monitoring of each potential source of Fugitive Dust. Indicators of Fugitive Dust, which would trigger the next higher Control Measure (while appropriately considering meteorological conditions such as wind, humidity, temperature, etc.) may include:

a. Fugitive Dust does rise higher than axle height behind the vehicle traveling on the road.

b. Fugitive Dust from all other sources of Fugitive Dust (including haul roads not in use) does exceed the dust from similar natural terrain in adjacent areas.

The Owner is responsible to insure the appropriate level of Control Measures is in place. The first level of Control Measure describes the minimum level of Fugitive Dust control while the next levels describes Control Measures which are progressively more stringent. Control Measures may be increased or decreased to reflect current conditions and activities. Actions taken to implement the

Fugitive Dust Control Plan shall be logged. The log will reflect whether the Control Measures have been increased or decreased and why.

1.3 Documentation:

Records documenting the Fugitive Dust Control Plan implementation shall be maintained on site. The Responsible Official will use these records to certify compliance with the requirement to minimize Fugitive Dust. Records are available to inspectors upon their request.

1.4 Source Information:

Deseret Generation and Transmission
Bonanza Power Plant
12500 East 25500 South
Vernal, Utah 84078

1.5 Process Description:

The Bonanza Power Plant is a coal fired electrical generating station. Coal is delivered to the site via train from the Co-operative's Deserado mine in Colorado and in some cases from the open market by truck. Coal is stored on the 22-acre storage pile and in the coal silo. All of the coal conveyors are covered and the storage pile is maintained by mobile equipment to minimize Fugitive Dust. Up to 2.2 million tons of coal are burned annually.

The byproducts of the plant are Fly Ash and Scrubber Sludge. Approximately 350,000 tons of these products may be produced annually. These products are transferred by covered conveyor and occasionally by tanker truck to the Sludge Landfill, which is maintained by mobile equipment. These coal combustion and cleaning byproducts have a commercial value and will sometimes be sold.

Limestone is used in the Sulfur Dioxide Absorption System. This product is stored in a pile until needed in the unit and is then transferred by covered conveyor. The limestone pile is maintained by mobile equipment.

2.0 POTENTIAL SOURCES:

Potential sources of Fugitive Dust at the Bonanza Power plant, are wind erosion on the coal storage, limestone storage, and sludge landfill piles along with movement of mobile equipment on the storage piles and on paved and unpaved roads.

3.0 WORK PRACTICES:

Safety considerations must be addressed when determining how best to go about minimizing Fugitive Dust. Furthermore, the Owner recognizes that there are periods of unusual weather events

such as strong winds or periods of extreme cold when reasonable methods to control Fugitive Dust would not be successful. Under normal or typical circumstances the following Work Practices will be implemented to minimize Fugitive Dust.

Potential	Control Level	Control Measure
Paved Roads	1	Apply water to the roadway as needed
Haul Roads	1	Annual application of Crusting Agent
	2	Wash roadway with water truck
	3	Reduce vehicle speeds
Coal Pile	1	Apply water to the coal as needed
	2	Compact as needed
	3	Minimize activity on the Coal Pile
	4	Apply Crusting Agent as needed
Limestone Pile	1	Apply water to the Limestone as needed
	2	Compact as needed
	3	Apply Crusting Agent as needed
Sludge Landfill	1	Maintain byproduct moisture content
	2	Spray active areas with water cannons
	3	Soak active areas with the water truck
	4	Compact and cover with topsoil as soon as practicable

4.0 RECORDKEEPING:

Records will be maintained on site to demonstrate that the Fugitive Dust Control Plan is implemented and followed as described under Monitoring. Log sheets of control activities shall be maintained. This log is to include the date, time, operator name, location, and description of the dust control activity.

Records shall be maintained for a period of five years.

5.0 QUALITY CONTROL:

The Owner will conduct periodic inspections and evaluations of the Fugitive Dust Control Plan and the potential sources to insure the effectiveness of the plan.

ATTACHMENT 4:

LISTING OF NON-APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS FOR PERMIT SHIELD PURPOSES

BONANZA PLANT

The requirements listed below have been determined by EPA Region VIII to not be applicable to Bonanza plant, for the reasons specified below. This listing has been prepared pursuant to permit shield provisions in 40 CFR §71.6(f)(3), cited in condition III.E.2 of this permit. This listing is based on the Code of Federal Regulations as published on July 1, 2001.

- **40 CFR part 50 (National Primary and Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standards):** The requirements of part 50 are not applicable requirements for Bonanza plant because they do not meet the definition of "applicable requirement" in 40 CFR §71.2. As provided for in section (12) of that definition, the NAAQS are "applicable requirements" only to the extent they apply under part C of title I of the Clean Air Act to *temporary* sources permitted pursuant to section 504(e) of the Clean Air Act. Bonanza plant is not a temporary source.

- **40 CFR part 51 (Requirements for Preparation, Adoption, and Submittal of Implementation Plans):** The requirements of part 51 are not applicable to Bonanza plant because they do not meet the definition of "applicable requirement" in 40 CFR§ 71.2. As stated in §51.103(a), the requirements under part 51 to submit implementation plans are requirements for State air pollution control agencies. They are not requirements for individual stationary sources. Furthermore, EPA considers Bonanza plant to be outside of State jurisdiction, therefore not subject to any State implementation plan.

- **40 CFR part 52 (Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; all requirements except §52.21):** The requirements of part 52, except for §52.21, are not applicable to Bonanza plant because they are not applicable to individual stationary sources and because Bonanza plant is not subject to any State implementation plan. EPA considers Bonanza plant to be outside of State jurisdiction. The provisions of §52.21 remain applicable to Bonanza plant because §52.21 applies in attainment areas where there is no applicable State implementation plan.

- **40 CFR part 53 (Ambient Air Monitoring Reference and Equivalent Methods):** Part 53 sets forth procedures for manufacturers of ambient air monitoring devices to request EPA determinations on methods of ambient air monitoring. The requirements of part 53 are not applicable to Bonanza plant because the Federal PSD permit issued on February 2, 2001, does not require any ambient air monitoring, and because part 53 is not applicable to stationary sources.

- **40 CFR part 54 (Prior Notice of Citizen Suits):** The requirements of part 54 are not applicable to Bonanza plant because they are not applicable to stationary sources. The provisions are applicable to parties wishing to commence civil actions to enforce the Clean Air Act by serving notice on EPA, the affected State, and the affected stationary source.

- **40 CFR part 55 (Outer Continental Shelf Air Regulations):** The requirements of part 55 are not applicable to Bonanza plant because the plant is not in the Outer Continental Shelf.

- **40 CFR part 56 (Regional Consistency):** The requirements of part 56 are not applicable to Bonanza plant because they are not applicable to stationary sources. Part 56 is applicable only to EPA employees.

- **40 CFR part 57 (Primary Non-ferrous Smelter Orders):** The requirements of part 57 are not applicable to Bonanza plant because the plant is not a non-ferrous smelter.

- **40 CFR part 58 (Ambient Air Quality Surveillance):** As stated in §58.3, the requirements of part 58 are applicable to: (a) State air pollution control agencies, (b) any local air pollution control agency or Indian governing body to which the State has delegated authority to operate a portion of the State's SLAMS network, and (c) owners or operators of proposed [PSD] sources. The requirements of part 58 are not applicable to Bonanza plant because the plant is no longer a proposed PSD source, and because the plant is not required under the Federal PSD permit issued on February 2, 2001, to monitor ambient air quality.

- **40 CFR part 59 (National Volatile Organic Compound Emission Standards for Consumer and Commercial Products):** As stated in §59.100(b), the requirements of part 59 are applicable to manufacturers and importers of automobile refinish coatings or coating components that sell or distribute these coatings or coating components in the U.S. The requirements of part 59 are not applicable to Bonanza plant because they are not applicable to stationary sources.

- **40 CFR part 60 (Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources):**

  The following discussion covers all subparts of part 60 promulgated by July 1, 2001, except subparts A, Da and Y, which are applicable to Bonanza plant. The requirements of the subparts of part 60 listed in the table immediately below are not applicable to Bonanza plant because the plant is not within the industrial categories covered by any of those subparts, and/or because Bonanza plant does not have any types of processes or process units covered by those subparts:

PART 60 SUBPART	SUBPART TITLE
Cb	Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times for Large Municipal Waste Combustors Constructed on or Before September 20, 1994
Cc	Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills
Cd	Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times for Sulfuric Acid Production Units
Ce	Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times for Hospital/Medical/ Infectious Waste Incinerators
E	Standards of Performance for Incinerators
Ea	Standards of Performance for Municipal Waste Combustors for Which Construction is Commenced After December 20, 1989 and on or Before September 20, 1994
Eb	Standards of Performance for Municipal Waste Combustors for Which Construction is Commenced After September 20, 1994 or for Which Modification or Reconstruction is Commenced After June 19, 1996
Ec	Standards of Performance for Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators for Which Construction is Commenced After June 20, 1996
F	Standards of Performance for Portland Cement Plants
G	Standards of Performance for Nitric Acid Plants
H	Standards of Performance for Sulfuric Acid Plants
I	Standards of Performance for Hot Mix Asphalt Facilities
J	Standards of Performance for Petroleum Refineries
L	Standards of Performance for Secondary Lead Smelters
M	Standards of Performance for Secondary Brass and Bronze Production Plants
N	Standards of Performance for Primary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Furnaces for Which Construction is Commenced After June 11, 1973
Na	Standards of Performance for Secondary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Steelmaking Facilities for Which Construction is Commenced After January 20, 1983
O	Standards of Performance for Sewage Treatment Plants
P	Standards of Performance for Primary Copper Smelters
Q	Standards of Performance for Primary Zinc Smelters
R	Standards of Performance for Primary Lead Smelters
S	Standards of Performance for Primary Aluminum Reduction Plants

PART 60 SUBPART	SUBPART TITLE
T	Standards of Performance for the Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Wet Process Phosphoric Acid Plants
U	Standards of Performance for the Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Superphosphoric Acid Plants
V	Standards of Performance for the Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Diammonium Phosphate Plants
W	Standards of Performance for the Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Triple Superphosphate Plants
X	Standards of Performance for the Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Granular Triple Superphosphate Storage Facilities
Z	Standards of Performance for Ferroalloy Production Facilities
AA	Standards of Performance for Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces Constructed After October 21, 1974 and On or Before August 17, 1983
AAa	Standards of Performance for Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces and Argon-Oxygen Decarburization Vessels Constructed After August 7, 1983
BB	Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills
CC	Standards of Performance for Glass Manufacturing Plants
DD	Standards of Performance for Grain Elevators
EE	Standards of Performance for Surface Coating of Metal Furniture
HH	Standards of Performance for Lime Manufacturing Plants
KK	Standards of Performance for Lead-Acid Battery Manufacturing Plants
LL	Standards of Performance for Metallic Mineral Processing Plants
MM	Standards of Performance for Automobile and Light Duty Truck Surface Coating Operations
NN	Standards of Performance for Phosphate Rock Plants
PP	Standards of Performance for Ammonium Sulfate Manufacture
QQ	Standards of Performance for the Graphic Arts Industry: Publication Rotogravure Printing
RR	Standards of Performance for Pressure Sensitive Tape and Label Surface Coating Operations
SS	Standards of Performance for Industrial Surface Coating: Large Appliances
TT	Standards of Performance for Metal Coil Surface Coating
UU	Standards of Performance for Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacture

PART 60 SUBPART	SUBPART TITLE
VV	Standards of Performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry
WW	Standards of Performance for the Beverage Can Coating Industry
XX	Standards of Performance for Bulk Gasoline Terminals
AAA	Standards of Performance for New Residential Wood Heaters
BBB	Standards of Performance for the Rubber Tire Manufacturing Industry
DDD	Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions from the Polymer Manufacturing Industry
FFF	Standards of Performance for Flexible Vinyl and Urethane Coating and Printing
GGG	Standards of Performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC in Petroleum Refineries
HHH	Standards of Performance for Synthetic Fiber Production Facilities
III	Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions from the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Air Oxidation Unit Processes
JJJ	Standards of Performance for Petroleum Dry Cleaners
KKK	Standards of Performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC From Onshore Natural Gas Processing Plants
LLL	Standards of Performance for Onshore Natural Gas Processing: SO_2 Emissions
NNN	Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions From Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Distillation Operations
PPP	Standards of Performance for Wool Fiberglass Insulation Manufacturing Plants
QQQ	Standards of Performance for VOC Emissions From Petroleum Refinery Wastewater Systems
RRR	Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Reactor Processes
SSS	Standards of Performance for Magnetic Tape Coating Facilities
TTT	Standards of Performance for Industrial Surface Coating: Surface Coating of Plastic Parts for Business Machines
UUU	Standards of Performance for Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries
VVV	Standards of Performance for Polymeric Coating of Supporting Substrates Facilities
WWW	Standards of Performance for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills

PART 60 SUBPART	SUBPART TITLE
AAAA	Standards of Performance for Small Municipal Waste Combustion Units for Which Construction is Commenced After August 30, 1999 or for Which Modification or Reconstruction is Commenced After June 6, 2001
BBBB	Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times for Small Municipal Waste Combustion Units Constructed on or Before August 30, 1999
CCCC	Standards of Performance for Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration Units for Which Construction is Commenced After November 30, 1999 or for Which Modification or Reconstruction is Commenced on or After June 1, 2001
DDDD	Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times for Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration Units that Commenced Construction On or Before November 30, 1999

The requirements of the following additional subparts of part 60 are not applicable to Bonanza plant, for the reasons stated below:

Subpart B (Adoption and Submittal of State Plans for Designated Facilities): The requirements of this subpart are not applicable to Bonanza plant because, as stated in §60.20, subpart B is applicable to States. Subpart B is not applicable to stationary sources.

Subpart D (Standards of Performance for Fossil-Fuel-Fired Steam Generators for Which Construction is Commenced After August 17, 1971): The requirements of this subpart are not applicable to Bonanza plant because, as stated in §60.40(e), any facility covered under subpart Da of part 60 is not covered by subpart D. Bonanza plant is covered under subpart Da.

Subpart Db (Standards of Performance for Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units): The requirements of this subpart are not applicable to Bonanza plant because, as stated in §60.40b(e), steam generating units meeting the applicability requirements under subpart Da of part 60 are not subject to subpart Db. Bonanza plant meets the applicability requirements of subpart Da.

Subpart Dc (Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units): The requirements of this subpart are not applicable to Bonanza plant because, as stated in §60.40c(a), subpart Dc applies only to steam generating units with maximum design heat input capacity of 29 megawatts (100 MMBtu/hr) or less. Bonanza plant capacity is greater than 29 megawatts.

Subpart K (Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978): As stated in §60.110(c), subpart K is applicable to petroleum liquid storage vessels for which: (1) construction or modification commenced between March 8, 1974 and May 19, 1978, and have capacity greater than 40,000 gallons, or (2) construction

or modification commenced between June 11, 1973 and May 19, 1978, and have capacity greater than 65,000 gallons. As stated in §60.111(b), the term "petroleum liquids" excludes #2-D and #4-D diesel fuel oil and excludes #2 through #6 grade fuel oil. The two 280,000-gallon diesel fuel oil storage tanks at Bonanza plant were constructed after May 19, 1978 and do not store "petroleum liquids" as defined in subpart K. The 4,000-gallon underground gasoline and diesel storage tanks at Bonanza plant were also constructed after May 19, 1978, and are smaller than 40,000 gallons, and diesel is excluded from applicability. Therefore, the requirements of subpart K are not applicable to Bonanza plant.

Subpart Ka (Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After May 18, 1978, and Prior to June 23, 1984): As stated in §60.110a(a), subpart Ka is applicable to petroleum liquid storage vessels for which construction is commenced after May 18, 1978, and have capacity greater than 40,000 gallons. As stated in §60.111a(b), "petroleum liquids" excludes #2-D and #4-D diesel fuel oil and excludes #2 through #6 grade fuel oil. The two 280,000-gallon diesel fuel oil storage tanks at Bonanza plant do not store "petroleum liquids" as defined in subpart Ka. The 4,000-gallon underground gasoline and diesel storage tanks at Bonanza plant are smaller than 40,000 gallons, and diesel is excluded from applicability. Therefore, the requirements of subpart Ka are not applicable to Bonanza plant.

Subpart Kb (Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984): As stated in §60.110b(a), subpart Kb is applicable to storage vessels greater or equal to 40 cubic meters capacity (equivalent to 10,567 gallons) that are used to store volatile organic liquids and for which construction, reconstruction or modification commenced after July 23, 1984. The two 280,000-gallon diesel fuel oil storage tanks were constructed prior to July 23, 1984. The 4,000-gallon underground gasoline and diesel storage tanks at Bonanza plant are smaller than 10,567 gallons. Therefore, the requirements of subpart Kb are not applicable to Bonanza plant.

Subpart GG (Standards of Performance for Stationary Gas Turbines): The requirements of subpart GG are not applicable to Bonanza plant because there are no stationary gas turbines at the plant.

Subpart OOO (Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants): As stated in §60.670(a), subpart OOO is applicable to affected facilities listed in §60.670(a) that are in nonmetallic mineral processing plants. As stated in §60.670(e), subpart OOO is applicable to such affected facilities that commence construction, reconstruction or modification after August 31, 1983. "Nonmetallic mineral processing plant" is defined in §60.671 as "any combination of equipment that is used to crush or grind any nonmetallic mineral wherever located, including ... power plants." Since the definition of "nonmetal-lic mineral" in §60.671 does not include coal, the requirements of subpart OOO are not applicable to Bonanza plant.

- **<u>40 CFR part 61 (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants)</u>:**

The following discussion covers all subparts of part 61 promulgated by July 1, 2001. The requirements of the subparts listed in the table immediately below are not applicable to Bonanza plant because the plant is not within any of the industrial categories covered by those subparts, and/or because Bonanza plant does not have any types of processes or process units covered by those subparts:

PART 61 SUBPART	SUBPART TITLE
A	General Provisions
B	National Emission Standards for Radon Emissions From Underground Uranium Mines
C	National Emission Standard for Beryllium
D	National Emission Standard for Beryllium Rocket Motor Firing
E	National Emission Standard for Mercury
F	National Emission Standard for Vinyl Chloride
H	National Emission Standards for Emissions of Radionuclides Other Than Radon From Department of Energy Facilities
I	National Emission Standards for Radionuclide Emissions From Federal Facilities Other Than Nuclear Regulatory Commission Licensees and Not Covered by Subpart H
J	National Emission Standard for Equipment Leaks (Fugitive Emission Sources) of Benzene
K	National Emission Standards for Radionuclide Emissions From Elemental Phosphorus Plants
L	National Emission Standard for Benzene Emissions from Coke By-Product Recovery Plants
M	National Emission Standard for Asbestos
N	National Emission Standard for Inorganic Arsenic Emissions From Glass Manufacturing Plants
O	National Emission Standard for Inorganic Arsenic Emissions From Primary Copper Smelters
P	National Emission Standard for Inorganic Arsenic Emissions From Arsenic Trioxide and Metallic Arsenic Production Facilities
Q	National Emission Standards for Radon Emissions from Department of Energy Facilities
R	National Emission Standards for Radon Emissions From Phosphogypsum Stacks

PART 61 SUBPART	SUBPART TITLE
T	National Emission Standards for Radon Emissions From the Disposal of Uranium Mill Tailings
V	National Emission Standard for Equipment Leaks (Fugitive Emission Sources)
W	National Emission Standards for Radon Emissions From Operating Mill Tailings
Y	National Emission Standard for Benzene Emissions From Benzene Storage Vessels
BB	National Emission Standard for Benzene Emissions From Benzene Transfer Operations
FF	National Emission Standard for Benzene Waste Operations

- **40 CFR part 62 (Approval and Promulgation of State Plans for Designated Facilities and Pollutants):** Part 62 is a listing of EPA-approved State plans for designated facilities and pollutants. The requirements of part 62 are not applicable to Bonanza plant because part 62 does not list any requirements for individual stationary sources, and because Bonanza plant is not subject to any State plan for designated facilities and pollutants.

- **40 CFR part 63 (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories):**

The following discussion covers all subparts of part 63 promulgated by July 1, 2001. The requirements of the subparts listed in the table immediately below are not applicable to Bonanza plant because the plant is not within any of the industrial categories covered by those subparts, and/or because Bonanza plant does not have any types of processes or process units covered by those subparts:

PART 63 SUBPART	SUBPART TITLE
C	List of Hazardous Air Pollutants, Petition Process, Lesser Quantity Designations, Source Category List
D	Regulations Governing Compliance Extensions for Early Reductions of Hazardous Air Pollutants
E	Approval of State Programs and Delegation of Federal Authorities
F	National Emission Standards for Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants From the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry
G	National Emission Standards for Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants From the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry for Process Vents, Storage Vessels, Transfer Operations and Wastewater

PART 63 SUBPART	SUBPART TITLE
H	National Emission Standards for Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants for Equipment Leaks
I	National Emission Standards for Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants for Certain Processes Subject to the Negotiated Regulation for Equipment Leaks
L	National Emission Standards for Coke Oven Batteries
M	National Perchloroethylene Air Emission Standards for Dry Cleaning Facilities
N	National Emission Standards for Chromium Emissions From Hard and Decorative Chromium Electroplating and Chromium Anodizing Tanks
O	Ethylene Oxide Emissions Standards for Sterilization Facilities
Q	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial Process Cooling Towers
R	National Emission Standards for Gasoline Distribution Facilities (Bulk Gasoline Terminals and Pipeline Breakout Stations)
S	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from the Pulp and Paper Industry
T	National Emission Standards for Halogenated Solvent Cleaning
U	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutant Emissions: Group I Polymers and Resins
W	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Epoxy Resins Production and Non-Nylon Polyamides Production
X	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Secondary Lead Smelting
Y	National Emission Standards for Marine Tank Vessel Loading Operations
AA	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Phosphoric Acid Manufacturing Plants
BB	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Phosphate Fertilizer Production Plants
CC	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Petroleum Refineries
DD	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Off-Site Waste and Recovery Operations
EE	National Emission Standards for Magnetic Tape Manufacturing Operations
GG	National Emission Standards for Aerospace Manufacturing and Rework Facilities
HH	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Oil and Natural Gas Production Facilities

PART 63 SUBPART	SUBPART TITLE
II	National Emission Standards for Shipbuilding and Ship Repair (Surface Coating)
JJ	National Emission Standards for Wood Furniture Manufacturing Operations
KK	National Emission Standards for the Printing and Publishing Industry
LL	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Primary Aluminum Production Plants
MM	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources at Kraft, Soda, Sulfite, and Stand-Alone Semichemical Pulp Mills
OO	National Emission Standards for Tanks - Level 1
PP	National Emission Standards for Containers
QQ	National Emission Standards for Surface Impoundments
RR	National Emission Standards for Individual Drain Systems
SS	National Emission Standards for Closed Vent Systems, Control Devices, Recovery Devices and Routing to a Fuel Gas System or a Process
TT	National Emission Standards for Equipment Leaks - Control Level 1
UU	National Emission Standards for Equipment Leaks - Control Level 2 Standards
VV	National Emission Standards for Oil-Water Separators and Organic-Water Separators
WW	National Emission Standards for Storage Vessels (Tanks) - Control Level 2
YY	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories: Generic Maximum Achievable Control Technology Standards
CCC	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Steel Pickling - HCl Process Facilities and Hydrochloric Acid Regeneration Plants
DDD	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Mineral Wool Production
EEE	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Hazardous Waste Combustors
GGG	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Pharmaceuticals Production
HHH	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Natural Gas Transmission and Storage Facilities
III	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Flexible Polyurethane Foam Production
JJJ	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutant Emissions: Group IV Polymers and Resins

PART 63 SUBPART	SUBPART TITLE
LLL	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from the Portland Cement Manufacturing Industry
MMM	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Pesticide Active Ingredient Produciton
NNN	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Wool Fiberglass Manufacturing
OOO	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutant Emissions: Manufacture of Amino/Phenolic Resins
PPP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutant Emissions for Polyether Polyols Production
RRR	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Secondary Aluminum Production
TTT	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Primary Lead Smelting
VVV	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Publicly Owned Treatment Works
XXX	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Ferroalloys Production: Ferromanganese and Silicomanganese
CCCC	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Manufacturing of Nutritional Yeast
GGGG	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Productionr

The requirements of the following additional subparts of part 63 are not applicable to Bonanza plant, for the reasons stated below, and but for the one exception stated below.

Subpart A (General Provisions), except for §63.10(b)(3): This subpart contains national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (HAP's), regulating specific categories of sources that emit one or more HAP's listed under the Clean Air Act. As stated in §63.1(a)(4), subpart A of part 63 applies only to sources that are subject to subsequent subparts of part 63, except when otherwise specified in a particular subpart or in a relevant standard. As shown in the table above, Bonanza plant is not subject to any subsequent subparts of part 63, as of July 1, 2001.

However, pursuant to §63.10(b))(3), since the permittee has reported, in the part 71 permit application, that Bonanza plant emits (or has the potential to emit, without considering controls) one or more hazardous air pollutants, then if the permittee determines that Bonanza plant is not subject to a relevant standard or other requirement established under 40 CFR part 63, a record of an applicability determination demonstrating that the facility is not subject to part 63 must be kept on-site at Bonanza plant for a period of at least 5 years after the

determination, or until the plant changes its operations to become a part 63 affected source. This recordkeeping requirement is in section III.B.3 of the draft operating permit for Bonanza plant.

Subpart B (Requirements for Control Technology Determinations for Major Sources in Accordance with CAA Sections 112(g) and 112(j)): This subpart applies to major sources of HAP that are constructed or reconstructed after the effective date of the Clean Air Act title V permit program in the local jurisdiction in which the major source is located. EPA's 40 CFR Part 71 permit program for Indian country became effective on March 22, 1999 (see February 19, 1999 Federal Register). Bonanza plant is a major source of HAP, as defined in 40 CFR §63.2. (As listed earlier in this statement-of-basis, PTE for total HAPs is 86 tons per year, greater than the 25 tons per year threshold that defines a major HAP source.) However, Bonanza plant has not been constructed or reconstructed since March 22, 1999, therefore the requirements of subpart B are not applicable to Bonanza plant.

- **40 CFR part 64 (Compliance Assurance Monitoring):** As stated in §64.2, the requirements of part 64 are applicable to each Pollutant Specific Emission Unit (PSEU) at a part 70 or 71 major source that:

  (1) Is subject to an emission limitation or standard for the applicable regulated pollutant, other than an emission limitation or standard exempted under §64.2(b)(1); and

  (2) Uses a control device to achieve compliance with that limitation or standard; and

  (3) Has potential pre-control emissions that exceed the major source threshold, for the pollutant to which the limitation or standard applies.

  Since Bonanza plant is a part 71 major source for particulate and for PM_{10}, and since:

  (1) The main boiler at Bonanza plant is subject to emission limitations for particulate and PM_{10}; and

  (2) Potential pre-control emissions of particulate and PM_{10} from the main boiler are above the major source threshold;and

  (3) A control device is used at the main boiler to achieve compliance with the particulate and PM_{10} limits,

  then Bonanza plant must submit a CAM plan under 40 CFR §64.4 for particulate and PM_{10} at the main boiler.

  Under §64.5(a), CAM plans for large PSEU's (those with post-control PTE greater than major source threshold) must be submitted with the application for the initial part 70 or 71 permit, if the application has not been determined complete by the permitting authority by

April 20, 1998. Otherwise, CAM plans for large PSEU's must be submitted with the application for part 70 or 71 permit renewal, or with the application for a significant modification to the part 70 or 71 permit for a large PSEU, whichever comes first. For all other PSEU's under part 64, CAM plans must be submitted with the application for part 70 or 71 permit renewal.

The main boiler at Bonanza plant is a large PSEU, but since a part 70 permit application was submitted for Bonanza plant and determined complete by the State of Utah prior to April 20, 1998, and since EPA Region VIII, in later asserting jurisdiction and re-processing the application as a part 71 application, did not declare the State's determination invalid, *a CAM plan will not be required until application for part 71 permit renewal, or until application for significant modification to the part 71 permit for a large PSEU, whichever comes first (unless exempted as described in the next paragraph).*

Under §64.2(b)(1), emission limitations or standards under Acid Rain Program are exempted from the requirements of part 64. Also exempted are emission limitations or standards for which a part 70 or 71 permit specifies a continuous compliance determination method. For Bonanza plant, all SO_2 and NO_x emission limits are exempted from the requirements of part 64, since the draft part 71 permit specifies a continuous compliance determination method for demonstrating compliance with those limits. NO_x limits are also exempted because no control device is used to achieve compliance with those limits.

- **40 CFR part 65 (Consolidated Federal Air Rule):** As stated in 65.1(a), the require-ments of part 65 are applicable to owners and operators expressly referenced to part 65 from a subpart of 40 CFR 60, 61 or 63, for which the owner or operator has chosen to comply with part 65 as an alternative to the provisions in the referencing subpart. Part 65 is not applicable to Bonanza plant because there are no subparts of 40 CFR 60, 61 or 63 applicable to the plant that contain references to part 65, and because the types of process units covered by part 65 do not exist at Bonanza plant.

- **40 CFR part 66 (Assessment and Collection of Noncompliance Penalties by EPA):** As stated in §66.1(a), the requirements of part 66 are applicable to all proceedings for the assessment by EPA of a noncompliance penalty to recover the economic benefit of non-compliance, as provided for by section 120 of the Clean Air Act. Since EPA has not cited any Clean Air Act violations at Bonanza plant and is not seeking any penalties against the plant, part 66 is not applicable to Bonanza plant.

- **40 CFR part 67 (EPA Approval of State Noncompliance Penalty Program):** As stated in §67.1, part 67 describes the standards and procedures under which EPA will approve State programs for administering the noncompliance penalty program under section 120 of the Clean Air Act. The requirements of part 67 are not applicable to Bonanza plant because: (1) it does not contain any requirements for stationary sources, and (2) EPA Region VIII considers Bonanza plant to be outside of State jurisdiction and not subject to any State noncompliance penalty program.

- **40 CFR part 68 (Chemical Accident Prevention Program):** As stated in §68.10(a), the requirements of part 68 are applicable to owners and operators of stationary sources that have more than a threshold quantity of a part 68 listed substance in a process, as determined under §68.115. According to an addendum to the part 71 permit application for Bonanza plant, submitted via e-mail on February 26, 2002, the Bonanza plant has no part 68 listed substances in any processes that are above the threshold quantities in part 68. Therefore, the requirements of part 68 are not applicable to Bonanza plant.

  Under § 68.10(a), Bonanza plant would become subject to the requirement to develop and submit an RMP:

  (1) Three years after the date on which a regulated substance is first listed under 40 CFR 68.130; or

  (2) The date on which a regulated substance under part 68 is first present above a threshold quantity in a process.

- **40 CFR part 69 (Special Exemptions from Requirements of the Clean Air Act):** Part 69 lists special exemptions for specific stationary sources, or specific categories of stationary sources, in Guam, American Samoa, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Alaska. Bonanza plant is not one of these sources, therefore the requirements of part 69 are not applicable to Bonanza plant.

- **40 CFR part 70 (State Operating Permit Programs):** As stated in §70.1(a), part 70 provides for the establishment of State operating permit programs under title V of the Clean Air Act. EPA Region VIII considers Bonanza plant to be outside of State jurisdiction, therefore not subject to any State operating permit program and not subject to any requirements of part 70.

- **40 CFR part 75, appendix D (Optional SO2 Emissions Data Protocol for Gas-Fired and Oil-Fired Units):** The requirements of appendix D of part 75 are applicable to emitting units under Acid Rain Program that are gas-fired or oil-fired and have chosen appendix D as an option for calculating and reporting SO2 emissions. The requirements of appendix D are not applicable to Bonanza plant because the plant has no gas-fired or oil-fired emitting units that are subject to Acid Rain Program.

- **40 CFR part 75, appendix E (Optional NOx Emissions Estimation Protocol for Gas-Fired Peaking Units and Oil-Fired Peaking Units):** The requirements of appendix E of part 75 are applicable to emitting units under Acid Rain Program that are gas-fired or oil-fired peaking units ("peaking unit" as defined in 40 CFR part 72). The requirements of appendix E are not applicable to Bonanza plant because the plant has no gas-fired or oil-fired emitting units that are subject to Acid Rain Program, nor any peaking units.

- **40 CFR part 79 (Registration of Fuels and Fuel Additives):** As stated in §79.1, the

requirements of part 79 are applicable to the registration of fuels and fuel additives designated by the Administrator pursuant to section 211 of the Clean Air Act. The requirements of part 79 are not applicable to stationary sources, therefore not applicable to Bonanza plant.

- **40 CFR part 80 (Regulation of Fuels and Fuel Additives):** As stated in §80.1(a), part 80 prescribes regulations for the control and/or prohibition of fuels and additives for use in motor vehicles and motor vehicle engines. The requirements of part 80 is not applicable to stationary sources, therefore not applicable to Bonanza plant.

- **40 CFR part 81 (Designation of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes):** Part 81 consists of a listing of geographical areas designated by EPA for air quality planning purposes. Part 81 does not contain requirements, therefore does not contain requirements applicable to Bonanza plant.

- **40 CFR part 82 (Protection of Stratospheric Ozone), subparts A, B, C, D, E and G:** Subpart A of part 82 pertains to Production and Consumption Controls for producers and importers of ozone-depleting substances. Subpart B of part 82 pertains to Servicing of Motor Vehicle Air Conditioners. Subpart C of part 82 pertains to a Ban on Nonessential Products containing ozone-depleting substances. Subpart D of part 82 pertains to Federal Procurement of ozone-depleting substances. Subpart E of part 82 pertains to Labeling of Products Using Ozone-Depleting Substances. Subpart G of part 82 pertains to Significant New Alternatives Policy Program regarding ozone-depleting substances. None of these subparts of part 82 contain any requirements applicable to stationary sources, therefore do not contain any requirements applicable to Bonanza plant.

- **40 CFR part 85 (Control of Air Pollution from Mobile Sources):** The requirements of part 85 are not applicable to stationary sources, therefore not applicable to Bonanza plant.

- **40 CFR part 86 (Control of Emissions from New and In-Use Highway Vehicles and Engines):** The requirements of part 86 are not applicable to stationary sources, therefore not applicable to Bonanza plant.

- **40 CFR part 87 (Control of Air Pollution from Aircraft and Aircraft Engines):** The requirements of part 87 are not applicable to stationary sources, therefore not applicable to Bonanza plant.

- **40 CFR part 88 (Clean-fuel Vehicles):** The requirements of part 88 are not applicable to stationary sources, therefore not applicable to Bonanza plant.

- **40 CFR part 93 (Determining Conformity of Federal Actions to State or Federal Implementation Plans):** As stated in §93.102(a), the requirements of part 93 are applicable to actions and plans by State and/or Federal agencies and are not applicable to individual stationary sources, therefore not applicable to Bonanza plant.