ADEQ OPERATING AIR PERMIT

Pursuant to the Regulations of the Arkansas Operating Air Permit Program, Regulation #26:

Permit #: 271-AOP-R2

IS ISSUED TO:

Potlatch Corporation - Cypress Bend Mill Highway 4, Near Rowher McGehee, AR 71654 Desha County CSN: 21-0036

THIS PERMIT AUTHORIZES THE ABOVE REFERENCED PERMITTEE TO INSTALL, OPERATE, AND MAINTAIN THE EQUIPMENT AND EMISSION UNITS DESCRIBED IN THE PERMIT APPLICATION AND ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES. THIS PERMIT IS VALID BETWEEN:

	May 26, 1999	and	May 25, 2004	
AND IS SUBJECT	TO ALL LIMITS ANI	O CONDITIO	ONS CONTAINED HER	EIN.
Signed:				
Keith A. Michaels			Date	e Modified

SECTION I: FACILITY INFORMATION

PERMITTEE: Potlatch Corporation, Cypress Bend Mill

CSN: 21-0036 PERMIT NUMBER: 271-AOP-R2

FACILITY ADDRESS: Highway 4, Near Rowher

McGehee, AR 71654

COUNTY: Desha

CONTACT PERSON: Judy Phillips TELEPHONE NUMBER: (870) 877-3357

REVIEWING ENGINEER: Bryan Leamons

UTM North-South (X): 3,667.20 UTM East-West (Y): 596.20

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SECTION II: INTRODUCTION

Potlatch Corporation owns and operates the Cypress Bend Mill near McGehee, Arkansas. The facility includes a Kraft pulp mill with associated paper manufacturing operations and produces a variety of paper products. This facility is classified as a major stationary source pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) regulations) since it has emissions of more than 100 tons per year (tpy) and appears on the list of 28 major source categories. This facility is subject to regulation under the *Regulations of the Arkansas Operating Air Permit Program* (Regulation #26) because it emits over 100 tons per year of particulate matter (PM), particulate matter with a diameter less than 10 microns (PM₁₀), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), volatile organic compounds (VOC), carbon monoxide (CO), and nitrogen oxides (NO_x). In addition, emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) exceed the 10 tpy threshold for a single HAP and the 25 tpy aggregate for all HAPs.

Potlatch Corporation is subject to regulation under Arkansas Air Pollution Control Code (Regulation 18) and the Regulations of the Arkansas Plan of Implementation for Air Pollution Control (Regulation 19). Potlatch is also subject to the applicable provisions of the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) Subpart BB - Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills (see attached copy in Appendix A), Subpart D - Standards of Performance for Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generators for Which Construction Commenced after August 17, 1971 (see attached copy in Appendix B), Subpart Db - Standards of Performance for Industrial Commercial Institutional Steam Generating Units (see attached copy in Appendix C), Subpart Dc - Standards of Performance for Small Industrial Commercial Institutional Steam Generating Units (see attached copy in Appendix D), and 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 (see attached copy in Appendix E). Potlatch is also subject to regulation under the National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) Subpart S - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from the Pulp and Paper Industry (Cluster Rule) (see attached copy in Appendix F). In addition, when the final rule is promulgated Potlatch will also be subject to applicable provisions of the air standards to control emissions of toxic air pollutants from the chemical recovery area at pulp and paper mills.

Process Description

The Kraft pulping process involves the extraction of cellulose from wood chips by dissolving the lignin that binds the cellulose fibers together. This is done by cooking (digesting) the wood at elevated temperature and pressure in the presence of "white liquor". White liquor is a mixture of sodium sulfite and sodium hydroxide. Potlatch Corporation currently maintains five batch digesters.

The mixture of pulp and chemicals (cooked chips) is forced out of the digesters into a blow tank. The blow tank reduces the pressurized mixture to atmospheric pressure. The pulp is screened to remove knots and other undissolved materials and sent to the brown stock washer. In the brown stock washer the pulp is washed and separated from the digester chemicals. Washed pulp is bleached and formed into white paper board. A scrubber is used to control chlorine and chlorine dioxide emissions from the bleach plant.

The spent liquid contains spent digester chemicals and dissolved lignin and is referred to as weak black liquor. Weak black liquor contains chemicals and a high percentage of organic material. The heat value of the black liquor can be recovered by burning the black liquor in a boiler. Weak black liquor is approximately 15% solids, which will not sustain combustion. Thus, the water is first evaporated to yield a black liquor with a solids content of approximately 69%. The black liquor is burned in a recovery boiler and the chemicals are collected as a molten liquid of inorganic salts (smelt) at the bottom of the boiler. NO_x , SO_2 , and CO emissions are controlled through the use of good combustion techniques. PM/PM_{10} emissions are controlled through the use of a dual-chamber electrostatic precipitator (ESP).

Smelt contains both sodium sulfide and sodium carbonate. The smelt is transferred to a smelt dissolving tank and dissolved in water to produce "green liquor". Particulate emissions from the smelt dissolving tank are controlled through the use of a scrubber. Total reduced sulfur (TRS) emissions are controlled through the use of an absorber. The green liquor is principally a mixture of sodium sulfide and sodium carbonate. Green liquor is sent to a causticizer where slaked lime (quicklime or CaO) is added to convert the sodium carbonate to sodium hydroxide and thus complete the recovery of the white liquor. The calcium carbonate sludge is heated in a kiln to regenerate the lime (CaO) used in the causticizing tank. Particulate emissions from the lime kiln are also controlled through the use of a scrubber.

Vapors from the digesters and the blow tank are condensed. The non-condensable gases (NCGs), primarily reduced sulfur compounds, are collected and sent to the NCG Thermal Oxidizer for incineration. A packed tower scrubber is used to remove the SO_2 from the oxidizer tail gas. When the thermal oxidizer is not in operation the NCGs are sent to the lime kiln for incineration. The lime kiln is equipped with a venturi scrubber which controls particulate emissions.

The recovery boiler is not capable of generating all the steam required to operate the plant. Additional steam is provided by a 479 mmBTU per hour natural gas fired power boiler and an 86 mmBTU per hour natural gas fired package boiler.

Permit #271-AOP-R2 is the third operating permit issued to Potlatch Corporation - Cypress Bend Mill under Regulation 26. This action is a minor modification allowing the installation and operation of a multi-use liquor storage tank (SN-28) for the storage of weak black liquor or green liquor.

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Following is a facility wide summary of the emissions at this facility. Specific unit information may be located using the indicated cross reference pages.

		EMISSION SUMMARY					
Source	Description	Pollutant	Emissio	on Rates	Cross		
No.			lb/hr	tpy	Reference Page		
Total A	Allowable Emissions	PM	127.0	533.0			
		PM_{10}	127.0	533.0			
		SO_2	473.7	302.9			
		VOC	408.0	1477.7			
		СО	393.1	1624.0			
		NO_x	295.8	1233.8			
		Lead	0.004	0.020			
		TRS	30.14	129.61			
		H_2SO_4	1.90	8.30			
		Acetone	3.30	14.50			
		Chlorine	2.90	12.70			
		Chlorine Dioxide	4.12	18.10			
		Ammonia	2.40	10.50			
		TOTAL HAPS					
		Acetaldehyde*	3.252	14.160			
		Acrolein*	0.098	0.428			
		Carbon Tetrachloride*	0.127	0.553			
		Chloroform*	9.765	42.783			
		Formaldehyde*	1.303	5.477			
		HCl	4.50	18.10			
		Manganese	0.051	0.222			
		MEK*	1.50	6.43			
		Methanol*	116.32	206.12			
		Styrene*	0.161	0.698			

	EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source	Description	Pollutant	Emissio	on Rates	Cross
No.			lb/hr	tpy	Reference Page
1	Lime Kiln	PM PM ₁₀ SO ₂ VOC CO NO _x Lead	14.5 14.5 10.0 8.3 3.3 18.1 0.004	63.5 63.5 43.8 36.4 14.5 79.3 0.02	56
		TRS Manganese MEK* Methanol*	1.7 0.051 0.93 0.46	7.4 0.222 4.08 2.01	
2	Recovery Furnace	PM PM ₁₀ SO ₂ VOC CO NO _x TRS H ₂ SO ₄ Acetaldehyde Formaldehyde* Hydrogen Chloride Methanol Styrene	51.9 51.9 125.6 9.5 269.4 162.3 5.45 1.90 0.04 0.59 4.50 3.75 0.04	208.5 208.5 164.8 38.1 1081.8 651.6 21.90 8.30 0.15 2.35 18.10 15.10 0.17	44
3	Smelt Dissolving Tank	$\begin{array}{c} \text{PM} \\ \text{PM}_{10} \\ \text{SO}_2 \\ \text{VOC} \\ \text{NO}_x \\ \text{TRS} \\ \text{Methanol} \end{array}$	7.7 7.7 6.0 4.7 6.6 1.05 0.75	30.9 30.9 26.3 20.6 26.5 4.22 3.01	52

	EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source	Description	Pollutant	Emissio	Emission Rates	
No.			lb/hr	tpy	Reference Page
4	Power Boiler	$\begin{array}{c} PM \\ PM_{10} \\ SO_2 \\ VOC \\ CO \\ NO_x \end{array}$	47.9 47.9 323.0 0.7 47.4 95.8	209.8 209.8 28.7 3.1 207.7 419.6	19
5	NCG Thermal Oxidizer	PM PM ₁₀ SO ₂ VOC CO NO _x TRS Methanol* Acetaldehyde* Formaldehyde*	3.2 3.2 9.0 9.0 22.6 8.7 0.39 0.23 0.01 0.26 0.01	14.0 14.0 39.0 39.0 99.0 38.0 1.69 0.98 0.03 1.14 0.02	80
6	Bleach Plant Scrubber	VOC CO Chlorine Chlorine Dioxide Chloroform* Methanol* MEK* Styrene*	8.5 39.4 2.6 1.8 5.5 2.84 0.04 0.033	36.9 172.8 11.4 7.9 24.1 12.5 0.15 0.144	37
7	ClO ₂ Generator	VOC Chlorine Chlorine Dioxide Acetaldehyde* Chloroform* Formaldehyde* Methanol*	0.1 0.3 2.32 0.002 0.005 0.002 0.01	0.1 1.3 10.2 0.01 0.023 0.011 0.05	41

		EMISSION SUMMA	RY		
Source	Description	Pollutant	t Emission Rates		Cross
No.			lb/hr	tpy	Reference Page
8	Aeration Stabilization Basin and Process Sewers	VOC Chloroform* Methanol*	10.5 4.2 6.3	46.0 18.4 27.6	67
9	Ammonia Storage Tank		Deleted		
10	Brown Stock Washer Vent	VOC TRS Acetone Acetaldehyde* Acrolein* Carbon Tetrachloride* Chloroform* Methanol* MEK* Styrene*	150.5 17.15 3.3 0.79 0.012 0.074 0.06 25.89 0.33 0.088	658.7 75.1 14.5 3.44 0.054 0.322 0.26 113.39 1.41 0.384	32
11	Board Machine Vents	VOC Ammonia Acetaldehyde* Acrolein* Formaldehyde* Methanol* MEK*	9.1 2.4 2.28 0.086 0.451 1.95 0.15	39.8 10.5 9.99 0.374 1.976 8.53 0.63	62
12	Re-Burn Lime Bin Scrubber	Insignificant (Regulation 19 Appendix A Group A, Number 13)		ber 13)	
13	Package Boiler	$\begin{array}{c} \text{PM} \\ \text{PM}_{10} \\ \text{SO}_2 \\ \text{VOC} \\ \text{CO} \\ \text{NO}_x \end{array}$	1.5 1.5 0.1 0.5 11.0 4.3	6.3 6.3 0.3 2.2 48.2 18.8	23

	EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source			Emissio	on Rates	Cross
No.			lb/hr	tpy	Reference Page
14F	Pulping Material Storage Piles	VOC	37.7	165.0	27
15	Batch Digesters (Filling)	VOC TRS Acetaldehyde* Carbon Tetrachloride* Methanol* MEK*	65.9 4.4 0.13 0.053 2.55 0.04	288.6 19.3 0.54 0.231 11.16 0.14	29
16F	Pulp Storage Chests	VOC	5.2	22.6	84
17F	Landfill Operations	VOC	14.5	63.3	86
21	Weak Black Liquor Tank	VOC Methanol*	8.9 8.84	4.8 4.80	73
22	Weak Black Liquor Tank	VOC Methanol*	8.9 8.84	4.8 4.80	73
24	Methanol Tank	VOC Methanol*	51.6 51.6	0.5 0.5	74
25	Green Liquor Storage Tank	VOC	0.1	0.3	76
26	White Liquor Storage Tank	VOC	0.2	0.7	78
27F	Hardwood High Density Tower	VOC	1.1	4.5	84
28	Multi-Use Tank	VOC Methanol*	2.4 2.31	1.7 1.69	87

^{*}Emissions included in VOC totals.

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SECTION III: PERMIT HISTORY

Permit 271-A was the initial air permit issued to Potlatch Corporation for the construction and operation of a bleached kraft pulp and paper mill near McGehee, Arkansas. The permit was issued on December 16, 1974. The initial permit was issued based on the design criteria for the mill. This permit contained emission sources for the Recovery Boiler, Lime Kiln, Smelt Tank, Power Boiler, and the Sludge Incinerator. The permit also contained requirements for the facility to submit additional information that would provide a more complete description of the mill including a demonstration that the facility would be using the best available control technology for air pollution control. This submittal would prompt an opportunity for public comment on the proposed mill. Potlatch submitted the required information and opportunity for public comment was given by public notice on July 18, 1976. The information reflected design modifications that resulted in a net decrease in atmospheric emissions from the mill. A modified version of the original permit was issued on October 24, 1976.

Permit 271-AR-1 was issued on May 29, 1981 as a result of a proposal to construct and operate a 695 MMBtu/hr heat input coal fired boiler at the Cypress Bend Mill. This boiler would have produced 500,000 lb/hr of high pressure steam at maximum production to be used for electricity production and in-process only. The installation and operation of the boiler was to be regulated by both the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) and the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) regulations. In February 1982, permit PSD-AR-380 was assigned to Potlatch by the EPA. However the proposed project was never installed.

Permit 271-AR-2 was issued on February 16, 1990. This permit was issued in order to incorporate several changes that had taken place at the mill since the previous permit was issued. The lime kiln started burning natural gas as the primary fuel as of November 4, 1986. The facility had increased production from 386 tons/day of paperboard in 1978 to 628 tons/day of paperboard in 1988. The power boiler was modified on January 17, 1986 to use number 6 fuel oil and natural gas.

Permit 271-AR-3 was issued on July 26, 1990. This permit was issued in order to reflect the addition of a venturi scrubber on the outlet of the smelt dissolving tank which was completed on May 30, 1990. This permit also included the proposed value for TRS emissions from the smelt dissolving tank.

Permit 271-AR-4 was issued on June 24, 1991. This permit modification dealt with the replacement of the firing section of the recovery boiler. Potlatch proposed to replace the firing section of its existing recovery boiler due to deterioration of the equipment. The replacement resulted in an increased firing capacity of black liquor solids. This modification also caused the recovery boiler to be subject to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) Subpart BB -

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Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills which established emission factors for particulate matter and total reduced sulfur (TRS) compounds. Potlatch avoided PSD review at that time by accepting federally enforceable conditions limiting the amount of black liquor solids combusted in the recovery boiler.

Permit 271-AR-5 was issued on September 30, 1991. Permit 271-AR-5 was a "consolidated" permit which included all major air sources at the facility in the permit and expanded the applicable pollutants regulated in the permit. This permit allowed Potlatch Corporation to install a fifth digester. Additionally, this permit restricted throughput of black liquor solids through the recovery boiler to 2.2 million pounds per day.

Permit 271-AR-6 was issued on July 8, 1992. Permit 271-AR-6 allowed Potlatch Corporation to modify the recovery boiler to increase black liquor solids throughput capacity and thus increase total production. This modification resulted in a "significant net emissions increase" of particulate matter (PM/PM₁₀) 32.5 tons per year (tpy), sulfur dioxide (SO₂) 128.5 tpy, and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) 151.8 tpy. This modification caused the facility to be subject to the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Supplement to the Arkansas Plan of Implementation for Air Pollution Control. The 2.2 million pounds black liquor solids restriction was removed allowing operation of the recovery boiler at a maximum design throughput of 2.5 million pounds of black liquor solids per day. Additionally, this permit required Potlatch Corporation to install continuous emission monitors (CEM) or perform annual compliance testing for various pollutants for several sources. The following table summarizes the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) emission limits required by the PSD permit.

	Recovery Boiler BACT Emission Rates					
Pollutant	BACT Limit	Control Mechanism				
PM/PM ₁₀	0.038 gr/dscf (47.6 lb/hr)	Electro-Static Precipitator				
SO_2	86 ppm (125.6 lb/hr)	Proper operation of the boiler and a Continuous Emissions Monitoring System (CEM).				
NO _x	93 ppm (97.3 lb/hr)	Proper operation of the boiler and a Continuous Emissions Monitoring System (CEM).				

In addition, the Department required Potlatch to modify or replace the ESP controlling PM/PM₁₀ emissions from the recovery boiler within 5 years of permit issuance. The Department also required that the new or modified control equipment meet a PM/PM₁₀ emission limit consistent with BACT at the time the control equipment is modified. The Department added a stipulation that the new BACT emission limit could not be greater than 0.021 gr/dscf.

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NO_x emission rate data collected using a CEM indicated that Potlatch Corporation could not run the boiler at maximum capacity and meet the current permit limit of 93 parts per million (ppm) NO_x averaged over 12 hours. Potlatch Corporation conducted a Design of Experiment (DOE) to determine the optimal recovery boiler operating parameters and to determine if operation at the optimal parameters would allow compliance with existing permit limits. The DOE results indicated that, at the optimal operating parameters of the boiler, a NO_x emission limit of 110 ppm, corrected to 8% O₂ and averaged over 12 hours, would be required in order to operate the boiler at maximum design capacity.

Permit 271-AR-7 was issued on December 12, 1994, to allow an increase in the NO_x emission rate for the recovery boiler to 110 ppm, corrected to 8% O₂ and averaged over 12 hours. This also allowed Potlatch Corporation to operate the recovery boiler at the maximum design capacity of 2.5 million pounds of black liquor solids per day. Additionally, the permit allowed the installation of an 86 million (mm) BTU per hour package boiler, which provides additional steam to the plant during the winter months. Potlatch could not meet the steam demand during the winter months due to the drop in river water temperature and the lower ambient air temperature which caused more steam to be used to heat process water. This modification resulted in a "significant net emissions increase" of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) 96.3 tpy. This modification caused the facility to be subject to the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Supplement to the Arkansas Plan of Implementation for Air Pollution Control. The following table summarizes the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) emission limits required by the PSD permit.

NO _x BACT Emission Rates					
Source BACT Limit Control Mechanism					
Recovery Boiler (SN-02)	110 ppm corrected to 8% O ₂ , Averaged over a 12 hr period.	Controlled combustion practices and a Continuous Emissions Monitoring System (CEM).			
Package Boiler (SN-13)	0.05 lb/MMBtu	Low NO _x Burners.			

Permit 271-AR-8 was issued on August 5, 1996, to allow an increase in the operating hours for the Non-Condensable Gas Incinerator and a decrease in the allowable SO_2 emissions from the incinerator. The SO_2 emissions were reduced from 47.1 lbs/hr to 5.0 lbs/hr.

Permit 1136-A was a temporary permit issued to Potlatch Corporation on April 15, 1991. Potlatch was currently operating under permit 271-AR-3. The facility wanted to be granted a permit for the replacement of its digester tanks, which were partially affected by NSPS

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regulations. Considering the urgency of the project, the Department agreed to issue a temporary permit dealing exclusively with the digester replacement conditionally based upon a full "consolidated" application being submitted by June of 1991. The digester replacement consisted of building a new digester and replacing three of the four old digesters one at a time so that production was not hampered. The project was subject to NSPS Subpart BB which required that the non-condensable gases routed from the digesters that are incinerated in a non-NSPS lime kiln be subjected to 1200 EF for 0.5 seconds.

Permit 1136-AR-1 was issued as a modification to the temporary permit on April 24, 1991. The non-condensable gases from the evaporators and the digesters were normally routed to the lime kiln for incineration. However since the lime kiln was not in operation for a substantial number of hours per year, the facility decided to install a thermal incinerator to destroy the NCGs during those times. The thermal incinerator met the requirements contained in NSPS Subpart BB for retention time and temperature.

Arkansas Operating Permit #271-AOP-R0 was the first operating permit issued to Potlatch Corporation - Cypress Bend Mill under Regulation 26. This permit included several emission points which have always been located at the facility but were not previously permitted. In addition, some allowable emission rates were modified from the previous permit to reflect more recent test data and/or newer emission factors.

Permit #271-AOP-R1 is the second operating permit issued to Potlatch Corporation - Cypress Bend Mill under Regulation 26. Potlatch installed a new NCG Thermal Oxidizer in order to be able to comply with 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart S - *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from the Pulp and Paper Industry*. Also, Potlatch modified their recovery furnace which resulted in the need for a PSD review of the modification. The recovery furnace modification and related PSD implications are summarized below.

Potlatch Corporation modified the air distribution system and modernized the boiler section of the recovery furnace. Components of the economizer and the superheater were also be replaced. The new design allowed for increased steam production efficiency and capacity as well as increased black liquor solids (BLS) firing efficiency and capacity. Due to the increased capacity of the recovery furnace, emissions from Potlatch's smelt tank were also affected by this modification. However, it should be noted that Potlatch did not modify their smelt tank. The following table summarizes the BACT limits imposed by the permit:

Pollutant	BACT Limit* BACT Determination	
СО	300 ppmdv	Proper Design and Operation

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NO _x	110 ppmdv	Proper Design and Operation
TRS	5 ppmdv	Proper Design and Operation

^{*} All values are @ 8% O₂.

Additional emissions from Permit #271-AOP-R1 were shown to have less than significant modeling impact, therefore requiring no additional refined modeling. Also, no adverse impacts to Class I Areas were predicted, and no issues arose during the additional impact analysis.

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SECTION IV: EMISSION UNIT INFORMATION

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POWER UTILITIES

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SN-04 Power Boiler

Source Description

Source SN-04 is the Power Boiler. The power boiler is a 479 MMBtu/hr natural gas fired boiler. Exhaust gases pass through a stack located at the top of the Power House building. The steam from this unit is used to generate electricity in the turbine generator and to provide steam for various mill processes. This unit was installed in 1977 and is therefore subject to regulation under the New Source Performance Standards 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart D - Standards of Performance for Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generators for Which Construction is Commenced after August 17, 1971.

Specific Conditions

1. Pursuant to §19.501 et seq of the Regulations of the Arkansas State Implementation Plan for Air Pollution Control (Regulation 19) and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table for source SN-04. The pound per hour and the ton per year pollutant emission rates are based on the maximum capacity of the equipment. In addition, the NO_x and PM emission rates are effectively limited by Specific Condition 4.

Pollutant	lb/hr (Fuel Oil)	lb/hr (Natural Gas)	tpy
PM	47.9	47.9	209.8
PM_{10}	47.9	47.9	209.8
SO_2	323.0	0.4	28.7
VOC	0.84	0.7	3.1
СО	20.7	47.4	207.7
NO _x	143.7	95.8	419.6

2. Pursuant to §18.503 of the Arkansas Air Pollution Control Code (Regulation 18) and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, the permittee shall not exceed 5% opacity from source SN-04 as measured by EPA Reference Method 9.

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- 3. Pursuant to §19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart D, Standards of Performance for Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generators for Which Construction is Commenced After August 17,1971, the boiler (SN-04) is subject to all applicable requirements of the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) Subpart D provisions as identified in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 40, Part 60.40. A copy of this Subpart is provided in Appendix A.
- 4. Pursuant to §19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR §60.42 and §60.44, the boiler shall not exceed the following emission limits. Compliance shall be demonstrated by the initial compliance test (for PM performed and passed) and by the Continuous Emission Monitoring System (CEM) requirement contained in Specific Condition 5 and 12. Compliance with the sulfur dioxide (SO₂) limit shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 11.

The particulate matter, opacity, and NO_x standards apply at all times, except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

Regulation Citation	Pollutant	Emission Limit
40 CFR §60.42 (a)(1)	PM	0.1 lb/MMBtu
40 CFR §60.42 (a)(2)	Opacity	20% (six minute average)
		27% (any one six minute average per hour)
40 CFR §60.43 (a)(1) Fuel Oil Combustion	SO_2	0.8 lb/MMBtu
40 CFR §60.44 (a)(1) Natural Gas Combustion	NO _x	0.2 lb/MMBtu
40 CFR §60.44 (a)(2) Fuel Oil Combustion	NO_x	0.3 lb/MMBtu

5. Pursuant to $\S19.304$ of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR $\S60.45$ (a), the permittee shall continue to calibrate and maintain a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) to measure the NO_x emissions from the power boiler (SN-04). The CEMS shall be installed and operated in accordance with performance specification #2 found in 40 CFR Part 60,

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Appendix B, and the Department's Continuous Emission Monitoring System Standards (see attached copy in Appendix G to this permit).

- 6. Pursuant to §19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR §60.45 (e)(2), the permittee shall continue to calibrate and maintain a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) to measure the CO₂ emissions from the power boiler (SN-04). The CEMS shall be installed and operated in accordance with performance specification #3 found in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B, and the Department's Continuous Emission Monitoring System Standards (see attached copy in Appendix G to this permit).
- 7. Pursuant to §19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR §60.45 (g)(1), the permittee shall submit an excess opacity emissions report for any calendar quarter during which there are excess opacity emissions. These reports are only required when natural gas has been curtailed during the calendar quarter, and the permittee has combusted low sulfur fuel oil during that quarter. For the purposes of these reports, an excess emission is defined as all six minute periods during which the average opacity exceeds the opacity limits as stated in Specific Condition 4. If there are no excess emissions during the calendar quarter, the permittee shall submit a report semiannually stating that no excess emissions occurred during the semiannual reporting period.
- 8. Pursuant to §19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR §60.45 (g)(3), the permittee shall submit an excess NO_x emissions report for any calendar quarter during which there are excess NO_x emissions. For the purposes of these reports, an excess emission is defined as all three-hour periods during which the average emissions (arithmetic average of three contiguous one-hour periods) exceeds the applicable standards as stated in Specific Condition 4. If there are no excess emissions during the calendar quarter, the permittee shall submit a report semiannually stating that no excess emissions occurred during the semiannual reporting period.
- 9. Pursuant to §19.702 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall conduct compliance testing for carbon monoxide (CO) from the power boiler (SN-04) using EPA Reference Method 10. Testing shall be conducted on an annual basis on or before October 1 of each year. The next test shall be due prior to October 1, 2000. The permittee shall conduct the compliance testing and subsequent reporting in accordance with Plantwide Condition 3.
- 10. Pursuant to §19.705 of Regulation 19, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR 70.6, the permittee shall combust only natural gas as fuel for the power boiler (SN-04), with the exception of those times when natural gas is in curtailment. During such times, the permittee shall only combust low-sulfur fuel oil.

- 11. Pursuant to §19.705 and §19.304 of Regulation 19, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E and 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart D, 60.45 (b)(2), the permittee shall limit the sulfur content in the low sulfur (distillate) fuel oil to 0.5 percent or less. The permittee shall either obtain a sulfur content certification from the fuel oil supplier and maintain records of the amount of low-sulfur (distillate) fuel oil combusted in the Power Boiler (SN-04) during times of natural gas curtailment or monitor the amount of sulfur in the fuel by fuel sampling and analysis prior to the initial switch from natural gas combustion to fuel oil combustion. These records shall be maintained on site and shall be provided to Department personnel upon request.
- 12. Pursuant to §19.703 of Regulation 19, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, the permittee shall maintain a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) to measure opacity from the power boiler (SN-04) when burning low sulfur fuel oil. The CEMS shall be operated in the event that low-sulfur fuel oil is combusted in the boiler. The permittee shall certify a CEMS for opacity for the boiler prior to an initial switch from natural gas combustion to fuel oil combustion. The permittee shall also re-certify the CEMS for opacity prior to each future switch from natural gas combustion to fuel oil combustion.
- 13. Pursuant to §19.705 of Regulation 19, 40 CFR 70.6, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, the permittee shall not fire fuel oil in excess of 168 hours in any consecutive twelve month period in this boiler.
- 14. Pursuant to §19.705 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall maintain records of the number of hours in which fuel oil is fired in this boiler in order to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition 13 and which may be used by the Department for enforcement purposes. These records shall be updated monthly, shall be kept on site, and shall be made available to Department personnel upon request.

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SN-13 Package Boiler

Source Description

Source SN-13 is the package boiler which is a mobile unit that is rented from an outside source and serves as an auxiliary generator of steam during times when additional steam is necessary at the mill. This unit has a maximum heat input capacity of 86 MMBtu/hr and is natural gas fired. Since this unit is not a permanent fixture at the mill, the date of construction of the unit brought on site can vary. If the package boiler was constructed after June 9, 1989, then it will be subject to regulation under the New Source Performance Standards 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Dc - Standards of Performance for Small Industrial Commercial Institutional Steam Generating Units.

Specific Conditions

15. Pursuant to §19.501 et seq of the Regulations of the Arkansas State Implementation Plan for Air Pollution Control (Regulation 19) and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table for source SN-13. The pound per hour and the ton per year pollutant emission rates are based on the maximum capacity of the equipment.

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM_{10}	1.5	6.3
SO_2	0.1	0.3
VOC	0.5	2.2
СО	11.0	48.2

16. Pursuant to §19.501 et seq and §19.901 et seq of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table for source SN-13. Compliance with the emission rates is demonstrated through compliance with Specific Conditions 20 and 22.

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Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
NO _x	4.3	18.8
	0.05 lb/MMBtu	

17. Pursuant to §18.801 of Regulation 18 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table at source SN-13. The pound per hour and the ton per year emission rates are based on the capacity of the equipment.

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM	1.5	6.3

- 18. Pursuant to §18.501 of the Arkansas Air Pollution Control Code (Regulation 18) and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, the permittee shall not exceed 5% opacity from source SN-13 as measured by EPA Reference Method 9.
- 19. Pursuant to §18.1004 of Regulation 18 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, weekly observations of the opacity from source SN-13 shall be conducted by personnel familiar with the permittee's visible emissions. The permittee shall accept such observations for demonstration of compliance. The permittee shall maintain personnel trained in EPA Reference Method 9 after the next scheduled, Department sponsored Visible Emissions Training in April of 1999. If visible emissions which appear to be in excess of the permitted opacity are detected, the permittee shall immediately take action to identify the cause of the visible emissions, implement corrective action, and document that visible emissions did not appear to be in excess of the permitted opacity following the corrective action. The permittee shall maintain records which contain the following items in order to demonstrate compliance with this specific condition. These records shall be updated weekly, kept on site, and made available to Department personnel upon request.
 - a. The date and time of the observation
 - b. If visible emissions which appeared to be above the permitted limit were detected
 - c. If visible emissions which appeared to be above the permitted limit were detected, the cause of the exceedance of the opacity limit, the corrective action taken, and if the visible emissions appeared to be below the permitted limit after the corrective action was taken.

- d. The name of the person conducting the opacity observations.
- 20. Pursuant to §19.901 et seq of Regulation 19, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR Part 70.6, any package boiler brought on site must have a maximum heat input capacity of 86 MMBtu/hr or less and be natural gas fired.
- 21. Pursuant to §19.705 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall submit the Make, Model, Year of Construction, and the Capacity for each package boiler brought on site during the six month reporting period.
- 22. Pursuant to §19.702 and §19.901 et seq of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall conduct compliance testing for the NO_x emissions from the package boiler (SN-13). Testing shall be conducted once every two years using EPA Reference Method 7E. The permittee shall conduct the compliance testing and subsequent reporting in accordance with Plantwide Condition 3.
- 23. Pursuant to §19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR §60.48c(g), if the package boiler brought on site is an affected facility as described by 40 CFR §60.40c(a), the permittee shall record and maintain records of the amount of natural gas combusted in the boiler during each day the package boiler is operational. These records shall be maintained on site and made available to Department personnel upon request.

CSN #: 21-0036

PULP MILL OPERATIONS

CSN #: 21-0036

SN-14F Pulping Material Storage Piles

Source Description

Source SN-14F is the pulping material storage piles at the Cypress Bend Mill. Pulping material is received into the mill at two truck dumps and one rail car dump. The truck shipments of pulping material are unloaded at an inclining truck dump, and the rail-delivered pulping material is emptied by inverting the rail cars and dropping the material into an underground hopper. From the two delivery points, the pulping material is conveyed to the distribution tower and is then dropped onto the storage piles. The other truck dump deposits pulping material onto the cement pad that stores the pulping material. The freshly deposited pulping material is then pushed onto the storage pile. Three piles of material are used for storage, and fugitive VOC emissions are released from the piles. Emission limits for this source are based on published emission factors at the time of permit issuance. The development of new or different emissions data which affects the estimated emission rates from this source will not be considered a violation of the pollutant emission limits established in this permit.

The pulping material storage piles feed the conveyors that bring the material to the Digesters for cooking. The pulping material conveying system regulates the flow of material from the Pulping Material Receiving and Storage Area to the digesters. All parts of the conveying system are enclosed, which eliminates airborne debris from the transport of pulping material.

Specific Conditions

24. Pursuant to §19.501 et seq of the Regulations of the Arkansas State Implementation Plan for Air Pollution Control (Regulation 19) and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table for source SN-14F. The pound per hour pollutant emission rate is based on the maximum hourly production and the ton per year pollutant is effectively limited by Specific Condition 25.

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	37.7	165.0

25. Pursuant to §19.705 of Regulation 19, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR Part 70.6, the permittee shall process no more than 1,543,092 tons of pulping material during any consecutive twelve month period.

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26. Pursuant to §19.705 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall maintain records which demonstrate compliance with the limit set in Specific Condition 25 and may be used by the Department for enforcement purposes. Compliance shall be determined on a monthly basis by totaling the amount of pulping material processed for the previous 12 months. Each 12 month total shall be available for inspection by the last day of the month after the reported 12 months. These records shall be maintained on site and shall be provided to Department personnel upon request.

CSN #: 21-0036

SN-15 Batch Digesters

Source Description

Source SN-15 is the mill's five batch digesters. The function of the digesters is to cook the pulping material using white liquor, black liquor, and steam from the boiler room. In the digestion process, these products are combined and cooked at a set pressure and temperature until a quality of pulp is obtained. At the end of each cook, the blow valve at the bottom of the digester is opened. The pressure in the digester forces the pulp mass through a blow line into the blow tank.

The mill has one large cylindrical blow tank located east of the digesters. The blow tank is at atmospheric pressure, and the mass from the digesters enters the blow tank tangentially at the top. When the pulping material hits the lower pressure in the tank, the liquor and water flash, blowing apart the pulping material to produce the pulp fibers. The fibers and the spent cooking liquor then fall to the bottom of the blow tank.

The vapors from the blow tank exit through a vapor line at the top of the blow tank. The vapors from the tank are sent to the blow heat condensing system. Flow to the condensing system is maintained in the absence of blow downs by steam supplements. There is a series of condensers that remove condensable gases (primarily turpentine) from the blow gas. The steam vapors are condensed in the accumulator tank and used to heat hot water in the washers. Gases that do not condense are sent to the Lime Kiln or the non-condensable gas (NCG) Thermal Oxidizer for destruction. Since the blow tank and cyclone are closed units, there are no air emissions from these units.

When the digesters are uncapped and filled with pulping material, some of the gas is displaced from the digesters to the atmosphere. This gas stream is the source of the digester's emissions. During the cooking process, the non-condensable gases (NCGs) from the digesters and blow tanks are sent through a series of condensers and are then routed to the NCG system. Emission limits for this source are based on published emission factors at the time of permit issuance. The development of new or different emissions data which affects the estimated emission rates from this source will not be considered a violation of the pollutant emission limits established in this permit. The digesters commenced construction after September 24, 1976 and are therefore subject to 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart BB.

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Specific Conditions

27. Pursuant to §19.501 et seq of the Regulations of the Arkansas State Implementation Plan for Air Pollution Control (Regulation 19) and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table for source SN-15. The pound per hour and ton per year pollutant emission rates are based on the maximum capacity of the equipment. The ton per year emission rate is also effectively limited by Specific Condition 25 and 29.

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	65.9	288.6

28. Pursuant to §19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR §60.283, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table for source SN-15. Compliance with the emission rates is demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 25.

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
TRS	4.4	19.3
	5 ppmdv corrected to 10% O ₂ Based on a 12 hr average.	

29. Pursuant to §18.801 of the Arkansas Air Pollution Control Code (Regulation 18) and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, the permittee shall not exceed the air contaminant and hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emission rates set forth in the following table for source SN-15. The pound per hour and ton per year pollutant emission rates are based on the maximum capacity of the equipment. The ton per year emission rate is also effectively limited by Specific Condition 25.

Air Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Acetaldehyde	0.13	0.54
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.053	0.231
Methanol	2.55	11.16
MEK	0.04	0.14

- 30. The Batch Digesters (SN-15) are subject to and shall comply with all applicable provisions of 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart A General Provisions and Subpart BB Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp and Paper Mills because the equipment was constructed or modified after September 24, 1976. A copy of Subpart BB is provided in Appendix A.
- 31. Pursuant to §19.801 and §19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR §60.283, all non-condensable gases from the Batch Digesters (SN-15) shall be routed to efficient incineration (1200 EF for at least 0.5 seconds) at the NCG Thermal Oxidizer or the Lime Kiln (backup) at all times.

CSN #: 21-0036

SN-10 Brown Stock Washers

Source Description

When the pulp and liquor exit the blow tank, the pulp goes through several processing steps before it is stored in the unbleached high density storage chest. Knots can be undercooked wood chips or irregularly shaped or overly thick pieces of wood. The pulp mill employs pressure knotters to remove these pieces of wood from the pulp. These Pressure Knotters operate at pressures exceeding atmospheric and therefore have no atmospheric vents.

Material rejected in the pressure knotter is sent to the knot drainer for further separation. Knots are returned to the digester for further processing and any useful pulp is sent to the brown stock washing system. Under atmospheric conditions, knotting operations can contribute TRS and VOC emissions due to the operation of the knotters/screens reject handling operations. There are no emission factors for knot draining currently available and emissions from these units are considered to be negligible.

Source SN-10 is the mills brown stock washer system. Pulp is washed to remove spent cooking chemicals. The mill employs four horizontal Brown Stock Washers for the washing operation. Wash water and the pulp move in counter current directions in the brown stock washing process. The washed pulp is passed through screening and cleaning stages which remove debris from the stock. Emission limits for this source are based on published emission factors at the time of permit issuance. The development of new or different emissions data which affects the estimated emission rates from this source will not be considered a violation of the pollutant emission limits established in this permit. The brown stock washers commenced construction prior to September 24, 1976 and are therefore not subject to 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart BB.

Specific Conditions

32. Pursuant to §19.501 et seq of the Regulations of the Arkansas State Implementation Plan for Air Pollution Control (Regulation 19) and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table for source SN-10. The pound per hour and ton per year pollutant emission rates are based on the maximum capacity of the equipment. The ton per year pollutant emission rate is also effectively limited by Plantwide Condition 9.

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Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	150.5	658.7
TRS	17.15	75.1

33. Pursuant to §18.801 of the Arkansas Air Pollution Control Code (Regulation 18) and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, the permittee shall not exceed the air contaminant and hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emission rates set forth in the following table for source SN-10. The pound per hour and ton per year pollutant emission rates are based on the maximum capacity of the equipment. The ton per year pollutant emission rates are also effectively limited by Plantwide Condition 9.

Air Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Acetone	3.3	14.5
Acetaldehyde	0.79	3.44
Acrolein	0.012	0.054
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.074	0.322
Chloroform	0.06	0.26
Methanol	25.89	113.39
MEK	0.33	1.41
Styrene	0.088	0.384

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Standards for the Pulping System at Kraft Processes

- 34. Pursuant to §19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR §63.443(a), the owner or operator of each pulping system using the kraft process subject to the requirements of this subpart shall control the total HAP emissions from the following equipment systems, as specified in paragraphs (c) and (d) (Specific Conditions 35 and 36, respectively) of this section.
 - 1. At existing affected sources, the total HAP emissions from the following equipment systems shall be controlled:
 - i. Each LVHC system;
 - ii. Each knotter or screen system with total HAP mass emission rates greater than or equal to the rates specified in paragraphs (a)(1)(ii)(A) or (a)(1)(ii)(B) of this section or the combined rate specified in paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(C) of this section.
 - A. Each knotter system with emissions of 0.05 kilograms or more of total HAP per megagram of ODP (0.1 pounds per ton).
 - B. Each screen system with emissions of 0.10 kilograms or more of total HAP per megagram of ODP (0.2 pounds per ton).
 - C. Each knotter and screen system with emissions of 0.15 kilograms or more of total HAP per megagram of ODP (0.3 pounds per ton).
 - iii. Each pulp washing system;
 - iv. Each decker system that:
 - A. Uses any process water other than fresh water or paper machine white water; or
 - B. Uses any process water with a total HAP concentration greater than 400 parts per million by weight; and
 - v. Each oxygen delignification system.
- 35. Pursuant to §19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR §63.443(c), equipment systems listed in paragraph (a) of this section shall be enclosed and vented into a closed-vent system and routed to a control device that meets the requirements specified in paragraph (d) (Specific Condition 36) of this section. The enclosures and closed-vent system shall meet the requirements specified in §63.450.
- 36. Pursuant to §19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR §63.443(d), the control device used to reduce total HAP emissions from each equipment system listed in paragraph (a) (Specific Condition 34) of this section shall:
 - 1. Reduce total HAP emissions by 98% or more by weight; or

- 2. Reduce the total HAP concentration at the outlet of the thermal oxidizer to 20 ppmdv or less, corrected to 10% oxygen; or
- 3. Reduce total HAP emissions using a thermal oxidizer designed and operated at a minimum temperature of 871E C (1600E F) and a minimum residence time of 0.75 seconds; or
- 4. Reduce total HAP emissions using a boiler, lime kiln, or recovery furnace by introducing the HAP emission stream with the primary fuel or into the flame zone.
- 37. Pursuant to §19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR §63.443(e), periods of excess emissions reported under §63.455 shall not be a violation of §63.433(c) and (d) (Specific Conditions 35 and 36, respectively) provided that the time of excess emissions (excluding periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction) divided by the total process operating time in a semi-annual reporting period does not exceed the following levels:
 - 1. One percent for control devices used to reduce the total HAP emissions from the LVHC system; and
 - 2. Four percent for control devices used to reduce the total HAP emissions from the HVLC system; and
 - 3. Four percent for control devices used to reduce the total HAP emissions from both the LVHC and the HVLC systems.

BLEACH PLANT OPERATIONS

CSN #: 21-0036

SN-06 Bleach Plant Scrubber

Source Description

The unbleached Kraft pulp is taken from the high density storage chest for further processing in the bleach plant. The bleaching process removes the remaining lignin and Kraft color from the unbleached pulp. Bleaching is performed in several stages using chlorine/chlorine dioxide, caustic soda, oxygen, and hydrogen peroxide. The bleach plant uses a scrubber to control the chlorine/chlorine dioxide emissions.

Source SN-06 is the mill's bleach plant scrubber. The mill utilizes a wet scrubber to control emissions from the bleach plant. The Bleach Plant Scrubber controls emissions from the sequential processing and washing stages of the bleaching operations. Significant equipment associated with the bleaching process is either pressurized or kept under negative pressure and connected to the scrubber. This equipment was installed in 1985. Emission limits for this source are based on published emission factors at the time of permit issuance. The development of new or different emissions data which affects the estimated emission rates from this source will not be considered a violation of the pollutant emission limits established in this permit.

Specific Conditions

38. Pursuant to §19.501 et seq of the Regulations of the Arkansas State Implementation Plan for Air Pollution Control (Regulation 19) and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table for source SN-06. The pound per hour and ton per year pollutant emission rates are based on the maximum capacity of the equipment along with proper operation of the control equipment as prescribed in Specific Condition 40. The ton per year pollutant emission rates are also effectively limited by Plantwide Condition 9.

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	8.5	36.9
СО	37.4	163.6

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39. Pursuant to §18.801 of the Arkansas Air Pollution Control Code (Regulation 18) and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, the permittee shall not exceed the air contaminant and hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emission rates set forth in the following table for source SN-06. The pound per hour and ton per year pollutant emission rates are based on the maximum capacity of the equipment along with proper operation of the control equipment as prescribed in Specific Condition 40. The ton per year pollutant emission rates are also effectively limited by Plantwide Condition 9.

Air Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Chlorine	2.6	11.4
Chlorine Dioxide	1.8	7.9
Chloroform	5.5	24.1
Methanol	2.84	12.5
MEK	0.04	0.15
Styrene	0.033	0.144

- 40. Pursuant to §19.303 of Regulation 19 and A.C.A. §8-4-203(a) as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and A.C.A. §8-4-311, the permittee shall continuously operate the wet scrubber system whenever the Bleach Plant is in operation. Bypassing this control equipment shall be considered a violation of this permit condition. The wet scrubber system shall be operated within its design limitations and maintained in serviceable condition at all times.
- 41. Source SN-06 is subject to the applicable provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A General Provisions and 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart S National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from the Pulp and Paper Industry. A copy of Subpart S is included in Appendix F of this permit. The applicable provisions of this subpart include, but are not necessarily limited to, the items outlined in Specific Conditions 42 through 46.
- 42. Pursuant to §19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR §63.445(b), the equipment at each bleaching stage, of the bleaching systems listed in paragraph (a) of this section, where chlorinated compounds are introduced shall be enclosed and vented into a closed-vent system and routed to a control device that meets the requirements specified in paragraph (c) (Specific Condition 43) of this section. The enclosures and closed-vent system shall meet the requirements specified in §63.450.

- 43. Pursuant to §19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR §63.445(c)(2), the control device used to reduce the chlorinated HAP emissions (not including chloroform) from the equipment specified in paragraph (b) (Specific Condition 42) of this section shall achieve a treatment device outlet concentration of 10 parts per million or less by volume of total chlorinated HAPs.
- 44. Pursuant to §19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR §63.445(d)(1) and (2), the owner or operator of each bleaching system subject to paragraph (a)(2) of this section shall reduce chloroform air emissions to the atmosphere by complying with either (1) or (2) listed below:
 - 1. Complying with the following applicable effluent limitation guidelines and standards specified in 40 CFR Part 430:
 - A. Dissolving-grade kraft bleaching systems and lines, 40 CFR 430.14 through 430.17; and
 - B. Paper-grade kraft bleaching systems and lines, 40 CFR 430.24(a)(1) and (e), and 40 CFR 430.26(a) and (c).
 - 2. Using no hypochlorite or chlorine for bleaching in the bleaching system or line.
- 45. Pursuant to §19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR §63.453(a), each owner or operator subject to the standards specified in §\$63.445(b) and (c), (Specific Conditions 42 and 43, respectively) and 63.450(d), shall install, calibrate, certify, operate, and maintain according to manufacturer's specifications, a continuous monitoring system (CMS, as defined in §63.2 of this part) as specified in paragraphs (c) and (d) (Specific Condition 46), except as allowed in paragraph (m) of this section. The CMS shall include a continuous recorder.
- 46. Pursuant to §19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR §63.453(c) and (d), a CMS shall be operated to measure the following parameters for each gas scrubber used to comply with the bleaching system requirements of §63.445(c) (Specific Condition 43).
 - 1. The pH or the oxidation/reduction potential of the gas scrubber effluent;
 - 2. The gas scrubber vent gas inlet flow rate; and
 - 3. The gas scrubber liquid influent flow rate.
 - 4. In lieu of items 1 through 3 of this specific condition, a CMS shall be operated to measure the chlorine outlet concentration of each gas scrubber used to comply with the bleaching system outlet concentration requirement specified in §63.445(c)(2) (Specific Condition 43).

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SN-07 Chlorine Dioxide Generator

Source Description

Source SN-07 is the mill's chlorine dioxide generator. Chlorine dioxide is generated using sodium chlorate, methanol, and sulfuric acid. Produced chlorine dioxide gas is absorbed in chilled water and sent to storage for further use in the bleaching operation. The Tail Gas Scrubber controls emissions from the Chlorine Dioxide Generator and chlorine dioxide distribution system. This equipment was installed in 1990.

Specific Conditions

47. Pursuant to §19.501 et seq of the Regulations of the Arkansas State Implementation Plan for Air Pollution Control (Regulation 19) and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table for source SN-07. The pound per hour and ton per year pollutant emission rates are based on the maximum capacity of the equipment along with proper operation of the control equipment as prescribed in Specific Condition 49. The ton per year pollutant emission rates are also effectively limited by Plantwide Condition 9.

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	0.1	0.1

48. Pursuant to §18.801 of the Arkansas Air Pollution Control Code (Regulation 18) and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, the permittee shall not exceed the air contaminant and hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emission rates set forth in the following table for source SN-07. The pound per hour and ton per year pollutant emission rates are based on the maximum capacity of the equipment along with proper operation of the control equipment as prescribed in Specific Condition 49. The ton per year pollutant emission rates are also effectively limited by Plantwide Condition 9.

Air Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Chlorine	0.3	1.3
Chlorine Dioxide	2.32	10.2
Acetaldehyde	0.002	0.01

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Air Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Chloroform	0.005	0.023
Formaldehyde	0.002	0.011
Methanol	0.01	0.05

49. Pursuant to §19.303 of Regulation 19 and A.C.A. §8-4-203(a) as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and A.C.A. §8-4-311, the permittee shall continuously operate the wet scrubber system whenever the Chlorine Dioxide Generator is in operation. Bypassing this control equipment shall be considered a violation of this permit condition. The wet scrubber system shall be operated within its design limitations and maintained in serviceable condition at all times.

RECOVERY PROCESS

SN-02 Recovery Furnace

Source Description

Under this permit, Potlatch is modifying the air distribution system and modernizing the boiler section of the recovery furnace. Components of the economizer and the superheater are being replaced. The new design will allow for increased steam production efficiency and capacity as well as increased black liquor solids (BLS) firing efficiency and capacity. The recovery furnace will have a maximum sustainable firing rate of 2.75 Mmlb/day and a peak firing rate of 3.00 Mmlb/day when the modifications have been completed.

The recovery processes at the mill are designed to reclaim the pulp cooking chemicals and provide process heat for mill operations. Spent cooking liquor and the pulp wash water are combined to form a weak black liquor which is concentrated in an Evaporator system to a strong black liquor of about 69% solids. There are six effects and three pre-evaporator stages in the Evaporator train at the mill, each effect operating at a different pressure. The Concentrator and Finisher follow the Evaporator train. The heavy black liquor is then fired in the Recovery Furnace (SN-02). Combustion of the organics dissolved in the black liquor provides heat for generating process steam and for converting sodium sulfate to sodium sulfide. Inorganic chemicals present in the black liquor collect as a molten smelt at the bottom of the furnace.

Source SN-02 is the mill's recovery furnace. The recovery furnace is the heart of the chemical recovery process at the mill. This unit serves to recover the inorganic chemicals that are necessary for making pulp from pulping material. The furnace is fired with black liquor produced from the digestion of the pulping material in the Batch Digesters. After being concentrated in the evaporator system, the black liquor has a high solids content and a high heating value which makes it ideal for firing in the Recovery Furnace. Flue gas from the furnace is sent through an economizer, followed by an electrostatic precipitator (ESP). The ESP is used to control particulate matter emissions from the furnace. The Recovery Furnace was modified after September 24, 1976 and is therefore subject to 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart BB. The Recovery Furnace is also subject to 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Db since it burns small amounts of fossil fuel during startup and shutdown (i.e., natural gas and low sulfur distillate oil).

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Specific Conditions

50. Pursuant to §19.501 et seq of the Regulations of the Arkansas State Implementation Plan for Air Pollution Control (Regulation 19) and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table for source SN-02. The pound per hour and ton per year pollutant emission rates for VOCs are based on the maximum capacity of the equipment and are effectively limited by Specific Condition 66. Compliance with the emission limits is also demonstrated through proper operation of the control equipment.

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM	51.6	208.5
VOC	9.5	38.1

51. Pursuant to §19.501 and §19.901 et seq of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table for source SN-02. Compliance with the emission rates is demonstrated through compliance with Specific Conditions 58 and 59 and through proper operation of the control equipment. These emission rates also satisfy the particulate matter requirement contained in 40 CFR §60.282(a)(1)(i).

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM_{10}	51.6	208.5
	0.0294 gr/dscf corrected to 8% O ₂	

52. Pursuant to §19.501 and §19.901 et seq of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table for source SN-02. Compliance with the emission rates is demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 60.

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
SO_2	125.6	164.8
	86 ppmdv corrected to 8% O ₂ Based on a 12 hr average.	

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53. Pursuant to §19.501 et seq and §19.901 et seq of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table for source SN-02. Compliance with the emission rates is demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 61.

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
СО	269.4	1081.8

54. Pursuant to §19.501 et seq and §19.901 et seq of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table for source SN-02. Compliance with the emission rates is demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 62.

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
NO_X	162.3	651.6
	110 ppmdv corrected to 8% O ₂ Based on a rolling 30 day average.	

55. Pursuant to §19.501 et seq, §19.804 and §19.901 et seq of Regulation 19, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, and 40 CFR §60.283, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table for source SN-02. Compliance with the emission rates is demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 63.

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
TRS	5.45	21.9
	5 ppmdv corrected to 8% O ₂ Based on a 12 hr average.	

56. Pursuant to §18.801 of the Arkansas Air Pollution Control Code (Regulation 18) and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, the permittee shall not exceed the air pollutant emission rates set forth in the following table for source SN-02. The pound per hour and ton per year pollutant emission rates are based on the maximum capacity of the equipment and are effectively limited by Specific Condition 66.

Air Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Acetaldehyde	0.04	0.15
Formaldehyde	0.59	2.35
Hydrogen Chloride	4.50	18.10
Methanol	3.75	15.10
Styrene	0.04	0.17
Sulfuric Acid	1.9	8.3

- 57. Pursuant to §19.901 et seq of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall not exceed 20% opacity from source SN-02 as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. Compliance shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 64. This opacity limit also satisfies the opacity requirement contained in 40 CFR §60.282(a)(1)(ii).
- 58. Pursuant to §19.702 and §19.901 et seq of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall continue to conduct compliance testing for the particulate matter emissions from the recovery boiler ESP (SN-02). The permittee may correct the particulate emissions measured during the test to 8% O₂. Testing shall be conducted once every six months using EPA Reference Method 5. The permittee may report all emissions measured using EPA Reference Method 5 as PM₁₀ or the permittee may conduct separate PM₁₀ testing using EPA Reference Method 201A. If the permitted emission rates are exceeded, the permittee shall recalculate the netting analysis for these two pollutants and submit a retroactive PSD permit application as necessary. The permittee shall conduct the compliance testing and subsequent reporting in accordance with Plantwide Condition 3. If the permittee chooses not to conduct separate tests for TSP and PM₁₀, the results of the TSP test shall be accepted for compliance demonstration with the PM₁₀ emission rates. If the average of all tests performed in a calendar year is in excess of 47.6 pounds per hour, it will be considered a violation of the annual emission rates. The permittee may conduct more than two tests in a calendar year in order to lower the hourly average of all tests. This does not relieve the permittee of any possible enforcement action for any possible exceedances of the hourly emission rates. The permittee must also perform at least two test per calendar year, i.e., the permittee may not perform tests in early January, midsummer, and later December and have the last test count as one of the semi-annual tests for the next calendar year.

- 59. Pursuant to §19.901 et seq of Regulation 19, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, and 40 CFR §60.282(a)(1)(i), the permittee shall modify or replace the equipment controlling the PM/PM₁₀ emissions from the recovery furnace (SN-02) when it becomes evident that the existing equipment will not be able to guarantee acceptable compliance with the permit limits. The results from the semi-annual testing required by Specific Condition 58 and the opacity monitoring data required by Specific Condition 64 will be used to determine the status of the existing control equipment. Should replacement be necessary, the control equipment will be required to meet a PM/PM₁₀ emission limit consistent with the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) at the time of the modification. In no event shall this emissions limit be greater than 0.021 gr/dscf.
- 60. Pursuant to \$19.703 and \$19.901 et seq of Regulation 19, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, and A.C.A. \$8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. \$8-4-304 and \$8-4-311, the permittee shall continue to calibrate and maintain a continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) which records the concentration of SO₂ leaving the recovery furnace (SN-02). The SO₂ monitor shall be operated in accordance with the Department's Continuous Emission Monitoring System Standards (see attached copy in Appendix G) and shall be operated at all times including during startup and shutdown. The concentrations of SO₂ shall be corrected to 8% oxygen and averaged over a 12 hour period. The 12 hour average shall be determined as the arithmetic mean of the appropriate 12 contiguous one hour average concentrations. A day shall define two continuous 12 hour periods. The facility may define the day and the two continuous 12 hour periods; however, once the day is defined the facility shall remain consistent and the time which defines a day shall not be changed.
- 61. Pursuant to §19.703 and §19.901 et seq of Regulation 19, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, the permittee shall continue to calibrate and maintain a continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) which records the concentration of CO leaving the recovery furnace (SN-02). The CO monitor shall be operated in accordance with the Department's Continuous Emission Monitoring System Standards (see attached copy in Appendix G) and shall be operated at all times including during startup and shutdown. The concentrations of CO shall be corrected to 8% oxygen and averaged over a 12 hour period. The 12 hour average shall be determined as the arithmetic mean of the appropriate 12 contiguous one hour average concentrations. A day shall define two continuous 12 hour periods. The facility may define the day and the two continuous 12 hour periods; however, once the day is defined the facility shall remain consistent and the time which defines a day shall not be changed.
- 62. Pursuant to §19.703 and §19.901 et seq of Regulation 19, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, the permittee shall continue to calibrate and maintain a continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS)

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which records the concentration of NO_x leaving the recovery furnace (SN-02). The NO_x monitor shall be operated in accordance with the Department's Continuous Emission Monitoring System Standards (see attached copy in Appendix G) and shall be operated at all times including during startup and shutdown. The concentrations of NO_x shall be corrected to 8% oxygen. Compliance will be demonstrated on a rolling 30-day average.

- 63. Pursuant to §19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR §60.284(a)(2), the permittee shall continue to calibrate and maintain a continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) which records the concentration of TRS leaving the recovery furnace (SN-02). The TRS monitor shall be operated in accordance with the Department's Continuous Emission Monitoring System Standards (see attached copy in Appendix G) and shall be operated at all times including during startup and shutdown. The concentrations of TRS shall be corrected to 8% oxygen and averaged over a 12 hour period as specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BB, Section 60.284(c)(1).
- 64. Pursuant to §19.901 et seq of Regulation 19, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, and 40 CFR §60.284(a)(1), the permittee shall continue to calibrate and maintain a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) which records the opacity of the gases leaving the recovery furnace (SN-02). The opacity monitor shall be operated in accordance with the Department's Continuous Emission Monitoring System Standards (see attached copy in Appendix G) and shall be operated at all times including during startup and shutdown.
- 65. Pursuant to §19.901 et seq of Regulation 19, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR Part 70.6, the permittee shall combust black liquor solids and natural gas in the Recovery Furnace (SN-02). Low sulfur fuel oil may only be combusted during times of startup, shutdown, and natural gas curtailment.
- 66. Pursuant to §19.901 et seq of Regulation 19, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR Part 70.6, the permittee shall not fire in excess of 501,875 tons of black liquor solids during any consecutive twelve month period in the Recovery Furnace (SN-02).
- 67. Pursuant to §19.705 and §19.901 et seq of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall maintain records which demonstrate compliance with the limit set in Specific Condition 66 and may be used by the Department for enforcement purposes. Compliance shall be determined on a monthly basis by totaling the amount of black liquor solids fired for each calendar day the previous 12 months. Each 12 month total shall be available for inspection by the last day of the month after the reported 12 months. These

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records shall be maintained on site and shall be provided to Department personnel upon request.

- 68. Pursuant to §19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db, the permittee shall only combust natural gas and distillate oil, when not combusting black liquor solids, with a nitrogen content of 0.3 weight percent or less and limit the combined annual capacity factor of the boiler to 10 percent or less.
- 69. Pursuant to §19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR §60.49b(d), the permittee shall record and maintain records of the amount of natural gas and distillate oil combusted during each day and calculate the annual capacity factor for each calendar quarter. The annual capacity factor is determined on a 12-month rolling average basis with a new annual capacity factor calculated at the end of each calendar month.
- 70. Pursuant to §19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR §60.49b(d), the permittee shall determine the annual capacity factor from each fossil fuel by dividing the actual heat input to the boiler during the calendar year from the combustion of each fossil fuel by the potential heat input to the boiler if the boiler had been operated for 8,760 hours at the maximum design heat input capacity.
- 71. Pursuant to §19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR §60.49b(r), the permittee shall limit the sulfur content in the low sulfur (distillate) fuel oil to 0.5 percent or less. The permittee shall obtain a sulfur content certification from the fuel oil supplier and maintain records of the amount of low-sulfur (distillate) fuel oil combusted in the Recovery Furnace (SN-02) during times of startup and shutdown. These records shall be maintained on site and shall be provided to Department personnel upon request.
- 72. Pursuant to §19.702 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall test source SN-02 for VOC emissions using EPA Reference Method 25A within sixty days of achieving maximum production but no later than 180 days after initial start up and in accordance with Plantwide Condition 3. Test results in excess of 8.7 lb/hr will be considered a violation of the annual emission rate. (8.7 lb/hr * 8760 hr/yr * 1 ton/2000 ton = 38.1 tpy)
- 73. Pursuant to §18.1002 of Regulation 18 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, the permittee shall test source SN-02 for methanol using EPA Reference Method 308 and for hydrogen chloride using EPA Reference Method 26 within 60 days of achieving maximum production but no later than 180 days after initial start up. All tests shall take place in accordance with Plantwide Condition 3.

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SN-03 Smelt Dissolving Tank

Source Description

Due to the modifications being made to the recovery furnace, there will be a permitted increase in the amount of black liquor solids that may be processed at the smelt tank. Not all permitted emissions will be increasing because previous testing has demonstrated that the current emissions are adequate for the expected increase in actual emissions from this source. It should be noted that although the permitted and/or actual emissions from this source are changing, the source itself is not being modified. Therefore, this source did not undergo a BACT review for this PSD permit but was considered in the Ambient Air Impact Analysis.

The smelt is dissolved in water to form green liquor, which is transferred to a causticizing tank where quicklime (CaO) is added to convert the solution back to white liquor for return to the digester system. A lime mud precipitates from the causticizing tank, after which it is calcined in the Lime Kiln to regenerate quicklime.

Source SN-03 is the mill's smelt dissolving tank. Smelt flows freely from the Recovery Furnace to the Smelt Dissolving Tank where it is mixed with a weak caustic solution from the mud washing process to become green liquor. Emissions from the Smelt Dissolving Tank are controlled by a dedicated wet venturi and wet packed-bed scrubber system in series. The Smelt Dissolving Tank commenced construction before September 24, 1976 and is therefore not subject to 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart BB.

Specific Conditions

74. Pursuant to §19.501 et seq of the Regulations of the Arkansas State Implementation Plan for Air Pollution Control (Regulation 19) and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table for source SN-03. The pound per hour and ton per year pollutant emission rates are based on the maximum capacity of the equipment and are effectively limited by Specific Conditions 66 and 80. Compliance with the emission limits is also demonstrated through proper operation of the control equipment.

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM_{10}	7.7	30.9
SO_2	6.0	26.3

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Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	4.7	20.6

75. Pursuant to §19.501 et seq and §19.901 et seq of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table for source SN-03. The pound per hour and ton per year pollutant emission rates are based on the maximum capacity of the equipment and are effectively limited by Specific Condition 66.

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
NO_X	6.6	26.5

76. Pursuant to §19.501 et seq, §19.804, and §19.901 et seq of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table for source SN-03. The pound per hour and ton per year pollutant emission rates are based on the maximum capacity of the equipment and are effectively limited by Specific Condition 81.

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
TRS	1.05	4.22
	_	H ₂ S/kg BLS 12 hr average.

77. Pursuant to §18.801 of Regulation 18 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table at source SN-03. The pound per hour and ton per year pollutant emission rates are based on the maximum capacity of the equipment and are effectively limited by Specific Condition 66 and 80.

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM	7.7	30.9
Methanol	0.75	3.01

- 78. Pursuant to §19.503 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall not exceed 20% opacity from source SN-03 as measured by EPA Reference Method 9.
- 79. Pursuant to §19.705 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, daily observations of the opacity from source SN-03 shall be conducted by personnel familiar with the permittee's visible emissions. The permittee shall accept such observations for demonstration of compliance. The permittee shall maintain personnel trained in EPA Reference Method 9 after the next scheduled, Department sponsored Visible Emissions Training in April of 1999. If visible emissions which appear to be in excess of the permitted opacity are detected, the permittee shall immediately take action to identify the cause of the visible emissions, implement corrective action, and document that visible emissions did not appear to be in excess of the permitted opacity following the corrective action. The permittee shall maintain records which contain the following items in order to demonstrate compliance with this specific condition. These records shall be updated daily, kept on site, and made available to Department personnel upon request.
 - a. The date and time of the observation
 - b. If visible emissions which appeared to be above the permitted limit were detected
 - c. If visible emissions which appeared to be above the permitted limit were detected, the cause of the exceedance of the opacity limit, the corrective action taken, and if the visible emissions appeared to be below the permitted limit after the corrective action was taken.
 - d. The name of the person conducting the opacity observations.
- 80. Pursuant to §19.702 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall continue to conduct compliance testing for the particulate matter emissions from the smelt dissolving tank scrubber (SN-03) using EPA Reference Method 5. The permittee may report all emissions measured using EPA Reference Method 5 as PM₁₀ or the permittee may conduct separate PM₁₀ testing using EPA Reference Method 201A. Testing shall be conducted on an annual basis on or before October 1 of each year. The next test shall be due prior to October 1, 2000. The permittee shall conduct the compliance testing and subsequent reporting in accordance with Plantwide Condition 3. An hourly emission rate in excess of 7.06 lb/hr will be considered a violation of the annual emission rate. (7.06 lb/hr * 8760 hr/yr * 1 ton/2000 lb = 30.9 tpy)

- 81. Pursuant to §19.702 and §19.901 et seq of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall continue to conduct compliance testing for the TRS emissions from the smelt dissolving tank scrubber (SN-03) using EPA Reference Method 16B. The permittee must demonstrate compliance with the lb/hr and the g H₂S/kg BLS limits contained in Specific Condition 76. Testing shall be conducted on an annual basis on or before October 1 of each year. The next test shall be due prior to October 1, 2000. The permittee shall conduct the compliance testing and subsequent reporting in accordance with Plantwide Condition 3.
- 82. Pursuant to §19.303 of Regulation 19 and A.C.A. §8-4-203(a) as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and A.C.A. §8-4-311, the permittee shall continuously operate the wet scrubber system whenever the Smelt Dissolving Tank is in operation. Bypassing this control equipment shall be considered a violation of this permit condition. The wet scrubber system shall be operated within its design limitations and maintained in serviceable condition at all times.
- 83. Pursuant to §19.702 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall test source SN-03 for VOC emissions using EPA Reference Method 25A within sixty days of achieving maximum production at source SN-02 but no later than 180 days after initial start up of source SN-02 and in accordance with Plantwide Condition 3.
- 84. Pursuant to §19.702 and §19.901et seq of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall test source SN-03 for oxides of nitrogen using EPA Reference Method 7E within sixty days of achieving maximum production at source SN-02 but no later than 180 days after initial start up and annually thereafter. An hourly emission rate in excess of 6.05 lb/hr will be considered a violation of the annual emission rate. All tests shall take place in accordance with Plantwide Condition 3. (6.05 lb/hr * 8760 hr/yr * 1 ton/2000 tons = 26.5 tpy)
- 85. Pursuant to §19.702 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall test source SN-03 for sulfur dioxide using EPA Reference Method 6C within 60 days of achieving maximum production at source SN-03 but no later than 180 days after initial start up. All tests shall take place in accordance with Plantwide Condition 3.
- 86. Pursuant to §18.1002 of Regulation 18 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, the permittee shall test source SN-03 for methanol using EPA Reference Method 308 within 60 days of achieving maximum production at source SN-02. An hourly emission rate in excess of 0.69 lb/hr will be considered a violation of the annual emission rate. All tests shall take place in accordance with Plantwide Condition 3. (0.69 lb/hr * 8760 hr/yr * 1 ton/2000 lb = 3.01 tpy)

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SN-01 Lime Kiln

Source Description

Source SN-01 is the mill's lime kiln. Lime is added to green liquor in the Slakers to begin the causticizing process. In this process, quicklime (CaO) is used to regenerate white liquor (Na₂S) from green liquor (Na₂CO₃). Lime mud precipitate (primarily calcium carbonate [CaCO₃]) generated in the causticizing process is calcined in the Lime Kiln to re-generate the CaO. The combustion fuel for the Lime Kiln is natural gas. The Lime Kiln is also the backup incinerator of the non-condensable gases when the NCG Thermal Oxidizer is unavailable.

The Lime Kiln is principally a source of particulate matter emissions composed of mainly sodium salts, calcium carbonate, and calcium oxide. However, products of natural gas combustion are also emitted. Particulate matter emissions from the Lime Kiln are controlled by a venturi scrubber. The Lime Kiln commenced construction before September 24, 1976 and is therefore not subject to 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart BB.

Specific Conditions

87. Pursuant to §19.501 et seq of the Regulations of the Arkansas State Implementation Plan for Air Pollution Control (Regulation 19) and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table for source SN-01. The pound per hour and ton per year pollutant emission rates are based on the maximum capacity of the equipment and are effectively limited by Specific Conditions, 95, 96, 98, and 99.

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	8.3	36.4
СО	3.3	14.5
NO_x	18.1	79.3
Lead	0.004	0.02

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88. Pursuant to §19.501 et seq and §19.901 et seq of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table for source SN-01. The pound per hour and ton per year pollutant emission rates are based on the maximum capacity of the equipment and are effectively limited by Specific Condition 94.

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM_{10}	14.5	63.5

89. Pursuant to §19.501 et seq and §19.901 et seq of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table for source SN-01. The pound per hour and ton per year pollutant emission rates are based on the maximum capacity of the equipment and are effectively limited by Specific Condition 98.

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
SO_2	10.0	43.8

90. Pursuant to §19.501 et seq and §19.804 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR Part 52 Subpart E, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table for source SN-01. The pound per hour and ton per year pollutant emission rates are based on the maximum capacity of the equipment and are effectively limited by Specific Condition 97.

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
TRS	1.7	7.4
		ected to 10% O ₂ 2 hr average.

91. Pursuant to §18.801 of the Arkansas Air Pollution Control Code (Regulation 18) and A.C.A. §8-4-203(a) as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and A.C.A. §8-4-311, the permittee shall not exceed the hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emission rates set forth in the following table for source SN-01. The pound per hour and ton per year pollutant emission rates are based on the maximum capacity of the equipment and are effectively limited by Specific Condition 99.

Air Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM	14.5	63.5
MEK	0.93	4.08
Methanol	0.46	2.01

- 92. Pursuant to §19.503 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall not exceed 20% opacity from source SN-01 as measured by EPA Reference Method 9.
- 93. Pursuant to §19.705 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, daily observations of the opacity from source SN-01 shall be conducted by personnel familiar with the permittee's visible emissions. The permittee shall accept such observations for demonstration of compliance. The permittee shall maintain personnel trained in EPA Reference Method 9 after the next scheduled, Department sponsored Visible Emissions Training in April of 1999. If visible emissions which appear to be in excess of the permitted opacity are detected, the permittee shall immediately take action to identify the cause of the visible emissions, implement corrective action, and document that visible emissions did not appear to be in excess of the permitted opacity following the corrective action. The permittee shall maintain records which contain the following items in order to demonstrate compliance with this specific condition. These records shall be updated daily, kept on site, and made available to Department personnel upon request.
 - a. The date and time of the observation
 - b. If visible emissions which appeared to be above the permitted limit were detected
 - c. If visible emissions which appeared to be above the permitted limit were detected, the cause of the exceedance of the opacity limit, the corrective action taken, and if the visible emissions appeared to be below the permitted limit after the corrective action was taken.
 - d. The name of the person conducting the opacity observations.
- 94. Pursuant to §19.702 and §19.901 et seq of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall continue to conduct compliance testing for the particulate matter emissions from the lime kiln scrubber (SN-01) using EPA Reference Method 5. The permittee may correct the particulate emissions measured during the test to 10% O₂. The permittee may report all emissions measured using EPA Reference Method 5 as PM₁₀ or the permittee may conduct separate PM₁₀ testing using EPA Reference Method 201A. Testing shall be conducted on an annual basis on or before October 1 of each year. The

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next test shall be due prior to October 1, 2000. The permittee shall conduct the compliance testing and subsequent reporting in accordance with Plantwide Condition 3.

- 95. Pursuant to §19.702 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall continue to conduct compliance testing for the CO emissions from the lime kiln scrubber (SN-01) using EPA Reference Method 10. The permittee may correct the carbon monoxide emissions measured during the test to 10% O₂. Testing shall be conducted on an annual basis on or before October 1 of each year. The next test shall be due prior to October 1, 2000. The permittee shall conduct the compliance testing and subsequent reporting in accordance with Plantwide Condition 3.
- 96. Pursuant to §19.702 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall continue to conduct compliance testing for the NO_x emissions from the lime kiln scrubber (SN-01) using EPA Reference Method 7E. The permittee may correct the nitrogen oxide emissions measured during the test to 10% O₂. Testing shall be conducted on an annual basis on or before October 1 of each year. The next test shall be due prior to October 1, 2000. The permittee shall conduct the compliance testing and subsequent reporting in accordance with Plantwide Condition 3.
- 97. Pursuant to §19.703 and §19.901 et seq of Regulation 19, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, the permittee shall continue to calibrate and maintain a continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) which records the concentration of TRS leaving the lime kiln scrubber (SN-01). The TRS monitor shall be operated in accordance with the Department's Continuous Emission Monitoring System Standards (see attached copy in Appendix F). The concentrations of TRS shall be corrected to 10% oxygen and averaged over a 12 hour period. The 12 hour average shall be determined as the arithmetic mean of the appropriate 12 contiguous one hour average concentrations. A day shall define two continuous 12 hour periods. The facility may define the day and the two continuous 12 hour periods; however, once the day is defined the facility shall remain consistent and the time which defines a day shall not be changed.
- 98. Pursuant to §19.901 et seq of Regulation 19, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR Part 70.6, the permittee shall combust only natural gas in the Lime Kiln (SN-01).
- 99. Pursuant to §19.705 of Regulation19, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR Part 70.6, the permittee shall not exceed the production limit of 63,875 tons of calcium oxide (CaO, quicklime) during any consecutive twelve month period.

- 100. Pursuant to §19.705 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall maintain records which demonstrate compliance with the limit set in Specific Condition 99 and may be used by the Department for enforcement purposes. Compliance shall be determined on a monthly basis by totaling the amount of calcium oxide (CaO, quicklime) produced for the previous 12 months. Each 12 month total shall be available for inspection by the last day of the month after the reported 12 months. These records shall be maintained on site and shall be provided to Department personnel upon request.
- 101. Pursuant to §19.705 of Regulation 19, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR 70.6, the Lime Kiln shall be used as the backup incinerator of the non-condensable gases from the NCG system when the NCG Thermal Oxidizer is unavailable. The permittee shall not route the non-condensable gases from the NCG system to the NCG Thermal Oxidizer and the Lime Kiln simultaneously. The permittee shall maintain a minimum combustion temperature of 1200EF and a minimum retention time of 0.5 seconds when non-condensable gases are being routed to the Lime Kiln. Compliance with the minimum temperature requirement and minimum retention time shall be demonstrated through the design and proper operation of the equipment.
- 102. Pursuant to §19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR §63.443(d)(4), the permittee may use the lime kiln to control HAP emissions from the LVHC system by introducing the HAP emission stream with the primary fuel or into the flame zone. The permittee shall not route the gases from the LVHC system to the NCG Thermal Oxidizer and the lime kiln simultaneously.

PAPER OPERATIONS

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SN-11 Board Machine Vents

Source Description

Source SN-11 is the mill's board machine vents. The mill operates one Board Machine and one extrusion line. The Board Machine is made up of wet end and dry end operations, calender and coating operations, a broke system, and extrusion operations. Emissions from the Board Machine occur primarily from the Fourdrinier vacuum pump exhausts, press section vents, dryer exhaust, and the coating section. This equipment was installed in 1977. Emission limits for this source are based on published emission factors at the time of permit issuance. The development of new or different emissions data which affects the estimated emission rates from this source will not be considered a violation of the pollutant emission limits established in this permit.

In the stock preparation area, the diluted pulp slurry is fed to the low density chests, then through the refiners, a blend chest, a machine chest, and then distributed onto the Fourdrinier Wire of the board machine. Additive feed systems include equipment that store, prepare, and distribute additives throughout the board machine. The operation of the feed additive system varies depending on the grade of paper produced. Some additives such as dyes and biocides, are used in small quantities and are stored in totes and drums equipped with metering pumps to transfer the contents directly to the process. Additives, such as starch, used in slightly larger quantities have their own storage tanks and distribution systems.

The diluted pulp slurry is distributed onto the Fourdrinier wire allowing the water to drain into the white water chest. In the Vacuum Pump System, the sheet passes over a series of suction boxes which draw water and moisture laden air from the sheet by a vacuum created by vacuum pumps. The sheet is then pressed through the felts to remove moisture. The sheet is then sent through the dryers.

The Board Machine has four main dryer sections. This includes all the dryers and air exhaust systems that drive off the sheet's remaining moisture. Heat for the drying is provided by steam. The dryers are enclosed with hoods. The hoods are vented by large fans which discharge the hot, moisture laden air through roof vents.

Following the main dryer section, starch is first cooked in a cooker heated by steam and then applied to the paper. The sheet then passes through the fifth section dryers. Following the fifth section dryers are calender stacks, which are a group of stacked rollers through which the paper sheet passes. The sheet then passes through the calender dryers before entering the coatings section where coatings are applied. The coating area stores, mixes, and supplies various chemicals to the board machine. Some high usage chemicals such as latex, calcium carbonate, or

clay are delivered in rail cars and are unloaded to the storage tanks. Ammonia is added for pH control. Coatings are dried by coater dryers and small gas-fired infrared dryers. The paper then passes through a second calender stack for finishing and gloss control. Finally, the paper is shipped off-site to finishing and converting facilities or to the extrusion line for polyethylene coating application.

The broke system encompasses the pulpers, chests, and equipment that collect trimmings from the sheet during the papermaking processes. Broke is pumped back to the stock preparation for reuse in the papermaking process.

The extrusion line includes two extruders which apply a polyethlene coating to the board. The extrusion plant receives board from the mill's board machine. Rolls of board are loaded onto an unwind stand. The extruded polyethylene is then laminated onto the board. The product is then passed through a treater which enhances the surface quality of the product. The extrusion line also includes rewinding facilities which are used to cut the extruded product to ordered size.

CSN #: 21-0036

Specific Conditions

103. Pursuant to §19.501 et seq of the Regulations of the Arkansas State Implementation Plan for Air Pollution Control (Regulation 19) and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table for source SN-11. The pound per hour and ton per year pollutant emission rates are based on the maximum capacity of the equipment and are effectively limited by Plantwide Condition 9.

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	9.1	39.8

104. Pursuant to §18.801 of the Arkansas Air Pollution Control Code (Regulation 18) and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and A.C.A. §8-4-311, the permittee shall not exceed the hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emission rates set forth in the following table for source SN-11. The pound per hour and ton per year pollutant emission rates are based on the maximum capacity of the equipment and are effectively limited by Plantwide Condition 9.

Air Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Ammonia	2.4	10.5
Acetaldehyde	2.28	9.99
Formaldehyde	0.451	1.976
Methanol	1.95	8.53
MEK	0.15	0.63

CSN #: 21-0036

WASTEWATER TREATMENT OPERATIONS

The Cypress Bend Mill treats an average of 14 to 15 million gallons of wastewater (maximum of 20 million gallons) per day in their wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). Wastewater treatment nutrients are added at the Process Lift Station and the Primary Waste Clarifier to enhance biological activity. Fiber and other heavy particles settle in the clarifier. Underflow, known as primary sludge, is sent to a sludge blending tank and then to the Sludge Press Filter. The sludge is separated from the flow and disposed of in the landfill. The overflow from the Primary Waste Clarifier is combined with the chlorination stage sewer stream and optional anhydrous ammonia from the Anhydrous Ammonia Storage Tank. This combined flow is sent to the Emergency Clarifier where flocculent is settled from the flow. The effluent then travels through an Inorganic Basin and enters the Aeration Stabilization Basin (ASB). The effluent from the ASB is sent to a holding Final Retention Basin. The treated effluent is ultimately discharged into the Mississippi River.

The following six sources comprise the WWTP at the Cypress Bend Mill.

Primary Clarifier
Sludge Press Filter
Emergency Clarifier
Inorganic Solids Basin
Aeration Stabilization Basin (ASB, SN-08)
Final Retention Basin

Primary Clarifier

The Primary Clarifier is the first step in the wastewater treatment process at the mill. Organic material present in the wastewater is treated, and fiber and solid particles present in the wastewater are allowed to settle. Because of the small surface are a of this unit compared to the ASB, the amount of fugitive VOC emissions expected from the Primary Clarifier is expected to be negligible.

Sludge Press Filter

The Sludge Press Filter extracts wastewater from the sludge generated in the wastewater treatment operations. The filtered sludge is landfilled while the extracted wastewater is returned to the WWTP for further processing. An insignificant amount of fugitive VOC emissions are expected from the Sludge Press Filter.

Emergency Clarifier and Inorganic Solids Basin

The Emergency Clarifier and Inorganic Solids Basin provide additional residence time for solids present in the wastewater to settle before being discharged into the ASB. Because of the passive nature of the settling process taking place in these units, fugitive VOC emissions are expected to be insignificant.

Final Retention Basin

The Final Retention Basin provides additional stabilization time for treated effluent prior to discharge into the Mississippi River. Because of both the passive nature of this process and the fact that most of the VOCs were previously emitted in the Aeration Stabilization Basin, fugitive VOC emissions from the Final Retention Basin are expected to be insignificant.

CSN #: 21-0036

SN-08 Aeration Stabilization Basin

Source Description

Source SN-08 is the mill's Aeration Stabilization Basin (ASB). The ASB serves to oxidize pollutants in the wastewater and to solublize oxygen in the effluent prior to discharge into the Final Retention Basin. The ASB is a 55 acre pond which uses mechanical agitation to accomplish the aeration process.

Specific Conditions

105. Pursuant to §19.501 et seq of the Regulations of the Arkansas State Implementation Plan for Air Pollution Control (Regulation 19) and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table for source SN-08. The pound per hour and ton per year pollutant emission rates are based on the maximum capacity of the equipment and are effectively limited by Specific Condition 107.

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	10.5	46.0

106. Pursuant to §18.801 of the Arkansas Air Pollution Control Code (Regulation 18) and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and A.C.A. §8-4-311, the permittee shall not exceed the hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emission rates set forth in the following table for source SN-08. The pound per hour and ton per year pollutant emission rates are based on the maximum capacity of the equipment and are effectively limited by Specific Condition 107.

Air Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Chloroform	4.2	18.4
Methanol	6.3	27.6

107. Pursuant to §19.705 of Regulation 19, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR Part 70.6, the permittee shall process no more than 7300 million gallons of treated effluent during any consecutive twelve month period.

- 108. Pursuant to §19.705 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall maintain records which demonstrate compliance with the limit set in Specific Condition 107 and may be used by the Department for enforcement purposes. Compliance shall be determined on a monthly basis by totaling the amount of treated effluent processed for the previous 12 months. Each 12 month total shall be available for inspection by the last day of the month after the reported 12 months. These records shall be maintained on site and shall be provided to Department personnel upon request.
- 109. Source SN-08 is subject to the applicable provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A General Provisions and 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart S National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from the Pulp and Paper Industry. A copy of Subpart S has been included in Appendix F of this permit. The applicable provisions of this subpart include, but are not necessarily limited to, the items found in Specific Conditions 110 through 116.
- 110. Pursuant to §19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR §63.446(a) and (b), the requirements of this section apply to owners and operators of kraft processed subject to the requirements of this subpart. The pulping process condensates from the following equipment systems shall be treated to meet the requirements specified in paragraphs (c), (d), and (e) (Specific Conditions 111, 112, and 113, respectively) of this section:
 - 1. Each digester system;
 - 2. Each turpentine recovery system;
 - 3. Each evaporator stage where weak liquor is introduced (feed stages) in the evaporator system;
 - 4. Each HVLC collection system; and
 - 5. Each LVHC collection system.
- 111. Pursuant to §19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR §63.446(c), one of the following combinations of HAP-containing pulping process condensates generated, produced, or associated with the equipment systems listed in paragraph (b) (Specific Condition 110) of this section shall be collected according to the requirements of this section.
 - 1. All pulping process condensates from the equipment systems specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(5) of this section.
 - 2. The combined pulping process condensates from the equipment systems specified in paragraphs (b)(4) and (b)(5) of this section, plus pulping process condensate stream(s) that in total contain at least 65 percent of the total HAP mass from the

- pulping process condensates from equipment systems listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(3) of this section.
- 3. The pulping process condensates from equipment systems listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(5) of this section that in total contain a total HAP mass of 5.5 kilograms or more of total HAP per megagram (11.1 pounds per ton) of ODP for mills that perform bleaching.
- 112. Pursuant to §19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR §63.446(d), the pulping process condensates from the equipment systems listed in paragraph (b) (Specific Condition 110) of this section shall be conveyed in a closed collection system that is designed and operated to meet the requirements specified in paragraphs (d)(1) and (d)(2) of this section.
 - 1. Each enclosed collection system shall meet the individual drain system requirements specified in §§63.960, 63.961, and 63.962 of subpart RR of this part, except for closed-vent systems and control devices shall be designed and operated in accordance with §§63.443(d) and 63.450, instead of in accordance with §63.693 as specified in §63.962(a)(3)(ii), (b)(3(ii)(A), and (b)(3)(ii)(B)(5)(iii); and
 - 2. If a condensate tank is used in the closed collection system, the tank shall meet the following requirements:
 - i. The fixed roof and all openings (e.g., access hatches, sampling ports, gauge wells) shall be designed and operated with no detectable leaks as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, and vented into a closed-vent system that meets the requirements in §63.450 and routed to a control device that meets the requirements in §63.443(d); and
 - ii. Each opening shall be maintained in a closed, sealed position (e.g., covered by a lid that is gasketed and latched) at all times that the tank contains pulping process condensates or any HAP removed from a pulping process condensate stream except when it is necessary to use the opening for sampling, removal, or for equipment inspection, maintenance, or repair.
- 113. Pursuant to §19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR §63.446(e), each pulping process condensate from the equipment systems specified in paragraph (b) (Specific Condition 110) of this section shall be treated according to one of the following options:
 - 1. Recycle the pulping process condensate to an equipment system specified in §63.443(a) meeting the requirements specified in §63.443(c) and (d); or
 - 2. Discharge the pulping process condensate below the liquid surface of a biological treatment system meeting the requirement specified in paragraph (e)(3) of this section; or

- 3. Treat the pulping process condensates to reduce or destroy the total HAPs by at least 92 percent or more by weight; or
- 4. At mills that perform bleaching, treat the pulping process condensates to remove 5.1 kilograms or more of total HAP per megagram (10.2 pounds per ton) of ODP, or achieve a total HAP concentration of 330 ppm or less by weight at the outlet of the control device.
- 114. Pursuant to §19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR §63.446(f), each HAP removed from a pulping process condensate stream during treatment and handling under paragraph (d) or (e) (Specific Conditions 112 and 113, respectively) of this section, except for those treated according to paragraph (e)(2) of this section, shall be controlled as specified in §63.443 (c) and (d).
- 115. Pursuant to §19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR §63.453(j), each owner or operator using a biological treatment system to comply with §63.446(e)(2) shall perform the following monitoring procedures.
 - 1. On a daily basis, monitor the following parameters for each biological treatment unit:
 - i. Composite daily sample of outlet soluble BOD₅ concentration to monitor for maximum daily and maximum monthly average;
 - ii. Mixed liquor volatile suspended solids;
 - iii. Horsepower of aerator unit(s);
 - iv. Inlet liquid flow; and
 - v. Liquid temperature.
 - 2. Obtain daily inlet and outlet liquid grab samples from each biological treatment unit to have HAP data available to perform quarterly percent reduction tests specified in paragraph (j)(2)(ii) of this section and the compliance percent reduction tests specified in paragraph (p)(1)(i) (Specific Condition 116) of this section. Perform the following procedures with the liquid samples:
 - i. Store the samples for 5 days as specified in $\S63.457(n)$. The five day storage requirement is required since the soluble BOD_5 test requires 5 days to obtain results. If the results of the soluble BOD_5 test are outside of the range established during the initial performance test, then the archive sample shall be used to perform the percent reduction specified in paragraph $\S63.457(l)$.
 - ii. Perform the percent reduction test procedures specified in §63.457(1) within 45 days after the beginning of each quarter as follows:
 - A. The percent reduction test performed in the first quarter (annually) shall be performed for total HAP and the percent reduction

- obtained from the test shall be at least as great as the total HAP reduction specified in §63.446(e)(2).
- B. The remaining quarterly percent reduction tests shall be performed for methanol and the percent reduction obtained from the test shall be at least as great as the methanol reduction determined in the previous first-quarter test specified in paragraph (j)(2)(ii)(A) of this section.
- C. The parameter values used to calculate the percent reductions required in paragraphs (j)(2)(ii)(A) and (j)(2)(ii)(B) of this section shall be parameter values measured and samples taken in paragraph (j)(1) of this section.
- 116. Pursuant to §19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR §63.453(p), each owner or operator of a biological treatment system complying with paragraph (j) (Specific Condition 115) of this section shall perform all the following requirements when the monitoring parameters specified in paragraph (j)(1)(i) through (j)(1)(ii) of this section are below minimum operating parameter values or above maximum operating parameter values established in paragraph (n) of this section.
 - 1. The following shall occur and be recorded as soon as practical:
 - i. Determine compliance with §63.446(e)(2) using the percent reduction test procedures specified in §63.457(l) and the monitoring data specified in paragraph (j)(1) of this section that coincide with the time period of the parameter excursion;
 - ii. Steps shall be taken to repair or adjust the operation of the process to end the parameter excursion period; and
 - iii. Steps shall be taken to minimize total HAP emissions to the atmosphere during the parameter excursion period.
 - 2. A parameter excursion is not a violation of the applicable emission standard if the percent reduction test specified in paragraph (p)(1)(i) of this section demonstrates compliance with §63.446(e)(2), and no maintenance or changes have been made to the process or control device after the beginning of a parameter excursion that would influence the results of the determination.

TANKS, LANDFILL, AND MISCELLANEOUS OPERATIONS

CSN #: 21-0036

SN-21 and SN-22 Weak Black Liquor Tanks

Source Description

Sources SN-21 and SN-22 are the weak black liquor storage tanks for the mill. These are fixed roof above ground storage tanks. Spent cooking liquor and the pulp wash water are combined to form a weak black liquor which is stored in these tanks. The weak black liquor is stored prior to further processing the evaporator train at the mill. These tanks were installed in 1977 and are therefore not subject to regulation under the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) 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.

Specific Conditions

117. Pursuant to §19.501 et seq of the Regulations of the Arkansas State Implementation Plan for Air Pollution Control (Regulation 19) and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table for sources SN-21 and SN-22. The pound per hour and ton per year pollutant emission rates are based on the maximum capacity of the equipment and are effectively limited by Plantwide Condition 9.

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	17.8	9.6

118. Pursuant to §18.801 and A.C.A, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table for sources SN-21 and SN-22. The pound per hour and ton per year pollutant emission rates are based on the maximum capacity of the equipment and are effectively limited by Plantwide Condition 9.

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Methanol	17.68	9.6

CSN #: 21-0036

SN-24 Methanol Tank

Source Description

Source SN-24 is the mill's methanol tank. The methanol tank is an above ground, vertical, fixed roof storage tank with a capacity of approximately 36,100 gallons. This tank was installed in 1989 and is therefore subject to regulation under the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) 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.

Specific Conditions

119. Pursuant to §19.501 et seq of the Regulations of the Arkansas State Implementation Plan for Air Pollution Control (Regulation 19) and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table for sources SN-24. The pound per hour and ton per year pollutant emission rates are based on the maximum capacity of the equipment and are effectively limited by Specific Condition 121.

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	51.6	0.5

120. Pursuant to §18.801 of the Arkansas Air Pollution Control Code (Regulation 18) and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and A.C.A. §8-4-311, the permittee shall not exceed the hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emission rates set forth in the following table for source SN-24. The pound per hour and ton per year pollutant emission rates are based on the maximum capacity of the equipment and are effectively limited by Specific Condition 121.

Air Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Methanol	51.6	0.5

121. Pursuant to §19.705 of Regulation 19, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR Part 70.6, throughput at SN-24 shall not exceed 500,000 gallons of methanol during any consecutive twelve month period.

- 122. Pursuant to §19.705 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall maintain records which demonstrate compliance with the limit set in Specific Condition 121 and may be used by the Department for enforcement purposes. Compliance shall be determined on a monthly basis by totaling the methanol throughput for the previous 12 months. Each 12 month total shall be available for inspection by the last day of the month after the reported 12 months. These records shall be maintained on site and shall be provided to Department personnel upon request.
- 123. Pursuant to §19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Kb, *Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels*, the methanol storage tank (SN-24) is subject to all applicable requirements of the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) Subpart Kb provisions as identified in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 40, Part 60.110b. A copy of this Subpart is provided in Appendix E.
- 124. Pursuant to §19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR Part 60.116b(b), the permittee shall maintain readily accessible records showing the dimension of the storage vessel and an analysis showing the capacity of the storage vessel. These records shall be maintained for the life of the storage vessel.
- 125. Pursuant to §19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR Part 60.116b(c), the permittee shall maintain a record of the volatile organic liquid (VOL) stored in the storage vessel, the period of storage, and the maximum true vapor pressure of that VOL during the respective storage period. These records shall be maintained for a period of two years following the date of the records.

CSN #: 21-0036

SN-25 Green Liquor Storage Tank

Source Description

Source SN-25 is the green liquor storage tank at the mill. This is an above ground, vertical, fixed roof storage tank with a capacity of 1.2 million gallons. The smelt from the smelt dissolving tank is dissolved in water to form green liquor. The green liquor is stabilized in the Green Liquor Stabilization Tank and then clarified in the Green Liquor Clarifier. Once the green liquor is fully processed, it is stored in the Green Liquor Storage Tank to await further processing. This tank was installed in 1996 and is therefore subject to regulation under the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) 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.

Specific Conditions

126. Pursuant to §19.501 et seq of the Regulations of the Arkansas State Implementation Plan for Air Pollution Control (Regulation 19) and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table for sources SN-25. The pound per hour and ton per year pollutant emission rates are based on the maximum capacity of the equipment and are effectively limited by Specific Conditions 66 and 99 and by Plantwide Condition 9.

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	0.1	0.3

- 127. Pursuant to §19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Kb, *Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels*, the green liquor storage tank (SN-25) is subject to all applicable requirements of the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) Subpart Kb provisions as identified in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 40, Part 60.110b. A copy of this Subpart is provided in Appendix E.
- 128. Pursuant to §19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR §60.116b(b), the permittee shall maintain readily accessible records showing the dimension of the storage vessel and an analysis showing the capacity of the storage vessel. These records shall be maintained for the life of the storage vessel.

CSN #: 21-0036

SN-26 White Liquor Storage Tank

Source Description

Source SN-26 is the white liquor storage tank at the mill. This is an above ground, vertical, fixed roof storage tank with a capacity of 360,000 gallons. Lime is added to green liquor in the Slakers to begin the causticizing process. In this process, quicklime (CaO) is used to regenerate white liquor (Na₂S) from green liquor (Na₂CO₃). After the white liquor is fully processed, it is sent to the White Liquor Storage Tank to be stored until needed in the Digesters for cooking of the pulping material. This tank was installed in 1993 and is therefore subject to regulation under the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) 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.

Specific Conditions

129. Pursuant to §19.501 et seq of the Regulations of the Arkansas State Implementation Plan for Air Pollution Control (Regulation 19) and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table for sources SN-26. The pound per hour and ton per year pollutant emission rates are based on the maximum capacity of the equipment and are effectively limited by Specific Conditions 66 and 99 and by Plantwide Condition 9.

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	0.2	0.7

- 130. Pursuant to §19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Kb, *Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels*, the white liquor storage tank (SN-26) is subject to all applicable requirements of the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) Subpart Kb provisions as identified in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 40, Part 60.110b. A copy of this Subpart is provided in Appendix E.
- 131. Pursuant to §19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR §60.116b(b), the permittee shall maintain readily accessible records showing the dimension of the storage vessel and an analysis showing the capacity of the storage vessel. These records shall be maintained for the life of the storage vessel.

CSN #: 21-0036

SN-05 NCG Thermal Oxidizer

Source Description

Source SN-05 is the Non-Condensable Gas (NCG) Thermal Oxidizer at the mill. Non-condensable gases from several pulp mill sources are collected and routed to the NCG Thermal Oxidizer for incineration. The Evaporator vents, Turpentine system, Digester vents, and Blow Tank condensers are all part of the NCG system at the Cypress Bend Mill. The Lime Kiln is used as the backup unit for the incineration of the NCGs.

The current NCG Thermal Oxidizer was installed after September 24, 1976 and is therefore subject to 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart BB for retention time and temperature. In order to comply with 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart S, Potlatch will be installing a new NCG Thermal Oxidizer. The new thermal oxidizer will incinerate gases from the LVHC system and the HVLC system by the compliance dates set forth in Subpart S.

Specific Conditions

132. Pursuant to §19.501 et seq of the Regulations of the Arkansas State Implementation Plan for Air Pollution Control (Regulation 19) and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table for source SN-05. The pound per hour and ton per year pollutant emission rates are based on the maximum capacity of the equipment and are effectively limited by Specific Condition 136, 137, and 140 and Plantwide Condition 9.

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM_{10}	3.2	14.0
SO_2	9.0	39.0
VOC	9.0	39.0
СО	22.6	99.0
NO _x	8.7	38.0
TRS	0.39	1.69

CSN #: 21-0036

133. Pursuant to §18.801 of the Arkansas Air Pollution Control Code (Regulation 18) and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table for source SN-05. The pound per hour and ton per year pollutant emission rates are based on the maximum capacity of the equipment and are effectively limited by Specific Condition 140 and Plantwide Condition 9.

Air Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM	3.2	14.0
Methanol	0.23	0.98
Acetaldehyde	0.01	0.03
Formaldehyde	0.26	1.14
MEK	0.01	0.02

- 134. Pursuant to §18.501 of Regulation 18 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, the permittee shall not exceed 5% opacity from source SN-05 as measured by EPA Reference Method 9.
- 135. Pursuant to §18.1004 of Regulation 18 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, weekly observations of the opacity from source SN-05 shall be conducted by personnel familiar with the permittee's visible emissions. The permittee shall accept such observations for demonstration of compliance. The permittee shall maintain personnel trained in EPA Reference Method 9. If visible emissions which appear to be in excess of the permitted opacity are detected, the permittee shall immediately take action to identify the cause of the visible emissions, implement corrective action, and document that visible emissions did not appear to be in excess of the permitted opacity following the corrective action. The permittee shall maintain records which contain the following items in order to demonstrate compliance with this specific condition. These records shall be updated daily, kept on site, and made available to Department personnel upon request.
 - a. The date and time of the observation
 - b. If visible emissions which appeared to be above the permitted limit were detected
 - c. If visible emissions which appeared to be above the permitted limit were detected, the cause of the exceedance of the opacity limit, the corrective action taken, and if the

- visible emissions appeared to be below the permitted limit after the corrective action was taken.
- d. The name of the person conducting the opacity observations.
- 136. Pursuant to §19.705 of Regulation 19, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR 70.6, the permittee shall only fire natural gas and noncondensable gases in the NCG Thermal Oxidizer.
- 137. Pursuant to §19.702 and of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall continue to conduct compliance testing for the SO₂ emissions from the NCG Thermal Oxidizer scrubber (SN-05) using EPA Reference Method 6C. Testing shall be conducted on an annual basis on or before October 1 of each year. The next test shall be due prior to October 1, 2000. The permittee shall conduct the compliance testing and subsequent reporting in accordance with Plantwide Condition 3.
- 138. Source SN-05 is subject to the applicable provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A General Provisions and 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BB Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills because it controls emissions from sources which are subject to this subpart. A copy of Subpart BB may be found in Appendix A of this permit. The applicable provisions of this subpart include, but are not limited to, the items found in Specific Conditions 139 and 140.
- 139. Pursuant to §19.705 and §19.304 of Regulation 19, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, 40 CFR Part 70.6, and 40 CFR §60.282, the permittee shall maintain the NCG thermal oxidizer so that a minimum combustion temperature of 1200EF and a minimum retention time of 0.5 seconds is maintained. Compliance with the minimum temperature requirement shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 140, and compliance with the minimum retention time is demonstrated through the design and proper operation of the equipment. This condition is superseded by 40 CFR §63.443(d)(3).
- 140. Pursuant to §19.705 and §19.304 of Regulation 19, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR §60.284, the permittee shall continue to calibrate and maintain a monitoring device which measures and records the combustion temperature at the point of incineration of the effluent gases which are emitted from the NCG thermal oxidizer. The monitor is to be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within +/- 1% of the temperature being measured.

- 141. Pursuant to §19.705 of Regulation 19, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR 70.6, the permittee shall not route the non-condensable gases from the NCG system to the NCG Thermal Oxidizer and the Lime Kiln simultaneously.
- 142. Pursuant to §19.702 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall test the new NCG Thermal Oxidizer for VOC emissions using EPA Reference Method 25A within 60 days of achieving maximum production but no later than 180 days after initial start up.
- 143. The NCG Thermal Oxidizer is subject to the applicable provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A General Provisions and 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart S National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from the Pulp and Paper Industry because it will incinerate emissions from the LVHC and the HVLC systems. A copy of Subpart S may be found in Appendix F of this permit. The applicable provisions of this subpart include, but are not necessarily limited to, the items found in Specific Conditions 144 and 145.
- 144. Pursuant to §19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR §63.443(d)(3), the thermal oxidizer shall be designed and operated at a minimum temperature of 1600E F and a minimum residence time of 0.75 seconds.
- 145. Pursuant to §19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR §63.453(b), a continuous monitoring system shall be operated to measure the temperature in the firebox or in the ductwork immediately downstream of the firebox and before any substantial heat exchange occurs for each thermal oxidizer used to comply with the requirements of §63.443(d)(3).

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SN-16F and SN-27F Pulp Storage Chests and Hardwood High Density Tower

Source Description

Sources SN-16F and SN-27F are the mill's pulp storage chests. There are six large Pulp Storage Chests located at the Cypress Bend Mill. Additionally, there are several smaller pulp storage chests located throughout the facility to provide equalization between processes. Although, the six large storage chests are over an order of magnitude larger than the smaller chests, therefore only emissions from the larger chests have been quantified. This equipment was last modified in 1996. Emission limits for this source are based on published emission factors at the time of permit issuance. The development of new or different emissions data which affects the estimated emission rates from this source will not be considered a violation of the pollutant emission limits established in this permit.

Source SN-27F the Hardwood High Density Tower is the only pulp storage chest modified after the effective date of the New Source Performance Standards 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Kb, *Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels*. Therefore this is the only chest subject to these standards.

Specific Conditions

146. Pursuant to §19.501 et seq of the Regulations of the Arkansas State Implementation Plan for Air Pollution Control (Regulation 19) and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table for sources SN-16F and SN-27F. The pound per hour and ton per year pollutant emission rates are based on the maximum capacity of the equipment and are effectively limited by Plantwide Condition 9.

Source	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
16F	VOC	5.2	22.6
27F	VOC	1.1	4.5

147. Pursuant to §19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Kb, *Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels*, the hardwood high density tower (SN-27F) is subject to all applicable requirements of the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) Subpart Kb provisions as identified in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 40, Part 60.110b. A copy of this Subpart is provided in Appendix E.

148. Pursuant to \$19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR \$60.116b(b), the permittee shall maintain readily accessible records showing the dimension of the storage vessel and an analysis showing the capacity of the storage vessel. These records shall be maintained for the life of the storage vessel.

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SN-17F Landfill Operations

Source Description

Source SN-17F is the mill's landfill operations. Landfill operations include the disposal of wastewater sludge, slaker grits, dregs, and lime. As organic waste decomposes in the landfill, carbon dioxide and a variety of VOCs, mainly methane, are released to the atmosphere.

Specific Conditions

149. Pursuant to §19.501 et seq of the Regulations of the Arkansas State Implementation Plan for Air Pollution Control (Regulation 19) and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table for source SN-17F. The pound per hour and the ton per year pollutant emission rates are effectively limited by Specific Condition 150.

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	14.5	63.3

- 150. Pursuant to §19.705 of Regulation 19, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR 70.6, the landfill shall not accept in excess of 90,000 cubic yards of waste per twelve consecutive months.
- 151. Pursuant to §19.705 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall maintain records which demonstrate compliance with the limit set in Specific Condition 150 and may be used by the Department for enforcement purposes. The records required for solid waste purposes will suffice for this recordkeeping requirement. These records shall be maintained on site and shall be provided to Department personnel upon request.

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SN-28 Multi-Use Tank

Source Description

SN-28 is a multi-use tank. The tank is used to store weak black liquor, or similar process streams having a vapor pressure less than black liquor (including green liquor). This is a fixed roof above ground storage tank with a capacity of 360,000 gallons. This tank is not subject to regulation under the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) 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. The tank has not been modified since before the effective date.

Specific Conditions

152. Pursuant to §19.501 et seq of the Regulations of the Arkansas State Implementation Plan for Air Pollution Control (Regulation 19) and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table for SN-28. The pound per hour and ton per year pollutant emission rates are based on the maximum capacity of the equipment and are effectively limited by Plantwide Condition 9.

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	17.8	9.6

153. Pursuant to §18.801 and A.C.A, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table for SN-28. The pound per hour and ton per year pollutant emission rates are based on the maximum capacity of the equipment and are effectively limited by Plantwide Condition 9.

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Methanol	17.68	9.6

SECTION V: COMPLIANCE PLAN AND SCHEDULE

Potlatch Corporation - Cypress Bend Mill is in compliance with the applicable regulations cited in the permit application. Potlatch Corporation - Cypress Bend Mill will continue to operate in compliance with those identified regulatory provisions. The facility will examine and analyze future regulations that may apply and determine their applicability with any necessary action taken on a timely basis.

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SECTION VI: PLANTWIDE CONDITIONS

- 1. Pursuant to Section 19.704 of Regulation 19, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, the Director shall be notified in writing within thirty (30) days after construction has commenced, construction is complete, the equipment and/or facility is first placed in operation, and the equipment and/or facility first reaches the target production rate.
- 2. Pursuant to Section 19.410(B) of Regulation 19, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the Director may cancel all or part of this permit if the construction or modification authorized herein is not begun within 18 months from the date of the permit issuance if the work involved in the construction or modification is suspended for a total of 18 months or more.
- 3. Pursuant to Section 19.702(E), 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, each emission point for which an emission test method is specified in this permit shall be tested in order to determine compliance with the emission limitations contained herein within sixty (60) days of achieving the maximum production rate, but in no event later than 180 days after initial start-up of the permitted source. The permittee shall notify the Department of the scheduled date of compliance testing at least fifteen (15) days in advance of such test. Two copies of the compliance test results shall be submitted to the Department within thirty (30) days after the completed testing. The permittee shall provide:
 - (1) Sampling ports adequate for applicable test methods
 - (2) Safe sampling platforms
 - (3) Safe access to sampling platforms
 - (4) Utilities for sampling and testing equipment
- 4. Pursuant to Section 19.303 of Regulation 19 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C. A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, the equipment, control apparatus and emission monitoring equipment shall be operated within their design limitations and maintained in good condition at all times.
- 5. Pursuant to Regulation 26 and A.C.A.§8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, this permit subsumes and incorporates all previously issued air permits for this facility.
- 6. Pursuant to §18.801 of the Arkansas Air Pollution Control Code (Regulation 18), the permittee shall not cause or permit the emission of air contaminants, including odors or water vapor and including an air contaminant whose emission is not otherwise prohibited

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by Regulation #18, if the emission of the air contaminant constitutes air pollution within the meaning of A.C.A. §8-4-303.

- 7. Pursuant to §18.901 of Regulation 18, the permittee shall not conduct operations in such a manner as to unnecessarily cause air contaminants and other pollutants from becoming airborne.
- 8. Pursuant to §26.10 of the Regulations of the Arkansas Operating Air Permit Program (Regulation 26), the permittee shall not make any modifications, as defined in §26.10(a) and §19.2(u), without first modifying this permit.
- 9. Pursuant to §19.705 of Regulation 19, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR Part 70.6, the permittee shall process no more than 346,750 tons of air dried finished product during any consecutive twelve month period.
- 10. Pursuant to §19.705 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall maintain records which demonstrate compliance with the limit set in Plantwide Condition 9 and may be used by the Department for enforcement purposes. Compliance shall be determined on a monthly basis by totaling the amount of air dried tons of bleached pulp produced for the previous 12 months. Each 12 month total shall be available for inspection by the last day of the month after the reported 12 months. These records shall be maintained on site and shall be provided to Department personnel upon request.
- 11. Pursuant to §19.705 of Regulation 19, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, the permittee shall report emission rates for all units and pollutants which require CEMs in both lb/hr and ppm, with the exception of opacity which shall be reported in percent. Both lb/hr and ppm will be used to determine compliance with permit limits. The permittee shall measure flow rates to be used in the conversion of ppm data to lb/hr data. The permittee shall take flow rate measurements for each source which requires a CEM, once per year, at the time the relative accuracy test audits (RATAs) are conducted. The average flow rate shall be used to convert ppm data to lb/hr data until the flow rates are re-measured the following year. The number of flow measurements to be taken will be determined by the Compliance Section Manager.
- 12. Pursuant to §19.901 et seq of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, if any of the permitted VOC emission rates for sources SN-02, SN-03, and/or SN-05 are exceeded, the permittee shall redo the VOC netting analysis that was submitted in the permit application in order to demonstrate that the VOC Significant Increase Emission Level was not exceeded. If the Significance Level is exceeded, the permittee will have 90 days from the date of the last test to submit a retroactive PSD permit application for the VOC emissions.

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- 13. Pursuant to §19.501 et seq of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, or §18.801 of Regulation 18 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, a change in the published emission factors or development of other emissions data for pollutants whose emissions were previously estimated using published emission factors shall not be considered a violation of the applicable permit limits. This condition does not apply to pollutants for which site specific test data is available, pollutants with an NSPS or NESHAP standard, or limits which have been set through a PSD permitting action (i.e., those pollutants which have undergone a BACT analysis or which netted out of PSD review).
- 14. Pursuant to §19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR §63.440(d), the permittee shall be in compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart S listed in this permit no later than April 16, 2001, except as outline in paragraphs (d)(1) through (d)(3) of this section. The permittee is not required to be in compliance with 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart S upon issuance of this permit. (Paragraphs (d)(1) through (d)(3) may be found in the copy of Subpart S in Appendix F of this permit.)

Standards of Performance for Enclosures and Closed Vent Systems

- 15. Pursuant to §19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR §63.450(a), each enclosure and closed-vent system specified in §63.443(c), 63.444(b), and 63.445(b) for capturing and transporting vent streams that contain HAP shall meet the requirements specified in paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section.
- 16. Pursuant to §19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR §63.450(b), each enclosure shall maintain negative pressure at each enclosure or hood opening as demonstrated by the procedures specified in §63.457(e). Each enclosure or hood opening closed during the initial performance test specified in §63.457(a) shall be maintained in the same closed and sealed position as during the performance test at all times except when necessary to use the opening for sampling, inspection, maintenance, or repairs.
- 17. Pursuant to §19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR §63.450(c), each component of the closed-vent system used to comply with §863.443(c), 63.444(b), and 63.445(b) that is operated at positive pressure and located prior to a control device shall be designed for and operated with no detectable leaks as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 parts per million by volume above background, as measured by the procedures specified in §63.457(d).
- 18. Pursuant to §19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR §63.450(d), each bypass line in the closed-vent system that could divert vent streams containing HAP to the atmosphere

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without meeting the emission limitations in §§63.443, 63.444, or 63.445 shall comply with either of the following requirements:

- 1. On each bypass line, the owner or operator shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate according to manufacturer's specifications a flow indicator that provides a record of the presence of gas stream flow in the bypass line at least once every 15 minutes. The flow indicator shall be installed in such a way as to indicate flow in the bypass line; or
- 2. For bypass lines valves that are not computer controlled, the owner or operator shall maintain the bypass line valve in the closed position with a car seal or a seal placed on the valve or closure mechanism in such a way that valve or closure mechanism cannot be opened without breaking the seal.

Monitoring Requirements

- 19. Pursuant to §19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR §63.453(k), each enclosure and closed-vent system used to comply with §63.450(a) shall comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (k)(1) through (k)(6) of this section.
 - 1. The permittee shall perform a visual inspection of each enclosure opening at least every 30 days to ensure the opening is maintained in the same closed and sealed position as during the performance test except when necessary to use the opening for sampling, inspection, maintenance, or repairs.
 - 2. The permittee shall conduct a visual inspection of each closed vent system at least every 30 days. The visual inspection shall include inspection of ductwork, piping, enclosures, and connections to covers for visible evidence of defects.
 - 3. The permittee shall perform initial and subsequent annual tests to demonstrate that no detectable leaks are present in each component of the closed-vent system operated at positive pressure. This includes the LVHC system segments downstream of the ejectors and the NCG Scrubber. The tests shall be conducted using the procedure outlined in 40 CFR Part 63.457(d) and:
 - A. Method 21, of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A; and
 - B. The instrument specified in Method 21 shall be calibrated before use according to the procedures specified in Method 21 on each day that leak checks are performed. The following calibration gases shall be used:
 - C. Zero air (less than 10 parts per million by volume of hydrocarbon in air); and

- D. A mixture of methane or n-hexane and air at a concentration of approximately, but less than, 10,000 parts per million by volume methane or n-hexane.
- 4. The permittee shall perform initial and subsequent annual tests to demonstrate that each enclosure opening of the closed-vent system is maintained at negative pressure. The tests shall be conducted using one of the following procedures.
 - A. An anemometer to demonstrate flow in the enclosure opening.
 - B. Measure the static pressure across the opening.
 - C. Smoke tubes to demonstrate flow into the enclosure opening.
- 5. The permittee shall inspect the valve and seal on the following bypass lines at least once every 30 days to ensure that the valve is maintained in the closed position and the emission point gas stream is not diverted through the bypass line.
- 6. The permittee shall undertake the following corrective actions as soon as practicable if an inspection required by paragraphs (k)(1) through (k)(5) of this section identifies any visible defects in the ductwork, piping, enclosures, or connections to covers, or if an instrument reading of 500 ppm by volume or greater above background is measured in accordance with the procedures outlined in §63.457(d), or if any enclosure openings are not maintained at negative pressure.
 - A. A first effort to repair or correct the closed-vent system shall be made as soon as practicable but no later than 5 calendar days after the problem is identified.
 - B. The repair or corrective action shall be completed no later than 15 days after the problem is identified. Delay of repair or corrective action is allowed if the repair or corrective action is technically infeasible without a process unit shutdown or if the permittee determines that the emissions resulting from immediate repair would be greater than the emissions likely to result from the delay of repair. Repair of such equipment shall be completed by the end of the next process unit shutdown.
- 20. Pursuant to §19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR §63.453(m), each owner or operator using a control device, technique, or an alternative parameter other than those specified in §63.453(b) through (l) shall install a CMS and establish appropriate operating parameters to be monitored that demonstrate, to the Administrator's satisfaction, continuous compliance with the applicable control requirements.
- 21. Pursuant to §19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR §63.453(n), to establish or reestablish the value for each operating parameter required to be monitored under §63.453(b) through

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- (j), (l), and (m) or to establish appropriate parameters for §636.453(f), (i), and (m), each owner or operator shall use the following procedures:
- 1. During the initial performance test required in §63.457(a) or any subsequent performance test, continuously record the operating parameter;
- 2. Determinations shall be based on the control performance and parameter data monitored during the performance test, supplemented if necessary by engineering assessments and the manufacturer's recommendations:
- 3. The owner or operator shall provide for the Administrator's approval the rationale for selecting the monitoring parameters necessary to comply with paragraphs (f), (i), and (m) of this section; and
- 4. Provide for the Administrator's approval the rationale for the selected operating parameter value, and monitoring frequency, and averaging time. Include all data and calculations used to develop the value and a description of why the value, monitoring frequency, and averaging time demonstrate continuous compliance with the applicable emission standard.
- 22. Pursuant to §19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR §63.453(o), each owner or operator of a control device subject to the monitoring provisions of this section shall operate the control device in a manner consistent with the minimum or maximum (as appropriate) operating parameter value or procedure required to be monitored under §63.453(a) through (n) and established under this subpart. Except as provided in §63.453(p), §63.443(e) or §63.446(g), operation of the control device below the minimum operating parameter values or above maximum operating parameter values established under this subpart or failure to perform procedures required by this subpart shall constitute a violation of the applicable emission standard of this subpart and be reported as a period of excess emissions.

Recordkeeping Requirements

- 23. Pursuant to §19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR §63.454(a), the owner or operator of each affected source subject to the requirements of this subpart shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements of §63.10 of subpart A of this part, as shown in Table 1, and the requirements specified in §63.454(b) through (d) for the monitoring parameters specified in §63.453.
- 24. Pursuant to §19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR §63.454(b), for each applicable enclosure, opening, closed-vent system, and closed collection system, the owner or operator shall prepare and maintain a site-specific inspection plan including a drawing or

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schematic of the components of applicable affected equipment and shall record the following information for each inspection:

- 1. Date of inspection;
- 2. The equipment type and identification;
- 3. Results of negative pressure tests for enclosures;
- 4. Results of leak detection tests:
- 5. The nature of the defect or leak and the method of detection (i.e., visual inspection or instrument detection);
- 6. The date the defect or leak was detected and the date of each attempt to repair the defect or leak;
- 7. Repair methods applied in each attempt to repair the defect or leak;
- 8. The reason for the delay if the defect or leak is not repaired within 15 days after discovery;
- 9. The expected date of successful repair of the defect or leak if the repair is not completed within 15 days;
- 10. The date of successful repair of the defect or leak;
- 11. The position and duration of opening of bypass line valves and the condition of any valve seals; and
- 12. The duration of the use of bypass valves on computer controlled valves.
- 25. Pursuant to §19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR §63.454(d), the owner or operator shall record the CMS parameters specified in §63.453 and meet the requirements specified in §63.454(a) for any new affected process equipment or pulping process condensate stream that becomes subject to the standards in this subpart due to a process change or modification.

Reporting Requirements

- 26. Pursuant to §19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR §63.455(b), each owner or operator of a kraft pulping system specified in §63.440(d)(1) or a bleaching system specified in §63.440(d)(3)(ii) shall continue to update the non-binding control strategy report (submitted with the initial notification) containing, at a minimum, the information specified in §63.455(b)(1) through (b)(3) of this section in addition to the information required in §63.9(b)(2) of subpart A of this part.
 - 1. A description of the emission controls or process modifications selected for compliance with the control requirements in this standard.

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- 2. A compliance schedule, including the dates by which each step toward compliance will be reached for each emission point or sets of emission points. At a minimum, the list of dates shall include:
 - i. The date by which major study(s) for determining the compliance strategy will be completed;
 - ii. The date by which contracts for emission controls or process modifications will be awarded, or the date by which orders will be issued for the purchase of major components to accomplish emission controls or process changes;
 - iii. The date by which on-site construction, installation of emission control equipment, or a process change is to be initiated;
 - iv. The date by which on-site construction, installation of emissions control equipment, or a process change is to be completed;
 - v. The date by which final compliance is to be achieved;
 - vi. For compliance with paragraph §63.440(d)(3)(ii), the tentative dates by which compliance with effluent limitation guidelines and standards intermediate pollutant load effluent reductions and as available, all the dates for the best available technology's milestones reported in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System authorized under section 402 of the Clean Water Act and for the best professional milestones in the Voluntary Advanced Technology Incentives Program under 40 CFR §430.24(b)(2); and
 - vii. The date by which the final compliance tests will be performed.
- 3. Until compliance is achieved, revisions or updates shall be made to the control strategy report required by §63.455(b) indicating the progress made towards completing the installation of emissions controls or process modifications during the 2-year period.

Test Methods and Procedures

27. Pursuant to §19.304 and §19.702 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR §63.457(a), an initial performance test is required for all emission sources subject to the limitations in §863.443, 63.444, 63.445, 63.446, and 63.447, except those controlled by a combustion device that is designed and operated as specified in §63.443(d)(3) or (d)(4).

Title VI Provisions

28. The permittee shall comply with the standards for labeling of products using ozone depleting substances pursuant to 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart E:

- a. All containers containing a class I or class II substance stored or transported, all products containing a class I substance, and all products directly manufactured with a class I substance must bear the required warning statement if it is being introduced to interstate commerce pursuant to §82.106.
- b. The placement of the required warning statement must comply with the requirements pursuant to §82.108.
- c. The form of the label bearing the required warning must comply with the requirements pursuant to §82.110.
- d. No person may modify, remove, or interfere with the required warning statement except as described in §82.112.
- 29. The permittee shall comply with the standards for recycling and emissions reduction pursuant to 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart F, except as provided for MVACs in Subpart B:
 - a. Persons opening appliances for maintenance, service, repair, or disposal must comply with the required practices pursuant to §82.156.
 - b. Equipment used during the maintenance, service, repair, or disposal of appliances must comply with the standards for recycling and recovery equipment pursuant to \$82.158.
 - c. Persons performing maintenance, service repair, or disposal of appliances must be certified by an approved technician certification program pursuant to §82.161.
 - d. Persons disposing of small appliances, MVACs, and MVAC-like appliances must comply with record keeping requirements pursuant to §82.166. ("MVAC-like appliance" as defined at §82.152.)
 - e. Persons owning commercial or industrial process refrigeration equipment must comply with leak repair requirements pursuant to §82.156.
 - f. Owners/operators of appliances normally containing 50 or more pounds of refrigerant must keep records of refrigerant purchased and added to such appliances pursuant to §82.166.

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- 30. If the permittee manufactures, transforms, destroys, imports, or exports a class I or class II substance, the permittee is subject to all requirements as specified in 40 CFR part 82, Subpart A, Production and Consumption Controls.
- 31. If the permittee performs a service on motor (fleet) vehicles when this service involves ozone-depleting substance refrigerant (or regulated substitute substance) in the motor vehicle air conditioner (MVAC), the permittee is subject to all the applicable requirements as specified in 40 CFR part 82, Subpart B, Servicing of Motor Vehicle Air Conditioners.
 - The term "motor vehicle" as used in Subpart B does not include a vehicle in which final assembly of the vehicle has not been completed. The term "MVAC" as used in Subpart B does not include the air-tight sealed refrigeration system used as refrigerated cargo, or the system used on passenger buses using HCFC-22 refrigerant.
- 32. The permittee shall be allowed to switch from any ozone-depleting substance to any alternative that is listed in the Significant New Alternatives Program (SNAP) promulgated pursuant to 40 CFR part 82, Subpart G, Significant New Alternatives Policy Program.

Permit Shield

- 33. Compliance with the conditions of this permit shall be deemed compliance with all applicable requirements, as of the date of permit issuance, included in and specifically identified in item A of this condition:
 - A. The following have been specifically identified as applicable requirements based upon information submitted by the permittee in an application dated August 30, 1999.

Source No.	Regulation	Description
SN-04	40 CFR Part 60 Subpart D	Standards of Performance for Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generators for Which Construction is Commenced after August 17, 1971
SN-02	40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Db	Standards of Performance for Industrial Commercial Institutional Steam Generating Units
SN-13	40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Dc	Standards of Performance for Small Industrial Commercial Institutional Steam Generating Units

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Source No.	Regulation	Description
SN-15, SN-02, SN-05	40 CFR Part 60 Subpart BB	Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills
SN-24, SN-25, SN-26, SN-27F	40 CFR Part 60 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
Facility	Arkansas Regulation 19	Compilation of Regulations of the Arkansas State Implementation Plan for Air Pollution Control
Facility	Arkansas Regulation 26	Regulations of the Arkansas Operating Air Permit Program

B. The following requirements have been specifically identified as not applicable, based upon information submitted by the permittee in an application dated August 30, 1999.

Description of Regulation	Regulatory Citation	Affected Source	Basis for Determination
Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Volatile Organic Liquids	40 CFR Part 60, Subparts K and Ka	Facility	The facility does not have any storage tanks with a capacity greater than 40,000 gallons that store liquids defined under NSPS Subpart K as petroleum liquids.
Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Volatile Organic Liquids	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	SN-21 and SN-22	These tanks storing volatile organic compounds were constructed prior to July 23, 1984.
Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BB	SN-10, SN-03, and SN-01	These units were constructed prior to September 24, 1976 and have not been modified or reconstructed since the applicability date.

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Description of Regulation	Regulatory Citation	Affected Source	Basis for Determination
Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO	Facility	There is no nonmetallic mineral processing plant at the mill (i.e., no equipment for crushing or grinding of the nonmetallic minerals (i.e., limestone) present at the mill).
National Emission Standards for Halogenated Solvent Cleaning	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart T	Facility	The mill does not use halogenated solvents in a method subject to the requirements of this regulation.

C. Nothing shall alter or affect the following:

Provisions of Section 303 of the Clean Air Act;

The liability of an owner or operator for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of permit issuance;

The applicable requirements of the acid rain program, consistent with Section 408(a) of the Clean Air Act; or

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

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SECTION VII: INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES

Pursuant to §26.304 of Regulation 26, the following sources are insignificant activities. Any activity for which a state or federal applicable requirement applies is not insignificant even if this activity meets the criteria of §304 of Regulation 26 or is listed below. Insignificant activity determinations rely upon the information submitted by the permittee in an application dated October 8, 1997.

Source	Description	Reason
WY-01, WY-02, & WY-03	Truck and Railcar Loadouts	Regulation 19, Appendix A, Group A, Number 13
N/A	Pulping Material Conveyors	Regulation 19, Appendix A, Group B, Number 73
N/A	Knot Draining	Regulation 19, Appendix A, Group A, Number 13
SN-12	Lime Bin Scrubber	Regulation 19, Appendix A, Group A, Number 13
N/A	Primary Clarifier	Regulation 19, Appendix A, Group A, Number 13
N/A	Sludge Press Filter	Regulation 19, Appendix A, Group A, Number 13
N/A	Emergency Clarifier	Regulation 19, Appendix A, Group A, Number 13
N/A	Inorganic Solids Basin	Regulation 19, Appendix A, Group A, Number 13
N/A	Final Retention Basin	Regulation 19, Appendix A, Group A, Number 13
N/A	Turpentine Tank	Regulation 19, Appendix A, Group A, Number 13
N/A	Fuel Oil Day Tank	Regulation 19, Appendix A, Group A, Number 13
N/A	Strong Liquor Tank	Regulation 19, Appendix A, Group A, Number 13
N/A	Soap Storage Tank	Regulation 19, Appendix A, Group A, Number 13
N/A	Intermediate Liquor Tank	Regulation 19, Appendix A, Group A, Number 13
N/A	Heavy Liquor Tank	Regulation 19, Appendix A, Group A, Number 13
N/A	Auxiliary Liquor Tank	Regulation 19, Appendix A, Group A, Number 13
N/A	Green Liquor Stabilization Tank	Regulation 19, Appendix A, Group A, Number 13
N/A	Green Liquor Clarifier	Regulation 19, Appendix A, Group A, Number 13
N/A	Slaker	Regulation 19, Appendix A, Group A, Number 13

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Source	Description	Reason
N/A	White Liquor Clarifier	Regulation 19, Appendix A, Group A, Number 13
N/A	Anhydrous Ammonia Storage Tank	Regulation 19, Appendix A, Group A, Number 13
N/A	Fugitive Road Emissions	Regulation 19, Appendix A, Group A, Number 13
SN-17F	Landfill Operations (Particulate Matter Emissions)	Regulation 19, Appendix A, Group A, Number 13

Pursuant to \$26.304 of Regulation 26, the emission units, operations, or activities contained in Regulation 19, Appendix B, have been determined by the Department to be insignificant activities. Activities included in this list are allowable under this permit and need not be specifically identified.

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SECTION VIII: GENERAL PROVISIONS

- 1. Pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 70.6(b)(2), any terms or conditions included in this permit which specify and reference Arkansas Pollution Control & Ecology Commission Regulation 18 or the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act (A.C.A. §8-4-101 *et seq.*) as the sole origin of and authority for the terms or conditions are not required under the Clean Air Act or any of its applicable requirements, and are not federally enforceable under the Clean Air Act. Arkansas Pollution Control & Ecology Commission Regulation 18 was adopted pursuant to the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act (A.C.A. §8-4-101 *et seq.*). Any terms or conditions included in this permit which specify and reference Arkansas Pollution Control & Ecology Commission Regulation 18 or the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act (A.C.A. §8-4-101 *et seq.*) as the origin of and authority for the terms or conditions are enforceable under this Arkansas statute.
- 2. Pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 70.6(a)(2) and §26.7 of the Regulations of the Arkansas Operating Air Permit Program (Regulation 26), this permit shall be valid for a period of five (5) years beginning on the date this permit becomes effective and ending five (5) years later.
- 3. Pursuant to §26.4 of Regulation #26, it is the duty of the permittee to submit a complete application for permit renewal at least six (6) months prior to the date of permit expiration. Permit expiration terminates the permittee's right to operate unless a complete renewal application was submitted at least six (6) months prior to permit expiration, in which case the existing permit shall remain in effect until the Department takes final action on the renewal application. The Department will not necessarily notify the permittee when the permit renewal application is due.
- 4. Pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 70.6(a)(1)(ii) and §26.7 of Regulation #26, where an applicable requirement of the Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 7401, *et seq* (Act) is more stringent than an applicable requirement of regulations promulgated under Title IV of the Act, both provisions are incorporated into the permit and shall be enforceable by the Director or Administrator.
- 5. Pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 70.6(a)(3)(ii)(A) and §26.7 of Regulation #26, records of monitoring information required by this permit shall include the following:
 - a. The date, place as defined in this permit, 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

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- f. The operating conditions existing at the time of sampling or measurement.
- 6. Pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 70.6(a)(3)(ii)(B) and §26.7 of Regulation #26, records of all required monitoring data and support information shall be retained 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 and all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by this permit.
- 7. Pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) and §26.7 of Regulation #26, the permittee shall submit reports of all required monitoring every 6 months. If no other reporting period has been established, the reporting period shall end on the last day of the anniversary month of this permit. The report shall be due within 30 days of the end of the reporting period. Even though the reports are due every six months, each report shall contain a full year of data. All instances of deviations from permit requirements must be clearly identified in such reports. All required reports must be certified by a responsible official as defined in §26.2 of Regulation #26 and must be sent to the address below.

Arkansas Department of Pollution Control and Ecology Air Division ATTN: Compliance Inspector Supervisor Post Office Box 8913 Little Rock, AR 72219

- 8. Pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(B), §26.7 of Regulation #26, and §19.601 and §19.602 of Regulation #19, all deviations from permit requirements, including those attributable to upset conditions as defined in the permit shall be reported to the Department. An initial report shall be made to the Department within 24 hours of discovery of the occurrence. The initial report may be made by telephone and shall include:
 - a. The facility name and location,
 - b. The process unit or emission source which is deviating from the permit limit,
 - c. The permit limit, including the identification of pollutants, from which deviation occurs.
 - d. The date and time the deviation started.
 - e. The duration of the deviation,
 - f. The average emissions during the deviation,
 - g. The probable cause of such deviations,

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- h. Any corrective actions or preventive measures taken or being take to prevent such deviations in the future, and
- i. The name of the person submitting the report.

A full report shall be made in writing to the Department within five (5) business days of discovery of the occurrence and shall include in addition to the information required by initial report a schedule of actions to be taken to eliminate future occurrences and/or to minimize the amount by which the permits limits are exceeded and to reduce the length of time for which said limits are exceeded. If the permittee wishes, they may submit a full report in writing (by facsimile, overnight courier, or other means) within 24 hours of discovery of the occurrence and such report will serve as both the initial report and full report.

- 9. Pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 70.6(a)(5) and §26.7 of Regulation #26, and A.C.A.§8-4-203, as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, if any provision of the permit or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications hereof which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end, provisions of this Regulation are declared to be separable and severable.
- 10. Pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 70.6(a)(6)(i) and §26.7 of Regulation #26, the permittee must comply with all conditions of this Part 70 permit. Any permit noncompliance with applicable requirements as defined in Regulation #26 constitutes a violation of the Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 7401, *et seq.* and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application. Any permit noncompliance with a state requirement constitutes a violation of the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act (A.C.A. §8-4-101 *et seq.*) and is also grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application..
- 11. Pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 70.6(a)(6)(ii) and §26.7 of Regulation #26, 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.
- 12. Pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 70.6(a)(6)(iii) and §26.7 of Regulation #26, 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.

- 13. Pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 70.6(a)(6)(iv) and §26.7 of Regulation #26, this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.
- 14. Pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 70.6(a)(6)(v) and §26.7 of Regulation #26, the permittee shall furnish to the Director, within the time specified by the Director, any information that the Director 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 Director copies of records required to be kept by the permit. For information claimed to be confidential, the permittee may be required to furnish such records directly to the Administrator along with a claim of confidentiality.
- 15. Pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 70.6(a)(7) and §26.7 of Regulation #26, the permittee shall pay all permit fees in accordance with the procedures established in Regulation #9.
- 16. Pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 70.6(a)(8) and §26.7 of Regulation #26, 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 elsewhere in this permit.
- 17. Pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 70.6(a)(9)(i) and §26.7 of Regulation #26, if the permittee is allowed to operate under different operating scenarios, the permittee shall, contemporaneously with making a change from one operating scenario to another, record in a log at the permitted facility a record of the scenario under which the facility or source is operating.
- 18. Pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 70.6(b) and §26.7 of Regulation #26, all terms and conditions in this permit, including any provisions designed to limit a source's potential to emit, are enforceable by the Administrator and citizens under the Act unless the Department has specifically designated as not being federally enforceable under the Act any terms and conditions included in the permit that are not required under the Act or under any of its applicable requirements.
- 19. Pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 70.6(c)(1) and §26.7 of Regulation #26, any document (including reports) required by this permit shall contain a certification by a responsible official as defined in §26.2 of Regulation #26.
- 20. Pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 70.6(c)(2) and §26.7 of Regulation #26, the permittee shall allow an authorized representative of the Department, upon presentation of credentials, to perform the following:

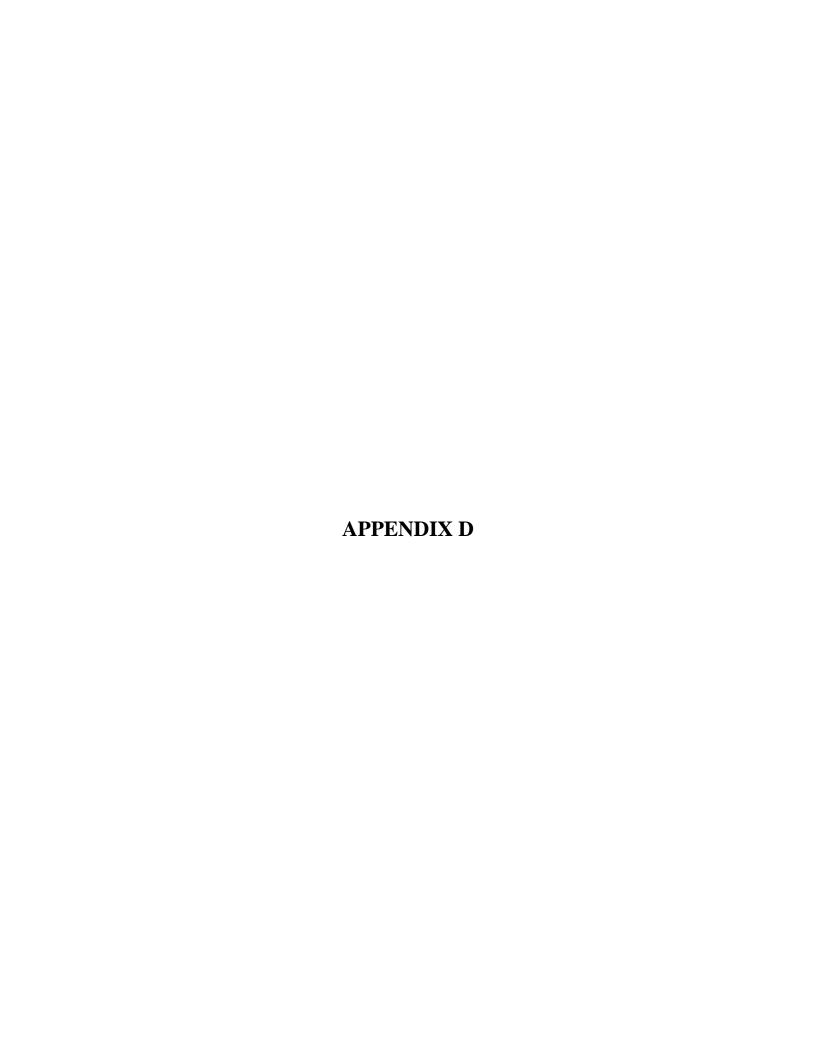
- a. Enter upon the permittee's premises where the permitted source is located or emissions-related activity is conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
- d. As authorized by the Act, sample or monitor at reasonable times substances or parameters for the purpose of assuring compliance with this permit or applicable requirements.
- 21. Pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 70.6(c)(5) and §26.7 of Regulation #26, the permittee shall submit a compliance certification with terms and conditions contained in the permit, including emission limitations, standards, or work practices. This compliance certification shall be submitted annually and shall be submitted to the Administrator as well as to the Department. All compliance certifications required by this permit shall include the following:
 - a. The identification of each term or condition of the permit that is the basis of the certification;
 - b. The compliance status;
 - c. Whether compliance was continuous or intermittent;
 - d. The method(s) used for determining the compliance status of the source, currently and over the reporting period established by the monitoring requirements of this permit; and
 - e. Such other facts as the Department may require elsewhere in this permit or by §114(a)(3) and 504(b) of the Act.
- 22. Pursuant to §26.7 of Regulation #26, nothing in this permit shall alter or affect the following:
 - a. The provisions of Section 303 of the Act (emergency orders), including the authority of the Administrator under that section;
 - b. The liability of the permittee for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of permit issuance;
 - c. The applicable requirements of the acid rain program, consistent with §408(a) of the Act; or
 - d. The ability of EPA to obtain information from a source pursuant to §114 of the Act.

23. Pursuant to A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, this permit authorizes only those pollutant emitting activities addressed herein.



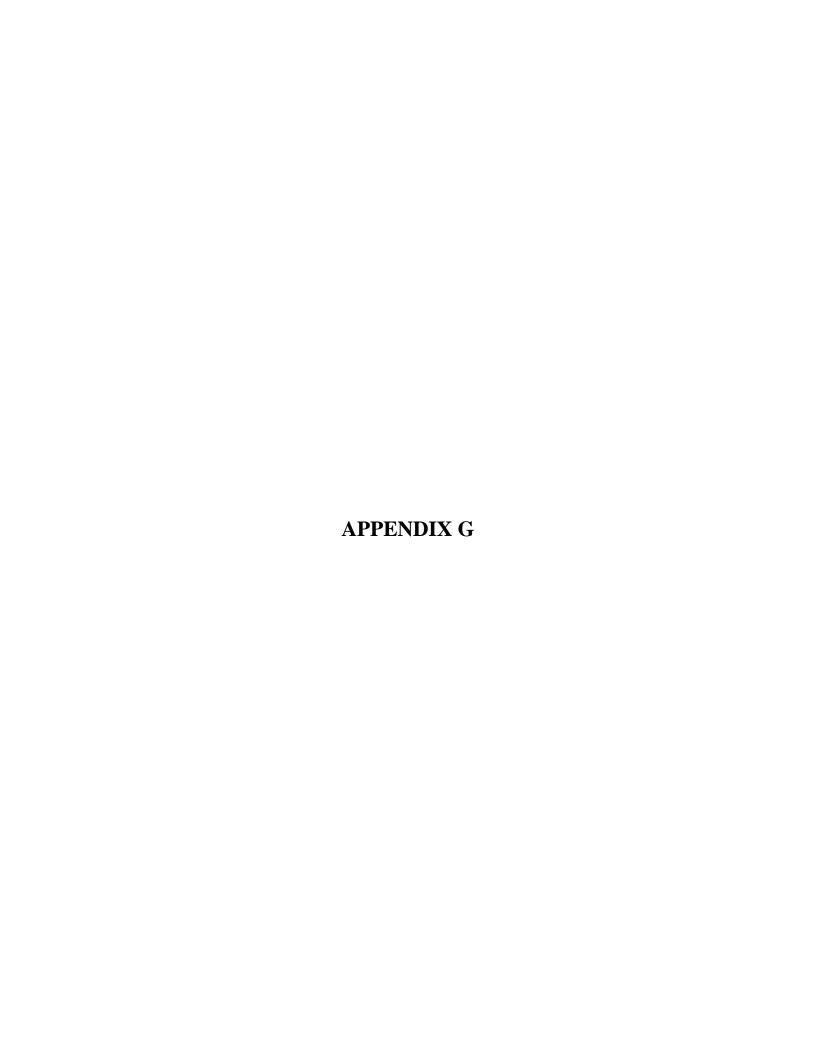












INVOICE REQUEST FORM

	PDS					
Date October	11, 2001					
X Air						
NPDES						
Stormwater	Stormwater					
State Permits Bran	State Permits Branch					
Solid Waste						
CSN:	21- 0036					
Facility Name Invoice Mailing Address	Potlatch - Cypress Bend Mill PO Box 727 McGehee, AR 71654					
Initial						
X Modification						
Annual						
Permit Number Permit Description	271-AOP-R2 Title 5					
Permit Fee Code	A					
Amount Due \$ 50	00					
Engineer Bryan Le	eamons					
Paid? GNo GYes Check	x #					

Comments: Air Permit Fee Calculation: Minor Mod = \$500

Public Notice

Pursuant to the Arkansas Operating Air Permit Program (Regulation #26) Section 602, the Air Division of the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality gives the following notice:

Potlatch - Cypress Bend Mill (CSN: 21-0036) has applied for minor modification to their existing Title V operating air permit. The facility is located at Highway 4, near Rowher, McGehee, AR 71654. Upon final permit approval and issuance by the Department, the permittee will be allowed to operate an additional 360,000 gallon tank for the purpose of storing weak black liquor, greenliquor, or other similar process streams.

The application has been reviewed by the staff of the Department and has received the Department's tentative approval subject to the terms of this notice.

Citizens wishing to examine the permit application and staff findings and recommendations may do so by contacting Suzanne Carswell, Information Officer. Citizens desiring technical information concerning the application or permit should contact Bryan Leamons, Engineer. Both Suzanne Carswell and Bryan Leamons can be reached at the Department's central office, 8001 National Drive, Little Rock, Arkansas 72209, telephone: (501) 682-0744.

The draft permit and permit application are available for copying at the above address. A copy of the draft permit has also been placed at the Southeast Arkansas Regional Library, 233 South Main, Monticello, Arkansas 71655. This information may be reviewed during normal business hours.

Interested or affected persons may also submit written comments or request a hearing on the proposal, or the proposed modification, to the Department at the above address - Attention: Suzanne Carswell. In order to be considered, the comments must be submitted within thirty (30) days of publication of this notice. Although the Department is not proposing to conduct a public hearing, one will be scheduled if significant comments on the permit provisions are received. If a hearing is scheduled, adequate public notice will be given in the newspaper of largest circulation in the county in which the facility in question is, or will be, located.

The Director shall make a final decision to issue or deny this application or to impose special conditions in accordance with Section 2.1 of the Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission's Administrative Procedures (Regulation #8) and Regulation #26.

Dated this

Richard A. Weiss Interim Director