ADEQ

ARKANSAS
Department of Environmental Quality

October 1, 2015

Neil Washburn
Director of Environmental Compliance
Riceland Foods, Inc. - Jonesboro Rice Division
P. O. Box 927
Stuttgart, AR 72160

Dear Mr. Washburn:

The enclosed Permit No. 0462-AOP-R20 is your authority to construct, operate, and maintain the equipment and/or control apparatus as set forth in your application initially received on 7/27/2015.

After considering the facts and requirements of A.C.A. §8-4-101 et seq. as referenced by §8-4-304, and implementing regulations, I have determined that Permit No. 0462-AOP-R20 for the construction and operation of equipment at Riceland Foods, Inc. - Jonesboro Rice Division shall be issued and effective on the date specified in the permit, unless a Commission review has been properly requested under Arkansas Department of Pollution Control & Ecology Commission's Administrative Procedures, Regulation 8, within thirty (30) days after service of this decision.

The applicant or permittee and any other person submitting public comments on the record may request an adjudicatory hearing and Commission review of the final permitting decisions as provided under Chapter Six of Regulation No. 8, Administrative Procedures, Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission. Such a request shall be in the form and manner required by Regulation 8.603, including filing a written Request for Hearing with the APC&E Commission Secretary at 101 E. Capitol Ave., Suite 205, Little Rock, Arkansas 72201. If you have any questions about filing the request, please call the Commission at 501-682-7890.

Sincerely,

Stuart Spencer
Chief, Air Division

Enclosure: Final Permit

ADEQ
OPERATING
AIR PERMIT

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

Permit No. : 0462-AOP-R20

IS ISSUED TO:

Riceland Foods, Inc. - Jonesboro Rice Division
North Floyd Street
Jonesboro, AR 72403
Craighead County
AFIN: 16-00101

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:

December 3, 2012 AND December 2, 2017

THE PERMITTEE IS SUBJECT TO ALL LIMITS AND CONDITIONS CONTAINED HEREIN.

Signed:

Stuart Spencer
Chief, Air Division

October 1, 2015
Date

Riceland Foods, Inc. - Jonesboro Rice Division
Permit #: 0462-AOP-R20
AFIN: 16-00101

Table of Contents

SECTION I: FACILITY INFORMATION 4
SECTION II: INTRODUCTION 5
Summary of Permit Activity 5
Process Description 5
Regulations 11
Emission Summary 12
SECTION III: PERMIT HISTORY 27
SECTION IV: SPECIFIC CONDITIONS 37
Group # 1 (Receivers): 37
SN-001, SN-002, SN-012, SN-013, SN-022, SN-023, SN-037, SN-038, SN-044, SN-045, SN-052, SN-145, SN-173, SN-174, SN-175, SN-186, and SN-191 37
Group # 2 (Fabric Filters / Cyclone Collectors): 41
SN-003 – SN-005, SN-014 – SN-016, SN-024, SN-028, SN-034, SN-035, SN-039 – SN-043, SN-046 – SN-051, SN-054 – SN-057, SN-061 – SN-067, SN-072 – SN-082, SN-095 – SN-102, SN-105, SN-112 – SN-115, SN-117, SN-118, SN-120, SN-126, SN-128 – SN-130, SN-132 – SN-137, SN-140, SN-141, SN-143, SN-146 – SN-162, SN-164 – SN-168, SN-171, SN-172, SN-176, SN-177, SN-183 – SN-185, SN-188 – SN-190, SN-193 – SN-196, SN-199, SN-202, SN-203, SN-205, SN-209, and SN-210 41
Group # 3 (Combustion Sources): 53
SN-006 – SN-009, SN-017, SN-018, SN-030 – SN-033, SN-060, SN-068 – SN-071, SN-144, SN-163, SN-178, and SN-179 53
Group # 4 (Load-outs and Trash Tanks): 60
SN-010, SN-011, SN-020, SN-021, SN-036, SN-089, SN-121, SN-180 – SN-182, SN-187, SN-192, SN-200, SN-201, and SN-211 60
Group #5 (Emergency Engines) 63
SN-206 and SN-207 63
SECTION V: COMPLIANCE PLAN AND SCHEDULE 70
SECTION VI: PLANTWIDE CONDITIONS 71
Title VI Provisions 72
SECTION VII: INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES 74
SECTION VIII: GENERAL PROVISIONS 75
Appendix A – 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart DD
Appendix B – 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

A.C.A.	Arkansas Code Annotated
AFIN	ADEQ Facility Identification Number
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CO	Carbon Monoxide
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant
lb/hr	Pound Per Hour
MVAC	Motor Vehicle Air Conditioner
No.	Number
NO_x	Nitrogen Oxide
PM	Particulate Matter
PM_{10}	Particulate Matter Smaller Than Ten Microns
SNAP	Significant New Alternatives Program (SNAP)
SO_2	Sulfur Dioxide
SSM	Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Plan
Tpy	Tons Per Year
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

SECTION I: FACILITY INFORMATION

PERMITTEE:	Riceland Foods, Inc. - Jonesboro Rice Division
AFIN:	16-00101
PERMIT NUMBER:	0462-AOP-R20
FACILITY ADDRESS:	North Floyd Street Jonesboro, AR 72403
MAILING ADDRESS:	P. O. Box 927 Stuttgart, AR 72160
COUNTY:	Craighead County
CONTACT NAME:	Neil Washburn
CONTACT POSITION:	Director of Environmental Compliance
TELEPHONE NUMBER:	(870) 673-5337
REVIEWING ENGINEER:	Joseph Hurt
UTM North South (Y):	Zone 15: 3969274.35 m
UTM East West (X):	Zone 15: 705545.32 m

SECTION II: INTRODUCTION

Summary of Permit Activity

Riceland Foods, Inc. (AFIN: 16-00101) located at 216 N. Gee Street, Jonesboro, Arkansas 72401, currently operates rice mills, grain dryers, cogeneration facility, and ash handling operations. This permitting action allows the replacement of existing baghouses and a trash tank (SN-25, SN-26, SN-27, and SN-29) with two (2) new Aircon bottom dumping baghouses (SN-209 and SN-210), and a new trash tank (SN-211). The total permitted emission decreases include 0.1 tpy of PM_{10}.

Process Description

UNITS #3 AND #4

Rice and soybeans are unloaded at a rate of 5,000 bu/hr at the Unit 3 Receiving Pit (SN-01) and 5,000 bu/hr at the Unit 4 Receiving Pit (SN-02). These pits are equipped with an aspiration system for capturing fugitive emissions generated during the unloading operation. Emissions captured in the aspiration system are controlled by a baghouse (SN-05). Once received, the grain is conveyed to the scalperators located in Unit 3. These are closed loop scalperators which generate no dust to the atmosphere. The scalperators remove all debris from the grain prior to storage and drying. After cleaning, the grain is conveyed to storage bins to await the drying operation. Units 3 and 4 currently have four (4) Shanzer column dryers (SN-06 through SN-09). These dryers are each rated at 3,500 bu/hr. Emissions from the dryers are controlled by using a Hull Settling Chamber. The settling chamber is located between the headhouses of Units 3 and 4. All movement of grain within the facility is accomplished with belts, drags, screws, and bucket elevators. Units 3 and 4 are equipped with nuisance dust systems (SN-03 and SN-04) that control dust generated by these internal conveyors. Dust and debris collected by the Unit 3 and 4 baghouses and settling chamber is conveyed to the Unit 3 and 4 Trash Tank (SN-l 0). The trash tank generates emissions from the tank vent and from emptying of the tank. The vent emissions are controlled by a small baghouse referred to as a bin vent filter and the emissions from the tank emptying are uncontrolled. Units 3 and 4 have two (2) gravity spouts (SN-11) located on bins 416 and 418 that are used to load out primarily soybeans at the rate of 5,000 bu/hr. Fugitive emissions occur during this process.

UNIT #7

Unit 7 receives grain from Dump #5 (SN-12) and Dump #7 (SN-13). Dump #5 receives only rice at the rate of 8,000 bu/hr. Dump #7 receives rice, soybeans, and wheat at the rate of 8,000 bu/hr. Emissions generated during unloading at Dump #5 are captured by an aspiration system which is controlled by a baghouse (SN-14). Emissions generated at Dump #7 are also controlled by a baghouse (SN-194). Once received, the grain is scalped by closed loop scalperators and then transferred to storage. Grain at Unit 7 is dried in a Berico dryer (SN-17) with a drying capacity rated at 5,000 bu/hr and a Shanzer dryer (SN-18) rated at 5,000 bu/hr. Emissions from the dryers are controlled by "Tech Airs". The Tech Airs are 50 mesh screens equipped with a

vacuuming system for keeping the screens free of hulls and dust. Hulls retained by the Tech Airs and hulls settling in the dryer enclosures are picked up by the dryer hull systems (SN-15A & SN-15B). All grain movement in Unit 7 is accomplished through the use of belt, drag, screw, and bucket conveyors. Dust generated by these conveyors is also controlled by nuisance dust systems (SN-16). All dust and hulls collected by the Unit 7 bagfilters and the hull system are transferred to the Unit 7 trash tank (SN-20). The trash tank generates emissions from the vent and from the emptying of the tank. The trash tank vent emissions are controlled by a bin vent filter. Grain, primarily soybeans and wheat, are shipped out through three (3) loadout spouts. The two (2) gravity spouts (SN-21) located on bins 738 and 740 are the most commonly used.

UNIT 8

Unit 8 receives grain from Dump #8 (SN-22) and Dump #9 (SN-23). Dump #8 receives only rice at the rate of 8,000 bu/hr. Dump #9 receives only rice at the rate of 8,000 bu/hr. Emissions generated during unloading at Dumps #8 and #9 are captured by an aspiration system which is controlled by a baghouse (SN-24). Once received, the grain is scalped by closed loop scalperators and then transferred to storage. Grain at Unit 8 is dried in four (4) Berico dryers (SN-30, SN-31, SN-32, and SN-33) with drying capacities of 3,500 bu/hr each. Emissions from the dryers are controlled by a hull settling chamber equipped with 24 mesh screens. All grain movement within the facility is accomplished through the use of belt, drag, screw, and bucket conveyors. Nuisance dust generated by the internal conveyors is controlled by dust aspiration systems (SN-209, SN-210, and SN-28). Unit 8 has three (3) trash tanks that receive dust and debris from the baghouses and hull settling chamber. The North End Trash Loadout (SN-211) ships out dust collected from the baghouses (SN-14, SN-28, SN-209, and SN-210). The East Trash Tank (SN-34) receives dust collected by the receiving pit baghouse (SN-24) and the hull settling chamber. The West Trash Tank (SN-35) receives the cleanings from the Dump 5 scalperators and two (2) of the scalperators located in Unit 8.

UNITS 1 AND 2

Units 1 and 2 are the receiving (SN-52 and SN-56) and storage facilities for the Parboil Plant and Mill L. Rough rice is brought to the receiving pits from various Riceland dryer locations. Rice is then conveyed to concrete storage bins. Dust generated by transfer conveyors is controlled by nuisance dust systems (SN-54, SN-55 and SN-57). Units 1 and 2 have a single Hess dryer (SN-60) for drying rice as necessary after milling in Parboil mill. Rice is transferred from the storage bins to the Parboil Plant. Rice processed in the Parboil Plant is sent back to Unit 1 and 2 for storage. Parboiled rice is then sent to Mill L for hull and bran removal from Unit 1 and 2. The clean, parboiled milled rice is sent from Mill L to Clean Rice Shipping for storage and shipping.

RIVLAND FLOUR MILL

Riviana Foods and Riceland are partners (Rivland) in a rice flour milling operation and are located in the Mill J building. Broken rice from Mill J is transferred to the Clean Rice department for storage and shipping. Brokens can also be sent from Clean Rice to the Rivland plant. In the Rivland plant, the rice is first lightly polished with pearlier machinery. The small

amount of bran that is removed is collected in a bran receiver (SN-195) and transferred to Co-Products. The rice is then routed to primary hammermills where the rice is ground into flour. Negative air pneumatic systems elevate the freshly ground flour to a bagfilter receiver (SN-120) which is then gravity fed to screen type sifters (SN-174). Flour passing through the screens is acceptable to be sorted in steel tanks for finish processing. Flour moving over the screens is routed to the secondary pulverizer machines where it is reground and conveyed back to the sifting process to be screened again.

Finish processing of the flour involves transferring it from steel tanks to one of the two cleaning towers. These towers contain equipment such as additional screening, entoleter infestation destroyers and metal detectors to ensure the quality and sanitation of the flour prior to placing it in shipping containers. A nuisance dust system (SN-196) keeps negative pressure on all flour transfer points and processing equipment for sanitation purposes. Flour can be shipped in 45, 50, 90 and 100 pound bags (SN-175); 1,800, 2,000 and 2,500 pound tote bags; or in bulk hopper trucks and railcars (SN-121, SN-198, SN-200 and SN-201).

FLAT STORAGE

The two (2) Flat Storage buildings each have a loadout (SN-187 and SN-192) and receiving (SN-196 and SN-191) station. The buildings prevent the Jonesboro facility from having to use the temporary "pod" storage during the rice harvest. Flat Storage is not physically connected to Elevator H by any conveyors. It is considered part of Elevator H since it acts as a rice terminal. Once filled, rice will be moved from Flat Storage Elevator H for distribution to the rice milling operations.

ELEVATOR H AND ELEVATOR H ANNEX

Elevator H and the Elevator H Annex are responsible for receiving and storing dry rough rice from outlying dryer locations. Rough rice is received into Elevator H and the Elevator H Annex by four (4) dumps. The rice is moved by bucket elevators to belt conveyors on the tripper floors over the storage bins. Tripper mechanisms transfer the rice from the belts to the bins.

Bulk scales located in the head house are used to batch weigh rice as it discharges from the elevators. Rice is removed from the bins by the basement belt conveyors which discharge into the elevators. The rough rice can then be transferred directly to Mill J and Mill K, or the Parboil Plant. Rough, white, and brown rice can be shipped out by truck or railcar.

MILL J

Mill J processes rough rice received from Elevator H or Elevator H Annex into white or brown rice for packaging or bulk shipment. The milling process is essentially the same in both mills.

Rough rice is weighed in scales as it enters the mills. It is cleaned by scalpers, stick machines, and aspirators to remove trash, hulls and other foreign material. The cleaned rice passes through shellers which remove and separate out most of the hulls from the rice. The shelled rice is

referred to as brown rice. Hulls removed by the shellers are blown to the Co-Products Plant for processing. The brown rice is passed through paddy machines which separate out any rice still in the hull and return it to the shellers.

For white rice production, the brown rice is fed through three breaks of milling machines which remove the bran layer by abrasion. The removed bran is separated from the rice by aspiration in the machines. The bran from the pearlers and aspirators is collected by cyclones and bagfilters, cleaned, and blown to Co-Products for processing.

For brown rice production, the rice bypasses the milling machines.

After the milling machines, the white or brown rice passes through a grading process. Sweeco graders, indent graders, and rotex machines are used to separate the rice based on the degree of brokenness, into fancy, head, or brewers. The graded rice is then sent to Clean Rice Shipping.

CLEAN RICE SHIPPING

Clean rice shipping receives white rice and brown rice from Mill J. The rice can be stored, transferred to the packaging department, or shipped out by truck or railcar. Cleaners, aspirators, and monitors are used to remove dust and fines from the rice.

PARBOIL PLANT

The parboil process is used to partially cook rough rice while it is still in the hull. This can increase the milling yield of lower quality rice.
Rough rice is received at the Parboil Plant and cleaned by a scalper, stick machines, and aspirators and then graded by disc and precision graders. It is conveyed to the soak tanks where it is held to allow hot water to be absorbed by the grains. The soaked rice then passes through the cooker where it is partially cooked by steam.

After cooking, the rice is conveyed to the rotary dryers. After drying, the rice is sent to Unit 1 and 2 for storage.

PARBOIL MILL

The milling process at the Parboil Mill is basically the same as that in Mill J. The main differences are that the parboiled rough rice is not aspirated, since most loose trash has been removed by the parboiling process. There are scalperators between the shellers and paddy machines.

Parboiled rough rice enters the mill from Unit 1 and 2, passes through the milling process, and is sent to Clean Rice Shipping.

The milled rice is then either stored or shipped out at Clean Rice Shipping in bags or bulk.

CO-PRODUCTS PLANT

The Co-Products Plant receives the material collected by the dust control systems in the Rice Processing Division and produces saleable items from it. The three (3) co-products of rice processing are hulls, bran, and a material referred to as chicken feed. The chicken feed consists of seeds, straw, hull particles, and other foreign material found in rough rice. The items produced from these co-products are bulk and packaged hulls, bulk chicken feed and bran are transferred to the bran stabilization facility as described in the next section.

The co-products are blown from the mills via pneumatic lines and are received by bagfilters at the Co-Products Plant. The hulls are cleaned and can be stored whole for bulk and package shipment, or ground by the hammermills. The bran is sent to the bran stabilization facility for processing. The chicken feed is ground and stored for bulk shipment.

BRAN STABILIZATION

The Bran Stabilization Plant receives raw material from the rice milling operations and Co-Products and prepares or stabilizes it for the oil extraction process. The bran is pneumatically conveyed from the rice mill to the bran receiving tank. At this point in the process, the bran is in a powder form. To control the dust produced by the bran entering the tank, a bin vent filter will be used to vent the tank.

The bin vent filter utilizes fabric bags to control emissions. The bran discharges from the receiving tank onto screw conveyors and is transferred to the bran expander. At the expander, steam is added and the bran is formed into pellets.
A boiler unit will provide the steam required by the expander. The boiler will emit natural gas combustion products. The bran pellets leaving the expander process are conveyed by a belt conveyor to the dryer/coolers. The pellets will be both dried and cooled and then transferred to a storage bin. The dryer/cooler will be vented to the atmosphere and will emit water vapor and bran dust. A high efficiency cyclone will be used to control dust emissions from the dryer/cooler.

From the dryer/cooler, the pellets are stored in the stabilized bran bin. Again, a bin vent filter will be used to control dust emissions from the storage bin.

THERMAL ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEM

Rice hulls are delivered to the Riviana gasifier facility by pneumatic conveying systems from various locations in Riceland's Jonesboro Rice Mill. These conveying systems deliver hulls to a storage tank. The storage tank is equipped with a variable rate bin discharger that delivers hulls to the gasifier metering bin. This system is designed to receive and store 12.5 tons per hour of hulls and can deliver up to 9.0 tons per hour of hulls to the gasification system.

The gasification system includes the hull metering bin, a PRM Energy Systems, Model KC18, rice hull gasifier, and the instrumentation and controls required to control the gasification process.

The metering bin provides the surge capacity necessary to compensate for variations between the delivery and gasification rates and is equipped with a variable speed screw conveyor that delivers hulls to the gasification unit in response to the output of the plant master controller.

The gasifier has one (l) gasification unit that converts the hulls to pyrolysis gas and ash. This is accomplished by the controlled application of air through the gasification unit grate as the hulls are agitated in the fuel bed maintained on the grate. Air is provided by the gasification air fan through a system of ducts and control dampers to the undergrate air plenum on each unit. The gasification unit is a refractory lined, vertical steel chamber, sized to provide the residence time required to complete the gasification process and minimize the quantity of particulate matter carried over with the pyrolysis gas. Ash is discharged from the bottom of the gasification unit into water cooled screw conveyors that cool the ash and transport it to a drag chain conveying system that is part of the ash conveying and storage system. Pyrolysis gas is discharged from the top of the gasification unit to the J-TECS thermal energy combustion system (TECS).

The gasification system is designed to consume 15,000 pounds per hour of rice hulls and deliver 70.2 MM BTU per hour to the combustion system in the form of high temperature pyrolysis gas. The gas temperature will vary between 1,100 °F and 1,500 °F, depending upon the desired ash quality. The quantity of ash produced will be approximately 5,600 pounds per hour at rated capacity.

The bio-gas combustion system is designed to insure complete combustion of the bio-gas and produce an 1800 °F flue gas that will be utilized in the heat exchanger and boiler to produce hot air and steam. Combustion is accomplished by introducing sufficient air for complete combustion in the spin-air section located at the outlet of the gasification unit. The flue gas is then discharged into the combustion tube which is sized to provide a residence time of approximately 1.5 seconds before it is introduced into the heat exchanger and boiler. The residence time is sufficient to insure that combustion is complete before the gas is cooled in the boiler and/or heat exchanger.

The total heat release of the combustion system is 70.2 MM BTU per hour at rated capacity.

The boiler is a water tube boiler. The boiler system is designed to provide a maximum continuous capacity of 25,000 pounds per hour of 130 psig saturated steam. The boiler is heated by a combination of hot flue gas from the combustion system and flue gas from the heat exchanger. At rated capacity, the gas temperature entering the boiler is approximately 1,000 °F. The boiler is equipped with an economizer section designed to reduce the temperature of the flue gas leaving the economizer to approximately 380 °F at rated capacity and heat the makeup water.

Flue gas is discharged from the economizer through a multicyclone type mechanical dust collector to control particulate emissions from the boiler exhaust stack. An induced draft fan is

located at the outlet of the dust collector and will discharge the cleaned flue gas to a 4' - 0" diameter by 110' tall, self-supporting steel stack.

The dust collector is designed to provide a collection efficiency of at least 87.5 percent when handling 54,000 ACFM of flue gas at a temperature of approximately 380 °F.

The ash conveying and storage system includes a pneumatic conveying system that receives ash from the multicyclone and transports it to the ash storage tank. The storage tank is equipped with a pneumatic receiver that discharges ash to the storage tank and exhausts conveying air to a common header that directs the air through a fabric filter to control particulate emissions from the conveying system. The storage tank is designed for unloading into trucks that transport the ash to off-site utilization or disposal facilities. The system is designed to load trucks at the rate of approximately 60 tons per hour.

The truck loading area is enclosed in a drive-through type shed that will be designed to minimize fugitive emissions from the truck loading operations.

GENERATORS

The generators onsite will provide backup power if the plant loses power. These generators will be located in the Main Office as well as in the Telecommunications Room.

Regulations

The following table contains the regulations applicable to this permit.

Regulations
Arkansas Air Pollution Control Code, Regulation 18, effective June 18, 2010
Regulations of the Arkansas Plan of Implementation for Air Pollution Control, Regulation 19, effective September 13, 2014
Regulations of the Arkansas Operating Air Permit Program, Regulation 26, effective November 18, 2012
40 CFR Part 52.21 – *Prevention of Significant Deterioration* (PSD)
40 CFR Part 60, Subpart DD – *Standards of Performance for Grain Elevators*
40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ – *Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines*
40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ – *National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines*
40 CFR Part 64 – Compliance Assurance Monitoring

Emission Summary

The following table is a summary of emissions from the facility. This table, in itself, is not an enforceable condition of the permit.

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
Total Allowable Emissions		PM	159.9	323.8
		PM_{10}	44.8912	108.7
		SO_2	17.0	62.0
		VOC	7.5	25.6
		CO	22.4	91.1
		NO_x[c]	55.3	224.6
HAPs		Hexane*	0.38	1.52
001	Unit # 3 Receiving Pit	PM PM_{10}	0.6 0.0867	6.6[a] 5.0[a]
002	Unit # 4 Receiving Pit	PM PM_{10}	0.6 0.0867	6.6[a] 5.0[a]
003	Unit # 3 Upper Dust System	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.0383	0.1 0.1
004	Unit # 3 Lower / Unit # 4 Headhouse Dust System	PM PM_{10}	0.2 0.0765	0.1 0.1
005	Dump # 3 and # 4 Baghouse	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.0002	0.1 0.1
006	Unit # 3 Shanzer Dryer (West)	PM PM_{10} SO_2 VOC CO NO_x Hexane*	5.3 1.383 0.1 0.1 1.0 1.1 0.02	0.8 0.5 0.1 0.3 4.1 4.9 0.09

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
007	Unit # 3 Shanzer Dryer (East)	PM PM_{10} SO_2 VOC CO NO_x Hexane*	5.3 1.383 0.1 0.1 1.0 1.1 0.02	0.8 0.5 0.1 0.3 4.1 4.9 0.09
008	Unit # 4 Shanzer Dryer (West)	PM PM_{10} SO_2 VOC CO NO_x Hexane*	5.3 1.383 0.1 0.1 1.0 1.1 0.02	0.8 0.5 0.1 0.3 4.1 4.9 0.09
009	Unit # 4 Shanzer Dryer (East)	PM PM_{10} SO_2 VOC CO NO_x Hexane*	5.3 1.383 0.1 0.1 1.0 1.1 0.02	0.8 0.5 0.1 0.3 4.1 4.9 0.09
010	Unit # 3 and # 4 Trash Tank	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.0032	8.9[b] 5.1[b]
011	Unit # 3 and # 4 Loadouts	PM PM_{10}	2.0 0.6525	8.9[b] 5.1[b]
012	Unit # 7 Receiving Pit, Dump # 5	PM PM_{10}	0.9 0.185	6.6[a] 5.0[a]
013	Unit # 7 Receiving Pit, Dump # 7	PM PM_{10}	0.9 0.185	6.6[a] 5.0[a]
014	Unit #7, Dump # 5, and Scalperator	PM PM_{10}	0.5 0.36	0.1 0.1
015A	Unit # 7 Aspirator System	PM PM_{10}	0.9 0.23	0.2 0.1
015B	Unit # 7 Shanzer Aspirator Baghouse	PM PM_{10}	0.5 0.12	0.2 0.1
016	Unit # 7 Upper Dust System	PM PM_{10}	0.3 0.16	0.1 0.1

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
017	Unit # 7 Shanzer 7R7 Dryer	PM PM_{10} SO_2 VOC CO NO_x Hexane*	1.2 0.45 0.1 0.2 2.2 2.6 0.05	1.1 1.0 0.1 0.7 9.6 11.4 0.20
018	Unit # 7 East Shanzer Dryer	PM PM_{10} SO_2 VOC CO NO_x Hexane*	0.6 0.23 0.1 0.1 0.9 1.0 0.02	0.6 0.5 0.1 0.3 3.7 4.4 0.08
019	Unit # 7 Hull System	Removed from service.		
020	Unit # 7 Trash Tank	PM PM_{10}	0.2 0.02	8.9[b] 5.1[b]
021	Unit # 7 Loadouts	PM PM_{10}	2.6 0.87	8.9[b] 5.1[b]
022	Unit # 8 Receiving Pit, Dump # 8	PM PM_{10}	0.9 0.0867	6.6[a] 5.0[a]
023	Unit # 8 Receiving Pit, Dump # 9	PM PM_{10}	0.9 0.0867	6.6[a] 5.0[a]
024	Dump # 8 and Dump # 9 Baghouse	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.0002	0.1 0.1
028	Unit # 8 Lower Headhouse Dust System	PM PM_{10}	0.2 0.0765	0.1 0.1
030	Unit # 8 Berico Dryer # 1	PM PM_{10} SO_2 VOC CO NO_x Hexane*	3.8 0.9814 0.1 0.1 0.6 0.7 0.01	1.1 1.1 0.1 0.2 2.6 3.1 0.06

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
031	Unit # 8 Berico Dryer # 2	PM PM_{10} SO_2 VOC CO NO_x Hexane*	3.8 0.9814 0.1 0.1 0.6 0.7 0.01	1.1 1.1 0.1 0.2 2.6 3.1 0.06
032	Unit # 8 Berico Dryer # 3	PM PM_{10} SO_2 VOC CO NO_x Hexane*	3.8 0.9814 0.1 0.1 0.6 0.7 0.01	1.1 1.1 0.1 0.2 2.6 3.1 0.06
033	Unit # 8 Berico Dryer # 4	PM PM_{10} SO_2 VOC CO NO_x Hexane*	3.8 0.9814 0.1 0.1 0.6 0.7 0.01	1.1 1.1 0.1 0.2 2.6 3.1 0.06
034	Unit # 8 East Trash Tank	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.0021	0.1 0.1
035	Unit # 8 West Trash Tank	PM PM_{10}	0.8 0.2025	0.1 0.1
036	Unit # 8 Loadouts	PM PM_{10}	2.0 0.6525	8.9[b] 5.1[b]
037	Elevator H Annex North Receiving Pit	PM PM_{10}	1.0 0.2079	6.6[a] 5.0[a]
038	Elevator H Annex Rail Receiving Pit # 15	PM PM_{10}	1.0 0.2079	6.6[a] 5.0[a]
039	Elevator H Annex Receiving Pit BH	PM PM_{10}	1.0 0.019	0.1 0.1
040	Elevator H Annex Upper Nuisance Dust	PM PM_{10}	0.4 0.19	0.2 0.1
041	Elevator H Annex Lower Nuisance	PM PM_{10}	0.4 0.19	0.2 0.1
042	Elevator H Annex Floor Sweeps System	PM PM_{10}	0.4 0.19	0.2 0.1

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
043	Elevator H Annex Trash Tank	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.0096	0.1 0.1
044	Elevator H Receiving Pit # 10	PM PM_{10}	0.4 0.0693	6.6[a] 5.0[a]
045	Elevator H Receiving Pit # 16	PM PM_{10}	0.4 0.0693	6.6[a] 5.0[a]
046	Elevator H Receiving Pits Baghouse	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.0125	0.1 0.1
047	Elevator H Scalperators Aspiration	PM PM_{10}	0.2 0.15	0.1 0.1
048	Elevator H Upper Nuisance Dust System	PM PM_{10}	0.2 0.07	0.1 0.1
049	Elevator H Boot Pit Dust System	PM PM_{10}	0.2 0.07	0.1 0.1
050	Elevator H Basement Dust System	PM PM_{10}	0.2 0.07	0.1 0.1
051	Elevator H Trash Tank	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.004	0.1 0.1
052	Unit # 1 and Unit # 2 Receiving Pit # 1	PM PM_{10}	0.2 0.039	6.6[a] 5.0[a]
053	Units # 1 and # 2 Receiving Pit # 2, (Fugitive Emissions)	Removed from service.		
054	Unit # 1 and Unit # 2 Upper Nuisance	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.04	0.1 0.1
055	Unit # 1 and Unit # 2 Lower Nuisance	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.035	0.1 0.1
056	Unit # 1 and Unit # 2 Dump Pits / Lower Dust / Dryer Baghouse	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.035	0.1 0.1
057	Unit # 1 and # 2 Basement Dust System	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.035	0.1 0.1
058	Unit # 1 Hess Dryer # 1, 4.0 MMBtu/hr	Removed from service.		
059	Unit # 1 Hess Dryer # 2, 4.0 MMBtu/hr			

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
060	Unit # 2 Hess Reject Dryer	PM PM_{10} SO_2 VOC CO NO_x Hexane*	0.4 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.3 0.3 0.01	0.7 0.3 0.1 0.1 1.2 1.4 0.02
061	Unit # 1 and # 2 Trash Tank	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.003	0.1 0.1
062	Parboil Plant Dust System # 1	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.018	0.2 0.1
063	Parboil Plant Dust System # 2	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.018	0.2 0.1
064	Parboil Plant Dust System # 3	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.018	0.2 0.1
065	Parboil Plant Dust System # 4	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.018	0.2 0.1
066	Parboil Plant Dust System # 5	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.018	0.2 0.1
067	Parboil Plant Dust System # 6	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.018	0.2 0.1
068	Parboil Plant Rotary Dryer	PM PM_{10} SO_2 VOC CO NO_x Hexane*	0.4 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.3 0.3 0.01	1.3 0.4 0.1 0.1 1.2 1.4 0.02
069	Parboil Plant Rotary Dryer	PM PM_{10} SO_2 VOC CO NO_x Hexane*	0.4 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.3 0.3 0.01	1.3 0.4 0.1 0.1 1.2 1.4 0.02

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
070	Parboil Plant Rotary Dryer	PM PM_{10} SO_2 VOC CO NO_x Hexane*	0.6 0.17 0.1 0.1 0.3 0.3 0.01	2.4 0.7 0.1 0.1 1.2 1.4 0.02
071	Parboil Plant Water Boiler	PM PM_{10} SO_2 VOC CO NO_x Hexane*	0.3 0.24 0.1 0.2 2.7 3.1 0.06	1.1 1.1 0.1 0.8 11.5 13.6 0.24
072	Mill Nuisance Dust System	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.016	0.3 0.1
073	Mill Nuisance Dust System	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.016	0.3 0.1
074	Mill Nuisance Dust System	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.016	0.3 0.1
075	Mill Nuisance Dust System	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.016	0.3 0.1
076	Mill Rough Rice Monitor	PM PM_{10}	0.3 0.07	1.1 0.3
077	Mill L Scalperators	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.041	0.3 0.2
078	Mill L # 1 Chaff Monitor Baghouse	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.016	0.3 0.1
079	Mill L # 2 Chaff Monitor Baghouse	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.016	0.3 0.1
080	Mill L Bran Receiver	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.08	0.4 0.4
081	Mill L Nuisance Dust System	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.02	0.2 0.1
082	Mill L Nuisance Dust System	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.02	0.2 0.1
083	Mill L 1st Floor Dust System	Removed from service.		

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
084	Mill L 1st Floor Dust System	Removed from service.		
085	Mill L 2nd Floor Dust System			
086	Mill L 2nd Floor Dust System			
087	Mill L 4th Floor Dust System			
088	Mill L 4th Floor Dust System			
089	Parboil Shipping Loadouts	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.02	8.9[b] 5.1[b]
090	Mill J Rough Rice Scalperator Baghouse	Removed from service.		
091	Mill J Rough Rice Buhler Screeners Baghouse	Baghouses removed, and emissions are routed to baghouse at SN-203		
092	Mill J Rough Rice Buhler Destoners Baghouse			
093	Mill J Buhler Aspirator Baghouse			
094	Mill J Rough Rice Conveyors Bag House			
095	Mill J Shellers # 1- 12 Baghouse	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.03	0.3 0.1
096	Mill J Shellers # 13 – 24	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.03	0.3 0.1
097	Mill J Chaff Monitor # 1 (East Side)	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.03	0.3 0.1
098	Mill J Chaff Monitor # 2 (East Side)	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.03	0.3 0.1
099	Mill J Chaff Monitor # 3 (East Side)	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.03	0.3 0.1
100	Mill J Chaff Monitor # 4 (East Side)	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.03	0.3 0.1
101	Mill J Chaff Monitor # 3 (West Side)	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.03	0.3 0.1
102	Mill J Chaff Monitor # 4 (West Side)	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.03	0.3 0.1

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
103	Mill J Aspirator Above Carter Rejects Grader Baghouse	Removed from service.		
104	Mill J Carter Rejects Aspirator Baghouse			
105	Main Line Paddy Baghouse	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.03	0.3 0.1
106	Mill J Trunk of West Pearler Line (Belt 1)	Removed from service.		
107	Mill J Trunk of East Pearler Line (Belt 2)			
108	Mill J Trunk of Heads, Brewers, & Carter Rejects Pearlers Baghouse			
109	Mill J #2 and #3 Fancy Aspirators Baghouse			
110	Mill J Head Aspirator Baghouse			
111	Mill J Brewer Aspirator Baghouse			
112	Mill J H10 Screw Conveyors and Elevator Legs (North End – E18)	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.027	0.2 0.1
113	Mill J Screw Conveyors and Elevator Legs (Rough Rice Shellers)	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.027	0.2 0.1
114	Mill J H10 Screw Conveyors and Elevator Legs (South End – E18)	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.027	0.2 0.1
115	Mill J H10 Screw Conveyors and Elevator Legs (North End – E27)	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.027	0.2 0.1
116	Mill J H10 Screw Conveyors and Elevator Legs (South End - E27)	Baghouse removed. Emissions routed to SN-205.		
117	Mill J H10 Screw Conveyors and Elevator Legs (SC6 and SC7)	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.027	0.2 0.1

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
118	Mill J Screw Conveyors and Elevator Legs (Hulls, Chicken Feed, and Rice)	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.027	0.2 0.1
119	Mill J Screw Conveyors and Elevator Legs (Rough Rice Shellers to E15)	Baghouse removed. Emissions routed to SN-205.		
120	Rivland Hammermills And Sifters Baghouse	PM PM_{10}	0.2 0.14	0.6 0.6
121	Rivland Trucks Loadout	PM PM_{10}	0.2 0.2	8.9[b] 5.1[b]
122	Mill K Rough Rice Conveyors and Elevators Baghouse	Removed from service.		
123	Mill K Sheller Aspirators Baghouse			
124	Mill K Rough Rice Monitors Baghouse			
125	Mill K Bran Baghouse			
126	Parboil Clean Rice Ventilation	PM PM_{10}	0.2 0.152	0.7 0.7
127	By-Products Mill K Hulls Receiving Baghouse	Removed from service.		
128	By-Products Mill J Hulls Receiving	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.006	0.1 0.1
129	By-Products Mill L Hulls Receiving	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.004	0.1 0.1
130	By-Products Ground Hulls Receiving	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.003	0.1 0.1
131	By-Products Hulls Rail Loadout	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.003	0.1 0.1
132	By-Products Hull Hammermill	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.003	0.1 0.1
133	By-Products Hammermill Receiver (Maxima)	PM PM_{10}	0.4 0.34	1.3 1.3
134	By-Products Hulls Hammermill	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.003	0.1 0.1
135	By-Products Hulls Hammermill	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.003	0.1 0.1

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
136	By-Products Hulls Hammermill	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.003	0.1 0.1
137	By-Products Mill J Chicken Feed Receiving	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.006	0.1 0.1
138	By-Products Parboil Plant and Mill L Chicken Feed Receiving	Removed from service.		
139	By-Products Parboil Mill Chicken Feed Receiving Baghouse	Removed from service.		
140	By-Products Chicken Feed Hammermill	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.02	0.1 0.1
141	By-Products Mill J Bran Receiving	PM PM_{10}	0.2 0.121	0.4 0.4
142	Mill K Bran Receiving Baghouse	Removed from service.		
143	By-Products Mill L Bran Receiving	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.08	0.4 0.4
144	Bran Plant Dryer / Cooler	PM PM_{10} SO_2 VOC CO NO_x Hexane*	0.2 0.16 0.1 0.1 0.5 0.6 0.01	0.7 0.6 0.1 0.2 2.1 2.5 0.04
145	Bran Stabilization Raw Rice Bran Receiving	PM PM_{10}	0.3 0.22	6.6[a] 5.0[a]
146	Co-Products Loadout System	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.02	0.2 0.1
147	Co-Products Loadout System	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.02	0.2 0.1
148	Clean Rice Aspirator	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.017	0.3 0.1
149	Clean Rice Nuisance Dust System Baghouse	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.017	0.3 0.1
150	Clean Rice Nuisance Dust	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.017	0.3 0.1
151	Clean Rice Monitor # 1	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.017	0.3 0.1

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
152	Clean Rice Monitor # 1	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.017	0.3 0.1
153	Clean Rice Monitor # 2	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.017	0.3 0.1
154	Clean Rice Monitor # 2	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.017	0.3 0.1
155	Clean Rice Monitor # 3	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.017	0.3 0.1
156	Clean Rice Monitor # 3	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.017	0.3 0.1
157	Clean Rice Carter Day # 1 and # 2 Cleaning Machines	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.017	0.3 0.1
158	Clean Rice Monitor # 4	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.017	0.3 0.1
159	Clean Rice Buhler Miag Grain Separator	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.017	0.3 0.1
160	Clean Rice Bulk Loadout # 1	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.03	0.3 0.1
161	Clean Rice Bulk Loadout # 2	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.03	0.3 0.1
162	Clean Rice Bulk Loadout # 3	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.03	0.3 0.1
163	Bran Expander Steam Boiler	PM PM_{10} SO_2 VOC CO NO_x Hexane*	0.1 0.04 0.1 0.1 0.4 0.5 0.01	0.2 0.2 0.1 0.2 1.6 1.9 0.03
164	Mill J Destoner Tank	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.05	0.2 0.2
165	Mill L Lime System	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.005	0.1 0.1
166	Elevator H Annex East Baghouse	PM PM_{10}	0.4 0.19	0.2 0.1
167	Unit # 1 & # 2 Receiving Pits Baghouse	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.004	0.1 0.1

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
168	Co-Products # 1 Nuisance Dust	PM PM_{10}	0.2 0.09	0.2 0.2
169	Mill J Cleanup Trash Tank	Removed from service.		
170	Mill J Bran Baghouse			
171	Mill J First Pass Mills	PM PM_{10}	0.2 0.13	0.4 0.4
172	Mill J Third Pass Mills	PM PM_{10}	0.2 0.13	0.4 0.4
173	Parboil Rejects Receiver	PM PM_{10}	0.2 0.16	6.6[a] 5.0[a]
174	Mill J Chaff Monitor # 1 (East Side)	PM PM_{10}	0.2 0.2	6.6[a] 5.0[a]
175	Rivland Bagging Receiver	PM PM_{10}	0.2 0.2	6.6[a] 5.0[a]
176	Mill L 1st Break Whiteners	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.08	0.4 0.4
177	Mill J – 2nd Pass Mills Bran Receiver	PM PM_{10}	0.2 0.13	0.4 0.4
178	Parboil Plant Shanzer Dryer	PM PM_{10} SO_2 VOC CO NO_x Hexane*	3.6 1.1 0.1 0.2 2.5 3.0 0.05	15.6 4.7 0.1 0.8 10.8 12.8 0.23
179	Thermal Energy Conversion System	PM PM_{10} SO_2 VOC CO NO_x	60.0 15.0 15.0 5.0 5.0 35.0	240.0 60.0 60.0 20.0 20.0 140.0
180	Gasifier Hull Receiving Tank	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.0008	8.9[b] 5.1[b]
181	Gasifier Ash Receiving Tank	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.0002	8.9[b] 5.1[b]
182	Gasifier Ash Loadout	PM PM_{10}	0.5 0.2	8.9[b] 5.1[b]

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
183	Elevator H Annex Rail Receiving Pit	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.0188	0.1 0.1
184	Mill L 2nd Break Bran Receiver	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.08	0.4 0.4
185	Mill L 3rd Break Bran Receiver	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.08	0.4 0.4
186	Flat Storage Receiving	PM PM_{10}	5.2 1.127	6.6[a] 5.0[a]
187	Flat Storage Loadout	PM PM_{10}	2.4 0.783	8.9[b] 5.1[b]
188	Elevator H Annex Tripper	PM PM_{10}	0.4 0.19	0.2 0.1
189	Unit # 7 Lower Dust System	PM PM_{10}	0.3 0.12	0.1 0.1
190	Mill L 1st Break Bran Receiver	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.08	0.4 0.4
191	Flat Storage # 2 Receiving	PM PM_{10}	5.2 1.127	6.6[a] 5.0[a]
192	Flat Storage # 2 Loadout	PM PM_{10}	2.4 0.783	8.9[b] 5.1[b]
193	Bran Plant Dryer / Cooler	PM PM_{10}	1.9 1.01	6.9 3.7
194	Unit # 7, Dump # 7, & Scalperator	PM PM_{10}	1.0 0.25	0.2 0.1
195	Rivland Bran Receiver	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.02	0.1 0.1
196	Rivland Flour Mill & Aspirator	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.04	0.2 0.2
197	Mill J Destoner Baghouse	Removed from service.		
198	Rivland Flour Loading System			
199	Parboil Plant Graders Dust System	PM PM_{10}	0.2 0.16	0.7 0.7
200	Rivland Rail Loading System # 2	PM PM_{10}	0.4 0.345	8.9[b] 5.1[b]
201	Rivland Rail Loading System # 3	PM PM_{10}	0.4 0.35	8.9[b] 5.1[b]
202	Co-Products PBH Baler	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.1	0.1 0.1

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
203	Mill J Screeners / Destoners Baghouse	PM PM_{10}	0.4 0.1	1.0 0.3
205	Mill J Dust System	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.054	0.3 0.2
206	26 Hp Emergency Generator – Main Office (Serial No. 06120612)	PM PM_{10} SO_2 VOC CO NO_x Hexane*	0.1 0.02 0.1 0.3 0.5 0.5 0.01	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.01
207	36 Hp Emergency Generator – Telecommunications Room (Serial No. 871233912152)	PM PM_{10} SO_2 VOC CO NO_x Hexane*	0.1 0.01 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.6 0.01	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.01
209	Unit 8 Daily Dust System	PM PM_{10}	1.1 0.5	0.2 0.1
210	Unit 8 Harvest Dust System	PM PM_{10}	0.3 0.2	0.1 0.1
211	Unit 8 North Trash Loadout	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.1	0.1 0.1

*HAPs included in the VOC totals. Other HAPs are not included in any other totals unless specifically stated.
**Air Contaminants such as ammonia, acetone, and certain halogenated solvents are not VOCs or HAPs.
a. Annual PM and PM_{10} emissions from sources SN-001, SN-002, SN-012, SN-013, SN-022, SN-023, SN-037, SN-038, SN-044, SN-045, SN-052, SN-145, SN-173, SN-174, SN-175, SN-186, and SN-191 are bubbled together.
b. Annual PM and PM_{10} emissions from sources SN-010, SN-011, SN-020, SN-021, SN-036, SN-089, SN-121, SN-180, SN-181, SN-182, SN-187, SN-192, SN-200, and SN-201 are bubbled together.

SECTION III: PERMIT HISTORY

Jonesboro Rice Mill (Formerly AFIN: 16-00101)

July 26, 1974 - 240-A
Air permit was assigned to Riceland Foods. This permit covered operation of the old Mill K.

July 23, 1976 - 341-A
Air Permit was assigned to Riceland Foods to cover the installation and operation of a new rice mill.

July 23, 1976 - 342-A
Air Permit was assigned to Riceland Foods to cover the installation and operation of a clean rice storage facility.

March 24, 1978 - 462-A
Air Permit was assigned to Riceland Foods to cover the construction and operation of a grain storage elevator for receiving and storage of dried rice.

February 26, 1991 - Revision 462-AR-1 (Consolidated)
Air Permit was issued to consolidate existing processes. The processes that were consolidated are Mill K, Mill L, Units #1 and #2, Parboil Clean Rice, New Clean Rice, and the Parboil Plant.

June 11, 1992 - Revision 462-AR-2
Air Permit was issued, to change the emission quantities at SN-01 and SN-03 by changing from a positive air flow to a negative air flow at the baghouse receiver.

September 14, 1993 - Revision 462-AR-3
Air Permit was issued to cover the installation and operation of a bran stabilization plant. The bran stabilization plant receives raw bran from the rice milling operations and prepares the bran for the oil extraction process.

January 28, 1977 - 379-A
Air Permit was assigned to Riceland Foods to cover the construction and operation of a rice parboil mill. The mill received raw materials from the new parboil plant.

May 27, 1983 - Revised 379-AR-1
A revised air permit was issued to cover the replacement of three cyclones with three baghouses.

April 27, 1983 - Revised 379-AR-2
A revised air permit was issued to cover the installation and operation of a new vacuum system to remove dust in the Parboil Clean Rice Sortex building and transfer bridge.

November 19, 1976 - 380-A
Air Permit was assigned to Riceland Foods to cover the installation and operation of a new rice parboil plant.

September 25, 1970 - 032-A
Air permit was assigned to Arkansas Rice Growers Coop. Association. This permit covered operation of the Old By-Products Plant.

July 23, 1976 - 343-A
Air Permit was assigned to Riceland Foods to cover the installation and operation of a new By-Products plant.

April 27, 1983 - 343-AR-1
A revised air permit was issued to cover the installation and operation of a new vacuum system.

April 27, 1983 - 343-AR-1
A revised air permit was issued to cover the replacement of two hammer mills and a conveyor system.

November 19, 1976 - 384-A
Air Permit was issued to the Jonesboro Grain Drying Cooperative.

November 25, 1991 - Revised 384-AR-1
An air permit was issued to cover the installation of two additional baghouses and for the replacement of one truck dump.

July 30, 1997 - 462-AR-4 (Consolidated)
Consolidated 462-AR-3 and 384-AR-1

August 26, 1998 - 462-AR-4
Installation and operation of a pneumatic conveying system for parboil rice rejects.

October 20, 1998 - 462-AR-4
Increase allowable annual wheat receipts, permit existing sources that are vented to the atmosphere, include a trash tank variance, and standardize the opacity limits.

January 4, 1999 - 462-AR-4
Allow installation and operation of new milling equipment in the mill L complex, account for emission changes because of mill K closure, and authorize the installation and operation of a Parboil clean rice storage bin ventilation system.

December 22, 1999 - 462-AR-4
Allow installation and operation of new rice bran collection system. The new bag filter is a replacement for the existing system.

July 7, 2000 - 462-AR-4
Installation of a new Shanzer dryer to replace the existing third stage Hess dryers.

J-Tecs, L.L.C. (Formerly AFIN: 16-00285)

October, 1996 - 1705-A
The first permit, to use 70.2 MMBtu/hr of gasified hulls to produce hot air and steam; permitted emissions of 27.8 tpy of PM/PM_{10} , 34.2 tpy of NO_x, 32.4 tpy of CO, and 13.8 tpy of VOC.

Riviana Foods, Inc (Formerly AFIN: 16-00284)

October 8, 1996 - 1704-A
This is the permit to construct a rice hull gasification plant.

Riceland Foods, Inc. (16-00101)

Sept. 18, 2001 - 462-AOP-R0
The modification accomplished four things: Consolidated multiple facilities into one permit; incorporated revised operating data, physical testing results, and the Grain Handling and Grain Processing emission factors from Chapter 9 of AP-42; Added a new baghouse; and documented usage of fumigants. Independently, both the grain dryers and the rice mill complex were under 100 tpy. The combined application subjected the facility to Regulation 26 (Title V Operating Permit).

Sept. 18, 2001 - 462-AOP-R1
This permit modified the Mill "L" (parboil rice mill) bran collection system and the Elevator H system. The maximum capacity did not change nor did the emissions from bran collection increase.

The Mill "L" milling operation (a three pass, known as a 3 break system) improved the 2nd and 3rd break bran collection system by the addition of two new bagfilters. The 2nd break filter was assigned source number 184 and the 3rd break system is source number 185. Bran from the new filters is pneumatically conveyed to source number 80. Sources 81 and 82 were converted to nuisance dust systems. The remaining filters (83 thru 88) were taken out of service but left in place for future use.

Elevator H was expanded to include a new 820,000 bushel Flat Storage building with a receiving station (SN-186), a load-out station (SN-187), stacking/reclaim conveyors and an enclosed elevator (conveyor). The stacking/reclaim conveyors and the enclosed elevator (conveyor) were sealed and thus not expected to be a source of emissions. Flat Storage replaced the temporary "Pod" storage. The improvement did not increase the yearly rice receipts or the production. The new flat storage is not physically connected to Elevator H by any conveyors. It is called part of the Elevator H operation because the Flat Storage will act as a rice terminal. Rice is moved from Flat Storage to Elevator H for distribution. Storage/retrieval from Flat Storage is accomplished by conveyors rated at 6,500 bu/hr. The PM_{10} emissions from this addition are less than one ton per year.

The project affected the following sources:

Source	Before Mill L Mod.	After Mill L Mod.
80	2 & 3 break collector	184 & 185 bran collection
81	2 & 3 break collector	nuisance dust system
82	2 & 3 break collector	nuisance dust system
83	2 & 3 break collector	out of service
84	2 & 3 break collector	out of service
85	2 & 3 break collector	out of service
86	2 & 3 break collector	out of service
87	2 & 3 break collector	out of service
88	2 & 3 break collector	out of service
184	new 2 break collector	
185	new 3 break collector	
186	Flat Storage receiving	
187	Flat Storage loading	

December 11, 2002 - 462-AOP-R2

The modification combined two Title V Minor Modifications. The applications were received May 13, 2002 and August 27, 2002. These modifications did not involve the installation of any grain handling equipment nor did the modifications increase plant capacity.

On April 2, 2002, Environmental Services Company (ESC) performed the initial compliance test for SO_2, CO, VOC, and NOx for the gasifier (SN-179). At the time of testing, the production rate averaged 6.52 ton/hr or about 87% of capacity. With the exception of NOx, the pollutants tested within their permitted emission rates. During the first hour of testing NOx averaged 25.15 lb/hr; slightly over the permit limit. Extrapolating the 25.15 lb/hr to the permitted gasification rate resulted in a rate of 28.91 lb/hr.

On May 7, 2002, ESC performed the particulate (PM_{10}) portion of the emissions test using Method 201A and Method 202, as required by the permit. Due to a laboratory error the Method 202 portion of the test could not be included in the report and was not included in the results. Even without the 202 portion of the test the PM_{10} emission rate averaged 9.66 lb/hr with a one hour high of 10.11 lb/hr.

Modifications as a result of testing were as follows:

- Increased the permitted NO_x emission rate for SN-179 to 35 lb/hr.
- Change the PM_{10} emission rate to a PM/PM_{10} emission rate and permit the PM_{10} at the same level as PM, which is 30 lb/hr.
- The previous permit required the testing of PM_{10} using EPA Methods 201A (PM_{10}) and 202 (back half - condensable). Riceland now uses both Method 5 (PM/PM_{10} - a less expensive test) and 202 (back half - condensable) for particulate emission rate testing.

The modification improved the Elevator H Annex nuisance dust system by having an additional bagfilter. The additional bagfilter was used for the Tripper floor nuisance dust system.

The Mill K shutdown in 1998 left several bagfilters unused. Riceland relocated one of these (SN-188) to the H Annex to be used as a tripper belt dust system. The relocated filter had 207 socks that are 10 feet long and 6 inches in diameter.

April 5, 2003 – 462-AOP-R3

This modification combined two Title V Minor Mods. Both applications were received November 25, 2002. These modifications do not increase plant capacity.

- Two hammer mills and an existing baghouse (SN-133) were replaced. PM/PM_{10} emissions increased to 0.4 tph and 1.2 tpy.
- Two flour grinding mills were added to increase production from 250 to 400 cwt/hr and the existing baghouse (SN-120) is replaced. PM/PM_{10} emissions increased to 0.3 tph and 1.1 tpy.

December 12, 2003 - 462-AOP-R4

Upgraded the nuisance dust systems of Unit #7 at the Jonesboro facility. Unit 7 had a hull collection cyclone (SN-19), a truck dump and lower dust system baghouse (SN-15). Riceland eliminated the hull cyclone, by sending the hulls to the SN-15 baghouse. The lower dust system was given its own dust system with a new Aircon bagfilter. The new arrangement is a baghouse for the hull system and truck dump (SN-15) and a new bagfilter for the lower dust system (SN-189). The new Aircon filter is a model CAR 193-10 with an extended body. The new Aircon filter was elevated with a hopper bottom for loading material directly onto trucks. The expected PM_{10} emissions increased less than 1 ton per year.

Rice milling (Mill "L" milling operation) is a three-break system (a.k.a. Three-pass system). The milling is referred to as a three-break system because the shelled rice must pass through three separate sets of milling machines. The 1st break consists of KB40s and VTAs milling machines. The bran generated from the KB40s machines is collected by a new Aircon bagfilter (model CAR376-10; 5,660 sf of filter; 27,000 acfm). The baghouse does not increase the mill capacity, the amount of bran generated, nor the emissions resulting from the bran collection process. The new baghouse is identified by SN-190.

March 19, 2004 - 462-AOP-R5

This modification permitted the construction of a new 820,000 bushel enclosed Flat Storage building (Flat Storage #2) including a receiving and load out station. The new building allowed the Jonesboro facility and other Riceland facilities in northern Arkansas to reduce the use of "pod" storage during the rice harvest. This was a storage improvement and was considered part of the Unit H storage elevator. The project does not increase the yearly rice receipts nor the production of the Jonesboro plant. The Flat Storage is physically connected to Elevator H by any conveyors; Flat Storage (FS) is part of the Elevator H operation because FS will act as a rice terminal. Once filled, rice is moved from the FS to Elevator H for distribution to the milling operations. All conveyors transporting rice into and out of FS are rated at 6,500 bu/hr. The FS receipts are accounted for in the Jonesboro facility's yearly receipt limit. The expected PM emission increased 1.1 ton per year.

June 3, 2004 - 462-AOP-R6

Permit Application 11-17-03

This permit authorized a 1,350 square foot addition onto the existing building (Bran Stabilization plant), the replacement of the existing Belt-O-Matic dryer with an Aeroglide horizontal dryer (model C2-120-91 RGC), and the installation of an additional cyclone. The production rate of the stabilization plant did not increase. Allowable PM emission increases (PM_{10}-1.3 pph/4.6 tpy: PM -2.4 pph/8.5 tpy) are attributed to the addition of a new cyclone.

The rice milling process generates rice bran that is considered a by-product. Bran is sold into the animal feed industry and /or used in rice bran oil processing. The rice bran used in oil processing is collected at the Stabilization Plant. The bran is mixed with steam to stabilize the enzymes and then sent to expanders to create collets. The collets drop from the expanders onto a belt that transfers them to a dryer. The dried collets are shipped to Stuttgart for oil extraction.

The existing dryer is approximately 10 years old and in need of replacement (SN-144: Bran Stabilization Plant Dryer/Cooler). The new, more efficient Aeroglide horizontal dryer (Model C2-120-91-RGC) is approximately 30 feet longer than the existing dryer and requires that the building to be extended approximately 45 feet. The new dryer also requires two separate fan/cyclone systems (one for the drying section and one for the cooling section). The existing cyclone/fan is used for the cooling section of the new dryer and was redesignated as SN-193, Bran Plant Dryer Cooling Cyclone. Aeroglide provided a new cyclone for the drying section, it will be designated SN-144, Bran Plant Dryer Hot Air Cyclone. The new cyclone kept the existing source number (SN-144) because of the combustion emissions.

Permit Application Submitted 12-26-03

This permit modification replaced two existing closed-circuit scalperators with two open-circuit scalperators, added a new dust system, and modifed an existing dust system for Unit 7. The allowable PM_{10} emissions increased is 0.2 ton per year.

A closed-circuit scalper does not require a dust system; the air entering the machine through the feed spouts is recirculated by the scalper. The recirculating dust impedes the visual inspection of the scalpers internal operation. The operator is not able to adjust the speed of the machine based on the amount of trash in the grain.

The open circuit-scalper has removable front panels. An operator can view the cleaning roll as grain falls and make speed adjustments. The scalperators are Carter Day, model 24 x 84, style DCV7, rated at about 4,000 bushels per hour each.

The open-circuit scalperators required the installation of a new baghouse/trash tank combination and the modification of an existing system (Dump 7 & Scalper Dust System, designated SN-194). The new SN-194 dust system provides aspiration to the Dump #7 receiving pit and the two new scalperators. The dust and scalpings are collected by an Aircon bagfilter model CAR 193-10 with a hopper bottom and load out screw for truck loading.

The Dump #7 and Hull System (SN-15) was being modified. The SN-15 bagfilter is an old single Tech-Air body that has been retrofitted with dual Aircon CAS 81-10 plenums (bags and cages). The Tech-Air body was removed and new plenums were built, creating two separate dust systems. The new systems are dedicated to the hull collection systems. Source SN-15A is the collection system for the Berico dryer screen sweep, hull and floor systems and source SN-15B will be collection system for the Shanzer dryer screen sweep, hull and floor systems.

November 29, 2004 - 462-AOP-R7

Application August 11, 2004, RIVLAND BAG FILTER RELOCATION:

Riceland Foods is permitting the relocation of two existing bag filters at the Rivland flour mill operation located in the Mill J building. The relocation of the bag filters creates two new sources of emissions. Two bag filters at the Rivland flour operation are not currently listed as emission points in the Jonesboro air permit. These bag filters, located inside the mill building, do not discharge outside the building. One bag filter is a bran receiver; the other is the nuisance dust system for a flour mill and an aspirator. Riceland recently had an inspection by its insurance provider who recommended the bag filters be moved outside of the building for safety purposes. The filters are being moved at the recommendation of the insurance company. The bag filters, located on the 3rd floor of the Mill J building, will be relocated to the Mill J roof (directly above their current position). Both filters are MAC Model 96AVR32. The bran receiver has been assigned source number 195 (rated at 3900 cfm.); the flour mill filter has been assigned source number 196 (rated at 2500 cfm). Changes result in an increase of allowable emissions as follows: PM increases by 0.8 tpy, PM_{10} increases by 0.8 tpy.

Application August 23, 2004, MILL J HULL DESTONERS RELOCATION:

Riceland Foods is permitting the relocation of three Forsberg destoners (within the Mill J complex) and the conversion of an unused lime tank into a hull bin. One new source will be created in his process. PM emissions will increase by 1.3 tpy.

The Mill J hull destoners separate the rice from the hulls after the shelling process. The destoners are being moved to a location (within the same complex) that better serves the product flow. Forsberg destoners are identified in permit R6 as SN- 94. The destoners are now and will continue to be equipped with a dust aspiration system. The destoners new (replacement) dust system is utilizing a recomissioned baghouse and fan (not active, though accounted for in permit R6) at their new location. The hull destoners will be given new source number, SN-197. The bag filter to be used is a MAC model 120LVR120.

The Mill J lime tank (SN-164) has not been used since the mist milling conversion eight (8) years ago. The lime tank will be converted to a hull receiving bin for the destoners. The tank is equipped with a small bin vent filter.

The Change Matrix:

R6 (Current Permit)	R7 (Permit Application)
3 each Forsberg destoners located at "A" within the Mill Complex.	3 each Forsberg destoners relocated to "B" within the Mill Complex.
Bag filter Source Number SN-94: Mill J Forsberg Hull Destoner Baghouse.	Bag filter Source Number SN-94: Mill J Forsberg Hull Destoner Baghouse remains in place and in use as Mill J Rough Rice Conveyors Bag House.
MAC Mdl 120LVR120: bag house and ductwork is dormant. It does not have a Source Number nor is it included with other equipment under a "Bubbled" Source Number.	MAC Mdl 120LVR120: dormant for years, is used to aspirate dust from the destoners. New Source Number SN-197

Mill J Lime Tank has a Source Number of SN-164 it's not active, but still listed on Permit R6 as a source.	Mill J Lime Tank Source Number of SN-164 is reactivated: the same SN-164 but with a name of,"Mill J Destoner Hull Bin." The bin is equipped with a vent filter.

March 17, 2005 - 462-AOP-R8

Permit Application October 7, 2004 - Rivland Flour Mill Loadout

This modification permitted the addition of a loading station (SN-198) at the Rivland Flour Mill complex. One new source was created in this process.
Flour is loaded onto pneumatic bulk trailers through a closed loop pneumatic loading system. Riceland will be installing an additional similar system. A flexible hose is connected to the pneumatic trailer at its loading port. Flour is then blown into the trailer. A flexible hose connects the vent port to an Aircon bagfilter model CAR 21-6 built specifically for this application. The flour dust collected is conveyed back into a flour product bin.
Permitted PM_{10} emissions from SN-198 were 0.7 ton per year.

Permit Application October 15, 2004 - Parboil Plant Graders Dust System

This modification added a bagfilter (SN-199: Aircon model CAR 276-10 bagfilter, with a New York Blower fan model PLR30 rated at 20,263 cfm) at the Parboil Plant complex. The Parboil Plant receives rough rice and processes it before sending to the Parboil Mill, where the rough rice is processed through a series of grading machines prior to the soaking and cooking operations. A disc grader separates the larger material and blank hulls from the rough rice. From the disc graders the rough rice is sent to the precision graders where smaller contaminates such as seeds are removed. The dust system will provide aspiration to fifteen (15) disc graders and twenty-three (23) precision graders.
PM_{10} emissions from the loadout system (SN-199) were 0.6 tpy.

April 30, 2007 - 462-AOP-R9

In addition to renewing this facility's Title V air permit, this permitting action was necessary to: install two pneumatic railcar loading systems (SN-200 and SN-201) at the Rivland Flour Mill complex; remove the following sources: SN-15, SN-53, SN-58, SN-59, SN-90, SN-103, SN-127, SN-138, SN-142, and SN-169; remove the opacity limit for SN-19; reduce the hourly production rate at SN-12, SN-13, SN-22, SN-23, SN-36, SN-187, and SN-192; reduce the permitted PM_{10} emission rate limit for SN-179; install a total of eight Redwing dust nozzles at SN-11, SN-21, and SN-36; reduce the permitted emission rate limits for SN-192 using oil suppression; increase the stack height of SN-179; permit SN-121 as flour loadout with baghouse; correct the opacity limit for SN-14 to 0% as allowed by 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart DD; and correct or update the emission rate limits for various sources. The total permitted annual emission rate limit increases associated with this modification included: 5.4 tons per year (tpy) CO and 1.45 tpy hexane. New testing requirements for SN-72, SN-77, and SN-93 were added in this renewal since the emission factors used for these types of sources were unable to be verified. After review of several stack tests, it was determined that these types of sources may exceed their permitted limits; and therefore, testing was included in the permit. Testing requirements for SN-144 and SN-193 were added since the emission rate limits for these sources were based on stack testing that was not conducted at 90% or greater capacity.

August 24, 2007 – 462-AOP-R10
This permitting action was necessary to replace the dryer at SN-17 with a new dryer (25.9 MMBTU/hr) with aspirator and limit Unit #8 to a throughput of 240,000 bu/day (includes SN-022, SN-023, SN-024, SN-025, SN-026, SN-027, SN-028, SN-029, SN-030, SN-031, SN-032, SN-033, SN-034, and SN-035). The total permitted annual emission rate limit increases associated with this modification included: 0.1 tons per year (tpy) PM_{10}, 5.9 tpy CO, 7.0 tpy NO_X, and 0.13 tpy hexane. The total permitted annual emission rate limit decreases associated with this modification included: 0.2 tpy PM and 0.5 tpy VOC.

February 4, 2008 – 462-AOP-R11
This permitting action was necessary to install a nuisance dust system with baghouse on an existing parboiled rice hull baling machine (SN-202); and remove SN-198 (Rivland Truck Loading with Baghouse). The total permitted annual emission rate limit decreases associated with this modification included: 0.7 tpy PM and PM_{10}.

August 1, 2008 – 462-AOP-R12
This permitting action was necessary to replace the baghouses at SN-91, SN-92, SN-93, and SN-94 with one new baghouse (SN-203). The total permitted annual emission rate limit decreases associated with this modification included: 0.2 tpy PM and PM_{10}.

August 30, 2010 – 0462-AOP-R13
This permitting action was necessary to: increase the permitted PM_{10} emission rate limits for sources SN-014, SN-047, and SN-077 based on stack testing results; install an aspirator in front of the Shanzer dryer (SN-018) to clean the rice before drying and replace the 50 mesh screens with 24 mesh screens at SN-018 (The baghouse at SN-015B will provide the air for the aspirator; thus, SN-015B will be renamed the Unit #7 East Shanzer Aspirator with Baghouse. These changes affect the emissions at SN-015B, SN-018, SN-020, and SN-189); correct the typographical error for SN-180 (Emission rate limits and opacity limits appeared in both Groups #3 and #4 for this source. The opacity limit of 5% was retained for SN-180.); permit SN-187 for mineral oil to control emissions; and remove SN-170. The total permitted annual emission rate limit changes associated with this modification included: -0.9 tons per year (tpy) PM and -0.4 tpy PM_{10}.

January 11, 2011 – 0462-AOP-R14
This permitting action was necessary to: increase the permitted PM and PM_{10} emission rate limits for SN-076 based on stack testing results, and change the name of SN-126 from Mill K Bran Baghouse to Parboil Clean Rice Ventilation. The total permitted annual emission rate limit changes associated with this modification included: 0.8 tons per year (tpy) PM and 0.2 tpy PM_{10}.

May 9, 2011 – 0462-AOP-R15
This administrative amendment was necessary to change NO_2 to NO_X in Specific Condition #32 and specify business and calendar days in Plantwide Condition #3. The permitted emission rate limits did not change with this permitting action.

December 28, 2011 – 0462-AOP-R16
This permitting action was necessary to replace two baghouses at Mill J (SN-116 and SN-119) with one new baghouse (SN-205). The total permitted annual emission rate limit decreases associated with this modification included: 0.1 tons per year (tpy) PM.

December 3, 2012 – 0462-AOP-R17
This permitting action combined the facility's Title V Renewal application and an application to increase the PM emission limits at the Thermal Energy Conversion System (SN-179). The PM emissions for SN-179 were under permitted since the first permitting of the source. With the renewal, the facility updated numerous emission estimates due to errors, rounding, updated emission factors, and updated control efficiencies. The opacity limits for SN-006 through SN-009, SN-017, and SN-018 were raised from 0% to 5%. The facility requested that the opacity limits for SN-012, SN-186, and SN-191 be increased from 5% to 15%. SN-012, SN-186, and SN-191 are all truck unloading stations, and subject to NSPS Subpart DD's opacity requirement of 5%. The opacity limits for SN-012, SN-186, and SN-191 remained 5%. The total permitted emission increases included 108.2 tpy of PM. The total permitted emission decreases included 4.0 tpy of PM_{10}, 5.7 tpy of SO_2, 2.1 tpy of VOC, 1.2 tpy of CO, 12.3 tpy of NO_x, and 0.08 tpy of Hexane.

There was an increase of 108.6 tpy of PM emissions at SN-179 due to the under permitting of this source. SN-179 was first permitted in 1996. Had the facility properly quantified the PM emissions in 1996, the total emissions would have made the facility a PSD source. However, the facility submitted a PSD review showing that there were no significant increases to the PM emissions from the facility since 1996. This permitting action does not trigger PSD review for PM.

June 23, 2014 – 0462-AOP-R18
This permitting action added two emergency generators and incorporated the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ and 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ for these engines. The total permitted emission increases included 0.2 tpy of PM/PM_{10}, 0.2 tpy of SO_2, 0.2 tpy of VOC, 0.2 tpy of CO, 0.3 tpy of NO_x, and 0.02 tpy of Hexane.

January 13, 2015 – 0462-AOP-R19
This permitting action corrected the applicable requirements for 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ and 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ for two (2) emergency engines (SN-206 and SN-207). The total permitted emission increases included 0.2 tpy of NO_x.

SECTION IV: SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

Group # 1 (Receivers):
SN-001, SN-002, SN-012, SN-013, SN-022, SN-023, SN-037, SN-038, SN-044, SN-045, SN-052, SN-145, SN-173, SN-174, SN-175, SN-186, and SN-191

Receivers

Source Description

Receivers are used to collect the grain when transported from another source. The grain may arrive in bulk as from trucks or the grain may be delivered via conveying equipment. The grain may be unprocessed, partially processed, or ready for delivery.

Specific Conditions

1. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Conditions 5, 7, 8, 10, and 11. [Regulation 19 §19.501 et seq. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
001	Unit # 3 Receiving Pit	PM_{10}	0.0867	5.0
002	Unit # 4 Receiving Pit	PM_{10}	0.0867	
012	Unit # 7 Receiving Pit, Dump # 5	PM_{10}	0.185	
013	Unit # 7 Receiving Pit, Dump # 7	PM_{10}	0.185	
022	Unit # 8 Receiving Pit, Dump # 8	PM_{10}	0.0867	
023	Unit # 8 Receiving Pit, Dump # 9	PM_{10}	0.0867	
037	Elevator H Annex North Receiving Pit	PM_{10}	0.2079	
038	Elevator H Annex Rail Receiving Pit # 15	PM_{10}	0.2079	
044	Elevator H Receiving Pit # 10	PM_{10}	0.0693	
045	Elevator H Receiving Pit # 16	PM_{10}	0.0693	
052	Unit # 1 and Unit # 2 Receiving Pit # 1	PM_{10}	0.039	
145	Bran Stabilization Raw Rice Bran Receiving	PM_{10}	0.22	
173	Parboil Rejects Receiver	PM_{10}	0.16	
174	Mill J Chaff Monitor # 1 (East Side)	PM_{10}	0.2	

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
175	Rivland Bagging Receiver	PM_{10}	0.2	
186	Flat Storage Receiving	PM_{10}	1.127	
191	Flat Storage # 2 Receiving	PM_{10}	1.127	

2. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Conditions 5, 7, 8, 10, and 11. [Regulation 18 §18.801 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
001	Unit # 3 Receiving Pit	PM	0.6	6.6
002	Unit # 4 Receiving Pit	PM	0.6	
012	Unit # 7 Receiving Pit, Dump # 5	PM	0.9	
013	Unit # 7 Receiving Pit, Dump # 7	PM	0.9	
022	Unit # 8 Receiving Pit, Dump # 8	PM	0.9	
023	Unit # 8 Receiving Pit, Dump # 9	PM	0.9	
037	Elevator H Annex North Receiving Pit	PM	1.0	
038	Elevator H Annex Rail Receiving Pit # 15	PM	1.0	
044	Elevator H Receiving Pit # 10	PM	0.4	
045	Elevator H Receiving Pit # 16	PM	0.4	
052	Unit # 1 and Unit # 2 Receiving Pit # 1	PM	0.2	
145	Bran Stabilization Raw Rice Bran Receiving	PM	0.3	
173	Parboil Rejects Receiver	PM	0.2	
174	Mill J Chaff Monitor # 1 (East Side)	PM	0.2	
175	Rivland Bagging Receiver	PM	0.2	
186	Flat Storage Receiving	PM	5.2	
191	Flat Storage # 2 Receiving	PM	5.2	

3. Visible emissions may not exceed the limits specified in the following table of this permit as measured by EPA Reference Method 9.

SC#	SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
3-a	001, 002, 044, 045	15%	§18.501 and A.C.A.
3-b	012, 186, 191	5%	§19.304 and 40 CFR 60.302(c)(1)
3-c	013, 022, 023, 037, 038, 052, 145, 173, 174, 175	5%	§18.501 and A.C.A.

4. Weekly observations of the opacity from sources subject to Specific Condition 3 shall be conducted in accordance with Plantwide Condition 7. [Regulation 18, §18.1004 and 40 CFR Part 52]

5. The permittee shall not receive in excess of 1,200,900 tons of grain (see definition of grain in Appendix "A") at the Jonesboro plant per rolling 12-month period. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

6. The permittee shall maintain records that demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition 5. These records shall:

   a. Document the monthly receipts of grain;
   b. Document the 12-month rolling total for grain receipts;
   c. Be updated by the fifteenth day of the month following the month to which the records pertain;
   d. Be maintained on site for a minimum of five years;
   e. Be made available to Department personnel upon request; and
   f. Be reported as described in General Provision 7.

   [Regulation 19, §19.705 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

7. The permittee shall not receive in excess of 7,200 tons of grain per day at SN-022 and SN-023 combined. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Condition 9. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

8. The permittee shall not exceed the throughputs in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Condition 9. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

SN	Throughput – tons of grain per day
001	3600
002	3600
012	5760
013	5760
037	6480
038	6480
044	2160
045	2160
052	1214.4
145	3348
173	1214.4
174	271.2
175	271.2
186	3528
191	3528

9. The permittee shall maintain records that demonstrate compliance with Specific Conditions 7 and 8. These records shall:

   a. Document the daily receipts of grain at SN-001, SN-002, SN-012, SN-013, SN-022, SN-023 SN-037, SN-038, SN-044, SN-045, SN-052, SN-145, SN-173, SN-174, SN-175, SN-186, and SN-191;
   b. Be updated daily;
   c. Be maintained on site for a minimum of five years;
   d. Be made available to Department personnel upon request; and
   e. Be reported as described in General Provision 7.

   [Regulation 19, §19.705 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

10. SN-186 and SN-187 shall not be used simultaneously. [Regulation 19, §19.705, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR 70.6]

11. SN-191 and SN-192 shall not be used simultaneously. [Regulation 19, §19.705, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR 70.6]

Group # 2 (Fabric Filters / Cyclone Collectors):
SN-003 – SN-005, SN-014 – SN-016, SN-024, SN-028, SN-034, SN-035, SN-039 – SN-043, SN-046 – SN-051, SN-054 – SN-057, SN-061 – SN-067, SN-072 – SN-082, SN-095 – SN-102, SN-105, SN-112 – SN-115, SN-117, SN-118, SN-120, SN-126, SN-128 – SN-130, SN-132 – SN-137, SN-140, SN-141, SN-143, SN-146 – SN-162, SN-164 – SN-168, SN-171, SN-172, SN-176, SN-177, SN-183 – SN-185, SN-188 – SN-190, SN-193 – SN-196, SN-199, SN-202, SN-203, SN-205, SN-209, and SN-210

Fabric Filters / Cyclone Collectors

Source Description

These sources are baghouses, bin vents (small baghouses), and cyclones. Dust originates from receiving pits, receiving bins, process equipment, other baghouses, load-out equipment and other sources before passing through a fabric filter.

Specific Conditions

12. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Conditions 5, 16, 17, and 20. [Regulation 19 §19.501 et seq. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
003	Unit # 3 Upper Dust System	PM_{10}	0.0383	0.1
004	Unit # 3 Lower / Unit # 4 Headhouse Dust System	PM_{10}	0.0765	0.1
005	Dump # 3 and # 4 Baghouse	PM_{10}	0.0002	0.1
014	Unit #7, Dump # 5, and Scalperator	PM_{10}	0.36	0.1
015A	Unit # 7 Aspirator System	PM_{10}	0.23	0.1
015B	Unit # 7 Shanzer Aspirator Baghouse	PM_{10}	0.12	0.1
016	Unit # 7 Upper Dust System	PM_{10}	0.16	0.1
024	Dump # 8 and Dump # 9 Baghouse	PM_{10}	0.0002	0.1
028	Unit # 8 Lower Headhouse Dust System	PM_{10}	0.0765	0.1
034	Unit # 8 East Trash Tank	PM_{10}	0.0021	0.1
035	Unit # 8 West Trash Tank	PM_{10}	0.2025	0.1
039	Elevator H Annex Receiving Pit BH	PM_{10}	0.02	0.1
040	Elevator H Annex Upper Nuisance Dust	PM_{10}	0.19	0.1

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
041	Elevator H Annex Lower Nuisance	PM_{10}	0.19	0.1
042	Elevator H Annex Floor Sweeps System	PM_{10}	0.19	0.1
043	Elevator H Annex Trash Tank	PM_{10}	0.0096	0.1
046	Elevator H Receiving Pits Baghouse	PM_{10}	0.0125	0.1
047	Elevator H Scalperators Aspiration	PM_{10}	0.15	0.1
048	Elevator H Upper Nuisance Dust System	PM_{10}	0.07	0.1
049	Elevator H Boot Pit Dust System	PM_{10}	0.07	0.1
050	Elevator H Basement Dust System	PM_{10}	0.07	0.1
051	Elevator H Trash Tank	PM_{10}	0.004	0.1
054	Unit # 1 and Unit # 2 Upper Nuisance	PM_{10}	0.04	0.1
055	Unit # 1 and Unit # 2 Lower Nuisance	PM_{10}	0.035	0.1
056	Unit # 1 and Unit # 2 Dump Pits / Lower Dust / Dryer Baghouse	PM_{10}	0.035	0.1
057	Unit # 1 and # 2 Basement Dust System	PM_{10}	0.035	0.1
061	Unit # 1 and # 2 Trash Tank	PM_{10}	0.003	0.1
062	Parboil Plant Dust System # 1	PM_{10}	0.018	0.1
063	Parboil Plant Dust System # 2	PM_{10}	0.018	0.1
064	Parboil Plant Dust System # 3	PM_{10}	0.018	0.1
065	Parboil Plant Dust System # 4	PM_{10}	0.018	0.1
066	Parboil Plant Dust System # 5	PM_{10}	0.018	0.1
067	Parboil Plant Dust System # 6	PM_{10}	0.018	0.1
072	Mill Nuisance Dust System	PM_{10}	0.016	0.1
073	Mill Nuisance Dust System	PM_{10}	0.016	0.1
074	Mill Nuisance Dust System	PM_{10}	0.016	0.1
075	Mill Nuisance Dust System	PM_{10}	0.016	0.1
076	Mill Rough Rice Monitor	PM_{10}	0.07	0.3
077	Mill L Scalperators	PM_{10}	0.041	0.2
078	Mill L # 1 Chaff Monitor Baghouse	PM_{10}	0.016	0.1

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
079	Mill L # 2 Chaff Monitor Baghouse	PM_{10}	0.016	0.1
080	Mill L Bran Receiver	PM_{10}	0.08	0.4
081	Mill L Nuisance Dust System	PM_{10}	0.02	0.1
082	Mill L Nuisance Dust System	PM_{10}	0.02	0.1
091	Mill J Rough Rice Buhler Screeners Baghouse	Baghouses remove, and emissions are routed to SN-203.		
092	Mill J Rough Rice Buhler Destoners Baghouse			
093	Mill J Buhler Aspirator Baghouse			
094	Mill J Rough Rice Conveyors Bag House			
095	Mill J Shellers # 1- 12 Baghouse	PM_{10}	0.03	0.1
096	Mill J Shellers # 13 – 24	PM_{10}	0.03	0.1
097	Mill J Chaff Monitor # 1 (East Side)	PM_{10}	0.03	0.1
098	Mill J Chaff Monitor # 2 (East Side)	PM_{10}	0.03	0.1
099	Mill J Chaff Monitor # 3 (East Side)	PM_{10}	0.03	0.1
100	Mill J Chaff Monitor # 4 (East Side)	PM_{10}	0.03	0.1
101	Mill J Chaff Monitor # 3 (West Side)	PM_{10}	0.03	0.1
102	Mill J Chaff Monitor # 4 (West Side)	PM_{10}	0.03	0.1
105	Main Line Paddy Baghouse	PM_{10}	0.03	0.1
112	Mill J H10 Screw Conveyors and Elevator Legs (North End – E18)	PM_{10}	0.027	0.1
113	Mill J Screw Conveyors and Elevator Legs (Rough Rice Shellers)	PM_{10}	0.027	0.1
114	Mill J H10 Screw Conveyors and Elevator Legs (South End – E18)	PM_{10}	0.027	0.1
115	Mill J H10 Screw Conveyors and Elevator Legs (North End – E27)	PM_{10}	0.027	0.1
116	Mill J H10 Screw Conveyors and Elevator Legs (South End - E27)	Baghouse removed. Emissions routed to SN-205.		
117	Mill J H10 Screw Conveyors and Elevator Legs (SC6 and SC7)	PM_{10}	0.027	0.1
118	Mill J Screw Conveyors and Elevator Legs (Hulls, Chicken Feed, and Rice)	PM_{10}	0.027	0.1

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
119	Mill J Screw Conveyors and Elevator Legs (Rough Rice Shellers to E15)	Baghouse removed. Emissions routed to SN-205.		
120	Rivland Hammermills And Sifters Baghouse	PM_{10}	0.14	0.6
126	Parboil Clean Rice Ventilation	PM_{10}	0.152	0.7
128	By-Products Mill J Hulls Receiving	PM_{10}	0.006	0.1
129	By-Products Mill L Hulls Receiving	PM_{10}	0.004	0.1
130	By-Products Ground Hulls Receiving	PM_{10}	0.003	0.1
131	By-Products Hulls Rail Loadout	PM_{10}	0.003	0.1
132	By-Products Hull Hammermill	PM_{10}	0.003	0.1
133	By-Products Hammermill Receiver (Maxima)	PM_{10}	0.34	1.3
134	By-Products Hulls Hammermill	PM_{10}	0.003	0.1
135	By-Products Hulls Hammermill	PM_{10}	0.003	0.1
136	By-Products Hulls Hammermill	PM_{10}	0.003	0.1
137	By-Products Mill J Chicken Feed Receiving	PM_{10}	0.006	0.1
140	By-Products Chicken Feed Hammermill	PM_{10}	0.02	0.1
141	By-Products Mill J Bran Receiving	PM_{10}	0.121	0.4
143	By-Products Mill L Bran Receiving	PM_{10}	0.08	0.4
146	Co-Products Loadout System	PM_{10}	0.02	0.1
147	Co-Products Loadout System	PM_{10}	0.02	0.1
148	Clean Rice Aspirator	PM_{10}	0.017	0.1
149	Clean Rice Nuisance Dust System Baghouse	PM_{10}	0.017	0.1
150	Clean Rice Nuisance Dust	PM_{10}	0.017	0.1
151	Clean Rice Monitor # 1	PM_{10}	0.017	0.1
152	Clean Rice Monitor # 1	PM_{10}	0.017	0.1
153	Clean Rice Monitor # 2	PM_{10}	0.017	0.1
154	Clean Rice Monitor # 2	PM_{10}	0.017	0.1

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
155	Clean Rice Monitor # 3	PM_{10}	0.017	0.1
156	Clean Rice Monitor # 3	PM_{10}	0.017	0.1
157	Clean Rice Carter Day # 1 and # 2 Cleaning Machines	PM_{10}	0.017	0.1
158	Clean Rice Monitor # 4	PM_{10}	0.017	0.1
159	Clean Rice Buhler Miag Grain Separator	PM_{10}	0.017	0.1
160	Clean Rice Bulk Loadout # 1	PM_{10}	0.03	0.1
161	Clean Rice Bulk Loadout # 2	PM_{10}	0.03	0.1
162	Clean Rice Bulk Loadout # 3	PM_{10}	0.03	0.1
164	Mill J Destoner Tank	PM_{10}	0.05	0.2
165	Mill L Lime System	PM_{10}	0.005	0.1
166	Elevator H Annex East Baghouse	PM_{10}	0.19	0.1
167	Unit # 1 & # 2 Receiving Pits Baghouse	PM_{10}	0.004	0.1
168	Co-Products # 1 Nuisance Dust	PM_{10}	0.09	0.2
171	Mill J First Pass Mills	PM_{10}	0.13	0.4
172	Mill J Third Pass Mills	PM_{10}	0.13	0.4
176	Mill L 1st Break Whiteners	PM_{10}	0.08	0.4
177	Mill J – 2nd Pass Mills Bran Receiver	PM_{10}	0.13	0.4
183	Elevator H Annex Rail Receiving Pit	PM_{10}	0.0188	0.1
184	Mill L 2nd Break Bran Receiver	PM_{10}	0.08	0.4
185	Mill L 3rd Break Bran Receiver	PM_{10}	0.08	0.4
188	Elevator H Annex Tripper	PM_{10}	0.19	0.1
189	Unit # 7 Lower Dust System	PM_{10}	0.12	0.1
190	Mill L 1st Break Bran Receiver	PM_{10}	0.08	0.4
193	Bran Plant Dryer / Cooler	PM_{10}	1.01	3.7
194	Unit # 7, Dump # 7, & Scalperator	PM_{10}	0.25	0.1
195	Rivland Bran Receiver	PM_{10}	0.02	0.1
196	Rivland Flour Mill & Aspirator	PM_{10}	0.04	0.2

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
199	Parboil Plant Graders Dust System	PM_{10}	0.16	0.7
202	Co-Products PBH Baler	PM_{10}	0.1	0.1
203	Mill J Screeners / Destoners Baghouse	PM_{10}	0.1	0.3
205	Mill J Dust System	PM_{10}	0.054	0.2
209	Unit 8 Daily Dust System	PM_{10}	0.5	0.1
210	Unit 8 Harvest Dust System	PM_{10}	0.2	0.1

13. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Conditions 5, 16, 17, 18, and 20. [Regulation 18 §18.801 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
003	Unit # 3 Upper Dust System	PM	0.1	0.1
004	Unit # 3 Lower / Unit # 4 Headhouse Dust System	PM	0.2	0.1
005	Dump # 3 and # 4 Baghouse	PM	0.1	0.1
014	Unit #7, Dump # 5, and Scalperator	PM	0.5	0.1
015A	Unit # 7 Aspirator System	PM	0.9	0.2
015B	Unit # 7 Shanzer Aspirator Baghouse	PM	0.5	0.2
016	Unit # 7 Upper Dust System	PM	0.3	0.1
024	Dump # 8 and Dump # 9 Baghouse	PM	0.1	0.1
028	Unit # 8 Lower Headhouse Dust System	PM	0.2	0.1
034	Unit # 8 East Trash Tank	PM	0.1	0.1
035	Unit # 8 West Trash Tank	PM	0.8	0.1
039	Elevator H Annex Receiving Pit BH	PM	1.0	0.1
040	Elevator H Annex Upper Nuisance Dust	PM	0.4	0.2
041	Elevator H Annex Lower Nuisance	PM	0.4	0.2
042	Elevator H Annex Floor Sweeps System	PM	0.4	0.2
043	Elevator H Annex Trash Tank	PM	0.1	0.1

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
046	Elevator H Receiving Pits Baghouse	PM	0.1	0.1
047	Elevator H Scalperators Aspiration	PM	0.2	0.1
048	Elevator H Upper Nuisance Dust System	PM	0.2	0.1
049	Elevator H Boot Pit Dust System	PM	0.2	0.1
050	Elevator H Basement Dust System	PM	0.2	0.1
051	Elevator H Trash Tank	PM	0.1	0.1
054	Unit # 1 and Unit # 2 Upper Nuisance	PM	0.1	0.1
055	Unit # 1 and Unit # 2 Lower Nuisance	PM	0.1	0.1
056	Unit # 1 and Unit # 2 Dump Pits / Lower Dust / Dryer Baghouse	PM	0.1	0.1
057	Unit # 1 and # 2 Basement Dust System	PM	0.1	0.1
061	Unit # 1 and # 2 Trash Tank	PM	0.1	0.1
062	Parboil Plant Dust System # 1	PM	0.1	0.2
063	Parboil Plant Dust System # 2	PM	0.1	0.2
064	Parboil Plant Dust System # 3	PM	0.1	0.2
065	Parboil Plant Dust System # 4	PM	0.1	0.2
066	Parboil Plant Dust System # 5	PM	0.1	0.2
067	Parboil Plant Dust System # 6	PM	0.1	0.2
072	Mill Nuisance Dust System	PM	0.1	0.3
073	Mill Nuisance Dust System	PM	0.1	0.3
074	Mill Nuisance Dust System	PM	0.1	0.3
075	Mill Nuisance Dust System	PM	0.1	0.3
076	Mill Rough Rice Monitor	PM	0.3	1.1
077	Mill L Scalperators	PM	0.1	0.3
078	Mill L # 1 Chaff Monitor Baghouse	PM	0.1	0.3
079	Mill L # 2 Chaff Monitor Baghouse	PM	0.1	0.3
080	Mill L Bran Receiver	PM	0.1	0.4
081	Mill L Nuisance Dust System	PM	0.1	0.2

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
082	Mill L Nuisance Dust System	PM	0.1	0.2
091	Mill J Rough Rice Buhler Screeners Baghouse	Baghouses remove, and emissions are routed to SN-203.		
092	Mill J Rough Rice Buhler Destoners Baghouse			
093	Mill J Buhler Aspirator Baghouse			
094	Mill J Rough Rice Conveyors Bag House			
095	Mill J Shellers # 1- 12 Baghouse	PM	0.1	0.3
096	Mill J Shellers # 13 – 24	PM	0.1	0.3
097	Mill J Chaff Monitor # 1 (East Side)	PM	0.1	0.3
098	Mill J Chaff Monitor # 2 (East Side)	PM	0.1	0.3
099	Mill J Chaff Monitor # 3 (East Side)	PM	0.1	0.3
100	Mill J Chaff Monitor # 4 (East Side)	PM	0.1	0.3
101	Mill J Chaff Monitor # 3 (West Side)	PM	0.1	0.3
102	Mill J Chaff Monitor # 4 (West Side)	PM	0.1	0.3
105	Main Line Paddy Baghouse	PM	0.1	0.3
112	Mill J H10 Screw Conveyors and Elevator Legs (North End – E18)	PM	0.1	0.2
113	Mill J Screw Conveyors and Elevator Legs (Rough Rice Shellers)	PM	0.1	0.2
114	Mill J H10 Screw Conveyors and Elevator Legs (South End – E18)	PM	0.1	0.2
115	Mill J H10 Screw Conveyors and Elevator Legs (North End – E27)	PM	0.1	0.2
116	Mill J H10 Screw Conveyors and Elevator Legs (South End - E27)	Baghouse removed. Emissions routed to SN-205.		
117	Mill J H10 Screw Conveyors and Elevator Legs (SC6 and SC7)	PM	0.1	0.2
118	Mill J Screw Conveyors and Elevator Legs (Hulls, Chicken Feed, and Rice)	PM	0.1	0.2
119	Mill J Screw Conveyors and Elevator Legs (Rough Rice Shellers to E15)	Baghouse removed. Emissions routed to SN-205.		
120	Rivland Hammermills And Sifters Baghouse	PM	0.2	06
126	Parboil Clean Rice Ventilation	PM	0.2	0.7

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
128	By-Products Mill J Hulls Receiving	PM	0.1	0.1
129	By-Products Mill L Hulls Receiving	PM	0.1	0.1
130	By-Products Ground Hulls Receiving	PM	0.1	0.1
131	By-Products Hulls Rail Loadout	PM	0.1	0.1
132	By-Products Hull Hammermill	PM	0.1	0.1
133	By-Products Hammermill Receiver (Maxima)	PM	0.4	1.3
134	By-Products Hulls Hammermill	PM	0.1	0.1
135	By-Products Hulls Hammermill	PM	0.1	0.1
136	By-Products Hulls Hammermill	PM	0.1	0.1
137	By-Products Mill J Chicken Feed Receiving	PM	0.1	0.1
140	By-Products Chicken Feed Hammermill	PM	0.1	0.1
141	By-Products Mill J Bran Receiving	PM	0.2	0.4
143	By-Products Mill L Bran Receiving	PM	0.1	0.4
146	Co-Products Loadout System	PM	0.1	0.2
147	Co-Products Loadout System	PM	0.1	0.2
148	Clean Rice Aspirator	PM	0.1	0.3
149	Clean Rice Nuisance Dust System Baghouse	PM	0.1	0.3
150	Clean Rice Nuisance Dust	PM	0.1	0.3
151	Clean Rice Monitor # 1	PM	0.1	0.3
152	Clean Rice Monitor # 1	PM	0.1	0.3
153	Clean Rice Monitor # 2	PM	0.1	0.3
154	Clean Rice Monitor # 2	PM	0.1	0.3
155	Clean Rice Monitor # 3	PM	0.1	0.3
156	Clean Rice Monitor # 3	PM	0.1	0.3
157	Clean Rice Carter Day # 1 and # 2 Cleaning Machines	PM	0.1	0.3
158	Clean Rice Monitor # 4	PM	0.1	0.3

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
159	Clean Rice Buhler Miag Grain Separator	PM	0.1	0.3
160	Clean Rice Bulk Loadout # 1	PM	0.1	0.3
161	Clean Rice Bulk Loadout # 2	PM	0.1	0.3
162	Clean Rice Bulk Loadout # 3	PM	0.1	0.3
164	Mill J Destoner Tank	PM	0.1	0.2
165	Mill L Lime System	PM	0.1	0.1
166	Elevator H Annex East Baghouse	PM	0.4	0.2
167	Unit # 1 & # 2 Receiving Pits Baghouse	PM	0.1	0.1
168	Co-Products # 1 Nuisance Dust	PM	0.2	0.2
171	Mill J First Pass Mills	PM	0.2	0.4
172	Mill J Third Pass Mills	PM	0.2	0.4
176	Mill L 1st Break Whiteners	PM	0.1	0.4
177	Mill J – 2nd Pass Mills Bran Receiver	PM	0.2	0.4
183	Elevator H Annex Rail Receiving Pit	PM	0.1	0.1
184	Mill L 2nd Break Bran Receiver	PM	0.1	0.4
185	Mill L 3rd Break Bran Receiver	PM	0.1	0.4
188	Elevator H Annex Tripper	PM	0.4	0.2
189	Unit # 7 Lower Dust System	PM	0.3	0.1
190	Mill L 1st Break Bran Receiver	PM	0.1	0.4
193	Bran Plant Dryer / Cooler	PM	1.9	6.9
194	Unit # 7, Dump # 7, & Scalperator	PM	1.0	0.2
195	Rivland Bran Receiver	PM	0.1	0.1
196	Rivland Flour Mill & Aspirator	PM	0.1	0.2
199	Parboil Plant Graders Dust System	PM	0.2	0.7
202	Co-Products PBH Baler	PM	0.1	0.1
203	Mill J Screeners / Destoners Baghouse	PM	0.4	1.0
205	Mill J Dust System	PM	0.1	0.3

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
209	Unit 8 Daily Dust System	PM	1.1	0.2
210	Unit 8 Harvest Dust System	PM	0.3	0.1

14. Visible emissions may not exceed the limits specified in the following table of this permit as measured by EPA Reference Method 9.

SC#	SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
14-a	167	15%	§18.501 and A.C.A.
14-b	051, 131, 146, 147, 160, 161, 162	10%	§18.501 and A.C.A.
14-c	003, 004, 005, 015A, 015B, 016, 024, 028, 034, 035, 039, 040, 041, 042, 043, 046 through 050, 054, 055, 056, 057, 061 through 067, 072 through 082, 095 through 102, 105, 112 through 115, 117, 118, 120, 126, 128 through 130, 132 through 137, 140, 141, 143, 148 through 159, 164, 165, 166, 168, 171, 172, 176, 177, 183, 184, 185, 188, 189, 190, 193, 194, 195, 196, 199, 202, 203, 205, 209, 210, 211	5%	§18.501 and A.C.A.
14-d	014	0%	§19.304 and 40 CFR 60.302(b)(2)

15. Weekly observations of the opacity from sources subject to Specific Conditions 14 shall be conducted in accordance with Plantwide Condition 7. [Regulation 18, §18.1004]

16. The permittee shall conduct a one-time test at SN-072 (Mill L Nuisance Dust System) and SN-077 (Mill L Scalperators Aspiration) for PM and PM_{10} while operating at 90% or greater capacity. Emission results shall be extrapolated to correlate with 100% of the permitted capacity to determine compliance. The PM test shall be performed using EPA Reference Method 5. The PM_{10} test shall be performed using EPA Reference Method 201A. These tests shall be conducted in accordance with Plantwide Condition 3. The testing for SN-072 was conducted on October 4, 2007 and October 10, 2007 and the testing for SN-077 was conducted on October 5, 2007 and October 10, 2007. [Regulation 19, §19.702 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

17. The permittee shall conduct a one-time test at SN-193 (Bran Plant Dryer, Cooling Cyclone) for PM and PM_{10} while operating at 90% or greater capacity. Emission results shall be extrapolated to correlate with 100% of the permitted capacity to determine compliance. The PM test shall be performed using EPA Reference Method 5. The PM_{10} test shall be performed using EPA Reference Method 201A. These tests shall be conducted in accordance with Plantwide Condition 3. This testing was conducted on October 12, 2007. [Regulation 19, §19.702 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

18. The permittee shall not cause to be discharged from SN-014 any process emission which contains particulate matter in excess of 0.023 g/dscm (ca. 0.01 gr/dscf). [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR Part 60.302(b)(1)]

19. The permittee shall determine compliance with the particulate matter standards in Specific Condition 18 using EPA Reference Method 5 to determine particulate matter concentration and the volumetric flow rate of the effluent gas. The sampling time and sample volume for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and 1.70 dscm (60 dscf). The probe and filter holder shall be operated without heaters. This testing was conducted on September 15-16, 1997. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR Part 60.303(b)(1)]

20. The permittee shall not process in excess of 61,320 tons of rice hulls at SN-202 per consecutive 12-month period. [Regulation 19, §19.705, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR 70.6]

21. The permittee shall maintain records that demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition 20. These records shall:

    a. Document the monthly amount of hulls baled;
    b. Document the 12 month rolling total of hulls baled;
    c. Be updated by the fifteenth day of the month following the month to which the records pertain;
    d. Be maintained on site for a minimum of five years;
    e. Be made available to Department personnel upon request; and
    f. Be reported as described in General Provision 7.

    [Regulation 19, §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Group # 3 (Combustion Sources):
SN-006 – SN-009, SN-017, SN-018, SN-030 – SN-033, SN-060, SN-068 – SN-071, SN-144, SN-163, SN-178, and SN-179

Dryers, Boilers, and Thermal Conversion Unit

Source Description

The thermal equipment consists of:

- Four Shanzer column dryers (SN-006 through SN-009) rated at 3,500 bu/hr each serve Units #3 and #4;
- A Shanzer dryer (SN-017) rated at 9,800 bu/hr and a Shanzer dryer (SN-018) rated at 5,000 bu/hr serves Unit #7;
- Four Berico dryers (SN-030, SN-031, SN-032, SN-033) rated at 3,500 bu/hr serve Unit #8;
- A single Hess dryer (SN-060) rated at 1,550 bu/hr serves Unit #2;
- Three rotary dryers (SN-068, SN-069, SN-070), a Water Boiler (SN-071), and a Shanzer dryer (SN-178) serve the Parboil Plant;
- A Dryer/cooler (SN-144) and a Steam Boiler (SN-163) to serve the Bran Stabilization and Brand Expander plant;
- A Thermal Conversion System (SN-179) for rice hulls.

Specific Conditions

22. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Conditions 5, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33, and 34. [Regulation 19 §19.501 et seq. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
006	Unit # 3 Shanzer Dryer (West)	PM_{10}	1.383	0.5
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.3
		CO	1.0	4.1
		NO_x	1.1	4.9
007	Unit # 3 Shanzer Dryer (East)	PM_{10}	1.383	0.5
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.3
		CO	1.0	4.1
		NO_x	1.1	4.9
008	Unit # 4 Shanzer Dryer (West)	PM_{10}	1.383	0.5
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.3
		CO	1.0	4.1
		NO_x	1.1	4.9

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
009	Unit # 4 Shanzer Dryer (East)	PM_{10}	1.383	0.5
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.3
		CO	1.0	4.1
		NO_x	1.1	4.9
017	Unit # 7 Shanzer 7R7 Dryer	PM_{10}	0.45	1.0
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.2	0.7
		CO	2.2	9.6
		NO_x	2.6	11.4
018	Unit # 7 East Shanzer Dryer	PM_{10}	0.23	0.5
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.3
		CO	0.9	3.7
		NO_x	1.0	4.4
030	Unit # 8 Berico Dryer # 1	PM_{10}	0.9814	1.1
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.2
		CO	0.6	2.6
		NO_x	0.7	3.1
031	Unit # 8 Berico Dryer # 2	PM_{10}	0.9814	1.1
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.2
		CO	0.6	2.6
		NO_x	0.7	3.1
032	Unit # 8 Berico Dryer # 3	PM_{10}	0.9814	1.1
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.2
		CO	0.6	2.6
		NO_x	0.7	3.1
033	Unit # 8 Berico Dryer # 4	PM_{10}	0.9814	1.1
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.2
		CO	0.6	2.6
		NO_x	0.7	3.1
060	Unit # 2 Hess Reject Dryer	PM_{10}	0.2	0.3
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		CO	0.3	1.2
		NO_x	0.3	1.4

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
068	Parboil Plant Rotary Dryer	PM_{10}	0.1	0.4
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		CO	0.3	1.2
		NO_x	0.3	1.4
069	Parboil Plant Rotary Dryer	PM_{10}	0.1	0.4
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		CO	0.3	1.2
		NO_x	0.3	1.4
070	Parboil Plant Rotary Dryer	PM_{10}	0.17	0.7
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		CO	0.3	1.2
		NO_x	0.3	1.4
071	Parboil Plant Water Boiler	PM_{10}	0.24	1.1
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.2	0.8
		CO	2.7	11.5
		NO_x	3.1	13.6
144	Bran Plant Dryer / Cooler	PM_{10}	0.16	0.6
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.2
		CO	0.5	2.1
		NO_x	0.6	2.5
163	Bran Expander Steam Boiler	PM_{10}	0.04	0.2
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.2
		CO	0.4	1.6
		NO_x	0.5	1.9
178	Parboil Plant Shanzer Dryer	PM_{10}	1.1	4.7
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.2	0.8
		CO	2.5	10.8
		NO_x	3.0	12.8
179	Thermal Energy Conversion System	PM_{10}	15.0	60.0
		SO_2	15.0	60.0
		VOC	5.0	20.0
		CO	5.0	20.0
		NO_x	35.0	140.0

23. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Conditions 5, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33, and 34. [Regulation 18 §18.801 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
006	Unit # 3 Shanzer Dryer (West)	PM Hexane	5.3 0.02	0.8 0.09
007	Unit # 3 Shanzer Dryer (East)	PM Hexane	5.3 0.2	0.8 0.09
008	Unit # 4 Shanzer Dryer (West)	PM Hexane	5.3 0.02	0.8 0.09
009	Unit # 4 Shanzer Dryer (East)	PM Hexane	5.3 0.02	0.8 0.09
017	Unit # 7 Shanzer 7R7 Dryer	PM Hexane	1.2 0.05	1.1 0.20
018	Unit # 7 East Shanzer Dryer	PM Hexane	0.6 0.02	0.6 0.08
030	Unit # 8 Berico Dryer # 1	PM Hexane	3.8 0.01	1.1 0.06
031	Unit # 8 Berico Dryer # 2	PM Hexane	3.8 0.01	1.1 0.06
032	Unit # 8 Berico Dryer # 3	PM Hexane	3.8 0.01	1.1 0.06
033	Unit # 8 Berico Dryer # 4	PM Hexane	3.8 0.01	1.1 0.06
060	Unit # 2 Hess Reject Dryer	PM Hexane	0.4 0.01	0.3 0.02
068	Parboil Plant Rotary Dryer	PM Hexane	0.4 0.01	1.3 0.02
069	Parboil Plant Rotary Dryer	PM Hexane	0.4 0.01	1.3 0.02
070	Parboil Plant Rotary Dryer	PM Hexane	0.6 0.01	2.4 0.02
071	Parboil Plant Water Boiler	PM Hexane	0.3 0.06	1.1 0.24
144	Bran Plant Dryer / Cooler	PM Hexane	0.2 0.01	0.7 0.04
163	Bran Expander Steam Boiler	PM Hexane	0.1 0.01	0.2 0.03
178	Parboil Plant Shanzer Dryer	PM Hexane	3.6 0.05	15.6 0.23
179	Thermal Energy Conversion System	PM	60.0	240.0

24. Visible emissions may not exceed the limits specified in the following table of this permit as measured by EPA Reference Method 9.

SC#	SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
24-a	006, 007, 008, 009, 017, 018, 030, 031, 032, 033, 060, 068, 069, 070, 071, 144, 163, 178	5%	§18.501 and A.C.A.
24-b	179	10%	§19.304 and 40 CFR Part 64

25. Weekly observations of the opacity from sources subject to Specific Condition 24-a shall be conducted in accordance with Plantwide Condition 7. [Regulation 18, §18.1004 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

26. Opacity observations shall be required daily for SN-179. The observations shall be conducted by personnel familiar with the permittee's visible emissions. 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 to demonstrate compliance with this specific condition. These records shall:

    a. Indicate the date and time of any observations;
    b. Show the results of the observations for that source;
    c. Indicate the cause of any 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. Show the name of the person conducting the opacity observations;
    e. Be updated daily;
    f. Be kept on site;
    g. Be readily available to Department personnel upon request; and
    h. Be submitted in accordance with General Provision 7.

    [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR Part 64]

27. The permittee shall maintain the multiclones at SN-179 in serviceable condition according to the manufacturer's specifications. The permittee shall keep maintenance records for the multiclones. These records shall be kept on site, made available to Department personnel upon request, and be submitted in accordance with General Provision 7. [Regulation 19, §19.303, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR Part 64]

28. The following outlines the CAM plan for SN-179:

Indicator:	Opacity
Indicator Range:	Excursion is > 10% opacity
Averaging Period:	6-minute average
Measurement Approach:	Opacity observations
Data Representativeness:	Observations will be made at each exhaust
QA/QC:	Trained personnel; maintenance and repair of systems will be performed in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications
Monitoring Frequency:	Daily
Data Collection Procedures:	Opacity and maintenance records will be kept by the permittee

[Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR Part 64]

29. The fuel for the dryers and boilers shall be natural gas. Natural gas usage for these sources shall not exceed 1,524,240 Mscf per rolling 12-month period. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

30. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition 29 by one of the following methods:

    a. Maintaining manufacturer data for each dryer and boiler's burner. These data shall:
        i. Clearly state the maximum scf/hr of natural gas that can be fired in each dryer and boiler;
        ii. Be made available to Department personnel upon request.
        iii. Be maintained on or off site for the duration of this permit plus five years; or
    b. Maintaining gas usage records. These records shall:
        i. Document the monthly receipts of natural gas;
        ii. Document the 12-month rolling total for natural gas;
        iii. Be maintained on or off site for a minimum of five years;
        iv. Be made available to Department personnel upon request.

[Regulation 19, §19.705 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

31. The feed to the Gasifier Hull Receiving Tank (SN-180) shall not exceed 109,500 tons of rice hulls per rolling 12-month period. The tank shall be the only source of feed to the conversion unit (SN-179) and shall not have a discharge rate in excess of 7.22 tons/hr. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

32. The permittee shall meter the feed to the Conversion Unit (SN-179) and maintain records that demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition 31. These records shall:

    a. Document the monthly tons of rice hulls fed to the Conversion Unit;
    b. Document the hourly tons of rice hulls fed to the Conversion Unit;
    c. Document the 12-month rolling total for rice hull fed to the Conversion Unit;
    d. Be updated by the fifteenth day of the month following the month to which the records pertain;
    e. Be maintained on site for a minimum of five years;
    f. Be made available to Department personnel upon request.
    g. Be reported as described in General Provision 7.

    [Regulation 19, §19.705 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

33. SN-179 shall be tested for PM, PM_{10}, and opacity no later than February 1, 2013. If these tests demonstrate that the facility is in compliance with the permitted limits, then the facility may perform stack testing once every 5 years. If at any time the facility fails a test, then the facility must conduct two successive annual tests. The facility shall test within 60 days of any failing test. The permittee shall use EPA Reference Method 5 and EPA Reference Method 202 for PM. The permittee shall use EPA Reference Method 201A and EPA Reference Method 202 for PM_{10}. The permittee shall use EPA Reference Method 9 to determine opacity. The permittee shall test SN-179 no later than August 31, 2016 for NO_x and CO emissions. The permittee shall use EPA Reference Method 7E for NO_x. The permittee shall use EPA Reference Method 10 for CO. If the PM and PM_{10} emission test demonstrates that the facility is in compliance with the permitted PM and PM_{10} emission rates, then the facility may perform stack testing once every 5 years for PM, PM_{10}, and opacity on the same schedule as NO_x and CO, which are to be tested again no later than August 31, 2016. Testing shall be conducted with the source operating at least at 90% of its permitted capacity. Failure to test within this range shall limit the permittee to operating within 10% above the tested rate. The permittee shall measure the operation rate during the test and if testing is conducted below 90% of the permitted capacity, records shall be maintained at all times to demonstrate that the source does not exceed operation at 10% above the tested rate. Emission testing results shall be extrapolated to correlate with 100% of the permitted capacity to demonstrate compliance. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with Plantwide Condition 3. Maximum capacity is defined as 7.22 tons of rice hulls per hour. [Regulation 18, §18.1002; Regulation 19, §19.702; and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

34. The permittee shall conduct a one-time test at SN-144 (Bran Plant Dryer, Hot Air Cyclone) for PM and PM_{10} while operating at 90% or greater capacity. Emission results shall be extrapolated to correlate with 100% of the permitted capacity to determine compliance. The PM test shall be performed using EPA Reference Method 5. The PM_{10} test shall be performed using EPA Reference Method 201A. These tests shall be conducted in accordance with Plantwide Condition 3. This testing was conducted on October 11, 2007. [Regulation 19, §19.702 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Group # 4 (Load-outs and Trash Tanks):
SN-010, SN-011, SN-020, SN-021, SN-036, SN-089, SN-121, SN-180 – SN-182, SN-187, SN-192, SN-200, SN-201, and SN-211

Load-outs and Trash Tanks

Source Description

Gravity spouts located on bins are used to load out grains and by-products. Fugitive emissions may occur during this process. The SN-011 loadouts will have 2 Redwing Dust Nozzles, SN-021 loadouts will have 3 Redwing Dust Nozzles, and SN-036 will have 3 Redwing Dust Nozzles.

Dust and debris collected by the baghouses and settling chambers are conveyed to the Trash Tanks. The trash tank generates emissions from the vent and from the emptying of the tank. The vent emissions are controlled by a small baghouse referred to as a bin vent filter and the emissions from the tank emptying are uncontrolled.

The Hull System collects the hulls and dust captured by the SN-017 and SN-018 24 mesh screens. The control device for the Hull System is a cyclone that is 90% efficient.

Flour is loaded onto railcars through a closed loop pneumatic loading system. A flexible hose is connected to the railcar at its loading port. Flour is then blown into the railcar. A flexible hose is connected to the vent port for the collection of flour and dust displaced during loading. The vent hose will be connected to an Aircon bagfilter model CAR 21-6 (SN-200 and SN-201) built specifically for the application. The flour collected in the bagfilter is fed back into the pneumatic loading line.

Specific Conditions

35. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Conditions 5, 10, 11, 31, and 40. [Regulation 19 §19.501 et seq. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
010	Unit # 3 and # 4 Trash Tank	PM_{10}	0.0032	5.1
011	Unit # 3 and # 4 Loadouts	PM_{10}	0.6525	
020	Unit # 7 Trash Tank	PM_{10}	0.02	
021	Unit # 7 Loadouts	PM_{10}	0.87	
036	Unit # 8 Loadouts	PM_{10}	0.6525	
089	Parboil Shipping Loadouts	PM_{10}	0.02	

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
121	Rivland Trucks Loadout	PM_{10}	0.2	
180	Gasifier Hull Receiving Tank	PM_{10}	0.0008	
181	Gasifier Ash Receiving Tank	PM_{10}	0.0002	
182	Gasifier Ash Loadout	PM_{10}	0.2	
187	Flat Storage Loadout	PM_{10}	0.783	
192	Flat Storage # 2 Loadout	PM_{10}	0.783	
200	Rivland Rail Loading System # 2	PM_{10}	0.345	
201	Rivland Rail Loading System # 3	PM_{10}	0.35	
211	Unit 8 North Trash Loadout	PM_{10}	0.1	0.1

36. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Conditions 5, 10, 11, 31, and 40. [Regulation 18 §18.801 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
010	Unit # 3 and # 4 Trash Tank	PM	0.1	
011	Unit # 3 and # 4 Loadouts	PM	2.0	
020	Unit # 7 Trash Tank	PM	0.2	
021	Unit # 7 Loadouts	PM	2.6	
036	Unit # 8 Loadouts	PM	2.0	
089	Parboil Shipping Loadouts	PM	0.1	
121	Rivland Trucks Loadout	PM	0.2	8.9
180	Gasifier Hull Receiving Tank	PM	0.1	
181	Gasifier Ash Receiving Tank	PM	0.1	
182	Gasifier Ash Loadout	PM	0.5	
187	Flat Storage Loadout	PM	2.4	
192	Flat Storage # 2 Loadout	PM	2.4	
200	Rivland Rail Loading System # 2	PM	0.4	

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
201	Rivland Rail Loading System # 3	PM	0.4	
211	Unit 8 North Trash Loadout	PM	0.1	0.1

37. Visible emissions may not exceed the limits specified in the following table of this permit as measured by EPA Reference Method 9.

SC#	SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
37-a	010, 020, 180, 200, 201	5%	§18.501 and A.C.A.
37-b	021, 036, 089, 121	10%	§18.501 and A.C.A.
37-c	011, 181, 182	15%	§18.501 and A.C.A.
37-d	187, 192	10%	§19.304 and 40 CFR 60.302(c)(3)

38. Weekly observations of the opacity from sources subject to Specific Conditions 37 shall be conducted in accordance with Plantwide Condition 7. [Regulation 18, §18.1004]

39. During the loading of waste material generated from grain cleaning and pollution control devices from trash tanks onto trucks for the purposes of disposal, Riceland shall be limited to 15% opacity, to be determined by averaging all readings taken in accordance with USEPA Method 9, over a period of thirty-six consecutive minutes. If, at any time, Riceland exceeds the opacity limitation, the occurrence shall be reported to ADEQ in accordance with Regulation 18.

    Riceland shall maintain a written log at the facility which documents each time material is loaded from the trash tanks onto a truck. Each entry shall include the approximate weight of the material loaded, and the duration of the loading operation.

    The activity shall be conducted in such a manner as to cause no nuisance to the surrounding community. ADEQ reserves the right to rescind this authority if, at any time, the emissions from the operations become a nuisance to the surrounding community. [Regulation 18, §18.501 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

40. The permittee shall use oil suppression at SN-187 and SN-192 at a minimum rate of 0.5 gallons per thousand bushels of grain. [Regulation 19, §19.705, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR 70.6]

Group #5 (Emergency Engines)
SN-206 and SN-207
Emergency engines

Source Description

The generators onsite will provide backup power if the plant loses power. These generators will be located in the Main Office as well as in the Telecommunications Room.

Specific Conditions

41. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Condition 45. [Regulation 19 §19.501 et seq. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
206	26 Hp Emergency Generator – Main Office (Serial No. 06120612)	PM_{10}	0.02	0.1
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.3	0.1
		CO	0.5	0.1
		NO_x	0.5	0.2
207	36 Hp Emergency Generator – Telecommunications Room (Serial No. 871233912152)	PM_{10}	0.01	0.1
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		CO	0.1	0.1
		NO_x	0.6	0.2

42. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Condition 45. [Regulation 18 §18.801 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
206	26 Hp Emergency Generator – Main Office (Serial No. 06120612)	PM	0.1	0.1
		Hexane	0.01	0.01
207	36 Hp Emergency Generator – Telecommunications Room (Serial No. 871233912152)	PM	0.1	0.1
		Hexane	0.01	0.01

43. Visible emissions may not exceed the limits specified in the following table of this permit as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. Compliance with this condition shall be demonstrated by compliance with Specific Condition 44.

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
SN-206 and SN-207	5%	§18.501

44. The permittee shall only use propane as the fuel for the main office generator (SN-206). The permitte shall only use natural gas as the fuel for the telecommunications room generator (SN-207). [Regulation 19, §19.705 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

45. The permittee shall not operate any of the emergency generators (SN-206 and SN-207) more than 500 hours during any consecutive 12-month period. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

46. The permittee shall maintain records which demonstrate compliance with the limit set in Specific Condition 45. These records shall be updated on a monthly basis, shall be kept at the nearest manned site, and shall be provided to Department personnel upon request. The 12-month total and each individual month's data shall be submitted in accordance with General Provision 7. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

47. SN-206 and SN-207 are considered affected sources under 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, *National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines*, and are subject, but not limited to, Specific Condition 48. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

48. *Stationary RICE subject to Regulations under 40 CFR Part 60.* An affected source that meets any of the criteria in paragraphs (c)(1) through (7) of §63.6590 must meet the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ by meeting the requirements of 40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII, for compression ignition engines or 40 CFR part 60 subpart JJJJ, for spark ignition engines. No further requirements apply for such engines under 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and §63.6590(c)]

49. SN-207 is considered an affected source under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ - *Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines*, and is subject to, but not limited to, Specific Conditions 50 through 63. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ]

50. Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) and less than 75 KW (100 HP) (except gasoline and rich burn engines that use LPG) must comply with the emission standards for field testing in 40 CFR 1048.101(c) for their non-emergency stationary SI ICE and with the emission standards in Table 1 to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ for their emergency stationary SI ICE. [§60.4233(d)]

Table 1 to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ

Engine type and fuel	Maximum engine power	Manufacture date	Emission standards [a]					
			g/hp-hr			ppmvd at 15% O_2		
			NO_x	CO	VOC[c]	NO_x	CO	VOC[c]
Emergency	25<hp<130	1/1/2009	10 [b]	387	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

[a] Owners and operators of stationary non-certified SI engines may choose to comply with the emission standards in units of either g/hp-hr or ppmvd at 15 percent O_2.
[b] The emission standards applicable to emergency engines between 25 hp and 130 hp are in terms of NO_X+ HC.
[c] For purposes of this subpart, when calculating emissions of volatile organic compounds, emissions of formaldehyde should not be included.

51. Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE must operate and maintain stationary SI ICE that achieve the emission standards as required in §60.4233 over the entire life of the engine. [§60.4234]

52. After July 1, 2010, owners and operators may not install stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power of less than 500 HP that do not meet the applicable requirements in §60.4233. [§60.4236(a)]

53. For emergency stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than 19 KW (25 HP), owners and operators may not install engines that do not meet the applicable requirements in §60.4233 after January 1, 2011. [§60.4236(c)]

54. In addition to the requirements specified in §60.4231 and §60.4233, it is prohibited to import stationary SI ICE less than or equal to 19 KW (25 HP), stationary rich burn LPG SI ICE, and stationary gasoline SI ICE that do not meet the applicable requirements specified in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of §60.4236, after the date specified in paragraph (a), (b), and (c) of §60.4236. [§60.4236(d)]

55. If you are an owner or operator of an emergency stationary SI internal combustion engine that is less than 130 HP, was built on or after July 1, 2008, and does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, you must install a non-resettable hour meter upon startup of your emergency engine. [§60.4237(c)]

56. If you are an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4233(d) or (e), you must demonstrate compliance according to one of the methods specified in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of §60.4243. [§60.4243(b)]

57. Purchasing an engine certified according to procedures specified in this subpart, for the same model year and demonstrating compliance according to one of the methods specified in paragraph (a) of this section. [§60.4243(b)(1)]

58. If you operate and maintain the certified stationary SI internal combustion engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, you must keep records of conducted maintenance to demonstrate compliance, but no performance testing is required if you are an owner or operator. You must also meet the requirements as specified in 40 CFR Part 1068, Subparts A through D, as they apply to you. If you adjust engine settings according to and consistent with the manufacturer's instructions, your stationary SI internal combustion engine will not be considered out of compliance. [§60.4243(a)(1)]

59. If you do not operate and maintain the certified stationary SI internal combustion engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, your engine will be considered a non-certified engine, and you must demonstrate compliance according to (a)(2)(i) through (iii) of §60.4243, as appropriate. [§60.4243(a)(2)]

60. If you are an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine less than 100 HP, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance to demonstrate compliance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions, but no performance testing is required if you are an owner or operator. [§60.4243(a)(2)(i)]

61. If you own or operate an emergency stationary ICE, you must operate the emergency stationary ICE according to the requirements in paragraphs (d)(1) through (3) of §60.4243. In order for the engine to be considered an emergency stationary ICE under 40

CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, emergency demand response, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in paragraphs (d)(1) through (3) of §60.4243, is prohibited. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs (d)(1) through (3) of §60.4243, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ and must meet all requirements for non-emergency engines.

a. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations.

b. You may operate your emergency stationary ICE for any combination of the purposes specified in paragraphs (d)(2)(i) through (iii) of §60.4243for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed by paragraph (d)(3) of §60.4243counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed by this paragraph (d)(2).

    i. Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that federal, state, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency ICE beyond 100 hours per calendar year.

    ii. Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for emergency demand response for periods in which the Reliability Coordinator under the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standard EOP-002-3, Capacity and Energy Emergencies (incorporated by reference, see § 60.17), or other authorized entity as determined by the Reliability Coordinator, has declared an Energy Emergency Alert Level 2 as defined in the NERC Reliability Standard EOP-002-3.

    iii. Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for periods where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency of 5 percent or greater below standard voltage or frequency.

c. Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations. The 50 hours of operation in non-emergency situations are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance and testing and emergency demand response provided in paragraph (d)(2) of §60.4243. Except as provided in paragraph (d)(3)(i) of §60.4243, the 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-

emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.

i. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations can be used to supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity if all of the following conditions are met:

1. The engine is dispatched by the local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator;

2. The dispatch is intended to mitigate local transmission and/or distribution limitations so as to avert potential voltage collapse or line overloads that could lead to the interruption of power supply in a local area or region.

3. The dispatch follows reliability, emergency operation or similar protocols that follow specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines.

4. The power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local transmission and distribution system.

5. The owner or operator identifies and records the entity that dispatches the engine and the specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines that are being followed for dispatching the engine. The local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator may keep these records on behalf of the engine owner or operator.

[§60.4243(d)]

62. Owners and operators of all stationary SI ICE must keep records of the information in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of §60.4245.

a. All notifications submitted to comply with 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ and all documentation supporting any notification.

b. Maintenance conducted on the engine.

c. If the stationary SI internal combustion engine is a certified engine, documentation from the manufacturer that the engine is certified to meet the emission standards and information as required in 40 CFR parts 90, 1048, 1054, and 1060, as applicable.

d. If the stationary SI internal combustion engine is not a certified engine or is a certified engine operating in a non-certified manner and subject to § 60.4243(a)(2), documentation that the engine meets the emission standards.

[§60.4245(a)]

63. For all stationary SI emergency ICE greater than 25 hp and less than 130 hp manufactured on or after July 1, 2008, that do not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, the owner or operator of must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner or operator must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation. [§60.4245(b)]

SECTION V: COMPLIANCE PLAN AND SCHEDULE

Riceland Foods, Inc. - Jonesboro Rice Division 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.

SECTION VI: PLANTWIDE CONDITIONS

1. The permittee shall notify the Director in writing within thirty (30) days after commencing construction, completing construction, first placing the equipment and/or facility in operation, and reaching the equipment and/or facility target production rate. [Regulation 19 §19.704, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

2. If the permittee fails to start construction within eighteen months or suspends construction for eighteen months or more, the Director may cancel all or part of this permit. [Regulation 19 §19.410(B) and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

3. The permittee must test any equipment scheduled for testing, unless otherwise stated in the Specific Conditions of this permit or by any federally regulated requirements, within the following time frames: (1) new equipment or newly modified equipment within sixty (60) days of achieving the maximum production rate, but no later than 180 days after initial start up of the permitted source or (2) operating equipment according to the time frames set forth by the Department or within 180 days of permit issuance if no date is specified. The permittee must notify the Department of the scheduled date of compliance testing at least fifteen (15) business days in advance of such test. The permittee shall submit the compliance test results to the Department within thirty (30) calendar days after completing the testing. [Regulation 19 §19.702 and/or Regulation 18 §18.1002 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

4. The permittee must provide:

    a. Sampling ports adequate for applicable test methods;
    b. Safe sampling platforms;
    c. Safe access to sampling platforms; and
    d. Utilities for sampling and testing equipment.

    [Regulation 19 §19.702 and/or Regulation 18 §18.1002 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

5. The permittee must operate the equipment, control apparatus and emission monitoring equipment within the design limitations. The permittee shall maintain the equipment in good condition at all times. [Regulation 19 §19.303 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

6. This permit subsumes and incorporates all previously issued air permits for this facility. [Regulation 26 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

7. Opacity observations shall be required weekly for sources with a permitted opacity of 15% or less and daily for sources with a permitted opacity greater than 15%. The observations shall be conducted by personnel familiar with the permittee=s visible

emissions. 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 to demonstrate compliance with this specific condition. These records shall: [Regulation 18, §18.501 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

a. Indicate the date and time of any observations;
b. Show the results of the observations for that source;
c. Indicate the cause of any 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. Show the name of the person conducting the opacity observations;
e. Be updated daily;
f. Be kept on site; and
g. Be readily available to Department personnel upon request.

Title VI Provisions

8. The permittee must comply with the standards for labeling of products using ozone-depleting substances. [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.

9. The permittee must comply with the standards for recycling and emissions reduction, except as provided for MVACs in Subpart B. [40 CFR Part 82, Subpart F]

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.

10. 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.

11. 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.

12. The permittee can switch from any ozone depleting substance to any alternative listed in the Significant New Alternatives Program (SNAP) promulgated pursuant to 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart G.

SECTION VII: INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES

The following sources are insignificant activities. Any activity that has a state or federal applicable requirement shall be considered a significant activity even if this activity meets the criteria of §26.304 of Regulation 26 or listed in the table below. Insignificant activity determinations rely upon the information submitted by the permittee in an application dated October 18, 2011.

Description	Category
Fumigation of stored grain products (Phosphine gas)	A-13
Fumigation of grain storage buildings (Methyl Bromide)	B-13

SECTION VIII: GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. 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. [40 CFR 70.6(b)(2)]

2. 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. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(2) and Regulation 26 §26.701(B)]

3. The permittee must submit a complete application for permit renewal at least six (6) months before permit expiration. Permit expiration terminates the permittee's right to operate unless the permittee submitted a complete renewal application at least six (6) months before permit expiration. If the permittee submits a complete application, the existing permit will 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. [Regulation 26 §26.406]

4. 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, the permit incorporates both provisions into the permit, and the Director or the Administrator can enforce both provisions. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(1)(ii) and Regulation 26 §26.701(A)(2)]

5. The permittee must maintain the following records of monitoring information as required by this permit.

    a. The date, place as defined in this permit, and time of sampling or measurements;
    b. The date(s) analyses performed;
    c. The company or entity performing the analyses;
    d. The analytical techniques or methods used;
    e. The results of such analyses; and
    f. The operating conditions existing at the time of sampling or measurement.

    [40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(ii)(A) and Regulation 26 §26.701(C)(2)]

6. The permittee must retain the records of all required monitoring data and support information for at least five (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. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(ii)(B) and Regulation 26 §26.701(C)(2)(b)]

7. The permittee must submit reports of all required monitoring every six (6) months. If the permit establishes no other reporting period, the reporting period shall end on the last day of the month six months after the issuance of the initial Title V permit and every six months thereafter. The report is due on the first day of the second month after the end of the reporting period. Although the reports are due every six months, each report shall contain a full year of data. The report must clearly identify all instances of deviations from permit requirements. A responsible official as defined in Regulation No. 26, §26.2 must certify all required reports. The permittee will send the reports to the address below:

    Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality
    Air Division
    ATTN: Compliance Inspector Supervisor
    5301 Northshore Drive
    North Little Rock, AR 72118-5317

    [40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) and Regulation 26 §26.701(C)(3)(a)]

8. The permittee shall report to the Department all deviations from permit requirements, including those attributable to upset conditions as defined in the permit.

    a. For all upset conditions (as defined in Regulation19, § 19.601), the permittee will make an initial report to the Department by the next business day after the discovery of the occurrence. The initial report may be made by telephone and shall include:

        i. The facility name and location;
        ii. The process unit or emission source deviating from the permit limit;
        iii. The permit limit, including the identification of pollutants, from which deviation occurs;
        iv. The date and time the deviation started;
        v. The duration of the deviation;
        vi. The average emissions during the deviation;
        vii. The probable cause of such deviations;
        viii. Any corrective actions or preventive measures taken or being taken to prevent such deviations in the future; and
        ix. The name of the person submitting the report.

The permittee shall make a full report in writing to the Department within five (5) business days of discovery of the occurrence. The report must include, in addition to the information required by the initial report, a schedule of actions taken or planned to eliminate future occurrences and/or to minimize the amount the permit's limits were exceeded and to reduce the length of time the limits were exceeded. The permittee may submit a full report in writing (by facsimile, overnight courier, or other means) by the next business day after discovery of the occurrence, and the report will serve as both the initial report and full report.

b. For all deviations, the permittee shall report such events in semi-annual reporting and annual certifications required in this permit. This includes all upset conditions reported in 8a above. The semi-annual report must include all the information as required by the initial and full reports required in 8a.

[Regulation 19 §19.601 and §19.602, Regulation 26 §26.701(C)(3)(b), and 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(B)]

9. If any provision of the permit or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity will 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. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(5), Regulation 26 §26.701(E), and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

10. 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, for permit modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(i) and Regulation 26 §26.701(F)(1)]

11. 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 to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(ii) and Regulation 26 §26.701(F)(2)]

12. The Department may modify, revoke, reopen and reissue the permit or terminate the permit for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, termination, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(iii) and Regulation 26 §26.701(F)(3)]

13. This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(iv) and Regulation 26 §26.701(F)(4)]

14. The permittee must 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 must also furnish to the Director copies of records required by the permit. For information the permittee claims confidentiality, the Department may require the permittee to furnish such records directly to the Director along with a claim of confidentiality. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(v) and Regulation 26 §26.701(F)(5)]

15. The permittee must pay all permit fees in accordance with the procedures established in Regulation 9. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(7) and Regulation 26 §26.701(G)]

16. No permit revision shall be required, under any approved economic incentives, marketable permits, emissions trading and other similar programs or processes for changes provided for elsewhere in this permit. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(8) and Regulation 26 §26.701(H)]

17. If the permit allows 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 operational scenario. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(9)(i) and Regulation 26 §26.701(I)(1)]

18. The Administrator and citizens may enforce under the Act all terms and conditions in this permit, including any provisions designed to limit a source's potential to emit, unless the Department specifically designates terms and conditions of the permit as being federally unenforceable under the Act or under any of its applicable requirements. [40 CFR 70.6(b) and Regulation 26 §26.702(A) and (B)]

19. Any document (including reports) required by this permit must contain a certification by a responsible official as defined in Regulation 26, §26.2. [40 CFR 70.6(c)(1) and Regulation 26 §26.703(A)]

20. The permittee must allow an authorized representative of the Department, upon presentation of credentials, to perform the following: [40 CFR 70.6(c)(2) and Regulation 26 §26.703(B)]

    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 required 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 assuring compliance with this permit or applicable requirements.

21. The permittee shall submit a compliance certification with the terms and conditions contained in the permit, including emission limitations, standards, or work practices. The permittee must submit the compliance certification annually. If the permit establishes no other reporting period, the reporting period shall end on the last day of the anniversary month of the initial Title V permit. The report is due on the first day of the second month after the end of the reporting period. The permittee must also submit the compliance certification to the Administrator as well as to the Department. All compliance certifications required by this permit must include the following: [40 CFR 70.6(c)(5) and Regulation 26 §26.703(E)(3)]

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. Nothing in this permit will alter or affect the following: [Regulation 26 §26.704(C)]

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. This permit authorizes only those pollutant emitting activities addressed in this permit. [A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

24. The permittee may request in writing and at least 15 days in advance of the deadline, an extension to any testing, compliance or other dates in this permit. No such extensions are authorized until the permittee receives written Department approval. The Department may grant such a request, at its discretion in the following circumstances:

a. Such an extension does not violate a federal requirement;
b. The permittee demonstrates the need for the extension; and

c. The permittee documents that all reasonable measures have been taken to meet the current deadline and documents reasons it cannot be met.

[Regulation 18 §18.314(A), Regulation 19 §19.416(A), Regulation 26 §26.1013(A), A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

25. The permittee may request in writing and at least 30 days in advance, temporary emissions and/or testing that would otherwise exceed an emission rate, throughput requirement, or other limit in this permit. No such activities are authorized until the permittee receives written Department approval. Any such emissions shall be included in the facility's total emissions and reported as such. The Department may grant such a request, at its discretion under the following conditions:

a. Such a request does not violate a federal requirement;
b. Such a request is temporary in nature;
c. Such a request will not result in a condition of air pollution;
d. The request contains such information necessary for the Department to evaluate the request, including but not limited to, quantification of such emissions and the date/time such emission will occur;
e. Such a request will result in increased emissions less than five tons of any individual criteria pollutant, one ton of any single HAP and 2.5 tons of total HAPs; and
f. The permittee maintains records of the dates and results of such temporary emissions/testing.

[Regulation 18 §18.314(B), Regulation 19 §19.416(B), Regulation 26 §26.1013(B), A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

26. The permittee may request in writing and at least 30 days in advance, an alternative to the specified monitoring in this permit. No such alternatives are authorized until the permittee receives written Department approval. The Department may grant such a request, at its discretion under the following conditions:

a. The request does not violate a federal requirement;
b. The request provides an equivalent or greater degree of actual monitoring to the current requirements; and
c. Any such request, if approved, is incorporated in the next permit modification application by the permittee.

[Regulation 18 §18.314(C), Regulation 19 §19.416(C), Regulation 26 §26.1013(C), A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Appendix A

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart DD - *Standards of Performance for Grain Elevators*

Subpart DD—Standards of Performance for Grain Elevators

Source: 43 FR 34347, Aug. 3, 1978, unless otherwise noted.

§ 60.300 Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a) The provisions of this subpart apply to each affected facility at any grain terminal elevator or any grain storage elevator, except as provided under §60.304(b). The affected facilities are each truck unloading station, truck loading station, barge and ship unloading station, barge and ship loading station, railcar loading station, railcar unloading station, grain dryer, and all grain handling operations.

(b) Any facility under paragraph (a) of this section which commences construction, modification, or reconstruction after August 3, 1978, is subject to the requirements of this part.

[43 FR 34347, Aug. 3, 1978, as amended at 52 FR 42434, Nov. 5, 1988]

§ 60.301 Definitions.

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined herein shall have the meaning given them in the Act and in subpart A of this part.

(a) *Grain* means corn, wheat, sorghum, rice, rye, oats, barley, and soybeans.

(b) *Grain elevator* means any plant or installation at which grain is unloaded, handled, cleaned, dried, stored, or loaded.

(c) *Grain terminal elevator* means any grain elevator which has a permanent storage capacity of more than 88,100 m^3 (ca. 2.5 million U.S. bushels), except those located at animal food manufacturers, pet food manufacturers, cereal manufacturers, breweries, and livestock feedlots.

(d) *Permanent storage capacity* means grain storage capacity which is inside a building, bin, or silo.

(e) *Railcar* means railroad hopper car or boxcar.

(f) *Grain storage elevator* means any grain elevator located at any wheat flour mill, wet corn mill, dry corn mill (human consumption), rice mill, or soybean oil extraction plant which has a permanent grain storage capacity of 35,200 m^3 (ca. 1 million bushels).

(g) *Process emission* means the particulate matter which is collected by a capture system.

(h) *Fugitive emission* means the particulate matter which is not collected by a capture system and is released directly into the atmosphere from an affected facility at a grain elevator.

(i) *Capture system* means the equipment such as sheds, hoods, ducts, fans, dampers, etc. used to collect particulate matter generated by an affected facility at a grain elevator.

(j) *Grain unloading station* means that portion of a grain elevator where the grain is transferred from a truck, railcar, barge, or ship to a receiving hopper.

(k) *Grain loading station* means that portion of a grain elevator where the grain is transferred from the elevator to a truck, railcar, barge, or ship.

(l) *Grain handling operations* include bucket elevators or legs (excluding legs used to unload barges or ships), scale hoppers and surge bins (garners), turn heads, scalpers, cleaners, trippers, and the headhouse and other such structures.

(m) *Column dryer* means any equipment used to reduce the moisture content of grain in which the grain flows from the top to the bottom in one or more continuous packed columns between two perforated metal sheets.

(n) *Rack dryer* means any equipment used to reduce the moisture content of grain in which the grain flows from the top to the bottom in a cascading flow around rows of baffles (racks).

(o) *Unloading leg* means a device which includes a bucket-type elevator which is used to remove grain from a barge or ship.

[43 FR 34347, Aug. 3, 1978, as amended at 65 FR 61759, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 60.302 Standard for particulate matter.

(a) On and after the 60th day of achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but no later than 180 days after initial startup, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere any gases which exhibit greater than 0 percent opacity from any:

(1) Column dryer with column plate perforation exceeding 2.4 mm diameter (ca. 0.094 inch).

(2) Rack dryer in which exhaust gases pass through a screen filter coarser than 50 mesh.

(b) On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by §60.8 is completed, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility except a grain dryer any process emission which:

(1) Contains particulate matter in excess of 0.023 g/dscm (ca. 0.01 gr/dscf).

(2) Exhibits greater than 0 percent opacity.

(c) On and after the 60th day of achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but no later than 180 days after initial startup, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere any fugitive emission from:

(1) Any individual truck unloading station, railcar unloading station, or railcar loading station, which exhibits greater than 5 percent opacity.

(2) Any grain handling operation which exhibits greater than 0 percent opacity.

(3) Any truck loading station which exhibits greater than 10 percent opacity.

(4) Any barge or ship loading station which exhibits greater than 20 percent opacity.

(d) The owner or operator of any barge or ship unloading station shall operate as follows:

(1) The unloading leg shall be enclosed from the top (including the receiving hopper) to the center line of the bottom pulley and ventilation to a control device shall be maintained on both sides of the leg and the grain receiving hopper.

(2) The total rate of air ventilated shall be at least 32.1 actual cubic meters per cubic meter of grain handling capacity (ca. 40 ft^3 /bu).

(3) Rather than meet the requirements of paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section the owner or operator may use other methods of emission control if it is demonstrated to the Administrator's satisfaction that they would reduce emissions of particulate matter to the same level or less.

§ 60.303 Test methods and procedures.

(a) In conducting the performance tests required in §60.8, the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in appendix A of this part or other methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in §60.8(b). Acceptable alternative methods and procedures are given in paragraph (c) of this section.

(b) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the particulate matter standards in §60.302 as follows:

(1) Method 5 shall be used to determine the particulate matter concentration and the volumetric flow rate of the effluent gas. The sampling time and sample volume for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and 1.70 dscm (60 dscf). The probe and filter holder shall be operated without heaters.

(2) Method 2 shall be used to determine the ventilation volumetric flow rate.

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

(c) The owner or operator may use the following as alternatives to the reference methods and procedures specified in this section:

(1) For Method 5, Method 17 may be used.

[54 FR 6674, Feb. 14, 1989]

§ 60.304 Modifications.

(a) The factor 6.5 shall be used in place of “annual asset guidelines repair allowance percentage,” to determine whether a capital expenditure as defined by §60.2 has been made to an existing facility.

(b) The following physical changes or changes in the method of operation shall not by themselves be considered a modification of any existing facility:

(1) The addition of gravity loadout spouts to existing grain storage or grain transfer bins.

(2) The installation of automatic grain weighing scales.

(3) Replacement of motor and drive units driving existing grain handling equipment.

(4) The installation of permanent storage capacity with no increase in hourly grain handling capacity.

Appendix B

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ - *Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines*

Subpart JJJJ—Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines

SOURCE: 73 FR 3591, Jan. 18, 2008, unless otherwise noted.

WHAT THIS SUBPART COVERS

§60.4230 Am I subject to this subpart?

(a) The provisions of this subpart are applicable to manufacturers, owners, and operators of stationary spark ignition (SI) internal combustion engines (ICE) as specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (6) of this section. For the purposes of this subpart, the date that construction commences is the date the engine is ordered by the owner or operator.

(1) Manufacturers of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 19 kilowatt (KW) (25 horsepower (HP)) that are manufactured on or after July 1, 2008.

(2) Manufacturers of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) that are gasoline fueled or that are rich burn engines fueled by liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), where the date of manufacture is:

(i) On or after July 1, 2008; or

(ii) On or after January 1, 2009, for emergency engines.

(3) Manufacturers of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) that are not gasoline fueled and are not rich burn engines fueled by LPG, where the manufacturer participates in the voluntary manufacturer certification program described in this subpart and where the date of manufacture is:

(i) On or after July 1, 2007, for engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP (except lean burn engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP);

(ii) On or after January 1, 2008, for lean burn engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP;

(iii) On or after July 1, 2008, for engines with a maximum engine power less than 500 HP; or

(iv) On or after January 1, 2009, for emergency engines.

(4) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE that commence construction after June 12, 2006, where the stationary SI ICE are manufactured:

(i) On or after July 1, 2007, for engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP (except lean burn engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP);

(ii) on or after January 1, 2008, for lean burn engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP;

(iii) on or after July 1, 2008, for engines with a maximum engine power less than 500 HP; or

(iv) on or after January 1, 2009, for emergency engines with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP).

(5) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE that are modified or reconstructed after June 12, 2006, and any person that modifies or reconstructs any stationary SI ICE after June 12, 2006.

(6) The provisions of §60.4236 of this subpart are applicable to all owners and operators of stationary SI ICE that commence construction after June 12, 2006.

(b) The provisions of this subpart are not applicable to stationary SI ICE being tested at an engine test cell/stand.

(c) If you are an owner or operator of an area source subject to this subpart, you are exempt from the obligation to obtain a permit under 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71, provided you are not required to obtain a permit under 40 CFR 70.3(a) or 40 CFR 71.3(a) for a reason other than your status as an area source under this subpart. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, you must continue to comply with the provisions of this subpart as applicable.

(d) For the purposes of this subpart, stationary SI ICE using alcohol-based fuels are considered gasoline engines.

(e) Stationary SI ICE may be eligible for exemption from the requirements of this subpart as described in 40 CFR part 1068, subpart C (or the exemptions described in 40 CFR parts 90 and 1048, for engines that would need to be certified to standards in those parts), except that owners and operators, as well as manufacturers, may be eligible to request an exemption for national security.

(f) Owners and operators of facilities with internal combustion engines that are acting as temporary replacement units and that are located at a stationary source for less than 1 year and that have been properly certified as meeting the standards that would be applicable to such engine under the appropriate nonroad engine provisions, are not required to meet any other provisions under this subpart with regard to such engines.

[73 FR 3591, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 76 FR 37972, June 28, 2011]

EMISSION STANDARDS FOR MANUFACTURERS

§60.4231 What emission standards must I meet if I am a manufacturer of stationary SI internal combustion engines or equipment containing such engines?

(a) Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 19 KW (25 HP) manufactured on or after July 1, 2008 to the certification emission standards and other requirements for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 90 or 1054, as follows:

If engine displacement is * * *	and manufacturing dates are * * *	the engine must meet emission standards and related requirements for nonhandheld engines under * * *
(1) below 225 cc	July 1, 2008 to December 31, 2011	40 CFR part 90.
(2) below 225 cc	January 1, 2012 or later	40 CFR part 1054.
(3) at or above 225 cc	July 1, 2008 to December 31, 2010	40 CFR part 90.
(4) at or above 225 cc	January 1, 2011 or later	40 CFR part 1054.

(b) Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) (except emergency stationary ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP) that use gasoline and that are manufactured on or after the applicable date in §60.4230(a)(2), or manufactured on or after the applicable date in §60.4230(a)(4) for emergency stationary ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 130 HP, to the certification emission standards and other requirements for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 1048. Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their emergency stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP that use gasoline and that are manufactured on or after the applicable date in §60.4230(a)(4) to the Phase 1 emission standards in 40 CFR 90.103, applicable to class II engines, and other requirements for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 90. Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers may certify their stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 30 KW (40 HP) with a total displacement less than or equal to 1,000 cubic centimeters (cc) that use gasoline to the certification emission standards and other requirements for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 90 or 1054, as appropriate.

(c) Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) (except emergency stationary ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP) that are rich burn engines that use LPG and that are manufactured on or after the applicable date in §60.4230(a)(2), or manufactured on or after the applicable date in §60.4230(a)(4) for emergency stationary ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 130 HP, to the certification emission standards and other requirements for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 1048. Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their emergency stationary SI ICE greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP that are rich burn engines that use LPG and that are manufactured on or after the applicable date in §60.4230(a)(4) to the Phase 1 emission standards in 40 CFR 90.103, applicable to class II engines, and other requirements for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 90. Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers may certify their stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 30 KW (40 HP) with a total displacement less than or equal to 1,000 cc that are rich burn engines that use LPG to the certification emission standards and other requirements for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 90 or 1054, as appropriate.

(d) Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers who choose to certify their stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) and less than 75 KW (100 HP) (except gasoline and rich burn engines that use LPG and emergency stationary ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP) under the voluntary manufacturer certification program described in this subpart must certify those engines to the certification emission standards for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 1048. Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers who choose to certify their emergency stationary SI ICE greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP (except gasoline and rich burn engines that use LPG), must certify those engines to the Phase 1 emission standards in 40 CFR 90.103, applicable to class II engines, for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 90. Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers may certify their stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 30 KW (40 HP) with a total displacement less than or equal

to 1,000 cc (except gasoline and rich burn engines that use LPG) to the certification emission standards for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 90 or 1054, as appropriate. For stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) and less than 75 KW (100 HP) (except gasoline and rich burn engines that use LPG and emergency stationary ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP) manufactured prior to January 1, 2011, manufacturers may choose to certify these engines to the standards in Table 1 to this subpart applicable to engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 100 HP and less than 500 HP.

(e) Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers who choose to certify their stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 75 KW (100 HP) (except gasoline and rich burn engines that use LPG) under the voluntary manufacturer certification program described in this subpart must certify those engines to the emission standards in Table 1 to this subpart. Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers may certify their stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 75 KW (100 HP) that are lean burn engines that use LPG to the certification emission standards for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 1048. For stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 100 HP (75 KW) and less than 500 HP (373 KW) manufactured prior to January 1, 2011, and for stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP (373 KW) manufactured prior to July 1, 2010, manufacturers may choose to certify these engines to the certification emission standards for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 1048 applicable to engines that are not severe duty engines.

(f) Manufacturers of equipment containing stationary SI internal combustion engines meeting the provisions of 40 CFR part 1054 must meet the provisions of 40 CFR part 1060, to the extent they apply to equipment manufacturers.

(g) Notwithstanding the requirements in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section, stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers are not required to certify reconstructed engines; however manufacturers may elect to do so. The reconstructed engine must be certified to the emission standards specified in paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section that are applicable to the model year, maximum engine power and displacement of the reconstructed stationary SI ICE.

[73 FR 3591, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 73 FR 59175, Oct. 8, 2008; 76 FR 37973, June 28, 2011; 78 FR 6697, Jan. 30, 2013]

§60.4232 How long must my engines meet the emission standards if I am a manufacturer of stationary SI internal combustion engines?

Engines manufactured by stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers must meet the emission standards as required in §60.4231 during the certified emissions life of the engines.

EMISSION STANDARDS FOR OWNERS AND OPERATORS

§60.4233 What emission standards must I meet if I am an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine?

(a) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 19 KW (25 HP) manufactured on or after July 1, 2008, must comply with the emission standards in §60.4231(a) for their stationary SI ICE.

(b) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) manufactured on or after the applicable date in §60.4230(a)(4) that use gasoline must comply with the emission standards in §60.4231(b) for their stationary SI ICE.

(c) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) manufactured on or after the applicable date in §60.4230(a)(4) that are rich burn engines that use LPG must comply with the emission standards in §60.4231(c) for their stationary SI ICE.

(d) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) and less than 75 KW (100 HP) (except gasoline and rich burn engines that use LPG) must comply with the emission standards for field testing in 40 CFR 1048.101(c) for their non-emergency stationary SI ICE and with the emission standards in Table 1 to this subpart for their emergency stationary SI ICE. Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) and less than 75 KW (100 HP) manufactured prior to January 1, 2011, that were certified to the standards in Table 1 to this subpart applicable to engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 100 HP and less than 500 HP, may optionally choose to meet those standards.

(e) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 75 KW (100 HP) (except gasoline and rich burn engines that use LPG) must comply with the emission standards in Table 1 to this subpart for their stationary SI ICE. For owners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 100 HP (except gasoline and rich burn engines that use LPG) manufactured prior to January 1, 2011 that were certified to the certification emission standards in 40 CFR part 1048 applicable to engines that are not severe duty engines, if such stationary SI ICE was certified to a carbon monoxide (CO) standard above the standard in Table 1 to this subpart, then the owners and operators may meet the CO certification (not field testing) standard for which the engine was certified.

(f) Owners and operators of any modified or reconstructed stationary SI ICE subject to this subpart must meet the requirements as specified in paragraphs (f)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 19 KW (25 HP), that are modified or reconstructed after June 12, 2006, must comply with emission standards in §60.4231(a) for their stationary SI ICE. Engines with a date of manufacture prior to July 1, 2008 must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4231(a) applicable to engines manufactured on July 1, 2008.

(2) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) that are gasoline engines and are modified or reconstructed after June 12, 2006, must comply with the emission standards in §60.4231(b) for their stationary SI ICE. Engines with a date of manufacture prior to July 1, 2008 (or January 1, 2009 for emergency engines) must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4231(b) applicable to engines manufactured on July 1, 2008 (or January 1, 2009 for emergency engines).

(3) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) that are rich burn engines that use LPG, that are modified or reconstructed after June 12, 2006, must comply with the same emission standards as those specified in §60.4231(c). Engines with a date of manufacture prior to July 1, 2008 (or January 1, 2009 for emergency engines) must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4231(c) applicable to engines manufactured on July 1, 2008 (or January 1, 2009 for emergency engines).

(4) Owners and operators of stationary SI natural gas and lean burn LPG engines with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP), that are modified or reconstructed after June 12, 2006, must comply with the same emission standards as those specified in paragraph (d) or (e) of this section, except that such owners and operators of non-emergency engines and emergency engines greater than or equal to 130 HP must meet a nitrogen oxides (NO_x) emission standard of 3.0 grams per HP-hour (g/HP-hr), a CO emission standard of 4.0 g/HP-hr (5.0 g/HP-hr for non-emergency engines less than 100 HP), and a volatile organic compounds (VOC) emission standard of 1.0 g/HP-hr, or a NO_x emission standard of 250 ppmvd at 15 percent oxygen (O_2), a CO emission standard 540 ppmvd at 15 percent O_2 (675 ppmvd at 15

percent O_2 for non-emergency engines less than 100 HP), and a VOC emission standard of 86 ppmvd at 15 percent O_2, where the date of manufacture of the engine is:

(i) Prior to July 1, 2007, for non-emergency engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP (except lean burn natural gas engines and LPG engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP);

(ii) Prior to July 1, 2008, for non-emergency engines with a maximum engine power less than 500 HP;

(iii) Prior to January 1, 2009, for emergency engines;

(iv) Prior to January 1, 2008, for non-emergency lean burn natural gas engines and LPG engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP.

(5) Owners and operators of stationary SI landfill/digester gas ICE engines with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP), that are modified or reconstructed after June 12, 2006, must comply with the same emission standards as those specified in paragraph (e) of this section for stationary landfill/digester gas engines. Engines with maximum engine power less than 500 HP and a date of manufacture prior to July 1, 2008 must comply with the emission standards specified in paragraph (e) of this section for stationary landfill/digester gas ICE with a maximum engine power less than 500 HP manufactured on July 1, 2008. Engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP (except lean burn engines greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP) and a date of manufacture prior to July 1, 2007 must comply with the emission standards specified in paragraph (e) of this section for stationary landfill/digester gas ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP (except lean burn engines greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP) manufactured on July 1, 2007. Lean burn engines greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP with a date of manufacture prior to January 1, 2008 must comply with the emission standards specified in paragraph (e) of this section for stationary landfill/digester gas ICE that are lean burn engines greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP and manufactured on January 1, 2008.

(g) Owners and operators of stationary SI wellhead gas ICE engines may petition the Administrator for approval on a case-by-case basis to meet emission standards no less stringent than the emission standards that apply to stationary emergency SI engines greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP due to the presence of high sulfur levels in the fuel, as specified in Table 1 to this subpart. The request must, at a minimum, demonstrate that the fuel has high sulfur levels that prevent the use of aftertreatment controls and also that the owner has reasonably made all attempts possible to obtain an engine that will meet the standards without the use of aftertreatment controls. The petition must request the most stringent standards reasonably applicable to the engine using the fuel.

(h) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE that are required to meet standards that reference 40 CFR 1048.101 must, if testing their engines in use, meet the standards in that section applicable to field testing, except as indicated in paragraph (e) of this section.

[73 FR 3591, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 76 FR 37973, June 28, 2011]

§60.4234 How long must I meet the emission standards if I am an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine?

Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE must operate and maintain stationary SI ICE that achieve the emission standards as required in §60.4233 over the entire life of the engine.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS FOR OWNERS AND OPERATORS

§60.4235 What fuel requirements must I meet if I am an owner or operator of a stationary SI gasoline fired internal combustion engine subject to this subpart?

Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE subject to this subpart that use gasoline must use gasoline that meets the per gallon sulfur limit in 40 CFR 80.195.

§60.4236 What is the deadline for importing or installing stationary SI ICE produced in previous model years?

(a) After July 1, 2010, owners and operators may not install stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power of less than 500 HP that do not meet the applicable requirements in §60.4233.

(b) After July 1, 2009, owners and operators may not install stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 500 HP that do not meet the applicable requirements in §60.4233, except that lean burn engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP that do not meet the applicable requirements in §60.4233 may not be installed after January 1, 2010.

(c) For emergency stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than 19 KW (25 HP), owners and operators may not install engines that do not meet the applicable requirements in §60.4233 after January 1, 2011.

(d) In addition to the requirements specified in §§60.4231 and 60.4233, it is prohibited to import stationary SI ICE less than or equal to 19 KW (25 HP), stationary rich burn LPG SI ICE, and stationary gasoline SI ICE that do not meet the applicable requirements specified in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section, after the date specified in paragraph (a), (b), and (c) of this section.

(e) The requirements of this section do not apply to owners and operators of stationary SI ICE that have been modified or reconstructed, and they do not apply to engines that were removed from one existing location and reinstalled at a new location.

§60.4237 What are the monitoring requirements if I am an owner or operator of an emergency stationary SI internal combustion engine?

(a) Starting on July 1, 2010, if the emergency stationary SI internal combustion engine that is greater than or equal to 500 HP that was built on or after July 1, 2010, does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, the owner or operator must install a non-resettable hour meter.

(b) Starting on January 1, 2011, if the emergency stationary SI internal combustion engine that is greater than or equal to 130 HP and less than 500 HP that was built on or after January 1, 2011, does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, the owner or operator must install a non-resettable hour meter.

(c) If you are an owner or operator of an emergency stationary SI internal combustion engine that is less than 130 HP, was built on or after July 1, 2008, and does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, you must install a non-resettable hour meter upon startup of your emergency engine.

COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS FOR MANUFACTURERS

§60.4238 What are my compliance requirements if I am a manufacturer of stationary SI internal combustion engines ≤19 KW (25 HP) or a manufacturer of equipment containing such engines?

Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers who are subject to the emission standards specified in §60.4231(a) must certify their stationary SI ICE using the certification procedures required in 40 CFR part 90, subpart B, or 40 CFR part 1054, subpart C, as applicable, and must test their engines as specified in those parts. Manufacturers of equipment containing stationary SI internal combustion engines meeting the provisions of 40 CFR part 1054 must meet the provisions of 40 CFR part 1060, subpart C, to the extent they apply to equipment manufacturers.

[73 FR 59176, Oct. 8, 2008]

§60.4239 What are my compliance requirements if I am a manufacturer of stationary SI internal combustion engines >19 KW (25 HP) that use gasoline or a manufacturer of equipment containing such engines?

Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers who are subject to the emission standards specified in §60.4231(b) must certify their stationary SI ICE using the certification procedures required in 40 CFR part 1048, subpart C, and must test their engines as specified in that part. Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers who certify their stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 30 KW (40 HP) with a total displacement less than or equal to 1,000 cc to the certification emission standards and other requirements for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 90 or 40 CFR part 1054, and manufacturers of stationary SI emergency engines that are greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP who meet the Phase 1 emission standards in 40 CFR 90.103, applicable to class II engines, must certify their stationary SI ICE using the certification procedures required in 40 CFR part 90, subpart B, or 40 CFR part 1054, subpart C, as applicable, and must test their engines as specified in those parts. Manufacturers of equipment containing stationary SI internal combustion engines meeting the provisions of 40 CFR part 1054 must meet the provisions of 40 CFR part 1060, subpart C, to the extent they apply to equipment manufacturers.

[73 FR 59176, Oct. 8, 2008]

§60.4240 What are my compliance requirements if I am a manufacturer of stationary SI internal combustion engines >19 KW (25 HP) that are rich burn engines that use LPG or a manufacturer of equipment containing such engines?

Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers who are subject to the emission standards specified in §60.4231(c) must certify their stationary SI ICE using the certification procedures required in 40 CFR part 1048, subpart C, and must test their engines as specified in that part. Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers who certify their stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 30 KW (40 HP) with a total displacement less than or equal to 1,000 cc to the certification emission standards and other requirements for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 90 or 40 CFR part 1054, and manufacturers of stationary SI emergency engines that are greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP who meet the Phase 1 emission standards in 40 CFR 90.103, applicable to class II engines, must certify their stationary SI ICE using the certification procedures required in 40 CFR part 90, subpart B, or 40 CFR part 1054, subpart C, as applicable, and must test their engines as specified in those parts. Manufacturers of equipment containing stationary SI internal combustion engines meeting the provisions of 40 CFR part 1054 must meet the provisions of 40 CFR part 1060, subpart C, to the extent they apply to equipment manufacturers.

[73 FR 59176, Oct. 8, 2008]

§60.4241 What are my compliance requirements if I am a manufacturer of stationary SI internal combustion engines participating in the voluntary certification program or a manufacturer of equipment containing such engines?

(a) Manufacturers of stationary SI internal combustion engines with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) that do not use gasoline and are not rich burn engines that use LPG can choose to certify their engines to the emission standards in §60.4231(d) or (e), as applicable, under the voluntary certification program described in this subpart. Manufacturers who certify their engines under the voluntary certification program must meet the requirements as specified in paragraphs (b) through (g) of this section. In addition, manufacturers of stationary SI internal combustion engines who choose to certify their engines under the voluntary certification program, must also meet the requirements as specified in §60.4247.

(b) Manufacturers of engines other than those certified to standards in 40 CFR part 90 or 40 CFR part 1054 must certify their stationary SI ICE using the certification procedures required in 40 CFR part 1048, subpart C, and must follow the same test procedures that apply to large SI nonroad engines under 40 CFR part 1048, but must use the D-1 cycle of International Organization of Standardization 8178-4: 1996(E) (incorporated by reference, see 40 CFR 60.17) or the test cycle requirements specified in Table 3 to 40 CFR 1048.505, except that Table 3 of 40 CFR 1048.505 applies to high load engines only. Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers who certify their stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 30 KW (40 HP) with a total displacement less than or equal to 1,000 cc to the certification emission standards and other requirements for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 90 or 40 CFR part 1054, and manufacturers of emergency engines that are greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP who meet the Phase 1 standards in 40 CFR 90.103, applicable to class II engines, must certify their stationary SI ICE using the certification procedures required in 40 CFR part 90, subpart B, or 40 CFR part 1054, subpart C, as applicable, and must test their engines as specified in those parts. Manufacturers of equipment containing stationary SI internal combustion engines meeting the provisions of 40 CFR part 1054 must meet the provisions of 40 CFR part 1060, subpart C, to the extent they apply to equipment manufacturers.

(c) Certification of stationary SI ICE to the emission standards specified in §60.4231(d) or (e), as applicable, is voluntary, but manufacturers who decide to certify are subject to all of the requirements indicated in this subpart with regard to the engines included in their certification. Manufacturers must clearly label their stationary SI engines as certified or non-certified engines.

(d) Manufacturers of natural gas fired stationary SI ICE who conduct voluntary certification of stationary SI ICE to the emission standards specified in §60.4231(d) or (e), as applicable, must certify their engines for operation using fuel that meets the definition of pipeline-quality natural gas. The fuel used for certifying stationary SI natural gas engines must meet the definition of pipeline-quality natural gas as described in §60.4248. In addition, the manufacturer must provide information to the owner and operator of the certified stationary SI engine including the specifications of the pipeline-quality natural gas to which the engine is certified and what adjustments the owner or operator must make to the engine when installed in the field to ensure compliance with the emission standards.

(e) Manufacturers of stationary SI ICE that are lean burn engines fueled by LPG who conduct voluntary certification of stationary SI ICE to the emission standards specified in §60.4231(d) or (e), as applicable, must certify their engines for operation using fuel that meets the specifications in 40 CFR 1065.720.

(f) Manufacturers may certify their engines for operation using gaseous fuels in addition to pipeline-quality natural gas; however, the manufacturer must specify the properties of that fuel and provide testing information showing that the engine will meet the emission standards specified in §60.4231(d) or (e), as applicable, when operating on that fuel. The manufacturer must also provide instructions for configuring the stationary engine to meet the emission standards on fuels that do not meet the pipeline-quality natural gas definition. The manufacturer must also provide information to the owner and operator of the certified stationary SI engine regarding the configuration that is most conducive to reduced emissions where the engine will be operated on gaseous fuels with different quality than the fuel that it was certified to.

(g) A stationary SI engine manufacturer may certify an engine family solely to the standards applicable to landfill/digester gas engines as specified in §60.4231(d) or (e), as applicable, but must certify their engines for operation using landfill/digester gas and must add a permanent label stating that the engine is for use only in landfill/digester gas applications. The label must be added according to the labeling requirements specified in 40 CFR 1048.135(b).

(h) For purposes of this subpart, when calculating emissions of volatile organic compounds, emissions of formaldehyde should not be included.

(i) For engines being certified to the voluntary certification standards in Table 1 of this subpart, the VOC measurement shall be made by following the procedures in 40 CFR 1065.260 and 1065.265 in order to determine the total NMHC emissions by using a flame-ionization detector and non-methane cutter. As an alternative to the nonmethane cutter, manufacturers may use a gas chromatograph as allowed under 40 CFR 1065.267 and may measure ethane, as well as methane, for excluding such levels from the total VOC measurement.

[73 FR 3591, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 73 FR 59176, Oct. 8, 2008; 76 FR 37974, June 28, 2011]

§60.4242 What other requirements must I meet if I am a manufacturer of stationary SI internal combustion engines or equipment containing stationary SI internal combustion engines or a manufacturer of equipment containing such engines?

(a) Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers must meet the provisions of 40 CFR part 90, 40 CFR part 1048, or 40 CFR part 1054, as applicable, as well as 40 CFR part 1068 for engines that are certified to the emission standards in 40 CFR part 1048 or 1054, except that engines certified pursuant to the voluntary certification procedures in §60.4241 are subject only to the provisions indicated in §60.4247 and are permitted to provide instructions to owners and operators allowing for deviations from certified configurations, if such deviations are consistent with the provisions of paragraphs §60.4241(c) through (f). Manufacturers of equipment containing stationary SI internal combustion engines meeting the provisions of 40 CFR part 1054 must meet the provisions of 40 CFR part 1060, as applicable. Labels on engines certified to 40 CFR part 1048 must refer to stationary engines, rather than or in addition to nonroad engines, as appropriate.

(b) An engine manufacturer certifying an engine family or families to standards under this subpart that are identical to standards applicable under 40 CFR part 90, 40 CFR part 1048, or 40 CFR part 1054 for that model year may certify any such family that contains both nonroad and stationary engines as a single engine family and/or may include any such family containing stationary engines in the averaging, banking and trading provisions applicable for such engines under those parts. This provision also applies to equipment or component manufacturers certifying to standards under 40 CFR part 1060.

(c) Manufacturers of engine families certified to 40 CFR part 1048 may meet the labeling requirements referred to in paragraph (a) of this section for stationary SI ICE by either adding a separate label containing the information required in paragraph (a) of this section or by adding the words “and stationary” after the word “nonroad” to the label.

(d) For all engines manufactured on or after January 1, 2011, and for all engines with a maximum engine power greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP manufactured on or after July 1, 2008, a stationary SI engine manufacturer that certifies an engine family solely to the standards applicable to emergency engines must add a permanent label stating that the engines in that family are for emergency use only. The label must be added according to the labeling requirements specified in 40 CFR 1048.135(b).

(e) All stationary SI engines subject to mandatory certification that do not meet the requirements of this subpart must be labeled according to 40 CFR 1068.230 and must be exported under the provisions of

40 CFR 1068.230. Stationary SI engines subject to standards in 40 CFR part 90 may use the provisions in 40 CFR 90.909. Manufacturers of stationary engines with a maximum engine power greater than 25 HP that are not certified to standards and other requirements under 40 CFR part 1048 are subject to the labeling provisions of 40 CFR 1048.20 pertaining to excluded stationary engines.

(f) For manufacturers of gaseous-fueled stationary engines required to meet the warranty provisions in 40 CFR 90.1103 or 1054.120, we may establish an hour-based warranty period equal to at least the certified emissions life of the engines (in engine operating hours) if we determine that these engines are likely to operate for a number of hours greater than the applicable useful life within 24 months. We will not approve an alternate warranty under this paragraph (f) for nonroad engines. An alternate warranty period approved under this paragraph (f) will be the specified number of engine operating hours or two years, whichever comes first. The engine manufacturer shall request this alternate warranty period in its application for certification or in an earlier submission. We may approve an alternate warranty period for an engine family subject to the following conditions:

(1) The engines must be equipped with non-resettable hour meters.

(2) The engines must be designed to operate for a number of hours substantially greater than the applicable certified emissions life.

(3) The emission-related warranty for the engines may not be shorter than any published warranty offered by the manufacturer without charge for the engines. Similarly, the emission-related warranty for any component shall not be shorter than any published warranty offered by the manufacturer without charge for that component.

[73 FR 3591, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 73 FR 59177, Oct. 8, 2008]

COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS FOR OWNERS AND OPERATORS

§60.4243 What are my compliance requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine?

(a) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine that is manufactured after July 1, 2008, and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4233(a) through (c), you must comply by purchasing an engine certified to the emission standards in §60.4231(a) through (c), as applicable, for the same engine class and maximum engine power. In addition, you must meet one of the requirements specified in (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) If you operate and maintain the certified stationary SI internal combustion engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, you must keep records of conducted maintenance to demonstrate compliance, but no performance testing is required if you are an owner or operator. You must also meet the requirements as specified in 40 CFR part 1068, subparts A through D, as they apply to you. If you adjust engine settings according to and consistent with the manufacturer's instructions, your stationary SI internal combustion engine will not be considered out of compliance.

(2) If you do not operate and maintain the certified stationary SI internal combustion engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, your engine will be considered a non-certified engine, and you must demonstrate compliance according to (a)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section, as appropriate.

(i) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine less than 100 HP, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance to demonstrate compliance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air

pollution control practice for minimizing emissions, but no performance testing is required if you are an owner or operator.

(ii) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine greater than or equal to 100 HP and less than or equal to 500 HP, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, you must conduct an initial performance test within 1 year of engine startup to demonstrate compliance.

(iii) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine greater than 500 HP, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, you must conduct an initial performance test within 1 year of engine startup and conduct subsequent performance testing every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, thereafter to demonstrate compliance.

(b) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4233(d) or (e), you must demonstrate compliance according to one of the methods specified in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Purchasing an engine certified according to procedures specified in this subpart, for the same model year and demonstrating compliance according to one of the methods specified in paragraph (a) of this section.

(2) Purchasing a non-certified engine and demonstrating compliance with the emission standards specified in §60.4233(d) or (e) and according to the requirements specified in §60.4244, as applicable, and according to paragraphs (b)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine greater than 25 HP and less than or equal to 500 HP, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, you must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance.

(ii) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine greater than 500 HP, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, you must conduct an initial performance test and conduct subsequent performance testing every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, thereafter to demonstrate compliance.

(c) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine that must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4233(f), you must demonstrate compliance according paragraph (b)(2)(i) or (ii) of this section, except that if you comply according to paragraph (b)(2)(i) of this section, you demonstrate that your non-certified engine complies with the emission standards specified in §60.4233(f).

(d) If you own or operate an emergency stationary ICE, you must operate the emergency stationary ICE according to the requirements in paragraphs (d)(1) through (3) of this section. In order for the engine to be considered an emergency stationary ICE under this subpart, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, emergency demand response, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in paragraphs (d)(1) through (3) of this section, is prohibited. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs (d)(1) through

(3) of this section, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under this subpart and must meet all requirements for non-emergency engines.

(1) There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations.

(2) You may operate your emergency stationary ICE for any combination of the purposes specified in paragraphs (d)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed by paragraph (d)(3) of this section counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed by this paragraph (d)(2).

(i) Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that federal, state, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency ICE beyond 100 hours per calendar year.

(ii) Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for emergency demand response for periods in which the Reliability Coordinator under the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standard EOP-002-3, Capacity and Energy Emergencies (incorporated by reference, see §60.17), or other authorized entity as determined by the Reliability Coordinator, has declared an Energy Emergency Alert Level 2 as defined in the NERC Reliability Standard EOP-002-3.

(iii) Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for periods where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency of 5 percent or greater below standard voltage or frequency.

(3) Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations. The 50 hours of operation in non-emergency situations are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance and testing and emergency demand response provided in paragraph (d)(2) of this section. Except as provided in paragraph (d)(3)(i) of this section, the 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.

(i) The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations can be used to supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity if all of the following conditions are met:

(A) The engine is dispatched by the local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator;

(B) The dispatch is intended to mitigate local transmission and/or distribution limitations so as to avert potential voltage collapse or line overloads that could lead to the interruption of power supply in a local area or region.

(C) The dispatch follows reliability, emergency operation or similar protocols that follow specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines.

(D) The power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local transmission and distribution system.

(E) The owner or operator identifies and records the entity that dispatches the engine and the specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines that are being

followed for dispatching the engine. The local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator may keep these records on behalf of the engine owner or operator.

(ii) [Reserved]

(e) Owners and operators of stationary SI natural gas fired engines may operate their engines using propane for a maximum of 100 hours per year as an alternative fuel solely during emergency operations, but must keep records of such use. If propane is used for more than 100 hours per year in an engine that is not certified to the emission standards when using propane, the owners and operators are required to conduct a performance test to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards of §60.4233.

(f) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine that is less than or equal to 500 HP and you purchase a non-certified engine or you do not operate and maintain your certified stationary SI internal combustion engine and control device according to the manufacturer's written emission-related instructions, you are required to perform initial performance testing as indicated in this section, but you are not required to conduct subsequent performance testing unless the stationary engine is rebuilt or undergoes major repair or maintenance. A rebuilt stationary SI ICE means an engine that has been rebuilt as that term is defined in 40 CFR 94.11(a).

(g) It is expected that air-to-fuel ratio controllers will be used with the operation of three-way catalysts/non-selective catalytic reduction. The AFR controller must be maintained and operated appropriately in order to ensure proper operation of the engine and control device to minimize emissions at all times.

(h) If you are an owner/operator of an stationary SI internal combustion engine with maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP that is manufactured after July 1, 2007 and before July 1, 2008, and must comply with the emission standards specified in sections 60.4233(b) or (c), you must comply by one of the methods specified in paragraphs (h)(1) through (h)(4) of this section.

(1) Purchasing an engine certified according to 40 CFR part 1048. The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's specifications.

(2) Keeping records of performance test results for each pollutant for a test conducted on a similar engine. The test must have been conducted using the same methods specified in this subpart and these methods must have been followed correctly.

(3) Keeping records of engine manufacturer data indicating compliance with the standards.

(4) Keeping records of control device vendor data indicating compliance with the standards.

(i) If you are an owner or operator of a modified or reconstructed stationary SI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4233(f), you must demonstrate compliance according to one of the methods specified in paragraphs (i)(1) or (2) of this section.

(1) Purchasing, or otherwise owning or operating, an engine certified to the emission standards in §60.4233(f), as applicable.

(2) Conducting a performance test to demonstrate initial compliance with the emission standards according to the requirements specified in §60.4244. The test must be conducted within 60 days after the engine commences operation after the modification or reconstruction.

[73 FR 3591, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 76 FR 37974, June 28, 2011; 78 FR 6697, Jan. 30, 2013]

TESTING REQUIREMENTS FOR OWNERS AND OPERATORS

§60.4244 What test methods and other procedures must I use if I am an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine?

Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE who conduct performance tests must follow the procedures in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section.

(a) Each performance test must be conducted within 10 percent of 100 percent peak (or the highest achievable) load and according to the requirements in §60.8 and under the specific conditions that are specified by Table 2 to this subpart.

(b) You may not conduct performance tests during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, as specified in §60.8(c). If your stationary SI internal combustion engine is non-operational, you do not need to startup the engine solely to conduct a performance test; however, you must conduct the performance test immediately upon startup of the engine.

(c) You must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in §60.8(f). Each test run must be conducted within 10 percent of 100 percent peak (or the highest achievable) load and last at least 1 hour.

(d) To determine compliance with the NO_x mass per unit output emission limitation, convert the concentration of NO_x in the engine exhaust using Equation 1 of this section:

$$ER = \frac{C_d \times 1.912 \times 10^{-3} \times Q \times T}{HP - hr} \qquad (Eq. 1)$$

Where:

ER = Emission rate of NO_x in g/HP-hr.

C_d = Measured NO_x concentration in parts per million by volume (ppmv).

1.912×10^{-3} = Conversion constant for ppm NO_x to grams per standard cubic meter at 20 degrees Celsius.

Q = Stack gas volumetric flow rate, in standard cubic meter per hour, dry basis.

T = Time of test run, in hours.

HP-hr = Brake work of the engine, horsepower-hour (HP-hr).

(e) To determine compliance with the CO mass per unit output emission limitation, convert the concentration of CO in the engine exhaust using Equation 2 of this section:

$$ER = \frac{C_d \times 1.164 \times 10^{-3} \times Q \times T}{HP - hr} \qquad (Eq. 2)$$

Where:

ER = Emission rate of CO in g/HP-hr.

C_d = Measured CO concentration in ppmv.

1.164×10^{-3} = Conversion constant for ppm CO to grams per standard cubic meter at 20 degrees Celsius.

Q = Stack gas volumetric flow rate, in standard cubic meters per hour, dry basis.

T = Time of test run, in hours.

HP-hr = Brake work of the engine, in HP-hr.

(f) For purposes of this subpart, when calculating emissions of VOC, emissions of formaldehyde should not be included. To determine compliance with the VOC mass per unit output emission limitation, convert the concentration of VOC in the engine exhaust using Equation 3 of this section:

$$ER = \frac{C_d \times 1.833 \times 10^{-3} \times Q \times T}{HP - hr} \qquad (Eq. 3)$$

Where:

ER = Emission rate of VOC in g/HP-hr.

C_d = VOC concentration measured as propane in ppmv.

1.833×10^{-3} = Conversion constant for ppm VOC measured as propane, to grams per standard cubic meter at 20 degrees Celsius.

Q = Stack gas volumetric flow rate, in standard cubic meters per hour, dry basis.

T = Time of test run, in hours.

HP-hr = Brake work of the engine, in HP-hr.

(g) If the owner/operator chooses to measure VOC emissions using either Method 18 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, then it has the option of correcting the measured VOC emissions to account for the potential differences in measured values between these methods and Method 25A. The results from Method 18 and Method 320 can be corrected for response factor differences using Equations 4 and 5 of this section. The corrected VOC concentration can then be placed on a propane basis using Equation 6 of this section.

$$RF_i = \frac{C_{Mi}}{C_{Ai}} \qquad (Eq. 4)$$

Where:

RF_i = Response factor of compound i when measured with EPA Method 25A.

C_{Mi} = Measured concentration of compound i in ppmv as carbon.

C_{Ai} = True concentration of compound i in ppmv as carbon.

$$C_{icorr} = RF_i \times C_{imeas} \qquad (Eq. 5)$$

Where:

C_{icorr} = Concentration of compound i corrected to the value that would have been measured by EPA Method 25A, ppmv as carbon.

C_{imeas} = Concentration of compound i measured by EPA Method 320, ppmv as carbon.

$$C_{Eq} = 0.6098 \times C_{icorr} \qquad (Eq. 6)$$

Where:

C_{Peq} = Concentration of compound i in mg of propane equivalent per DSCM.

NOTIFICATION, REPORTS, AND RECORDS FOR OWNERS AND OPERATORS

§60.4245 What are my notification, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine?

Owners or operators of stationary SI ICE must meet the following notification, reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

(a) Owners and operators of all stationary SI ICE must keep records of the information in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) All notifications submitted to comply with this subpart and all documentation supporting any notification.

(2) Maintenance conducted on the engine.

(3) If the stationary SI internal combustion engine is a certified engine, documentation from the manufacturer that the engine is certified to meet the emission standards and information as required in 40 CFR parts 90, 1048, 1054, and 1060, as applicable.

(4) If the stationary SI internal combustion engine is not a certified engine or is a certified engine operating in a non-certified manner and subject to §60.4243(a)(2), documentation that the engine meets the emission standards.

(b) For all stationary SI emergency ICE greater than or equal to 500 HP manufactured on or after July 1, 2010, that do not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, the owner or operator of must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. For all stationary SI emergency ICE greater than or equal to 130 HP and less than 500 HP manufactured on or after July 1, 2011 that do not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, the owner or operator of must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. For all stationary SI emergency ICE greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP manufactured on or after July 1, 2008, that do not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, the owner or operator of must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner or operator must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation.

(c) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE greater than or equal to 500 HP that have not been certified by an engine manufacturer to meet the emission standards in §60.4231 must submit an initial notification as required in §60.7(a)(1). The notification must include the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Name and address of the owner or operator;

(2) The address of the affected source;

(3) Engine information including make, model, engine family, serial number, model year, maximum engine power, and engine displacement;

(4) Emission control equipment; and

(5) Fuel used.

(d) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE that are subject to performance testing must submit a copy of each performance test as conducted in §60.4244 within 60 days after the test has been completed.

(e) If you own or operate an emergency stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power more than 100 HP that operates or is contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §60.4243(d)(2)(ii) and (iii) or that operates for the purposes specified in §60.4243(d)(3)(i), you must submit an annual report according to the requirements in paragraphs (e)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) The report must contain the following information:

(i) Company name and address where the engine is located.

(ii) Date of the report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.

(iii) Engine site rating and model year.

(iv) Latitude and longitude of the engine in decimal degrees reported to the fifth decimal place.

(v) Hours operated for the purposes specified in §60.4243(d)(2)(ii) and (iii), including the date, start time, and end time for engine operation for the purposes specified in §60.4243(d)(2)(ii) and (iii).

(vi) Number of hours the engine is contractually obligated to be available for the purposes specified in §60.4243(d)(2)(ii) and (iii).

(vii) Hours spent for operation for the purposes specified in §60.4243(d)(3)(i), including the date, start time, and end time for engine operation for the purposes specified in §60.4243(d)(3)(i). The report must also identify the entity that dispatched the engine and the situation that necessitated the dispatch of the engine.

(2) The first annual report must cover the calendar year 2015 and must be submitted no later than March 31, 2016. Subsequent annual reports for each calendar year must be submitted no later than March 31 of the following calendar year.

(3) The annual report must be submitted electronically using the subpart specific reporting form in the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) that is accessed through EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (*www.epa.gov/cdx*). However, if the reporting form specific to this subpart is not available in CEDRI at the time that the report is due, the written report must be submitted to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in §60.4.

[73 FR 3591, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 73 FR 59177, Oct. 8, 2008; 78 FR 6697, Jan. 30, 2013]

GENERAL PROVISIONS

§60.4246 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 3 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§60.1 through 60.19 apply to you.

MOBILE SOURCE PROVISIONS

§60.4247 What parts of the mobile source provisions apply to me if I am a manufacturer of stationary SI internal combustion engines or a manufacturer of equipment containing such engines?

(a) Manufacturers certifying to emission standards in 40 CFR part 90, including manufacturers certifying emergency engines below 130 HP, must meet the provisions of 40 CFR part 90. Manufacturers certifying to emission standards in 40 CFR part 1054 must meet the provisions of 40 CFR part 1054. Manufacturers of equipment containing stationary SI internal combustion engines meeting the provisions of 40 CFR part 1054 must meet the provisions of 40 CFR part 1060 to the extent they apply to equipment manufacturers.

(b) Manufacturers required to certify to emission standards in 40 CFR part 1048 must meet the provisions of 40 CFR part 1048. Manufacturers certifying to emission standards in 40 CFR part 1048 pursuant to the voluntary certification program must meet the requirements in Table 4 to this subpart as well as the standards in 40 CFR 1048.101.

(c) For manufacturers of stationary SI internal combustion engines participating in the voluntary certification program and certifying engines to Table 1 to this subpart, Table 4 to this subpart shows which parts of the mobile source provisions in 40 CFR parts 1048, 1065, and 1068 apply to you. Compliance with the deterioration factor provisions under 40 CFR 1048.205(n) and 1048.240 will be required for engines built new on and after January 1, 2010. Prior to January 1, 2010, manufacturers of stationary internal combustion engines participating in the voluntary certification program have the option to develop their own deterioration factors based on an engineering analysis.

[73 FR 3591, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 73 FR 59177, Oct. 8, 2008]

DEFINITIONS

§60.4248 What definitions apply to this subpart?

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined herein shall have the meaning given them in the CAA and in subpart A of this part.

Certified emissions life means the period during which the engine is designed to properly function in terms of reliability and fuel consumption, without being remanufactured, specified as a number of hours of operation or calendar years, whichever comes first. The values for certified emissions life for stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 19 KW (25 HP) are given in 40 CFR 90.105, 40 CFR 1054.107, and 40 CFR 1060.101, as appropriate. The values for certified emissions life for stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) certified to 40 CFR part 1048 are given in 40 CFR 1048.101(g). The certified emissions life for stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 75 KW (100 HP) certified under the voluntary manufacturer certification program of this subpart is 5,000 hours or 7 years, whichever comes first. You may request in your application for certification that we approve a shorter certified emissions life for an engine family. We may approve a shorter certified emissions life, in hours of engine operation but not in years, if we determine that these engines will rarely operate longer than the shorter certified emissions life. If engines identical to those in the engine family have already been produced and are in use, your demonstration must include documentation from such in-use engines. In other cases, your demonstration must include an engineering analysis of information equivalent to such in-use data, such as data from research engines or similar engine models that are already in production. Your demonstration must also include any overhaul interval

that you recommend, any mechanical warranty that you offer for the engine or its components, and any relevant customer design specifications. Your demonstration may include any other relevant information. The certified emissions life value may not be shorter than any of the following:

(i) 1,000 hours of operation.

(ii) Your recommended overhaul interval.

(iii) Your mechanical warranty for the engine.

Certified stationary internal combustion engine means an engine that belongs to an engine family that has a certificate of conformity that complies with the emission standards and requirements in this part, or of 40 CFR part 90, 40 CFR part 1048, or 40 CFR part 1054, as appropriate.

Combustion turbine means all equipment, including but not limited to the turbine, the fuel, air, lubrication and exhaust gas systems, control systems (except emissions control equipment), and any ancillary components and sub-components comprising any simple cycle combustion turbine, any regenerative/recuperative cycle combustion turbine, the combustion turbine portion of any cogeneration cycle combustion system, or the combustion turbine portion of any combined cycle steam/electric generating system.

Compression ignition means relating to a type of stationary internal combustion engine that is not a spark ignition engine.

Date of manufacture means one of the following things:

(1) For freshly manufactured engines and modified engines, date of manufacture means the date the engine is originally produced.

(2) For reconstructed engines, date of manufacture means the date the engine was originally produced, except as specified in paragraph (3) of this definition.

(3) Reconstructed engines are assigned a new date of manufacture if the fixed capital cost of the new and refurbished components exceeds 75 percent of the fixed capital cost of a comparable entirely new facility. An engine that is produced from a previously used engine block does not retain the date of manufacture of the engine in which the engine block was previously used if the engine is produced using all new components except for the engine block. In these cases, the date of manufacture is the date of reconstruction or the date the new engine is produced.

Diesel fuel means any liquid obtained from the distillation of petroleum with a boiling point of approximately 150 to 360 degrees Celsius. One commonly used form is number 2 distillate oil.

Digester gas means any gaseous by-product of wastewater treatment typically formed through the anaerobic decomposition of organic waste materials and composed principally of methane and carbon dioxide (CO_2).

Emergency stationary internal combustion engine means any stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine that meets all of the criteria in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this definition. All emergency stationary ICE must comply with the requirements specified in §60.4243(d) in order to be considered emergency stationary ICE. If the engine does not comply with the requirements specified in §60.4243(d), then it is not considered to be an emergency stationary ICE under this subpart.

(1) The stationary ICE is operated to provide electrical power or mechanical work during an emergency situation. Examples include stationary ICE used to produce power for critical networks or equipment (including power supplied to portions of a facility) when electric power from the local utility (or the normal power source, if the facility runs on its own power production) is interrupted, or stationary ICE used to pump water in the case of fire or flood, etc.

(2) The stationary ICE is operated under limited circumstances for situations not included in paragraph (1) of this definition, as specified in §60.4243(d).

(3) The stationary ICE operates as part of a financial arrangement with another entity in situations not included in paragraph (1) of this definition only as allowed in §60.4243(d)(2)(ii) or (iii) and §60.4243(d)(3)(i).

Engine manufacturer means the manufacturer of the engine. See the definition of "manufacturer" in this section.

Four-stroke engine means any type of engine which completes the power cycle in two crankshaft revolutions, with intake and compression strokes in the first revolution and power and exhaust strokes in the second revolution.

Freshly manufactured engine means an engine that has not been placed into service. An engine becomes freshly manufactured when it is originally produced.

Gasoline means any fuel sold in any State for use in motor vehicles and motor vehicle engines, or nonroad or stationary engines, and commonly or commercially known or sold as gasoline.

Installed means the engine is placed and secured at the location where it is intended to be operated.

Landfill gas means a gaseous by-product of the land application of municipal refuse typically formed through the anaerobic decomposition of waste materials and composed principally of methane and CO_2.

Lean burn engine means any two-stroke or four-stroke spark ignited engine that does not meet the definition of a rich burn engine.

Liquefied petroleum gas means any liquefied hydrocarbon gas obtained as a by-product in petroleum refining or natural gas production.

Manufacturer has the meaning given in section 216(1) of the Clean Air Act. In general, this term includes any person who manufactures a stationary engine for sale in the United States or otherwise introduces a new stationary engine into commerce in the United States. This includes importers who import stationary engines for resale.

Maximum engine power means maximum engine power as defined in 40 CFR 1048.801.

Model year means the calendar year in which an engine is manufactured (see "date of manufacture"), except as follows:

(1) Model year means the annual new model production period of the engine manufacturer in which an engine is manufactured (see "date of manufacture"), if the annual new model production period is different than the calendar year and includes January 1 of the calendar year for which the model year is named. It may not begin before January 2 of the previous calendar year and it must end by December 31 of the named calendar year.

(2) For an engine that is converted to a stationary engine after being placed into service as a nonroad or other non-stationary engine, model year means the calendar year or new model production period in which the engine was manufactured (see “date of manufacture”).

Natural gas means a naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbon and non-hydrocarbon gases found in geologic formations beneath the Earth's surface, of which the principal constituent is methane. Natural gas may be field or pipeline quality.

Other internal combustion engine means any internal combustion engine, except combustion turbines, which is not a reciprocating internal combustion engine or rotary internal combustion engine.

Pipeline-quality natural gas means a naturally occurring fluid mixture of hydrocarbons (e.g., methane, ethane, or propane) produced in geological formations beneath the Earth's surface that maintains a gaseous state at standard atmospheric temperature and pressure under ordinary conditions, and which is provided by a supplier through a pipeline. Pipeline-quality natural gas must either be composed of at least 70 percent methane by volume or have a gross calorific value between 950 and 1,100 British thermal units per standard cubic foot.

Rich burn engine means any four-stroke spark ignited engine where the manufacturer's recommended operating air/fuel ratio divided by the stoichiometric air/fuel ratio at full load conditions is less than or equal to 1.1. Engines originally manufactured as rich burn engines, but modified prior to June 12, 2006, with passive emission control technology for NO_x (such as pre-combustion chambers) will be considered lean burn engines. Also, existing engines where there are no manufacturer's recommendations regarding air/fuel ratio will be considered a rich burn engine if the excess oxygen content of the exhaust at full load conditions is less than or equal to 2 percent.

Rotary internal combustion engine means any internal combustion engine which uses rotary motion to convert heat energy into mechanical work.

Spark ignition means relating to either: a gasoline-fueled engine; or any other type of engine with a spark plug (or other sparking device) and with operating characteristics significantly similar to the theoretical Otto combustion cycle. Spark ignition engines usually use a throttle to regulate intake air flow to control power during normal operation. Dual-fuel engines in which a liquid fuel (typically diesel fuel) is used for compression ignition and gaseous fuel (typically natural gas) is used as the primary fuel at an annual average ratio of less than 2 parts diesel fuel to 100 parts total fuel on an energy equivalent basis are spark ignition engines.

Stationary internal combustion engine means any internal combustion engine, except combustion turbines, that converts heat energy into mechanical work and is not mobile. Stationary ICE differ from mobile ICE in that a stationary internal combustion engine is not a nonroad engine as defined at 40 CFR 1068.30 (excluding paragraph (2)(ii) of that definition), and is not used to propel a motor vehicle, aircraft, or a vehicle used solely for competition. Stationary ICE include reciprocating ICE, rotary ICE, and other ICE, except combustion turbines.

Stationary internal combustion engine test cell/stand means an engine test cell/stand, as defined in 40 CFR part 63, subpart PPPPP, that tests stationary ICE.

Stoichiometric means the theoretical air-to-fuel ratio required for complete combustion.

Subpart means 40 CFR part 60, subpart JJJJ.

Two-stroke engine means a type of engine which completes the power cycle in single crankshaft revolution by combining the intake and compression operations into one stroke and the power and

exhaust operations into a second stroke. This system requires auxiliary scavenging and inherently runs lean of stoichiometric.

Volatile organic compounds means volatile organic compounds as defined in 40 CFR 51.100(s).

Voluntary certification program means an optional engine certification program that manufacturers of stationary SI internal combustion engines with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) that do not use gasoline and are not rich burn engines that use LPG can choose to participate in to certify their engines to the emission standards in §60.4231(d) or (e), as applicable.

[73 FR 3591, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 73 FR 59177, Oct. 8, 2008; 76 FR 37974, June 28, 2011; 78 FR 6698, Jan. 30, 2013]

Table 1 to Subpart JJJJ of Part 60—NO_x, CO, and VOC Emission Standards for Stationary Non-Emergency SI Engines ≥100 HP (Except Gasoline and Rich Burn LPG), Stationary SI Landfill/Digester Gas Engines, and Stationary Emergency Engines >25 HP

Engine type and fuel	Maximum engine power	Manufacture date	Emission standards[a]					
			g/HP-hr			ppmvd at 15% O_2		
			NO_X	CO	VOC[d]	NO_X	CO	VOC[d]
Non-Emergency SI Natural Gas[b] and Non-Emergency SI Lean Burn LPG[b]	100≤HP<500	7/1/2008	2.0	4.0	1.0	160	540	86
		1/1/2011	1.0	2.0	0.7	82	270	60
Non-Emergency SI Lean Burn Natural Gas and LPG	500≤HP<1,350	1/1/2008	2.0	4.0	1.0	160	540	86
		7/1/2010	1.0	2.0	0.7	82	270	60
Non-Emergency SI Natural Gas and Non-Emergency SI Lean Burn LPG (except lean burn 500≤HP<1,350)	HP≥500	7/1/2007	2.0	4.0	1.0	160	540	86
	HP≥500	7/1/2010	1.0	2.0	0.7	82	270	60
Landfill/Digester Gas (except lean burn 500≤HP<1,350)	HP<500	7/1/2008	3.0	5.0	1.0	220	610	80
		1/1/2011	2.0	5.0	1.0	150	610	80
	HP≥500	7/1/2007	3.0	5.0	1.0	220	610	80
		7/1/2010	2.0	5.0	1.0	150	610	80
Landfill/Digester Gas Lean Burn	500≤HP<1,350	1/1/2008	3.0	5.0	1.0	220	610	80
		7/1/2010	2.0	5.0	1.0	150	610	80
Emergency	25<HP<130	1/1/2009	[c]10	387	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	HP≥130		2.0	4.0	1.0	160	540	86

[a]Owners and operators of stationary non-certified SI engines may choose to comply with the emission standards in units of either g/HP-hr or ppmvd at 15 percent O_2.

[b]Owners and operators of new or reconstructed non-emergency lean burn SI stationary engines with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 brake HP located at a major source that are meeting the requirements of 40 CFR part 63, subpart ZZZZ, Table 2a do not have to comply with the CO emission standards of Table 1 of this subpart.

[c]The emission standards applicable to emergency engines between 25 HP and 130 HP are in terms of NO_X + HC.

[d]For purposes of this subpart, when calculating emissions of volatile organic compounds, emissions of formaldehyde should not be included.

[76 FR 37975, June 28, 2011]

Table 2 to Subpart JJJJ of Part 60—Requirements for Performance Tests

As stated in §60.4244, you must comply with the following requirements for performance tests within 10 percent of 100 percent peak (or the highest achievable) load:

TABLE 2 TO SUBPART JJJJ OF PART 60—REQUIREMENTS FOR PERFORMANCE TESTS

For each	Complying with the requirement to	You must	Using	According to the following requirements
1. Stationary SI internal combustion engine demonstrating compliance according to §60.4244.	a. limit the concentration of NO_X in the stationary SI internal combustion engine exhaust.	i. Select the sampling port location and the number/location of traverse points at the exhaust of the stationary internal combustion engine;	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1, if measuring flow rate.	(a) Alternatively, for NO_X, O_2, and moisture measurement, ducts ≤6 inches in diameter may be sampled at a single point located at the duct centroid and ducts >6 and ≤12 inches in diameter may be sampled at 3 traverse points located at 16.7, 50.0, and 83.3% of the measurement line (`3-point long line'). If the duct is >12 inches in diameter *and* the sampling port location meets the two and half-diameter criterion of Section 11.1.1 of Method 1 of 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A, the duct may be sampled at `3-point long line'; otherwise, conduct the stratification testing and select sampling points according to Section 8.1.2 of Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A.
		ii. Determine the O_2	(2) Method 3, 3A, or	(b) Measurements to

		concentration of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location;	3B[b] of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2 or ASTM Method D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005)[ae].	determine O_2 concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for NO_X concentration.
		iii. If necessary, determine the exhaust flowrate of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust;	(3) Method 2 or 2C of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 or Method 19 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7.	
		iv. If necessary, measure moisture content of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(4) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM Method D 6348-03[e].	(c) Measurements to determine moisture must be made at the same time as the measurement for NO_X concentration.
		v. Measure NO_X at the exhaust of the stationary internal combustion engine; if using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device.	(5) Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4, ASTM Method D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005)[ae], Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM Method D 6348-03[e].	(d) Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
	b. limit the concentration of CO in the stationary SI internal combustion engine exhaust.	i. Select the sampling port location and the number/location of traverse points at the exhaust of the stationary internal combustion engine;	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1, if measuring flow rate.	(a) Alternatively, for CO, O_2, and moisture measurement, ducts ≤6 inches in diameter may be sampled at a single point located at the duct centroid and ducts >6 and ≤12 inches in diameter may be sampled at 3 traverse points located at 16.7, 50.0, and 83.3% of the measurement line (`3-point long line'). If the duct is >12 inches in diameter *and* the sampling port location meets the two and half-diameter criterion of Section 11.1.1 of Method 1 of 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A, the duct may be sampled at `3-point long line'; otherwise, conduct the stratification testing and select

				sampling points according to Section 8.1.2 of Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A.
		ii. Determine the O_2 concentration of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location;	(2) Method 3, 3A, or 3B[b] of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2 or ASTM Method D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005)[ae].	(b) Measurements to determine O_2 concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for CO concentration.
		iii. If necessary, determine the exhaust flowrate of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust;	(3) Method 2 or 2C of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 or Method 19 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7.	
		iv. If necessary, measure moisture content of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(4) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM Method D 6348-03[e].	(c) Measurements to determine moisture must be made at the same time as the measurement for CO concentration.
		v. Measure CO at the exhaust of the stationary internal combustion engine; if using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device.	(5) Method 10 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A4, ASTM Method D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005)[ae], Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM Method D 6348-03[e].	(d) Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
	c. limit the concentration of VOC in the stationary SI internal combustion engine exhaust	i. Select the sampling port location and the number/location of traverse points at the exhaust of the stationary internal combustion engine;	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1, if measuring flow rate.	(a) Alternatively, for VOC, O_2, and moisture measurement, ducts ≤6 inches in diameter may be sampled at a single point located at the duct centroid and ducts >6 and ≤12 inches in diameter may be sampled at 3 traverse points located at 16.7, 50.0, and 83.3% of the measurement line (`3-point long line'). If the duct is >12 inches in diameter and the sampling port location meets the two and half-diameter criterion of Section 11.1.1 of Method 1

				of 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A, the duct may be sampled at `3-point long line'; otherwise, conduct the stratification testing and select sampling points according to Section 8.1.2 of Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A.
		ii. Determine the O_2 concentration of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location;	(2) Method 3, 3A, or 3B[b] of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2 or ASTM Method D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005)[ae].	(b) Measurements to determine O_2 concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for VOC concentration.
		iii. If necessary, determine the exhaust flowrate of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust;	(3) Method 2 or 2C of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 or Method 19 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7.	
		iv. If necessary, measure moisture content of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(4) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM Method D 6348-03[e].	(c) Measurements to determine moisture must be made at the same time as the measurement for VOC concentration.
		v. Measure VOC at the exhaust of the stationary internal combustion engine; if using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device.	(5) Methods 25A and 18 of 40 CFR part 60, appendices A-6 and A-7, Method 25A with the use of a methane cutter as described in 40 CFR 1065.265, Method 18 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-6[cd], Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM Method D 6348-03[e].	(d) Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.

[a]Also, you may petition the Administrator for approval to use alternative methods for portable analyzer.

[b]You may use ASME PTC 19.10-1981, Flue and Exhaust Gas Analyses, for measuring the O_2 content of the exhaust gas as an alternative to EPA Method 3B. AMSE PTC 19.10-1981 incorporated by reference, see 40 CFR 60.17

[c]You may use EPA Method 18 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-6, provided that you conduct an adequate pre-survey test prior to the emissions test, such as the one described in OTM 11 on EPA's Web site (*http://www.epa.gov/ttn/emc/prelim/otm11.pdf*).

[d]You may use ASTM D6420-99 (2004), Test Method for Determination of Gaseous Organic Compounds by Direct Interface Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry as an alternative to EPA Method 18 for measuring total nonmethane organic. ASTM D6420-99(2004) incorporated by reference; see 40 CFR 60.17.

[e]Incorporated by reference; see 40 CFR 60.17.

[79 FR 11251, Feb. 27, 2014]

Table 3 to Subpart JJJJ of Part 60—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart JJJJ

[As stated in §60.4246, you must comply with the following applicable General Provisions]

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§60.1	General applicability of the General Provisions	Yes	
§60.2	Definitions	Yes	Additional terms defined in §60.4248.
§60.3	Units and abbreviations	Yes	
§60.4	Address	Yes	
§60.5	Determination of construction or modification	Yes	
§60.6	Review of plans	Yes	
§60.7	Notification and Recordkeeping	Yes	Except that §60.7 only applies as specified in §60.4245.
§60.8	Performance tests	Yes	Except that §60.8 only applies to owners and operators who are subject to performance testing in subpart JJJJ.
§60.9	Availability of information	Yes	
§60.10	State Authority	Yes	
§60.11	Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements	Yes	Requirements are specified in subpart JJJJ.
§60.12	Circumvention	Yes	
§60.13	Monitoring requirements	No	
§60.14	Modification	Yes	
§60.15	Reconstruction	Yes	
§60.16	Priority list	Yes	

§60.17	Incorporations by reference	Yes	
§60.18	General control device requirements	No	
§60.19	General notification and reporting requirements	Yes	

Table 4 to Subpart JJJJ of Part 60—Applicability of Mobile Source Provisions for Manufacturers Participating in the Voluntary Certification Program and Certifying Stationary SI ICE to Emission Standards in Table 1 of Subpart JJJJ

[As stated in §60.4247, you must comply with the following applicable mobile source provisions if you are a manufacturer participating in the voluntary certification program and certifying stationary SI ICE to emission standards in Table 1 of subpart JJJJ]

Mobile source provisions citation	**Subject of citation**	**Applies to subpart**	**Explanation**
1048 subpart A	Overview and Applicability	Yes	
1048 subpart B	Emission Standards and Related Requirements	Yes	Except for the specific sections below.
1048.101	Exhaust Emission Standards	No	
1048.105	Evaporative Emission Standards	No	
1048.110	Diagnosing Malfunctions	No	
1048.140	Certifying Blue Sky Series Engines	No	
1048.145	Interim Provisions	No	
1048 subpart C	Certifying Engine Families	Yes	Except for the specific sections below.
1048.205(b)	AECD reporting	Yes	
1048.205(c)	OBD Requirements	No	
1048.205(n)	Deterioration Factors	Yes	Except as indicated in 60.4247(c).
1048.205(p)(1)	Deterioration Factor Discussion	Yes	
1048.205(p)(2)	Liquid Fuels as they require	No	
1048.240(b)(c)(d)	Deterioration Factors	Yes	
1048 subpart D	Testing Production-Line Engines	Yes	
1048 subpart E	Testing In-Use Engines	No	
1048 subpart F	Test Procedures	Yes	
1065.5(a)(4)	Raw sampling (refers reader back to the specific emissions regulation for guidance)	Yes	
1048 subpart G	Compliance Provisions	Yes	
1048 subpart H	Reserved		

1048 subpart I	Definitions and Other Reference Information	Yes	
1048 appendix I and II	Yes		
1065 (all subparts)	Engine Testing Procedures	Yes	Except for the specific section below.
1065.715	Test Fuel Specifications for Natural Gas	No	
1068 (all subparts)	General Compliance Provisions for Nonroad Programs	Yes	Except for the specific sections below.
1068.245	Hardship Provisions for Unusual Circumstances	No	
1068.250	Hardship Provisions for Small-Volume Manufacturers	No	
1068.255	Hardship Provisions for Equipment Manufacturers and Secondary Engine Manufacturers	No	

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Pamela Owen, hereby certify that a copy of this permit has been mailed by first class mail to Riceland Foods, Inc. - Jonesboro Rice Division, P. O. Box 927, Stuttgart, AR, 72160, on this 1st day of October, 2015.

Pamela Owen

Pamela Owen, ASIII, Air Division